MATATIAS CARP

THE BLACK BOOK
THE SUFFERINGS
OF
THE JEWS FROM
ROMANIA
1940-1944

PREFACE BY
Dr. ALEXANDRU SAFRAN
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Vol. I
THE LEGIONARY MOVEMENT
AND THE REBELLION

Translated from Romanian by Gerda Tanner

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“I’ll be pleased if my history will be considered as useful by those who want to see the events as they really happened and as, according to man’s nature, they might be reproduced in the future, if not in the same way, at least in similar ones.

Thucydides. History
Memory plays a major role in the life of man. According to a 17-th century psychologist, its importance is so great that, “its absence would render most of our other capabilities useless”.

The role of memory is equally important in the life of communities. Even though the transfer of every code from the memory of individuals to the level of collective psychology to the required extent may be impossible, we have ample opportunity to observe that the function of remembering—which is in fact much more than static memory—must be determined not only by psychological intentions but also by a moral reason. In case of collective memory, a moral purpose has to be considered when practicing the memory’s abilities. It is this, which distinguishes the collective memory from the transience of individual memory. When a nation, or even mankind, acts on the stage of history, with the help of the strength provided by remembering, it should aim at this moral purpose. According to Judaism, the divine spirit is omnipresent in history, being expressed by invincible moral laws, which place primary importance on the function of remembering. The moral codes of Jewish life originate from the compelling necessity to remember. As individuals, we have to always remember events and accomplishments of our life; these, however, do not remain as isolated frames but join the living images, which keep our moral consciousness awake, and spur us on towards moral duties. Ever since the beginning, the bible has taught us, as a nation, to remember and not to forget: “Remember the days of the past, think of the years of bygone peoples!” We are forced to remember, and never forget the sorrows inflicted upon us by the Amalekytes a long time ago: “Remember how Amalek treated you when you came out of Egypt... do not forget this!” This Amalekite episode, should teach us a lesson. The Bible, while addressing the peoples, the nations of the world, makes each of us and all together passes us through a moral process, giving us an opportunity to judge, to reckon and to control our conscience.

The ability to remember is at the essence of our Jewish existence. It is not by accident that a Jewish physiologist, Richard Semon, attempted to prove that memory’s abilities are not only of psychic nature, but that they are also found in the living matter. It was Semon who called for the first time Mneme (which in Greek means memory), the ability of the protoplasm, the living cell, to recognize record, keep and return impressions...

We can state, not only from the points of view of psychology, but also from physiology: the "impressions" we have received during centuries of sufferings, have been ingrained in our being. These are often referred to in our terrible Books of Remembrance, which contain useful teachings for us, and strict moral lessons for others.

At the end of the World War I, in 1919, Jewish thinkers, Nathan Birnbaum and Hugo Hermann, wrote a book on the sufferings of the Jews during the time of the Crusades. On the first page of the collection, the authors aptly cited the prophet Isaiah, (“and there was a great massacre in
Edom’s country...), and a calling of the pious psalmodist, (Remember, oh Lord, the sons of Edom).

“Remember!”—indeed, this is the recurring motif of our history. Our history is the history of spirituality and martyrdom that struggled for the great moral commandments, which were given first by us to mankind, and which we continuously state with the stubbornness of our religion.

In order to vividly present the suffering of Jews during World War I, Nathan Birnbaum and Hugo Hermann resort to the kaleidoscope of the Middle Ages, considered to be the worst of all times.

All the past sufferings of Israel pale into insignificance when compared to the martyrdom the Jewish peopled had gone through during World War II. The prophecy of the Talmud was fulfilled concerning the pre-messianic era, “the last sufferings will be so great that you will forget the previous ones”...

It is enough to skim through “Remember!”—how Jewish this title is—written by the Soviet-Jewish writer, Ilya Ehrenburg to realize that: the fragments describing Jewish martyrdom overshadow the flames of mediaeval auto-da-fés.

We should study the book written by Mr. Matatias Carp to be able to estimate the true pre-messianic extent of Jewish sufferings. This book was written with “blood and tears”. This profound compilation was saved in spite of the greatest dangers, created with an impressive competence. “The Black Book of the Sufferings of Romanian Jews” is a memorial commanding respect. It was erected with reverence in memory of the martyrs of Israel by the “Life General Secretary of the Sufferings of Romanian Jews”. Mr. Matatias Carp lived through each moment of the moving reality of which his book speaks.

He deserves our gratitude for this.

The moral purpose intended by the author in writing this valuable book will be also accomplished if the book itself contributes to the observance of one simple Sinaitic commandment: “Thou shalt not kill!” What else could the commandment be—asks Horia Carp, flag bearer of the struggle for justice—other than the first step towards recognizing the freedom of individuals! What else than the aspiration towards freedom, the commandment we received on Mount Sinai”....

From Mt. Zion, he used to sing of, from David’s castle where he is resting, Horia Carp, the enlightened protector of freedom, could be satisfied in the knowledge that the pious zeal of his son has helped people listen with their inner moral strength to the Sinaitic commandment, “Thou shalt not kill!”

“Because the great commandment of the Jews, I repeat —says Horia Carp — was, “Thou shalt not kill!”

First, people should learn to praise the lives of their brethren; only then can they set out towards the peaks, which bathe in the messianic light of brotherly love.

Dr. ALEXANDRU SAFRAN
Chief Rabbi of the Romanian Jewish Community

Bucharest, January 21, 1946.
FOREWORD

World War II has ended, but we still await the signing and stamping of the documents and “pieces of paper”, and the laying to rest with protocol celebrations. Nevertheless, the weapons have grown silent.

The vain and criminal ambition which has despised and disdained all the moral and spiritual values of mankind for so long, now lies suppressed and in chains. Peace has to be guaranteed, peoples yearn for freedom, and laws need to be modified. Life goes on, new events are rapidly unfolding, old ones are quickly forgotten. During the last decade, however, too many events have happened being worth remembering; people must always be reminded of them, and they must never be forgotten.

The most painful of these is what happened to the Jews of Europe. In this war—apart from the peoples of the Soviet Union who in this war gave history the most terrible example of power of sacrifice, shedding their blood with unselfishness, enthusiasm and adoration for the sake of their homeland and the high moral ideals— we cannot find any other nation in the world who has buried as many of her sons in the same fight for a homeland, for justice, liberty and humanity as Jews have—even if we consider all the Allied Nations together.

However, the time has not yet come to write the complete history of Jewish sufferings between 1933 and 1944.

Investigations, gathering of data and research have been carried out throughout the world (the Anti-Fascist Committee in Moscow, the Black Book Committee in America, the World Jewish Congress, etc.), but so far no one has been brave enough to create so fast a body of work that could be qualified as a historical piece.

If we quickly browsed through the archives and records of any of the aforementioned organizations (e.g. the Romanian Division of the World Jewish Congress, which has collected a huge amount of information under the encouragement of Kiva Ornstein, chairman of its Research Committee), we could show how long it would take to compile a genuine scholarly work containing the whole era of persecution and suffering. Only after years of exhaustive research will teams of learned historians, working under the leadership of such outstanding personalities as Ilya Ehrenburg, Vasili Grossmann, Michoels (from the Anti-fascist Committee of Moscow), or Professor Albert Einstein and Shalom Asch (from the American Black Book World Committee) be able to present the history of Jewish suffering during the fascist hegemony.

Science is slow. But we, who have experienced all the commotion, struggle and sufferings of this era, need to learn everything that happened so as to be able to form a conception of it which, although not holistic, is still sufficiently lucid and close to the truth.

It is for this reason that I had already decided to write this book when I saw and felt that our cause, which is an organic component of the great world events, will surely win out, if history will turn the scales in our favor, or perish if it fails to do so.
I wrote this book of blood and tears with blood and tears to help my brethren find new incentives and objectives in life by remembering the pains experienced, and blows received, in the hope that they will discover means of self-defense in the future, and so that the anger and disgust created by the events presented herewith should make others acknowledge that they committed a great number of crimes against the members of our community. They must provide comfort for the pain and go a long way towards easing their conscience by accepting responsibility in the eyes of history.

I refrained from creating a work of literature. It would be useless to look for stylistic figures of speech, metaphors, epic descriptions or pathetic effects in this book. I even tried to avoid the use of qualifying adjectives.

I also refrained from commending, judging, or defending one point of view over another, and praising virtues or cursing sins. I did not write this book in my capacity as the ex-General Secretary of the Federation of Jewish Communities, and neither as the present-day General Secretary of the Union of Romanian Jews, but as the archivist and cataloguer of Romanian Jewish sufferings. I wrote this book for those who still do not know or do not want to believe what happened, and for those in the habit of forgetting too quickly.

Revenge is not on my mind. I am the son of a nation rich in culture and literature, and proud that the civilization which we gave mankind—which rocked the cradle of Moses, the prophets, Jesus Christ, Spinoza, Einstein and many more famous people—extinguished many basic emotions inside us, especially, the passion for revenge.

I do not wish to take revenge on anyone; neither for the sufferings, nor for the abuse which chased my father, whom I will not see again, to faraway places; not for the parents slaughtered at the bank of the Bug, whose two Transnistrian children, my children now—while not bodies of my body—are definitely souls of my soul. I do not seek revenge for the sufferings of any of my brethren living anywhere in the world.

However, I do want justice. I want holy justice to emerge from the common sense, minds and emotions of all civilized people; I want everybody who tortured and robbed others, or murdered innocent people to be punished. From its suppressed depths, I want to bring the pain of Jews to the surface; the pain which has so far been covered by trivialization. I want everyone to learn the truth, only the truth, and the whole truth.

For these reasons, I will shortly lift the shroud that covers more than 400,000 dead bodies, and expose the robbery, which exceeded 1 billion dollars.

I have examined and authenticated every piece of data of the book; every statement is based on proof, most of which are irrefutable. This book consists of the statements, testimonies, and official communiqués of the Communities and Unions of Jewish Communities and their official copies, which contain the signatures of all the members of the administrative hierarchy (from the Marshal to the lowest-ranking sergeant, or office head). There are photographs and other documents in this book (directives, reports, telegrams, sales contracts, announcements reporting suicide, court-room decisions, etc.) as well as reports of investigations. Like: the robberies and other ghastly acts of the legionnaires were examined before the collapse of the system by two Christian lawyers, forced onto the Federation of Jewish Communities by “Legionary Aid”. These robberies and other crimes during
the period of the legionary revolt were recorded by a committee of 30 Jewish lawyers, appointed by the Federation of Jewish Communities.

Part of the material on which this book is based was in the possession of the archives of the Federation of Jewish Communities.

The only existing documents are the ones I managed to save before the Central Office of Romanian Jews was founded. The other part of the collection was thrown into a corner of a cellar, where, after August 23, (1944), I could not find anything other than a pile of rotting paper.

Certain directives were checked and completed with the help of the results of an investigation organized by the Romanian Department of the Investigating Committee of the World Jewish Congress, who also facilitated the publication of this book.

I had intended to organize the material into four volumes, as follows:
- Volume 1: The Legionnaires and their revolt
- Volume 2: The Antonescu Government and the War
- Volume 3: The Transnistrian Tragedy
- Volume 4: Northern Transylvania

The original intention was that the book should contain all the documents on which it is based. However, this would require 10-12 volumes, which is not feasible at present. Perhaps, this will be a task for the future.

**The Black Book of the suffering of Romanian Jews** is exclusively my personal work, and I accept responsibility for its entire content. The gathering of data began in June 1940, and I started to organize the material in the spring of 1943 with the help of my only colleague, my wife, with whom I shared the work, the pain and the fear of persecution.

MATATIAS CARP

January 1941.
The sweeping persecution and terror wreaked on the Jewish population within the borders of Romania was as violent and devastating as that of the other countries under Nazi domination or power or influence. The difference between what happened in Romania and what happened in the countries where the Nazi persecution had the most horrible manifestations (Ukraine, Belarus, Poland, Hungary and Germany), consists only in some details of methods and in differences between the absolute and percentage numbers of victims. The Romanian massacres lacked technological and scientific organization: there were neither gas chambers nor crematoriums to dispose of the bodies; the hair, teeth and fat of the victims were not utilized for industrial purposes. Romanian fascism employed its own unique methods of extermination, which differed from the classic ones known since the invention of rope and gunpowder. Here, people were beaten until they lost all their strength and succumbed; they were suffocated in carriages with sealed ventilating holes; certain victims were sold, (the selected ones were shot out of marching columns so that their clothing could be sold); Jews were cut into pieces so that the axles of carts could be smeared with their blood; the list of crimes continues.

Considering the many historical examples of robbery, here, above all other nations and eras, the most terrible acts of pillaging were done. During the period in question, Jewish property, which had been rendered almost non-existent, was at the disposal of all those who desired it, from the Romanian state to the pettiest thief. The criminals plundered, both highwaymen and ministers—the latter using different methods. Charitable people were not above such acts either—Jews were robbed to harm them, and to save them from harm. They were robbed so that they could be killed, killed so that they could be robbed, and robbed because they had already been murdered anyway.

The extent of persecution in Romania is reflected by two figures:

1. From among the Jewish inhabitants of Romania, which in 1940 was estimated to be 760,000, approx. 400,000 were killed. Approximately 260,000 of these can be put down on the Romanian government’s account, for the rest—the inhabitants of Northern Transylvania — the Hungarian1 government is responsible.

2. The damage caused to the Jewish population of Romania exceeds $1 billion.

*Note. — All documents quoted in the following pages will be published in photocopies, as addenda of the chapters they refer to.
### SOME STATISTICAL DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Census from Dec. 29, 1930</th>
<th>Census from April 6, 1941</th>
<th>Census from May 20, 1942</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greater Romania before 1939:</td>
<td>756,930</td>
<td>607,790</td>
<td>292,149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The territory under the authority of the Romanian Government, between 1941 and 1944, including the Old Kingdom, Southern Transylvania, Bucovina and Bessarabia.</td>
<td>607,790</td>
<td>441,293</td>
<td>292,149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The territory affected by massive deportations: Bessarabia, Bucovina and the County of Dorohoi</td>
<td>314,933</td>
<td>156,121</td>
<td>19,576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bessarabia</td>
<td>206,958</td>
<td>72,625</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucovina</td>
<td>93,101</td>
<td>71,950</td>
<td>17,035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The county of Dorohoi</td>
<td>14,874</td>
<td>11,546</td>
<td>2,316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romanians Census Dec. 29, 1930</td>
<td>148,294</td>
<td>151,125</td>
<td>29,405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungarian Census Jan. 31, 1941</td>
<td>148,294</td>
<td>151,125</td>
<td>29,405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned from camps 4</td>
<td>148,294</td>
<td>151,125</td>
<td>29,405</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The numbers above show that, from the moment when the fascist dictatorship came to power in Romania (6-th September 1940) until 20-th May 1942, the date of the census of Jewish ethnics, the Jewish population living in the Romanian territories of the time - without Northern Transylvania - decreased by 315,641 people. True, at that time (May 20, 1942) Transnistria still hosted a few thousands living Jews, from among those deported in the autumn of 1941 and in the first half of 1942. They were never officially counted, but a report of the Ministry of the Interior from November 1943 shows that, on September 1, 1943, the number of

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1 The last official census before 1939. The numbers of this census did not show large changes for the Jewish population in the next ten years, until June 1940.
2 Official census performed under the Antonescu Government, with a special section for Jewish ethnics. In Bessarabia and Bucovina, provinces that were ceded to the USSR in June 1940 and conquered back in the summer of 1941, there was no census proper, but only an official count performed by the civilian and military Romanian authorities on September 1, 1941.
3 Special census of Jewish ethnics.
4 The known situation on 1 September 1945. It is supposed that German camps still host a few thousands Jewish survivors who have not returned yet.
5 The report can be found in the “Transnistria” secret archive from 1943, written for the Ministry of the Interior. There is no signature or date. It was written by the former State Sub secretary, General C. Z. Vasiliu. By content, it seems to have been written in November 1943 and was supposed to be read by the Head of the Council of Ministers. Among others, it mentions:

In the framework of the measures of autumn 1941 aimed at cleansing Bessarabia and Bucovina, following the reoccupation of these territories by the Romanian army, the transfer of Jewish elements to Transnistria for subsequent execution by military police forces has been ordered. It was only possible to calculate the number following the gradual
people who were still alive there amounted to 50,741. Of them, some more thousands died or were killed after this date. Thus, when the Red Army reoccupied Transnistria, in March 1944 — according to unofficial, approximate numbers — only 40—45,000 deported Jews were still alive. Still, if we hold the official number of the Interior Ministry, of 50,741 survivors of deportations to be valid, the resulting number of missing Romanian Jews — without Northern Transylvania — amount to 264,900 people, i.e. 43% of the total Jewish population at that time.6

reinstatement of Rumanian administrative authority, while German troops were in the process of surrendering the territories.

Based on data now in our possession, the number of evacuees in 1941 was the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From Bessarabia</td>
<td>55,867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Bucovina</td>
<td>43,798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Dorohoi County and town</td>
<td>10,368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>110,033</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During 1941 and 1942, some of these died of infectious diseases, the result of a lack of medical care and preventative treatment in territories close to the front line; according to the count carried out on September 1, 1943 some 50,741 Jews remained alive, the greater proportion of these was transferred to Moghilev, Tulcin and Golta counties, and the rest to other counties.

The figures referring to the number of deported Jews do not seem exact. They are even contradicted by certain documents prepared during their deportation. The summarized report prepared by the Central Office of the Gendarmerie between December 15, 1941 and January 15, 1942, under the title “The Jewish issue,” contains the following extract:

“So far 118,847 Jews have been taken across the Dniester to bring them, via Iampol (35,276), Moghilev (55,913), Tiraspol (872), Rabnita (2,457) and Iasca (2,216), to the river Bug.”

It must be emphasized that this “information” was gathered in January 1942, before the deportations of the same year, in which more than 12,000 people were dragged away.

One can say these figures do not reflect reality, since those Jews who escaped at the beginning of the war are not counted in them. Even if this statement were true, it would not alter the tragedy of these numbers. However, it is not true. Verified information proves that the figure for those who tried to save their lives by escaping is very small.

Telegraphic report No.602 dated August 17, 1941 from the Central Office of the Gendarmerie in Iasi, which was sent to the Military Tribunal Office, also referred to this issue:

In Chernovitz, there were hundreds, in the area of Kishinev thousands, and about the same number in Southern Bessarabia, in the vicinity of Cetatea Alba. The case could not have been otherwise if we consider the speed of the German-Romanian attack. The offensive started near the river Prut on July 3, following the occupation of the town of Strojinjeti. Chernovitz, Vijnita, Herta, Noua Sulita and Edineti were occupied on July 5, Hotin on July 6, Balti on July 9, and Kishinev on July 17. A few days later the whole right bank of the Dniester was under their control.

The flood of those escaping was caught up in German-Romanian motorized troops. There are many documents, which verify this fact. Among others report No. 1108 of Lieutenant-Colonel Jean Poitevin, the military judge of the III Romanian army, dated August 10, 1941 contains the following:

“I report that on August 9 of this year near Rascov, a group of about 2,000 Jews moving in the direction of the Ukraine arrived at the abutment of the Vadu Rascu Bridge. These people were escaping together with the Soviet army. The Jews were collected from the district by the Romanian army, and were directed towards military court offices and their homes. The marching column, whose members were in a state of complete misery, was stopped on the left bank of the Dniester.

I sent an officer to the scene accompanied by 20 Gendarmes to push them back to the Ukraine as far as possible.

I ordered the offices of military tribunals to send the Jews forwards, not backwards.”

“Our the morning of August 17 the Germans took 12,500 Jews from Iampol to Cosauti, from among those attempting to escape with the Red Army; these Jews were taken
The above data also indicate that more than half of the victims—166,497 people—died before September 1, 1941 or to be more precise, between the outbreak of the war June 22, 1941 and September 1, 1941, when the occupation of territories previously handed back in 1940 in the East ended, and when those Jews still alive, were officially counted. The remaining figure of approx.100,000 were either killed by the legionnaires or during the pogrom in Iasi, on 29–30 June 1941. They may have died on the roadside en route to concentration camps, or actually in Transnistria ghettos due to misery, cold, hunger, disease and Romanian-German fascist brutality.

Moreover, the above figures prove that up to 121,270 Jews from Northern-Transylvania died as well. Still, it is supposed that it is not the true number, since both censuses — the Romanian one from 1930 and the Hungarian one from 1941 — seem to have left out thousands of Jews. In this case, the victims’ number is much higher.

**SOME ESTIMATIONS OF THE ROBBED JEWISH VALUES, BY LAWS, COLLECTIVE AND INDIVIDUAL MEASURES**

**Expropriations**

Because of the expropriation laws, the Jewish population of Romania — without Northern Transylvania — was taken the following values:

- 42,320 hectares of agricultural land
- 68,644 hectares of woods
- 2,062 vine orchards
- 78 ponds
- 265 mills
- 115 timber enterprises
- 81 other industries
- 152 boats
- 40,758 buildings.

Among the buildings, there were: 350 temples, synagogues, prayer houses; 92 schools; 17 hospitals; 2 sanatoriums for school children; 2 medical units; 26 senior homes; 6 orphanages; 68 cemeteries; 53 ritual baths; 31 homes for religious officiants; 10 ritual matzo factories; 27 ritual slaughter-houses for poultry; 7 community headquarters; 3 plots of land of former temples or synagogues; 1 canteen; 1 garage for the funerary cart.

to a clearing near Cosauti where Gendarmes, frontier guards and ‘paramilitaries’ guarded them."

Of those who tried to save their lives by running away, only very few succeeded. Most of those went in the direction of Moscow, and the others went from Cetatea Alba to Odessa, and from there escaped by sea.
The numbers above do not include Jewish goods that were expropriated in Bessarabia and Northern Bucovina. There, except for the specified type of goods, all commercial and industrial enterprises were also expropriated.

The value of the goods taken from the Jews was not estimated, but we can assess it by examining the revenues produced by these goods. For the three budgetary exercises since the beginning of the war, the revenue from goods taken from the Jews was included in the general budget of the State, as follows:

Ex. 1941—42 (for 9 months, from July 1, 1941 to March 31, 1942) ........................................ Lei 2,940,000,000
Ex. 1942—43 ........................................ 4,800,000,000,
Ex. 1943-44 ................................................. 2,728,500,000

**Exceptional contributions**

*The reunification loan* (a forced loan by which the Jews were forced to pay four times more than the other inhabitants do). Until May 20, 1942 they registered and paid .......... Lei 1,994,209,141

*Saniitary equipment* for the invalids in the hospitals, by forced, unpaid requisitions ........................................... Lei 500,000,000

*The palace of the wounded*, a contribution imposed on the Jews by the Central Organization of the Jews in Romania, for building an institute meant to support the war invalids ....................... Lei 100,000,000

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7 An unofficial statistic from the “Trade and Industry” Magazine of October 1943 includes the following numbers:

- Agricultural goods ........................................ 5,663,364.350
- Forests ..................................................... 2,585,890.760
- Timber enterprises ......................................... 790,618,458
- Wood materials ............................................. 77,690,835
- Industrial goods in the country-side economy ...... 1,851,341,950
- Boats ......................................................... 1,318,849,900
- Real-estate assets ......................................... 59,000,603,575

Total .................................................... 70,687,849,754

8 We have to say that these numbers are futile, since the management of the goods that were taken from Jews was both fraudulent and crooked.

9 After May 20, 1942, the loan became a tax, but we have not reckoned the total amount paid by the Jews.

10 This is just an approximate number and includes only the items gathered or bought in Bucharest by the Union of Jewish Communities in September 1941, for the execution of Order No. 50524 in September 3, issued by the Second Territorial High Command, as follows:

“This is the order of Marshall Antonescu, sent by the Ministry of National Defense, no. 3450/1941. We ask you to take urgent measures about the Conscription Center in Bucharest: requisition the following items from the Jews, since they are needed in the hospitals of the area: 4000 blankets, 4000 mattresses, 8000 bed sheets, 8000 pillow sheets, 4000 pillow, 4000 light iron beds, 1200 complete beds for the hospitals of the First Area of Bucharest.

Since this is an urgent operation, you will finish it no later than 24 hours after receiving this order.

Get in touch with the Conscription Center of Bucharest.

Chief of the Second Territorial High Command

(ss) General Alex. Gheorghies.

11 Half of the amount was taken by blackmail. Jews faced deportation from the towns near the Romanian – Hungarian border: Timișoara, Arad, Beiuș, Turda, Sighișoara .................................................... Lei 13,062,709,141
Clothes – a contribution imposed with the Jews by certain laws, facing penal consequences, should they have not complied. Every single adult Jew, men and women as well, were forced to give a complete set of clothes, shoes and lingerie: shirts, underpants, socks, handkerchiefs, towels, undershirts, men suits, boots or brogans, hats or winter caps, blankets, mattresses, pillow linen, pillow cases and bed sheets. The number of items varied in compliance with the taxable revenue of the person\textsuperscript{12}.

The ones who did not have the items required by law could pay in cash for their value.

The value of the given items and of the paid cash amounted to Lei 1,800,135,600

Some Jews could not fulfill the obligation to pay these items and were sentenced to 5-10 years in prison.

Their amnesty was bought from the Romanian Government\textsuperscript{13} for Lei 100,000,000;

*The taxes for the exemption of social use labor*, represented a contribution imposed to the Jews who were deemed necessary for the national economy, instead of the excruciating, destructive labor, named “mandatory labor”. Having been established and cashed in according to an arbitrary system and a disgusting blackmail, from April 1, 1943 — until August 23, 1944 these taxes produced" Lei 3,034,148,141\textsuperscript{14}

*Taxes for being exempt from snow-removal labor* – a contribution imposed to a limited category of Jews — especially intellectuals — so that they were no longer obliged to go in the streets and clean the snow. In the winters of 1942—1943 and 1943—1944 these taxes amounted to Lei 144,024,375

*An exceptional contribution of 4 billion lei* – imposed to the whole Jewish population after Ion Antonescu ordered so personally, in April 1943. By pressure and blackmail — the alternative for payment being the deportation to Transnistria — this contribution amounted to ………………………………………………………. Lei 734,156,508

*Plundering by Legionary Movement members*. During the almost five months, when the Legionary Movement formed the Government, they developed a large-scale plundering of Jewish commercial, industrial and real-estate assets, with the support and leadership of the whole state apparatus, headed by the Vice-President of the Council of Ministers. By savage beatings, in which case some of the victims died, by death threats, when faced with bats, guns and machine guns — the Jews had to give over their commercial and industrial enterprises, with all installations and assets, in exchange for nothing. They were robbed of almost all enterprises in Southern Transylvania — except for Timișoara — all enterprises in Craiova

\textsuperscript{12} According to the quota and prices established by law, all Jews having an annual revenue of 101,000 lei, had to provide certain items four times, other items two times. Their total value amounted to 79,400 lei; The Jews having an annual revenue of 501,000 lei had to provide certain items 36 times and other items 12 times, amounting to a total value of 461,400 lei.

\textsuperscript{13} The decision was taken during the meeting of the Inter-ministerial Council on January 19, 1943. The amount was fully paid until May 15, 1943 and the amnesty decree no. 2125 appeared in the Official Monitory No. 177 on July 31, 1943.

\textsuperscript{14} The mount was cashed in at the Central Office of the Jews in Romania and given over to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, which spent it with no further justification.

For getting labor exemption permits, apart from taxes, huge amounts were spent for fees and bribes.
— all enterprises in larger towns (Constanța, Călărași, Târgoviște, Giurgiu, etc.) and many enterprises in Bucharest, Ploiești and in other towns. Their value could not be estimated, but it is supposed it exceeds by far

\[\text{Lei 2,000,000,000}\]

*The Rebellion.* During the three days of rebellion which led to the end of the Legionary Government (21—24 January 1941), Bucharest witnessed a pogrom as it never happened before.

A series of Jewish institutions (temples, schools, community headquarters) and whole areas with Jewish enterprises and homes were set on fire, destroyed, demolished and robbed. A short investigation made at the time, after having listed 1274 cases, established damages amounting to.

\[\begin{align*}
\text{Lei 382,900,000} \\
\text{Lei 21,258,073,565}
\end{align*}\]

The numbers above are only a few examples of the ones that could have been established, some of them very clearly, others less clearly.

They do not include the huge damages incurred by forced liquidation of enterprises or the so-called “Romanization” of assets; nor did we include the damages caused by the fact that tens of thousands of people had to leave their homes when they were deported; also, we did not list the losses caused by the forced exchange, at an “arbitrary rate”, of the cash, bonds, gold and jewelry. We did not list the damages caused by military taxes, which increased the amounts to be paid from 40% up to 400% in some cases. This book does not list the whole suffering of the Jewish population — especially the poor one — who had to pay for bread more than twice the price paid by the other inhabitants or the suffering of the tens of thousands of Jews who were no longer allowed to work.

These are just a small part of the damages incurred by the Jews. Still, the total of more than 21 billion lei, taking into consideration the official value of the dollar at the time, equals more than 100 million dollars. If we take into consideration the average stock-market exchange value of the dollar at that time, the damages equal almost 70 million dollars.

**AN OUTLINE OF THE SUFFERINGS OF ROMANIAN JEWS**

*September 6, 1940 until August 23, 1944*

**I. Murders and Massacres**

During the rule of the Legionary Government (September 6, 1940—January 24, 1941), there were killed: 4 Jews in Bucharest, in November; 11 Jews in Ploiești, during the night of November 27-28; 1 Jew in Hârșova (Constanța) — on January 17, 1941 and 120 Jews in Bucharest, between January 21 and 24, 1941, during the days and nights of the Rebellion.

On June 29-30, 1941, at the Central Police Station, in streets, and in houses the police along with Romanian and German soldiers, killed several
thousand Jews in Iasi. Of those who survived the bloodbath, 4,400 were directed to a concentration camp in Muntenia on board two trains. The ventilation holes of each cattle wagon were sealed, and 150-180 people were pushed inside. Carbide had been left inside the wagons. During the journey, two-thirds of the evacuees died as a result of inhaling poisonous vapors. The brutal torture of the previous day coupled with a lack of water had decreased their physical resistance.

In Podul Iloaiei 1,194 bodies were unloaded from the first train after a distance of 20 kms. covered in 12 hours.

From the second train in Tirgu Frumos (40 kms.) 650 corpses were unloaded, in Mircesti (85 kms.) 327, in Sabaonai (95 kms.) 172, in Roman (110 kms.) 53, in Inotesti (370 kms.) 40 dead bodies, and in the last station in Călărași-Ialomita (563 kms.) 25 dead bodies, 69 dying and 1,011 persons who were still alive were unloaded. Of the latter, 128 died at the camp in Călărași.

As the Romanian and German units advanced between June 22 and July 30, 1941 in Bucovina and Bessarabia, almost the entire Jewish population living in villages was exterminated. In Noua Sulță 800 people were killed; in Herța 100 hostages were killed and buried in three mass-graves; in Cuidei the entire Jewish population was exterminated (approx. 500 people); in Vijnița 21; in Rostochi 140; in Edineti 500, in Vâscăuti 20; in Hărbova all 10 Jews; in Banila pe Siret “only” a few were killed, but they were cut to pieces so that the axles of carts could be smeared with their blood; in Hliinița and Droșnița 90% of the Jewish population was killed; in Pârliti 10 Jews were murdered under circumstances so horrifying that even the German army were shocked and lodged a complaint with the Romanian Chiefs of Staff; in Briceni and Lipcani the number of the murdered could not be calculated; in Teura Nouă 50 Jews (42 grown-ups and 8 children were killed in circumstances that caused the German army to protest again in Cotmani 10 Jews (including the rabbi); in Lipcăuti 40 were killed; in Ceplăuti the entire Jewish population of 180 was exterminated; in Zoniachie 139; in Rapujineti 37; in Marculești first 18 (including the rabbi), and two days later, 600 Jews were murdered.

15 The exact figure has not been established. Based on the announcements of a minister of the Romanian government which came into being after 23 August 1944 (I. Hudiță) — the first to visit Iasi after the armistice —, it is clear that the combined number of victims of the Iasi pogrom and the death trains is more than 12,000.
17 Ibid.
18 Ibid.
19 Ibid.
20 Report No. 1324 dated July 4, 1941, from the Gendarmerie Legion of Roman to the Central Superintendence of the Gendarmerie.
21 Report No. 10952 dated July 6, 1941, from the Gendarmerie Legion of Prahova to the Central Superintendence of the Gendarmerie.
22 Minutes compiled by Sub-Lieutenant Triandaf Aurel, the commander of the train, and of the local civil and military authorities in Călărași on July 6, 1941.
23 The protest was dated July 14, 1941, and signed by the General Chief of Staff of the XIth German Army. It was forwarded by Romanian General Staff to the judge of the military tribunal under order 1411 B of July 17, 1941. The protest included the reports of witnesses and that of the German military secret police.
24 The protest was dated July 14, 1941, and signed by the General Chief of Staff of the XI German Army. It was forwarded by Romanian General Headquarters to the judge of the military tribunal under order 1665/B of July 19, 1941.
In towns, large-scale mass-murders were performed with extreme brutality. In Storojineț, on the day of occupation (July 3), 300 Jews were killed, two days later 15 more; in Cernăuți, on the day it was occupied (July 5) more than 2,000 Jews were killed, a further 300 were shot dead two days later, as was the chief rabbi; in Hotin Jews lived on the outskirts, and on the first day of the occupation of the town (July 7) almost every Jew was murdered (approx. 2,000 people). Massacres continued in the town for three more days.

On July 17, in Kishinev, alongside the two roads on which the Romanian army forced its way into the town, more than 10,000 Jews were killed.

On July 11, in Balti, which had been occupied on 9-th July, 10 Jewish hostages were shot dead by the Gestapo; on July 15 another 56, along with all the elders of the religious community; on July 16, 20 more hostages were murdered.

The above figures are examples only from areas where it was possible to carry out inspections. The number of murders was much higher. One example gives a more exact picture of the truth. In Balti County, according to official statistics, the Jewish population was of 31,916. After the Romanian and German armies had occupied the entire county, the chief military judge of the army informed General Headquarters.

The protest, which included the reports of witnesses and that of the German military secret police, also contains the following:

“The behavior of certain representatives of the Romanian army, which have been indicated in the report, will diminish the respect of both the Romanian and German armies in the eyes of public opinion here and all over the world.”

In spite of all this, the case was closed because upon examination (report No.258 of the Bălti Gendarmerie Legion on August 14, 1941 sent to the Central Office of the Gendarmerie in Kishinev), it was concluded that nobody was found guilty and nobody could be held responsible.

On July 17, 1941, that there were only 8,481 Jews left in the county, and that they had been gathered into three camps. As the above-mentioned facts prove—based on the data of the official censuses and counts—166,497 Jewish men, women, children and elderly people had died in Bessarabia and Bucovina by September 1, 1941.

Even though a certain sense of order came about following the cessation of military operations, the killing and slaughtering of Jews continued.

On August 1, 1941, a German lieutenant and three soldiers selected 411 Jewish intellectuals from the ghetto in Kishinev and shot them 2 kms. from the town.26

On August 7 and 8, 1941, a further number of 525 Jews were selected from the ghetto in Kishinev and taken to the railway station at Ghidighici. Only 200 returned who told about how the others had been killed.27

25 Report No. 223 from July 17, 1941.
26 Report No.2 of the committee established to examine contraventions in the ghetto in Kishinev. The members of the committee were General C. Nicolaeșcu, General St. Stroe, Military Judge, L. Preoteșcu, Chairman of the High Court of Justice, Traian Niculescu, Attorney General, L. Paunescu, Senior Supervisor of the National Bank, and A. Mădărjac, Military Judge.
27 Ibid.
On August 6, 1941, members of the Kishinev police division executed 200 Jews, and threw them into the river Dniester.  

On August 9, 1941, gendarmes from the Chilia Legion shot 451 Jews in the Tătăraști camp.  

From among the starving, exhausted Jewish marching columns, which wandered hither and thither under the command of the Northern Bessarabia authorities, many thousands were shot dead or drowned. In one such marching column, consisting of 25,000 people, that had been taken across the Dniester to the Ukraine, and then back to Bessarabia, 4,000 died in three weeks.

A group consisting of 300 Jews, escorted by a corporal and two gendarmes from Volcinet, was either shot into the water of the Dniester, or drowned while crossing the river.

In the camps of Bessarabia, where Jews were rounded up before deportation (Secureni, Edineti, Vertujeni, Marculesti), several hundred died daily.

Along the roads where deportees were escorted, several thousands died of exhaustion, illness, hunger and the cold weather. (September 1941 was the time of the camps in Bessarabia, October and November for those in Bucovina, Dorohoi county and the ghetto of Kishinev). In one of the marching columns, which had started from Edineti on the night of October 15 in a village called Corbu, 860 Jews froze to death, among them there were many women holding their children in their arms.

A number of people were killed by the gendarmes who escorted the marching columns. Under the orders of the Romanian military authorities,

28 The report by telephone Nr. 80 of the Central Office of the Gendarmerie in Kishinev (Colonel T. Meculescu) dated August 13, 1941 to the Highest Military Tribunal.
29 Ibid., and also the official report compiled by SS Untersturmführer Heinrich Frolich and Captain Vetu Gheorghe Ioan of the Gendarmerie Legion of Chilia-Noua on August 9, 1941, which indicates that the former forwarded the order for execution to the latter on behalf of General Antonescu, and the latter executed the order. Captain Vetu was later found guilty by the Court of Justice, not, however, because he had killed so many innocent people, but for committing petty illegal acts while carrying out his duties: he stole some watches and rings.
30 Report No.121239 of September 17, 1941 by the Military Judge of the III Army, Lieutenant-Colonel Jean Poitevitin, sent to the Highest Military Tribunal contained the results of examinations conducted by the Gendarmerie Legion of Soroca in connection with this massacre. The following remark appears in the report: “September 22, 1941. General Topor, who later closed the case, examined the case of the 200 Jews shot dead near the Dniester. Illegible signature.”
31 Some witnesses extracted from the accusation document drawn up by the People Tribunals (file nr. 23/945, cab.VII against war criminals, former condemned of the Jewish concentration camps in Vertujeni and Marculesti: From the testimony given by col. Alexandru Constantinescu:
The 21-23,000 Jews brought from Bucovina and Bessarabia by the Gendarmerie Legions could not be accommodated in the small town of Vertujeni. This was the cause of despicable overcrowding. We could not even guarantee all of them a place to rest. Women, children, girls, men, the sick and dying, breast-feeding mothers, a mixture of people confined in conditions impossible to describe, and worse still, without eating facilities. The result: the growing mortality.”
From the testimony of Lt.Dr. Epurescu Alexandru:
“These starving and ragged people brought from another forest camp were in terrible condition, with torn clothes, starving. The number of deaths increased.”
From the evidence of witness Stefan Dragomirescu: “When I arrived at Mârculești, I found thousands of deportees kept in indescribable conditions. The corpses of deportees lay everywhere, in cellars, ditches, and in yards.”
those lagging behind were to be shot\textsuperscript{32}. Certain Jews were sold to villagers. These were then shot dead so that the buyers could receive the clothes of the victims.

During their first winter in Transnistria, approx. 50,000 of the Jews deported from Romania died of cold, hunger, exhaustion and infectious diseases (typhoid fever, petechial typhus, dysentery, etc.).

Many of them, however, were killed. Just a few examples:

In Grozdovca, in October 1941, deported Jews were randomly executed in groups of ten every day by Romanian soldiers.

On December 19, 1941, the military judge of the Sargorod-Moghilev district caught a glimpse of six young Jews on the highway and ordered them shot. The execution took place in the village cemetery. The following day two more Jews were shot dead under the orders of the same judge, one because he was said to have stolen two kilos of sugar, the other because he had supposedly sold meat on the black-market.

On March 9, 1942, German soldiers stationed in the villages of Mostovoi and Zavadovca took 772 Jews from the camp at Cihrin (Berezovca County) and shot them on the outskirts of the village\textsuperscript{33}.

On March 16, 1942, a group of 16 German soldiers (the SS unit stationed in Nova Candelli village in Berezovca county) took 120 Jews from the camp in Catousca, and killed them by shooting them in the head at the edge of the village\textsuperscript{34}.

On April 4, 1942, in Rabnita, 48 Jewish deportees were executed on the command of the leader of the Gendarmerie Legion for stepping out of the ghetto.

Between May 27 and 30, 1942, on the collective farm in Suha-Verba (Berezovca county) German military police from Lichtenfeld killed 1,200 Jews\textsuperscript{35}.

On September 29, 1942, in Rastadt (Berezovca County) an SS group, led by an officer, shot dead 598 deported Jews from Bucharest, and in their efforts to round the number off, 400 local Jews were also killed\textsuperscript{36}.

\textsuperscript{32} The investigation report of the Commission designed to investigate contraventions in the Chisinau ghetto, comprises the following abstract:

"This special order was given to him by the Commander of the Hotin Legion, Major Drăgulescu, who informed him that, on orders from General Headquarters, Jews who were unable to keep up with marching columns due to either illness or tiredness, were to be executed. He was consequently ordered to send one reenlisted non-commissioned officer on each route, two days before the start of every marching column, to dig a hole every ten kilometers large enough to accommodate 100 bodies with the help of the Gendarmerie stations located on the way. Those unable to march with the columns were to be shot dead and buried. The "premilitaries" from the villages on the route of evacuation were to help them dig the holes and bury those shot dead. Lieutenant Roşca executed the given orders with precision, and as a result 500 Jews were shot dead on the Secureni-Cosăuti route. The same method was used in the case of the marching columns following the Edineti-Cosăuti route, where the executioner was the same Lieutenant Popovici under the order of Lieutenant Roşca Augustin".

\textsuperscript{33} Report No. 185 from the Gendarmerie Office in Transnistria (Colonel E. Brosteanu) on March 25, 1942 to the Head Office of the Gendarmerie.

\textsuperscript{34} Report No. 184 from the Gendarmerie Office in Transnistria (Colonel E. Brosteanu) on March 24, 1942 to the Head Office of the Gendarmerie.

\textsuperscript{35} Report No. 189 from the Gendarmerie Office in Transnistria (Colonel E. Brosteanu) on 16 June 1942 to the Head Office of the Gendarmerie.

\textsuperscript{36} It seems that 16 out of these 598 deported Jews managed to escape with their lives. On the list of Jews belonging to this category contained in report No.42411 of June 16, 1943 sent to the Ministry of the Interior by the Central Superintendence of the Gendarmerie—
On October 10, 1942, soldiers from SS groups selected from the camp Ciricov 80 children, 40 women and old persons, took them to a nearby forest and shot them dead.

On the same day in the Krasnopolsk camp, 80 Jews were shot dead: women, children and old people.

On October 14, 1942, in the camp in Geisen, 230 Jews—women, old people, children—were executed.

On October 16, 1942, an Oberfeldwebel with some German soldiers took
150 Jewish girls from the camp of Peciora, all of them were hurt, some
were even raped. They were later taken to the woods between Bar and Vinita, where they were shot dead.

On November 6, 1942, 1,000 deported Jews were killed in the Geisen camp.

On the same day almost all Jews deported to Brailov were slaughtered. Two hundred and fifty of them succeeded in escaping, but within a month they were captured and later shot dead on December 5.

On January 27, 1943, under the pretext that they had escaped from the ghetto, 72 Jews deported to Iampol were shot dead.

On March 16, 1943 in Rabnita prison 68 people were slaughtered from among the deported communists. All of them were Jews.

The above enumerated massacres are only randomly selected examples from the enormous amount of murders committed by the German and Romanian armies in Bucovina, Bessarabia and Transnistria.

II. Beatings, Abuse and Torture.

Under the Legionary government, the Iron Guard police, Iron Guard units, and the Iron Guard Workers’ Association were among the many groups which abused, tortured and terrorized thousands of Jews throughout the entire country.

The torture was so savage that some of the victims died while they were beaten, others committed suicide or had to recover many months in hospitals. Others were crippled for life. Their methods of torture were most horrible, the worst ever known since the Middle Ages to our times, plus the methods they learned from Hitler’s troops and Italian fascists. People were beaten with clubs, iron bars and other specially employed instruments of torture; victims were forced to lie on the floor or a table while four ogres beat them with wet rope working in unison like smiths forging iron “with four hammers”; people were beaten with glass, which broke on their bodies, and were then forced to lick the blood off the hands of their executioners or off the floor; They were fed with soap and if they objected, it was pushed down their throats with a pizzle. They were locked into fumigating chambers, and kept there until they suffocated or were scalded. People were forced to take laxatives in enormous quantities (100 grams of sodium-sulphate mixed with vinegar and petrol). They were kept inside for 70 hours to float in their own excrement. People were tied to “shame-poles”, where
these 16 Jews were listed as “alive in Transnistria”, while the other 582 were declared “missing”.

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children threw stones at them, and pulled their hair, etc. Later a large number of Jews were beaten and tortured in details en route to labor service. The beatings were ordered by the highest ranking officers.

Jews were also beaten in the Targu-Jiu concentration camp, in the camps and ghettos of Bessarabia and Bucovina, in marching columns, and on the trains which evacuated or deported them.

Jews suffered acutely during evacuations by train, when 150 people were packed into every carriage. They were transported for six days in the heat of July, and were not allowed a drop of water. Occasionally the doors of the freight cars were opened, and water brought in buckets. However, the water was not for them to drink, it was poured on the tracks before the very eyes of the parched passengers.

Extract from the Directive Nr. 98.500 of September 12, 1942 from the First Department of the General Chief of Staff, which “supplements and clarifies” General Directives No. 55500:

“Mr. Marshall does not want to see this work halfheartedly carried out but to be taken very seriously. Consequently, severe forms of punishment were also ordered: there were regular beatings and people were deported to Transnistria.”

III. Plundering

From the first days of the fascist government until the final hours before the collapse of the regime, the Jewish population of Romania was robbed unremittingly on an unimaginable scale. Many people took part in these robberies from those of the lowest strata to the highest, including the authorities.

1. Robberies Committed by the Members of the Legionary Movement

The members of the Legionary Movement committed large-scale and brutal looting. Acts of looting were carried out by individuals and organized gangs with the support and encouragement of authorities whose duty in every civilized country is to safeguard the property and lives of its citizens. The main methods of robbery employed by the Iron Guard were the following:

a) Legionary Aid:

Through terror and torture, this supposedly charitable institution, robbed Jews of cash and goods worth hundreds of millions of lei. Such incidents were widespread in Piatra Neamt, Buhusi, Targu-Neamt, Iasi, Bucharest (especially the Town Council of the third “Albastru” district) . Similar acts also occurred in Ploiesti, Targoviste, etc.

37 Extract from Directive No.55500, one of the General Directives of June 27, 1942, issued by the First Department of the General Chief of Staff, which controlled the compulsory labor “D.8 f.: “For minor misdemeanors (arriving late for assembly, negligence, undisciplined behavior) committed by labor service troops, the commander shall use corporal punishment.”

38 Report No.22088 of June 25, 1941 issued by the Police Headquarters in Bacau, justifies the use of police force by reporting that a woman from Darabani was made to get off the train because she went mad on the way to the concentration camp.
The institution, founded at the peak of the terror, had little difficulty in achieving its aim. The intimidated and broken Jews succumbed easily to the frightening clubs and revolvers pointed at them. All legionary social institutions were founded on Jewish wealth: legionary cooperatives, canteens, shops, etc.

b) The Confiscation of enterprises and shops:
This operation, which started in October 1940, and continued until January 1941, was headed personally by the Deputy Executive President of the Council of Ministers, and overseen by the Ministry of the Interior. These measures affected the entire country, and their aim was to deprive Jews of their trade, industrial and real estate property.39

Through fear and torture they succeeded in putting their hands on almost every Jewish business in Transylvania (except for Timisoara) and Oltenia, (except two firms in Craiova). Businesses were acquired for 5- to 10 percent of their value, and in 90% of cases this money was not even paid. Shops and many commercial and industrial firms were snatched up in Bucharest and other parts of the country (Turnu Magurele, Constanta, Giurgiu, Slatina, Gaesti, Urziceni, Calarasi, etc.) It is impossible to estimate the scale of these robberies but it is assumed that it is worth more than 2 billion Lei. After the collapse of the legionary system a minor part of the looted assets was returned to the real owners.

c) Burglaries:
While the above operations were in progress, another smaller-scale activity was also taking place to remove belongings from Jewish homes. Similar means of torture and fear were applied to rob Jewish flats. Everything was taken, down to the last chairs, shirts and pillows, not to mention substantial amounts of cash, large quantities of jewelry as well as art pieces and libraries.

d) The Legionary Revolt:
During the three days of the uprising, synagogues, Jewish institutions, businesses, and flats were robbed and set ablaze in Bucharest, the damage being of almost 400 million Lei.
To remake the destroyed commerce and to help the widows and orphans was a difficult task to be fulfilled by the community social assistance.

2. Robbing Evacuees
The Jewish citizens of the country, once removed from towns and villages were robbed later when the war began.

The marching columns of evacuees were stopped either at the exit from the native locality or before the destination town and the members of the Gendarmerie and carters took all the valuables these poor people were able to carry. In many areas, such acts of looting were completed by locals with the approval of the authorities. Everything was removed from uninhabited Jewish homes, even window frames and the tin from roofs. In some places, even tombstones were taken from Jewish cemeteries so that they could be used as steps at the entrances of houses.

39 According to General Petrovicescu, Minister of the Interior, this action was “a battle to buy up Jewish shops and real estate.”
At a later stage, the state itself joined in this robbery by passing a law ordering an auction of evacuees’ property, which was regarded as abandoned.

3. Robbing Deportees
The robbing of deportees, carried out with bestial rage and insatiable avarice by the authorities (National Centre for Romanianization, the National Bank of Romania, prefectures, city halls, etc.), officials in charge of deportations (officers, police inspectors, Gendarmes, police constables, etc.) and the local Aryan citizens, was more serious and more destructive in its consequences.

Jews were robbed everywhere: when the occupying troops marched in, in concentration camps and ghettos, during the long and lonely wanderings of marching columns, while crossing the river Dniester, and finally, in the camps and ghettos of Transnistria.

(a) Looting households:
Almost everything was taken from the deportees, down to the last chairs and pillows. What had been left behind by the occupying troops, was confiscated by the authorities since Jews were only allowed to take with them to the ghettos or camps as much as they could carry on their backs, and many times not even that. Aryan citizens were strictly forbidden to buy Jewish property. This crime was punishable by death.40

The leftovers of official plundering were removed at stations passed by Jewish deportees on their way towards “their land of endless Calvary”. Most of them arrived there only “with what they were wearing.”41

(b) Stealing cash, gold and jewelry:
One of the decisions of the Romanian National Bank, with the consent of higher authorities, forced Jewish deportees to deposit their cash (lei and foreign currency), gold and jewelry in the bank. In return they were given Soviet rubles or German marks R.K.K.S. (Reichkreditkassenschein), which had no coverage (and were only valid in occupied territories).42

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40 For example: Directive No.38 of October 11, 1941, signed by General Corneliu Calotescu, Governor of Bucovina, is an instance of this.
41 Report No. 116 of October 31, 1941 referring to the crossing-place at Otaci (without signature and issuing authority). It was addressed to the Military Judge of the army on November 2, 1941 and also contains the following extract:
“The information given by the local Gendarmerie makes it clear that gold was taken away from Jews by the kilo, and dollars as well as other valuables were confiscated from them. After they had crossed the river Dniester at Moghilev, their sacks were taken away together with the belongings they still had. All these were stocked in a large barn, and the Jews proceeded with the clothes they were wearing, and without money.”

General Ion Topor, the Military Judge of the army, wrote this remark on the margin of the information report: “I think this report may be true”. He ordered an investigation, which, naturally, did not produce any results.
42 In territories affected by mass-deportation, the cash of Jews underwent the following “transformations”: in July 1940 Soviet administrative authorities obliged the citizens to exchange lei for rubles; 40 lei for 1 ruble.

In July 1941 the Romanian administrative authorities obliged the citizens to exchange rubles for lei; 1 ruble for 1 luna.

In October 1941 the Romanian National Bank obliged Jews to exchange for rubles; 40 lei for 1 ruble.
Exchange rates were calculated arbitrarily and with hostility, and ridiculously small amounts were paid.

(c) Stealing aid sent to deportees:

The authorities—acting on the orders of Ion Antonescu—for a long time forbade the sending of individual or collective aid, which could have eased the plight of deportees. In spite of the danger, on many occasions, people attempted to send food, clothing, money or other items in secret. However, not even one hundredth of the parcels reached the addressees; either because of the ill-will of the “benevolent” people who undertook to transport them and later stole them, or due to especially alert guards, who confiscated all parcels discovered.

Later on, when it was at last possible to send such aid, this was only possible through the National Bank which exchanged in an arbitrary way one R.K.K.S Mark for 60 Lei while the stock exchange rate was of 12–15 Lei.

4. Gratuities and Bribes

The extortion of “gratuity” payments and bribes was a widely used means of acquiring Jewish wealth. All those who had a little bit of public influence in connection with the persecution of Jews and their property were able to make the best use of their situation for personal gain. Jews had to pay smaller or larger sums, amounting as a whole to billions of lei, in order to obtain various services. However, in most cases they had to pay to prevent, mitigate or avoid suffering. Money was taken from Jews by ministers, senior secretaries, prefects, officers of higher and lower ranks, court judges and members of the administration, both senior and junior. The amounts paid were appallingly high. The sum asked for exemption from work for a couple of days could reach as high as 50,000 lei. Sometimes 200,000 lei was asked for permission to travel from one town to another; if someone wanted to move away because of their fear of bomb attacks, the amount of money required for permission was occasionally set at one million lei. For a booklet, certifying the holders’ exemption from compulsory work, in most cases 500,000 lei was paid; the price for bringing home families deported to Transnistria was sometimes as high as 5 million lei.

There were, however, many instances when money was acquired, and promises remained unfulfilled.

Later in Transnistria rubles were exchanged for German marks (Reichskassenschein); 1 mark for 60 rubles. In this way, if a Jew had had 1 million lei in savings on July 1, 1940, he received 25,000 rubles for it, and in July 1941 he was paid 25,000 lei for it, and for this amount he received 600 rubles in October 1941, and later for the same amount he received 10 RKKS marks, which was equal to the price of a loaf of bread.

43 Although the Bessarabian deportations started in September, and those in Bucovina at the beginning of October, the sending of aid was only permitted on December 10 (C.B.B.T. document No. 259 of the Presidium of the Council of Ministers to the Federation of Jewish Communities). The actual sending of aid became possible, however, only after February 10, 1942, when document No.04687 of February 5, 1942 of the Governorship of Transnistria reached the Central Office of the Romanian Jews; this document contained the exact orders regarding the sending of aid. By this time, however, in Transnistria almost 50,000 Jews had died of cold, hunger, starvation, disease and misery.
5. Gruesome Robberies

The bodies of Jews killed on the first night of the legionary revolt, and of those who died in the overcrowded freight cars of Iasi, or perished on the roads of Transnistria were robbed. Clothing was pulled off their corpses, and their golden teeth were broken out of their mouths. Occasionally one or two Jews were taken out of a marching column of deportees. They were sold for 2-3000 lei to villagers, who killed them for their clothing and personal belongings.

IV. Expropriation Acts

Under provisions laid down in the expropriation act, the following became the property of the state without any compensation:

(a) The property of Jews living in the provinces, i.e. plough-land, hayfields, grazing ground, uncultivated areas, lakes, vineyards, country-mansions, parks, orchards, livestock and poultry-breeding houses, bee-keeping farms, vegetable-gardens, flower gardens as well as all animate and inanimate items of inventory, and supplies of grain and feedstuffs.

(b) Forests, together with buildings, equipment, tools and railtracks; all types of mills, even those used in towns; country oil-mills and country textile mills along with the adjoining land, animate or inanimate items of inventory, finished products and raw materials; distilleries, even if they happened to be in towns, with their land, buildings, equipment, animate or inanimate items of inventory, finished products and raw materials; timber mills including land, buildings, equipment, etc.;

(c) Ships, boats and other floating vessels;

(d) Real estate in towns, including adjoining land;

(e) Film studios and cinema studios;

(f) Livestock-breeding farms, bakeries, equipment for pastry production; any type of secondary industrial establishments belonging to

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44 The report of the committee established to investigate the irregularities which took place in the ghetto of Kishinev contains the following regarding this issue:

“...The peasants living next to the route, upon learning of the planned measures regarding the digging of holes and the subsequent burials, waited in hiding alongside the road, among the corn-fields and in other different hiding places for the execution to be carried out so that they could throw themselves on the bodies to rob them.

According to the statement made by Lieutenant Rosca Augustin, the preparing and performance of given orders was so dramatic that those who took part will remember for a long time the events which took place at that time, in those circumstances”.

45 Law-decree Nr. 3347, published in the Official Gazette Nr. 233/October 5, 1940.

46 Decree–law Nr. 3810, published in the Official Gazette Nr. 271 of November 17, 1940.

47 Decree–law Nr. 3968, published in the Official Gazette Nr. 286 of December 4, 1940

48 A decision of the Ministry of National Defense, published in the Official Gazette Nr. 143/1941, orders the entry into the park of vessels N.F.R ( Romanian River Navigation) of 100 vessels and boats, expropriated from Jews, namely:

- 6 tows with a total power of 2410 H.P.
- 3 elevators with a power of 50 H.P. each
- 80 barges with a tonnage of 100,000 tons
- 3 tanks with a tonnage of 2758 tons

The total number of vessels and boats was of 152. A part of them were put at the disposal of the German Navigation Company by the company D.D.S.G. “Erste Donau Dampfschiffahrtgesellschaft”.

49 Law Nr. 254, published in the Official Gazette Nr. 74 of March 28, 1941.

50 Law Nr. 326, published in the Official Gazette Nr. 82 of April 5, 1941.
mills; distillation plants, first and second class distilleries and refineries, boilers of all categories for plum brandy distillation; industrial firms producing medicine and medicinal raw materials; rights to subsoil utilization in areas where the topsoil was Jewish property; timber — in forests, stock or under transportation — owned by either the owner of the forest or the exploiter; animate or inanimate items of inventory related to the above-mentioned, and assets, equipment, rail-tracks, etc.\textsuperscript{50};

(g) Shares in travel and tourist businesses owned by Jews\textsuperscript{51};

(h) Directives were issued to facilitate the reclaiming of mortgages taken out on Jewish-owned real estate long before they were due\textsuperscript{52};

(i) Goods, a large number of temples, synagogues and cemeteries owned by Jewish religious communities\textsuperscript{53};

(j) All industrial and commercial businesses owned by Jews in Bessarabia and Bucovina\textsuperscript{54};

The precise value of the expropriated Jewish assets is not known.

V. Confiscation

Confiscated by force of law or administrative measures:

- medical equipment owned by hospitals and private doctors (especially dentists and radiologists);
  - radio equipment\textsuperscript{55};
  - bicycles\textsuperscript{56};
  - skis\textsuperscript{57};
  - flash lights, binoculars and cameras in some villages;
  - the commercial and industrial businesses of owners found guilty of holding undisclosed property\textsuperscript{58};

National, German and Italian flags made by Jewish merchants and real-estate owners on order, and displayed on 10th May 1941 were confiscated by police officers who roamed the streets of Bucharest on trucks to reclaim them.\textsuperscript{59}

VI. Seizures and Requisitions

From the moment the Legionary Movement came to power, they seized without payment:

- almost all the Jewish schools in the country;
- almost all the Jewish hospitals in the country;
- most of the old people’s homes and orphanages;

\textsuperscript{50} Law Nr. 391, published in the Official Gazette Nr. 102 of May 3, 1941.
\textsuperscript{51} Law nr. 843, published in the Official Gazette Nr. 228 of November 26, 1941.
\textsuperscript{52} Law Nr. 902, published in the Official Gazette Nr. 240 of October 10, 1941.
\textsuperscript{53} Law Nr. 499 published in the Official Gazette Nr. 152 of July 3 1942.
\textsuperscript{54} Law Nr. 791, published in the Official Gazette Nr. 209 of November 4 1941.
\textsuperscript{55} Law Nr. 409 published in the Official Gazette Nr. 106 of May 7, 1941.
\textsuperscript{56} Decree of the Bucharest Police Prefecture of August 18, 1942.
\textsuperscript{57} Order Nr. 213903 of November 29, 1941 for the Army’s General Staff.
\textsuperscript{58} Law Nr. 106 published in the Official Gazette Nr. 63 of March 14, 1942.
\textsuperscript{59} It is said that these flags were preserved, and towns in occupied Bessarabia and Bucovina were decorated with them.
• several synagogues (these were converted into store houses, sports halls, etc.);
• all automobiles owned by Jews.

VII. Expulsions

While the Legionary Movement members were carrying out robberies and violent acts, the authorities and certain private individuals hunted Jews out of a large number of areas in the country—mostly Oltenia and Muntenia. This situation, created by the legionary members, remained the same even after the fall of the system. In places where the legionary violence manifested itself on a greater level (Targoviste, Giurgiu, Turnu Magurele, Caracal) not even 20% of the Jewish population, as of 6th September 1940, survived. Jews were also chased out of Panciu at the time of the earthquake which destroyed the town on 10th November 1940.

During the reign of the Legionary Movement, members of the Gendarmerie also banished Jews, especially from villages in the counties of Bihor and Suceava.

VIII. Evacuations

At the outbreak of the war and in the following two weeks, Jews were evacuated from villages and almost every country town by order of the Leader of the State. More than forty thousand people were made homeless. Almost half of them were transported several hundred kilometers away—under horrible conditions—where they existed in misery for more than two months. Their situation did not improve during the war years, only a very small number of them were allowed to return to their town of origin.

IX. Internment and Hostages

During the reign of the Legionary Movement, Jews were already being sent individually to the concentration camp at Targu Jiu. Internment continued on a much larger scale following the outbreak of war. Entire populations were interned in certain areas (Constanta, Siret, Darabani), in others (Galati, Ploiesti, Husi, Dorohoi) every healthy man, and in more (Piatra Neamt, Focsani, Falticeni, Buzau) most men were interned.

In the whole of Moldova and a greater part of the country hundreds of Jews were interned as hostages being held responsible for the deeds of their co-religionists. The confinement of hostages lasted from June 30, 1941 until January 23, 1942.

60 ???????
61 Form letter Nr. 4147 of June 21, 1941 of the Ministry of the Interior signed by the Minister Deputy-secretary of state Gen. I. Popescu.
62
63 Form letter Nr. 4599 of June 30, 1941 of the Ministry of the Interior.
X. Ghettos

At the beginning of August, following the occupation of Bessarabia and Bucovina, the survivors in these regions were collected from the Jewish communities, and placed in five centers. Their numbers on September 1, 1941 were the following:

- in the ghettos of Secureni and Edineti (Hotin county): 20,909
- in the Marculesti ghetto (Soroca): 10,737
- in the Vertujeni ghetto (Soroca): 24,000
- in the Chisinau Ghetto: 10,096
- in the town of Chernovitz 49,497

XI. Deportations

Between September 1941 and October 1942 one third of the surviving Jewish population of the country was deported beyond the Dniester. The property of deportees was either confiscated, robbed or destroyed. The circumstances in which the deportation took place led to the death of large numbers en route. Half of those who arrived at the camps and ghettos of Transnistria perished during the first winter. The survivors lived in the most miserable conditions imaginable; they were surrounded by illness, hunger and other hardships; they suffered the terror of never ending harassment, and feared death every moment.

XII. Withdrawal of the Right to Work

Even before the Legionary Movement, the creation of a legal status for Jews, prepared their exclusion from most possible positions.

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64 On September 1, 1941 the populations of Bessarabia and Bucovina were counted. These figures date back to these counts but have never been officially confirmed. However, they definitely reflect reality and this can easily be proved if we compare them with figures shown in contemporary official decrees and reports:

According to report No.7151 of September 1, 1941, from the Gendarmerie Head Office in Chernovitz, addressed to the Highest Military Tribunal, the number of Jews in Hotin camps was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Camp</th>
<th>Gendarmes</th>
<th>Local authorities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edineti Camp</td>
<td>12,248</td>
<td>11,224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secureni Camp</td>
<td>10,201</td>
<td>8,302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>22,449</td>
<td>19,526</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to report No. 1140 on August 30, 1941 of the Bessarabian Gendarmerie Head Office in Chernovitz, addressed to the Highest Military Tribunal, the number of Jews in Otin camps was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Camp</th>
<th>Compiled by</th>
<th>Estimated by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edineti Camp</td>
<td>12,248</td>
<td>11,224</td>
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<td>10,201</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>22,449</td>
<td>19,526</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the report of General Ion Topor, the Chief Military Judge of the army, compiled under order No.5023 B. on September 4, 1941 from General Headquarters, there is also the figure 22,969 regarding the camp at Vertujeni. However, also according to this report, there were 10,356 Jews in Secureni, in Edineti 11,762 and in Kishinev, 10,400, who were locked up in camps. The deportation to Transnistria was ordered on the basis of this report. However, in instructions issued by the Gendarmerie Office of Kisinev (Colonel T. Meculescu), only 22,150 Jews were mentioned in relation to the deportation to the camp of Vertujeni.

65 The Jews of Chernovitz were ghettoized on October 11, 1941 by order of Directive No.37 from General Corneliu Calotescu, Governor of Bucovina, issued on October 10.
(a) In The Field of Freelance Work
The right to practice was withdrawn—with few exceptions—from Jewish lawyers, engineers, architects, journalists, experts and pharmacists. The law regulating the practice of medicine strictly limited the field of practice for Jewish doctors.

(b) State-run and Private Employees
With the application of the Romanianization law of company employees, strong actions were taken to ensure the dismissal of Jewish officials from private companies.66

All Jewish public officials had already been dismissed as a result of their new legal status.

(c) Craftsmen
The certificates of trade, work-books, and contracts of Jewish apprentice craftsmen were invalidated by the Ministry of Labor with unduly Draconian—and in a large number of cases unlawful directives.

Although some craftsmen were able to safeguard their right to work through individual concessions, such arrangements were illusory, since the apprentices in question had to spend almost all of their time in labor service anyway.

(d) Commerce and Industry
The sphere of economic activities involving Jews, which had been severely reduced as a consequence of their new legal status, was diminished further as a result of a series of decrees. Jews were expelled from the boards of public limited companies; barred from commercial activities in villages; prevented from merchandising alcoholic drinks, excluded from monopolies; prohibited from selling official forms in the Romanian language; from trading in leather, iron, grain; from working in the tourist and travel industry, and film industry, etc. With the help of the law on company registration, it became possible to refuse registration to all Jewish firms. The most was made of this opportunity.

By administrative measures of limitation, of wiping out from the lists of importers and exporters, of granting or not granting currencies, by forbidding transportation from one town to the other, etc. it became impossible for many firms to continue their activity, especially in the provinces, so that they had to liquidate, sell or “Romanianize” the industries and the trade.

66 In one report by Dr. C. Danulescu, Minister of Labor, dated March 1943, regarding the dismissal of Jewish employees from their places of work, the situation is the following:
On November 16, 1940, 28,225 Jews were employed by 8,126 firms;
On August 1, 1941, 23,137 Jews were employed by 8003 firms;
On December 13, 1941, 16,292 Jews were employed by 7,647 firms;
On March 1, 1943, 6,506 Jews were employed by 4,301 firms.
Antonescu wrote the following resolution in this report: “Very good. The operation should be continued. However difficult this might be under present circumstances, we have to achieve total Romanianization. We will have to complete this by the time the war ends. The Ministry of Labor must do everything possible to find the most effective method of achieving this aim. He will be given a free hand on this issue.”
XIII. Labor Service

The autumn of 1940 witnessed the beginning of Jews used as “labor for public use” under the orders of county heads and mayors (later a separate decree referred to this as “compulsory labor”). It became a legal obligation in December 1940, and was organized under the supervision of the army from 1st August, 1941. For the following three years, almost without interruption (the only considerable break took place in the winter of 1941/1942) more than 150,000 Jews—men and women—were forced to carry out difficult, and often completely exhausting work on roads, railway lines and quarries. They had to sweep streets, clear snow, remove the dead and wounded from debris following bomb attacks, defuse unexploded devices, etc.

Although the law imposed compulsory work only for those between the ages of 18 and 50, administrative abuses extended the age limit in both directions, and children of sixteen and old people over seventy were also among those forced into labor.

The legal and administrative directives concerning payment of labor and helping the workers’ families were only empty promises.

The Jews who had to perform compulsory labor in labor battalions had to suffer terrible conditions, having no hygienic and medical services, so that most workers became seriously ill. A lot of them got sick of tuberculosis and other social diseases.

As there was poor organizing, lacking control and security, severe accidents occurred, some of them being fatal or leading to physical disabilities.

Jews driven into labor service found themselves constantly under the threat of severe punishment, ranging from corporal punishment to deportation—to Transnistria—with family members and even death.

67 The first directive in relation to this is by Ion Antonescu. It was formulated and signed by General I. Popescu (Jack), Deputy Secretary of State of the Ministry of the Interior who died before atoning for his sins--; the text of Directive No. 5811 of July 18, 1941 is the following:

“General Antonescu, the Leader of the State, has formally ordered that Jews in labor camps or military prison camps should be used for hard physical labor. If anyone escapes, every tenth person must be shot dead. If they do not work as they should, no food shall be given to them, and neither should they be allowed to receive or buy food. Measures are to be taken to ensure the execution of this directive.

Brigadier-General Ion Popescu m.p., Deputy State Secretary, Rank of Minister”

68 General Directives No. 55500 of June 27, 1942 from the Chiefs of Staff, who regulated the labor service of Jews, ordered the following forms of punishment under point D.8:

“F. to punish minor misdemeanors committed within the framework of labor force troops (arriving late for assembly, undisciplined behavior, etc.) the commander will use corporal punishment based on the regulations of military service.

g. Jews will be sent to Transnistria with their families (father, mother, wife, children) for physical labor, or to ghettos if they commit the following infringements:
- Repeated minor misdemeanors mentioned in paragraph f. from above;
- If they do not work conscientiously, or avoid work through means of fraud, bribes, interventions; if they fail to present themselves after being called up for labor service; if they stop working without permission, etc.
- If they do not inform the Recruiting Center of their change of address, regardless of whether they change address within the same town or move from one town to another, even if the Ministry of the Interior gives them permission to do so.
- If they establish sexual relationships with Romanian women;
XIV. Forced Financial Contributions

The Jews, who had been deprived of the right to work, and impoverished as a result of the above-mentioned series of burdens and suffering, were also forced to bear financial sacrifices, some of which have already been enumerated in the first section of this chapter.

XV. Miscellaneous

Throughout the four-year period, a complete series of directives was introduced, through both legal and administrative means. These competed with one another to increase the oppression and misery of Jews, and contributed further to their impoverishment.

The Legionary Movement organized the boycott of Jewish enterprises, signs saying “Jewish shop” were put on them, and armed Legionary Movement members blocked the entrances to shops to prevent people from going inside.

The Legionary government barred all Jewish students from state schools and universities. New types of schools had to be organized and this was so difficult as almost all the Jewish schools had been requisitioned and the Jewish teachers had been forced to perform compulsory work almost the whole time. By law the certificates issued by Jewish schools had been considered as null and void.

It was forbidden for Jews to own radios\(^69\); to employ Christian servants\(^70\); shop at markets at certain hours; to walk in the streets of various towns at certain times of day; to go to swimming pools or baths; to frequent certain restaurants; to travel from one town to another; to buy directly from peasants, before certain hours\(^71\), to travel between certain hours or in certain districts (in some towns)\(^72\), to go to beaches, swimming pools\(^73\) and some public places, to travel from one town to another, to buy directly from peasants\(^74\), etc.

In some towns Jews had to wear signs to distinguish them from other residents. This was the source of many serious incidents, paralyzing the activities of those who might still have had a chance.\(^75\)

The food stamps of Jews were marked to be valid for decreased portions, often twenty per cent of the ration intended for other inhabitants.

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69 Law 409, published in the Official Gazette Nr. 106 of May 7 1942.
70 Ion Antonescu’s personal order of September 19, 1942.
71 Numerous local orders and decrees, especially in the towns of Moldova. For example: Decree Nr. 8096 of September 24,1941, of the mayor of the town of Vaslui, Gen. Ion Rascanu. Later, being appointed general mayor of Bucharest, Gen. Rascanu ordered the same measure in the capital.
72 A measure was applied in the towns of Moldova, being communicated by the local decrees. For example, Decree Nr. 7 of August 6, 1941 of the Military Headquarters in the last county.
73 Command of the Ministry of the Interior Nr. 17638 of August 26, 1941.
74 Form letter of the Ministry of the Interior Cabinet Nr. 18899 of November 5, 1942.
75 The obligation to wear the distinguishing sign was extended to the whole country by Directive number 8368 on September 2, 1941 by the Ministry of the Interior, but was withdrawn on September 8, following the energetic protest of the President of the Union of Jewish Religious Communities.
For certain foodstuffs, especially flour and corn products, Jews were not provided with any rations at all. For a long time Jews had to pay twice as much for bread as the rest of the population.

Those Jews living on expropriated Jewish property had to pay a higher rent at first than the other tenants; later they were legally barred from extending their tenure, and forcibly evicted without exception; including former owners, against whom expropriation laws had not been introduced. Jews living on the property of Christian owners were generally barred from extending their tenure until April 1943, and it was left to them to choose between an arbitrarily increased rent or eviction.

Centuries-old Jewish cemeteries (in Bucharest, Iasi, Buzau, Moinesti, Beresti, Siret, etc.) were destroyed, bones removed, and gravestones either discarded or used to pave roads and yards.

The responsibility for the cruel and terrible acts against the Jewish population lies with the Romanian government, and personally with Ion Antonescu and his two governments, as well as part of the Romanian nation, especially the small-town petit bourgeoisie, which included the administrative apparatus, the army, the press, the magistracy, the clergy, teachers, vocational colleges, free-lancers, and merchants.

I. The dictator and his ministers are guilty and accountable, because:

1. With their relentless propaganda and manipulated press they contributed to the formation of an atmosphere which provided unlimited opportunities for massacres and robberies.

2. Their unholy decrees and administration tolerated and supported robberies, murders and other lawless activities committed by the legionary regime.

3. Through their introduction of a law providing for the expropriation of property, they organized the theft of Jewish property.

4. They ordered the eviction of the Jewish population from villages and small towns, thus forcing Jews towards the path of hopeless and destructive flight.

5. They tolerated and encouraged the atrocities committed by invading armies, which resulted in the slaughter of more than 150,000 Jews.

6. With a devious communiqué they encouraged the massacre in Iasi on 29 and 30 June, 1941.

7. They ordered the deportations from Bessarabia and Bucovina, during which more than two thirds of the Jewish population, who had survived the massacres of these regions, perished. Aiding deportees was prohibited for a long time, and won the approval of the authorities only when the epidemics, which had begun to rage in the camps, threatened to endanger the rest of the population.

8. The seizure of deportees’ property was at first tolerated and later legalized.

9. Bloody retaliation was ordered and executed. Following an explosion in Odessa, which was claimed to have been sabotage, more than 20,000 innocent people, the majority of whom were Jewish, were killed.

10. Labor service was legally introduced and ordered. In the course of three years more than 150,000 people (men, women, children and the
elderly) were forcibly dragged away for the purposes of compulsory slave labor.

11. Obligatory fees and contributions of considerable amounts were legally imposed on impoverished Jews to squeeze even more money out of them.

12. Almost the entire Jewish population was deprived of one of the basic human rights: the right to work.

13. Jewish students were barred from all the universities in the country; driven out of every state school and Christian private school; and an attempt was made to abolish even Jewish schools altogether.

14. The spirit and practice of racial Hitler's laws were introduced into Romanian legislation.

15. The traditional leadership of Jewish religious communities was removed and replaced by a police organization according to the German system introduced in occupied Europe. Its aim was to cleanse Romania of Jews.

16. The death penalty was introduced for certain crimes if they were committed by Jews; this applied to children as young as fifteen.

17. For four years Jews lived in an atmosphere of panic and terror, which mentally and physically eroded those who had managed to survive the slaughter.

II. The administrative apparatus of the country, with its traditional desire to persecute the weak, especially Jews, obediently executed the anti-Semitic orders and decrees of criminal state legislators. It often stepped outside the framework of these directives, or even acted against central orders so as to increase the intensity of this persecution by acting on its own initiative.

Among the most guilty members of the administrative apparatus were the governors of occupied territories (Bessarabia, Bucovina and Transnistria) and all the prefects of the two groups, which succeeded during the fascist dictatorship.

77 Law No 698 published on September 22, 1942 in edition No.221 of the Official Gazette, ordered the death penalty for all Jews—male or female—over the age 15 who returned to the country illegally after being deported to Transnistria.

Dictator Antonescu wrote the following into report No.36945 on May 10, 1944 by the Gendarmerie Office regarding the Jews who crossed the border to escape the hell in Hungary:

“The public must be notified”.

Jews illegally crossing the border must be shot dead, as must those who offer them refuge or fail to report them. Action must be taken within 24 hours.

I asked Minister von Killinger to send German guards to border crossings. These guards—along with our guards—will check all those who wish to cross.

If someone cannot identify himself, force should be employed to find out his identity.

The entire length of the frontier must be guarded strictly. Raids must be held periodically throughout the whole country.” The Military Cabinet of the Leader of the State ordered the Ministry of the Interior to execute these orders through Directive number 205396 M 2 of May 16, 1944.

The law ordering the death penalty appeared under number 301 in edition number 123 of the Official Gazette on May 29, 1944.

78 Of the three governors of Bucovina, only General Corneliu Calotescu can be held accountable. Similarly, of the governors of Transnistria, only the first, G. Alexianu, a teacher, is guilty and can be held responsible.
The governors were guilty of and responsible for the organization and execution of deportations as well as the misery, terror and starvation to which deportees were subjected.

Members of the first legionary group of county heads were rivals in creating and sustaining an atmosphere of panic and terror, and leading the violent robbery of Jews. The members of the second group, almost without exception, were officers who diligently, and frequently with extreme zeal, executed the series of shocking measures introduced at the outbreak of war: evictions from villages and small towns; the arresting and internment of hostages; the compulsory wearing of distinguishing signs; the organization of the first labor battalions; curfews; the restriction of shopping time; restriction of movement, and the confinement of Jews to certain districts.

Mayors and police chiefs played major roles in the persecution of Jews.

III. The army had always been a nest of anti-Semitic hatred. Romanian pseudo-democracy must be held responsible for supporting and spreading the hatred, with which the national elite regarded Jewish citizens and democratic, progressive trends.

Both the legionary movement and the war itself helped strengthen this violently and barbarically manifested hatred, with its terrible consequences. A pretext was advanced that Jews supposedly insulted and offended the army during its withdrawal from territories given-up in 1940. The Romanian army, upon re-occupation of these territories in the same year, committed foul revenge; with barbaric fury, over a period of weeks, more than 150,000 Jews—men, women, the elderly and children—were exterminated. Their insatiable thirst for blood was directed against innocent, defenseless people. An incredibly large amount represented itself in the gangs of uniformed criminals from the rank and file of the army, from chief commanders to privates.

The army played a detestable part in both the organization and supervision of Jewish slave labor, and the planning and direction of deportations in 1941; in the preparation and partial execution of the mass deportations in the autumn of 1942, and in the application of special anti-Semitic measures in areas close to the front (distinguishing signs, expulsions from villages, travel restrictions, etc.).

IV. The members of the magistracy cannot be listed among those who would literally have been guilty of war crimes, and while some of them attempted to uphold the fundamental principles of the law, when the persecution began, they showed a complete cessation of jurisdiction, and completely vanished from the scene at the time of the legionary terror. However, they were tremendously alert and persistent literally, and even more so—in the application of racist laws. Since the legionary movement had a strong influence on it, primarily on the younger staff, it played an important role in the development of this movement, especially with the fact that it guaranteed immunity for every unlawful act committed before 1940. Large numbers of judges—and officers—were the beneficiaries of racist laws; they were primarily involved in the expulsion of Jews from their homes so that they themselves could become the new occupants.

V. The press completely and unreservedly placed itself at the disposal of the fascist dictatorship. The system protected it by silencing, through bans and persecution, all newspapers and journalists displaying opposition, independence, or even reservation concerning the activities of the
government. The entire press, undertook with remarkable zeal, the evil role of poisoning public opinion. Through its constant slander and hatred campaigns, it incited people to rob and murder. Its creation of such a gloomy atmosphere aided the criminal activities of the government. While specifying names of newspapers and journalists involved would be pointless, it would not be an overstatement, however, to accuse the press, between 1940 and 1944, of being the most important agent—a real fifth column of Romanian Nazi and anti-Semitic propaganda.

VI. Priests and teachers played an important role in poisoning the minds of the masses. From their pulpits and desks they preached the hatred which later led to bloody massacres and devastating robberies and plundering. Many priests and teachers were directly involved in robberies and crimes being the beneficiaries of those actions.

VII. Colleges and vocational associations, along with free-lance workers, with few exceptions, manifested their disgusting opportunism; they profited enormously from the boom created by the political regime. Directly following the fascist dictatorship’s seizure of power in Romania, almost all public and private organizations which represented any community in whatever capacity, professional, scientific, cultural, or other, attempted in earnest, beginning with the swift expulsion of Jews, to prove their ability to adapt to the new regime. Their number is an indication of how the Romanian intelligentsia behaved on an institutional level.

The only professional body which still endorsed the activities of its Jewish members was the Board of Physicians. However, Jewish doctors were later ghettoized following their expulsion from the medical community. Medical practice was also strictly organized along racist ethnic lines; Jewish doctors were forbidden to treat Christian patients and vice versa.

VIII. The merchant class, a major beneficiary of the anti-Semitic regime, was at the forefront of the early stages of the persecution.

The legionary plunder was always shared in a brotherly fashion between merchants (the instigators behind the scenes) and the bandits who committed the crimes. The first economic measures taken against Jews—always justified as the necessary safeguarding of Romanian interests—were always debated and decided in the counseling and studying dens of Romanian merchants. Following each new measure which excluded a certain group of Jewish merchants from commercial life or facilitated the continuation of their activities, benefactors appeared offering to protect the Jewish firms with their Aryan shields. The majority of these benefactors, who prospered at the expense of Jews, behaved despicably when the subject of returning some of the goods entrusted to them arose.

*  *

This is what the terror and persecution against Jews looked like in Romania. It had its beginnings in the lunatic instincts of the enemies of mankind. It was initiated and ordered by the criminal leaders of the state, executed and supported by a part of the Romanian nation. Even though this part of society was not the majority, if we take into consideration their mentality and the times they lived in, it was the most representative.
THE LEGIONARY GOVERNMENT

6th September 1940 – 21st January 1941
On September 5, General Ion Antonescu was called to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers of Romania, being appointed on the next day as the leader of the State with dictatorial powers, being thus no more anonymous. Before waking up from the hallucinating shock caused by the quick development of events, the public opinion of the country was confused and puzzled in connection with this unknown savior.

Only a few people had noticed his brief presence in some reactionary governments; even fewer were those who had known his activity in some higher military units. He was said to be an energetic and authoritarian soldier, a little bit indecisive and easy to be influenced by others; rumors had it that he was vain, conceited and liked to be praised and flattered; he was known everywhere to be impulsive, violent and evil. “The red dog” was the nickname given to him during his entire career.

If the entire country was surprised by the dazzling turmoil of events, dazed by the political chaos and hypnotized by the general atmosphere, it kept only an unspoken doubt clad in the traditional indifference and skepticism; however a part of the population could foresee the imminent danger. Hannibal was before the gates of Israel’s tents, threatening and announcing noisily the imminent peril.

The last two months had already predicted the onset of the storm. The pogrom in Dorohoi and the neighboring shtetls and villages of southern Bukovina; killings of Jews by being thrown out of moving trains; the press stirring up hatred and killing against the Jews; the grim presence in the government of Horia Sima and Radu Budisteanu and finally, the infamous legal statute of the Jews, together with the malignant presentation of reasons by the minister of justice, I.V. Gruia, followed by immediate and abusive applications, formed the frenzy that came upon the plagued Jewish population. Thick, black clouds were seen but soon enough they would cover the whole horizon for 4 years long.

Days pass, several events take place. General Antonescu is the head of government, the country leader having dictatorial powers; the legionary gangs have become the street chiefs, marching and singing, mostly their hatred-filled songs of blood and death; however the sky is not shattered, the earth is not cracked to swallow all the Jews who were waiting for their “implacable destiny”.

It was quiet almost everywhere. Only here and there a little incident or as the General said, "romanticism and enthusiasm".

Beatings of Jews in the streets, some robberies of rich Jews, even attempts of organizing an economic boycott, were the reason why Horia Sima wrote a letter to the legionary organizations in which it is acknowledged that after only 5 days of governing (on 11 September 1940) “in Romania happened some insignificant incidents because the regime was changed”.

The Jewish political leadership, by the voice of the president of the Federation of Jewish Communities, addressed directly General Antonescu, even in the first week after he was appointed head of government. During the hearing of 14 September, Dr. W. Filderman, informs the General about the abuses and wrongdoings of the thieves and ministers that happened in only 8 days of governing. During this first meeting between the 2 leaders, which was to become a long, unequal and merciless fighting, the General
showed only kindness and good will. He was astonished by what he heard, promised to do justice, orders the removal of some posters marked “store owned by kikes”, gives orders to the Minister of Cults to remove the decision of abrogation of the mosaic religion, yelling at the Minister of the Interior Petrovicescu! your guys started to do pranks; they bring shame on me” and lastly he asks the Jews for support, asking them to see that nobody should liquidate their factories and everybody should carry on their businesses, leaving hope that no essential change and no important events will take place. After 2 days, as he promised, a letter of the President of the Council of Ministers, the Office of the Leader, would be sent to the Federation of Jewish Communities, saying, among other things:

“I assure Mr. Filderman that if his coreligionists will not sabotage openly and from the back stage the regime, politically or economically, the Jewish population will not suffer at all. The promise of General Antonescu is a “promise”.

Although he said that a promise is a promise, very close to him, in the capital, the abuses get worse, street beatings are growing, the Jewish homes are being robbed, especially the winter preserves are being stolen, cars belonging to Jews are taken by force from garages or from the street. Thus, the Ministry of the Interior had to publish the communiqué of September 27, revealing the shameful situation:

“Everybody should know that the abusive actions that had taken place recently were done by people that have nothing to do with the legionary movement, being intended to discredit the government's actions taken to ensure the re-establishment of order”.

More efficient than in Bucharest, were “the guys” from the provinces.

For example, in Buzau, the legionary police arrested about 20 young Zionists, aged 16-20 and after having tormented them to make them confess that they were communists, they sent them to the Court Martial. They were surely released being later forced to pay a terrible price for this legionary joke. They were stigmatized in the files of the General Security, meaning that later on they were deported to Transnistria where almost all of them had been killed.

In Arad, about 40 Jews chosen from the leaders of the community were arrested without any reason, beaten, abused, and kept for a few days at the police station.

In Calarasi, Urzicieni, Buzau, Ramnicul Sarat, Roman, etc, Jewish shop windows were adorned with the inscriptions “KIKE’S SHOP” and there were calls for a boycott.

In Buzau, legionary patrols were placed, stopping the entrance into Jewish shops by threats and violence. In the same town, a gang of legionnaires attacked a synagogue during the praying ceremony, robbing the people and arresting them for a whole night.

In Iasi, the cradle of the Cuza hooliganism and later on of Codreanu’s legionarism, wild persecutions took place even from the first days. Hundreds of Jews were thrown into police cellars or taken to the legionnaires’ nests, being beaten, abused and robbed. The reason for these terrorist acts was disclosed later: to swindle money from the Jews and indeed, the terror came to a stand still for a long time after they came to an agreement with leaders of the legionary organization to be paid 6.000.000 lei.
Even more diligent than the petty thieves were in the first days some “guys” who became ministers.

Radu Budisteanu, The Minister of Education, who felt how unstable his position was, tried to remark himself by an important achievement: the famous decisions taken on September 11, 1940, by which the mosaic religion was removed from the list of acknowledged religions, making thus its practice impossible.

The same minister who had been the hangman of Jewish schools even before September 6, by his decision taken on August 31, 1940, barred the Jewish actors from all national and private theaters and forbade the purchase of religious relics from Jewish dealers. He ended his political career on September 14, 1940, after a long talk with the leader of the Jewish communities, Dr. W. Filderman and the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Al. Safran, when he had to cancel his own directives, suspending the measures he had taken against the Jewish religion. On the following day, he was no longer minister.

The successor to the Ministry of Education, professor Traian Braileanu, surpassed his predecessor. He organized a kind of Jewish artistic ghetto, having a compulsory title and repertoire of „The Jewish Theatre” He organized the boycott of Jewish book shops, forbidding clerks, teaching staff and even students to shop there. However, later on he was also forced to cancel this measure of annihilating the Jewish religion.

The Minister of Justice, Professor I.V. Gruia, a bit more lenient than his colleagues, got still famous for his well-known „judicial statute of Jews”.

Nevertheless, he would be successful later on as an expensively paid lawyer, defending Jews in numerous processes based on the law prepared by him. In the mean time, he hastened to remove all the Jewish magistrates and public lawyers from their positions, forbidding Jewish lawyers, by a special law, to hold leading positions in the Law Society and to practice their professions at military courts.

The pigmies also do their duties properly. In all ministries, the general secretaries, who had been appointed even before the final establishment of the Government, expelled the remaining Jews, preparing in secret the big attacks. Thus, at the Department of Agriculture and Farming, the first infamous law of expropriation of rural Jewish assets was diligently being prepared by the genuine legionary sub secretaries and general secretaries. The minister of the Department of Agriculture and farming was engineer Nicolae Mares, who would later deny that he had ever belonged to the legionary movement.

Being afraid that the secret would be found out, and that it could lose a piece of land by being sold out, the Ministry of Agriculture had already announced on September 27, that Jewish rural land could be sold only with the prior approval of that ministry, exerting the right of preemption which made any attempt of estranging impossible.

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During the first month of the existence of the National Legionary State, the professional organizations, especially the intellectual ones were
very hard working. The list is long, shamefully long; however, it should be
mentioned.

The first on the list is „the first Law Society of the country”. At the
same time with the start of the new regime on September 6, 1940, the Law
Society of the capital celebrated its historic day by a first decision of
removing the first group of Jewish lawyers who had handed in their
documents according to the judicial statute. On that day, only 55 lawyers
had been expelled only because the counselors got tired.

The tiredness of the first day was compensated by more work but as
quick, superficial and abusive as before, so that in 6 meetings (on
September 6, 7, 10, 11 and 13) all the Jewish lawyers were expelled: from a
number of 1479 Jews, only 177 kept their positions.

A week later followed „AGIR” (The General Association of
Romanian Engineers), which on September 13 expelled a first group of
Jewish engineers, pointing out that they did not comply with any directive
that would have allowed some Jews to keep their rights, announcing that the
second and the last group would follow soon, so that the Association could
be completely „cleaned” of Jews (which happened during the following
meeting of October 10).

After that, everything started to move like an unstoppable torrent. On
September 20, the Federation of Sports cancelled the permits of Jewish
journalists; on September 21, the Department of Social Insurance dismissed
the Jewish suppliers and on the same day, the Romanian Opera expelled the
entire Jewish personnel. On September 25, the Trade Union of Journalists
expelled its Jewish members, on September 27, The Union of Professional
Journalists expels its Jews and on September 29, The Council of the Union
of Merchants „ makes the leadership homogenous with Romanian
elements”.

Those who were embarrassed1 for being late in applying those
measures, hastened to do so during the month of October and at the
beginning of November. On October 4, The Society of Romanian Writers,
on October 6, The Trade Union of Bucovina Journalists, on Oct. 7, the
Association of Licensed Electricians, on Oct. 10, The General Union of
Dentists and on the same day the Association of Entrepreneurs of Public
Works and the second day the Society of Architects (on the solemn occasion
of celebrating the 50 years jubilee), then the Trade Union of Beautiful Arts
(October 12), The Romanian Society of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology (October
12), The general Association of Chemical Engineers (October 17), The
Tourism Association „Picturesque Romania” (October 26), The Trade
Council in Campina and the Society of Endocrinology (October 30), The
Guild of Butchers of the Slaughter House in Bucharest (October 30), The
Association of Romanian Publicists (November 5), The Box and Wrestling,
etc. Directorship (November 8) and – last but not least – on November 10,
The General Assembly of the General Association of Universitary Lecturers
and the Association of the Deaf-and Dumb, expelled their Jewish colleagues
or members.

The month of September ended with a sensational interview given by
General Antonescu to a journalist of the Italian newspaper „La Stampa”;
this was reproduced by the Bucharest newspapers on September 30, together

1 The General Association of the College of Doctors was blamed for this shameful delay.
with detailed comments and praise for the „leader” and insults and outbursts of hatred against the Jews.

This was the first time that the General approached publicly and completely the Jewish issue, starting to threaten: changes, dismissals, expropriations, expellings – these were mentioned by the Leader of the country in his first statements regarding a population of 400,000 Jews who had its roots in this country for hundreds of years previously, playing such an important role in its development, a role which could not be compared to the contributions of all the other minorities put together.

The general said:

„In Romania, the Jews hold all the economic positions, they possess capital and owned the monopoly of credit. As the Romanian governments did not take care to organize the credit and the economic market, the real Romanians ended up in being replaced by foreigners. However, we have in Romania companies led by Romanians, which can prove the quality of our race”

I will solve the Jewish problem by reorganizing the state, gradually replacing the Jews with Romanians and first of all with legionaries who will prepare themselves in the meantime. The greatest part of the Jewish property will be expropriated in exchange of a compensation. The Jews who came to Romania after 1913, in other words after the second part of the Balkanic war, will be expelled as soon as possible, even though they had become Romanian citizens, while the others will be gradually replaced, as I have already said. The Jews will be allowed to live but not to be the beneficiaries of the country’s resources and wealth. In Romania, first the Romanians have to live and have worthier positions; the others can only come after them if there are any free places left”.

If the first month of legionary rule was a period of trials and random testing, the second month was intended to lay sound foundations and to organize all fields in order to meet the interests of the Legionary Movement and the German Reich.

It was the period of legionary infiltration into the deepest layers of the state and all branches of the economy; it was the era of invasion of dubious and unprepared elements, acting as commissars of Romanianization in all the big commercial and industrial companies; it was the era in which the Ministry of the Interior and the General manager of State Security, the trustees of order and public discipline, were replacing career policemen of the central and other police stations in Romania, by unprepared elements (graduates of philology, of commercial schools, etc.) but who were sure to put into practice without any remorse and with all necessary violence, terror acts that were being prepared and the rebellion that was in sight; this was the time of preparing and sanctioning the criminal laws which founded later on – even after legionarism was annihilated – the basis for robbery and persecution of the Jewish population.

Based on a previously prepared plan, in which an atmosphere of tension and panic of the victims was being maintained, the cycle of racial laws of the legionary system followed like a continuous avalanche of sufferings.

The legionary racist legislation lacked any principle of law or justice; it lacked morality and logic and even its guiding ideology—be it nationalist or ultra-nationalist—it was simply the shameful weapon employed by the
state and its leaders to rob unprotected victims, just as lowly bandits used clubs and pistols.

The justification for these laws, which served as models for many clerks for four years, will remain as monuments to judicial stupidity, the misrepresentation of the truth and the cynical mockery of morality and common sense.

The Legionary Movement did not maintain the fast speed at which it introduced racist legislation, and neither did such legislation encompass all sectors at first under threat. The reasons for this lie neither in the benevolent hesitation of the legionary leadership nor in any peculiar resistance by state governors. The rapacity and passion for looting did not stop for a moment, between September 6, 1940 and January 21, 1941. In part, however, they achieved weak results through their recourse to the law since the spoils had to be shared with the state, which received the lion’s share. Furthermore, terror used parallel with legislation proved much more effective because it excluded competition from the state, thus securing for individuals themselves all that they had yearned for, or items to which they had laid personal claims. This can serve to explain the suspension of legionary racist legislative activity in the middle of November, by which stage the terror had started to blossom and it was becoming increasingly clear why the legionnaires were not expropriating Jewish real estate in towns or that belonging to commercial and industrial companies.

The shameful legionary legislature started to be effective on October 3, 1940 by issuing a legally enforceable decree, which seen in the whole range of the laws to come, seemed totally unimportant. Although it brought ruin and distress to an entire class of professionals, the law referring to the expulsion of Jewish lessees of drug stores and pharmacies from their companies concerned only a few individuals; it seemed right to suppose that this law was ordered by some immediate petty interests.

Bills providing for serious, organized and meticulous robbery were passed two days later. On the holiday of October 6, which the legionary guards organized for themselves to celebrate their first month in control of the country, General Antonescu honored the “guys” with many gifts.

The Captain of Bucharest Police, General Dona, was replaced by a member of the Legionary Senate, Colonel Stefan Zavoianu, whose criminal disposition could be used to extend the acts of terror (he appeared in a green shirt at the legionnaires' celebration); Zavoianu also announced the law concerning the appointment of the officers in charge of Romanianization and the expropriation of rural Jewish property.

The simultaneous appearance of these two laws signaling the beginning of robberies and looting is characteristic and significant.

The law of October 14, which organized the ghettoization of schools, was introduced soon after the announcement of these basic laws. Then some minor laws followed, by which Jews were deprived of all kinds of rights (for example the legal administrative jobs of the few Jewish lawyers still working in bar associations, the authorizations of selling monopolized products given to Jewish invalids, widows and war orphans, a.s.o.).

Two very important laws succeeded each other: one affecting doctors on November 15, and the other referring to Romanianization of company employees on November 16.
Every set of statistics and specialty studies indicate the fact that one of the basic problems in Romanian society was the lack of physicians, and the consequences of this were catastrophic for the Romanian people. The worrying spread of the so-called social diseases, and the infant mortality rate which was much higher than the average figures in other countries—these two facts were eloquently pointed out with an enormous amount evidence by all those who dealt with the basic issue of the health of the Romanian nation. The solution recommended was always the same—irrespective of how much the political and social views of the researchers varied—that the number of town and village doctors had to be increased, and more emphasis should be placed on health care.

In spite of this, there was a Romanian government, the legionary one, which not only did nothing towards providing a remedy for the much warned endemic evil, but with a simple directive of law—aimed at satisfying the savage impulses of certain members—expelled a great number of doctors from the Board of Physicians, thus catastrophically diminishing the originally small number entrusted with caring for the health of a nation.

With the law of November 15, 1940, under the threat of severe penalties, Jewish doctors were prohibited from treating non-Jewish patients. In order to avoid misunderstandings, Jewish doctors were forced to clearly indicate on all their prescription slips and advertisements that they were “Jewish doctors”, irrespective of whether they had been university professors, or lecturers.

Even more: all these doctors were forbidden to collaborate or publish scientific works; thus the Romanian medical science was getting rid of anything which might have been Jewish contribution, whatever its value - in a field which - at least till that time - did not know any racial discrimination.

Even crueler was another law, enacted on November 16, 1940, named after its creator, lascinski, as if to be the only one to bear responsibility; this was the law of Romanianization and many more people had to suffer, namely the entire class of Jewish private clerks.

This law forced all forms of public and private companies to dismiss all their Jewish employees within a given period, not later than December 31, 1941, “regardless of the method of payment, the time spent in employment, and conditions of office, including all apprentices, trainees and those who worked for the owner without pay.”

Obviously, the legislators were not influenced by any human considerations. Such an attitude could only be expected from those who gave their unrepentant support to the doctrine and practices of legionarism: in most cases, no compensation was paid by the owners to those dismissed. Even though the national economy was seriously destabilized by the demolition of its structural order, not even the slightest worry concerning this could be detected in the new law. The application of the law meant the replacement—over a short period of time—of one social category, united by the experience of many years, with elements who, in most cases, were completely unprepared, lacking any sign of good-will.

Actually, by applying this law, the companies had to pay salaries to the so called "dublants" who were mostly sinecurists, being also a pretext for enriching those appointed to supervise the putting into practice of the repressive directives of the law; anyway it would mean for the Jewish clerks a permanent fear of being dismissed- with all its inherent annihilating
consequences – and the continuous obligation of pleasing the so called Romanianization inspectors, on whose good will or anger depended their dismissal.

To all these was added the problem of exemption from compulsory labor, a modern form of slavery which had been no longer practiced by the civilized world.

The last shameful legionary law, which appeared exactly on the day the revolt erupted, transformed the Jews’ obligation to serve in the army into a compulsory financial and labor service.

What had previously been a patriotic obligation, now turned into a financial one. The legislature forced progressive taxes on Jews between the ages 18 and 50, based on a rate by which a young man who had not reached the age 24, paid tax not only consistent with his own income (if he had any) but also based on that of his parents, or his wife (and all taxable income of the spouse was to be included in the calculation). Consequently, a merchant to whom the unfortunate idea occurred of declaring an annual income of 1 million lei was obliged to pay 249,235 lei in military tax as well as 415,392 in taxes and surtaxes.

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Naturally, the activities of the legionary legislature did not inhibit the endeavors of scoundrels, robbers, highwaymen and barbarians, who created the atmosphere necessary for the massacres yet to come. In both the capital, and the remotest villages of the country, there were constant and unhindered acts of violence and theft, the aim of which was to weaken the Jews’ power of resistance, both individually and as a community.

On October 31, following a discussion with the Chairmen of the Jewish Religious Communities, their leader, Dr. W. Filderman attended another meeting with General Antonescu. The general remarked, with his hypocritical kindness, well known from the past, that he must surely be the only leader among the leaders of the Axis powers who maintained such a relationship with a Jewish leader. After this, the conversation continued basically as follows:

“I’m aware of why you have come. I have heard that there have been some abuses but I have already taken measures to ensure that this will not happen again. I can see that you’ve brought an entire library with you again, but there’s no need for so many files and complaints, because nothing like this will happen again.”

“General, you asked me to tell the Jews to continue their activities and not to tell anyone to stop. All of us listened to you but legionnaires come and terrorize us with revolvers. In Cerna-Voda, for example, the authorities themselves forced certain local Jews to give over their companies, which were worth of millions, for tens of thousands of lei. Those who objected were beaten up and tortured. Women’s hair was cut off and then all of them were chased out of town.”

“Mr. Filderman, it won’t happen again.”

“You gave an order to end the posting of „Jewish shop” signs. Your order was not obeyed, on the contrary, the boycott is spreading, and this is affecting the economy of the entire nation, not just Jews. These signs have
also been stuck up in Calarasi, Buzau, Turnu Magurele, Urziceni and Orastie and other towns as well. In Ramnicul Valcea, legionary groups stand in front of Jewish shops all the time, and they will not let anybody enter. This was reported to the prefect (county head), who answered, ‘There’s nothing else to be done, close your shops.’

“Don’t worry about it, Mr. Filderman, it won’t happen again.”

“Jews are no longer able to travel by train. Travelling from one town to the other has become a form of torture for them. I receive letters and telegrams from everywhere reporting robberies and torture, and all this happens under the eyes of the authorities.”

“I know. These have been reported to me, but they will not happen again.

“The day before yesterday legionary groups with revolvers rushed into a house in Bucharest, the headquarters of the Sephardic Jewish Community. The Chief Rabbi was chased out of his flat. The offices of the Community and the Music Conservatory were emptied, people were driven out of their flats, and others took their places without right or legal formalities.”

“Mr. Filderman, it won’t happen again.”

“In the provinces, lands are being expropriated, not just brutally and iron handedly, but with much abuse, and sometimes there are shameless acts of looting. In Saveni whole herds of cattle were taken away from Jews who trade in livestock, but who have never had any land. In Braila a committee appointed by the deputy county head seized hundreds of wagons of grain, even though that grain was the property of Jewish exporters who had never had land in the village. At this very moment, legions of the Gendarmerie in the towns and villages are busy taking an inventory of Jewish property. In certain places, like Ceica, in the Bihor county, and Balaceanca, in Suceava, these goods have been confiscated and removed. In Campulung-Bucovina the Mayor’s Office has moved the town radius 300 meters away from its center to bring other parts of the town within its jurisdiction, as villages, allowing for the expropriation Jewish property.”

“This is indeed abuse. We want to carry out the expropriation law slowly and gradually. But believe me, such abuses will stop.”

“Also, in the name of the expropriation law, authorities have committed further abuses. Cemeteries, which are obviously on the outskirts of the town, have been expropriated and listed as rural property. This has been the case in Ploiesti, Buzau, Vaslui and even Bucharest. In Bacau, the agronomist of the town council ordered the ploughing of the entire cemetery so that wheat could grow from the bones of Jews, without any legal form of expropriation.”

“He shouldn’t have acted in that way. Look, I will order the return of the cemetery in Bucharest, and nothing like this will ever happen again.”

“General, you know that our children have been chased out of state schools, by several decisions and laws. Minister Braileanu scornfully remarked that he was not interested in the business of our education; we should organize this for ourselves as we can. However, our schools have been illegally confiscated and expropriated by force. Schools in Bucecea, Harlau, Vaslui and some in Bucharest have been taken from us.

“It won’t happen again.

“General, in Orastie...

“It won’t happen again. This will not be repeated. No, no, no! I’ve already ordered .....
Next day the terror started.

During the last three months of legionary government, Jewish citizens throughout the entire country lived in perpetual fear. During this time, in the territory of Romania there were almost 400,000 inhabitants to whom protection by state authorities was not extended. They not only lost their life security and the protection of their property, moreover, they felt under threat in all places, and at all times. Those who were beaten or tortured had no means of defending themselves, to those who were plundered and robbed, had no one to complain of. It was the same in every corner of the country: if a Jew left home in the morning to go somewhere, he was not sure that he would return home in the evening. Those who stayed at home were startled by every noise, every knock on the door caused them to panic. In villages and towns, in centrally located blocks of flats and poor huts, in the offices of bankers and industrialists, in the pretzel vendors' hovels, and at the stalls of itinerant vendors, every Jew—regardless of how strong he was or how rich he was—lived in permanent anxiety, worrying about his own life and property or those of his neighbors.

Hundreds and thousands of Jews were tortured in the most horrible ways in the cellars of police stations and city halls, in the legionary headquarters and nests, in their own homes or on the streets, on roads, meadows or in the depths of forests. Every murder and robbery was committed with the support, initiation or direct supervision of organizations and persons whose duty in any normal, civilized state would be to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

Starting with the Minister of the Interior, General Constantin Petrovicescu, assisted by his Chief of Cabinet, Major Stelian Marinescu, but working independently of Lieutenant-Colonel Alexandru Riosianu, sub secretary of state; Alexandru Ghica, the General Director of the State Security, aided by Director Maimuca and Police Inspector Baciu; three successive Prefects of the Capital Police, General Dona, Colonel Stefan Zavoianu and Radu Mironovici; every county head in Romania (all appointed under the directive of September 17, 1940)—a list modified only by one suicide and one dismissal for dishonesty, and finally almost every police Quaestor (superintendent) in the country with outstanding contributions from Ilie Stanga (Bucharest), Paul Cojocaru (Ploiesti), Mazilu (Braila), Hanu (Alba Iulia), Ion Crisovan and Dr. Preda (Arad), Jura (Lugoj), Vespasian Lene (Sighisoara), Bucur Stavrescu (Targu Magurele), Vataescu (Targoviste), Petre Zegheanu (Caracal), V. Stefanescu (Brasov), Radu Popian (Râmnicul Valceș), etc., all attempted to surpass one another in cruel beatings and remorseless robberies.

Naturally, these people could not have committed so many acts of terror without a whole army of mercenaries, and professionals, more or less champions of the club, pistol and other means of torture. They were recruited from every class and layers of the population; there were public clerks among them (especially from ministries and town councils), private clerks, merchants, factory workers, lawyers, hooligans, engineers, robbers, doctors and tramps. All of them, irrespective of whether or not they wore green-shirts, grandiloquently called themselves legionnaires and committed their savage deeds in the name of the “Legionary Movement”. This was the only political representation of the country, and sanctioned as such by the royal decree No.3151 on September 14, 1940.
From among the huge mass of lunatics, the names of the following barbarians should never be forgotten: Mircea Petrovicescu, master of the torture center in the cellars of the Town council in the third “Albastru” district of Bucharest; Legionary Commander Stoia (Constanta); Ilie Colhon (Alba Iulia); Grigoras Constantin, (Mayor of Targu Neamt), Dr. Silviu Craciunas (Piatra Neamt); Eng. Stefan Georgescu-Gorjan (Petrosani); Deputy Mayor Olteanu (Aiud); Dr. Stefan Milcoveanu, Dr. Popovici Lupa and Dr. Ruptureanu (Bucharest); Zozo Grigorescu (Ploiești), lawyer; Mitica Dancila and Ion Dancila (Turda); Willy Janischewschi (Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce in Craiova); C. Pivniceru (Vaslui); Ion Bolfan (Mayor of Harlau village); Nicodem Borca (Deputy Mayor of the town of Deva); N. Craioveanu (Mayor of Lupeni); D. Ifrim (Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce in Bucharest); Professor Wertz (Arad), etc.

In this wilderness of hatred and brutality, not even one voice was raised in objection, not one whisper of hope could be heard. Naturally, I do not mean to suggest public statements or comments in the press. However, even at private gatherings, not one word of comfort was uttered for the sake of those who had once been colleagues or friends.

Some protests were found on the General’s desk. However, these belonged only to those who, in spite of being Romanian, claimed to have suffered in some way, and who, in spite of the wrongdoings they suffered, did not forget to pour some venom over the Jewish sufferings. Voicu Nitescu, a minister during the era of pseudo democracy, while complaining that his six-year-old son had been threatened with a revolver by members of the legionary movement, took care to congratulate the General on the occasion of his birthday at the beginning of his complaint, and did not forget to say that during his time at the Ministry of Labor he was involved in the nationalization of labor and that he tried hard to “remove those elements which were hindering the affirmation of national labor”. In the following, he denies his Jewish connections and points out, “I do not participate and have not participated in any enterprise which functions with Semite capital, or which is run by Semites”......

Public rumor referred to another objection also connected with personal sufferings. A former head of council and royal counselor had seen his pantry emptied by a gang of legionnaires who had believed some gossip regarding his supposed Jewish origin. He was said to have written to the general: „You were my secondary and I knew that you would become a leader. But it never crossed my mind that you would become the leader of a gang of bandits”. 

One protest, however, should not be forgotten: it was delivered to General Antonescu by Mr. Iuliu Maniu, the former prime minister, on December 3, 1940, five days after the assassination of a number of politicians, including one of Mr. Maniu’s close associate, Virgil Madgearu. Naturally, he was both hurt and enraged by these assassinations. However, the document also contained the following extract:

“On my part, General, I would like to ask you to reinforce the authority of the state without further delay; to entrust certain capable officials with ensuring order; to strive—through all means at your disposal—for a return to existential and financial security for all categories
of citizens, since this alone can guarantee the continuity of productive work, which is so necessary for social and economic life.\(^2\)

Legionary terror manifested itself in the most atrocious forms ever witnessed in the history of mankind. It began with arbitrary searches of houses, arrests, evictions, beatings, rape, torture; tying to shame-posts; individual and collective robberies, and culminated in the plundering and setting ablaze of holy places, factories, shops and houses, and in mass slaughters.

This terror was organized by the “Legionary Movement” and by certain ministers led by the deputy Prime Minister, Horia Sima. However, the other members of the government encouraged them by tolerating their actions and providing them with immunity. The Leader of the State personally aided them through mindless legislation and administration.

The aims of the Legionary terror varied according to the person or institution targeted. The country’s Christian population had to be intimidated in order to paralyze the awakening of remorse in the few people whose united action could have led to the formation of a certain type of public opinion. Jews were to be eliminated from economic life; their property was to be robbed so that—irrespective of whether it was to become the possession of the Legionary Movement or its members—an enormous weapon could be forged towards the final aim: Legionary Movement control of state administration and power.

Naturally, power seized by Legionary Movement members was at the expense of the Jews. The fight was very easy, and the rewards for both the Legion and individuals were well worth the trouble.

It seems that the signal for the outbreak of terror was given on November 1. Firstly, all kinds of bandits were allowed to operate freely, at most, they had to take into account local initiatives and instructions. This was how the resistance of Jews and the possible reactions of the Leader of the State were tested. The events of the first eight days, although characterized by violence, at times fatal, were nonetheless isolated. In Turda, a few Jews were tortured in order to acquire a long-envied distillery; in Caracal and Corabia a few shops were looted and the victims evicted; in Gaesti an attempt was made to violently acquire a few enterprises; in Bucharest arrests became more and more widespread, beatings grew increasingly savage, etc. The first Jewish victim was killed during these days: a child in Bucharest was tortured to death at the central police station.

The leadership of the Legionary Movement saw that the victims were not showing signs of resistance, and the Leader of the State delivered only some paternal reproaches during a cabinet meeting; it was at this point that it was decided to commence with organized terror. A historical date was chosen for this purpose, one which held a long tradition for the Romanian police. The anniversary of the Russian Revolution had always provided an occasion for Jewish persecution. Around November 8, police and Legionary units went on patrol randomly arresting Jews that crossed their path. In Bucharest, hundreds of Jews were dragged off to police cells or Legionary Movement nests. The most horrifying torture centers were at the Bucharest Police Headquarters and the Legionary Movement centers in Traian Street Nr. 1, Cercului Street and Roma Street. With neither pretext nor reason they

\(^2\) In mentioning this statement made by the President of the National Party of Peasants, we must note the ambiguity and unclear formulation, which inevitably forces us to ask whether Mr Iliu Maniu included Jews in “all types of citizens”.

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tortured, tormented and robbed the incarcerated Jews, later releasing them to make room for new ones.

The catastrophic earthquake that shattered the country on the following night, was not in the least perceived as a sign from heaven by those who had decorated their barbarity with mysticism and holiness; on the contrary, it offered a fresh opportunity for persecution and terror. In Panciu, close to the epicenter of the earthquake, Jews were driven away from the ruins of their houses, and not one of them was allowed to return for four years.

In Bucharest, Jewish physicians who had offered their services to care for the injured were beaten and tortured by their Christian colleagues.

In Ploiești, the prefect ordered the rounding up of all able-bodied Jews, from manual laborers to intellectuals, and forced them to carry out the hard labor of pulling down and then clearing the debris. Jewish hands were forced to demolish almost all of the synagogues and Jewish cultural institutions. Terror was used to paralyze any attempt at resistance: the same prefect ignored the arrest of sixty Jews by the Legionary Chief of Police in the synagogue during prayers. They were tortured barbarically for two weeks. The victims of the legionary night of revenge were selected from these Jews. While in Jilava the nation’s high-ranking dignitaries who either spoke out or rose up against the Legionary madness, in Ploiești, eleven randomly selected Jews (headed by the community rabbi) were shot dead; their corpses were thrown into ditches along roads near the town. On that night, Legionary hatred intermingled the pain of the Jews with the pain of the entire country. On the floors of the Gendarme Legion building in Prahova—alongside Rabbi Friedman and Smil Smilovici, the pretzel vendor—Nicolae Iorga, the apostle of Romanian culture, and periodically, that of anti-Semitic intolerance, also lost his life.

Alongside the threats, beatings, torture and murders aimed at intimidating the Jewish population, mass looting campaigns were initiated. Following the above-mentioned sporadic and minor acts of theft, and similar events in Aiud, Ineu, Oraștie and Turnu Severin, at the beginning of November, a large-scale attack was launched. On November 16, after all Jewish religious and cultural institutions had been violently occupied, legionary groups in Brașov dragged a large number of Jewish merchants out of their shops, and demanded that they sign contracts of sale handing over Jewish businesses to “the Legionary Movement” or its members. All those who refused to sign were tortured until they did so.

This extremely swift campaign was almost a complete success. Within five days almost 80% of Jewish businesses found their way into the hands of robbers. The economic organization of the Saxons, the “Deutsche Handelsgremium zu Kronstadt” also attempted at looting, but were prevented by the vigilance of the Legionary Movement.

In the wake of this easy victory, “the battle for Jewish stores and property”—as it was referred to in official documentations—continued with increasing rage and violence, and spread to encompass the entire country. It started in Southern Transylvania, where the campaign had almost reached completion by the end of December (with the amazing exception of Timișoara), and then continued in Oltenia, where it lasted until January 10, and later under the planning and supervision of the Economic Council headed by Gărneata, encouraged and supported by the police force and administrative apparatus of Horia Sima, it spread throughout the country; by
the time the legionary revolt began, this campaign had already achieved almost all of its desired aims.

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The intimidated, persecuted and partially impoverished Jewish population of the country, threatened primarily with the prospect of imminent and total annihilation had by this time no political organization, either inside or outside the country, on whose support they could rely.

After Nazi rule had spread from Brest to territories beyond the Vistula, and from Narvik to the Mediterranean Sea, at a time when the Wehrmacht had an increasingly firm foothold on Romanian territory, the Minority Treaty offered no protection whatsoever.

The Romanian political parties never showed understanding towards Jewish grievances only to the extent justified by election interests and political trends. Anyway, in 1940, they had no legal existence and the political personalities were very cautious not to be involved into possible compromising attitudes.

Traditional Jewish political organizations, i.e. the “Union of Romanian Jews” and the “Jewish Party” had been dissolved as early as 1938, when the dictatorship of King Charles II began.

Due to either a miracle or the skillfulness of its leaders, the Zionist Organization succeeded in retaining its legal status during legionary rule, even until August 1942. Naturally, however, because of its special function it could not act as an organization defending Jews within the country. It was thus natural to remain passive.

Community organizations, religious communities and their unions remained the only institutions burdened with the difficult task of easing the suffering, being unable to avert it.

Realizing the danger in advance, in May 1940 an attempt was made to create a strong central organization capable of conducting political activity, and at the same time able to provide social assistance. The Federation of Jewish Communities operated for about one year on the initiative and energy of one individual, and was the only wall of defense Jews had against the hatred coming from all sides.

Naturally, during the legionary reign of terror, when the executive and judicial authorities vanished completely, little could be expected from the activities of the Jewish leadership. It is true that they quickly established a relationship with the Leader of the State, and achieved certain concessions here and there, which—sporadically and shortly—eased Jewish suffering in certain sectors of Jewish life... However modest, these concessions might have been, they were worth striving for continuously. With a decreased administrative staff and a poor budget, facing the indolent attitude of the Jewish side, which was just as dangerous as the hatred and rage on the opposing side, the Jewish leadership took up the fight against the legionary system. This battle was unequal, on one side there was power, the club and the gun, on the other, Jewish self-esteem and dignity. Yet (at the expense of Jewish life and property sacrifices), the latter triumphed during the first stage of fascist persecution. The legionary system collapsed in blood and ashes, and the activity of the Jewish leadership was a contributory factor.
It was known from the very beginning that the two fundamental political factors of the country, i.e. Antonescu and the Legionary Movement had in common only the green shirt boastfully exhibited at all public circuses, and the hostility against Jews. Apart from those things, everything was different: ideology, methods, targets, etc. Ever since October, only after a few weeks of common governing, Antonescu and Horia Sima were sending each other written threats regarding the failure of the system and of the country, one blaming the other because of the disaster. This conflict had to be maintained by all means. Even if a possible convulsion could lead to dangers and sufferings for everybody, this conflict had to be provoked because at that time, the only alternative left was the country’s collapse and the extermination of the entire Jewish population.

The hundreds of reports describing the grievances and suffering affecting Jews in every corner of the land, and outlining the terror and horror introduced everywhere by the murderous and destructive legionary regime, were not intended to humanize the wild outbursts of the State Leader, but they could give this ambitious man a clear picture of how the foundations of the state were crumbling and thus endangering his position. One such report—on December 9, 1940—catalogued four hundred crimes in 35 locations, prompting General Antonescu to issue the following resolution:

“It is the responsibility of the Ministry of the Interior, together with a member of the Legionary Forum, appointed by Mr. Sima, to immediately examine these cases. They should summarize their findings in a report, and deliver it to me as soon as possible. Should the complaints prove justified, it is their sole responsibility to take immediate action to ensure that my promises to the citizens of this country, and the Legion’s promises to me are not simply empty words. Should such cases continue in the future, I will not endlessly tolerate irregularities which turn the country upside-down. I am daily assured by the Minister of the Interior that everything is quiet, and nothing is happening. I am not defending the Kikes, who are in great part to blame for the unfortunate events which have struck the country, however, as head of government, I cannot tolerate activities which compromise the restoration I have introduced. For this I need calm and order. Some people’s flippant activities are a daily hindrance to me. These people fail to understand how much harm they cause, both to the country and the Legionary movement. Lastly, I would like to ask for everybody’s cooperation in exerting an influence on the Legionary Movement—some through their positions of authority within the movement, and others through their responsibility within the state (the Ministry of the Interior)—so that they will renounce these systems which yield nothing and compromise everything.

General Petrovicescu is to inform me in writing today, that he has taken note of this order, and indicate the steps he has taken towards its immediate implementation.”

Surely, this resolution did not bring a change for the better. On the contrary! But one more thread of the frayed rope linking the General to the

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3 A so-called investigation took place, whose authors were the very guilty persons and a few dozens of Jews, some of which still had the scars of barbaric tortures suffered and who had to go through again the terror of the legionary nests and offices. The investigation was ended with thank you statements given by all the questioned Jews, excepting the President.
Legionary Movement was torn. The Jewish leaders carried on with their campaign until the very last moment⁴, thus contributing to the General’s decision to abolish the institution of Romanianization commissars, and to expel some of the leaders behind the reign of terror from top positions in public offices: the Minister of the Interior, the General Director of Internal Security and the Chief of Police of Bucharest. This move was the signal for the so-called “rebellion”, which brought mourning, wailing and ruin to the Jewish population, while closing an infernal chapter in the history of Jewish suffering.

The beliefs claiming that between September 6, 1940 and August 23, 1944, General Antonescu was concerned with the increasingly desperate plight of Romanian Jews, that he wanted to take care of them, that he expressed feelings of good-will towards them, and that he worried about them, are wrong or even blamable.

Even more mistaken and blameworthy are the conclusions drawn from this false assumption leading to the ridiculous assertion that through his actions the lives of some of Romania’s Jews were saved. Naturally, those who judge by obviously falsified and artificial mentality, which prevailed throughout Europe for five years, namely, that he who saves the life of a Jew is considered an angel, are ready to explain, justify or absolve. But, human judgement and conscience, untouched by ephemeral influences, cannot remove the eternal truth that he who tortures or kills an innocent or defenseless person is a villain. The well-informed, General Antonescu, began by tolerating aggressiveness, torture, robberies and murders committed against the Jewish population, which could never be accused of anything other than that which was loudly and consistently proclaimed by national-socialist demagogy; and ended by initiating measures or issuing directives and orders which inevitably lead to the robbing and mass murder of the Jewish population.

From the 400,000 Jewish victims, swallowed by the Hitlerite hydra on Romanian soil, more than 250,000 burden the conscience of General Antonescu.

General Antonescu, while provoking the rebellion, which at that dangerous moment saved the Jews from extermination, was not motivated by altruistic or humane interests regarding the most wretched victims of the Legionary Movement.

He instigated the rebellion because he needed it.

The legionary movement acquired almost the entire Jewish property, becoming thus a much too powerful force, hard to be removed. The legionary terror was threatening now Romanian economic sectors, frightening a layer of the population, the support of which was important for the dictator. At that time, some important Romanian factories were „legionarized” by the club and revolver, like: the „Letea” paper factory, the „Dorobantul” textile factory, the graphic institutions „Adevarul”, etc.

Above all these, in order to strengthen his dictatorship, the General needed a manifestation of personal strength, similar to that which on June 30, 1934 consolidated Hitler's dictatorship.

⁴ The last memo, which registered more than 300 crimes and unlawful acts, had to be interrupted because the secretary general of the Federation of Jewish Communities was arrested on the first day of the rebellion.
It seems the General had wished to put an end to his relationship with legionary gangs as early as the beginning of December, immediately after the massacre in Jilava. There was no opportunity for this however, neither through the issuance of a decree on the dissolution of the legionary police—because it would have been easy to bypass—nor by the arguments provoked by him during negotiations with legionary leaders, which occurred at the meetings of the Council of Ministers, when he condemned, with hypocritical vehemence, crimes committed by the legionnaires; he, who would give the order for similar actions less than a year later.5

His decision was to become final on January 11, following the final meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Legionary government. The general’s servile dependence, however, forced him to seek permission from his Führer, or at least to strengthen his political position through yet another display of his trust. He rushed to Berchtesgaden and on January 14, complimented Hitler in the usual way, and—with even greater haste—hurried back to Romania.

His confidants prepared a series of measures, out of which two were of decisive importance:

1. The abolition of the Romanianization commissars, a gang of legionary robbers, who—for self-interest or purely for the sake of destruction—undermined the national economy6 and
2. The replacement of the main agents of legionary terror: the Minister of the Interior, the General Director of the State Security Service and the Bucharest Chief of Police7.

From then on, everything followed naturally. It lasted for one entire day and night. The capital of the country was sizzling with preparation. Meetings, demonstrations, singing and speeches—in front of the crowd or hidden behind microphones—cheering, booing, shouting and the dashing of cars and motorbikes (especially couriers on motorbikes), and ... arrests of Jews. Both rival camps were preparing for attack and defense. The third one could do no more than wait helplessly for the catastrophe to happen.

The battle did not last long. From one midday to the other, the rebels were allowed to roam freely; overturn some trams; arson some fuel tanks; even attack a few authorities, and commit atrocities against soldiers.

5 An abstract from his rodomontade in the Council of Ministers (the meeting of January 11).

„General Petrovicescu, yesterday prosecutors came from this country. I have their report. Mr. Horia Sima was also present at those reports. Horrible things happen all over this country. The country is full of Bolsheviks. The Bolsheviks entered the legionary movement. Thus, in Braila, all the Jews – intellectuals, lawyers doctors, rabbis, young and old, without any difference and with no consideration were forced to clear the snow during the holidays.
„In Buzau, an old rabbi was forced to clear the snow”.
„Horrible things happen in this country”.
„They go to the stores of the Jews and take the trade fund destroying thus both the trade and the credit. If this goes on, in two months we’ll be faced with an economic catastrophe”. „The factories don’t deliver manufactured products because the Jews who are the owners of the stores do not buy goods any more”.

6 The measure is similar to the dismissal of Roehm’s S.A. army, ordered by Hitler in the eve of his revolt on June 30, 1934.

7 As a measure of precaution, all the prefects of Romania were summoned to a conference by the Ministry of Economic Coordination. During the conference they were arrested, which disoriented the organizations of the provinces and stopped the spread of the revolt all over the country.
However, when the General decided to stop the revolt, all he needed was a few hours; it took him from 2.00 p.m. that day until that night to put an end to everything.

Great force was not needed. A few small, well-armed units deployed at the right places, accompanied by some small armored cars, with strict orders to shoot at all villains, took over the few legionary centers of resistance in succession, and after some gun battles, succeeded in silencing them.

The gunfire continued throughout the night sporadically until 5.00 a.m., when Horia Sima, issued the surrender document from his hideout.

This was how the rebellion ended in the northern sector of the capital, among imposing public buildings of authorities and the great palaces of the Romanian elite.

There were casualties on both sides, a few broken windows, some damaged walls, one looted and arsoned office, some plundered public offices, some thousands of men, women and children with raised hands and bowed heads stumbling among soldiers in loathsome elongated marching columns. They signaled the end of the "legionary era", the beginning of which had been pathetically declared by Horia Sima not more than three weeks before in his New Year’s message.

The rebellion took on an entirely different shape in the other half of the capital, where, as a consequence of sick traditions, Jewish houses were crowded in. Here, the gangs did not have to fight against tanks, or soldiers’ bullets, not even against the truncheons of policemen. All they had to fight here were the frightened eyes of pale faces, the pleas of parched lips, the tears of women and children, and occasionally a door which, for one brief moment, senselessly resisted the barbaric hatchets and pick-axes.

Although this was the most threatened sector, a fact well-known by those who did everything to instigate the revolt, no one took measures in time to save—if not the belongings—then at least the lives of the inhabitants. The result of this indifference or intent: almost 100,000 people became the prey of the unleashed barbarians.

Jewish districts were flooded by gangs of murderers and robbers. Starting from about midday on Tuesday, and continuing until the dawn of that Friday, long after the rebels had surrendered, or even before, the Jewish property and lives were at the mercy of legionary pistols, pick-axes and boots. For almost 70 hours, a swarm of several thousand men, women and children had no other occupation than maltreatment, destruction, arson, robbery and murder.

All districts and all targets were attacked at the same time. A walk of a couple of hundred meters through any of the Jewish districts on January 21, would have ended in the sight of a burning temple, and the horrifying disgusting spectacle of dancers circling the flames to the music of “the sacred legionary youth” or “the Death group”. Farther on, one could have seen some Jews surrounded by pistols aimed at them, being pushed and

8 It was proved at that time more than ever how easy it was for a government to remove a demagogical movement, if it really wanted to

9 Bucharest Police Head, The Head Office of the State Security, The Barracks of Public Guards, the Green House in Roma Str., the headquarters of CML(The legionary Working Group) in Calea Calarasilor, etc.

10 The Financial Administration of Sector 1, Galben.
dragged towards legionary headquarters or a terror center; farther still there was a line of trucks: dozens of Jews were being taken to the abattoir, to Baneasa, Jilava, etc., where they were to be killed with terrible cruelty. Meanwhile, there was robbery and destruction all over Jewish streets, devoid of even minimal police protection.

During these days, the outskirts poured into the Jewish quarter, all those who wanted to satisfy their desire for Jewish goods without the fear of legal penalties. Who could have resisted the temptation of becoming instantly wealthy, when there was no resistance, and no fear of ever having to pay for one’s crimes?

There was no risk of mistaking those of a certain ethnic origin for the purposes of robbery or torture; signs on the homes of non-Jews clearly read, “robbers have no business here”. The sign that averted gangs was “Christian property”, while volunteer denunciators recruited from the mass of servants and shy people who had no courage to act independently, pointed to shops or houses, which could be attacked because they belonged to Jews. During the pogrom, which lasted for three days, not one Christian household was inconvenienced by the troops of the rebellion; all of the victims were Jewish.

Psychologists state even more strongly than criminologists that criminals, independent of their inherited abnormality, at the moment of committing a crime, completely lose their moral sense. Suppressed instincts inherited from their ancestors, from gorillas or even more ancient monsters awake within them suddenly, and these alter not only the psyche of these people but also their physical features. This is more likely to happen to an uncontrolled mass of criminals who encounter no resistance whatsoever. Such a group when it allows itself to be carried away by greed, frenzy of destruction being dazed by the thirst for blood—is transformed into a barbaric mob capable of the most horrible acts. This is the only possible explanation of how such a mass of violent animals was able to come to the forefront of a nation whose main characteristic is meekness, and how they managed to execute such a frightening pogrom in Bucharest, the first in the series of horrifying acts committed by the fascist nations during World War II.

On Friday, January 24, military vehicles removed the heaps of stripped, mutilated and disfigured Jewish corpses from the outskirts of the city, while sorrowful groups of women and children examined the bodies at the collection depot to search for those who had gone missing, and those they would never see again. Meanwhile, the ruins of Jewish temples and houses were still smoking, and Baron Manfred von Killinger arrived in the capital city as the Romanian Ambassador of the Reich. The first episode of Jewish suffering had ended, and Teutonic hatred had arrived to usher in the second.
LEGISLATIVE CHRONOLOGY

Measures of Persecution Taken by Decrees, Regulations and Ministry Decisions in the Period September 6, 1940 –January 21, 1941
The mosaic religion is eliminated from the protected and authorized historic religions (art. 1); it has only a virtual existence (art. 2) – contrary to the law of religions that considers it a historic religion. Hence, it will manifest itself only according to the decisions of the Ministry of Religions.

Note. Minister: Radu Budisteanu

The mosaic religion can be manifested only if it does not contradict the basic principle of the new STATE (art. 1), meaning that no existing synagogue can function unless it has the approval of the Ministry (art. 2) based on an application submitted through the Prefecture of the County (art. 3); This authorization can be issued only if the administration of the local Prefecture ascertained that the synagogue serves 400 Jewish families in urban villages and 200 families in rural villages (art. 4).

The Ministry of the Interior will have to close the synagogues that do not comply with the required number of parishioners; the synagogue premises will be taken over by the state, to the benefit of local Christian religions (art. 5–7).

Wherever no synagogue is available, the Jewish community will also be dissolved (art. 6).

Those clergymen who will tolerate or hide any persons who will infringe the directives of this decision shall be dismissed (art. 8).

Note. Minister: Radu Budisteanu.

All Jewish personnel working in national or private theatres, even if not supported by the state or in any other artistic or theatrical troupes or formations will be expelled without any exception (art. 1).

The same norms are applicable to the direct or indirect beneficiaries of theatrical and artistic agencies as well as to the Jewish personnel and all those who participate in or co-operate with any organized artistic or theatrical performance, of either private or official initiative (art. 2).

Note. Minister: Radu Budisteanu.

It is forbidden to purchase, either directly or indirectly, from any Jewish firm, irrespective of its form, any liturgical objects, clothing or any other religious articles, for all Christian religions of this country

Note. Minister: Radu Budisteanu

The new character of the Romanian State is decreed:

1. The Romanian State becomes the National Legionary State.

2. The Legionary Movement becomes the only movement recognized by the new State, being aimed at the moral and material development of the Romanian people, of increasing its creative power.
3. General Ion Antonescu is the Leader of the National Legionary State and the Chief of the Legionary Regime.
4. Mr. Horia Sima is the Commander of the Legionary Movement.
5. Starting with the date of this high decree, any fight between brethren ceases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Document Type</th>
<th>Ministry</th>
<th>Decision</th>
<th>Note</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 21</td>
<td>Dec. Nr. 43931</td>
<td>Min. of Religions</td>
<td>Nat. ed.</td>
<td>Jewish actors are allowed to play only in authorized private theater troupes; the administrative personnel can be Jewish (art. 1).</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 22</td>
<td>Dec. Nr. 44400</td>
<td>Min. of Religions and Art.</td>
<td>O.G. Nr. 221</td>
<td>All Jewish theatres and troupes must be labeled as “Jewish theater” and actors will be allowed to play in Romanian. The plays should not have any anti-nationalistic or anti-Romanian character. It is forbidden to perform plays of Romanian dramatists or composers. (art. 2).</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 3</td>
<td>L.D. Nr. 3294</td>
<td>O.G. Nr. 231</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jews can be employed only in Jewish pharmacies (art. 2). Jewish chief pharmacists and managers will be replaced in a month’s time.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 5</td>
<td>L.D. Nr. 3347</td>
<td>O.G. Nr. 233</td>
<td>Rural expropriation</td>
<td>Jews of any category are not allowed to own, acquire or hold, under any title or position, as owners, usufructuaries, associates or administrators: rural properties (art. 1), i.e. arable land, hay fields, pastures, unproductive fields, ponds, lakes, vineyards, mansions, parks, orchards, tree nurseries, animal and poultry farms, bee gardens, flower gardens, no matter where they are situated, be it within the premises of counties, urban, suburban or rural villages (art.3). All those assets will be taken over by the state along with their entire inventory, live and dead, stocks of cereals and feedstuff found on these properties or anywhere else if they are intended for exploitation (art.4). All the rental, association and management agreements between a non-Jewish owner and a Jewish tenant, associate or administrator are declared legally null and void (art. 10). Exceptions are: assets expropriated within limits which are strictly indispensable for settling and functioning of Jewish industries; the land around the Jewish houses situated in the area of villages and</td>
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shtetls having maximum 2000 sq.m; the gardens of urban houses and non-arable lands. The furniture and household objects of the expropriated houses are also excluded from the above law as well as the cereals and hay fields bought with documents with a precise selling date (art. 5).

On the issuance date of this law-decree (L.D), the state will take over the usage of the above; however allowances will be paid only based on the gross income – i.e. at least 15 times the income,– in blocked securities, bearing an interest of 3% (art. 8).

The Jews who will not declare within a period of 30 days that they own expropriable properties will be considered to have abandoned their properties losing any right to reimbursement (art. 6).

October 5
Law Nr. 3361
O.G. Nr. 233
Law of Romanianization Commissars
The Ministry of National Economy can appoint Romanianization commissars for any company whenever considered necessary, without any justification (art. 1). All the managing documents will be subject to a preliminary and unjustified approval of the commissar who will also survey the administration documents (art. 2).

The bearer shares will be nominalized and stamped within 30 days. The titles will be entered in the share registers only with the approval of the commissar, based on the ownership documents having a precise date prior to the 9-th of August 1940 (art. 3). The bearer shares will be blocked on the date of appointing the commissar until nominalization (art. 4). Any infringement will be penalized as stipulated in the L.D. Nr. 3122 (O.G. September 14 1940), referring to economic sabotage (art. 6).

October 12
Dec.Nr. 49782
Min. of Justice
O.G. Nr. 239
Jewish companies are not allowed to participate in public auctions; is it not permitted that they reach an agreement with the direction of penitentiaries.

Note: Minister: Mihai Antonescu

October 14
L.D. Nr. 3438
O.G. Nr. 240
Jews are allowed to organize their own primary and secondary schools based on the law of private education (art. 1); these schools are intended only for Jews, will employ only Jewish staff (art. 2), i.e. Romanian teachers are forbidden to teach any subject in these schools.

The persons born of both Jewish parents or only a Jewish father, no matter of what religion, will be expelled from the teaching and managing staff; they will not be admitted as pupils or students in the entire teaching system, be it state, private or confessional of any Christian ethnical unit. Excepted from this law are the children who were christened before the age of 2, having a Christian mother of any other ethnic origin and a Jewish father who was christened; these children are allowed to attend either private or
confessional schools (art. 3).

The following persons are excepted from the law directives:

- heirs of war volunteers, invalids and those who died in the war of 1877 if they are at present of Christian religion;
- invalids, those decorated for acts of heroism on the battlefield in 1916–1918;
- direct heirs of the above mentioned if on August 9, 1940 they were Christians (art. 4).

Those who belong to the categories of art.3 will be expelled from schools; The Jewish schools right of publicity of will be suspended (art.6).

It is forbidden for the teaching staff of Romanian ethnic origin to publish didactical or scientific works at Jewish publishing houses.

Note. Minister: Traian Braileanu.

Jewish lawyers, who are still working in the Bar, class 2, will no longer be allowed to accomplish services of any nature, as representatives in Justice, being only permitted to work out documents, provide consulting services, etc. for coreligionists, as physical entities (art.1).

Excepted from this rule are the following persons: invalids, war orphans and those decorated with the “Military Virtue” or or other orders of “Military Virtue” with ribbon for heroic deeds performed on the battlefield. (art.2).

Christian lawyers (art.3) will replace the positions of Jewish lawyers working in contentious departments. Fines and prison will sanction non-observance of these provisions.

Note: In his explanatory statement, the Minister of Justice, Mihai Antonescu, declared:

“This L.D. (law decree) arose from the new “political concept” which lies at the foundation of the National – Legionary State. Inspired by nationalistic principles, its purpose is to make the Romanian element recover its legitimate rights in this sector as well.

"On the other hand, under the actual circumstances, when many Romanian lawyers from the ceded territories left their homes, this L.D. will alleviate their suffering, enabling them to have access to the contentious departments that have been occupied until now by Jewish professionals.

After all, as the Jewish element represents a small minority within the Romanian community, it is natural that the Jewish lawyer’s profession should be limited to the businesses of their coreligionists”.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Document No.</th>
<th>Law Decree No.</th>
<th>Decision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>November 2</td>
<td>L.D. Nr. 3627</td>
<td>O.G. Nr. 257</td>
<td>Breeding farms of travelling pigeons are authorized only for ethnic Romanian citizens (art. 9).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 7</td>
<td>L.D. 3713</td>
<td>O.G. 261</td>
<td>The members of the Bar Council should be of Christian religion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 9</td>
<td>L.D. Nr. 151696</td>
<td>O.G. Nr. 263</td>
<td>41 Jewish persons will be wiped off the estate register of contractors and assistant contractors. Note: Minister: Mihai Antonescu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 10</td>
<td>D.L. Nr. 3758</td>
<td>O.G. Nr. 264</td>
<td>The debit authorizations for selling monopolized products (C.A.M.) owned by Jews, irrespective of their Judicial statute (art.1) are canceled; the authorization holders shall liquidate their products within 30 days (art.2); Jewish invalids, war widows and orphans are being also excluded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 13</td>
<td>L.D. Nr. 3801</td>
<td>O.G. Nr. 267</td>
<td>If persons of another ethnic origin than Romanian will infringe the provisions of this Law Decree, referring to the repression of meetings or conspiracies against the social order existing in the State, their punishment will be doubled (art. 1 and 3).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 13</td>
<td>L.D. Nr. 3802</td>
<td>O.G. Nr. 267</td>
<td>If the persons who organize or participate in political meetings or manifestations against the provisions D.R. Nr. 3151 of September 14, 1940 (the Romanian state becomes the national legionary State) are persons of another ethnic origin than Romanian, the punishment will be doubled (art. 1 and 2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 13</td>
<td>L.D. Nr. 3804</td>
<td>O.G. Nr. 369</td>
<td>Public clerks or those working in public institutions are forbidden to marry persons of foreign ethnic origin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 15</td>
<td>L.D. Nr. 3789</td>
<td>O.G. Nr. 269</td>
<td>Physicians (males) of mosaic religion or converted to Christianity and women physicians of Jewish origin, either christened or married to Romanians will be expelled from the Doctors’ College. (art.39). They will form an association led by a single president appointed or recalled by the County Committee of the Doctors’ College (art.40) until the Jewish issue will be radically solved. Jewish physicians will practice their profession temporarily according to L.D. (art 39, line 2) but only in the towns where they have their real address being forbidden to work in spas or to participate in consultations together with Christian physicians (art.46). Jewish doctors will take care only of Jewish patients (art.42). In the future only Jewish doctors who are Romanian citizens and who, at the issuance date of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
this L.D. were already registered in the Doctors’ College and if they settled in Romania before June 1, 1919, (art.43) will be allowed to practice medicine.

Jewish doctors will have to wear a badge after the model established by the College; the firm, the recipes and the advertisements will contain the logo “Jewish doctor” (art.45 and 53).

Jewish doctors or their associates may not publish or collaborate with professional or scientific magazines or journals, neither are they allowed to be members of or attend meetings of scientific associations (art. 55).

Christian doctors are not allowed to treat Jewish patients, except for emergency cases (art.7); in case of infringement, they will be imprisoned from 5 to 15 days and will have to pay fines from 500 – 1000 Lei.

All the civilian or commercial companies, irrespective of their nature, belonging to physical or juridical persons, with or without lucrative purpose, as well as associations, foundations and institutions of any kind, except for Jewish institutions of a strictly religious or cultural character, have to dismiss until the 31st December 1941, their Jewish employees at the dates that will be decided by the Ministry of Labor (art. 1-2); – except for the employer (art. 5), irrespective of the way of salary payment, duration or conditions of job performance, including apprentices, trainees and those who work for the employer without payment (art.5), i.e. including the employer's children, wife and relatives, these being entitled to represent him in his tasks only if and while he is prevented from working (art. 5 § 3–4).

According to the present law, all those who were born of both Jewish parents or only of a Jewish father, irrespective of their religion are Jews. The natural children follow their mother's juridical condition (art. 6).

The following persons will not be dismissed: the direct heirs of war volunteers, of invalids and of those who perished in the 1877 war if they are Christians at present; the invalids of the integration war and the orphans of those who died in the integration war (art. 7).

Hence, the following categories will be laid off: employees who are heirs of volunteers, invalids or of those who died in the 1877 war, if they are Jews, the invalids of the Balkan war; the orphans of those who died in the Balkan war; all those who were decorated and cited in the order of the day, wounded and non-invalids, etc. who fought in the war for national integration, etc.

By derogation from the common right and from
special laws, the dismissed Jewish employees will not be entitled to any compensation, if dismissed after the first 3 months of the law enactment; those who are dismissed in the first 3 months will be entitled to a compensation: the salary for 15 days, 1 month, 2 months or 3 months according to the length of service i.e. 5, 10, 20 years or over 20 years, however the compensation must not be higher than 60,000 lei (art. 8).

Those employers who will pay higher compensations or those who will pay compensations to the Jews who are not entitled to, i.e. dismissed after 3 months from law enforcement, will be fined, having to pay 10 times the paid sum or the equivalent of the surplus money (art. 8).

In order to train Romanian elements, the Jewish firms will be obliged to hire Romanian personnel who will shadow the Jewish or foreign experts. The Romanians will receive at least 50% of the salary received by the Jews or foreigners in the first year and 75% in the following years (art.10).

The shadowing will be extended every 6 months, on a case-by-case basis, according to Ministry Decision (art.10).

The firms who will not dismiss Jewish employees until December 31, 1941 as well as all associations and foundations who will not comply with the law or ministry decisions, will be taken over by the State, according to L.D. Nr. 3518, of October 18, 1940 (art.23) or else those firms will have to be liquidated (art.16).

Note: Apart from General Ion Antonescu, the law was signed by: V. Iascinschi, Minister of Labor, Health and Social Protection, Mircea Cancicov, Minister of National Economy, G. Cretzeanu, Finance Minister and Mihai Antonescu, Minister of Justice.

November 16, Dec. Nr.218585 Ministry of National Education

All Jewish students born of both Jewish parents or of Jewish father, irrespective of the students’ religion, will no longer be entitled to state advantages like currency exchange, necessary to go on studying abroad (art.1).

These restrictions are not applicable to the Christian heirs of volunteers, invalids and deceased in the 1877 war; to the invalids of the integration wars, those decorated for military deeds, orphans of those who died in the integration war and their heirs (art. 2).

Note: Minister Traian Braileanu.

November 17 L.D. Nr. 3810 O.G. Nr. 271

The following are expropriated from Jews, physical entities or companies: woods together with all constructions, installations, tools, railways, etc.
The second law of rural expropriation

- mills of any kind, situated just in towns oil mills and presses felt milling machines in rural and suburban villages together with the field, live and dead inventory and all stocks of products and raw material.
- alcohol factories, situated just in towns with the ground, constructions, installations, live and dead inventory and all stocks of products and raw material.
- forest industries with all constructions, land, installations, etc.
- the stocks of grains, tools and crops found on rural Jewish properties, expropriated by L.D. Nr. 3347 of October 5, 1940.
- the whole inventory, live and dead as well as the crops of any nature which were used for or resulted from the exploitation of rural real properties, which were the object of contracts declared null by the L.D. of October 5, 1940.

In future, Jews or Jewish companies are forbidden to acquire or hold expropriated goods like those provided by this L.D. and the one of October 5, 1940.

Jewish companies are considered those in which the majority of capital belongs to Jews.

The shares of companies that hold goods forbidden to Jews, as per L.D. of October 5, 1940, become nominal, and the formalities will be carried out in 30 days.

The companies under common name, simple partnership or limited liability are considered Jewish if one of the associates is a Jew.

The forest exploiting contracts, being in progress, will be kept only if the tenant is not Jewish. Mills will continue to be operated, the operator being obliged to maintain the constructions and installations of any kind under the sanction of penalty of the sabotage law of November 1, 1940 (art. 4).
Contracts with a precise date, prior to Oct. 5 1940, for farming mills, presses and grinding machines will be kept if the tenant is not Jewish (art. 5).

Art. 8 can be interpreted showing that rural properties, in the sense of art. 1 of L.D. of October 5, 1940, are also those which belong to civilian and commercial companies.

According to the regulation approved by decision Nr. 55.117, Jews are forbidden to be members of trade unions or professional organizations of artists, being however obliged to pay taxes and fees in order to get labor permits (art. 2).

It is forbidden for dramatic or lyric actors, instrumentalists, administrative and technical...
personnel of Romanian ethnic origin, to act in Jewish
troupes or orchestras or in places owned by Jews.

Jewish actors are allowed to perform only in
Jewish formations and establishments; it is
mandatory to specify on signboards "Jewish theater
or establishment" (art. 4).

All authorizations given to Jews of any category will
be withdrawn, aggravating the juridical statute,
excepting those of class 2 for running movie theaters,
film houses and commercial travelling and tourism
offices (art. 1 and 6), appointing Romanianization
commissars until the date when the Romanians will
be given authorizations (art. 2).

Jews are considered those persons who have one
or both Jewish parents, no matter if they or their
parents are baptized into another religion than the
Jewish (mosaic) one (art. 1).

The shares of the companies which deal with
 cinemas or movie houses will be blocked and
nominalized within 30 days (art.3). Jews or the
companies Jews are interested in, should rent their
movie theaters for at least one year to the persons
authorized by the Ministry of Propaganda that will
also settle the rent in case of disagreement between
parties (art. 5).

The felonies of clandestine or fraudulent border
crossing committed by those Jews who are in
progress of judging, research, instruction or
definitively judged will be amnestied (art. 1).

Note. These provisions create consequences in
order to expel refugees from other countries who
should execute their punishment first.

It is decided that:
"all the food stores, namely: butcher's shops, deli
shops, dairies, bakeries, fishmonger shops, green
groceries, selling of eggs and poultry, coffee houses,
restaurants, beer pubs, inns and saloons which belong
to Jews or are led by Jews as well as the stores of the
same kind which sell products to companies with
Jewish capital will be closed on Sundays and legal
holidays"

Note. In stating the reasons for the decisions, it is
specified that this measure was taken in order to
"promote the Romanian trade".

Minister: V. Iascinsky.

All sea or river vessels and boats, of any kind or
denomination under Romanian pavilion, belonging to
Jews or Jewish companies (art. 3) will be
expropriated. Such goods shall never be owned by
Jews in the future (art. 1).

All the renting, association or administration
contracts, concluded between a non-Jewish owner
and a Jew will be declared null and void (art. 8).

The bearer shares of the companies referred to by the Law decree will be transformed into nominal shares (art. 2).

A commission will settle the amount of the allowance to be paid in blocked bonds producing 3% while the non-Jewish joint owners of expropriated ships will receive compensations in cash, payable in 5 years with 3% (art. 6).

The duties or bonds encumbering the ships ownership or usage, will be paid from the compensation of the expropriated properties (art. 8).

Note. In the statement of reasons signed by Admiral Koslinski it is specified:

"Navigation has an utmost importance for the national economy and defense and by being taken over into Romanian hands we are sure that it will be performed only in the best interest of the nation"

However, only after 2 days, the author of the above statement did not hesitate to hand over to a German company the first ships expropriated from the Jews.

No Jews, with no exception whatsoever, are allowed to serve in the military (art.1) and pre-military forces (art.10); i.e. the juridical statute is changed as of August 9, 1940, which admitted those of class 2 to the military and premilitary service, obligeing the premilataries to pay military taxes (art.10) and the militaries to pay military taxes and to perform labor service (art.1); these taxes will be also paid by those unfit for the military service (art.2) who will however not be called to labor performance if they become insolvent (art. 7 § 2); those fit and insolvent will have to perform labor all the time (art.7).

During concentration, mobilization and war, the Jews will be used to the army's benefit or to perform labor service while the specialists with academic degrees will be requisitioned and paid an allowance, being assimilated with military degrees (art.8). During the performance of labor service, they are subjected to military regime and jurisdiction (art.9).

The following categories will be excluded from the army: Jewish officers and sub-officers, either active or in reserve, masters, sub-masters, military musicians, being wiped out of controls, contrary to the judicial status which had kept those of category 2 (art.11). Those who were active will get a three months' pay after which they will be pensioned off if they have at least 10 years of service (art.13).

The Marine State Sub-Secretary decides that 27 barges and 5 tow boats, taken from Jews, be placed at the disposal of the first Danube Steam Navigation
December 6, Dec. 935 M.A.N., O.G. N. 290


Note: Minister: Admiral Koslinky.

The Naval State Sub-Secretary decides that 8 barges taken from Jews, should be placed at the disposal of the first Danube Steam Navigation Company, D.D.S.G. (Donau Dampf Schifffahrt Gesellschaft).

Note: Minister: Admiral Koslinky


The Jewish students' diplomas obtained in Germany and Italy or in any other country will be assimilated only according to art. 4 of L.D. Nr. 3438/940, referring to the situation of Jews in the field of education (art. 4 and 5).

Note: Minister: Traian Braileanu.

December 24, Dec. Nr. 67794, Min. of labor, O.G. Nr. 303

Registration of apprenticeship contracts of Jewish apprentices is suspended while those done after 16-th November 1940 will be canceled.

Note: Minister V. Iascinsky

December 24, Dec. Nr. 64504, Min. of labor, O.G. Nr. 303

The certificates of vocational training for Jewish supervisors and workers will no longer be issued or changed.

Note: Minister V. Iascinsky

Both decisions are given by infringement of the laws in force.

1941

January 10, L.Nr. 19, L.D. Nr. 33, O.G. Nr. 8

Art. 93 of the scholarship law is modified; a first prerequisite to be appointed official intermediary is to be Romanian with all the pertaining political and civilian rights, meaning that Jews are to be excluded from all categories.

January 15, L.Nr. 34, L.D. Nr. 67, O.G. Nr. 12

Within the framework of Romania's general census of 1941, a special census for the Jewish population will be organized (art.2) with the co-operation and supervision of the Legionary Movement (art.4); for special (particular) tasks, foreign experts can be hired (art. 11).

January 19, L. Nr. 50, L.D. Nr. 121, O.G. Nr. 16

The Romanianization commissars will be dissolved (art.1), the companies in which they acted will no longer be allowed to conclude any disposition acts like: buying and selling of real estate assets, constituting of real rights, liquidation of companies, life insurance contracts, retirement pay arrangement, trade fund contracts, transactions, compromise, renouncement and recognition of rights, waiver of inheritance or successor rights, renting or leasing for more than 5 years, contract renewals without the authorization of the Ministry of National Economy (art.2), those which were done without authorization being declared as null and void (art.4).

January 21 L.Nr. 54 L.D. Nr. 132

The pre-military and military duties of the persons expelled from the military service will be turned into fiscal duties and labor service performing duties.
All the Jews mentioned in the juridical statute, no matter of what category, are subject to fiscal duties, including those unfit and expelled; only those who were active are exempt (art.2).

To the fiscal duties are added the labor service duties; the persons who were requisitioned in enterprises are not exempt from doing labor service. However, those duties are deducted, during long periods of military concentration, mobilizations and war when they are used and kept for this purpose (art. 3).

The following fees are to be paid: between 18 and 21 years, 6000 Lei should be paid annually by the young person and his parents; between 21 and 24 years, exactly 5000 Lei annually and 30% of direct taxes of the income of the young man, his parents and wife; between 24 and 41 years – exactly 3000 Lei and 20% of the direct taxes of his and his wife's income; between 41 and 50 years, 15% of the direct taxes of his income and his wife's (art. 4). All fees will be increased by 50% in case of mobilization, being doubled during wartime. (art. 5).

These fees cannot be suspended or paid by installments (art.15), so that after 6 months they will be transformed into labor service excepting those unfit for work.

Based on this law, a young man aged 21-24, having a gross annual income of 250,000 Lei, had to pay military taxes of 40,716 Lei apart from the income of 67,860 Lei, i.e. he had to pay a total sum of 108,576 Lei.

A merchant who had an annual income of 1,000,000 Lei, had to pay tax and over quota of 415,392 Lei plus proportional military taxes of 249,235 Lei.
HISTORICAL CHRONOLOGY

Measures of persecution taken by lower administrative authorities: prefectures, town councils, police stations, military authorities, revenue departments, professional colleges, etc. and actual (de facto) measures: abuses, arrests, mistreatments, killings, seizures, requisitions, robberies, expellings done by the administrative authority and the Legionary Movement by its different organizations: Legionary Aid, Legionary nests, Legionary police, Legionary Working Group etc. between September 6, 1940 and January 21, 1941.
1. **September 6, 1940**  
King Carol II abdicates from the throne of Romania and entrusts Gen. Ion Antonescu with the state leadership providing him with dictatorial powers.

2. **September 6, 1940**  
The council of the Bar of the Ilfov County starts to examine the files handed in by Jewish lawyers and decides to remove those who do not comply with the conditions provided by the juridical statute of Jews in order to be kept in the Lawyers' Association. Note. The investigation is superficial and extremely strict, only a limited number of lawyers having the right to continue practicing their profession.

3. **September 7, 1940**  
The Bar association in Ilfov expels a second batch of Jewish lawyers.

4. **September 10, 1940**  
The Bar association in Ilfov expels a third batch of Jewish lawyers.

5. **September 11, 1940**  
A communiqué issued by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers announces, "In this country some insignificant incidents took place after the change of the regime."

6. **September 11, 1940**  
The Bar association in Ilfov expels a fourth batch of Jewish lawyers.

7. **September 12, 1940**  
The Bar association in Ilfov expels a fifth batch of Jewish lawyers.

8. **September 13, 1940**  
The Bar association in Ilfov expels the last batch of Jewish lawyers. Out of a total number of 1479 Jewish lawyers, only 177 continued to practice their profession.

9. **September 13, 1940**  
The General Association of Romanian Engineers expels a part of its Jewish members without making any difference, according to the criteria or categories provided by the juridical statute of Jews. Note. The newspaper "Timpul" published the above-mentioned news adding that a second batch of expulsions will follow so that The General Association of Romanian Engineers (A.G.I.R.) will be finally "free" of Jews.

10. **September 14, 1940**  
The Ministry of National Economy orders that all stock exchanges of Romania should check the situation of the Jews who are agents or intermediaries in the stock exchange committee, expelling those who do not comply with the terms stipulated by the Juridical Statute of Jews.

11. **September 14, 1940**  
General Antonescu appoints the members of his government. Apart from the leaders of economic departments (Finance, National Economy and Agriculture) who are trustworthy people of the General, all the other ministers are legionnaires.

12. **September 14, 1940**  
In Calarasi (Ialomita), the legionary organization posts by force signboards with "STORE OWNED BY KIKES" inscriptions on windows and doors of Jewish stores.

13. **September 14, 1940**
General Antonescu, the State Leader, receives in audience Dr. W. Filderman, President of the Federation of Jewish Communities in Romania. During the talks, he finds excuses for the violence shown by the legionary movement during the first days, declaring that these are "romantic manifestations of stifled young people"; he orders the suspension of some abusive measures (The decision to dissolve the mosaic religion and to post signboards with the inscription "store owned by Kikes"), asking the Jewish population to continue their activity. In an address sent to the Federation of Jewish Communities, after this audience (Nr. 44 C.C. of Sept. 18) the General says word by word: "I assure Mr. Filderman that if his coreligionists do not sabotage this regime either openly or from the back, either politically or economically, the Jewish population will not suffer at all. General Antonescu's word is a promise."

14. September 17, 1940
The Minister of National Education forbids the institutions pertaining to this department as well as all students to purchase school and office supplies from Jewish companies. It also orders that contracts in progress should be canceled.
Note: Minister: Traian Braileanu

15. September 20, 1940
Prefects will be appointed only from among the legionary members all over Romania.

16. September 20, 1940
Entrance permits to sports arenas belonging to Jewish journalists will be withdrawn by the Sports Federation.

17. September 21, 1940
The Social Insurance House dismisses its Jewish suppliers.

18. September 21, 1940
The Romanian Opera dismisses its entire Jewish Staff.

19. September 25, 1940
The Committee of the Journalists' Trade Union excludes all its Jewish members.

20. September 27, 1940
The Ministry of Agriculture communicates that no selling of rural Jewish land will be valid unless this department approves, in order to exert the preemption right.
Note. This measure was ordered to prevent these lands from being estranged before the issuance of the expropriation law, which is being elaborated.

21. September 27, 1940
The Union of Professional Journalists eliminates all its Jewish members.

22. September 27, 1940
A communiqué from the Ministry of the Interior announces, among other matters:
"Attention to everybody: all the recently committed abuses have been done by elements that have no connection with the legionary movement, being intended to compromise the action of order and improvement undertaken by the government."

23. September 29, 1940
The Assembly of the Union of Merchant Councils decides to make the leadership homogeneous, with only Romanian elements, and to be ranged within the Legionary State.
Note: "To make the leadership homogeneous," means to exclude the Jews out of it.

24. September 30, 1940
In an interview given to the Italian newspaper "Stampa", General Ion Antonescu, Leader of the State, declares that: "based on the experience of the Goga government, we will gradually replace the Jews by Romanians, starting with the Jews who came to this country after 1913 and only after their replacement will the others be replaced as well, at the same slow rate. Legionnaires, who will prepare themselves in the meantime, will replace the Jews.
The interview ends with the statement: " Jews will be allowed to live in Romania but will not benefit of the country's resources and richness."

25. September 1940
In Piatra Neamt, authorities forbid burials in the Jewish cemetery unless an amount of money is paid for the "Legionary Aid".

26. September 1940
The legionary police in Buzau arrested a group of young Jewish Zionists aged 16 – 20. All were tormented and forced to confess that they would be communists.

27. September 1940
40 distinguished Jews in Arad are arrested but only a part of them are released the next day while the others are kept in prison for a couple of days without any reason.

28. September 1940
In different towns (Buzau, Ramnicu-Sarat, Roman, Urziceni etc.) Jewish traders are forced under the threat of being plundered, to put up posters with hostile and offending inscriptions on their shop windows.

29. September 1940
Legionary squads patrol in front of Jewish shops in Buzau preventing the Christians buyers to enter. Those who managed to enter such shops are forced to leave.

30. September 1940
In the town of Iasi, legionary terror against Jews broke out from the first days of the regime. Hundreds of Jews are arrested and tormented in the cellars of the legionary police, under imaginary reasons or after frame-ups.

31. September 1940
The Faculty of Medicine in Bucharest forbids matriculation of Jewish students of any category.

32. September 1940
A group of Jews in Buzau who were praying in the synagogue are searched and robbed by a gang of legionnaires; afterwards they are detained for the whole night until 8, 00 a.m.

33. September 1940
A series of temples and synagogues from Bucharest and the provinces are closed without any reason by several authorities; The Interior Ministry promises to reopen them.

34. October 1, 1940
The Council of Ministries decides that the Jewish lawyers who were still kept in Bar Associations should plead only in the processes of their coreligionists.

35. **October 4, 1940**

The leading committee of the Association of Romanian Writers decides to eliminate all its Jewish writers.

36. **October 4, 1940**

The Council of Ministers decides to withdraw from all Jews the title of "Suppliers of the Royal Court". In future, this "honor" will be given only to Christian merchants.

37. **October 4, 1940**

The Council of Ministers decides that all the Jews who entered the country illegally during the last 5 years, should leave within 2 months' time.

Those who will not leave are to be imprisoned into specially prepared camps where they will maintained by their own means or with the help of the Jewish Community, "the state having no money available for such expenses".

38. **October 5, 1940**

The Bucharest stock market of goods and effects, shares and exchange decides to withdraw the following Jewish official exchange agents: Achille Saraga, Iancu Focsaner, I. Cociu Eskenasy, Sebastian Wechsler and Sigismund Schumann.

39. **October 5, 1940**

A new communiqué signed by the State Leader shows that the Jewish population was under permanent threatening. The communiqué states among other things the following:

"Some elements illegally dressed in green shirts, wearing fake journalists' pens behind their ears, go from house to house and from one firm to another in Bucharest and all over the country in order to threaten, terrorize and extort money"

The communiqué further criticizes those who try to take personal advantage by blackmail and threats, of a situation, which is still uncertain because of the total overturning which happened lately and the measures of rehabilitation of our nation's natural rights that should never be lost.

Nobody should make haste and everybody should be sure that General Antonescu will perform this great and right Romanian achievement."

Note. - "The natural rights of the Nation" referred to by Antonescu were the goods belonging to Jews.

40. **October 6, 1940**

The Journalists' Trade Union eliminates its Jewish members.

41. **October 7, 1940**

The Association of Authorized Electricians of Bucharest eliminates its Jewish members.

42. **October 10, 1940**

The General Assembly of Dentists eliminates its Jewish members.

43. **October 10, 1940**

The General Association of Romanian Engineers (A.G.I.R.) excludes its remaining Jewish members.

44. **October 10, 1940**
The Association of Contractors of Public and Private Works decides to eliminate its Jewish members.

45. October 11, 1940
The directorate of Penitentiaries forbids Jews to quote offers or to participate in auctions.

46. October 11, 1940
The Town Council of the Bucharest Municipality decides to cancel the adjudgement forms for the compartments held by Jews in market halls and vegetable markets of the municipality.

47. October 11, 1940
The Association of Romanian Architects, while celebrating the jubilee of 50 years since its existence, decides the eviction of Jewish Architects.

48. October 11, 1940
The prefect of the Campulung County orders suspension of selling authorizations and closure of shops owned by the following Jews: Iacob Apter, Solomon Rosenberg, Nusam Katz, Marcus Werner, Marcus Altschuler and David Ellenbogen. He made this decision because on October 5, (Rosh Hashanah) they closed their shops for one hour to attend the commemorative prayer for the dead at the synagogue.

On the next day, October 12 (Yom Kippur) the legionary commander, Vistic Erhan, started an action of violent terror together with the assistance of the authorities, led by prefect Cristea Russu (lawyer) and the commander of the garrison, Col. Mociulski.

In front of Jewish houses were placed local garrison guardsmen by whose aid, different gangs formed of police station clerks and members of the Legionary Movement, arrested, tormented and robbed the Jewish population. A great part of the household goods was loaded into carts and transported to the "Green House", the legionary headquarters. Among other things, the valuable library of Rabbi Moses Iosif Rubin was robbed and destroyed. The rabbi himself, after having been tortured in the temple to make him declare that he had hidden in the synagogue dynamite prepared for assaults, was dragged through the whole town under the threat of stretched revolvers and then harnessed together with his son to one of his carts, which were carrying his stolen goods.

The synagogues of the town were looted of all their valuable adornments.

49. October 12, 1940
A part of the Jewish cemetery in Sos. Giurgiului, Bucharest, was declared as expropriated by a delegate of the Ministry of National Economy who locked the gate and took the key along.

50. October 12, 1940
The Trade Union of Beautiful Arts excludes painters and sculptors of Jewish origin or married to Jews.

51. October 12, 1940
The Romanian Association of Oto-rhyno-laryngology excludes its Jewish members.

52. October 13, 1940
In the port of Braila big quantities of goods belonging to Jewish grain traders were blocked.

53. October 13, 1940
The town council of the Bucharest municipality orders the Union of Jewish Communities of the old kingdom and the Union of Sephardic Communities to evacuate immediately the cemeteries in, Sevastopol Str., Filantropia Boul. and Serban-Voda - Bellu.

54. October 15, 1940
Alfred Felter, the president of the Jewish Community in Sibiu is apprehended by a gang of legionnaires and taken to "Dumbrava" (a small forest near the town) where he is beaten and mistreated and then forced to sign a declaration of resignation from the Community leadership.
Similar declarations of resignation were forced upon the vice-president Dr. Neumann and the President, endorser, Dr. Matyas Lazar. The latter was first beaten in his home by a gang of legionnaires led by the tailor Isianu.

55. October 16, 1940
It is announced that the authorizations of Jewish cinema contractors that expire on October 26, 1940, will no longer be renewed.

56. October 17, 1940
The Finance Ministry withdraws the customs benefits of some Jewish companies.

57. October 17, 1940
The Ministry of National Education asked the Ministry of National Economy to oblige Jewish bookstore owners to change their emblems and signboards to specify only the owner's name and the kind of trade.

58. October 17, 1940
The Romanian General Association of Chemists excludes its Jewish members.

59. October 18, 1940
A gang of legionnaires appear at the Jewish Community of the Targul Bucecea shtetl, ask for the keys to the school declaring themselves the new owners of the school building.

60. October 1940
Legionary attacks become more and more violent. In Bucharest, most of these aggressions take place when legionary gangs are looking for foodstuff. Such a search took place at the home address of merchant Siomn Bick, in Ceaus Radu Street Nr. 2. A gang of legionnaires robbed him of the following:

- 1,257,000 lei
- One ½-pound sterling
- 350 French Franks
- Several French metallic coins
- 100 Letea shares
- One box of valuable jewelry
- A decoration patent
- A commercial company registry certificate
- A box of 25 kg of sugar
- 2 bags of 140 kg of flour

After having finished the robbery, the victim was brought to the police station to answer the following questions:
   a) Where did he hide (bury) the 25,000 pounds sterling (£)?
   b) What communist organization does he belong to?
c) Why did he offend the legionnaires by calling them a gang of drunkards?

At the headquarters of the prefecture, he was terribly tortured for 3 days long. He was held with his head downwards and his feet up, and fiercely beaten; On October 21, Dr. Vasile Budu examined him and made the following diagnosis:

"Purple bruises in the eye region and face and left temples, bruises and ecchymoses spread on both arms and forearms and the metacarpian joint, bruises and ecchymoses spread on the scapula - humeral back left region. Lower limbs with ecchymoses, joints and lower legs with multiple ecchymoses, swollen leg. All the wounds, ecchymoses, swells and edemas were made by hitting with a hard object)."

At the prefecture he was also robbed of 25,000 Lei but when he was released, his wife was given back the following objects: 1 comb, 1 pencil, 1 tie, his identity card and military booklet.

61. October 18, 1940

Start of the legionary terror in the town of Alba – Iulia. At night, a number of 35 distinguished Jews, were brought to the police station where they were assailed by a gang composed of: quaestor Traian Hanu, legionary inspector Ghimbasanu, guardsman Margineanu Ion and the legionary Cretu Ion. All Jews were fiercely beaten and mistreated. Especially Glück Andrei and the old and rich merchant, Ferdinand Fuchs, owner of the most important textile trade company in Transylvania, were most cruelly tormented. When the bandits thought that the old merchant was exhausted, he was asked to sign a document unknown to him, which he refused to sign. Especially Ghimbasanu, who in mockery drew on his baldhead the sign of the iron guard, tormented him again. The old man fainted and when he woke up exhausted, being threatened again, he signed the paper given by his hangmen. He was then released but was bedridden because of the sufferings he endured. When he woke up, he learned that he actually signed a paper in which he gave up his entire fortune.

62. October 20, 1940

Jewish merchants at Sibiu are obliged to post on their shop doors and windows the inscription: "Store owned by Kikes".

63. October 211940

The legionary police execute a search at the Philip Birman & Co textile plant owned by the President of the Jewish Community in Bucharest. After finding a wagon of sugar intended for the workers' supply, the entire quantity is confiscated and distributed in the following way: 2380 kg for the factory workers and 7420 kg for the "Legionary Aid".

64. October 21, 1940

A gang of legionnaires searches the Jews found at the Vaslui station before the train was arriving. Iancu Menahim who was accompanying his father, a big cattle merchant, was searched and 450,000 lei were found upon him. Both are arrested and taken to the legionary police where both victims and money are delivered to Gheorghescu, the police chief, assisted by the legionnaires Voitinovici, Stefanescu, Tiglea, Pavlov Richard and Pivniceru. The son is released while the father is detained and questioned about the source of the .....250,000 lei.
As the old man refused to be trapped and robbed of half of his money, he was first beaten in the police office and then in the cellar. The next day, in spite of all the beatings, he continues to resist. His son is arrested again and some communist leaflets entitled "To peasants and proletarians" are slipped in his baggage. Tormented for hours on end, beaten with fists and clubs, the young Menahim accepts to declare everything he is asked to. Under the legionary diktat, he declares that his classmates were the authors of the leaflets. At midnight, the following persons were arrested: Zighi Segall, Friedman Iosef, Weintraub Solomn, Silberman Ficu, Flis Adolf, Candel Alfred, Cahane Saie and Simon Gold. All these are tormented for 5 days long by terrible means: beatings, hair pulling out, finger squeezing between doors. Most cruel mistreatments took place on October 24, when the legionnaires returned from the cemetery where they had a special celebration and unburied some corpses belonging to legionnaires executed a year ago by government order. Their thirst for revenge was so wild that one of the victims, Z. Segall cut his veins with a razor blade.

65. October 22 1940

After a Council of Ministers, a communiqué was published concerning several complaints addressed to the Government by the Federation of Jewish Communities. The communiqué comprises the following: "It was noticed that some complaints were made against the Government which were found untrue". Thus, the President of the Federation of Jewish Communities in Romania, Dr. W.Filderman complained that in Piatra Neamt no Jew is buried unless a tax is paid for the legionary benefit." "The chief rabbi of Piatra Neamt and the President of the local Jewish Community stated in writing that those allegations were untrue". "Mr. Filderman also complained that in Negresti (Vaslui), the grain storehouses belonging to Jewish merchants were sealed". "After researching, it was found that only the grains from the expropriated manors were blocked, according to the law. In fact, everybody has a "legal" right to appeal in front of justice. "Mr. Filderman also complained that in Raducaneni (Falciu) all the Jewish stores were closed and this is not true." "It has been decided that in future whoever lodges a complaint of this kind should be taken together with the investigating authority to the specific place and if the complaint is unfounded, the relevant person should be sued for spreading false and tendentious news". Note. This communiqué constitutes the answer to 33 complaints addressed to the Government by the Federation of Jewish Communities. Out of these complaints, 30 were exact but no improvement measure has been taken.

As for the three above-mentioned complaints, the researches made further by the Federation of Jewish Communities proved that the facts were real. The declarations of the Jewish leaders were written under threats and terror. The terror system used for obtaining written declarations was actually used all the time during the legionary regime. For example, in Orastie, the Prefect of the Hunedoara County himself came to ask the
beaten, mistreated and robbed Jews to state in their declarations that they have nothing to complain about. In Bucharest, the Prefect of the Ilfov County, being sent by the legionary authority to investigate a series of complaints of the Federation of Jewish Communities addressed to the State Leader, asked the President of the Federation of Jewish Communities and the General Secretary to withdraw the complaints. Similar facts were confirmed by General Antonescu in person ("On the brink of the abyss", vol. I, page 224).

66. October 23, 1940
The Finance Ministry orders withdrawal of the licenses for alcoholic drinks, belonging to Jews, no matter what class of juridical statute they belong to.

67. October 24, 1940
The Press and Propaganda State Sub-secretariat, draws the attention to public libraries that until the law referring to the nationalization and protection of the Romanian printed matter will appear, any book of Jewish authors should no longer be used or consulted. It is announced that a table of Jewish authors will be drawn up and sent to all libraries.
Note: The table was drawn up a bit later and it was mandatory to post it in visible places, not only in public libraries but also in all important bookstores throughout the country.

68. October 25, 1940
The legionary spirit is violently manifested in the army, with worrying consequences. The few Jews who were still in the army have to endure moral and physical sufferings. Jewish soldiers are insulted and beaten by their superiors; Jewish officers are persecuted by their superiors, despised by their comrades, of equal degrees and insulted by their inferiors, even the soldiers do not greet them anymore. In Urziceni-Ialomita, the soldiers of a border guards platoon, commanded by a Jewish sub lieutenant, were instigated by a legionary dressed in a green shirt who was passing by on the highroad; they rebel against the Jewish officer, attack him in the back, and he collapses. The soldiers pick him up, tie him with a rope and lock him up in a shed. In the same night, half of the platoon soldiers deserted. When the Jewish officer reported to the company commander, it was actually he himself who was reported to the commander under the accusation of having incited the soldiers of his platoon to desert by "communist propaganda".

69. October 26, 1940
The legionary police in Barlad arrests and sends to Vaslui the following persons: Lica Grünberg, Ricu Dressner, Ficu Herscovici, the Dodel brothers and the girl Mimi Horodniceanu as they were identified on a photo found upon one of the pupils who were arrested 5 days before. They were tormented just like their colleagues in Vaslui, by commissars Vizitiu and Constantinescu to make them confess that they participated in communist actions.
Note. The torments of these 15 young people ended only on December 19, when they were judged by the Court Martial in Galati and unanimously acquitted.

70. October 26, 1940
The Tourism Association "Picturesque Romania", eliminates its Jewish members.
71. October 27, 1940
The General Staff communicates that all Jews of any category who were to be conscripted with the contingent 1941, will be demobilized as they are excluded from the military service.

72. October 29, 1940
Dr. Preda, the quaestor (chief) of the police in Arad, orders the closure of the 6 Jewish printing shops: Eugen Lefkovits, Samuel Reisman, Ludovic Bloch, Adalbert Reiner, Maxim Kallai and Kain Ijac; he asks the owners to give over the shop to the legionary, Eng. Matei. The victims complain to the prefect who advises them to join with Christian elements but the police chief does not approve of this. The printing shops remain closed.

73. October 29, 1940
The legionnaires evacuate and occupy the building owned by the Sephardic Community in Bucharest, Negru Voda Str. Nr. 3 as well as many other Jewish schools, institutions and synagogues in Bucharest.

74. October 29, 1940
The legionnaires Burada, Constantin Casiadi and Ioan Serghie arrive at the lumber storehouse "Mates Simca Maier" of the Rauseni village (Botosani). After having beaten A. Schwartz, the sales clerk, they took over the storehouse in the name of the "Legionary Movement".

75. October 29, 1940
Paul Leibovici, an old Jewish sales clerk, aged 85, living in Bucharest, Str. Vultur Nr. 115, is caught by a gang of legionnaires in the Teisani village, Prahova county. He is first beaten at the town council and then dragged to the woods where, being threatened to be hanged, he is robbed of commodities bought by him in several villages (160 kg beans and 30,000 nuts).

76. October 29, 1940
The Police of the Sibiu town send to all Jews summons to evacuate their houses immediately. Some summonses are executed immediately (Aladar Stein, Str. Trei Stejari Nr. 4).

77. October 30, 1940
The Commercial Council of Campina decides to expel all its Jewish merchants.

78. October 30, 1940
The butchers' guild of the Bucharest slaughter house decide to eliminate its Jewish wholesalers

79. October 30, 1940
A gang of legionnaires, comprising the following persons: Scuturici, Doane Stefanscu, Diaconu and Dragoiu, rob all the commodities of the clothing store belonging to the merchant Toni Zaharia in Corabia, Romanati County. After 2 days, the robbery continues at the other two Jewish stores of the town, Sami Buton, tradesman of drapery and Victor Pacovici, clock and watchmaker.

80. October 1940
A gang of legionnaires, namely: I.A. Chirculescu, deputy mayor Cocuta Sigismund, Eng. Popescu, vocational school head master, Sica Constantinescu, chief of the legionary police, Avanes Deceamian, an Armenian (and Turkish subject), Panait Teologu, a Greek subject and Fabian, an Italian subject, forced under the threat of guns, the merchant Herman Naftuli Beinglas from Cerna-Voda, Constanta county, to give
over the store with commodities of more than 2,000,000 lei, for the sum of 20,000 lei.
At the beginning, Beinglas refused but he was beaten and the members of his family were mistreated by having their hair cut. At last, he stopped resisting and gave in; the store was immediately taken over by the legionnaires, the Beinglas family being driven out of the town.

81. October 1940
The police of the town of Dorohoi take over abusively all the Jewish schools of the town, namely: The boys' elementary school, the girls' elementary school and the theoretical lyceum.

82. October 1940
Twelve Jewish families of foreign origin were expelled and taken to the border. Hungary refused to accept them and the Romanian authorities refused to take them back so that the people remained in the field, between the two borders, in no man's land.

83. October 1940
Ordered by the gendarmes' legions, Jewish personal assets are being inventoried, sometimes even sequestered, in different corners of the country.

84. October 1940
All Jews, owners or tenants, living in Bucharest districts that were declared military zones, are asked to leave their houses.

85. October 1940
The agronomist of the Bacau town council together with several clerks ploughed and sowed the areas intended for burials of the Jewish cemetery.

86. October 1940
Travelling by train has become a nightmare for the Jewish population. Whenever Jews travel by train they are questioned, searched, robbed, laughed at or mistreated just under the eyes of guardsmen or control authorities and sometimes even by them.

87. October 1940
In the town of Iasi, legionary terror goes on. Among others, the Lerner brothers, owners of a soap factory were arrested by a gang, led by the legionary Crisitan, who confiscated the sum of 4,500,000 lei. The factory owners were tormented and obliged to give up any claims regarding that sum of money.

88. October 1940
In the town of Ploiesti, the legionary gangs picked up and destroyed the busts of Mendel Predingher and Luca Moise, who were Jewish founders of cultural and philanthropic buildings.

89. November 1, 1940
The Jewish enterprises of the town of Turda are robbed. Alexandru Princz, the President of the Jewish Community is the first victim. A gang made up of the brothers Mitica and Ion Dancila, who were big proprietors, Susman, a commissar of the Financial Guard, Victor Moga and Pop Amos Horatie (an inn owner, a former carter), the legionary commander of the county take by force his vine and liqueur storage, situated in the Mihai Viteazu square, The store was worth 4,000,000 lei. The enterprise is taken over without any documents, the gang simply drove the owner away and changed the signboards.

90. November 1, 1940
A gang made up of nine legionnaires, assisted by the notary of the village and a gendarme invade the shop of Maximilian Breuer of Beliu (Bihor county) asking him to give over his firm with commodities amounting to 1,800,000 lei, for the sum of 100,000 lei. They threatened him that if he does not agree, they will chase him away over the border on the next night. The Jew was so frightened that he agreed to hand them everything over. The legionnaires told him that the money they gave him does not represent the value of the goods but, they give him some money out of pure generosity, as a means of existence until all Jews will be driven out of the country. Using the same methods, the merchant Iszak Iuliu of the same village was robbed of his house, which was worth 400,000 lei. Both goods became the property of the Bihor cooperative, branch Beliu, led by the legionary Ilies Anton who was a lawyer.

91. November 2, 1940
Legionnaires start robbing the Jewish commercial enterprises of Caracal. A gang of people from the legionary police comes to the cloth and apparel store belonging to the trader Wolff Besen while he was concentrated at his regiment. They picked up the goods from the store together with the money safe. Using the same system, they robbed during the following days all the other Jewish merchants, namely: M. Barat (a bookshop), the Haber brothers (a wine cellar), Marcel Grünberg, Simon Schwalb, I. Segall. Afterwards, the victims were driven out of the town.

92. November 2, 1940
The legionary police in Bucharest arrest Lucian Rosen, a 15 years old boy, taking him to the Police Prefecture. After two days, the Medico- Legal institute delivers the corpse of the child to his family. The body of the child was drilled by bullets and horribly mutilated. Note. During the process, which judged the killings of Jews in Jilava, it was proved that this child was arrested by the legionary police officers, Gheorghe Cretu, Petre Grimalsky and Topliceanu Nicoale, under the pretext that he was seen on the street, putting up communist leaflets. The examining magistrate found that not even that accusation was true. The same examining magistrate ascertained that the child was beaten over the face, the body and the limbs with a torture instrument made up of a pipe with three springs ending with a metallic ball that was fiercely and quickly hitting. The child was bleeding from head to toes and in order to resist the torture he was taken out of the cellar, washed, and sprayed with water from time to time. Finally, he was strangled and thrown out of the fifth floor of the Bucharest police prefecture into a car that was parked in the street and driven by a legionary police officer. He was taken to the Medico-Legal Institute where from the corpse was handed over to the family.

93. November 2, 1940
The Romanianization commissars are carrying out their tasks more and more abusively. They terrorize employers and employees, give away or rob the goods of factories and when there is nothing they can steal for themselves, they steal for others. For example, the Romanianization commissar of the Ciornei publishing house, offers the General Police Station of the refugees from Bessarabia and Bukovina, 12 positions of clerks and one of a lawyer
94. November 2, 1940
Betty Schwarz, a clerk of Bucharest, living in B-dul Marasesti Nr. 93, is arrested in the street by the legionary police and taken to a legionary nest where she so fiercely beaten that she had to lie in the "Caritas" hospital with ecchymosed limbs, buttocks, molar and left palpebral region.

95. November 3, 1940
A military unit abusively requisitioned the premises of the Jewish school in Odobesti.

96. November 3, 1940
A gang of legionnaires consisting of the following persons: Teodosiu, Heberling, Voitulescu, Malcov and the lawyer Sica Florescu succeeded in forcing the Jews from Targu-Magurele to sell their commodities, stores and even the rest of their property, including the furniture and clothing items against ridiculous prices representing 5 – 10% of the real value. The buyers were local Christian merchants (For example Sebastian Craciunescu). The victims were the following Jews: Iancu Albert, A. Gologan, Ilie Goldenberg, C. Nürenberg, M. Silberman, T. Segall, Haim Haimovici, Solomon Iacoby, R. Aschendorf.

A part of these persons were obliged to leave the town.

97. November 4, 1940
A military unit abusively requisitioned the premises of the primary school of the Jewish Community in Buzau.

98. November 5, 1940
Legionnaires start to rob the properties of the Jews in Urziceni (Ialomita county). Sigismund Kahane, a lumber merchant, was the first one to be attacked. The legionary police take all the money found in his house, i.e. 80.000 Lei that they distribute immediately: 45,000 to the janitors and 35,000 for the "Legionary Aid". After that, the merchant is obliged to sell his storehouse. He finds a buyer but the legionary police do not agree with this buyer. The victim ran away to Bucharest but is caught, taken to the forest on November 20 and obliged to cut wood and forced by terror to sell the storage and the house at a price settled by the legionnaires. From the money obtained, 150,000 were kept for the "Legionary Aid" but the invoice was issued on the buyer's name because apparently Jews are not allowed to contribute to this fund.

All the other Jewish merchants of Urziceni, namely: Lazar Solomovici, Iuster, Schapira, Ligi Moscovici were robbed on one night by the legionary police. They took whatever they found in the Jews' homes and shops. Then all the Jews were driven out of town, except for a dentist who was obliged to stay at the disposal of the local people, as he was the only dentist in the whole region.

99. November 5, 1940
The Association of Romanian publicists eliminates its Jewish members.

100. November 5, 1940
Dr. Preda, chief inspector of the Arad police, invites into his office the following Jewish merchants: Scheer Elemer, Leibnicker Andrei and Szedelyi Stefan, owners of the Dacia hotel and restaurant, asking them to sell their properties to the following persons: Seres Dumitru, Pantos and Cristescu for a price of 1,000,000 lei although they had offered 3,000,000 lei before.
As the owners refuse to sell their property, the police chief, accompanied by 25 police officers, start searching the hotel, restaurant and homes ordering the closure and sealing of the establishment. Afterwards he arrests the owners, keeping them detained for 5 days in the cold and without any food. Exhausted, the victims give in and agree to the selling. The public notary, Dr. Silviu Pascutiu is brought during the night, at 2,00 a.m. to draw up the sales documents. The sum of 1,000,000 lei was kept by the notary for the payment of debts, so that the owners, deprived of a property that was worth 4,000,000 lei, were left penniless.

101. November 6, 1940
On all the Jewish stores of Orastie (Hunedoara county), the legionnaires have put up posters with the following signs: "Attention! "STORE OWNED BY JEWS", No Entry for Christians!" The legionnaires Olariu Ioan, Terne Petru and Ciundraescu, accompanied by a public guard, closed the following stores: Ludwig Mahler, Grünfeld Simion, Manghel Wilhelm, Nicolae Rosenfeld, Igner Samuile, Igner Desideriu and Benea Carol. All were told to sell their stores within 15 days to Romanian legionary buyers. On the next day, the fiscal authorities sequestered a part of their commodities for paying the taxes for January – March 1941.

All the Jewish inhabitants of Orastie were summoned by a legionary commission to leave the town until December 1, 1940.
Note. The outcome of this action was that eight out of fourteen merchants sold their companies from November 6 to November 25, 1940. However, their stores were reopened. The Federation of Jewish Communities complained to the General Direction of the State Security and an investigation was done on November 25 by the county prefect, the shadow leader of the entire action.
The investigator reprimanded the Jews for having complained to Bucharest, asking them to withdraw their complaints; he even made the six merchants promise that they would sell everything on the spot. Everything was specified in a protocol and their stores remained closed. In parallel with the robbing action, the legionary police confiscated all the radio sets owned by Albert Rubinstein, Ludwig Mahler, Grünfeld Simion and Roth Desideriu.

102. November 6, 1940
Just before the anniversary of the Soviet revolution, gangs of legionnaires or agents of the so called "Legionary Police" of Bucharest arrest hundreds of Jews who are taken to the police Prefecture or to Legionary Nests were they are fiercely beaten and tortured. Extremely dangerous become the following two points frequented by Jews: the crossing of the Traian street with the Dudesti street and the Labirint and Cauzasi streets with Vacaresti street.
Here are a few examples:
Iosef Bercovici, a grain trader, who lived in Campul Mosilor street Nr. 24, was arrested by a gang of legionnaires, while he was getting off the tram in Mosilor str. He was taken to the legionary headquarters situated in Roma Str., was savagely beaten, his head broke and his eyes were swollen. After that he was sent under guards to the Police Prefecture were he was detained for 5 days and beaten every day. After being released he lay in bed at the hospital "Iubirea de Oameni" (Love of
people) for 10 days having: "bruises on the buttocks and back of thighs, and palpebral ecchymoses".
Moise Schweizer, a typographer, who lived in G. Str. No. 1 (Parcul Berindei), was arrested by a gang of legionnaires who were patrolling on Dudesti street. They took him to the Police prefecture where he was fiercely beaten. After being released he had to lie in bed at the hospital "Iubirea de Oameni" (Love of people) for 6 days having: "bruises and wounds on the buttocks and back of thighs and shanks – on both arms and at the level of the orbit".
Luri Goldstein, a medical student, who lived in Dudesti Str. Nr. 29, was apprehended from his house by a gang of legionnaires. First they took him to a legionary nest in Traian str. Nr. 1. After being beaten there, he had to join a convoy of 100 Jews who, under legionary guard were taken to the central headquarters of the legionnaires in Roma str., in the other end of the town. Without any reason or accusation, they were all beaten and tortured from morning till evening when they were released. Because of the suffered mistreatment, he had to lie in bed for 9 days at the hospital "Iubirea de Oameni" with ecchymoses and wounds on both buttocks and thighs".
Leon Livadaru, a merchant who lived in Triumfului Str. Nr. 15 was arrested by a legionary patrol in Dudesti Str. and taken to a legionary nest near Foisorul de Foc and then transported to the legionary headquarters in Roma Str. in a torture hall with more than 100 Jews who were beaten all the time. He was held for 27 hours in the same position: standing with the face to the wall, being hit from time to time .
Jean Iscovescu, a 16 year old boy, who lived in Dudesti Str. Nr. 215, was taken in the middle of the night from his parents' house by a gang of legionnaires who took him to the police prefecture where he was detained and beaten for 10 days long, to make him declare that he is a communist.
Marcu Fruchtman, an electrician, who lived in A Str. Nr. 12 (Parcul Mica), was arrested in Carol Str. by a gang of 7 legionnaires who took him to the police prefecture where he was so fiercely beaten that he had to lie in the Caritas hospital for 5 days with "open purulence on the back of his right arm, wounds on his shanks and ecchymoses on his buttocks and thighs".
Marcus David, an itinerant salesman who lived in Foisor Str. nr. 23 was arrested on the street under the accusation that his authorization would not be in order. He was first taken to The Town Council of the third "Albastru" district, detained together with 30 Jews and then they were all taken to the Police prefecture where they were horribly beaten and tormented. He was undressed, put with hid head between his legs as his joints enabled this position and beaten with the cowhide until he fainted. After being released he lay in the Caritas hospital from 7 to 13 –th November with " wounds and bruises with ecchymoses on both buttocks, on the right back side of the chest, breathing with difficulty and pains in the left hemithorax".
David Mann, a journalist who lived in Olimpului Str. Nr. 27, was arrested in the street by 2 legionnaires; he is first taken to the yard of the Central Post Office into a cellar room where, after being beaten, he is shown a communist leaflet being accused that he had thrown it in the street. He is searched and a passport is found showing that he recently
returned from England. He is taken under escort to the Police prefecture where he is beaten and tormented for two days in a cellar room. He was released only after he paid the legionary who had tortured him, 100 pounds sterling, 400 French Franks and 45,000 lei.

103. November 7, 1940
A German unit requisitions the Jewish primary school in Ramnicu Sarat.

104. November 7, 1940
In Sibiu, Jewish houses are being evacuated. 34 families were driven out of their homes; among them were: Dr. Alexis Antal, in Carmen Sylva Str. Nr. 12, Moise Rosenthal in Regele Carol Str. and Emerich Goldberger in Franciscanilor Str.

105. November 8, 1940
The legionary police brings into requisition the school and the Ronetti Roman Temple in Bucharest for the Legionary Commandment of the evacuees from Northern Bucovina.

106. November 8, 1940
The Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Brasov publishes a list of 35 Jewish companies to be wiped out.

107. November 8, 1940
The boxing and fighting directorship eliminated Jewish boxers; their access to sports halls is forbidden.

108. November 9, 1940
Forty-one Jews are wiped out of the list of cadastral contractors and assistants.

109. November 10, 1940
The legionary police burst into the synagogue of Rabbi Friedman, in the town of Ploiesti, in Municipală Str. Nr. 4. A number of 60 Jews were praying on that day. The number of prayers was bigger on that day because several hours ago, a terrible earthquake took place, destroying a part of the town and damaging 2 main temples. All Jews were arrested under the pretext that a communist meeting was organized. They were taken to the police station beaten and horribly tormented and then closed up in a stable. Among these people were:

1. David Friedman, Rabbi, 42 years old, St. Municipală No. 4.
2. Max Mendel Ştrul, Barber, 19 years old, St. Malul Roșu No. 42.
3. Şmul Şmilovici, Peddler, 49 years old, unknown address
4. Iosif Avram, Student, 25 years old, St. C. Spirescu No. 25.
5. Mendel Mayer, Dentist, 20 years old, St. Rudului No. 72.
7. Margulius, Merchant, 70 years old(he had 175,000 lei).
8. Harry Iosepovici, Clerk, 26 years old „Royal Shoe" store.
9. Šteinberg, Coffee house keeper, war invalid.
10. Itic Iticovici, Clerk. 27 years old „Zimmer" store.
11. Carol Blum.
15. Neumann.
17. Marcel Weissman.
18. Moscovici Papagal
19. Landman.
20. Spinner brothers.
22. Herscu Leibovici with his wife.
23. Mrs. Šmilovici with her children.
24. Lövensohn
25. Aladjem
26. Davidsohn
27. Sol. Schwarz
28. Victor Victor
29. Soliman Jr.
30. Strul Psalt
31. Iosub Iosefohn
32. Strauch
33. Sechter Sr.
34. Friedmann Sr.
35. Leon Leibovici

110. November 10, 1940
The Tribunal in the town of Vaslui occupies without any requisitioning order the Jewish primary school building.

111. November 10, 1940
The General Assembly of the Union of University Lecturers decides to eliminate its Jewish members.

112. November 10, 1940
The deaf-and-dumb Association expels its Jewish members.

113. November 10, 1940
In Bucharest, the legionary terror is more and more violent. Hundreds of Jews are arrested by legionary gangs from streets, shops and houses and taken to the legionary headquarters, especially to the Green House in Roma Street and the Legionary Nest in Cercului Str. Nr. 1 or to the Police prefecture. Without any accusation, they are fiercely beaten and tortured with special instruments and robbed of everything they have.

Here are a few examples:

**Leopold Filderman**, lawyer, living in Maria Rosetti Str. No. 36 – was arrested by the legionary police and taken to the Police Prefecture, savagely beaten, mocked at, and beaten in the renal area, especially because he accused of pain there.

**Leon Filderman**, engineer, living in Maria Rosetti Str. No. 36, the brother of Leopold Filderman, was arrested by the legionary police and taken to the Police Prefecture, savagely beaten in the stomach as he asked them to have mercy and not hit him there. After his release, even his personal Romanian, Christian doctor could not stop crying at the sight of his terrible wounds.

**Dr. G. Cucos**, warrant officer, doctor, living in Calea Rahovei Str. Nr. 36 presented himself to offer medical assistance to the victims who lived in the Carlton block of flats. This block was entirely destroyed by the earthquake. He was caught there by a gang of legionnaires led by dr. Ruptureanu, dragged and beaten up to the Police Prefecture, where he was taken to a room at the 5-th floor and fiercely beaten with the cowhide by another gang; they accused him of having come to spy on the Carlton site.
114. November 11, 1940
A group of legionnaires from the town of Turnu-Severin, led by the legionary Potop, searched the money safe of the merchant M. Lövenstein, and took several personal documents and all the money found, totaling 471,000 lei, out of which 100,000 lei belonged to the Community, the rest representing his entire fortune. After taking the key to the safe, they left, leaving the victim 500 lei for expenses.

115. November 13, 1940
The legionnaires in Brasov start their attack against the Jewish commercial companies in the town. A gang led by the police chief inspector, V. Stefanescu, rush into the shop of the shoemaker Fischman Mauritiu, situated in Calea Victoriei Nr. 46. They take all the goods, the repaired shoes and even the shoes that were not ready yet.
As the shoemaker protested, he was arrested and taken to the Police Station where he was beaten and tortured until he agreed to sign a document for donating all his goods to the "Legionary Aid". After that he was released but summoned to leave his house. On the same day, "STORE OWNED BY JEWS" signboards were on all the Jewish stores of the town.

116. November 13, 1940
In Ocna Muresului (Uioara), a small town in the Alba county, the merchant Eugen Cohn and his clerk Hirsch Geza, are arrested by a gang consisting of 6 police officers and 15 legionnaires who led them to the town council where they were beaten and tortured for 9 days. Eugen Cohn was obliged to declare that 4 years ago he had insulted Corneliu Codreanu, the captain of the Legion. After Eugen Cohn signed the declaration, he was released and ran to Bucharest where he was hospitalized in the hospital "Iubirea de Oameni". After 18 days since he was arrested (on November 27) he still had "ecchymoses in the interscapular region, bruises and ecchymoses on the buttocks".
This whole terror action was actually an act of revenge set by Groza, one of the legionary terrorists, because Cohn had sued him for a debt he didn't pay to him in the year 1936.

117. November 14, 1940
Horia Sima, the vice-president of the Council of Ministers accompanied by Alexandru Ghica, the director of the Police and State Security, passing through Ploiesti, orders the release of the Jews who were arrested on November 10. Cojocaru, the chief inspector of the legionary police, refused to fulfill the order so that the Jews remain arrested.

118. November 15, 1940
Gangs of legionnaires (delegated by the "Legionary Aid" organization, occupy by force the following Jewish clubs and circles of Bucharest: "Unirea titratilor evrei"(Union of Jewish University People), "Union" and "Mutualitatea", all of them situated in Sfântu Gheorghe Str. and the "Sephard" circle in Calea Calarasilor; they took the furniture and book cases which comprised more than 10,000 volumes.
Note. Later on, after the collapse of the legionary system, those books were seen on sale in antique bookshops in Bucharest.
When the "Unirea" circle was evacuated, the cashier Marcus Solomon, Udricani Str. 8, was beaten and tortured so badly that he had to be hospitalized in the hospital "Iubirea de Oameni" with a deep wound in the right parietal region.
119. November 15, 1940

An order is issued, namely: Antiques shop authorizations should be approved only by the legionary authority.

120. November 15, 1940

The legionary terror begins in the Bihor county. During November 15 – November 26, under the initiative and order of Ioan Georgescu, Legionary Commander and under the supervision of the legionnaires Ioan Banda of Hidisel, Codariu Augustin, communal notary of Dobroesti, Coman Ioan, the chief of gendarmes" post of Dobroesti, Brimbescu and Ionas Gheorghe, forest team leaders, Valeriu and Mirea Moga, lawyers, etc., all the Jewish inhabitants of the Ceica district were threatened, beaten and mistreated being then driven out of their houses and villages. They were robbed of all their goods (houses, commodities, furniture, clothes, jewelry, cash; nothing was spared, not even the children's toys).

Here are a few examples:

1. Adalbert Niederman's widow of Dobroesti had to sign a document for selling her house for the sum of 500 lei but not even this money was paid to her.
2. Eugen Schwarz, a merchant of Dobroesti had to sign that he sells to the Dobroesti village, the house and garden for the sum of 5000 lei out of which, a debt of 4597 lei was deducted at the National Bank and only 403 lei were paid to him. After that his shop was sealed too.
3. On November 25, the widow of Kacz Maximilian of Dobroesti was robbed of her house, commodities, soda water machine and 200 bottles, being paid the sum of 5000 lei. All those assets were taken over by Tirluta Dumitru who on November 26, also took her curtains, bed sheets, furniture and 1900 lei.
4. Richtman Emanuel from Ceica, aged 75, was robbed on November 29, of a quantity of hay and firewood and 2 cows, all amounting to 25,000 lei and a shop with commodities that were worth 100,000 lei.
5. Iosif Züssman from Ceica was robbed on November 27, of his house, shop and a garden of 390 square fathoms, commodities, furniture, clothes and 600 lei.
6. Iulius and Alexandru Gottlieb from Ceica, were robbed on November 26, of 120,000 lei, a radio set, a cutlery set (62 pieces), two golden watches, a wedding ring and two pairs of ear rings.
7. Nicolae Rosenbaum from Ceica was robbed of: 35,000 lei, a golden watch, a new radio, an old radio, three accumulators, a table cloth, a cutlery set and a toy cinema for his children.
8. Kalos Beniamin from Ceica was robbed of the following goods: soda water factory amounting to 250,000 lei, his shop with commodities of about 250,000 lei, a cow, straw amounting to 15,000 lei and 8000 lei, cash. Both he and his son were savagely beaten.
9. Ludovic Weiss, a lawyer from Ceica, was driven out of the village after having been robbed of: 18,000 lei, cash, 10 kg. of sugar, 25 bars of soap, 4 m of cloth, a radio, a set of cutlery, a typewriter.
10. Andrei Walerstein, a barber from Ceica was driven out of his house and shop which was taken over along with his tools for a sum of 1000 lei by his apprentice, Pasca Adam.
11. Arpad Richtman, from Beius, was robbed on November 26 of leather goods worth 250,000 lei.

12. Iacob Herman from Uileac de Beius, was driven out of his shop on November 28. He left his commodities that were worth 300,000 lei, without being given any receipt or paid the equivalent value.

Note. Later, on December 17, he was invited to the house of the forester Ionas Gheorghe where he was mistreated and under the threat of a gun, obliged to sign a receipt and to get the sum of 58,000 lei.

13. Schwartz Adolf, from Campani, was driven away from his shop and house on November 24, leaving all his property there.

14. Israel Melchior from Valani, being found lying in bed, was driven out of his home after having been taken 9200 lei and a golden ring. His shop was then sealed. His wife was obliged to sign a sales document for their house and to receive the sum of 8000 lei.

15. Wald Leopold, from Sitani, was obliged to sign a document by which he agrees to sell for only 5000 lei his house amounting to 130,000 lei and the commodities and furniture amounting to 136,000 lei.

16. The widows of Weiss Mihai and Weiss Alexandru, from the Lunaspra village, were robbed on November 22 of the following: a contract with the cooperative "Desteptarea", by which a debt of 76,000 lei is confirmed, a money safe, a radio set, two golden rings, 61,132 lei cash.

On November 25, by threats and terror, Weiss Alexandru was forced to sign a document by which he sells his entire property, movable and immovable, belonging to him and to his mother, worth 700,000 lei, for the price of 10,000 lei, which was not paid to him.

17. The widow of Nasch Alexandru, from the Hidisel village, was driven out of her home and from the village after she was robbed of 50,000 lei on November 22. On November 23 she was taken the radio set and jewelry amounting to 26,000 lei. The shop with goods worth 80,000 lei was closed and sealed. Sferlea Ioan Ilie, mayor of Hidisel, took over the house and the shop, he sold the commodities and took the money for himself. The woman was forced to sign a blank contract, by which she sold all her property, movable and immovable, which was worth 500,000 lei, for 10,000 lei.

18. Brisk Artur, Rabbi of the Jewish Community of the Ceica village, was horribly mistreated.

19. Freberger was driven out of the Ceica village after he has been forced to sell his property, house and grocery store, amounting to 150,000 lei, for 50,000 lei, of which only 10,000 lei were paid to him.

20. Süssman from Ceica, was obliged to sell his grocery store, which had a value of 200,000 lei, for a price of 30,000 lei.

121. November 15, 1940

The running authorizations for Jewish theatrical companies are given only with the approval of military Commandments.

122. November 15, 1940

In Ineu, Arad county, a group of legionnaires: Herbei Iosif, Pantea Meda Ion, shoemaker journeyman, Albu Adam, carpenter journeyman, Lucea Salvin and Cociuba Tudor, nicknamed Babescu, walk into
Jewish shops and urge the owners to make inventories of their goods, to sign sales documents and to give over their shops. As the merchants refuse to do as they were told, their shops were closed and sealed for 8 days. When reopened, they were occupied by legionnaires.

123. November 16, 1940
Gangs of legionnaires from Brasov evacuate and occupy by force the residence of the Reform Jewish Community in Mureseni Str. Nr. 31-33. Here were located the following buildings: The Community Temple, the offices of the community, the primary school, the industrial mixed school, and the Chief Rabbi's dwelling.

Note – These buildings were then used to accommodate the legionary headquarters and hostel. The law tables from the Temple frontispiece were thrown away and the temple was transformed into a gymnasium. Later on, a crucifix was placed in the temple yard.

After the legionary regime was overthrown, the buildings, including the temple, were not returned to the Jewish Community. By an abuse tolerated by the authorities, a commercial school was set up there, remaining after the armistice of August 1944.

124. November 16, 1940
Gangs of organized and instructed legionnaires, led by V. Stefanescu, the police chief inspector, Avram, legionary commander and the lawyer Muscatel, start robbing the Jewish commercial and industrial companies in the town of Brasov.

The robbing system is almost the same. The gang chief enters a company or factory, shows the owner a ready printed sales agreement, specifying that the shop, industrial company or workshop is sold to the "Legionary Movement" or "Legionary Aid" for a price representing 20 – 40% of the invoiced value of the inventory, notwithstanding the value of installations, valuable objects, good customs, etc.

Legionnaires with threatening looks and stretched guns usually surround the chief. The document must be signed on the spot, otherwise the procession of torments will start: arresting, beatings, torture etc.

Under these circumstances, almost all documents were signed without any objection. After the documents were signed, the legionnaires took over the companies, the keys, safes and even the cash they found. In five days, from November 16 to November 21, almost all the Jewish firms in Brasov were taken over for ridiculous prices that in most cases were not paid at all.

The terror created by the legionary movement, brought about a new situation - the Saxons of Brasov also wanted to take advantage by the turn of events. They were advised by their economic Association "Deutsche HandelsGremium zu Kronstadt" to buy Jewish companies even if they had been taken over by the "Legionary Movement".

Here are just a few examples of looted companies:

a) A group of legionnaires came to the owner of the "Rosenberg" drapery and shoe store, showed her a ready-printed purchase and sales agreement, asking her to sign it right away and to give over the shop. As the victim refused, they arrested her and took her to the legionary headquarters where she was terrorized one day long until her husband
came begging her to stop resisting and sign the agreement. She signed and the legionnaires became the shop owners.

b) The "Wolf, Gäntz, Stütz" store, owned by Solomon Stütz, was taken over by legionnaires without any inventory, with only a simple evaluation of the commodities to 3.000.000 lei; in fact, the commodities were worth 6.000.000 lei.

c) The "Singer" pharmacy was sold by genuine, correct documents to a pharmacist, a refugee from the surrendered territories. However, on November 17, at 9,00 a.m., the Saxon Fiedler along with two legionnaires came to the pharmacist, summoning him to hand them over the pharmacy, without any terms, a price having to be established later on. They disregarded the former sales agreement and took over the pharmacy. Although complaints were made to the Prosecuting Magistracy, there was no favorable solution.

d) A group formed of the following persons: Stefanescu, chief inspector of the Legionary Police, Avram, legionary chief, the lawyer Muscatel, and a young woman, came to the "Farcas" grocery store, the biggest in Brasov, on November 17. They gave the owner a ready-printed purchase and sales agreement, summoning him, with the clock on the table, that in 2 minutes he should sign the agreement and hand it over to the Legionary Movement. Should he refuse to do so, he had to follow them to the legionary headquarters. Frightened, the trader signed the document right away and the legionnaires moved both into the central store and the three branches of the firm.

125. November 16, 1940
On that Saturday, 26 Jews from Ocna Muresului (Uioara) were called to the revenue office. Among the persons called were the following: Rabbi Meisels Iosif, slaughterer (sho chet), Spitzer Beniamin, (aged 70, who became ill ever since), Schwartz Hermann, Kohn Samoilă, and Schwartz Alexandru, Solomon Ernest, Hirsch Wilhelm, Goldenfeld Manoil, Glück Mauritziu, Sander Saul, Friedmann Geza and Hirsch Martin.

They were shut into a room of the revenue office and taken out one by one, being savagely beaten without any reason or pretext by a gang composed of: tax collector Romul Cazacu, deputy mayor, Vlad Aurel, sanitary agent Vodă Vasile and the legionary Ion Boldea. After each Jew took his beating portion, he was released through the back door of the revenue office.

126. November 17, 1940
Gangs of legionnaires in uniforms attack in the middle of the night, the main temples and synagogues of Bucharest, causing the following damages:

a) At the "Coral Temple" in Sf. Vineri Str. the glass decorations and crystals, some of them at a distance of 8 m from the ground, were broken.

b) At the "Great Synagogue" in Dr. Schachman Str., the iron gate was forced, the iron badge broken and the glass decorations of 3 windows as well as 15 widows were broken.

c) At the "Fraterna Temple" in Mamulari Str. the glass decorations of 18 windows were broken.

d) At the "Holy Union" temple in Mamulari Str., the glass awning and the glass decorations of 3 windows were broken.
The total damages amounted to 340,000 lei.

127. November 17, 1940
Gangs of legionnaires organized by the prefect of the Prahova county and the police station attack, plunder, loot and destroy the religious and cultural buildings of the Jewish Community in Ploiesti.

a) The "Big Temple" in Stefan Greceanu Str. was demolished and the holy treasures, furniture and cult objects were thrown into the yard. The vestrymen were allowed to pick up only the holy scrolls and the curtains.

b) The "Spanish Temple" in Vlad Tepes Str. was plundered, all the furniture, cult objects and holy treasures were taken into the yard.

c) At the Boys’ school Luca Moise in Basarabilor Str., the second floor was demolished, the doors, windows and heating installations were taken from the first floor while the objects found there, including the archive and books, were carried away into carts by the legionnaires.

Note. The pretext for demolishing those buildings was that the earthquake of November 9, had damaged them. However, the architects of the Ploiesti town council had declared that those damages were insignificant and the Jewish Community had undertaken to start repairing them on November 18. The lust for destruction was proved in case of the "Luca Moise" cultural building, where the legionnaires did not demolish the Girls’ School that was really damaged by the earthquake; instead, they demolished the "Boys school” building that needed only a few unimportant repairing works on the second floor.

128. November 17, 1940
In Bucharest, Jews continue to be arrested and mistreated. Among many others, we mention the following persons:

Isac Croitoru, a house painter who lived in Siminoc Str. Nr. 4, was arrested in his house by The Legionary Police, at night. He was first taken to police sector Nr.13 and then to the Prefecture of the Bucharest Police. Although nothing was found in his criminal records, or records of political and social police, he was detained for 7 days, being fiercely beaten with the cowhide, the iron bar and rubber club; he was taken into a steam stove, forced to eat soap, to lick his blood by his hangman. A state police commissioner analyzed his case later on, found that he was not guilty and released him.

Dr. S. I. Aronovici, in Vultur Str. 131 was arrested by the Legionary Police under the pretext that he had spit on a legionary. He was taken to the Police Prefecture, laid on the floor and violently beaten on his buttocks and palms of his hands. After having been beaten, his hair was shorn ; only some lines were left, forming the sign of the "Iron Guard" on his head. He was obliged to walk home like that.

129. November 18, 1940
The terror and robbery against the Jews of Lupeni (Hunedoara) has started. Jewish owners of houses are summoned by the Legionary Movement to evacuate their houses until December 1, as they were taken over by the State. The renting contracts were canceled and the rents due have to be deposited at the local legionary organization.

Thus, for example, the widow of Solomon Kahn was summoned to leave her home within 10 days being informed that both her house and shop were taken over by the state, along with her entire movable property.
130. November 18, 1940
The authorities from the little town Vama (Campulung County) order through the legionnaires: Alexandru Lucian, Milut Cotlarciuc and G. Preotescu, that the Jewish population should leave the town within 5 days because it has been transformed into a rural commune.

131. November 19, 1940
The general Union of Christian Antiquarians decides to start boycotting the Jewish publishing houses.
Note. Until the emergence of the legionary regime, there was no Christian antiquary. During the month of October, the legionnaires evacuated by violence and threatening all the Jewish antiquaries from the "House of Antiquaries" and this is how the commerce of Christian Antiques has emerged.

132. November 20, 1940
The Leadership of Communal Plants in Bucharest dismissed the Jewish firms from providing any supplies or services.

133. November 20, 1940
Based on an order issued by the General Direction of the State Security, the police authorities in Piatra Neamt forbid the local Jewish community to collect any type of funds like donations, subscriptions, direct contributions etc.

134. November 20, 1940
Some well-to-do Jews of the small town of Aiud (Alba county) were arrested at night by Traian Hanu, the Alba Iulia police inspector and Olteanu, deputy mayor of Aiud. Thus, for example, the merchant Emanuel Hartman, Piata Elisabeta Str. Nr. 15, was taken to the police station and from there to the town park; he was threatened to be shot unless he paid 100,000 lei. The same methods were used for the other rich Jews of the town.

135. November 20, 1940
Legionary terror breaks out in the Neamt county. Dr. Silviu Craciunas, the county's legionary commander, assisted by local commanders or authorities, mistreated and robbed the Jewish population with unprecedented violence. This action took place simultaneously in the three towns of the county: Piatra Neamt, Targu Neamt and Buhusi and even in some rural communes.

In Piatra Neamt, the action was led by the following legionnaires: Mircea Pop, Amariuc and Coman. The wealthy Jews were visited or called to the legionary police by an armed gang. Under the threat of guns, they were first beaten and then obliged to give them money. Each was obliged to pay a sum settled beforehand. (It was possible to bargain). A part of the sum had to be paid on the spot and the rest in installments.

Thus, Samuel Marcus, a decorated veteran of the reintegration war, had to pay 300,000 lei. After bargaining, he promised to pay 200,000 lei, of which he gave the legionary chief Amariuc 100,000 lei on November 20 and 50,000 lei on November 30, to another chief, Mircea Pop.
Pincu Weinberg – 200,000 lei were claimed, of which he paid 150,000 lei to the legionary Coman

Lupu Weinrauch – 400,000 lei were claimed, of which he paid 100,000 lei

Solomon Drimer – 500,000 lei were claimed, of which he paid 150,000 lei to Mircea Pop

Smil Herscu – signed to pay 200,000 lei.

Moise Laufer - paid 70,000 lei paid to Mircea Pop

Lesner and Fainaru - paid 50,000 lei to Mircea Pop

Ilie Horowitz. 500,000 lei were claimed, undertook to pay 350,000 lei of which he paid 150,000 lei

Adolf Abramovici – signed for the sum of 75,000 lei. Paid 15,000 lei to Mircea Pop

I.Rothenberg - signed for the sum of 200,000 lei. Paid 50,000 lei to Mircea Pop

M. Landau – 100,000 lei were claimed, of which he paid 21,000 lei

Froim Moscovici paid 15,000 lei to the Legionary Police

Herscu Ianovici – 50,000 lei were claimed, of which he paid 15,000 lei

Iancu Esanu paid 10,000 lei

Herscu Herscovici paid 35,000 lei

The Jewish Community of Piatra Neamt – threatened by guns, the leaders of the Community paid all their available money, i.e. 625,5000 lei to the legionnaires

Those Jews, who had no money, were forced to give instead, either commodities or personal objects. Here are some examples:

Moise Laufer. The legionary chief, Mircea Pop asked him for money. As he declared that he had no money, he was pocketed and robbed of the following: a golden watch, a golden chain and a fountain pen.

Hunea Leibusor. He was robbed of the following goods: 50 meters of cloth, 5000 kg of oats, 300 kg of rye, 180 kg of sunflower seeds, 300 kg of cheese and 400 kg of beans.

Josef Wolf Pescaru. Mircea Pop arrested him; having no money, he was robbed of 15 barrels of pickles, which were then sold by the Legionary Police to the "Albina" cooperative for 20,000 lei.

I.Rottenberg. He was robbed by a gang led by the Legionary Borzughideanu, of commodities worth 30,000 lei.

Froim Moscovici. Although he paid 15,000 lei, he was robbed by the legionary Chirculescu who took from him 58 m of cloth worth 40,000 lei.

Pincu Nathanson. The legionnaires Mircea Pop, Gatej, Farcaseanu and Ungureanu robbed him of commodities amounting to 40,350 lei.

Ilie Horovitz. Was robbed by the Legionary Police of commodities worth 10,000 lei.

Berla Froim Fainaru was robbed of commodities worth 100,000 lei.
In Buhusi, it was mostly the Jewish Community that had to pay. To escape the terror and to protect its members, the leaders of the Jewish Community accepted to pay the sum of 400,000 lei.

In Targu Neamt, the legionary terror was even worse than in the other towns of the county. The terror actions were led by the legionary chief of the Neamt county, Dr. Silviu Craciunas, the mayor of the town, Grigoras Gheorghita (or Grigoras Constantin), aided by the deputy mayor Stefan Butnariu and the legionnaires Dumitru Adamescu, Farcasceanu, Petre Armencuc, Petre Stefan Budnariu, Verde, Savin, Petrut, Alexandrescu, Gheorghiu and Pandele Arhip. All the distinguished Jewish people of the town were arrested: leaders of the community, physicians, pharmacists, traders, who were savagely tormented, robbed of money or forced to sign house selling agreements.

Thus,

1. The President of the Jewish Community, pharmacist Leon Stern, lieutenant-colonel in reserve, was arrested by the Legionary Police and taken to the legionary headquarters where he was asked to deposit the sum of 500,000 lei.

As he did not have that sum, he was fiercely beaten, his hair was torn, and he was shorn and hit with the shearing machine in the head. Threatened to be shot, he accepted to sign the two sales agreements for the buildings that were the Community property, to be bought by Silviu Craciunas (Dr.). The documents were certified by the judge of Targu Neamt district on November 21, at 8, 00 p.m. by the protocols Nr. 828 and 829/940, stipulating the sums of 16,000, 20,000 respectively for the buildings that had a real value of 400,000 – 500,000 lei. Not even the price stipulated in the documents was paid. For the authentication, he had to pay the lawyer Emil Anton a honorary of 5000 lei and for having his hair cut - 500 lei!!!!

2. Bernard Froim, a merchant and a former bank manager was arrested by the Legionary Police on November 20. He was beaten and tortured until the next day to be forced to pay the sum of 300,000 lei. As he did not have that money, to escape the torture, he accepted to sign and authenticate a sales agreement for his house to Dr. Silviu Craciunas, specifying the value of 40,000 lei instead of the real value of 250,000 lei.

3. Dr. Herman Morgenstern was arrested, terribly beaten and led under the threat of guns to his house where he paid the mayor 50,000 lei, agreeing to pay another 100,000 lei (which he paid the next day). He was also obliged to sign a letter confirming that he offered voluntarily a sum of money to the Legionary Aid.

Because of the hitting, his right ear remained disabled.

4. Avram Goldenberg, a trader, was arrested, beaten and tortured in order to force him to pay 300,000 lei. He paid 120,000 and signed a letter in which he promised to pay the remaining sum of 180,000 lei within 15 days. Captain Bostan, of the Mountain Hunters Troop was the witness to these operations.

5. Cerbu Solomon, an insurance agent, was bed ridden. He was threatened with guns, to pay the 100,000 lei that were in the safe of the "Dacia Romana" company which he represented in Targu Neamt.

6. David Herscovici, a trader, was tortured and forced to pay the sum of 50,000 lei.
7. **Buium Avram** was fiercely beaten and forced to pay 20,000 lei.
8. The lawyer **Comanester** had to pay the only money he had in his house, 50,000 lei and his typewriter.
9. **Moise Leib Bercovici** was taken to the Legionary Police by the guardian Stachie and a legionary. He was asked to pay 50,000 out of which he gave 40,000 lei to the police chief, Dumitru Adamescu.
10. **David Mendelovici** was beaten until he fainted. When he came to his senses, he had to sign a payment obligation for 100,000 lei, of which he paid 50,000 lei
11. **Iosif Greif**. 200,000 lei were claimed, of which he gave 50,000 lei to the legionnaires Dumitru Adamescu and Rachieru.
12. **H. Gottfried**. After he was beaten and threatened with guns, he had to sign an obligation to pay 200,000 lei, a sum he actually paid.
13. **Iancu A. Iancu** had to pay 50,000 lei
14. **Beniamin Sapunaru** had to pay 50,000 lei
15. **Solomon Bevinler** had to pay 25,000 lei
16. **Surica Gross** had to pay 20,000 lei
17. **Cecilia Zelicovici** had to pay 10,000 lei
18. **Sally Ghersin** had to pay 5000 lei.

**136. November 21, 1940**
During the night, gangs of legionnaires from Bucharest posted on the shop windows and doors of Jewish firms situated in the center and in the Jewish quarter, posters with the inscription "STORE OWNED BY KIKES". Although complaints were made to the General Direction of the State Security, and it was ordered to tear the posters down, they were still kept under legionary guard.

**137. November 21, 1940**
The Legionary Police arrest the child Teodor Gerber, aged 16, from the house of his parents, situated in Traian Str. nr. 85. After a whole day of torturing, the child was set free.

**138. November 21, 1940**
The Legionary Center of Antiquaries forbids the selling of books by Jewish authors.

**139. November 21, 1940**
The Town Council of Bucharest Municipality removes all Jewish industrialists and craftsmen from an offer to supply an important quantity of underwear and clothes.

**140. November 21, 1940**
An orderly of the legionary prefect of the Prahova county (Stanescu), obliges all the Jews in Ploiesti, irrespective of their age, to be present at mandatory labor for demolishing and rubble clearing works. Jews of all categories were taken from their homes by police officers: Dr. P. Emanuel, President of the Community, Dr. Brezis, Dr. Coniver, merchants, teachers, workers etc. being forced to perform hard work in front of the Angelescu confectionery store and at the temples in Stefan Greceanu Str. and Vlad Tepes Str. A forced labor team was sent to the town of Valeni.

**141. November 21, 1940**
Gangs of legionnaires occupy by force all the Jewish stores of the town of Fagaras.
The owners were evicted and the stores were closed. The following posters were stuck on the shop windows: "This shop will be reopened on Monday, under legionary control".
The bandits became owners, they drew up fake inventories and then forced the real owners to sign blank sales agreements.
By these methods, the shops of the following merchants were taken away:

1. Samuel Cohn's widow
2. Löbl Marcu
3. Mendel Oscar
4. Andor Hodos
5. Elena Gewölb
6. Iacob Grünfeld
7. Heinrich Neumann
8. Adolf Gewölb
9. Bernard Kaufmann
10. Albert Licht
11. Regina Ehrenwald
12. The Neumann brothers
13. Iacob Gewölb

The Ministry of Economic Co-ordination ordered that the Jewish merchants should get back their rights but the orders were not observed by the district prefecture.

142. November 22, 1940
The Legionary Police of Bucharest arrests the merchant Solomon Klein, aged 58, who lived in Calea Vacaresti Nr. 82. The next day, his corpse was returned to his family by the mortuary of the Medico-Legal Institute, with the specification that he had committed suicide by throwing himself into the yard from the window of the 3-rd floor of the Police Prefecture.

At the moment of his arresting he had 1,500,000 lei, which were kept for paying some debts to his German creditors, a sum which was never returned to his family. On the day of his arresting, the Legionary Police made a house search, taking away the content of the money safe.

143. November 22, 1940
Legionary terror continues in the town of Piatra Neamt. Dr. H. Fischer, president of the Jewish Community is arrested together with his daughter, both being dragged into a car and driven to Tg. Neamt. There they were tortured for 3 days long in order to make them sign and authenticate a sales contract of their house of Piatra Neamt to Dr. Silviu Craciuñas, the legionnaires' commander. They resisted and did not sign. Finally they were released following an order from the General Direction of State Security but only after he signed and handed over to the legionnaires the following:

1. a letter by which he promised to donate his houses from Tg. Neamt to the Legionary Movement.
2. a letter by which he declares that he was not arrested but he left the town for for his own interest.

144. November 22, 1940
In Pungesti (a rural commune in Vaslui), a series of well-to-do Jews: Isac Casiel, Kisil Casiel, Iancu Abramovici, Lupu Sin Lupu, Marcu
Rosenzweig, etc. are called to the Town Council, where the legionary Jack Marcopol, informs them that:
a) until December 10 they have to leave the commune.
b) should they not obey the order, he will let the madmen loose and they will be in big trouble.
c) If they move to other houses of the town, he himself (Jack Marcopol) will arson their houses.
d) All the commodities of the shop have to be at his disposal, and they will get a note in exchange.

All the people called had to sign statements declaring that they leave the town by their own will and in case they do not leave, they will not complain of anything if they are evicted.

145. November 22, 1940
The legionary Oprisan, a clerk at the Mica Company, took all the radio sets belonging to the Jews of the Brad shtetl.

146. November 22, 1940
All the radio sets belonging to the Jews in Aiud (Alba county) about 40, each amounting to 154–20,000 lei, were taken by the legionary commander, Major Augustin, who sold them by 3000 lei per piece, taking the money for himself.

147. November 22, 1940
The legionary terror breaks out in Calarasi (Ialomita county). In the middle of the night, all the Jewish men (abt. 45) were arrested, among whom were the following:
1. Moise sin Faibis Goldenberg (the Rabbi of the Community)
2. Dr. Silviu Cohn, medical doctor
3. Rubin Fainaru (aged 76)
4. Sigmund Goldstein
5. Ludwig Goldstein
6. Zindler Rabinovici
7. Isidor Hartopeanu
8. Zalig Pomarleanu
9. Iancu Goldenberg
10. Andel Berman
11. Iancu Milstein
12. Adolf Milstein
13. Iosef Goldstein
14. Moritz Segall
15. Leon Elias
16. Isaac Elias
17. Heinrich Goldenberg
18. Leon Moscovici
19. Meimicu Weintraub
20. Nissim Soif
21. Nissim Sonana
22. Ilie Sonana
23. Gustav Elias
24. Jaques Finti
25. Piscu Ventura
26. Simantof Iarchi
27. Moscu Lewy
All these were stuffed into a pit, at the legionary headquarters where, for 2 days and 2 nights they were continually beaten, laid on wood boards, beaten with wet ropes on the naked skin, by shifts of 4 legionnaires.

The Rabbi Moise sin Faibis Goldenberg was tortured more savagely than the others to be forced to write 2 letters (one in Romanian and the other one in Yiddish), addressed to dr. Silviu Cohn, whom he had asked before to kill 3 legionnaires in order to save the Jewish people. All were forced to sign blank letters.

All were asked to leave the town in 5 days, being not allowed to go to Bucharest, Ploiesti, Braila, Galati or Constanta.

On November 25, they were released but some of them were retained to sweep the streets, by the order of Nistor, deputy mayor.

The physician Silviu Cohn, who was twice wounded in the reintegration war, was taken to the town center, tied to the shame post and while the pharmacist Dutescu was hitting him and the blood was flowing on his face, the kids and tramps were dancing around him, pulling his hair.

Just after the Jews were released, the merchants were threatened to give over their firms to the legionnaires. Thus, the merchant Iancu Lewy, Sf. Niculae Str. Nr. 32, a war invalid (his hand was amputated after the battle of Tatlageac), was summoned to give over to his associate, Tudor Velicu, all his rights on their joint venture for a price representing 20% of the real value.

148. November 23, 1940

The old merchant from Alba Iulia, Ferdinand Fuchs, who had been beaten and horribly mistreated on October 18, by a legionary gang and who is still lying in bed because of those sufferings, is again visited by a gang of legionnaires led by the police inspector, Traian Hanu and Petre Pastiu, a Romanianization commissar appointed by the National Economy Ministry in his firm. Being threatened, he accepts to sign a sales offer for the shares of the "General Transylvanian Trade Company" (13,020 shares – the property of Fuchs and his children who were abroad). The imposed price hardly represented a quarter of the real one. For assets amounting to 45,000,000, he had to get 15,000,000 lei, out of which the victim had to pay debts of 4,000,000 lei.

After 2 days, the same gang comes again with the final sales contract and modified terms to the disadvantage of Fuchs who accepts, after all, because of renewed threats. The beneficiaries of this robbery are foreseen in the sales agreement, namely:

Ilie Colhon, chief of the legionary organization in Alba
5000 shares

Petre Pastiu, Romanianization commissar of the firm
3500 shares

Traian Hanu, police inspector of Alba Iulia
3500 shares

Cacoveanu Remus
255 shares

Gligor Emil members of the legionary police
255 shares

Sivan Vasile
255 shares

Rizolu Ilie
255 shares

13,020 shares in all
Note. After the dramatic events, the gang of bandits took possession of the entire property which had been obtained by the labor of several generations of diligent merchants; the gang of bandits enjoyed peacefully the results of their criminal actions. The old man (Fuchs) did not even receive that ridiculous price, on the contrary, he was robbed of other goods as well, even the furniture of his house. Finally, sick of life and people, exhausted and ill, he left abroad.

149. November 23, 1940
The Legionary Police of Bucharest arrest the child Teodor Gerber who has been arrested before, on November 21 and released on the same day. After two days, on November 25, the Medico-Legal Institute delivered the corpse of the child to his parents.

150. November 23, 1940
The legionary terror begins in Ramnicu Valcea. Some of the most important Jewish merchants (Samoil Ciment, Israel Grabois, Ilie Adler, Isac Smilovicci, Lupu Avram, L. Taubmann, M. Loebell) were picked up from their stores, taken to the legionary headquarters and savagely beaten – they knocked out Isac Smilovicci's teeth and after 2 days (on November 25) they were released being obliged to leave the town, to abandon the goods and commodities and not to complain of what happened.

151. November 25, 1940
Legionary terror continues without any interruption in Bucharest. Tens of Jews are arrested daily, taken at random, from the street, houses or jobs. Jews are beaten and tortured at the Police Prefecture, the legionary headquarters or nests, without any reason, or out of revenge (a dishonest servant who was dismissed or someone who did not pay his debt). The victims do not have the courage to complain to the authorities and they even refrain from telling their families what happened to them being afraid that the sufferings might be repeated. Although such cases become more and more frequent, it is more difficult to know them:

For example:

**Buca Weiss**, a merchant who lived in Negru Voda Str. Nr. 2, was arrested by the Legionary Police and taken to the Prefecture where he was beaten for 3 days long, until November 27, under the pretext that his authorization for the sausage factory would be too old. He was horribly tortured while he was detained. He was beaten with the cow hide, forced to count the number of hitting up to 20. At the last hitting they said he was wrong on purpose so he was beaten for 60 times. On the third day he was hit with wooden boards and with a bottle of glass until he was full of blood.

**Offel Marcus**, General Florescu Str. Nr. 8. was arrested by The Legionary Police After his release, he had to be hospitalized at the "Iubirea de Oameni" hospital. He was diagnosed with "bruises in the nasal area and a strain of the right foot."

**Sam Tarter**, a lumber trader, B-dul Tache Ionescu Nr. 1, was called to the Town Council of the third “Albastru” district ” where he was beaten on the whole body and on his head until he was full of blood, being released only after he paid to the "Legionary Aid" the sum of 10,000 lei.
152. November 25, 1940
In Ploiesti, teams of legionnaires requisition the building which accommodated the Community headquarters. They declare that the firewood intended for needy Jews is blocked and they took a part of it.

153. November 26, 1940
Gh. Mazilu, police inspector of the town of Braila together with a group of legionary police officers enter by force the premises of the public bath, the "Foundation L. Predingher", property of the Jewish Community of Braila, occupying the building; they drive away the personnel and force (gun in hand) the community trusteeship to donate the institution to the Legionary Movement.
Note. The "Predingher" bath became later on the property of the Town Council of the Braila municipality but not even after the collapse of the legionary regime was it returned to the community, although the horrible means by which it became the property of the Town Council were well known.

154. November 26, 1940
During the night (at 2 o'clock), the wealthy Jews from the Uioara- Ocna Mures commune (Alba county) are called to the Town council. There, a gang formed of Traian Hanu, police inspector from Alba Iulia, Vlad Aurel, deputy mayor of Uioara and the legionnaires Pastiu and Coza, ask each Jew to deposit a sum of money, threatening them with beating, torture or killing. Those who paid the claimed sums were released. The ones who tried to resist, were detained and tortured. Among the latter were Beniamin Francisc (who was beaten and then held in a water barrel where he was kept for 3 hours), Leeb Martin, the pharmacist Béla Gál.

155. November 27, 1940
A new robbery system starts to be used by the legionnaires in Bucharest. A highly armed gang enters a house owned by Jews, drives away its tenants with their things and installs a legionary nest, painting the façade in green (the legionary color). After finishing the operation, a "benevolent person" comes to the owner offering to buy the house at a lower price, considering the created situation. A lot of houses were sold like this by the frightened Jews. Thus, for example, dr. Leon Sussman sold his house from Parcul Berindei (Calea Dudesti) and moved to Braila, Sf. Petru Str. Nr. 27.
In fact, this was a frequent method used by the legionnaires to expel the Jews from their houses and make there legionary nests or so called refugee places. There were cases when Jews left in the morning for solving different problems and when they came home, in the evening, their houses were already occupied.
For example, Mrs. Eva Goldenberg, Aleea Modrogan Nr. 9, when she came home, a group of refugees who had occupied her apartment and used all her belongings, the furniture, carpets, laundry, dishes etc. amounting to more than 3,000,000 lei; The real owner was not even allowed to enter her apartment.

156. November 27, 1940
The committee of the "Property Stock Exchange" in Bucharest decides to intervene at its official exchange agents to use in the committee offices only Romanian clerks.

157. November 27, 1940
Here is an example of what happened in the Medias county. While the authorities were out of town being busy with the preparations for receiving general Antonescu, some Saxon companies occupied 10 Jewish shops which were bought before from their Jewish owners, who frightened by the legionary terror, tried to liquidate their properties under more convenient conditions. But the legionary organizations did not like to lose such a prey. This explains why the so called (by the Interior Ministry) "battle for buying up Jewish shops and real estate" becomes even more violent all over the county of Tarnava Mare where all the Jewish firms are looted, namely: in Sighisoara, Medias and rural communes.

In Sighisoara, the Jewish merchants and house owners are called to or brought by force to the Police Station. After being arrested, even beaten or tortured, they are forced and threatened with guns by the police inspector Vespasian Lene and lawyer Barsan, chief of the legionary organization, to sign sales documents for their entire properties without receiving any money in exchange.

A significant example of the methods used by the legionary terrorists in Sighisoara, refers to the brothers Max, Iosif, Ignat and Adolf Fried. They owned a house and a vinegar and soda water factory situated in Regele Ferdinand Str. Nr. 42. Being called to the police station, they were threatened by Vespasian Lene and lawyer Barsan to sign a sales document, without knowing anything about the content of that document, the buyer's name or the price. They were warned to call their two brothers from Bucharest, without whom the selling will not be valid.

On December 4, they were arrested again because their brothers had not come. This time they were arrested for 2 days, mistreated and offended being finally released after they signed a new sales document for a car amounting to 300,000 lei, for a price of 40,000 lei.

The next day, they were arrested for a third time because their brothers did not come. They were beaten and tortured for 6 days until December 11 when, further to the official interventions made by the Police of Sighisoara to the Prefecture of the Police of Bucharest, their two brothers from Bucharest are arrested and sent under escort to Sighisoara, by the dispatch Nr. 239658 of the Social Police Bucharest. Seeing the state of their brothers and being also repeatedly threatened the two brothers from Bucharest realized that any resistance would be useless and they signed everything they were asked to. After signing the documents, they were released, of course. Because of the suffered torments, Iosif Fried was hospitalized and Max Fried ran away with the other brothers to Bucharest. The forensic doctor of the Ilfov Tribunal, Dr. I. Stanescu specified the following diagnosis:

"The buttock region and the backs of the thighs have intense ecchymoses, painful spontaneously and under pressure; he has much difficulty in walking and sitting positions.

In the right eyebrow region there is an excoriation of 10 mm/3 mm covered by a blood crust; this region is slightly swollen. These wounds were made 3 – 4 days ago with a hard object and the patient will need 7 – 8 days of medical treatment if no complications will occur".
In Medias tens of Jews were mistreated because some of them had sold their firms to the Saxon population.
Among the most severely beaten were: Grünfeld Dezideru, Deutsch Mauritiu, Deutsch Sigismund, Dr. Suranyi, Spitz Rubens, Czitron Emanoil, Sandor Isidor and Karr Iosif (the last ones were directors at the I.R.T.I. company).

Mostly tortured were rabbi Moise Reich and the shochet Drach whose beards were cut off. A high number of Jews left the town while those who remained did not leave their houses until the collapse of the regime. In an official letter, even the Interior Minister recognizes the committed crimes, which he however qualified as "a more drastic attitude towards Jews".

158. November 27, 1940

Legionary terror starts in Brad (Arad county) where there are only 100 Jews. At 8,00 p.m., all the Jewish owners of houses were picked up from their homes and taken to the Town council. There, under the threats of the following legionnaires: Popa Mihai, the mayor of the shtetl, Rodica Dumitru, chief of the legionary organization, Rusu Cornel, a high school teacher, Dr. Mircea Popovici, a veterinary, Riscuta, a lawyer, etc. they were forced to sign documents for selling their properties at ridiculous prices, without knowing the buyers or the contents of documents.

Among the persons who were robbed in this way were:
1. Sigismund and Geza Kugel, owners of the liquor and soda water factory, amounting to 5,000,000 lei - they were forced to sign that they sold their entire property to the teacher Cornel Rusu for a price of 500,000 lei.
2. The widow of Maximilian Kugel and Ludovic Kugel were forced to sign that they sold the legionary George Camarzan the two houses owned by them, amounting to 1,400,000 lei, for a price of 230,000 lei.
3. Dr. Erdös Ignatiu, owner of a house amounting to 1,000,000 lei, was forced to sign that he sold the house to the legionary Giurgiu Constantin for a price of 200,000 lei.
4. The widow of Kugel Dezideriu, who owned a house worth 550,000 lei, was forced to sign that she sold it to the legionary Sarbu, for a price of 150,000 lei.

The only one who resisted and did not sign the selling document was Weisz Eugen, aged 72.

159. November 28, 1940

On the eve of the events prepared by the legionnaires on the occasion of the "Captain's day" (inhumation of the assumed remains of Corneliu Codreanu) the legionary terror reaches its highest level which will be surpassed only 2 months later, on the days of the rebellion. The legionnaires organized a juridical circus, which rehabilitated the memory of the killer Codreanu at the Court of Appeal; afterwards, at night, they started to murder the dignitaries who were imprisoned in the Jilava penitentiary. They kidnapped and killed the former Finance Minister, Virgil Madgearu and the apostle of Romanian culture, and, at times, of anti-Semitic hatred, Prof. Nicolae Iorga.

Horia Sima, the vice-president of the Council of Ministers supervised this action, especially the murder of Nicolae Iorga, being accompanied by Alexandru Ghica, the Director of the General State Security; they
arrived in the middle of the night at Ploiesti and gave orders in connection with the 60 Jews who were arrested in the synagogue, on November 10. A part of them were released and 11 of them were shot and their corpses were thrown into the ditches of the roads that surrounded the town.

On that day, on the floors of the legion of gendarmes Prahova, the blood of Prof. Nicolae Iorga mixed with that of Rabbi David Friedman and the cold bodies were placed next to the pretzel baker Smil Smilovici, the barber Max Mendel Strul, the dentist Mendel Mayer and the students Iosif Avram and Joffre Margulius.

By lugubrious irony, there were also the corpses of 2 police inspectors, killed by legionary hatred too.

160. November 28, 1940

The robbing action, started by the legionnaires of the town of Caracal at the beginning of the month is ending. Milan Emanuel, the only Jew who was not robbed, was a cereal trader in Unirii Str. Nr. 11; he is suddenly attacked by a gang of legionnaires who empty his storages where there were commodities worth 400,000 lei. They also took away the office furniture and the commercial archive, which they transported, to the Legionary Headquarters.

The bandits burst into the victim's house and after evicting him, the residence of the "Sworn Brotherhood" was established there.

At the feasts organized at that residence, frequented by the county's prefect, Libert Tarnoveanu and mayor Constantinescu, they used to eat the food supplies of the victim.

Apart of that, they robbed carpets, bed sheets, underwear, clothing, dishes and valuable objects, carrying them in suitcases into the town's neighboring localities where they sold them. The value of the looted objects amounted to 300,000 lei.

161. November 29, 1940

The chief physician of the town of Ramnicu Valcea checks all the Jewish stores and orders to have them closed motivating that they are insalubrious; his order is carried out without writing down any protocol, to avoid any appeal to justice.

The next day, after closing the stores, the chief of the Legionary Police, Radu Popian, called each and every Jewish merchant, asking them to make inventories of all the goods, to hand them over to the legionnaires asking them to leave the town afterwards.

162. November 29, 1940

The legionary Trifan Nicolae, called Cula, from Brad, confiscates all the bicycles and typewriters from the Jewish population, without paying anything or leaving any receipt.

163. November 29, 1940

In Lupeni (Hunedoara county) the looting action of Jewish properties continues. Gangs of 10 -15 legionnaires, led by the mayor M. Craioveanu, the legionary commander Sarbu and the communal notary rush into Jewish stores and under the threat of guns, force their owners to sell their properties. The persons who refused are driven out of their stores, the keys to the doors and the safes being taken away from them.

Salomon Kohn's widow refused to sign the sales documents for her house, which was worth 300,000 lei and the ironmonger's shop (with commodities), worth 1,000,000 lei. She was expelled from her shop,
being replaced by legionnaires who continued selling the goods and cashing in money.

After three days, three legionnaires entered the room of the victim, who was lying in bed with high fever, forcing her to sign papers whose content was unknown to her. After leaving, it was noticed that they had left 20,000 lei on the table.

The same method was used to rob all the Jewish firms, which then remained in legionary hands, especially of the legionary co-operative "Biruinta" until the year 1945.

165. November 30. 1940

In Caracal, the President of the Jewish Community, Dr. Emil Porn, rabbi Schleffstein and the trustees M. Barat, Schwalb, Falonica Aron and Gross, are arrested by the legionary police officer, Zighianu, who accused them of having given to the Jewish detainees in the Caracal camp, the sum of 50,000 lei, received from the Federation of Jewish Communities of the old kingdom.

They are accused of communist actions, being detained for 3 days and tortured to give away the cipher code of communication with the Federation of Jewish Communities of Bucharest.

165. November 1940

The synagogue in Ceica (Bihor County) was plundered and totally destroyed by legionary gangs.

166. November 1940

The legionary action of terror and robbery that started in Piatra Neamt, spread all over the county, including the rural communes as well. The few Jewish inhabitants of these villages were beaten, robbed and then expelled.

Here are some examples:

Leon Simberg, from the Farcasa commune, was forced to leave by the mayor, Profir who robbed him of several objects and household utensils.

Naftule David, from Baltatesti, was driven away by the legionnaires who took from him objects amounting to 6000 lei.

Iosup L. Marcu, from Tibucani, evicted by Vasile Ion Poiana, commodities amounting to 8900 lei were confiscated.

Mendel Simon, Podoleni, evicted by the legionnaires; he left in the village a house and approx. 100 rods of arable land.

Iancu Segaller, from Ceahlau, was evicted by Gheorghe Marcovici, his furniture and tools were confiscated.

David Kalman, from Dragomiresti, veteran and decorated in the wars of 1913, 1916-1918, was evicted from the commune; he left a house in the middle of the village.

Avram Lupu, from Farcasul Paurul Pantei was evicted by Vasile Gaina and Simion Pavel who took from him 60 m\(^3\) of wood and sold it in the town of Piatra Neamt.

Marcu Lamasanu, from Margineni Calul Iapa – the legionnaires took from him grains and furs amounting to 20,000 lei.

Smil Tapu, son of a war veteran, from Bodestii Precista was evicted bt the legionnaires Dumitru Delin, Gheorghe Vasile Oana and Popa who took household objects, commodities and lumber amounting to 120,000 lei. He complained to the Prosecuting Magistracy and Prefecture without any result.
David Diamand, from Brosteni – objects amounting to 6000 lei, were taken from him.
Moritz Smilovici, from Brosteni, was expelled from the commune and commodities worth 9600 lei were taken from him.
Itic Hollinger, from Calugareni, was expelled from the village he was born in and lived for 60 years, by the mayor Anton Almasanu; commodities worth 40,000 lei were taken from him. He complained to the Prosecuting Magistracy but was forced by the Legionary Police to withdraw his complaint.
Itic Bercu, Calugareni was expelled from the village he was born in and where his family lived for 100 years. The mayor Anton Almasanu together with the gendarme P. Iftimie and three legionnaires took from him commodities worth 100,000 lei.
He complained to the Prosecuting Magistracy but was forced by the Legionary Police to withdraw his complaint.

**167. November 1940**
In Bucharest, the legionary movement continues to destroy the Jewish educations system by requisitioning school buildings. During the month of November, the Legionary Movement occupied the following schools:
- the private theoretical high school (Principal Arno Kahane) situated in Calea Mosilor Nr. 128
- The hostel of Jewish students, Mina and Aron Schuller in Sf. Ion Nou Nr. 45 Str., the only Jewish hostel occupied by force by Christian refugee students.
At the same time, Jewish schools continue to be requisitioned all over the country (in Buzau, Tecuci, Saveni, etc.).

**168. November 1940**
The Town Council of Ploiesti summoned the Jewish Community to dismantle the new part of the cemetery that was placed on a plot sold to the Community by the Town Council itself, for that particular reason.

**169. November 1940**
Initiated by the priest Lesu, the parson of the "Postei" church, and ordered by the deputy mayor Ciopala, the Jewish cemetery of Buzau(erected in the year 1834) is destroyed and expropriated. All the tombstones, tomb railings, gates, windows, marble plates of chapels and even the fence of the cemetery were either stolen or destroyed, excepting for two, which resisted the legionary hammers and chisels. This place, once a peaceful resting place for the dead, was finally transformed into a cart resting area, full of wastes, corn stalks and droppings.
The priest Lesu collected the stolen materials as he intended to use them for the reconstruction of the church of his parish. However, all those valuable materials eventually disappeared - the priest may have changed his mind and used them for another purpose.

**170. November 1940**
The town council of Vaslui summons the Jewish Community to evacuate the bones of the Jewish cemetery, which was erected more than 150 years ago.

**171. November 1940**
The town council of Piatra Neamt completed the documents for dismantling and expropriating the Jewish cemetery.
172. November 1940

The Legionnaires confiscate the radio sets belonging to the Jewish population almost all over the country.

The legionnaires just took the radio sets from the Jews' houses without paying anything or giving any receipt. They usually deposited the radio sets at the police station or legionary headquarters; sometimes they used them personally or sold them and kept the money. This is how the radios of the Jews from Botosani, Vaslui (radio sets amounting to more than 2,000,000 lei), Turnu Magurele, Caracal, Bucecea, Orastie (Albrecht Rubinstein, Ludwig Mahler, Grunfeld Simion, Roth Desideriu), Pascani (42 sets), Sulita (Eva Pincas, Herman Iticovici, Tauba Gottesman (radio sets taken by the legionary Catana), Petrosani (50 sets), Lupeni, Buhusi, Piatra Neamt etc. were looted.

It seems that initially, the Interior Ministry issued a circular order stating that all radio sets should be taken from "suspect" Jews. Such an order was received by the security police chief from Piatra Neamt who was first baffled because on his list of suspects there was no Jew who owned a radio set. However, to execute the order, he organized a meeting with the post office chief who had the lists of radio subscribers. He extracted from there the names of Jewish subscribers and declared half of them as suspects. He decided to take away the radio sets belonging to all Jews from his list, who were odd numbered, and he carried out that decision.

173. November 1940

The legionnaires took away by violence and threats the commodities from all Jewish stores in Gaesti (Dambovita County). Only a few merchants succeeded in saving and transporting a part of their commodities, paying enormous sums of money in exchange. The legionnaires forced the house owners by violence and threats to sell their properties for ridiculous sums.

Thus, for example, the merchant Leiba Chaim Sapunaru was raided by a gang of legionnaires headed by Ion Ghitescu, who threatened him by stretched guns to sell his property situated in B-dul Olanescu Nr. 27, worth 1,500,000 lei for 250,000 lei. First, he resisted and then ran away to Bucharest. Ghitescu arrested all the Jews who were left in Gaesti, headed by the rabbi, beat and tortured them to make them disclose the address of the merchant Sapunaru in Bucharest. To stop this misfortune, Sapunaru turned himself in to Ghitescu, signed the sales document on the name of Gitescu's daughter, Maria and her fiancé Stan Niculai.

Out of the 250,000 lei, Ghitescu also kept 45,000 to let the victim go to Bucharest. Ghitescu also robbed the victim of commodities and objects amounting to 300,000 lei.

After that, all the 137 Jews left in Gaesti, were evicted, so that the locality remained free of Jews.

174. November 1940

Almost all over the country, on the windows and doors of Jewish stores, there are posters with the following inscriptions: "STORE OWNED BY JEWS (KIKES)" , "DO NOT BUY FROM KIKES" or "BEWARE! JEWISH STORE! "NOT FOR CHRISTIANS" or even "JÜDISCHES GESCHÄFT" (Calarasi, Turnu Magurele, Ploiesti, Buzau, Sibiu, Fagaras, Urziceni, Orastie, Oltenita, Roman, Bucuresti etc.). In some towns, (Buzau, R. Valcea) legionnaires have used force, placing
permanent guards to prevent the entrance of Christians into Jewish stores.

175. November 1940
At the beginning of the month, a group of young Jews from Braila – mostly school children, were picked up from the street and taken to the Legionary Police – there, by the order of the police inspector Mazilu, they were beaten and horribly tormented to declare and sign that they were communists. Those who resisted the mistreatments were freed after 2, 3 or 4 days, while those who could not resist and signed the imposed declarations were sent under arrest to be judged by the Military Tribunal in Constanta.

176. November 1940
The temple of the Jewish Community in Focsani was demolished and set on fire by a gang of legionnaires, under the pretext that the damages caused by the earthquake of November 10, endangered the traffic.

177. November 1940
Towards the end of the month, all the Jewish merchants from Petrosani (Hunedoara county) were called to the legionary headquarters by the legionary Georgescu-Gorjan, engineer at the “Petrosani” company, who met with them separately, summoning them to sell their shops to Christian buyers within 2 days. After the 2 days have passed, gangs of legionnaires invaded the shops, took them over and closed them. The owners were called later to the office of the lawyer Zano Moldovan, where they were forced to sign provisional sales agreements of their firms to the legionnaires already present in the shops. No concrete price was settled, it was only stipulated that the commodities will be paid by 50% of the invoiced value of the cost price. After the Jews have signed those contracts, the shops were reopened but the new owners, assisted however by the former owners who were kept as employees, managed them.

Thus, the properties of following merchants were robbed:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Family Name and First Name</th>
<th>Business Activity</th>
<th>Real value</th>
<th>Further situation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Goldberger Emanuel</td>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
<td>Reopened in March 1941 but ¼ of commodities were robbed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Succ. Bieber Iacob</td>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
<td>Given back in March 1941 but ¼ of commodities were robbed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Bieber Eugen</td>
<td>Groceries</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>Reopened, but Romanianized and robbed entirely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Bieber Osias</td>
<td>Perfume</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Vegh Herman</td>
<td>Leatherwear</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>Reopened but robbed and then liquidated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Vegh Moise</td>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Weizer Josefina</td>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>Taken over from the legionary N.Popovici</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Value (Lei)</td>
<td>Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Schreber Moise</td>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>Reopened with shortage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Widow of Gruber Israel</td>
<td>Candies</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>Completely robbed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Herscovits L.</td>
<td>Grocery</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>Completely robbed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>&quot;Jiul&quot; Horvat Ion</td>
<td>Butcher's shop</td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>Reopened without damages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Lippner Maria</td>
<td>Mixed shop</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>Reopened but then she was deported to Transnistria and her entire property was robbed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>&quot;Fibra&quot; Goldstein Marcus</td>
<td>Clothing articles</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>Reopened but Romanianized and robbed of entire property with the help of the Labor Ministry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Baruch Adalbert</td>
<td>Hotel</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>Completely robbed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Weiczner Emanuel</td>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Wolf and Izsak</td>
<td>Leatherwear</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>Reopened but liquidated and robbed by O.R.A.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Haemli Brothers</td>
<td>Clothing articles</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>Reopened but liquidated and ruined by evacuation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Ritter Berta</td>
<td>Book shop</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>Reopened but liquidated and ruined by evacuation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Several shops were sold for better prices, however under the real price, to some Saxon merchants who were helped by credits provided by German economic companies.

The shops in question were the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Value (Lei)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Israel Eugen</td>
<td>drugstore</td>
<td>Lei 1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandel Armin</td>
<td>grocery store</td>
<td>Lei 2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronstein Mauritiu</td>
<td>grocery store</td>
<td>Lei 1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grünberger Ludovic</td>
<td>fashion</td>
<td>Lei 1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simon &amp; Sternberg</td>
<td>leatherwear</td>
<td>Lei 2,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

178. November 1940
In some towns, Jews were obliged to perform forced labor, out of local initiatives, abusively and illegally.
In Barlad, all the valid Jews (physicians, teachers, merchants) were rounded up and assembled in labor battalions.
In Pungesti (Vaslui county) all the Jews, irrespective of sex and age (men, women, old people and children) were assembled in a labor
battalion and used for sweeping streets, cleaning chimneys, building roads. A part of them was used by the rich man Jack Marcopol.
In Urziceni – Ialomita all the Jews were called to cut wood in the forest.

**179. November 1940**

When the expropriation law for Jewish rural buildings was applied, the executing agents, sent by the National Ministry of Economy, (and selected only from among legionnaires), committed all kinds of abuses. For example, they expropriated the assets of cattle owners who never owned any rural properties.

The tradesman Mendel Simon Simionovici from Botosani, was robbed of 242 sheep, 4 oxen and 4 barrels of cheese (450 kg).

The tradesman Iosif Isacescu from Harlau was taken 400 sheep.

The Sapunaru brothers from Bucecea were taken 1200 sheep.

The Wechsler brothers from Botosani were taken 400 sheep.

The delegates or even authorities commit other abuses when they expropriated dwelling houses.

In "Campulung – Bucovina", county capital, the houses of the Jews Leib Schäffer in Iancu Flondor str. and David Drach in Soseaua Nationala, situated near the town center were expropriated. To justify their abuse, they moved the radius of the town at only some hundreds of meters from the center, the remaining territory being considered as rural.

**180. November 1940**

The two booksellers of the town, Simon Landau and S. Zimmet are forbidden by the town council of "Vatra Dornei" to sell books and school stationery, being ordered to give over their bookshops in the following way: the former to the legionary Paulescu, the mayor's brother, and the latter to a young man from Bucharest. The persons who took over the book selling business will carry out their activities according to the norms established by the town council.

**181. November 1940**

Towards the end of the month, a commission formed by Traian Hanu, police chief inspector from Alba Iulia, Olteanu, deputy mayor of Aiud, major Augustin, legionary commander and chief of the police of Aiud, go to all Jewish stores in Aiud, drawing the shop owners' attention that all their stores will taken over by the state, "according to orders from above."

Consequently, for each shop was appointed a delegate of the legionary movement with the mission of managing it, their owners becoming simple employees. The legionary delegates were also responsible for the shop keys and money safe, cashing the money obtained from selling products, buying and paying, as they liked to. After 5 days, the "commission" that was also joined by Ilie Colhon, legionary commander of the Alba county, imposes a new order, according to which, each salesman had to make inventories and sales offers as it was ordered "from above" that all Jewish shops should be taken over, no Jewish merchant being allowed any longer in the Alba county.

This is how Jewish merchants were robbed, like for example:

1. **Israel Adolf & Son**, ironmonger's shop in Piata Elisabeta No. 15
2. **Emanuel Hartman**, drapery store, Piata Elisabeta No. 15
3. **Weiss Andrei**, drugstore
4. **Bella Bercovici & Son**, drapery store
5. Fischer Iacob & Son, drapery store
6. Marton Ioan, drapery store
7. Fenichel Andrei, grocery store

The legionary gang searched Israel Adolf's store and found that bicycles were not specified in his business authorization. Therefore, they took away all the bicycles they found in the store, amounting to 200,000 lei, to sell them after a couple of days to the same merchant.

182. November 1940

When the temples and buildings of the Jewish community in Ploiesti were demolished and terror broke out, the following properties were robbed by legionary gangs:
1. The building of the Community in Vlad Tepes Str. along with the furniture, archive and money safe.
2. The furniture and holy treasures found in the demolished temples and schools.
3. 50,000 kg of firewood intended to help the needy Jews during the winter season.
4. 2 boxes of clothing articles intended for the same category of needy people.

The restitution orders given by the prefect of the county were never carried out, either by the mayor or by the police inspector.

183. November 1940

All the Jewish merchants in Targoviste were called to the Police Station and ordered by the police chief inspector to liquidate their businesses. After a few days, a commission composed of the President of the Federation of Local Co-operatives, the Federation director, two lawyers and two legionnaires went from one Jewish shop to another to make inventories, according to "orders from above".

184. November 1940

After "Jewish Store" posters were put on all windows and doors of Jewish shops, Victor Crisan, President of the Interim Commission of the Chamber of Commerce in the Hunedoara county, appointed Romanianization commissars to work in all Jewish firms, being paid a monthly salary of 3000 – 12,000 lei.

185. November 1940

The Chamber of Commerce in Turnu Severin invited the Jewish businessmen to clarify their situation in connection with their juridical status, and some of them to liquidate their businesses.

186. November 1940

The Jewish population in the town of Iasi, that was terrorized, abused and robbed for 2 months, has a little peace in exchange for the sum of 6,000,000 lei paid to Vlad Sturza, the legionary commander of the county.

187. December 1, 1940

The Interior Ministry orders the dissolving of the Legionary Police all over the country.

However, this measure did not decrease the terror intensity and violence as the order is not observed in some parts of the country and in other parts it is eluded by employing the members of the Legionary Police in the State Police.

188. December 2, 1940
The Legionary Movement systematically organized the looting action of Jewish commercial and industrial companies all over Romania. The first attempts take place in Bucharest. Thus, in the "Papagalul alb" drapery shop in Calea Grivitei Str. cornered by Buzesti Str., property of Iosif Baier, appears the legionary Dumitru Dermengiu, called Dinu, asking the shop owner to give him over the shop. After the first refusal, he left quietly but returned later on accompanied by the legionary Emil Hotranu, chief of a legionary nest; this time he had a violent and threatening attitude.

189. December 2, 1940
The organization of the Legionary Movement in the Ineu commune (Arad county) informs all the Jewish merchants in the commune by written summons that the assets of their shops will be taken over by the Legionary Movement and that any separate agreements will be null and void, leading to serious penalties.

All the firms were taken over by the legionary movement. Here are some examples:
- Ungar Iacob & Sons, owners of a bookshop and printing shop were robbed of assets amounting to 800,000 lei.
- Rado Adolf, owner of a food store had to give over commodities amounting to 125,000 lei to the legionary Lucea Sabin.
- Czitron Eugen had to give over his lumber warehouse to the legionary Cociuba Teodor, nicknamed Babeau.
- Vertes Ignatie was robbed of a lumber warehouse amounting to 300,000 lei.
- Pless Maximilian was robbed of a grocery store.
- Sachs Ignatie – goods (foodstuff) worth 80,000 lei were taken and transported to the legionary canteen.

190. December 4, 1940
A platoon of gendarmes occupies a synagogue of the Jewish Community in Suceava.

191. December 4, 1940
The Chamber of Commerce in Bucharest decides to abolish the Jewish peddler business and to replace all Jewish business representatives in the textile industry.

192. December, 1940
The Holy Governing Synod decided in connection with the situation of the Jews who were christened 30 years ago, declaring that even though the christening took place so many years ago, it cannot delete the race protecting decrees in force.

193. December 5, 1940
In Piatra Neamt, the legionary terror becomes more and more violent and robbery is widespread. The "Legionary Guards", formed of refugee Macedonians, armed with bayonets, guns and carbines, replaced the dissolved Legionary Police after the Jilava massacre. Headed by the legionary Stefan Versescu, legionary guards patrol through the town, sticking on the windows and doors of Jewish shops big posters with the following text:

"Who ever will buy from kikes is a traitor and will be photographed and published. No entrance to kikes".
"The Legionary Iron Guards"
On the next day, the Iron Guard members returned to the Jewish shops, removed the boycott posters and stuck other posters with their own names, making themselves employers or co-owners of the stores. Almost everywhere, they took the keys of the safes and their content. Thus were robbed, among others, the following merchants:

Lupu Weinrauch– the legionary Dumitru Veriota took the keys from the safe and stuck over the signboard a poster with his own name.

Solomon Drimmer – the legionary Mircea Pop became the shop owner, sticking over the signboard his own name.

Bercu Loebelsohn – a Macedonian became the shop owner.


194. December 5, 1940

The Jewish merchants in Targoviste whose inventories had been taken some days before, are called to the police station being asked to give over their shops for a price which represented 10 – 20 % of the real value. They are threatened by the legionnaires and even terribly tormented until victims fainted; finally they signed the sales documents for their properties. Here are some of the victims:

Ghidale Nachmias, a decorated war veteran, cited by order of the day for his courage; he signed 6 documents, without knowing their content, referring to the sales of his house which cost him 2,500,000 lei and the commodities amounting to 3,700,000 lei, for a only 700,000 lei, out of which he actually received 540,000 lei,

Rubin Rauchwarger, veteran and decorated, tormented until victims fainted. While lying in bed, a gang of legionnaires came to his house in the middle of the night, forcing him to sign that he agrees to sell his house that was worth 1,400,000 lei for 95,000 lei and the commodities whose real price was 1,650,000 lei for 220,000 lei.

Iancu Rosenthal's widow had to sell the commodities worth 300,000 lei, for 20,000 lei.

The brothers Iancu and Misu Davidsohn, were robbed of their drapery shop

Menahim Rabinovici, veteran and decorated, was robbed of the drapery shop

Sami Iacobsohn, veteran and decorated, was robbed of the leatherwear shop

Simon Marcus, veteran, was robbed of the radio and electric appliances shop

Iosif Bercovici, veteran, was robbed of the drapery shop

Henri Perl, veteran, was robbed of all the goods found in his footwear shop that were transported to the "Dermata" store.

Solomon Zaharia, was robbed of a small haberdashery

Iancu Haimovici, was robbed of the leatherwear shop
**195. December, 1940**

All the Jewish merchants in Deva (Hunedoara County) were declared arrested at the town council, where the mayor assistant, Nicodem Borca, assisted by the legionnaires Crisan Victor and Iancu Lazar, forced them to sign sales agreements of their firms without knowing either the price or the buyers' identity. This operation lasted 18 hours, until the next day, on December 6, when the "Buyers" appeared and took over the stores while the victims did not get a penny in exchange. Later on, they received small advance payments ranging from 1000 to 10,000 lei.

Thus, the following enterprises were confiscated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>SURNAME AND FIRST NAME</th>
<th>Business activity</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>Assets value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Breier Rudolf and William</td>
<td>glassware grocery</td>
<td>Str. 6 Septembrie No. 3</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cziranyi Alexandru</td>
<td>Jewelry, watch making</td>
<td>Piata Unirii</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Deutsch Ladislau</td>
<td>furniture</td>
<td>Str. Regina Maria</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Farkas Serena</td>
<td>green grocery</td>
<td>Piata Unirii</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Gal Armin</td>
<td>car parts</td>
<td>Piata Unirii</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Gal Bela</td>
<td>glassware</td>
<td>Piata Unirii</td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Max Godel</td>
<td>radio and iron monger's</td>
<td>Piata Unirii</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Gergely Geza</td>
<td>mixed shop</td>
<td>Str. Horia</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Hirsch Iolanda</td>
<td>mixed shop</td>
<td>Str. 6 Septembrie</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Hirsch Desideriu</td>
<td>mixed shop</td>
<td>Str. Horia</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Hollos Antonie</td>
<td>book shop, office supplies</td>
<td>Piata Unirii</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Ioszef Copel</td>
<td>textile, leftovers</td>
<td>6 Septembrie</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Kahan Wilhelm</td>
<td>ironmongery</td>
<td>Str. Regele Ferdinand</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Kappel Rozalia</td>
<td>textiles</td>
<td>6 Septembrie</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Laufer William</td>
<td>printing house, book shop</td>
<td>Str. Regina Maria</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Max Mauritiu</td>
<td>grocery and mixed goods</td>
<td>6 Septembrie</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Mahler Emanuila</td>
<td>warehouse for wood and building materials</td>
<td>Decebal 7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Naftali Mihail</td>
<td>Mixed shop</td>
<td>Piata Unirii</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Pollak &amp; Co</td>
<td>Drapery</td>
<td>Str. 6 Sept</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Pollak Hers</td>
<td>rubber ware</td>
<td>6 Septembrie</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Roth Ignatie</td>
<td>clothing items</td>
<td>Str. Regina Maria</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item No.</td>
<td>SURNAME AND FIRST NAME</td>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Value of building</td>
<td>Price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Blum Sigismund's widow</td>
<td>Str. Saguna</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Beneficiary Bembe Nicolae, father-in-law</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of the Chief of legonary org.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Breier Rudolf</td>
<td>Str. Regele Ferdinand</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cziranyi Alexandru</td>
<td>Str. A. Vlaicu</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Fodor Ignatie</td>
<td>Str. Spitalului 7</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Fodor Francisc</td>
<td>Str. Eminescu</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Fürst David</td>
<td>Str. Horia</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Fürst Simion</td>
<td>Str. 6 Septembrie</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Gombo Ignatie</td>
<td>Str. I. Creanga</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>widow I. Glück Eduard</td>
<td>Str. Regina Maria</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beneficiary: Cosma Aurel, lawyer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Goldstein Wiliam</td>
<td>Str. 6 Septembrie</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Eng. Ioan Kalman</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Widow Laufer Iulia</td>
<td>Str. Horia</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Dr. Marton Adolf</td>
<td></td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At the same time and by the same means, the following buildings were confiscated from Jews:
196. December 5, 1940
The communal authorities in Bucharest close the water pipes to the Jewish public institutions, among which some schools and the hospital "Caritas Noua Maternitate" (the new maternity hospital), the most important hospital of the Jewish Community in Bucharest.

197. December 5, 1940
At the meeting of the grocery merchants of the Chamber of Commerce in Bucharest, it is announced that the Ministry of National Economy ordered that the edible oil should be distributed only to the Romanian merchants.

198. December 6, 1940
At midnight, a gang of legionnaires enters the house of Rabbi Abraham Schönfeld in Aiud, pick him up by force and take him to a forest near the town, torturing him so badly, until the next day that the victim had to be hospitalized in the Timisoara sanatorium, where he lay in bed for more than 3 weeks.

199. December 6, 1940
In Bucharest, the legionary terror continues, tens of Jews are daily picked up from their homes, shops or the street and taken to legionary headquarters where they are beaten, tortured, robbed, and then released. The most terrifying torture center was at the the Town Council of the third “Albastru” district, headed by the legionary Mircea Petrovicescu, the nephew of the Interior Ministry.
A special torture room was arranged in the town council cellar, where the most horrible means were used. The most frightening torture system was that of Mircea Petrovicescu, who used to place the victim with the upper part projected on a panel while he was shooting and drawing with the gun the outline of the body.
Among many others, the following persons were mistreated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Widow Mahler Ignatie and son</td>
<td>Str. Saguna</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Kastner Nicolae</td>
<td>Str. Decebal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Preissich Pincas</td>
<td>Str. Gh. Cosbuc</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Bercovits Bernat</td>
<td>Str. I. Creanga</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Wid. Dr. Szego Ernest</td>
<td>Piata Unirii</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Solomon Geza</td>
<td>Str. Horia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Steinberger Bela</td>
<td>Str. 6 Septembrie</td>
<td></td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Solomon Samuil</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Samuel Emeric</td>
<td>Str. I. Creanga</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>Schechter Ludovic</td>
<td>Str. Gh. Baritiu</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>Schechter Desideriu</td>
<td>Str. M. Viteazu</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>Salomon Adolf</td>
<td>Str. M. Viteazu</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Dr. Weinmann Viliam</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Marcovici, who lived in Calea Dudedsti No. 9, was arrested in the street and dragged to the the Town Council of the third “Albastru” district, was tortured and beaten under the pretext of having listened to the Moscow radio. He was beaten for 100 times with a cowhide and then 50 more times, as they claimed not having counted correctly.

Croitoru, a merchant who lived in Calea Vacaresti Nr. 8, was picked up from his shop and savagely beaten with the cowhide – the reason being that he did not mark the price of an object in his store.

Hezer Aronovici, a peddler in Bradului Str. Nr. 5 was picked up in Carol Str. by a legionary who dragged him to the the Town Council of the third “Albastru” district where he was beaten until he signed that he donated all this goods and the sum of 4000 lei for the Legionary Aid.

Alexandru Brauner, who lived in Calea Rahovei Str. Nr. 93, came to the the Town Council of the third “Albastru” district at the Renting Office as his employer, I. Grünberg was sent an invitation. He entered the department accompanied by his lawyer. The department chief, the legionary Stoinescu who told the lawyer to go, met him. Just after the lawyer's departure, Brauner was horribly beaten – they hit him 72 times over the head, buttocks and legs. He was released only after his employer accepted to accommodate 2 legionnaires in his apartment. The victim left the premises of the town council in a terrible state, with bruises all over his head and almost maimed.

Jean Albini, superintendent of the building situated in Filiti Str. Nr. 6, was summoned by the legionary Stoinescu, chief of the renting department at the the Town Council of the third “Albastru” district. As he knew from the other victims what they had gone through, he offered from the very beginning a studio apartment to a legionary appointed by the Renting Office and got rid of the beating.

I. Abramovici, the owner of the building situated in B-dul Maria Nr. 60 was called together with his Jewish tenants, Salo Melun, Iulian Singer, Grünfeld, Leon Iancovici, Hoffer and Halpern to the the Town Council of the third “Albastru” district, to the Profiteer Police sector. They were beaten until they agreed to cancel their renting contracts and move out of their apartments on the next day. They had to keep the promise immediately and instead of them, the following legionnaires moved in: Constantin Beaca, Major Matei, Ilarion Matei, Dr. Nastase and lieutenant Voicila.

A gang of legionnaires trapped Simon Gredinger, a merchant who lived in Parcul Zamfirescu Str. Nr. 24, in the following way: a customer asked him to bring some goods at a certain hour. As he entered the customer's shop, he was expected by three legionnaires who took him to the legionary headquarters in Cercului Str. N.1 bis, where he was beaten and then robbed of his commodities and the sum of 12,000 lei found upon him.

200. December 6, 1940
A commission formed of 2 officers and a police agent requisitioned the "Ciocanul" vocational school in Calea Dudedesti.

201. December 6, 1940
The Holy Synod decides to cancel the renting contracts of parochial buildings owned by Jews.

202. December 8, 1940
The police of the Radauti town (Bucovina) summons the 70 Jewish families, refugees from the Suceava, and Campulung counties, to leave the town in 24 hours.

203. December 8, 1940

The Jewish merchants from Hateg (Hunedoara County) are called to the Town council where a gang of armed legionnaires, headed by the mayor Tigarea Ion, Herban Gheorghe, Suciu Alexandru, Oancea Lascuti, Biris Ion, Paturi N, Teodosie Liviu and others, oblige them to sign sales documents for their properties. The documents were ready on the mayor's office, together with some guns and cartridge belts. The documents contained the names of the so-called "buyers" and the prices that ranged from 10 to 30 % of the commodities value. As some of them resisted, they placed guards to the door, the Jews being separately brought into an adjoining room where they were terrorized until they agreed to sign the documents.

The husband of the merchant Fischer Riza, in Grecilor Str. Nr. 30, was forced to sign in the name of himself and his wife that he sells his shop with commodities amounting to 1,000,000 lei for a price of 280,000 lei to the legionary Munteanu Iuliu. The next day, the so-called buyer took over the shop and very soon, he wasted all the assets. By these methods, all the Jewish merchants in Hateg were robbed of their properties.

204. December 9, 1940

All the Jewish house owners in Petrosani (Hunedoara county) were brought to the legionary headquarters where, after being held in the cold, threatened and mistreated, accepted to sign the sales documents for their houses to unknown buyers for ridiculous prices settled by the following top ranking legionnaires: Eng. Georgescu-Gorjan, Eng. A. Petrovici, Eng. Stefanescu, Suciu, a primary school teacher and Zeno Moldovan, a lawyer. Out of the settled price, the owners were paid only small accounts.

Among others, the following persons were robbed of their houses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Nr.</th>
<th>OWNER'S NAME</th>
<th>Real Value</th>
<th>Set price</th>
<th>Beneficiary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Marek Mauritiu</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>An engineer</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Marek Mauritiu</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>Eng. Georgescu-Gorjan</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Goldberger Emil,</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>240,000</td>
<td>A legionary from the hospital</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Schäffer Leopold</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>600,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Kontz Herman</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Wid. Dr. Weiss</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Iosif</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Wid. Pick Samoil</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Kohn Lazăr</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>Herșcovici L</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Value 1</td>
<td>Value 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Lipner Maier</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Succ. Lieber</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Iacob</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Riegerhaupt</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Alex.</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Dr. Molnar</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Eugen</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Feldman Iosif</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Berkovits Nathan</td>
<td>700,000</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Bieber Eugen</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Bendel Armin</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Bonstein</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mauritiu</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Bieber Osias</td>
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20. Schäffer Leopold, owner of one third of the "Bucuresti" hotel, amounting to 1,000,000 lei, was forced to sign a contract by which he donated his part to the Petrosani commune.

205. December 9, 1940

Although ten days ago all Jewish shops in Ramnicul Valcea were closed by the chief physician of the town being considered as insalubrious, Barbulescu, the Prefect of the county, called the owners of those shops and threatened them that they will be judged by the Tribunal under the accusation of economic sabotage because they interrupted their commercial activity.

On the same evening, the Jewish merchants were called to the Police station and brought to the legionnaires Victor Belici, Radu Popian, Victor Paunescu, Gh. Paraschivescu and Ion Weber who threatened them with guns to make inventories of their goods in order to give over their shops.

Even before they finished their inventories (made by some shop assistants: Ion Brasoveanu, Adam Staniloiu and others), the merchants were called again on the night of December 16-17 to the legionary headquarters in Doamna Florica Str. where they were abused, beaten and threatened to sign sales documents for their properties for a price representing about 10% of the real value. They were also forced to sign applications for erasing their commercial firms.

The next day, all the shops were reopened by the legionnaires who constituted the co-operative "Desrobirea" where each person contributed with a robbed Jewish firm, namely:

The A.S. Taubman &Co store, a partnership firm located in Traian Str. Nr. 124 and 130 trade companies for drapery and petty ware with assets
of more than 4,000,000 lei, established 50 years ago as well as all the 14 Jewish companies of the following:
The assets of these firms amounted to more than 10,000,000 lei.

206. December 10, 1940
By an order of the Press Censorship Department, all the Jewish journals are canceled, namely:
„Curierul Israelit” (Israelite Courier), „Renasterea Noastră' (Our rebirth), „Ecouł Evreesc” (Jewish Echo) , „Cuvântul Evreesc” (Jewish Word) and the „Cultura” (Culture) magazine.

207. December 10, 1940
After a team of police agents placed a series of communist leaflets in the yards and houses of some Jews from Giurgiu, the houses in question are being searched, the leaflets are found and consequently, 18 Jews, men and women are brought to the police station, questioned and beaten by Joga, the police chief and Ispir, the commissar. Among them were: the old merchant Kreisel with his son, the Kreisler-Cosla lawyer, the Abramovici brothers, Radu Lustgarten, Leo-Abramovici-Chrisitigiu, etc. All the arrested people were detained in the Jilava military prison and sent to the Court Martial in Bucharest.
Note – They were judged on December 23 and unanimously acquitted by the decision 1782/940.

208. December 11, 1940
A commission formed of 3 officers and the commissar of police sector 13 in Bucharest, requisitioned the building which housed the girls' school "Goldfarb" in Poetul Cerna Str. Nr. 1, with 2000 school girls, based on an order of the Interior Ministry, Nr. 1445.
After 2 hours, the Musical Military Lyceum occupied the school building.

209. December 11, 1940
The terror and robbery action of the Legionnaires in Resita has started. A sanitary commission visits all Jewish shops, drawing up protocols requiring the shops to be closed in 8 days unless capital repairs are done. Under this atmosphere of fear, the Jewish merchants are sent proposals of selling their shops or commodities for ridiculous prices.
The following merchants received such proposals:
This first attempt was not successful. The next day, the merchant Iosif Deutsch and his accountant Fischer were arrested only for frightening purposes; after two more days, the merchant Francisc Deutsch was arrested too. After that, terror broke out without any hindrance. Fourteen merchants were brought to the police station, terribly beaten and forced to sign blank sales contracts for their firms. The remaining 23 Jewish merchants were threatened to get the same treatment so they had to give in and sign the sales contracts. The documents were drawn
up and signed at night in the office of the lawyer Gh. Georgescu. The selling prices represented 10 – 15 % of the real value of goods, being gradually paid from daily sales.

This was how all the Jews in Resita were robbed. The local newspaper "Reschitzater Wochenschau" (Nr. 50/1940, page 4) announced on December 25, that only 50 German and 37 Romanian stores were left in the town.

210. December 12, 1940

The Council of Ministers authorizes the Interior Ministry to place 139 persons, among whom 62 were Jewish under "obligatory domicile". Note! "obligatory domicile" meant detention in the Tg. Jiu camp.

211. December 12, 1940

As the State Security Central Department ordered a formal investigation of the circumstances in which the Jews in Targoviste had been robbed, the local legionnaires get angry. To take revenge, the police inspector Vatasescu, ordered that all the Jews of the town, irrespective of age, intellectual or social position (the rabbi, the pharmacist, the dentist, merchants, veterans or war decorated persons) should be rounded up to perform forced labor, being obliged to clean the mud and sweep the streets.

At the same time, Jews were forbidden to leave the town without a special approval.

Defying even the superior authorities, the legionnaires finish the looting action of Jewish properties, forcing the last ones who escaped i.e. Abram Faibovici and S. Marcus to sell their goods, the former a house that was worth 2,000,000 lei for a price of 140,000 lei and the latter, a house and commodities worth 2,000,000 lei for 200,000 lei.

The only Jewish house that was not robbed in Targoviste belonged to eng. Samoil Sapiro Olchenitchi, situated in Matei Basarab Str. Nr. 15. After having looted the carpets and household articles, the legionnaires also took the keys of the house. The owner saw himself forced to sell the house to captain Petre Maziliu for 400,000 lei that is less than half of the value, the documents being drawn up by the lawyer Aurel Ionescu, legionary chief of the Dambovita County.

212. December 12, 1940

At midnight, a gang of legionnaires rush into a building in Iasi, Cuza Voda Str. Nr. 83 and under the threat of guns, force the house managers and all the Jewish tenants to sign declarations for canceling their renting contracts.

After a couple of hours, all the tenants were forced to leave and a bigger gang of 30 legionnaires occupied the building.

213. December 13, 1940

In Bucharest, legionary terror manifested itself under most different forms. For example, at midnight, some Jews were returning home together with their wives: Dr. C. Alfred, living in G-ral.Manu Nr. 33 bis, Dr. P. Draht, Buzesti Str. Nr. 33 and Josef Dunkelblum in Paleologu Str. Nr. 17 bis. They were stopped by some guys dressed in green shirts, headed by the legionary Dimancea and dragged to the "Dambovita" factory and from there to the headquarters of the Legionary Labor Group in Vaselor Str. There, they met about six other Jews, also picked up from the street.
After a first savage beating, all were robbed of their money, 140,000 lei. They were forced to declare in writing that they are going to commit suicide, by their own will. After that, the legionnaires loaded their guns, tied their eyes and each of them was asked to tell their last wish. However, they finally changed their mind, and after a series of hitings released them, threatening that they would suffer more if they told anyone what happened to them.

214. December 13, 1940
The legionnaires in Bucharest are preparing the violent looting action of Jewish firms that will take place some weeks later. The Romanianization agents, chosen at random, from legionary payrolls, are the right persons for performing this action, having no education and often of low class. They use the power given by law to get on in life or to serve the horrible intentions of the legionary Movement.

The legionary Remus Boeru is appointed Romanianization commissar at the bag factory, in Sf. Apostoli Str. Nr. 40, owned by B. Leibovici. From the very beginning, he announces the factory owner that he is obliged to give over the factory to a legionary in a few days. After two days, he came together with the legionnaires Tica Popescu and Marin Ion who informed him that he has to give over the factory assets for a price of 400,000 lei. The equipment was worth 2,000,000 lei and the raw material and commodities the double value.

215. December 13, 1940
An extremely violent terrorist action is started by the legionnaires in Constanta in order to loot the Jewish commercial firms from there. Armed gangs formed mostly of refugee Macedonians attack the two commercial streets of the town, enter Jewish shops and under the threat of guns, force the owners to sign sales documents and then expel them from their shops. These illegal acts happened just in front of The Vice President of the Council of Ministers, Horia Sima, who was during that time in Constanta.

However, order was re-established in a way, after the Federation of Jewish Communities complained to Horia Sima, personally, so that the legal authorities intervened with more vigor and succeeded in reinstating the rights to some victims who were expelled from their firms but did not sign the sales contracts.

216. December 13, 1940
At midnight, the president of the Jewish Community in Hateg (Hunedoara county), Dr. Ludovic Deak, is taken from his bed and dragged to the town council where an armed legionary gang force him to sign a declaration of assigning the entire property of the Community (cash, buildings, values) to the Romanian State.

As he refused under the reason that such a declaration would not be valid without the approval of the Committee, he was given 8 days to obtain the said approval.

217. December 13, 1940
It is announced in the press that the "Ciocanul" sporting arena, owned by the Jewish Community in Bucharest, will be transferred to the "Coltea" legionary sports club.

218. December 15, 1940
The "Marasesti" society of the former fighters, considers all its Jewish members, irrespective of their category, as withdrawn.
219. December 16, 1940

In Braila, legionary terror which started in November, reaches its peak of violence under the leadership of the police inspector, Mazilu. All the Jewish merchants are assembled or brought by force to the legionary headquarters (Casa Aloman in Cuza Bul.) where the chief of the "economic legion", Brăilă, forces them to accept a kind of legionary commissar in every shop. Thus, for example, Mendel Herscovici, a grocery merchant in Regala Str. Nr. 78, had to employ the legionary Russu with a salary of 10,000 per month. In order to frighten them and to prevent possible resistance cases, the legionnaires devise a first violent action. Ordered by the police inspector Mazilu, the following merchants were arrested: Izidor Solomoniaide, Ionas Schwartz (61) and Leon Abramovici (68). Under the pretext of alleged gold hiding, the legionnaires Brăilă and Oarză tormented them, during the whole night. They were undressed and beaten with the cowhide continually, from 01,00 a.m. to 05,00 a.m. and from 8,00 a.m. to 10,00 a.m. They were taken from the "Casa Verde" (Green House) to the Police Station and held there until December 19.

The atrocities suffered by the victims were written down in the forensic certificate prepared on December 19 and in the file of the investigation carried out on the same day by the General prosecutor of the Court of Appeal, Galati Zamfirescu and the Chief Prosecutor of the Braila Tribunal, Oprisan.

220. December 17, 1940

In Buzau, legionary terror was present ever since the beginning of the legionary regime. On the windows and doors of Jewish stores, there were posters with the following inscriptions: "STORE OWNED BY JEWS (KIKES)" ; in front of the Jewish shops there were legionary gangs who forbade the buyers' entrance and Jews were arrested, for no reason, being taken to the police station where they were beaten and tormented. Thus, for example, Zaharia Solomon, the former President of the Jewish Community, was brought to the police for an insignificant accusation. At the police station, it was found that it was a case of mistaken identity. However, he was beaten and searched. They found a subscription list for juridical assistance to a series of young Jews who had been sued to the Court Martial under the accusation of communism. Therefore, all the 40 Jews who were registered on that list were arrested immediately. They were savagely beaten in the police cellars and then a part of them were released while four persons, namely: Zaharia Solomon, Jacques Adler, Sebastian Eschenasy and Adolf Zaharia, were detained and sent to the Court Martial, being accused of supporting communism.

221. December 17, 1940

By a superior order, the legionary gangs and the Macedonians who entered by force the Jewish shops in Piatra Neamt on December 5 and 6, were expelled by the police. Being afraid of not being able to continue their actions of robbery, the local Legionary authorities tried another method. Under the signature of the town mayor, Vultur Orendovici, all the Jewish merchants are sent written Orders (for ex. Order No. 14929 of 17/XTI/1940 addressed to the merchant Solomon Raufman in Cuza Vodă Str. No. 139) by which
they are asked to receive immediately the Macedonians who were assigned to them. The order was given in the name of the Interior Ministry. Severe sanctions were announced for those who would not obey the order. Most merchants accepted and thus they had to share their properties and money with those Macedonians. However, some persons resisted. These (Froim Moscovici, Debora Ţnilovici, Pincu Mendel, Solomom Raufman, M. Kraemer Weismann etc.) were suddenly called to the prefecture where the prefect himself obliged them to comply with the order in 2 hours, otherwise their shops would be closed.

222. December 17, 1940
The matzo factory of the Jewish Community in Bucharest is requisitioned.

223. December 17, 1940
The Faculty of medicine in Bucharest informs the Jewish students in the last year of study that they are not allowed to continue their classes.

224. December 17, 1940
The Town council of Bucharest Municipality decides to change the name of nine streets, which had Jewish names.

225. December 17, 1940
At midnight, the police in Targul Frumos, picked up all the radio sets owned by the Jewish population.

226. December 19, 1940
Starting the looting action of Jewish firms, the Prefect of the Putna County, asked three old Jewish merchants in Focşani, (Elias Goldenberg, Mihail Avram and Paul Rubinştein) to evacuate their shops right away. As they refused, they were arrested under the accusation of "communist actions" carried out on December 8, 13 and 15. At the same time, he orders their houses to be searched by the prosecutor Ionescu, assisted by the town police. The prosecutor Ionescu drew the following conclusions, written down in a protocol:
"We are sure that this accusation was a mere set up, out of racial hatred and revenge, being entirely untrue."
Although the action of the prefect was firmly disclosed, the three old men were picked up on the same day and transported to the detention camp in Caracal.

227. December 19, 1940
A second group of distinguished Jews from Giurgiu, men and women, are arrested by the town police under the accusation of distributing communist fliers. The group was formed of the following persons:
Jean Moscovici, Isidor Muhlman, Leo Garfunkel, (picked up from Bucharest by the legionary inspector Remetea) I. Carp, Lazăr Abramovici, Adolf Michel, Marian Sasson, Rebeca Sasson, Jean Moscovici, Marcu Segall, Harieia Segall, Dr. Andrei Lengyel, Dr. Sever Albulescu, Nicolae Breazu, Avram Paiss, Nuta Aron, Roza Abramovici, Jaques Iosefovici, Mişu Iosefovici, Solomon Jean Weiss, Iosif Semo, Moise Semo, Artur Leibovici, Efraim Offner, Manoil Weissmann, Jean Leiter and Leon Aron.
They were arrested at midnight by the commissars Joga and Ispir, after a gang of agents secretly entered their houses and spread at random communist flyers. They were closed into a room that had been destroyed by the earthquake, having no heating. On that day there was a
terrible frost and they were horribly mistreated for two days and two nights to make them declare that they really distributed those flyers. Especially the following persons were terribly tormented: Rebeca Sasson, Roza Abramovici, Leo Garfunkel, Jean Moscovici, Avram Paiss, Efraim Offner and Marian Sasson. The traces of suffered mistreatments found at the health checkup were written down in the medical register of the 2-nd Army Corps.

After finishing the so-called investigation, the detainees were sent to the military prison "Jilava", to be judged by the Court Martial. After being investigated again, they were found not guilty. This entire terror action was in fact devised to facilitate the legionnaires in Giurgiu to rob the Jews of all their goods. While being detained at the police station and in the Jilava prison, all the Jewish firms and households were robbed, as shown in the following examples:

1. Leon Abramovici. A gang of legionnaires took over the lumber storehouse and hurried to sell the commodities, mostly on credit to relatives and friends, cashing the money, without any calculation or control. At the same time, the legionnaires broke his house, looted the objects of the household and distributed the stolen items to various unknown persons.

2. Jaques Iosefovici was robbed of the photo shop with all the equipment and materials amounting to 300,000 Lei, out of which 28,000 Lei were paid to him. The legionnaires took from his fingers two valuable rings and from his pocket a golden watch, giving him a note that these objects were donated for the Legionary Movement.

3. Rubin Goldenberg, owner of a petty wares store was not arrested along with the so called communists, but was beaten and forced to give over the shop with commodities amounting to 150,000 Lei for... 4000 lei, signing a declaration that he willingly did that.

4. S. Michel. He was also not arrested but savagely mistreated and forced to give over to the legionnaires his sewing machines and lingerie materials, all being worth 300,000 Lei, belonging to his daughters and some of his customers.

5. Haim Atias, a tinsmith, was obliged to give over the workshop and the commodities, worth 100,000 Lei, receiving a price of... 4000 Lei.

6. Samuil Marcus had to give over a store with commodities estimated by the legionnaires to an arbitrary value of 96,000 lei, receiving the sum of 13,000 lei.

7. Solomon Jean Weiss. During the arresting action, the legionary movement members locked both his shop and house, and after being released, he was so frightened that he had no courage to return to Giurgiu and break the locks, so that he remained with his wife and children in Bucharest, having nothing than his clothes on.

8. Jean Leiter - The same as above.

9. Avram Paiss. While he was arrested, the legionnaires broke his house, robbed the objects of the household and transported the stolen items to various unknown places.

10. I. Carp. While he was detained, a housekeeper wanted to bring him clothes and underwear but the legionnaires stopped her and stole the suitcase.

11. Dr. Sever Albulescu. While being arrested, his wife was obliged to deliver the furniture for the sum of 30,000 lei and to sign a declaration
that she handed over those things by her own will. Together with the
furniture, the legionnaires also took the silver cutlery, the bookcase,
clothes, a collection of coins and a valuable stamp album.

228. December 20, 1940
The legionary organization in Darabani (Dorohoi county) works out the
formalities for demolishing 25 buildings, of Jewish ownership, because
their toilets were too close to the church.

229. December 21, 1940
A number of 17 Jews in Deva complained to the Prosecuting
Magistracy that they were robbed by violence of their properties.
Before analyzing their applications, the police inspector, Cornelu
Bradian, assembled the claimants, demanding that they withdraw their
complaints. Although they refused to obey the order, they finally had to
give in as some of them (Fürst Eugen, Fürst Simon, Szelei Alexandru
and Steinberg Adalbert) were beaten and abused in the police premises.

230. December 21, 1940
The interim Commission of the Stock Exchange in Bucharest decides to
eliminate all Jewish firms from the Stock Exchange Association and to
expel all the Jewish commission agents.

231. December 22, 1940
In Alba Iulia, legionary terror manifested itself in two stages, each
having a well established target. The drapery trade in the town and
almost the entire manufacture trade in Transylvania were based on the
„Comertul Ardelean” (Transylvanian Trade) company, the property of
Ferdinand Fuchs, who had been robbed since November 27. His
remarkable wealth tempted the legionnaires in Alba Iulia, so that the
first terror actions were done against him. It is true that other Jews were
also abused but only to intimidate and defeat Fuchs.
Once they finished looting his property, they moved on to the second
target: robbing the remaining Jewish traders.
In the middle of the night, all Jewish traders were brought to the police
where an entire gang was waiting for them: Ilie Colhon, chief of the
Legionary Organization, Traian Hanu police inspector, Ghimbășeanu,
inspector and some of the so-called Romanianization commissars, who
had been previously employed in the Jewish firms. After being
reminded the suffering endured by Fuchs, who ultimately gave in, all
the traders were asked to sign sales documents without knowing what
they were about. Being helpless in front of the terrorists' power, they
had to give in. Thus, all the Jewish traders in Alba Iulia were robbed;
here are a few examples:
1. The glass ware shop and radio storehouse, owned by Mauritiu
Rubinștei in Piața Mihai Viteazu, with commodities worth more than
3,000,000 Lei was taken over by the legionary Popa for a price of
800,000 lei, of which he did not pay anything.
2. The grocery and flour shop, Izidor Lobstein in I. G. Duca Str.
with commodities worth 2,000,000 lei, was taken over for 300,000 lei,
of which he was not paid a penny.
3. The textile shop Eugen Iudovici in Piața Minai Viteazu, with
commodities worth 2,000,000 lei, was was taken over for 500,000 lei,
of which a small sum was paid in advance from the money found by the
robbers in the victim's safe.
4. **The textile shop Pasternak Lupu** in Piața Mihai Viteazu, with commodities worth 1,200,000 lei, was taken over for 400,000 lei.

5. **The shop „Popular”, owned by N. Szego** with commodities worth 1,500,000 lei, was taken over for 450,000 lei.

6. **The grocery shop Nathan Adalbert** in Dorobantilor Str. with commodities worth 1,500,000 lei, was taken over for 400,000 lei. Although in all the above-mentioned contracts, prices were stipulated, almost none of the victims received any money. The same method was used for the other traders, in which case, waiting for the inventories, the prices were not specified. For example:

7. **The Grunfeld brothers**, ready made clothes, Piața Mihai Viteazu, commodities worth 2,000,000 Lei

8. **Izrael Adolf & Sons**, ironmonger's shop, with commodities worth 3,000,000 Lei

9. **The Klarman company**, felt shop in Piața Mihai Viteazu, with commodities worth 1,500,000 Lei

10. **Herz Samuila**, petty wares, Piața Mihai Viteazu, with commodities worth 1,500,000 Lei

11. **Kertesz Arnold**, grocery shop, Piața Mihai Viteazu, with commodities worth 300,000 Lei

12. **Deutsch Nicolae**, textiles, Piața Mihai Viteazu, with commodities worth 400,000 Lei

13. **Abraham Bernat**, glassware, Piața Mihai Viteazu, with commodities worth 1,500,000 Lei

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**232. December 22, 1940**

A very violent action, organized from the shadow by the prefect of the Turda town, Petre Hanu, and Dr. Şerbu Ioan, the town mayor and headed by the legionnaires Popp Amos Horatie, a landlord, a former carter of a Jew in Luduș, assisted by Boroș, assistant mayor, Olteanu, commander of the Legionary Police, Victor Coman, legionary Comisar, the Mitica and Ion Dâncilă brothers, the big owners Coroiu, Susman, Eng. Drăgan, and others, resulted in robbing of almost all the Jewish traders in Turda of their entire properties.

The bandits from Turda used an original system. The shops to be robbed were closed for sanitary reasons by Order of the mayor assistant, Boroș.

The next day, a legionary gang rushed in and took all the commodities while the owners were forced to sign the sales documents. Those who resisted were taken to the town council, beaten and tortured until, exhausted, they gave in. Thus, almost all the Jewish traders in the town were robbed, namely:

1. **Elek Emmerich** (Drapery warehouse in Piața Mihai Viteazu) whose shop with commodities worth 1,500,000 Lei, after it was closed by the town council, was occupied by the legionnaires who entered his house during the night and forced him to sign the sales documents to the financial auditor, Coroiu.

2. **Seiller. Emmerich** (foot wear shop in Piața Mihai Viteazu) was obliged to give over the shop with commodities worth 600,000 lei to the shoe maker Ceclan Ion, who, together with a gang of legionnaires entered by night the victim's house, forcing him to sign the sales document. As he complained that he had no money to live with they told him he would be paid 20 lei, for a hanging rope.
3. **Czitron Rozalia** (drapery shop in Piața Mihai Viteazul) had to give over the shop with commodities worth 2,000,000 lei, to the Legionary cooperative „Zorile” without getting any money from the price.

4. **Ungerleider Vasile** (“Centrală" perfume shop in piața Mihai Viteazu) was summoned by the legionary Olteanu to hand him over the shop with commodities worth 1,500,000 lei. As he resisted, he was picked up and taken to the police, where, after being beaten, he was released. In the evening, 6 legionnaires came to his house, beat his wife and picked him up again, took him to a cellar and tortured him so long until he agreed to sign a couple of documents without knowing their content. Later on he found out that he had sold his shop to the legionary cooperative.

5. **Farkaș Leopold** (bodega) was arrested by the legionary commissar Coman, under the pretext that he would have traded with foreign currency. On that occasion, the commissar stole 84,000 lei from him. Then he was beaten until he signed a blank sales document for selling his shop.

6. **Perl Filip**, clothing workshop, was taken over by Totu Vasile

7. **Fränkel Martin**, shoe shop, was taken over by Suciu Teodor.

8. **Ausländer Iosif**, fashion shop, was taken over by Bucui Ioan.

9. **Czitrom Arthur** drapery shop was taken over by the legionary Cooperative.

10. The warehouse of the „Ursus", brewery ceded to **Ausländer Herman**, was taken over by the Dâncilă brothers.

11. **The warehouse and the lumber factory of Papp Filip** was taken over by a gang of legionnaires who beat the owner because when checking the accounting records of the firm, they found that 38,000 lei were missing.

To complete the robbery, the legionary gang from Turda traveled also in different places of the county to plunder other Jewish firms.

a) In Ludușul de Mureș, the companies **Heller and Farkaș**, were taken over by the Dâncilă brothers.

b) In Câmpia Turzii, the legionary Duca Lica, the mayor's brother, together with 6 legionnaires forced **Glück Alexe** to sell him the house, worth 500,000 lei, for a price of 150,000 lei, of which he received only 10,000 lei; **Frenkel Sigismund** was beaten together with his wife and children to make him sign a sales document for his house, evaluated to 400,000 lei, for a price of 130,000 lei.

c) In Viișoara, **Feder Henric**, was arrested and beaten by the commander of the Legionary Police in Turda, Olteanu, until he was ready to sign a donation document for his commodities that were worth 200,000 lei.

d) In Cămâraș, **the old man Erczman Adolf**, threatened to be killed, was robbed by a gang of legionnaires who took from him 3 threshing sets, 3 tractors and 3 waggons of grains amounting to 150,000 lei.

Note. —Four years later, on September 16, 1944, after the legionary system had collapsed long ago, and Antonescu's fascist regime was also abolished by the armistice of 23 August, the old man, Erczman Adolf, could not save his life any longer. He was killed together with other 125 Jews from his village, in a most horrible slaughter, organized by the Hungarian-Hitlerite troops who rushed into that area.

233. **December 23, 1940.**
In Ploiești, the legionary terror which came to a standstill after the massacre of November 27-28, starts again with the same violence for a new objective: looting Jewish industrial and commercial firms.

The first victim was the manufacturer M. Loewenstein in Vlad Țepeș Str. Nr. 16. He was invited by a gang of legionnaires to the distribution office of the „Cuvântul” newspaper, the official publication of the Legionary Movement. He came together with his wife, daughter and his lawyer. The lawyer was told to leave and Loewenstein was obliged to sign a document of selling his property to the „Cuvântul” newspapers of the Carol — Palace Hotel, for a price of 7,000,000 lei, without getting any money.

After having finished this looting action, the legionnaires of Ploiești, did not stop, they wanted more. Thus, they arrested Loewenstein again and after being detained for a few days, they forced him by the same means to sign a document by which he agreed to rent the „Aurora” hat making factory to the Federation of Cooperative Banks in The County of Prahova, for an annual rent of 140,000 lei, while the produced materials, the commodities and debits of his customers totaling the sum of 15,000,000 lei, had to be liquidated gradually after manufacturing, selling and cashing. The sum of 70,000 lei was paid, i.e. the rent for one semester, but nothing else was paid to him from debits, raw materials and commodities.

By the same arresting and life threatening system, was also robbed the „Hora Țărănească” shop, the property of Gabriel Papp, the most important manufacturing company in the town.

234. December 23, 1940.

The robbing action begun in Aiud since the month of November, by the legionary gang that operated in the whole Alba county (Ilie Colhon, Traian Hanu, Olteanu etc.) is restarted and finished on one day. Bandits who obliged them to give over their properties, visited all the Jewish traders. Knowing about the fate of those Jews who tried to resist, they gave in and did as they were told to.

Here are a few examples:

1. Israel Adolf, the owner of the ironmonger's shop in Piața Elisabeta No. 15, was obliged on December 23, to give over to the „Transylvanian Society in Alba Iulia", all the assets that were worth 3,500,000 lei for a price of 400,000 lei.
2. Berkovitz Adalbert, the owner of the cloth and ready made clothes in Piața Regele Ferdinand, was obliged to give over the commercial assets worth 2,000,000 lei for a price of 400,000 lei. In the shop were placed the priest, Morușin and the tailor, Maxim Gheorghe.
3. Hartman Emanuil, the owner of the drapery shop in Piața Elisabeta No. 15, was obliged to give over the assets worth 3,000,000 lei for a price of 400,000 lei. The legionary Alexandru Gruia, a clerk at the Aiud penitentiary was placed in the shop.
4. Fischer Jacob, owner of the drapery shop in Elisabeta Str., was obliged to give over the assets of 600,000 lei for a price of 160,000 lei.
5. Wolf Alexandru, owner of the footwear and haberdashery shop in Str. Mihai Viteazu, was obliged to give over the assets of 600,000 lei for a price of 110,000.
6. **Fenichel Andrei**, owner of the grocery store in Elisabeta Str., was obliged to give over the assets of 600,000 lei, for a price of 160,000 lei.

8. **Otto Berger**, owner of the vinegar factory in Avram Iancu Str., was forced to give over the factory amounting to 700,000 lei for a price of 300,000 lei, to a person called Blindea.

**235. December 23, 1940.**

The legionnaires in Constanta tried to rob Jewish firms on December 16, an action that failed after a peculiar intervention of Horia Sima. Now the action is restarted with even more violence than before. All Jewish traders are called to the Chamber of Commerce where the Chamber President, the Vice President Teodorescu and the legionary Commander, Gheorghe Stoica demanded that they give over their firms to the legionnaires who will come and ask for them. If they refuse to obey the order, their peace and life cannot be guaranteed. Anyway, they should bear in mind that "the sea is big and silent".

In order to frighten them and to stop any resistance, on the same day and on the following days, gangs of armed legionnaires went about Jewish shops, picked up at random several merchants and took them to an abandoned house of the German Mauch, where they were tortured, beaten with the cowhide on the naked skin, beaten on their soles until they agreed to sign the sales agreements.

Here are the names of the people who were tortured and whose shops and firms were robbed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Nr.</th>
<th>VICTIM'S NAME</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>Value of Robbery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Isac Matatia</td>
<td>Str. Atelierelor No. 9</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The victim died after a few months due to the suffered beating. The firm was taken by the legionary C. Butearescu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Haimovici Sura</td>
<td>Str. Mitrop. Şaguna 33</td>
<td>1,020,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Haimovici Malca</td>
<td>Str. Mitrop. Şaguna 33</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Galbinsky Moise</td>
<td>Str. Miron Costin 65</td>
<td>280,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Gruberg Heinrich</td>
<td>Str. Mihail Cogâlniceanu 14</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Bercovici Marcu</td>
<td>Str. Daciei 68</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Grunberg Lupu</td>
<td>Str. Ştefan Cel Mare 52</td>
<td>2,618,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Isovici Ana</td>
<td>Str. Bolintineanu 8</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Cohn Moise</td>
<td>Str. Cuza Vodă 34</td>
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<td>Bercovici Avram</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Copel Adolf .</td>
<td>Str. Tomis 18</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Solomon Tili .</td>
<td>Str. Tomis 18</td>
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<td>Scharf Abraham</td>
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<td>Rudic Ionel -</td>
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<td>Ianchel Sraier</td>
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<td>Goldenberg Iancu Marcel</td>
<td>Str. Grivitei 47</td>
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<td>Roizman Efraim</td>
<td>Str. Decebal 18</td>
<td>30,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Nume</td>
<td>Adresa</td>
<td>Valoare (leu)</td>
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<td>Serter Rubin</td>
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<td>Fainstein Zissu</td>
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<td>Lewy Solomon</td>
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<td>Snitter Surica</td>
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<td>Ciprut Calo</td>
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<td>Margulies Nathan</td>
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<td>Diner Moișe</td>
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<td>Spiler Bercu</td>
<td>Str. Jupiter 10</td>
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</table>
236. December 24, 1940

The legionary terror becomes more and more powerful and rampant, being mostly carried out by the the Town Council of the third “Albastru” district, led by the legionnaires Vasile Mailat, assistant mayor and Mircea Petrovicescu. The terrorist activity grew in intensity as the targets became more important. The widespread action of looting Jewish properties all over the country, supported by tolerance, impunity and impulsioning the superior authorities, reached the capital. The legionnaires begin to rob the Jewish traders and industrialists in Bucharest. Dozens of people are brought daily to legionary headquarters, mostly to the Town Council of the third “Albastru” district where, the so-called Profiteer Communal Police is operating. After a first portion of beating, the department chief, Mircea Petrovicescu, asks them to give over right away their store, workshop or factory. Those who refuse, are dragged downstairs, to the cellar, in a specially arranged room where they are tortured up to exhaustion, so that they have no other choice than to accept their conditions.

1. Marcus Lazarovici, owner of the wood warehouse in Calea Mosilor Nr. 158, was invited to the aforementioned office at the beginning of the month. He was asked to donate for the "Legionary Relief" 2½ wagons of wood. He accepted. Being called the next day, he was asked to give over the warehouse with commodities worth 260,000 lei to the legionnaires Aurel Alexe and Capitan Cristu for a price of 80,000 lei. To escape the torture, he promised but sold the warehouse to someone else. As a punishment, he was picked up on December 24, brought to Petrovicescu's office and in the middle of a Christmas party, he was savagely beaten on his entire body until he fell down unconscious. To wake him up, he was beaten with the palms and bottles of wine. The torture lasted from 04.00 p.m. to 12.30 at night when he was released. He was interned in the hospital immediately.

2. Leon Beresteanu, glassware trader, in Sos. Mihai Bravu Nr. 1 – 7 was invited by Petrovicescu who asked him to give over one of his stores to a legionary. He was also asked to donate 50,000 lei for the "Legionary Aid" which he immediately did. But while he was thinking if he should accept to be robbed of one of his shops, he was so savagely beaten that he was taken by the ambulance to "Central" sanatorium in a severe state, his palms were swollen and blue, the buttocks and thighs were black and the lower jaw was swollen and broken.

3. David Beresteanu glassware trader, in Sos. Mihai Bravu Nr. 5 was invited by Petrovicescu to give over his store to the legionnaires Baltaretu and Tanasescu and to pay 100,000 lei for the "Legionary Aid". He paid the money and escaped the beating. Then he ran away and hid. In his absence, the legionnaires closed and sealed the store.

4. Mayer Bachmann, owner of the soap factory in Sos. Vitan Nr. 6 was visited by the Legionary Bogdan who asked him to hand the factory over or else, "he would be sorry". Indeed, after a few days he was called to the Town Council of the third “Albastru” district, was fiercely beaten and then forced to sign a declaration that nothing happened to him. Finally he had to give over the factory and the equipment that were
worth 700,000 lei for a price of 70,000 lei, but he was paid only half of the sum.

237. December 24, 1940

In Petrosani (Hunedoara county) the local legionary authorities rounded up for forced labor a series of young Jews who were obliged to set up a skating rink. The next day, on Christmas, a group of 40 Jews (physicians, lawyers, traders) were assembled in labor battalions and sent to the Bumbesti-Livezeni defile where they were forced to clean the snow for 2 days long without receiving any food or payment.

238. December 27, 1940

Two days after Horia Sima, the vice-president of the Council of Ministers, paid a visit to Lugoj, the leadership of the local authorities underwent an important change. The legionary Jura, aged 24, replaces the police chief inspector, Dr. Neamtu. As a consequence of this change, the Jewish traders in Lugoj were called to the police station the next day, when the inspector assisted by 2 other legionnaires threatened them with guns to sign sales documents of their firms for prices representing 25% of the value of commodities, payable in 18 months' installments into an account that was blocked by the local Bank of the Caras county. Those who refused were threatened to be arrested as long as it would be necessary for them to sign the documents. At last, all of them gave in and signed. The next day, the "buyers" who were mostly young men aged 20–25 years, butchers, ploughmen, barber's journeymen and jobless women took over the said firms.

Thus, all the Jewish traders in Lugoj were robbed of their properties, namely:

The only exception was David Spitzer, a textile trader, who was "lucky" to be severely ill, in hospital, diagnosed with cancer, and having to be operated in a sanatorium in Timisoara. As his signature was necessary to finish the looting action, the legionnaires tried by all means to bring him back. His son, the lawyer Filip Spitzer (Dr.), was arrested even in the Tribunal court. On the other hand, the police inspector himself came to arrest the old man while the prefect sent a telegram under his signature, threatening that if the old man does not come, his enterprise will be confiscated and considered abandoned. Finally, as all those attempts failed, the prefect Tiberiu Mitar delegated a legionary to be in charge with the store, to supervise the business activity and keep the keys to the safe.

239. December 28, 1940

All the radio sets, will be confiscated from the Jews in Lugoj, without any receipt.
240. December 28, 1940
The town council of the Constanta municipality informs the Jewish Community that "according to the directions in force it is totally forbidden for Jewish families to hire Christian service personnel".

241. December 28, 1940
The next day, after the Vice-President of the Council of Ministries, Horia Sima, visited Caransebes, the looting action of Jewish firms and buildings had started. All the traders and owners of buildings were arrested from their homes, shops or even the street, and taken to the police station. There, a commission formed of the legionnaires Valeriu Miloiu, chief of the police, Taru, a clerk at the Romanian Railway, Carpan Ion and Ianculovici, lawyers, forced them by threats and violence to give over their shops, obliging them to sign sales documents without knowing their content. Those who tried to resist were taken to the police cellar and held in an unheated room, without food until, exhausted, they had to give in and sign. While they signed the documents, each Jew was released and accompanied by the so-called buyer who received the keys and entered into possession of the robbed property.

This is how all the Jewish traders and buildings in Caransebes were robbed, namely:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SURNAME AND FIRST NAME</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>Real Value</th>
<th>Imposed price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pollack Brothers</td>
<td>Piaţa Unirii</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beneficiaries: Gh. Babuti and Dragota</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollack Brothers</td>
<td>Piaţa Unirii</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beneficiary: N. Ștefănescu clerk C. F. R.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollack Brothers</td>
<td>Piaţa Unirii</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>70,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beneficiary: Francisc Stoll, journeyman</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violeta Strausz</td>
<td>Piaţa Unirii</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benef.: Stolojescu clerk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sigismund Wiener</td>
<td>Str. Banul Borbelli</td>
<td>2,140,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beneficiary: Gh. Bujor, carpenter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Halle. Benef.:</td>
<td>Str. Regele Mihai</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurt Krepple cook and Gh. Tismănariu, journeyman</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emanoil Grünberg</td>
<td>Piaţa Unirii</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beneficiary: Dimitrie Berariu, pensioner C. F. R.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eugen Donner. Beneficiary: Ioan Olariu, tailor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ana Goldschmidt. Benef. Popovici, clerk C. F. R.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghera and L. Grünberger Beneficiary: D. Berariu, pensioner C. F. R.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eugen Friedmann Benef.: Ioan Caraula</td>
<td>Str. Ardealului 15</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
After finishing this action, a part of the gang went to the next commune, Chaba-Bistra and together with the mayor, Moise Roi, they robbed the Jews during the night, using the same methods, namely:
- **Edmund Koos** had to "sell" the building that was evaluated to 350,000 lei and the shop with commodities worth 200,000 lei, to Pamfil Dragut, a clerk at the Lomas Company, for a total price of 100,000 lei.
- **Pollak Alexandru** had to "sell" to an unknown person the building which was worth 400,000 lei for a price of 80,000 lei.

On the same day, another part of the legionary gang in Caransebes, also robbed the Jews in the Caransebes-Nou commune, namely:
- **Weisz Adolf**, although he had sold his shop in December 12 to the trader Iuliu Lepşi for 720,000 lei, he had to sign another document declaring he sold the same shop to an unknown person for the price of 200,000 lei.
- **Andor Maximilian** had to "sell" the building that was worth 500,000 lei for a price of 125,000 lei, without even knowing who the buyer was.

**242. December 29, 1940**
All the refugee Jews from the counties bordering the town of Radauti (70 families) were brought to the police, detained for one day and one night and then released after they signed declarations that they would leave the town within 2 days' time.

**243. December 31, 1940**
A commission formed of a Romanian officer and a legionary visit the headquarters of the Jewish Community in Bucharest, Calea Dudesti Nr. 24, asking about the number and areas of the rooms.
On the same day, the German, Italian and Romanian troops requisition and occupy all the Jewish schools that were still unoccupied, namely:
- The vocational school and the girls' high school „Filip and Raşela Focşâneanu", in Str. Anton Pan No. 44.
- The theoretical high school „Cultura" in Str. Mircea Vodă, 20.
- The primary and complementary high school "Malbim Mischontzniky" in Str. Prelungirea Trinităţii.
- The primary school "Iacob and Carolina Lobel" in Str. Mircea Vodă No. 20.
- The primary school "Moria A. E. Gaster" in Str. Epureanu.
- The primary girls' school „Fraternitatea Zion" in Str. Sf. Vineri No. 13.
- The primary girls' school „Progresul Culturei" in Str. Salvator.
- The primary school „Cultura Max Aziel" in Str. Sevastopol.

244. December 1940
The town council of the Constanta municipality orders eviction of the Jews from the old age home "Alinarea" situated in B-dul. Maria Nr. 65.

245. December 1940
In Iţcani-gara Railway station, a commune in the Suceava County, inhabited by about 300 Jews, the mayor Strobl started the terror action. The first victim was the lawyer Dr. I. Goldstein, a former mayor, who was beaten and threatened to be killed by Strobl himself because at an investigation done by the chief of gendarmes, he had declared that all his hens were illegally taken from his yard.

By the order of the same mayor, Strobl, a group of observant Jews from Suceava, among whom were: Burah Haham Wolf, Mayer Goldenberg, Leib Brander, Moses Windisch, Abraham Katz, Feimel Mayer, Schama Alter Silber were brought to the town council, to have their beards cut off. The victims had the courage to complain to the prosecuting magistracy but due to the terror campaign started by Strobl, they had to declare that they came to the town council by their own will and asked there to have their beards cut off.

Strobl also ordered that several goods should be confiscated from the Jewish inhabitants, namely:
- N. Lupovici, a carter. He was taken 2 horses, a sledge, all the hay from his stable and several tools. He remained without any means of existence.
- Brettschneider, his dairy goats were taken from him.
- Wachs, his dairy goats were taken from him.
- Salomon Peritz, an important sum of money was taken from him, out of which only a part was returned later.
- Marcus Blei. The mayor ordered his shop to be closed.
- Moise Mordche Wald. The mayor ordered his shop to be closed.

At last, the mayor communicated through Dr. Hellmann, the president of the Jewish Community, that the Jewish population would be evacuated from the commune, according to "verbal orders" received from superior authorities. Therefore, he "advised" them to leave by their own will, in time, as the evacuation order will be unexpected and there will be no time for them to carry their belongings.

246. December 1940
By the order of local inferior authorities, the Jews from several towns (Braila, Buzau, Constanta, Targoviste, Petrosani) belonging to all social layers (rabbis, teachers, physicians, traders, workers, etc.) were rounded up and forced to clean the snow of the streets.

Note – At the meeting of the Council of Ministers held on January 11, 1941, the leader of the state was outraged by this barbarous measure.
However, during the next winter, he himself ordered the same measure but this time for the Jews all over the country. That order was executed with even more harshness than during the time of the legionnaires.

247. December 1940
In some towns (Braila, Targoviste, etc.) Jews are not allowed to leave the localities without special permits.

248. December 1940
The police authorities confiscate the radio sets (15) from the Jewish population in Blaj. A part of them were sold for cheap prices. 170 radio sets were confiscated from the Jews in Buhusi.

249. December 1940
Legionary terror broke out in Sibiu since the beginning of the legionary regime. Being stronger during the first days of November, it continued under various forms, ranging from unjust arresting and mistreatment at the police station and in the "Dumbrava" forest, expelling from houses, boycott of Jewish stores up to robbing of all Jewish firms which were sold for ridiculous prices to so-called Romanian and German buyers.

Among others, the following shops were robbed:
1. Polak brothers, flour shop.
2. Friedman Marcus, textile shop.
3. Friedman Herman, footwear shop.
4. Friedman Ferdinand, footwear shop.
5. Hollaender Bemat, paint shop.
6. Rieger Hefirik, grocery store.
7. Aschner Alfred, shop for readymade clothes
8. Isac Bernhard, shop for readymade clothes
9. Grunberger, knitwear shop
10. M. Berkovits

250. December 1940
A widespread robbing action was being prepared in order to attack the entire Jewish trade in Bucharest. During the first days of 1941, new Legionary Authorities, entered the stage, among which was The Trade and Industry Chamber of the Ilfov county. Along with the President Dumitru Garibaldi, the Vice-presidents Dumitru Ifrim and Petre Bolintineanu, invite the Jewish traders. — Later on they were forced to come. They were warned about the Legion's decision to take over their enterprises.

First, several footwear traders were called, namely:
- D. Negreanu, owner of the shop in Calea Victoriei No. 2.
- Armand Popper, owner of the „American Shoe" store in Str. Lipscani No. 53.
- Segall, owner of the „Run Over" shop in Str. Lipscani No. 70.

The traders Wolf and Iticovici, owners of the „Gramofonul" music shop in B-dul Regele Albert No. 7, were forced to give over their shop to a legionary.

Natan Weintraub, the owner of the lumber warehouse „Hangu" in Calea 13 Septembrie No. 128, - as he refused to give over the store to the legionary Banu, his store was closed by the Sanitary Service, being reopened only after he agreed to give in.

A violent robbing action led to the liquidation of the Jewish trade of Bucharest hotels in a few days. Out of the 25 Jewish hotels, one was requisitioned for the prefecture of the Ilfov county (Esplanade), two
others were requisitioned for the German Army (Grand-Lafayette and Europa), one was handed over intentionally, so to say (Majestic) all the others were taken over by violence, threats, beating, cruelty by refugee Macedonians.

S. P. Zissu, the entrepreneur of the hotels „Marna, Nissa, New-York, and Gociman”, was brought to the Police prefecture - social police department where he was savagely beaten with cowhide and iron bars until wounded and mutilated, he was forced to agree to give over his first 3 hotels. The fourth one was taken even from the owner of the building who dismissed the personnel of the hotel and started to run it as he liked.

By the same methods were robbed the other hotels, namely:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brașov Coroana Carpati Continental</th>
<th>Operated by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Concordia</td>
<td>Nissim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viena</td>
<td>Schapira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria</td>
<td>Dr. Schachmann</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D-na Crețeanu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Căhănescu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carol Aronovici</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mittelman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carol</td>
<td>Operated by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luvru Lux</td>
<td>Mișu Rosenzweig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prințiciar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venetia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabroveni</td>
<td>Operated by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unirea</td>
<td>Braunstein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roma</td>
<td>Weintraub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regina</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

251. December 1940

By the order of the legionary Gaftoiescu, from the "Legionary Aid", a warehouse of second hand clothing articles sent by American Jews to be distributed to needy Jews in Romania, was seized.

252. December 1940

The town council of the Bucharest municipality orders the Jewish Community in Bucharest to unbury a number of corpses of Jewish origin (among others were the remains of the front ranker, socialist, Constantin Dobrogeanu – Gherea) and to bury them in Jewish cemeteries.

253. December 1940

The police authorities in Turnu-Severin confiscate all the radio sets belonging to the Jewish population. They confiscated cameras and photographic materials from the trader M. Loewenstein, owner of a stationery and photographic store.

254. December 1941

In Vaslui savage terror broke out in order to rob the Jewish firms. This action was led by the chief of the legionary organization C. Pivniceru, the town's policeman A. Zablowschi, the legionary chiefs C. Gheorghescu and P. Tiglea, assisted by legionary movement members C. Lazăr, Sandu Ștefănescu, Puiu Ștefănescu, Gh. Archieri, Gh. Bujor Voitinovici, Stamate and Dima.
Twenty-three of the most important Jewish traders were arrested and dragged to the legionary tailor shop in Str. I.C. Brătianu where they were forced and threatened with guns to sign sales documents for their entire commercial properties (trade fund, commodities, valuable objects) without any inventory or specification, not knowing the price and not receiving any money.

Later on, using the same methods, these traders were obliged to sign typed documents without knowing their contents. They were told to go to the tribunal for authentication, and if they refused they would be shot on the spot together with the members of their families.

Here are the persons who suffered the persecutions mentioned above:

2. Iosef Marcus, Str. Hagi Chiriac No. 63.
3. Moise Davidovici, Str. I. C. Brătianu No. 34.
5. Isaac Mayer, Str. Hagi Chiriac No. 11.
6. Oișie Mendel, Str. Principesa Maria No. 18.
7. David Horovitz, Str. Hagi Chiriac No. 57.
8. Israel Segall, Str. Hagi Chiriac No. 15.
10. Marcel Șmilovici, Str. Principele Nicolae No. 4.
11. Strul Guttman, Str. Principele Nicolae No. 22.
15. Samuel Haberman, Str. I. C. Brătianu No. 22.
16. Iosef Goldenberg, Str. Ștefan cel Mare No. 117.
17. David Braunstein, Str. Hagi Chiriac No. 60.
18. Rebeca Dulberg, Str. Hagi Chiriac No. 60.
21. Paulina L. Cohn, Str. Principesa Maria.
22. Masa S. Goldenberg, Str. Ștefan cel Mare.
23. Pincu Goldstein, Str. I. C. Brătianu No. 50.

The persons who took advantage of these operations were uneducated people who accompanied the actual authors of the looting action.

Thus:

Anet Solomon, Pivniceru's sister, became the owner of three most important shops: Solomon Leibovici, (worth: abt. 4 million); I. Marcus, (worth: abt. 4 million) and I. Marcovici.

C. Gheorghescu, legionary chief became the owner of the following shops: Moise Davidovici (worth: 2,500,000 lei) and Pincu Goldstein (worth: 1,500,000 lei).

P. Tiglea, legionary chief became the owner of the following three shops: Israel Segall (worth abt.: 700,000 lei), Moritz Abramovici (worth: 600,000 lei) and David Horovitz (worth: 800,000 lei).

Even Alexe Onceanu, the president of the Chamber of Trade participated in these robbery operations taking over the Rașela H. Cais shop, with commodities that were worth 700,000 lei, for a price of 80,000 lei, out of which he gave only 30,000.
After complaints were made to the General State Security, the police inspector Marinciu carried out an investigation. The first investigations proceeded normally, declarations were made by the victims Strul Moscovici and Martha Goldenberg. But after the trader David Steinberg was investigated, he was taken to an adjoining room and fiercely beaten by a group of 10 - 12 legionnaires. When his wife heard what happened to him, she became mentally ill and was hospitalized.

After that incident, the investigation did not continue any longer.

255. January 1, 1940
As in Ramnicul-Sarat it was decided to create a legionary co-operative, the Jewish traders J. Grünberg and M. Zindelovici were asked to donate commodities worth 1 million lei. As they refused, soon their homes were searched for weapons and communist leaflets. The searching operation was carried out in a savage way, the floor tile being broken and picked up. After that, the former was picked up from the street and taken to the legionary Vasiliu where he was beaten and tortured until he had to accept and sign a declaration by which he promised to donate the required commodities. After hearing what happened to J. Grünberg, the other merchant gave in and the next day the commodities were taken from his house.

256. January 2, 1941
The widow Rozalia Reininger (aged 71) from Arad, was brought in a state of illness to the prefecture, where she was obliged to sign sales documents for her properties in Arad, B-dul Ferdinand No. 22, 48 and 63-65 and Gh. Lazar Str. No. 23, by the legionary Matei Vasile (eng.), for a price "to be settled when they are handed over". As she tried to resist, she was threatened to be imprisoned and after they refused to call a doctor because she felt sick, she had no other choice and signed.

257. January 3, 1941.
By the order of the General Department of the State Security, a severe search is carried out at the house of Dr. W. Filderman, the president of the Federation of Jewish Communities in Romania.
On that occasion, almost his entire political and professional archive is taken

258. January 3, 1941.
All the Jewish traders in Tulcea, (Moise Ţaller, Leibu Grünberg, the Seidler brothers, Elly Sanft and I. Finkelštein), were invited to the Chamber of Trade of the county and obliged by threats to give over their firms to unknown legionnaires for ridiculous prices.

259. January 3, 1941.
In Hârlău, (The County of Botoşani) an action of violent terror is carried out continually, led by a gang of legionnaires headed by the town mayor, the shoemaker Ion Bolfan, the assistant mayor Botezatu, the post office chief, Grâmădă, the Legionary Police chief, Raşca, the veterinary doctor Dr. Pantelimon Scripcă and the hospital doctor Dr. Tibuleac. Occasioned by a search done in the houses of some notable Jews (Dr. Louis Rosen, Dr. H. Poplicher, Rozen (lawyer), Iosef Nachman, the Vararu brothers, etc), the legionary agents spread communist leaflets, based on which all those who were searched were arrested and beaten. After some days of "researches" they were sent to
the Military Tribunal in Iasi where they were found not guilty and released.

In the villages of southern Bucovina, legionary gangs terrorize the Jewish population to force them to run away and leave their properties behind.

Such a gang, composed of the legionary movement members Simion Rizan, Valdi Sindelar and Ion a lui Mihai Chicifoi, rushed into the house of Osias and Cipora Liquornik in Bălăceana (the County of Suceava). The Liquornik couple and their 9 year-old child, were beaten with clubs and a cartridge box. They had to lie in bed for a long time because of their fractures and sprains.

Another gang led by the legionary movement members Simion Ștefan Ciuhan and Mihail Pavel Sasu attacked on the same night the house of Rubin and Gusta Tennenhaus of the same commune, broke the windows, forced the door and beat the owners with clubs and rods until they were full of bruises and fractures and fainted. The next day, the victims together with the remaining Jews in Bălăceana, were expelled from the village.

The same persecutions happened in Ilisesti where after the Jew Ehrlich was beaten, all Jews were driven away leaving their commodities behind. The were allowed to take with them only a few household objects for the transportation of which the mayor obliged them to pay a fee of 2500 lei.

In the Scheia village (the County of Suceava) the legionary mayor Nicolae Vasile Cristureanu evicted the family Moise Redlich (8 persons), declaring that he received a verbal order, but if they intend to complain, "they will be shot like hares".

In the same way were expelled Ancel and Schulim Fleischer, the only Jewish family in the Corlata-Drăgoești commune.

261. January 5, 1941.
A second search is being done at the address of Dr. W. Filderman, ordered by the Police prefecture, the remaining documents of his political and professional archive being taken away.

262. January 6, 1941
A series of searches are being done in the houses of the Jews from Craiova.

263. January 6, 1941
In the evening and late at night, 30 Jews from the town of Harlau were picked up from their houses, among whom were:
Iancu G. Schwartz, Moise Zeitinger, Zeilig Iticescu, Moise Iticescu, Iancu Kaufman, Michel Halpern, Heinic Baraș, the pharmacist Bittman, Zaharia Baraș, Avram Rosenthal, Marcus Iticescu, Sulim Argintaru, Leiba Abramovici, Iancu Burăh, etc.

Taken to the guard corps of the third Cavalry Artillery Regiment, they were first searched and robbed, then undressed, put on a wooden horse and beaten with sword belts and rifles until some of them fainted.

Having prepared the atmosphere of terror, the legionary gangs rushed into the Jewish shops and homes and seized by force and beating almost their entire properties. The young man Heinic Baras refused to hand in the key to his father's shop and he was beaten so long , until they broke his rib.
The following Jews were robbed of their properties from shops and households:


Others were robbed only of a part of their commodities, personal or household objects. For example:

- Meilic Livadaru - was stolen 25 barells of cheese.
- Simon Iuftaru - his golden watch was stolen.
- Herman Rosen - was robbed of his horse and cart.
- Motel Sapirin - was robbed of his horse and cart.
- Iosub Moscovici, Horovitz Froim, and Schönfeld Moise were robbed of all the commodities found in their shops. A part of those was retuned later; for the remaining ones they had to declare that they donated them to the "Legionary Aid".
- Moritz Gătlan – was stolen a sewing machine.
- Herscu P. Cohn – the same as above.

Until the collapse of the legionary regime, the Jewish population of the town, (about 2000 people) lived in permanent panic, suffering of violent terror, enduring also all kinds of restrictions imposed by the local legionary authorities. Some Jews were evicted from the town (the pharmacist Bittman was expelled by the policeman Simu by death threatening terror). Other Jews were not allowed to go out of town (Rosen, Mrs. Silber, Mrs. Argintaru, were dragged out of the train or bus).

The local mill, expropriated from a Jew and run by legionnaires did not supply flour to the Jewish bakers while the Christian bakers were not allowed to sell bread to the Jews.

The Jewish grocers were no longer distributed their oil quota and the Christian grocers were not allowed to sell it to the Jews.

264. January 8, 1941

The Jewish traders in Braila who since December 16 had been obliged by the police to accept in their shops legionnaires as Romanianization commissars, are invited to the police station and from there, sent to the "Green House" where the legionary Brăilă, the chief of the economic legion, asked them to give over their shops.

As some of them resisted, (the grocer Mendel Herscovici in Regala Str. Nr. 78, the owner of the "Bristol" hotel, etc) they were beaten. After that, the so-called Romanianization commissars closed the shops and kept the keys.

265. January 8, 1941

The following Jewish traders were arrested in Craiova for economic sabotage: Leon H. Leon, Moritz Lewy and Martin Hertz. The Prefect gave the order of arresting, thus preparing the atmosphere of violent terror and robbery that would break out in 2 days.

266. January 10, 1941

All the Jewish traders in Craiova are called by a letter signed by the Vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, Willy Ianischewsky to the headquarters of the Chamber, to a meeting in order to discuss
"issues in connection with the practiced trade". They were assembled in a room where the Vice-president Willy Ianischewsky, the chief police inspector Valcu and some armed legionnaires were present. The doors were closed and they asked the Jews to give over their enterprises, being forced by various methods, threatening, reminding them of the searches operated 4 days ago and the arresting of January 8, to sign 2 documents each, namely:

1. An application addressed to the Chamber of Commerce to wipe out the commercial company.
2. A declaration of giving over the shop to unknown persons, at an arbitrary price to be paid in 12 installments, starting with the month of April.

Frightened by the panic that had been prevailing in the town for 4 days, realizing that they were powerless in front of the authorities who acted in gangs, the Jewish merchants gave in and signed. The commissary Valcu advised them to give in immediately because otherwise they would suffer terrible torments. He also added "I'm telling you all these because of the little humanity that was left in me".

During the talks at the Chamber of Commerce, the firms were wiped out, the new owners came and took possession of their companies after a so-called inventory. Only the commodities were recorded although the valuable objects, the furniture and even the money found in the safes were not recorded. The trader L. Aronovici was robbed of 420,000 lei, although he proved that a part of the money belonged to a school whose cashier he was.

The following persons were robbed of their properties:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROBBED JEW</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>PROFITEER LEGIONARY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jacques Rosenfeld</td>
<td>Str. Kogalniceanu 3</td>
<td>Tănăsescu Nicolae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bertha Rottenberg</td>
<td>Str. Lipscani 10</td>
<td>Constantin Dascălu and Ilie Porumb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayer Grünberg</td>
<td>Str. Buzesti 8</td>
<td>Mihail Călinescu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iancu Solomon</td>
<td>Str. Unirii 80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avram Solomon</td>
<td>Str. Unirii 72</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albert Brill</td>
<td>Str. Madona</td>
<td>Const. Stâncălie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marton Wilhelm</td>
<td>Dudu 5</td>
<td>Dr. I. Trifan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hermann and Iancu</td>
<td>Str. Cuza Vodă 8</td>
<td>Alex. D. Botilă</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herşcu</td>
<td>Str. Madona</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Weintraub</td>
<td>Dudu 11</td>
<td>Borlea Crăciun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solomon Segal</td>
<td>Str. Unirii 53</td>
<td>Ion Gh. Cruceanu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solomon Segal</td>
<td>Str. Lipscani 20</td>
<td>Ileana Cuşneriuc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penchas Brull</td>
<td>Str. Lipscani 26</td>
<td>Gh. Gavrilescu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Const. Ganea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gh. Fulguşin and Ion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Duduţă</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moise Solomon</td>
<td>Str. I. C. Brătianu 2</td>
<td>Nicolae Neagoe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michel Leibovici</td>
<td>Str. Lipscani 38</td>
<td>Motea Costică</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosina Lobel Cianovici</td>
<td>Str. Unirii 29</td>
<td>Margareta Mirescu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marton Francisc</td>
<td>Str. Copertari 5</td>
<td>Gavrilă Moldovan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin Hertz</td>
<td>Str. Lahovari</td>
<td>Ilie Drăgan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sami Danitti</td>
<td></td>
<td>H. Muller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bercu Cohn</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Those names were given only as examples, as all the 106 Jewish firms in Craiova were robbed. The only exceptions were the jewelry firm Moise Mendel & Sons and the trader Geza Deutsch. On the same day, Mauriciu and Lazăr Mendel as well as Geza Deutsch were arrested under the accusation of economic sabotage; they were draggen through the town, their eyes tied like ordinary highwaymen. Processes of economic sabotage were set up but the Tribunal found them not guilty in somehow dramatic conditions. The rebellion broke out and it was not known yet who the winner would be. The process was prolongued until they heard from Bucharest that the rebellion was stifled and only then did the Tribunal pronounce the acquittal.

267. January 10, 1941

All the 40 Jewish traders in Turnu Severin, were called to the Chamber of Commerce where the President and the police chief, Hâncu, informed them that their stores have been occupied by legionnaires and that each of them must give over their commercial assets to the persons indicated by the Legion. Under different forms of threats, all those present were forced to give over their firms, pay for wiping them out and obliged to train the new owners in their new jobs.
When they returned from the Chamber of Commerce, the Jewish traders really found their stores occupied and inventories were made, out of their value they had to pay 30% cash and the remaining sum in the form of promissory notes blocked for 12 months. Here are some examples of robbed traders although all the firms were taken over and the "buyers" cashed from the first day.

**M. Loevenstein**, book shop and department store.

**A. Elias**, jeweler.

**D. Farch**, brush-making store.

**Goldsmith**, clothing shop.

**M. Moise**, drapery store

**I. Marcus**, straps and coach maker

**D. Athias**, wood store

**E. Elias**, watch maker

**R. Cohen**, drapery store

**Davidovici & Co.**, grain store

**R. Haim**, drapery store.

**Heir David de Mayo**, drapery store

**M. Suzin**, drapery store

**I. de Mayo, drapery store**

**A. Solomon**, wood store.

**I. Goldenberg**, commission business

**268. January 10, 1941**

Police authorities in Bucharest, recruited from the members of the former Legionary police, proceed to numerous and strict searches in Jewish houses, especially in those belonging to former members of Masonic Lodges or the Bnei Brith Order. The pretext was the search for weapons and documents referring to the state security. The same method was used everywhere: the tenants were immobilized to a corner under the guard of an armed legionary while the other members of the gang were searching everywhere and taking whatever they considered valuable: cash, foreign currency, jewelry, etc.

Such a search was done in the house of the industrialist **Wilhelm Blumenfeld** in Avram Iancu Str.No. 16. The operation lasted from 10, 00 p.m. to 04, 00 a.m. It is understood that they did not find either weapons or documents referring to the state security. In exchange, they took 4.000.000 lei, shares amounting to 3 million lei, a box of jewels and a camera. Only after much effort and some secret telephone talks with the legionary inspector Ilie Stanga, was it possible to buy back the things mentioned above.

**Note.** — After the collapse of the legionary regime, a search was done at Ilie Stanga's home. On that occasion, the following objects were found:

1.901,064 Lei in Romanian bills
2. 92,300 French Francs in bills
6. 6,000 French Francs in golden coins
3. 340 Turkish pounds
4. 1,415 Dollars
5. 1,615 Pounds sterling
6. 145 Swiss Franks
7. 500 Leva
8. 3,400 Dinars
Probably all the money was robbed during the searches operated by Stanga and his subordinates in Jewish houses.

269. January 11, 1941
The police authorities in Craiova take all the radio sets belonging to the Jewish population in town, without leaving any receipt.

270. January 11, 1941
All the Jewish traders in Slatina were called to the Chamber of Commerce where under the threat of guns they are forced to sign applications for wiping out and selling their companies to unknown persons for ridiculous prices.

271. January 11, 1941
Jewish firms in Pitesti are being confiscated. Legionary gangs succeeded in taking over the Millis cloth and trimmings store and the Abramovici and Leibovici wine cellars, by violence and threats.

272. January 11, 1941
Jewish firms in the town of Tecuci are being confiscated. The authorities ordered that 10 most important shops should be closed and handed over within maximum 5 days.  
Note – However, that robbery did not take place due to the legionary rebellion followed by the collapse of the legionary regime.

273. January 13, 1941
In the town of Sibiu, legionary terror continued uninterrupted since the first days of the Legionary Regime to the last one of its existence. At the beginning of January,"the battle for buying up the Jewish stores" was entirely won. However, some Jewish merchants had handed over their stores to several Saxon merchants under better conditions than those imposed by the legionnaires, provoking the legionnaires to take revenge.

The big trader Josef Grünberger was among those who had handed over his shop to the Saxons. First he was invited to the police station, being however released soon. At the gate he was stalked by legionnaires and taken to the legionary headquarters where he was beaten and tortured from Monday till Friday.

The next day, after the arrest of Grünberger, a gang of legionnaires rushed into the house of the trader Iacob Melamed who was picked up together with 3 doctors who were in the house: Dr. Antal, Dr. Grünhut and Dr. Höög. The last one was released the next day for a big amount of money. The others remained under arrest and were tortured until Friday, January 17.

Along with these arresting operations, a lot of searches were also done in Jewish houses by violent means, beating and robbery. Thus, the sum of 500,000 lei was taken from the flour trader, Pollak. During the house search, the Community courier entered the house. He had upon him 8500 lei cashed for the Holy Society (Hevra Kedosha). This money was also stolen.

The safe of the trader Heinrich Rieger was opened and money, valuables and jewels amounting to 300,000 lei were stolen.

All the searched persons were picked up and taken to the legionary headquarters where they were beaten and mistreated until Friday when they were released together with the other Jews.

274. January 18, 1941
A gang of legionnaires composed of Andrei Georgescu, Ion Geambasu, Vasile Manu, Ion Ionescu and others led by the chief of the legionary sector in Harsova, Petre Ion, pick up from his home in Constanta, the trader Alexandu Spiegel transporting him with a utility wagon to Harsova, the other end of the district. The victim was closed into a room of the legionary headquarters where two peasants who had been beaten before by the legionnaires were obliged, in their turn, to beat Spiegel. Unsatisfied by their beating, they brought in another peasant who was also arrested. Finally they were sent away and replaced by Petre Ion and his assistants. Alexandru Spiegel was fiercely beaten and tortured. The next day he was tied to the "shame pole" together with three peasants. They were held like that until evening, on such a terrible frost that the legionary guards had to be changed every 2 hours. Spiegel was barefoot because his feet were swollen because of the beatings. Around the pole were assembled school children who were urged to throw snowballs at him. Because of the suffering Spiegel could not hold his head straight so that they put a chain around his head and later on a spear. At 09, 00 p.m. Spiegel passed away and Petre Ion prided himself that he would be decorated for "having killed a kike".

275. January 19, 1941
The Legionary looting action of Jewish firms in Ploiesti started in December, became more widespread in January under the leadership of the legionnaires Zozo Grigorescu and Preotescu. Within 20 days, almost all Jewish firms were taken over by the legionnaires, without paying anything, promising to pay 10% of the value of commodities later on. The robbing methods used by the legionnaires in Ploiesti were almost the same: armed legionary gangs rushed into stores, the Jewish owners and personnel were expelled, the store was closed, so-called inventories were made and at last, the stores were reopened and the new owners sold the commodities, cashing in the resulted money.

Just a few examples:
Eng. M.H. Lupescu owned a store for automotive parts in Tache Ionescu Str.. At the beginning of January, the legionnaires robbed him of commodities amounting to 200,000 lei, then on January 10, the store was occupied by a gang of legionnaires, closed by them for a few days to make the inventory and after that it was reopened by the same legionnaires who proceeded to sell the goods and share the cashed money.

Iosif Habat owned a book shop in Str. Kogalniceanu Nr. 8. After a failed robbery attempt on January 3 and 4, the legionnaires returned, headed by the lawyer Zozo Grigorescu and they finally stole fountainpens worth 17,000 lei, being satisfied with this pilfering. On January 17, a lot of armed legionnaires came back to the book store, and in the absence of the owner who ran away to Bucharest having been threatened with death, expelled the personnel, occupied the store, drew the shutters and started to make the inventory.

Note. They stole only a few goods because the legionary rebellion broke out after 4 days.

The Goldenberg brothers owned the store "Moara de Aur" (The golden mill) in Piata Independenctii. The store was occupied by a gang of legionnaires who kept it closed for a few days to make the inventory, reopened it, sold the goods and cashed in the money.
All the victims complained to the Prosecuting magistracy of the Prahova Tribunal and the General Magistracy of the Court of Appeal in Bucharest that tried to restore order but without any success.

Being encouraged by their success, the legionary gangs in Ploiesti applied the same system to all Jewish firms, robbing the following stores until the rebellion:

- Dan Eschenasy - haberdashery „Papagal"
- The Feller Brothers - paint shop „Câmila"
- D. Feldmann - paint shop „Monopol*"
- Klein - watch maker's shop „Ora fixă*"
- Marcu Weissler - haberdashery „Victoria"
- Max Aronovici - dental shop
- H. Friedmann haberdashery "White Glove"
- Horovitz - haberdashery „Lira de Aur"
- I. Marchiz - Haberdashery "Monica"
- Grünek - Haberdashery "Crinul Alb"
- Braunstein and Abramovici - fabric shop
- Brickmann brothers - lumber yard
- Cahane - fabric shop
- Herscovici Perfume shop "Ninon"
- Guttman – Grocery store "Economia"
- Filip Simion - leatherware
- Samuil Jean Hellenbrand – shoe shop "Londra"

On the evening of January 12, armed legionnaires rushed into the store of the last one, asking for the inventory in order to take over the shop. The employer being all the time under the threat of the legionary member Ion Radulescu, gave in and gave over the shop to the "Legionary Movement" through the lawyer Caracas. For the property that was worth 1,500,000 lei, they paid 30,000 lei but the Legionary Movement promised in writing to pay the creditors, including the debts to the revenue department. After a few days, the legionary gang came again, at night, to the victim's house and they forced him to change the letter. After this robbery, the trader Hellenbrand became poor as the revenue department confiscated his furniture and bed linen to guarantee the payment of the due taxes.

276. January 19, 1941

During the first 3 weeks of the year 1941, legionary terror became widespread all over the country, taking the most violent forms in Bucharest. The battle for buying up the Jewish firms in Bucharest had started. Private initiatives, which were successful in the previous months, were stopped. Even the action started by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry was left on a secondary place.

The robbery organizing plan was prepared at the so-called Legionary Economic Council by the commander Ilie Garneata and its implementation was assigned to a new institution: The Legionary Working Group Corps (C.M.L.) led by the brute, Dumitru Groza, the author of the massacre in Jilava, who was the subordinate of Horia Sima, The Vice-President of the Council of Ministers and Alexandru Ghica, and by the General Director of the State Security Department. Apart from the old torture centers, which were led by the legionary center in Roma Str. and the Town Council of the third “Albastru” district, new centers appeared like the one in Cobalcescu Str. Nr. 1, the
nest of "Front Breakers" and especially the central headquarters of the Legionary Working Group Corps (C.M.L.) in Calea Calarasilor Nr. 37. Other peripheral centers were also opened, like the one of the town council in the sub-urban commune, Serban Voda, led by the fierce mayor and priest Stefan Mihaita.

Although the executers of the actions did their best, the results obtained until the day of the rebellion were of least importance - on the one hand because of the resistance opposed by the Jewish traders, encouraged and supported by the Jewish political leadership and on the other hand - because the rebellion occurred while the action was in progress. Hundreds of Jewish traders were invited or forced to come to the legionary headquarters, where, after being asked to hand their stores over, they were threatened, beaten and tortured until, some of them, exhausted from so much suffering, gave in.

Among many others, we mention the following victims:

Marcu Iosopp who was the owner of a printing workshop situated in Vasile Lascar Str. Nr. 47. At the beginning of the month, almost all the workers, the majority of whom were legionnaires started to claim more money as they pointed to the salary differences dated 10 - 12 years ago. The terrorized employer accepted all the requests. The workers being encouraged by their first success and supported by a gang sent by the Legionary Movement, rushed into the workshop on January 15 and took possession on the firm. The employer, together with his son, Victor Iosopp and their associate Moise Alperin, were taken to the legionary headquarters in Cercului Str. Nr. 1 bis, where after being beaten in separate cells, they were brought to the legionary headquarters, to an office where the workers assembled too. They had to give over the printing workshop and to pay them 212,000 lei, representing the claims for the past and 120,000 as a resistance fund for the new management.

Marcu Iosopp left under the guard of a legionary member to bring money and on the same day, his horribly maimed corpse was found in the yard of the building in Splaiul Unirii Nr. 1.

Heinrich Hardt, the owner of the lumber yard "Bistrita" in Sos. Oltenitei Nr. 202. On the evening of January 17, he was called to the suburban town council Serban Voda, where the mayor Mihaita, the legionary member Eng. Stefanescu and others asked him to give over the store with commodities that were worth 1,200,000 lei for a price of 80,000 lei, increased later on to 200,000 lei but of which the victim had to pay the debts of the firm amounting to 320,000 lei. Trying to resist, he was beaten just in the mayor's office until he accepted to sign.

D. Wincigster, owner of the mechanical weaving mill "Franca", in Inclinata Str. Nr. 1, was picked up on January 13 from the factory by a gang of legionnaires who took him to one of the LEGIONARY WORKING GROUP CORPS (C.M.L.) headquarters in Sos. Viilor Nr. 25 where he was beaten and forced to write to his wife that he would commit suicide because of financial difficulties. From there he was taken to the legionary headquarters in Roma Str.where after he was beaten again, he was forced by the legionary commander Tudor Radulescu, to sign a document of delivering the factory to the Legionary Movement.
From there, accompanied by an armed legionary member, he was sent to the legionary headquarters of the LEGIONARY WORKING GROUP CORPS (C.M.L.) in Calea Calarasilor Nr. 37, where, ordered by the legionary chief Tudose, he was beaten again with palms, fists and clubs for 3 days long until January 15, at 12,00 midnight when he was released. The reason for his release was that he signed a new document by which he engaged himself to sell the legionary member Ovidiu Teodorescu in Banu Udrea Str. Nr. 13, the factory together with all the plants, raw materials and commodities, worth some millions, for a price of 530,000 lei. A "buyer" who started his activity right away, took the keys to the factory.

**Matei Atias**, owner of the "Barbu Lautaru" music shop in Bd. Regele Albert Nr. 5 resisted for a long time the threats and pressure of a gang headed by the legionary member Carol Scheffler in Precupetii Vechi Str. Nr. 34 who wanted to take over the shop. On January 14, an armed gang burst into the shop, drew the shutters and started to make an inventory of the commodities. The owner was picked up and taken to the Chamber of Commerce by two legionnaires who, after leaving him in the hall, for 30 minutes, under escort, pushed him into a car telling him that they go back to the shop. However, the car drove to the town's outskirts and during the ride, the victim was tortured and threatened until he signed a sales document.

**Samuel Schärf**, owner of the "Gama" music shop in B-dul Regele Albert Nr. 7, was terrorized and threatened by the same gang of legionnaires, headed by the same Carol Scheffler. He succeeded in delaying the robbery until the rebellion and thus escaped without damages.

**Josef Leichner**, owner of the fur shop in Soarelui Str., was visited on January 15, by two legionnaires who introduced themselves as representatives of the LEGIONARY WORKING GROUP CORPS (C.M.L.) and as the owner was absent, they expelled the personnel, took possession of the shop and hung a signboard on the door with the inscription "C.M.L. Organization, Eng. Gh. Clime".

**Misu Grünberg**, owner of the iron-scrap storage in Calea Mosilor Nr. 253 A, was visited on January 10 by a legionary member who declared in the name of the legionary commander in charge of iron scrap, that the commodities and cashed in money are blocked and have to be kept at the Legion's disposal. The legionary member took possession of the shop and cahed in the sums resulting from selling the commodities. By the same system were robbed all the 15 Jewish traders of iron scrap. The action was led by the legionary lawyer Demetrescu of the Iron Scrap HeadQuarters in Str. Cobalcescu Nr. 1.

**Adolf Wald**, owner of the textiles shop in Oituz Str. Nr. 7, was picked up by a legionary gang who took him to the legionary headquarters C.M.L. in Calea Calarasilor where after being beaten for several days, he was forced to give over the shop.

**Iancu Meirovici**, owner of the drapery shop in Sos. Mihai Bravu Nr. 12, was attacked on January 17 in his shop by a gang of legionnaires who beat him, drew the shutters, made a sort of inventory and took over the shop without paying anything.

During the last days before the rebellion, the LEGIONARY WORKING GROUP CORPS (C.M.L.) organization massively attacked the commercial center in Sf. Gheorghe Square. Legionary member gangs headed by the legionary member Campeanu, (a former sales clerk at the Dinischiotu shop) went to all Jewish shops asking the owners to
prepare inventories for handing over their stores. Frightened by everything that happened around them, the merchants either tried to sell below the cost price or to liquidate all their properties right away. Among many others, we mention some of the victims:

Raşela Wechsler  
Solomon Fischman  
Leon Feldman  
Marcel Horovitz  
Marcu Finkehtein  
Iosif Lazăr  
Milu Steinberg  
Iacob Presser  
Leon Blumenfeld  
Schermann.

haberdashery  
bicycle shop  
photographer  
cap and leather ware  
ibid.  
paint shop  
music shop  
lingerie shop  
"Leosil" shop  
"Izvorul camasilor" shop  
(shirts)

Str. Bărătiei 36  
Str. Lipscani 104  
Calea Văcăreşti 6  
Str. Carol 84  
Calea Văcăreşti 4  
B-dul Măria 2  
Str. Bărătiei 44  
B-dul Regele  
Albert 7  
B-dul Regele  
Albert 9

277. January 19, 1941

As the legionnaires who had almost finished the robbing action of the Jews, started to attack the Romanian trade and industry, General Antonescu decided to interfere energetically. By a law-decrees, he dismissed the Interior Ministry, the General Director of the State Security and the Prefect of the Bucharest Police. The coincidence had it that on the same day, a higher German officer was killed, due to commonplace reasons. This was the signal of the rebellion that was to break out two days later, bringing about grief and mourning amongst the Jewish population in Bucharest.
The pogrom took place in Bucharest between January 21 – January 23, 1941, by the initiative of some members of the Romanian Government, headed by the Vice-President of the Council of Ministers. It was organized and executed by the police apparatus of the Interior Ministry, State Security and Police Prefecture of Bucharest as well as by all the political organizations, that were legal entities at that time (The Legionary Movement, The Legionary Nests, the Legionary Working Group Corps, the Legionary Economic Council, etc.). A high number of young people (university students and high school students) and several workers and slum dwellers also took part in the Pogrom.

The atrocities committed at that time had different aspects, among which are worth mentioning:

I. Arresting and Maltreatments
II. Killing and massacres
III. Robberies, plundering, demolishing and arson of temples, synagogues and IV. Jewish institutions
V. Plundering, arson and robberies of Jewish stores and houses

I. ARRESTING AND MALTREATMENTS

During the rebellion, thousands of Jews were arrested and injured in Bucharest. Picked up from the street, synagogues, Jewish institutions, etc. men and women alike, irrespective of age (from children aged 15 to old people aged 70 or even 85) were dragged into numerous torture centers, the most important of which were the following:

Police Prefecture in Bucharest.
The LEGIONARY WORKING GROUP CORPS (C.M.L.) headquarters „Ing. Gh. Clime“, in Calea Călărași Nr. 37
Police Commissariat XV, in Str. Matei Basarab.
Police Commissariat XII, in Calea Moşilor.
Headquarters of the Jewish Community, Str. DR. Burghelea No. 3 „Malbim" synagogue, in Str. Bravilor No. 4.
Legionary headquarters in Str. Roma
Legionary headquarters, in Str. Cercului Nr. 1.
Moara Străuleşti, in Bucureştii Noi.
Town council of the Jilava commune.

a. Maltreatments at the Police Prefecture in Bucharest

At the Police prefecture were assembled and tortured dozens of Jews who were arrested since January 20; some were brought from other centers (for ex.: Police Sector XII). Among others, the following were brought here:

-Sigmund Goldfarb, President of the Jewish Community Bucharest.
-Moise Orecovscky, Leader of the Palestinian Office (emigration office).

- Dr. M. Cotic
- M. Lindner
- A. Schapira
- C. Haimovici

Members in the Committee of the Palestinian Office
- Dr. Albert Aftalion in B-dul Elisabeta No. 61.
- David Aschenazy B-dul Mărășești.
- Heinrich Sabetay in Str. Raion No. 23.
- Meier Weiner in Focșani.
- Iancu Aron, Str. Sordony No. 6.
- Iancu S. Aron, Str. Sordony No. 6.
- Lazăr Aron, Str. Sordony No. 6.
- Pincu Katz (lawyer) Str. Sordony No. 6.
- Iuliu Rauch Hotel Bulevard.

All of them where horribly tortured. Beaten at random, with palms, fists, military caps, cowhide etc. they were brought in such a state that two of the detainees, D. Aschenhazy and Dr. A. Aftalion jumped from the 3-rd floor, the former died on the spot and the latter, severely injured, had to lie in bed for a long time after that.

On the morning of January 23, fifteen of the arrested persons, chosen at random, were loaded into a truck, tied with the arms at their back and driven to the Splaiul Unirii district, in front of the communal abattoir, and shot down.

b) Maltreatments and Plundering at Police District XV

At the Police district Nr. XV in Matei Basarab Str., the Jews were tormented by the legionary commissars Robescu and Jipescu, assisted by a group of about 40 Legionnaires, aged between 15 and 25, most of them workers at the "Parcomet" factory. The fiercest of them was a person called Ignatescu.

The victims were snatched from their houses, the street and the Zionist Organization in Str. Anton Pan etc.

Among those arrested were the following:

Horia Carp, a former senator and former secretary-general of the Jewish Community in Bucharest, a remarkable journalist and publicist, aged 72.

Matatias Carp, Secretary-general of the Federation of Jewish Communities in Romania, the son of the previously mentioned.

Jean Vereanu, in Aleea Ceauș Radu No. 6, veteran and decorated in war.

Jack Vereanu, the son of the previously mentioned.

Samuel Albala, in Str. Ceauș Radu No. 5.

B. Albala, the son of the previously mentioned.

Felner, in Str. Parfumului.

Harry Rosental, in Str. Vișinilor No. 2.

Spiner, in Str. Ceauș Radu.

Buzatu Haim Iosub.

Davidsohn, in Târgul Lespezi.

S. Semilian, in Str. Negru Vodă No. 11, journalist

A group of young people aged 16 – 21, who were about to leave for Palestine were picked up at the Zionist organization in Str. Anton Pan. A total number of 150 Jews were assembled in this torture center. All those Jews were beaten all the time, between January 21, at 6,00 p.m. and January 23, at 01,00 p.m.
They were robbed of all their belongings: documents, money, watches, jewels (even the wedding rings from their fingers), pens, handkerchiefs, scarves etc. They cut their hair with a pair of garden shears.

They were forced to swallow big quantities (100 – 150 g) of bitter salt mixed with vinegar and petrol. After they made them swallow those laxatives, they were stuffed into a cellar and kept there under strict supervision. They had to float in their own excrement until they were released. Groups of legionnaires came in shifts, every 10 minutes, to beat them. The fiercest of them all was a person called Pilton who used to hit everyone with the rifle barrel and butt.

Every detainee was found guilty, being punished to get 50 – 100 blows with the cowhide.

For example:

**Horia Carp** was accused of having collected hundreds of millions from the national fund box.

**Matatias Carp**, in his position of General secretary of the Federation of Jewish Communities was accused of having bribed the State Sub-Secretary, Riosianu with 100,000,000 lei. In spite of all the tortures, no written recognition of this accusation could be obtained. At last, they forced them to declare in writing that they have to commit suicide, out of family reasons.

**B. Albala** was accused of having stolen 268,000 lei from the lottery and betting agency, and not being able to cover the sum, he declared that he would commit suicide.

Almost all the Jews were forced to declare to have done imaginary facts, to write declarations of suicide, and to ask the Prosecutor not to autopsy their bodies.

During the two days and two nights of the rebellion, in the offices and cellar of this police station, scenes of unprecedented cruelty and savageness took place. People were beaten naked, tortured, tormented. Men were undressed by women who were hitting their genitals. Parents were tortured together with their children. A father was forced to give his son a gun to kill himself, a.s.o.

Three times preparations were made for mass executions in the following way: all the Jews from 3 cells were assembled into one cell that had bars through which it was possible to shoot. They were all given water as a last sign of charity. They were ordered to say the last prayers for the victory of the legionnaires. Fires were shot in the air, however they were told that the execution was delayed. The third attempt seemed to be the irrevocable end. However, in the last moment they were saved by a miracle: a group of legionnaires who knew nothing about that operation, called at that place delaying the killing of the Jews.; soon after that came the liberation.

The offices of the Commissariat were also used to store the commodities robbed from the Jewish houses and shops in the district.

c) Maltreatments and robberies at the LEGIONARY WORKING GROUP CORPS (C.M.L.) headquarters „Ing. Gh. Clime", in Calea Călărași Nr. 37

Approximately 200 Jews were assembled here, among whom were the following persons:
1. Sigmund Collin, cashier of the committee of the Jewish Community in Bucharest.
2. S. Rivensohn, Secretary-General of the Community.
3. Izidor Goldstein, administrative secretary.
4. Moise Maryazis, school master
5. Rabbi H. Gutman
6. Iancu Gutman
7. Iosef Gutman, Rabbi Gutman's sons
11. Mayer Marcus, intendent of the Coral temple
12. Fany Marcus, his wife.
13. Cantor Ozias Copstück.
16. Jean Jacques Adlersberg;
17. Iancu Leibovici, Fundătura Pipăilă No. 3 A.
19. Mrs, Heller, the mother of the above man.
20. Jules Zimand, the nephew of the above woman and others.

After being robbed of their valuables, they were carried from one place to another, beaten with all kinds of objects, clubs, boards, iron bars, etc.

The women were first taken to the cellar, beaten with the cowhide and then liberated.

The men, in turn were permanently beaten and tormented from 07,00 p.m. till the dawn of the next day. They were savagely treated, beaten with the cowhide, iron bars, and at last when they asked for water they were given the blood washed off rabbi Guttmann's wounds.

At the dawn of January 22, the Jews arrested at that headquarters were distributed at random in two groups and driven by trucks:

The first group to the Jilava forest where they were shot; the second group to București Noi district at the "Captain's Farm" (Straulesti Mill).

d) Maltreatments and robberies at the Moara Straulesti (Straulesti Mill)

79 Jews were brought here and held there for two days and one night and given only an eighth part of bread. They were continually beaten and threatened to death. After two days of torments, robbed of their clothes and boots, barefoot, only in their shirts they were driven away into the snow and liberated after they shot a few bullets at them. In this state they had to walk 16 km up to the city.

e) Maltreatments at the Jilava Town council

Those people who escaped alive from the massacre in the Jilava forest were brought here. Among others, the following persons were brought ot this place:

1. Rabbi H. Gutman. 3. Sapsă Dascal.
5. Dr. Eugeniu Solomon, who came to look for his brother.
The torments suffered by those who were brought to this center of torture are not known because almost all of them were shot again and died.

Rabbi H. Gutman who escaped twice from the bullets of the murderers, was mocked at, beaten, his hair of his head and beard was pulled out.

f) Maltreatments and Robbery at the Malbim Synagogue

The Malbim Synagogue situated in Bravilor Str. No. 4, in a Jewish district, was occupied from the evening of January 21 until the morning of January 23, by a group of 40 rebels, to which belonged the following members of the Rarau Bourul legionary nest:

Mihailiu Gh., Str. Florilor No. 34; Sandu D-tru C-tin, Prel. Mărtișor; Biron C-tin, Cal. Văcărești No. 336; Roșoagă D-tru, Livedea cu Duzi No. 47; Vâlceanu Ilie, Str. Morilor No. 13; Anton Voinea, Str. Cărămidarii de Jos No. 20; Anghelache Radu, Prel. Mărtișor, Alcea 10; Soceanu Marin, Str. Albinelor No. 59; Matei C-tin Euminea, Str. Salter No. 14; Epure Stelican, Fund. Văcărești No. 11; Stanciu Niculai, Str. Viorele No. 59; Ratu Vasilie, Str. Lănării No. 76; Mitroi Ioan, Str. Sulter No. 5.

After climbing the fence and torturing and robbing the servant Haim Blanaru, they entered the synagogue and robbed all the valuables, destroying the remaining objects and transforming the prayer house into a place of unspeakable torture.

A part of the rebels were standing at the corner of the Văcărești street to snatch the Jews who happened to pass by, dragging them into the synagogue. Here they were dispossessed of all their valuables (watches, jewels, documents, etc.) being then beaten with iron bars, wooden clubs, and other objects. Then they were set free to make room for the next persons.

Thus, about 300 Jews were robbed and tormented.

Here are just a few examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Family Name and First Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Robbed sums in lei</th>
<th>Other robbed goods</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gabriel Schwartz</td>
<td>Str. Olteni, 68</td>
<td>16,500</td>
<td>A ring and a watch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Clica Iosef</td>
<td>Str. Cantemir, 13</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>All Documents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Iancu Stoleru</td>
<td>,, Poetul Cerna, No. 11 etaj</td>
<td>846</td>
<td>All documents, gloves, a pen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Lazăr Zisu</td>
<td>,, Văcărești, 109</td>
<td>4,850</td>
<td>All Documents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Visel Samuel</td>
<td>,, Turturele, 52</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>All Documents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Miliu Solomon</td>
<td>,, Al. Vlăhuță No. 28 bis</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>All Documents, wedding ring and watch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Geringer Adolf</td>
<td>,, Spl. Unirii 58 apart. 16</td>
<td>62,000</td>
<td>All Documents and a golden watch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Max Herman</td>
<td>,, Lănării, 6</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A big golden watch and documents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Marcu Nadler</td>
<td>,, Aurora, 10</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>All Documents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Iosub Nachiu</td>
<td>,, Bucur, 7</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>A silver watch Omega,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Value (Leu)</td>
<td>Contents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lupu Redler</td>
<td>Stelea, 24</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>2 suits and all documents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gerșcovici Boris</td>
<td>Spl. Unirii, 75</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>A watch, a ring, chain and all doc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Anșel Iancu</td>
<td>Vlahută, 28bis</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Identity card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pharmacist, Herșcovici</td>
<td>„Bravilor, 1o</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>A watch, a golden pen and all documents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Almășanu Leon</td>
<td>„Pitagora, 11</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>All Documents, objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Iancu Binder</td>
<td>„I. Procopiu, 50</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>documents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Solomon Schwartz</td>
<td>Cal. Șerban-Vodă No. 81</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>All Documents and a cigarette holder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>David Catz</td>
<td>Str. Sarsailă, 2</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>All Documents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Guralnic Iosub</td>
<td>Florilor, 42</td>
<td>4,850</td>
<td>All Documents, objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Solomon Aron</td>
<td>Bucur, 19</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>All Documents, a watch, a ring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Ilie A. Wechsler</td>
<td>Trinității, 2</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>All Documents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Lupu Iosef</td>
<td>Cantemir, 84</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>All Documents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Taub Moise</td>
<td>„Mircea Vodă 27</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>All Documents, a watch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Weisbrun Adam</td>
<td>Aurora 15</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>All Documents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Casvan Avner</td>
<td>Mibai Vodă, 27</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>All Documents, a watch, a pen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Arnold Herșcu</td>
<td>„Banu Mărăcine, 5</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>All Documents, a watch, a pen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Goldenberg Mayer</td>
<td>Cal. Dudești 202</td>
<td>55,000</td>
<td>A ring with brilliants and saphire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Iulius Bacalu</td>
<td>Str. Bucur, 25</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>A wedding ring, documents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Lica Bacalu</td>
<td>„Bucur, 25</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>A ring, documents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Meilich Volevici</td>
<td>„Anton Pan, 15</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>Documents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Sane Bengalovski</td>
<td>„Bravilor, 12</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>Documents and a brief-case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Marcel Kahane</td>
<td>„Rovine, 5</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>A watch, wallet, documents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Solomon Litman</td>
<td>, Buzesti, 54</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>Documents, a pen and watch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Address/Mail</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>A. Iancovici</td>
<td>„ Col. Orero</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>Documents and a watch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Iancovici</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Grosman Jacques</td>
<td>„ D-na Chiajna No. 6</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>Documents and wedding ring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Leibovici Herman</td>
<td>Calea Văcărești 71</td>
<td>8,300</td>
<td>Documents and watch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Leibovici Iulius</td>
<td>Calea Văcărești „ Bravilor, 4 „ Bravilor, 4 „ Bravilor, 16 „, 14 March, 20 Calea Dudești, 17 Str. Țepeș-Vodă 66 B-dul Mărășești, 135</td>
<td>1,400, 16,500, 5,000, 7,600, 1,400, 12,600, 28,000</td>
<td>Documents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Barasch Mendel</td>
<td>71 Str. Spaniolă, 3</td>
<td>1,240</td>
<td>Documents and 2 rings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Barasch David</td>
<td>Spaniolă 3</td>
<td>1,130</td>
<td>Documents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Haim Blanaru</td>
<td>„ Bravilor, 4</td>
<td>16,500</td>
<td>3 suits, 2 coats, 1 overcoat, documents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Favel Blanaru</td>
<td>„ Bravilor, 4</td>
<td>16,500</td>
<td>2 suits, 2 pairs of boots and documents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Iulia Blanaru</td>
<td>„ Bravilor, 4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Documents and all his clothes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Boris Isac</td>
<td>„ Bravilor, 16</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>Documents, a watch, 2 pens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Moses Solomon</td>
<td>Str. 14 Martie 20</td>
<td>7600</td>
<td>A coat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Smil Fischer</td>
<td>Calea Dudesti 17</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>Documents, a watch and dentures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Jacobsohn Jaques</td>
<td>Str. Tepes Voda 66</td>
<td>12,600</td>
<td>Documents, a watch, a ring, a pen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Adolf Durhofer</td>
<td>Bd. Marasesti 135</td>
<td>28,000</td>
<td>A watch, a wallet and all his documents</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Two persons of those tortured there: Maximilian Herzberg and Lazar Rudich were probably taken to the Headquarters of the LEGIONARY WORKING GROUP CORPS (C.M.L.) „Ing. Gh. Clime“, in Calea Cărărași Nr. 37, as their corpses were found in Jilava.

**g) Maltreatments and Robbery at the Headquarters of the Federation of Jewish Communities, Str. Dr. Burghela No. 3**

The headquarters of the Federation of Jewish Communities were invaded by a gang of 24 legionnaires headed by C. Maruntu in the night of 21-22 January. After climbing the fence and breaking a door, they entered...
the offices where they plundered everything they found. After that, they climbed to the apartment of Chief Rabbi Dr. Alex. Safran where they also plundered everything, stealing all the valuables. After finishing the robbery at the Rabbi's apartment, they went to the apartment inhabited by the owner of the building, the engineer C. Solomon with his wife and daughter, whom they dragged into the cellar while a part of the gang destroyed the entire household, robbing the valuable objects.

On the next morning, the bandits arrested in the cellar all those who entered the yard of the building or those Jews who happened to be on the street. Among others, were detained the following persons:
- Sarah Dr. Safran- the wife of Chief Rabbi, Dr. Al. Safran
- A. Schwefelberg, lawyer, leader of the assistance activity carried out by the Federation of Jewish Communities
- F. Aderca, a writer
- Eng. Solomon with his wife and daughter
- Sotirescu, an industrialist
- H. Solomon, the cashier of the Federation of Jewish Communities, who was brought home to open the safe, the content of which was entirely stolen.

All of them were robbed of their valuables. Some were badly beaten (Eng. Solomon, his daughter and F. Aderca).

During the 2 days and 2 nights while they occupied the building, the offices were transformed into warehouses where they cluttered the objects robbed from the Jewish Houses of the district.

II. KILLING AND MASSACRES

During the three days of the rebellion, 120 Jews were killed. Most of the murders were done in the Splaiul Unirii zone, in front of the communal abattoir, on the Fundeni highway, the Pantelimon highway, in the Bucurestii Noi area, in the street or in private houses.

Two, three or even four members of a family were killed without mercy:
- FATHER AND SON: Bernard and Iacob Kaufman; Herman and Tully Morgenstern; Moise and Haim Franghiereu; David and Tiberiu Grünberger.
- FATHER-IN-LAW AND SON-IN LAW: Oscar Andrei and Eng. Peppi Ionel Hirsch
- BROTHERS: Iancu and Ionel Guttman
- BROTHERS - IN-LAW: Lawyer Leon Blimes and Dr. Elias Berghoff

Here are some examples of the way they were killed:

A. The massacre in the Jilava forest

After being tortured without any reason or any accusation for a whole night at the headquarters of the LEGIONARY WORKING GROUP CORPS (C.M.L.) "Eng. Gh. Clime" in Bd. Domnitei Nr. 53, the persons condemned to death were loaded into trucks, stuffed inside and driven along the Giurgiului highway. On the territory of the Ferdinand commune, in front of the Jilava forest, the trucks stopped and the victims were unloaded and shot
with guns from a 2 steps' distance. Each got 2 or 3 bullets, especially in the head.

After finishing the horrible operation, the killers left. Some victims who survived by a miracle, succeeded in running away and saving themselves.

The next day the killers or their comrades came back to the place of the massacre and robbed the corpses of all their belongings: clothes, footwear, golden teeth.

After order was restored, in the cursed forest were found 86 corpses thrown into the snow, naked, horribly mutilated.

a) Killing of Rabbi H. Gutman's two children

In the last truck sent from the LEGIONARY WORKING GROUP CORPS (C.M.L.) headquarters "Eng. Gh. Clime" were Rabbi H. Gutman and his two sons, Iancu and Iosef.

When the truck stopped at the edge of the forest, shootings coming from the massacre of the Jews from the first transport were heard.

The rabbi got down together with his children. Holding their hands, they were ordered to lie down, their faces in the snow. They shot several bullets at the three of them. The father did not feel anything in his body but his two children lost their lives.

The killers left and silence descended over that kingdom of death. The rabbi, the only alive person among dozens of dead bodies, stood up and walking to the road, met two gendarmes who told him to leave.

Walking on the road, he met German sentinels who took him to the Jilava town council. There were 7 more Jews, 4 of them wounded.

They were all kept at the town council on Wednesday and in the evening they were brought again to the forest and shot at. For the second time, the bullets did not touch the Rabbi. He stayed in the dark, among corpses until two armed legionnaires came there to rob the clothes of the dead. They wanted to shoot him again but finally they let him go out of the forest to the Darasti village.

In the morning he reached the Jilava town council again. Infuriated that he did not die, the legionnaires tormented him all day long, beat him, pulled his hair and beard, threatening him that at night he would be shot again and no wonder would make him stay alive.

Meanwhile, the gendarmes liberated him. Accompanied by a lieutenant he came back to the forest where, from among tens of corpses, he found his children. With a chemical pencil, he wrote the name of his children on their wet skin so that their names would be identified.

b) Murder of Oscar Andrei and his Son-in-Law, Eng. Peppi Ionel Hirsch

Oscar Andrei and his son-in-law, Peppi Ionel Hirsch lived in the same building in Petre Locosteanu Str. Nr. 4.

On the first night of the rebellion, a group of rebels attacked the house. They knocked at the entrance door and shouted until the tenants woke up. Frightened, they went upstairs to advise themselves. There were Oscar Andrei with his wife and daughter, Peppi Hirsch with his wife and their 8 months old baby. As the blows of the axes became harder, breaking the shutters and doors of the downstairs apartment, all those present went to the attic and through an opening walked in the dark on the roof and passed to a neighboring building entering another attic and getting down to the
apartment of that building. They knocked at the door asking for help. Nobody wanted to open, on the contrary, a young lady called Periețeanu, a former secretary of the music Conservatoire, drove them away shouting fiercely "get out, out" at the frightened people who were on the edge of despair; then, the legionnaires who were still breaking the doors, were called to take the Jews.

The victims, among whom one was holding a baby taken from the cradle in her arms and the bandits descended to the apartment of Oscar Andrei on the same way, climbing on the roof through the snow.

In Oscar's apartment, all the things were devastated. The rascals indulged in eating whatever food they found and robbed all valuables at hand: watches, rings, the wallet on the night table.

The victims were beaten and then Oscar Andrei and Eng. Peppi Ionel Hirsch were arrested. Nothing else is known about their suffering until they died. Their corpses were found on the next morning in front of the bridge over the Sabar River, one next to the other, stripped of their clothes.

Among the robbers was also the servant of the photographic workshop "Foto Luvru", the property of Oscar Andrei.

B. The Massacre at the Abattoir

At the dawn of January 23, a truck of the Podsudek factory loaded with 15 Jews, taken at random from the arrested people who were at the Prefecture of the Bucharest Police, stopped in the Splaiul Unirii area, in front of the communal abattoir.

Among these victims, were the following:

Moise Orecovsky, En. Văcărescu Str. Nr. 45, Chief of the emigration department of the Palestinian Office.
Iancu Aron, Aleia Sardon 6.
Iancu S. Aron, Aleia Sardon 6, the cousin of the above mentioned.
Lazăr Aron, Aleia Sardon 6, the brother of the above mentioned.
Dr. Elias Berghoff, Str. Voinicului 8.
Lawyer Leon Blimes, Str. Voinicului 8, the brother-in-law of the above mentioned.
Heinrich Sabetay, Raion Str. 23.
Meier Weiner, Focșani.
Iulius Rauch, Hotel Bulevard

The victims were unloaded, their hands were tied to their back and with their faces to the fence, they were shot, each getting several bullets, most of them in the head and neck.

After finishing the macabre operation and after they shot a few more bullets at the victims who still seemed to move, the killers left. The atrocities committed with the remains of those martyrs are beyond the power of imagination of a human brain to describe them is a very difficult task. The person who was capable of doing it was a military prosecutor who had the even more difficult task of researching committed massacres just after they had been committed by the legionary beasts. The reserve captain, lawyer I.N. Vladescu, military prosecutor, described the horrible scenes of the massacres at the abattoir. More than 100 people were killed by the legionnaires under the pretext of a political movement at the Baneasa communal abattoir. The bodies of those killed were hung on the hooks. This was the way in which the lawyer Milo Beiler, picked up from his home, from the middle of his family by a commissar, a legionary police chief. The brothers Iuliu and Heinrich Rauch, picked up from their rooms of the Bulevard hotel, shared the same fate.
persons escaped alive but severely wounded, namely: Lazar Aron and Meier Weiner.

a. Killing of the two Brothers-in-Law, Dr. Elias Berghoff and Lawyer Leon Blimes

The former lawyer Leon Blimes, aged 37, had not practiced his profession for a long time because starting with the spring of the year 1939 until the autumn of 1940 he was almost all the time concentrated as a reserve officer at his military unit. He could not enjoy being a parent because his child was born when military concentration started. When he took off his military coat, he found that he had been excluded from the Bar a month ago.

On the evening of January 21, he was awakened by his desperate sister-in-law, who announced him that the brother of his wife, Dr. Elias Berghoff was taken by the rebels and that there would be a possibility of setting him free if someone came to a meeting place, at a pretzel bakery in Calea Văcărești with a sum of money.

He did not hesitate to take the risks that were facing everywhere in the Dudești-Văcărești district. He did all his best to procure the sum of 100,000 lei and he left to save his brother-in-law.

Nobody knows where he went to, what he had gone through until he showed up in a prison cell of the Police Prefecture together with his brother-in-law and other Jews: Pavlovici, Schapira, Lindner and others.

All that is known about them is that they had been horribly maltreated on the entire day of January 22 and on the next morning, January 23, they were loaded into the truck and driven to the Abattoir where they were shot.

b) Killing of the two cousins, Iancu Aron and Iancu S. Aron and of Pincu Katz (Lawyer)

Iancu Aron, was the owner of the "Zebra" store in Baratiesi Str. Nr. 27, his home address being Aleea Sardony Nr. 6. He lived in the same building with his cousins, Iancu and Lazar S. Aron, (at the 3-rd floor) and the lawyer Pincu Katz (at the 2-nd floor).

On January 22, at about 06,00 p.m., as someone rang at Iancu Aron's apartment, the two brothers, I. and L. Aron tried to come down the stairs. On the stairs they were met by a group of armed rebels who forced them to ring at the apartment of the lawyer Pincu Katz. As he opened the door, they all came in and found there Iancu Aron with his wife and the wife of Pincu Katz who was sick and lying in bed, together with her little child.

The entire group of rebels (10 – 12) stormed into the room starting to beat Iancu Aron without mercy. His cousin tried to protect him and he was shot into his right shoulder. Then, all the men were loaded into a taxi and driven to the Police Prefecture, where they were pushed and dragged down the stairs to the cellar.

Here, after being searched and robbed of their belongings, they were beaten with the cowhide on their bodies, for several times.

At about 4,30 a.m. they were loaded into a truck, their hands tied to the back, driven to the Abattoir and shot down.

The corpses of Iancu Aron, Iancu S.Aron and Pincu Katz were found the next day at the morgue.
Lazar Aron, with two bullets in his head, managed to crawl up to the town being then interned at the Caritas hospital.

C. Massacres in Private Houses

Apart from the massacres that took place in Jilava and the Abattoir, on the days of the rebellion, massacres and murders were also committed in private houses:

- The Massacre of the Moise Franghieru family

On January 22, the following persons were in their apartments, situated in Intrarea Colentina Nr. 15:
Moise Franghieru, the head of the family, a decorated veteran of the 1913 and 1916-1919 wars, aged 54.
Malca Franghieru, his wife, aged 53
Haim (Carol) Franghieru, aged 28
Hoisie Franghieru, aged 19 his children
Aron Franghieru, aged 16
Haia Franghieru, aged 14

At 08, 45 p.m. a group of 4 -5 armed rebels climbed the fence and burst into the house with stretched guns, headed by a well-known barbarian, Mircea Petrovicescu, the nephew of the Interior Ministry, a former leader of one of the most savage torture centers of the Town Council of the third “Albastru” district.

After a few questions, they asked Moise and Haim Franghieru to stand at the wall to be shot. As they refused, they were shot on the spot. Haim Franghieru died at once but his father was in pain until 04,00 a.m. when he died.

Then the chief of the gang shot at the other members of the family, hurting the old woman Malca Franghieru and Hoisie Franghieru.

To complete the massacre, they shot more bullets at the bed where the children Aron and Haia were hiding under the blanket but they were not killed.

The next morning (Thursday, January 22, at 10,30 a.m.) 4 persons, one of the killers and the other three dressed as street sergeants came again, threatened the others with death, picked up the bodies and drove them by the "Legrain" car Nr. 16.358.

The corpse of Moise Franghieru, horribly mutilated, was found after 10 days in the sewage canal of the Abattoir.

The corpse of Haim Franghieru was not found.

In the cemetery of Sos. Giurgiului, on the martyrs alley, next to the grave of Moise Franghieru there is a gravestone that was erected 5 years ago. This stone has the following inscription: Carol Haim Franghieru. It covers the empty earth, nothing is inside, a grave of nobody, a symbol for all those people without a grave.

- The Massacre in the Eduard Braunstein Family

After an hour (on January 22, at 09,00 p.m.) the killers who had committed the savage crimes in the Franghieru family, entered the house
situated in Intrarea Colentina Nr. 4 where the Braunstein family lived and where there was also a brother-in-law of him, Solomon Fischer.

They used the same method like for the first massacre. They climbed the fence and stormed into the house with stretched guns, and started to shoot.

The first who was shot and collapsed was Solomon Fischer with his jaw fractured.

After him was shot E. Braunstein who died at midnight.

His wife and son escaped by hiding.

The next day, the same "sergeants" who picked up the corpses in the Franghieru house also took Braunstein's corpse.

- **Killing of the Child Maurras Brickman**

Jacques Brickman, a war veteran who was wounded in the integration war, lived in Mihai Voda Str.Nr. 9, on the 1-st floor, behind the Police Prefecture of Bucharest.

On January 23, at 11,00 a.m., his wife and son, Rodrigues Maurras, were in the room facing the street, when, after a strong detonation, Mrs. Brickman saw her child fall down and the blood flowing from his temple.

His desperate father ran as fast as he could to get a doctor but he was stopped by an armed legionnaire who sent him back to his apartment and without considering the parents' pain, he threatened the tenants to shoot them if they told anyone what happened there.

After having eaten, he took 300 lei, threatened all the tenants of the house, chasing them like a herd of cattle to go into their rooms and he finally left. Meanwhile the child had died. On January 24, in the evening, his corpse was examined by the forensic physician who permitted his burial.

The bullet was shot from the top to the bottom as in its trajectory it perforated the inner window at a lower point than the outer window.

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**D. Several Isolated Crimes**

- **a) The Massacre of the Rosenthal Family**

The Leon Rosenthal family composed of Leon and Rebecca Leibu, the parents of Henry, Nathan and Roza lived in B-dul Elisabeta Nr. 6 over the Trianon cinema.

On January 23, at about 11,00 a.m., a gang of rebels headed by Stefanescu, the manager of the Trianon cinema, entered the house, plundered and robbed everything: furniture, clothes, jewels, table sets, linen, 120,000 lei cash, leaving the apartment completely empty.

The rebels picked up the entire family, dragging them into the street. In the rush, the children Nathan and Roza escaped. The other members of the family (mother, father and son) were taken to an unknown destination and their bodies were found thrown into the street at the Mosilor barrier.

A day before, another member of the family was also killed, in other circumstances, namely: Lazar Balan, the son-in-law of Leon Rosenthal (the husband of his daughter Roza).

- **b) The Corpses Found in the car of the Bread Making Factory, Grozavescu.**

Izi Galanter, aged 29, address: Str. Apostoli Nr. 59.
Leon Marcus, aged 32, address: Str. Sf. Apostoli Nr. 68
These victims were snatched from their homes by gangs of rebels and taken to unknown destinations. Their corpses were found in a car of the bread factory, "Grozavescu", on the Bonaparte highway.

c) Killing of the major Sami Röder
A gang of legionnaires apprehended Sami Röder, a pharmacist and reserve major, (out of activity) a veteran of the integration war, on the night of January 21-22, and took him to the Fundeni commune.

The next day, major Röder's corpse was found near a bridge, without a coat and barefoot, by factory workers in the Fundeni village. His body was pierced by 8 bullets.

d) Killing of the traders Bernard and Jacques Kaufman
Bernard and Jacques Kaufman, father and son, who lived in Termopile Str. Nr. 4, were attacked on the night of January 21-22 by a gang of about 30 rebels, armed with guns. They forced the entrance door, mistreated savagely the victims and then apprehended them by force to an unknown destination.

Their corpses (Bernard Kaufman was shot in the neck and Jacques Kaufman was strangled, having the traces of the killing and the teeth taken out) were found on Saturday, January 25 at the Morgue.

After having killed the victims, the gang of rebels returned to their house, robbed whatever was more valuable: furniture, carpets, silver objects, clothes, underwear, valuables and possibly and important sum of money.

e) Robbing and Killing of the Industrialist, Iosef Weissmann
Iosef Weissmann, a remarkable representative of Romanian trade, owned a technical and sanitary plant in Mihai Voda Str. Nr. 21, the most important of the branch. Having special capabilities, he was renowned both in Romania and abroad, being envied for his standing.

When the battle to buy up Jewish firms started in Bucharest too, he was among the first attacked. At the middle of December, two legionnaires called on him: Eng. Hossu and Traian Boeru, general secretary of the National Institute of Cooperation, the murderer of Prof. Nicolae Iorga and V. Madgearu. They asked him to give over the plant, giving him time to think it over. When they returned after a week, Iosef Weissmann told them that he disagreed since there was no law to force him to do that. Boeru's reply was: "I am sorry we couldn't come to an agreement but soon you'll be sorry for that".

A month had passed and Weissmann did not change his mind, although he was continuously worried by the barbarian's threats. He did not follow the advice given by his friends urging him to leave. He did not make use of his passport and visas that had been obtained with difficulty, by the interventions of foreign industrialists. Not even on that damned day did he want to save his life and leave his sick wife and his home.

On Tuesday, January 21, at 7,00 p.m., a legionary patrol asked if Weissmann was at home. After 3 hours, an entire gang composed of 20 – 25 barbarians arrived at his house. They were all dressed the same: in baize jackets and high boots, all armed with revolvers, wearing on their chests big electric lanterns; almost all of them had fierce faces, wearing long tangled hair. It seems that the gang members belonged to the Central Legionary
Police of the XXI Sector and some worked at the Official Gazette, being led by a person called Popov.

In the yard, the bandits formed two groups, one invaded the ground floor offices and the other one rushed into Weissmann's apartment from the back entrance. Both groups stole whatever they found and destroyed what they could not carry with them. They stole all the clothes, footwear, underwear, carpets, paintings, art objects, jewels, etc. They destroyed the furniture, the mirrors, and the crystal objects.

They dragged Iosef Weissmann downstairs to the offices and then to the headquarters of the Legionary Labor Corps (C.M.L.) in Calea Calarasilor.

There he was tortured for about 2 hours and at midnight they brought him home, his face mutilated and full of blood. They asked him to open the safes. He hardly convinced them that he did not have the keys as Daniel Mehrlaub, his procurator, kept them. Two bandits were sent to the Schitul Maicilor Str., to his home address but they came back soon because Mehrlaub barricaded himself in the house and refused to open the door. A part of the gang dragged Weissmann to Merlaub's house forcing him to ask for the keys. Merlaub accepted and had to be searched but without any troubling effects. The bandits were too eager to go back where they expected a substantial prey.

They came back to Mihai Voda Str. were the other bandits were trying hard to smash the safes. Being already in possession of the keys, they could rob all that was inside the safes in the office and in the home. Both safes contained 8,000,000 lei because Weissmann withdrew all the deposits from the bank, as the Romanianization commissar, Paul Sterpu had advised him before, so that he kept all the money in those safes.

In the morning, the bandits left, took Weissmann with them, and shot him dead. His corpse, naked and barefoot, with 7 bullets in his head, was found by the gendarmes of the Catelu commune, on the Pantelimon road, in front of the Balta Alba Commune.

### III. Arson, Demolishing, Plundering and Robbery of Temples and Synagogues

Apart from killing and tormenting the Jewish population, numerous groups of legionnaires, who seemed to have been previously organized, attacked almost all the Jewish temples and synagogues in Bucharest.

All those houses of prayer were robbed of their valuable objects, some were set ablaze, others were demolished and the remaining ones were plundered.

Those operations were systematically prepared, the given orders being obeyed accordingly. Thus, all the temples and synagogues were attacked in two stages. On the first day, the robbery operation took place, on the second day followed plundering, destruction and arson.

According to rough estimates, made immediately after the rebellion, the damages caused by arsoning, destruction and robbery of temples and synagogues amounted to more than 35 million lei, at the value of that time.

1. The Spanish (Sephardic) Temple in Negru Voda Str. was attacked by a numerous group that robbed all the valuable objects on the evening of January 21. The next evening it was attacked again by another gang that
came with a petrol container. They sprayed the building with petrol and set the temple ablaze. The building was entirely burnt down to the ground.  

2. The "Beth Hamidras Vechiu" Synagogue in Calea Mosilor Nr. 78 was attacked by a group that arrested the men who were praying, taking them to the legionary headquarters C.M.L. "Ing. Gh. Clime". The bandits looted all the valuable objects and then set the synagogue ablaze.

3. The "Podul Mogosoia" Temple in Atena Str., established in the year 1840, was destroyed with axes, hacks, iron bars etc. Although the outer walls and the roof were left, its appearance did not differ in any way from the other arsoned prayer houses. The pulpit was pulled down in a most savage way. The holy scrolls, prayer books and valuables were burnt and torn. All the valuable objects like silverware, cash: 142.000 lei and securities, worth 25.000 lei were stolen.

4. In the temple yard, there were a few little rooms housing the people of an old age home. These were also robbed and ruined.

5. The "Coral" Temple in Sf. Vineri Str. Nr. 13, established in the year 1866, was attacked on the first day of the rebellion at 5, 00 p.m. by a gang of about 30 rebels. The men who came to the evening prayer were arrested and then driven, two by two, to the legionary headquarters C.M.L. "Ing. Gh. Clime" in Calea Calarasilor Nr. 37 where they were terribly maltreated. A part of them were then taken to the Jilava forest and shot.

   The following persons were shot:
   - The cantor Ozias Kopstük who under the escort of the rebels officiated his last divine service
   - The choralist Klerman Andrei.
   - Jean Jacques Adlersberg who came to say the mourning prayer for the soul of
     his dead mother
   - Pincas Elias.
   - Maier Marcus, the temple intendent
   - François Heller.
   - Nathan Herșcovici.

   The Sephardic temple in Negru Voda Str. was a huge torch lighting lugubriously the center of the capital city.

   "The legionnaires were forming a huge circle dancing diabolically next to the fire and singing the aria of "Legionary Youth" while they were savagely hitting with the heels of their boots three naked women before throwing them into the fire"

   The anguished cries of the poor desperate victims were being heard in the air as if cleaving it with a knife.

   "Would anyone believe that I am telling the truth about those barbaric scenes done by Hitler's paid agents, the dear legionnaires of Ion Antonescu?"

   ("Jurnalul de dimineata" (the morning journal) Nr. 57, of January 21 1945).

12 The military prosecutor, I.N. Vladescu (lawyer) described the grim sight of arsoned prayer houses set ablaze by pagan legionary gangs:

   "All the synagogues in Bucharest were first robbed of their valuable decorations and afterwards almost all of them were set ablaze."

   "Today, when I am writing these lines, I am still impressed by what I saw in the darkness of that night on January 22-23, 1941"
On the same evening, the gang of rebels came back with a truck and they looted several pieces of furniture, plundered the office, broke the safes and stole money, silverware and holy valuables.

6. The "Fraterna" Temple in Mamulari Str. Nr. 10, established in the year 1858, was plundered, robbed and set ablaze by a gang of rebels on the night of January 22-23.

After having stolen all valuables, the rebels destroyed the pulpit, tore and burnt the holy scrolls, phylacteries, prayer books and cult objects.

Then they sprayed petrol and set the synagogue ablaze. The door and the hall burnt down, however the fire stopped at the entrance to the temple.

7. The "Unirea Sfanta" (holy union) Temple in Mamulari Str. Nr. 3, established in 1836, was attacked for the first time on January 21, in the afternoon, by a gang of 10 armed bandits who robbed all the valuables. After plundering and robbing the apartments of the cantor and intendent, they returned to the temple and there they broke, tore and destroyed everything, from holy objects to the tiles of the toilets. They tore and threw into the mud the holy scrolls and prayer books.

The next day, they returned, tortured the intendent to open the synagogue, sprayed petrol all over and set fire. However, the fire did not spread and it was possible to extinguish it.

After the pagan operation was over, the rebels stole whatever was left after the and went away.

8. The Big Synagogue in Dr. Beck Str. Nr. 11, established in 1845, was a terror center and an object of robbery and destruction during the rebellion period.

Starting with the afternoon of January 21, when a first group terrorized with guns the praying men who came to the evening service and until the rebellion was stopped, there were gangs that robbed and plundered in shifts. They destroyed the chancery and archive (containing documents which were more than 100 years old), the festivity hall, the interior of the big and small temples. They stole all the valuable objects.

They also wanted to set the synagogue ablaze but they gave it up being impressed by the tears of the Christian servant, Lucretia Canjea. However, they destroyed with violent savageness the pulpit, the canopy, the golden lamps around the pulpit, the branch light, the big and small organ, the clerical robes, the stained glass windows, the holy scrolls and the prayer books. Everything was broken and smashed into splinters.

The last group that came only for stealing and robbing on January 22, at night, did not manage to open the safe so that they broke it.

9. The "Malbim" Synagogue in Bravilor Str. Nr. 4, established in the year 1864, was occupied by a gang of rebels who transformed it into a center of terror, robbery and torture.

The rebels, who made themselves masters of the holy prayer house, mistreated savagely about 300 Jews, snatched from the street and from their homes. Moreover, they also destroyed the archive and chancery, pulled the charity box out the wall and robbed all the valuables.

10. The "Beth EL" Synagogue in Emigrantului Str. Nr. 3 was completely destroyed. With axes and hacks they broke down everything: pulpit, furniture, walls, doors, windows, etc. They also tore apart Holy scrolls and adornments. All the valuables were stolen.

11. The "Small" Synagogue of the Sephardic Jewish Community in Spaniola Str. was also plundered. The rebels tried to set it ablaze but gave it
up due to the insistence of the Christian neighbors who were afraid that a possible fire might spread all over. They broke and smashed everything from the pulpit to the doors.

12. The "Shoemakers" Synagogue in Labirint Str. Nr. 10, established in 1861, was occupied on the afternoon of January 21, being transformed into a center of terror and robbery. The men who were praying in the synagogue and the passers–by picked up from the street were robbed of all their valuable belongings.

The next day, the rebels returned, looted valuable objects and burnt down Holy scrolls, prayer books and ritual objects in the middle of the synagogue.

13. The "Poalei Zedek" Synagogue in Cantemir Str. Nr. 10, established in 1859 was occupied on the afternoon of January 21, being transformed into a center of terror and robbery. The men who were praying in the synagogue and the passers–by picked up from the street were robbed of all their valuable belongings.

Other synagogues which were plundered and robbed in the same savage way:

14. The "Baron M. Hirsh". Synagogue, St. Bradului No. 55.
15. The „Craiover Ruv" Synagogue, St. Halîon No. 14.
16. The "Tinichigiilor" (tinsmiths), Synagogue St. V. Cârlova No. 1
17. The „Credinta", Synagogue Parcul Radorin St. A. No. 48. E.
18. The „Talmud Torah", Synagogue,St. Traian No. 5.
21. The Unirea Fraterna", Synagogue, St. Olteni No. 84.
23. The „Beih Iehuda" synagogue, St. Pascal No. 42.
24. The „Dr. W. Filderman" synagogue, B-dul Bassarab No. 173.
25. The „Hudoş" synagogue, București Noi, completely destroyed.

**Plundered and Robbed Jewish Institutions:**

**The Jewish Community in Bucharest,** Calea Dudești No. 24, was attacked on 21-st January by a gang of rebels who occupied the premises for 2 days, attacked and killed some of the Jews found there, plundered offices and stole registry books, files and 5 typewriters.

**Damages:**
- cash 2,128,300 Lei
- typewriters 100,000 Lei
- valuable objects 61,700 Lei

**Total 2,290,000 Lei**

**The Federation of Jewish Communities,** St. Dr. Burgielea No. 5, was attacked by a gang of rebels who occupied the place for 2 days, transforming it into a center of terror and robbery.

Apart from the passers-by, who were attacked on the street and then dragged into the offices, they also brought, under the threat of guns, the cashier of the community, H. Solomon, forcing him to open the safe, the content of which was stolen, i.e. 45,000 lei.
IV. ARSON, ROBBING AND PLUNDERING OF JEWISH SHOPS AND HOUSES

During all the three days of the rebellion, numerous Jewish houses and shops were destroyed and robbed. Whole streets, commercial districts and poor outskirts alike were plundered, robbed and set ablaze without any mercy and with unthinkable cruelty.

On Calea Văcărești, from B-dul Maria up to the end, on the entire Colonel Orero street, on Calea Dudești, not a single Jewish shop remained unplundered.

The same system was used on Calea Rahovei (str.) from Antim Str. up to the barrier, on Calea Moșilor from Traian Str. up to Câmpul Moșilor, on Mihai Bravu, Pautelimon and Colentina highways and others.

Arsoned Shops and Houses

A lot of houses and shops were set ablaze after having been plundered and robbed. The attackers were prepared to set the houses ablaze as they came along with petrol containers, and bottles, even with fire grenades.

Here are some examples of arson:
1. „Gloria” cinema in Calea Văcărești.
2. The house located in Calea Văcărești No. 29, across the street of the cinema, where several shops were located, among which the check up laboratory of Dr. W. Hornștein.
3. The house in St. Colonel Orero No. 18, Posmantir ownership.
4. The house in Cal. Dudești No. 1, where the Diamant printing shop was located.
5. The house in Cal. Dudești No. 74, where the I. Weinfeld shop was located.
6. The house in Cal. Dudești No. 79, where the A. Weinfeld shop was located.
7. The house in Cal. Dudești No. 85, where the S. Weinfeld shop was located.
8. The house in Cal. Dudești No. 151, where the M. Rechnitz shop was located.
9. The house in Cal. Dudești No. 152, where the M. Ghersin shop was located.
10. The house in Cal. Dudești No. 167, Bachiș ownership, where the „Opinca de cauciuc” factory was located.
11. The house in Cal. Dudești No. 178, Adolf Barai ownership. The ground floor with several shops and the first floor with apartments were completely burnt down. The fire brigade who came to extinguish the fire were not allowed to interfere.
12. The house in St. Raion No. 64, where the shop Iulian Beniamin was located.
13. The house in St. Popa Nan No. 175, where the shop Amalia Blauștean was located.
14. The house in Cal. Văcărești No. 44, where the shop Alexandru Goldman was located.
15. The house in St. Mîrcea Vodă No. 71, where the workshop and house of Herman
Plundered and Robbed Shops and Houses

The rebels started to plunder and rob shops and houses since the first night of the rebellion until the third one, on January 23, late at night. Jewish houses and shops were destroyed and robbed without any difference, rich and poor alike, from wholesale stores to peddlars' pretzel baskets, from richmen's apartments to beggars' huts nothing was left untouched by the rage of robbers and plunderers.

NOMINAL LIST
VICTIMS OF PLUNDERING, ROBBING AND ARSON DURING THE DAYS OF THE LEGIONARY POGROM

a. IN CALEA DUDEȘTI

1. MARTHA SILBERSTEIN, Cal. Dudești No. 1, tinsmith’s shop annual taxes: lei 17,600. Plundered and robbed: the shop - damages 150,000 267,000 Lei home damages 117,000

2. ZISSU DIAMAND, Cal. Dudești No. 1, typographer annual taxes lei 24,600. Veteran of 1916-1918 war decorated with „Commemorative cross – four strips. Arsoned and robbed: typographer’s shop, damages 159,000 Lei

3. RACHELLE WECHSLER, Cal. Dudești No. 1, photographer’s shop, annual taxes lei 5,500. Plundered and robbed: workshop damages Lei 100.000 130.000 Lei home 30.000

4. MAX HERȚAN, Cal. Dudești No. 4, grocery, annual taxes lei 26,000. Plundered and robbed: The shop damages 700.000 860.000 Lei Home 160.000

5. HASCAL BOLDUR, Cal. Dudești No. 6, deli shop, annual taxes lei 23,000. Plundered and robbed: the store, damages . . . , Lei 170.000

6. RUBIN SILBERMAN, Cal. Dudești No. 6, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 17,375. Plundered and robbed: the shop, damages Lei 300.000

7. I. WEINER, Cal. Dudești No. 7, candy store, annual taxes lei 33,000. Veteran of 1916—1918 war. Plundered and robbed: the shop, damages Lei 310.000
8. ARON IANCOVICI, Cal. Dudești No. 8, waiter. Plundered and robbed: home, damages Lei 1,100
9. IOSEF WEBER, Cal. Dudești No. 10, butcher, annual taxes lei 34,500. Plundered and robbed: the shop, damages Lei 67,000
10. ISAC HERȘCOVICI, Cal. Dudești No. 10, tailor. Plundered: home, damages Lei 4,000

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<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Lei</th>
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<tr>
<td>the shop damages</td>
<td>345,000</td>
<td>389,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>home</td>
<td>44,000</td>
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12. MENDEL SCHWARTZ ROMAŞCANU, Cal. Dudești No. 11 bis, tailor, annual taxes lei 10,600. Veteran of 1916—18 war, decorated with the „Commemorative Cross“ 4 strips. Plundered and robbed:

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<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Lei</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the shop damages</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>230,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>home</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13. SAMY IUSTER, Cal. Dudești No. 11 bis, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 15,500. Son of decorated veteran. Plundered and robbed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Lei</th>
<th>Lei</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the shop damages</td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>home</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14. PAULINA and Dr. ZISSU OPINCAR, Cal. Dudești No. 11 bis, robbed: home, damages Lei 80,000
15. ŞMIL BLANK, Jewish slaughterer, Cal. Dudești No. 14. Plundered and robbed: Lei 45,000 home damages
16. HAIM ARONESEI, Cal. Dudești No. 14, barber, annual taxes lei 16,500. Plundered and robbed: barber’s shop, damages Lei 130,000
17. SIMON COHN, Cal. Dudești No. 14, dyer Plundered and robbed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Lei</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the shop, damages</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
18. PINCU PENCHAS, Cal. Dudești Nr. 15, shoe store, annual taxes lei 20.000. Plundered and robbed: the store, damages:
   goods Lei 405.000 470.000
cash „ 65.000

19. LAZĂR GROSS, Cal. Dudești Nr. 17, grocery store, annual taxes lei 10.000. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 60.000

20. AVRAM MOSCU, Cal. Dudești No. 17, waiter. Robbed clothing 4.000

21. ALTER FĂGĂDĂU, Cal. Dudești No. 20, coffee house, annual taxes lei 25.000. Veteran of 1913 and 1916—1918 war. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages home Lei 21.500 42.000
   Lei 24.000 45.500

22. SOLOMON ABRAMOVICI, restaurant owner, Cal. Dudești No. 20, annual taxes lei 25.000. Plundered: restaurant, damages Lei 8.000

23. NAHMAN HENIG, Cal. Dudești No. 21, watch maker, annual taxes lei 10.800. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages home Lei 150.000 192.000
   Lei 42.000

24. MIȘU HELLER, Calea Dudești No. 24, janitor, Plundered and robbed: home, damages Lei 20.000

25. ETY BRAUNSTEIN, Cal. Dudești No. 24, peddler robbed: goods damages home Lei 5.000 15.000 Lei 20.000

26. HAIM S. COGAN, Cal. Dudești No. 26, watch maker, annual taxes lei 21.000. Robbed and Plundered the shop, damages Lei 350.000
27. AL. SOLOMON, Cal. Dudești No. 28, pharmacy, inherited - Al. Solomon, reserve colonel, wounded in the war of 1916—1918. Plundered and robbed: pharmacy, damages Lei 600.000


29. TIPRA CROITORU, Cal. Dudești 31, hat maker, annual taxes lei 19.000. Plundered: workshop, damages Lei 35.000

30. BETTY GLÜCKMAN, Cal. Dudești No. 32, photographer, annual taxes lei 26.500. Plundered and robbed: shop, damages Lei 100.000

31. ARON SCHAPIRA, Cal. Dudești No. 32, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 31.886. Plundered and robbed: the shop, damages Lei 520.000

32. HAIM BOIANGIU, Cal. Dudești No. 32, lottery, annual taxes lei 20.000. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 115.000 home Lei 175.000

33. SOLOMON FAIBIŞ, Cal. Dudești No. 33, tailor’s furnishings. Plundered and robbed: home, damages Lei 198.000

34. SOLOMON FAIBIŞ, Cal. Dudești No. 33, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 15.000. War veteran of 1916—1918 Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 630.000

35. FEIGHELES ISRAEL, Cal. Dudești No. 34, shoe store, annual taxes lei 17.700. Plundered and robbed, damages Lei 458.000

36. CAROLINA SCHAPIRA, Cal. Dudești No. 34, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 23.000. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 256.000 home 251.000 home 5.000
37. BELA BERCOCVICI, Calea Dudești No. 34, sausage shop, annual taxes lei. 16.600. Plundered and robbed:
   the shop, damages Lei 200.000

38. IOSIF MENDEL, Cal. Dudești No. 34, watch maker, annual taxes lei 16.000. Plundered and robbed:
   the shop damages Lei 390.000 Lei 450.000
   cash 60.000

39. MOISE BLUMENFELD, Cal. Dudești No. 35, grocery store, annual taxes lei 12.450. Plundered and robbed:
   the shop damages Lei 81.000
   home „ „ 42.000 Lei 123.000

40. SOLOMON SPRINTZ, Cal. Dudești No. 36, hatter, annual taxes lei 6.800. Plundered and robbed: the shop,
   damages . . Lei 120.000

41. RUHLA BLUMENFELD, Cal. Dudești No. 37, tea shop, annual taxes lei 21.000. Veteran’s widow.
   Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 150.000
   home „ „ 150.000

42. LUCIA GRÜNBERG, Cal. Dudești No. 38, ironmonger’s, annual taxes lei 48.300. Plundered and robbed:
   the shop damages Lei 1.200.000
   home „ „ 360.000


44. AVRAM PERL, Cal. Dudești No. 42, perfume shop, annual taxes lei 9.700. Plundered and robbed: the shop. damages

45. BERNARD MEIEROVICI, Cal. Dudești No. 44, deli shop, annual taxes lei 16.500. Plundered and robbed: the shop, damages

46. SOLOMON SEGAL, Cal. Dudești No. 45, industrialist. Plundered: house, damages

47. ELIAS MEIER LEVY, Cal. Dudești No. 46, confectioner, annual taxes lei 17.200. Decorated in war. Plundered and robbed: the shop, damages

48. NATAN WEINTRAUB, Cal. Dudești No. 48, deli shop, annual taxes lei 21.000. Plundered and robbed: the shop, damages

49. MORITZ HARTMAN, Cal. Dudești No. 49, butcher. Plundered and robbed: the shop, damages

51. SIMON GRÜNBERG, Cal. Dudești No. 50, waiter. Plundered and robbed home, damages
52. ANA COHN, Cal. Dudești No. 50. Plundered and robbed: home, damages
53. SIMON FEIGA MARCOVICI, Cal. Dudești No. 53, seamstress. Plundered and robbed: home, damages:
54. HERMAN P. IACOBSOHN, Cal. Dudești No. 53, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 31.500. Veteran of the 1916—1918 war, decorated. Plundered and robbed: the shop, damages Lei 240.000
55. MORITZ MARGULIUS, Cal. Dudești No. 55, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 18.000. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages . Lei 400.000
56. SIMON NEUMAN, Cal. Dudești No. 55, leather ware, annual taxes lei 44.000. Veteran of war 1913 and 1916—1918, wounded in Turtucaia. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 200.000
57. KATZ IOȘCA, Cal. Dudești No. 56, watchmaker, annual taxes lei 24.000. Plundered and robbed:
   the shop Lei 630.000
   damages
   home Lei 200.000
   cash 42.000 872.000
58. BENO CATZ, Cal. Dudești No. 56, carpenter. Plundered and robbed: home, damages Lei 40.000
59. ISAC ROSSMAN, Cal. Dudești No. 59, furnishings annual taxes lei 21.000. Plundered and robbed:
   the shop damages Lei 500.000
   home „ 53.000 Lei 553.000
60. BELLINA Cpt. Dr. WOLFSHAUT, Cal. Dudești No. 59, war widow. Plundered and robbed home,
   damages Lei 105.000
60. LEON GOLDENBERG, Cal. Dudești No. 60, leather ware, annual taxes lei 54.000. Veteran of 1913 and 1916—18. Plundered and robbed shop, damages Lei 500.000
62. SOFIA CHEFNER, Cal. Dudești No. 60, barber shop, annual taxes lei 12.500. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 40.000
63. NATAN BLUM, Cal. Dudești No. 61, hatter. Veteran of 1916—18. Plundered and robbed:
the shop, damages Lei 42,000

64. IOSIF HELLMAN, Cal. Dudești No. 63, electrician, annual taxes lei 9,400. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 70,000

65. ISAC LEIBOVICI-, Cal. Dudești No. 63, paint shop, annual taxes lei 17,375. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 300,000 home „ „ 175,000 Lei 475,000

66. TONI LANGHAUS, Cal. Dudești No. 64, haberdashery annual taxes lei 15,000. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 250,000

67. TONY IANCOVICI, Cal. Dudești No. 65. Plundered and robbed: home, damages Lei 10,000

68. BERNARD SCHWARTZ, Cal. Dudești 68, grocery store, annual taxes lei 36,000. Plundered and robbed: the shop, damages Lei 65,000

69. SOLOMON B. LUPU, Cal. Dudești 70, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 17,500. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages „ .. Lei 700,000

70. SANVIL HERȘCU, Cal. Dudești No. 73, shoe maker, annual taxes lei 9,000. Plundered and robbed: workshop damages Lei 56,000 home „ „ 30,000 Lei 86,000

71. NICU ȘMILOVICI, Cal. Dudești No. 73, watch maker, annual taxes lei 14,800. War wounded. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 340,000 home „ „ 110,000 Lei 450,000

72. HAIM I. DAVID, Cal. Dudești No. 73, clerk, robbed home, damages Lei 74,500

73. OZIAS ROSEN, Cal. Dudești No. 73, hatter, veteran of 1913 and 1916—18. Robbed: home damages „ „ Lei 100,000 cash „ „ 18,500 Lei 118,500

74. SILVIO ISMAILINEANU, Cal. Dudești No. 75, artist Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 10,000

75. IANCU WEINFELD Cal. Dudești No. 75, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 14,600. Robbed and arsoned: the shop damages Lei 500,000
76. HAIM MARCOVICI, Cal. Dudești No. 75, tinsmith, annual taxes lei 22,600. Veteran of the 1916—18 war. Plundered and robbed: the shop, damages ... ... Lei 28,000

77. ANA ABRAMOVICI, Cal. Dudești No. 75, Plundered and robbed: home, damages Lei 24,000

78. MARCU AVRAM, Cal. Dudești No. 75, glass shop, annual taxes lei 11,800. Plundered and robbed the shop, Damages ... Lei 214,000

79. SOLOMON MANDLER, Cal. Dudești No. 76, clerk, Plundered and robbed: home damages Lei 20,000 cash „ „ 8,000 Lei 28,000

80. MARCEL GRÜNBERG, Cal. Dudești No. 78, ironmonger, annual taxes lei 60,000. Veteran of 1916—18, decorated. Plundered and robbed: the shop, damages home „ „ 180,000 Lei 365,000

81. VAISLER MAIER, Cal. Dudești No. 78, grocery, annual taxes lei 20,000. Plundered and robbed: the shop, Damages ... Lei 250,000

82. ILIE DAVID ILIE, Cal. Dudești No. 78, grocery, annual taxes: lei 26,000. Veteran of 1916—18, decorated. Plundered and robbed: the shop, damages

83. VAISLER HERȘCU, Cal. Dudești 78, clerk. Plundered and robbed: home damages Lei 66,000 cash „ „ „ 36,000

84. AVRAM VEINFELD, Cal. Dudești No. 79, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 20,700. Plundered, and robbed: the shop damages home „ „ 480,000 Lei 1,000,000 cash „ „ 100,000 linen „ „ 20,000

85. GROSS HAIM, Cal. Dudești No. 80, shoe maker, veteran 1916—18, arsoned: tools, damages Lei 8,000 linen „ „ 20,000

86. FANY SCHONES, Cal. Dudești No. 80, arsened: household, damages

87. HAIMOVICI IOSIF MOISE, Cal. Dudești No. 80, photographer, veteran of 1916—18. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages ...

88. DAVID REINSTEIN, Cal. Dudești No. 80, book shop, annual taxes lei 29,800. Arsened and robbed the shop, damages ...

89. HERMAN PERL, Cal. Dudești, No. 82, deli shop, annual taxes lei 21,000. Plundered and robbed: the shop, damages ...

90. HERȘ HERMAN, Cal. Dudești No. 82, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 16,975. Veteran of 1916—1918, decorated with „Avântul Țării“ (the country's impetus). Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 150,000
91. SIMON WEINFELD, Cal. Dudești No. 83, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 9.600. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 236.000 home „ „ „ 39.000
92. IACOB MOISE WEISBUCH, Cal. Dudești No. 83, watchmaker, annual taxes lei 13.000. Plundered and robbed: the shop, damages
93. SIMELIA SEGAL, Cal. Dudești No. 83, seamstress Plundered and robbed: home, damages
94. SABINA BERCOCVICI, Cal. Dudești No. 89, lingerie store. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 100.000 Lei 102.000 Lei 1.580.000 Lei 28.000 Lei 20.000 Lei 40.000 Lei 1.500.000 Lei 100.000 Lei 650.000 Lei 275.000 Lei 300.00 Lei 23.000 Lei 15.000
95. DAVID COJOCARU, Cal. Dudești 92, haberdashery, annual taxes: 8400 plundered and robbed: the shop, damages: Lei 60.000
96. JEANNA ZISSU, Cal. Dudești No. 102, teacher. Plundered and robbed: home, damages Lei 178.400
97. FILIP MARCOVICI, Cal. Dudești No.103, itinerant merchant. Robbed, damages: goods Lei 3.800 cash " 800 Lei 4.600
98. CLARA SEGALL, Cal. Dudești No. 103, itinerant merchant. Robbed goods Lei 6.000
100. AVRAM GRECU, Cal. Dudești No. 105, dyeing store, annual taxes lei 10.000. Veteran of the 1916—18 war. Robbed: the shop, damages Lei 40.000
101. AIZIC MARCUSOHN, Cal. Dudești No. 107, grocery store, annual taxes lei 16,000. Plundered and robbed: the shop, damages Lei 120,000
   home „ „ 100,000 Lei 220,000

102. SOLOMON ABRAMOVICI, Cal. Dudești No. 107, tailor, annual taxes lei 6,000. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 100,000
   home „ „ 30,000 Lei 130,000

103. BERCU GRUNBERG, Cal. Dudești No. 117, tailor annual taxes lei 10,000. Plundered and robbed: workshop, damages Lei 100,000

104. PENCHAS IGNATZ, Cal. Dudești No. 117, florist, annual taxes lei 12,500. Plundered and robbed: the shop, damages ..-.: Lei 450,000

105. F. PASCAL, Cal. Dudești No. 117, lingerie, annual taxes lei 16,500. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 800,000
   home „ „ 100,000 Lei 900,000

106. IULIUS BLUMENFELD, Cal. Dudești No. 119, tinsmith, annual taxes lei 28,000. Veteran of the 1916—1918 war. Plundered the shop, damages Lei 10,000

107. PEISICH OISIE, Cal. Dudești No. 123, grocery store, annual taxes lei 19,400. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 200,000
   home „ „ 60,000 Lei 260,000

108. HAIM CEAUȘU, Cal. Dudești No. 123. Veteran of the 1916—1918 war. Robbed: home, damages ...... Lei 15,000

109. BLIMA BERCU, Cal. Dudești No. 129, barber shop, annual taxes lei 7,500. Plundered and robbed: barber's damages Lei 35,000
   home „ „ 30,000 Lei 65,000

110. SOLOMON SPRINTZ, Cal. Dudești No. 129, dyeing store, annual taxes lei 12,100. Plundered and robbed: the shop, damages Lei 150,000

111. HAIM ISAC, Cal. Dudești No. 129, photographer, annual taxes lei 10,000. Plundered and robbed:
the shop  Lei 30.000
home  Lei 40.000
 damages  Lei 70.000

112. MANOLE REICHNITZ, Cal. Dudești No. 131, grocery store, annual taxes lei 24,500. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages. Lei 350,000

113. MARCU LEHRER, Cal. Dudești No. 131, plumber, annual taxes, lei 7,800. Veteran of the 1916—1918 war, wounded. Plundered and robbed: workshop, damages. Lei 40,000


Lei 20,000

115. SIMON REICHMAN, Cal. Dudești No. 131, barber, annual taxes lei 9,000. Robbed and Plundered: the shop, damages. Lei 15,000

116. IOIL HIRSCH,- Cal. Dudești No. 133, dyeing shop, annual taxes lei 22,000. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages. Lei 600,000
the shop
home ,, 615,000  Lei 1,215,000

117. MORITZ HERȘCOVICI, Cal. Dudești No. 133, clerk. Plundered and robbed: home, damages .... Lei 183,000

118. AIZIC GHEBTER, Cal. Dudești No. 133, book shop and manufacture, annual taxes lei 8,000. Veteran of 1916—18 war. Plundered and robbed: the shop, damages. Lei 70,000

119 MOISE PASCAL, Cal. Dudești No. 133, robbed
home, damages Lei 170,000

120. HERȘ ROSENBLUM, Cal. Dudești No. 133. Plundered and robbed: home damages Lei 130,000
cash 20,000
Lei 150,000

121. SAMI ABRAMOVICI, Cal. Dudești No. 134, itinerant merchant, robbed cash Lei 9000

122. DAVID SCHAPIRA, Cal. Dudești No. 137, belt-maker, robbed tools, damages . . Lei 15,000

123. IANCU GRASSIAN, Cal. Dudești No. 137, watchmaker, annual taxes lei 14,755. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages , Lei 100,000

124. ARON VULIS, Cal. Dudești No. 142, sexton, robbed clothes damages Lei 10,000
125. SCHWARTZ TICA, Cal. Dudești No. 142, butcher, annual taxes lei 23.000. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 50.000

126. DAVID ABRAMOVICI, Cal. Dudești No. 143, deli shop, annual taxes lei 36.000. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 250.000

127. MATILDA KORNRLUM, Cal. Dudești No. 144, petty wares. Plundered and robbed: the shop, damages ...... Lei 12.000

128. IANCU BRAUNSTEIN, Cal. Dudești No. 147, restaurant, annual taxes lei 22.800. Veteran of the 1916—1918 war. Plundered and robbed: restaurant, damages . Lei 120.000

129. ŞAPSĂ IOSUB, Cal. Dudești No. 149, deli shop, annual taxes lei 12.500. Plundered and robbed: the shop, damage Lei 40.000

130. TEODOD GRUNBAUM, Calea Dudești No. 152, unemployed, clerk, dismissed. Plundered and robbed: home damages Lei 315.000 cash „ „ 40.000 Lei 355.000

131. BERNARD SCHWARTZ, Cal. Dudești No. 152, clerk. Plundered, and robbed: home, damages ...... Lei 40.000

132. ISRAEL SCHWARTZ, Cal. Dudești No. 152, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 13.500. Veteran of the 1916—18 war. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 300.000 cash „ „ 50.000 Lei 350.000

133. SILVIA, REICHMAN, Cal. Dudești No. 154, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 13.500. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 170.000 home „ „ 65.000 Lei 235.000

134. ENRIC BRANOVER, Cal. Dudești No. 154, drug store, annual taxes lei 15.000. Plundered and robbed: the shop, damages Lei 200.000

135. IOSEF SCHWARTZ, Cal. Dudești No. 154, shoe maker, annual taxes lei 5.500. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 20.000 home „ „ 17.000 Lei 37.000

136. MIŞU KRAFT, Cal. Dudești No. 156, paint shop. Veteran of the 1916—18 war. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 400.000

137. SANDU GROSS, Cal. Dudești No. 156, veteran’ son, barber shop. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 50.000 home „ „ 60.000 cash „ „ 35.000 Lei 145.000

138. ANA IANCU, Cal. Dudești No. 156. Plundered and robbed: home, damages ..... Lei 30.000
139. PAUL SCHONFELD, Cal. Dudești No. 156, accountant. Plundered and robbed:
  home damages Lei 40,000
  cash „ „10,000 Lei 50,000
140. DEBORA BERCOVICI, Cal. Dudești
  No. 156. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 4,000
141. JOLLES WOLKENFELD, Cal. Dudești No. 160, rabbi. Plundered and robbed: home, damages Lei 400,000
142. RUDI KATZ, Cal. Dudești No. 160, plumber, robbed: tools, damages Lei 6,000
143. BACHIȘ, „Opinca de cauciuc", Cal. Dudești
  No. 167, peasant footwear factory. Plundered, robbed and arsoned: the entire factory
  damages Lei 35,000,000
144. SABINA BERNSTEIN, Cal. Dudești No. 168, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 8,700. Plundered and robbed:
  the shop, damages Lei 80,000
145. ITIC DAVIGNER, Cal. Dudești No. 177, butcher. Veteran of 1913, 1916—1918 wars. Decorated with „Avântul Țării" (country's impetus) and „Crucia Comemorativă"(commemorative cross), annual taxes lei 24,000. Robbed shop, damages Lei 60,000
146. FROIM WEISSBACH, Cal. Dudești No.177, leather ware annual taxes lei 10,000. Plundered and robbed: the shop, damages Lei 80,000
147. HERMAN SEGAL, Cal. Dudești No. 178, unemployed, veteran of 1913 and 1916 wars. Plundered and robbed:
  home damages Lei 60,000
  cash „ „30,000 Lei 90,000
148. RUBIN PETREANU, Cal. Dudești No. 178, unemployed. Plundered and robbed:
  home damages Lei 370,000
  cash „ „75,000 Lei 445,000
149. MORITZ RABBINOVICI, Cal. Dudești No. 178, furrier's workshop, Veteran of 1913 and 1916 war, wounded, decorated with „Avântul Țării"(country's impetus) Plundered and robbed:
  the shop damages Lei 450,000
  home „ „300,000
  cash „ „150,000 Lei 900,000
150. ADOLF BARAT, Cal. Dudești No. 178, drapery, annual taxes lei 26,000. Veteran of 1913 and 1916—18 wars. Plundered and arsoned:
  the shop damages Lei 1,500,000
  home „ „800,000 Lei 2,300,000
151. BERNARD SINGER, Cal. Dudești No. 178, wood store house, annual taxes lei 33,500. Robbed:
  store house damages Lei 200,000
  home „ „400,000 Lei 600,000
152. MAX MARGULIUS, Cal. Dudești No. 178, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 15,000. Veteran of 1916—1918 war. Plundered and robbed: the shop, damages Lei 250,000
153. HEINRICH BARASCH, Cal. Dudești No. 180, bicycle store, annual
taxes Lei 10,000. Robbed:
home damages Lei 27,000
cash ,38,000 Lei 65,000

154. HERMAN MENDELOVICI, Cal. Dudești No. 181, barber’s shop, annual taxes lei 8,500.
Plundered and robbed: the shop
 damages Lei 60,000

155. SAUL LEIBOVICI, Cal. Dudești No. 213, belt maker, veteran of 1913 and 1916 wars. Annual taxes lei 11,800. Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages Lei 400,000
home 50,000 Lei 470,000
cash 20,000

156. CAROL ISCOVESCU, Cal. Dudești 215, unemployed veteran of 1913 and 1916 wars. Plundered and robbed:
home damages Lei 60,000
cash „ 30,000 Lei 90,000

157. SIMON COHN, Cal. Dudești No. 219, drapery, annual taxes lei 29,000. Veteran of 1913 and 1916—1918 war, decorated with “Commemorative Cross” 4 strips. Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages Lei 725,000
home „ 280,000
cash „ 175,000 Lei 1,180,000

158. MICHEL LEIBOVICI, Cal. Dudești No. 219, clerk. Plundered and robbed:
home damages Lei 130,000
cash „ 120,000 Lei 250,000

159. AVRAM BRAUNȘTEIN, Cal. Dudești No. 223, barber, annual taxes lei 8,500. Plundered and robbed:
barber’s shop damages Lei 28,000
cash „ 4,000 Lei 32,000

160. MARIA HAIMOVICI, Cal. Dudești No. 223, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 8,200. Plundered and robbed: the shop, damages . . Lei 255,000

161. HERȘCU REBECA, Cal. Dudești No. 228, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 6,000. Plundered and robbed:
the shop, damages Lei 20,000

162. BERNARD HERȘCOVICI, Cal. Dudești No. 241, shoe maker, annual taxes lei 7,200. Robbed: tools and products, Damages . . Lei 30,000

163. IANCU BERCOVICI, Cal. Dudești No. 245, dye shop, annual taxes lei 11,400. Veteran of 1916—1918 war. Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages Lei 80,000
home „ 60,000 Lei 140,000

c) IN DUDEȘTI DISTRICT

164. SCHEIVA TROBIS, St. Col. Orero No. 4, Plundered and
165. ISIDOR LOBELSOHN, St. Col. Orero No. 6, barber, annual taxes lei 10.100. Plundered and robbed: the shop, damages Lei 66.000
166. DIANA WALDMAN, St. Col. Orero No. 6. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 420.000
167. MOISE CIUBOTARU, St. Col. Orero No. 8 bis, clerk. Plundered and robbed: home damages Lei 36.000
168. FANNY MOISE, St. Col. Orero No. 11, hair dresser, annual taxes lei 17.700. Plundered and robbed: the shop, damages Lei 200.000
169. MARCU KLAR, St. Col. Orero No. 11, furrier, annual taxes lei 46.000. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 1.000.000
170. MAYER FINKELSTEIN, St. Col. Orero No. 11, clerk. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 330.000
171. MICHEL SCHILLER, St. Col. Orero No. 11, unemployed, veteran, decorated in the war of 1916—1918. Plundered and robbed: home, damages Lei 145.000
172. MOISE HRAMOI, St. Col. Orero No. 11, agency and comission. Plundered and robbed: home damages Lei 390.000
cash , , 160.000 Lei 550.000
home ,, , 49.000 Lei 111.000
cash ,, , 1.000.000 Lei 3.650.000
174. IOSIF KATZ, St. Col. Orero No. 12, unemployed, veteran and decorated in the war of 1916—1918. Plundered and robbed: home, damages Lei 21.000
175. S. DEUTSCH, St. Col. Orero No. 15, rabbi. Plundered and robbed: home damages.. Lei 59.500
cash ,, , 92.500 Lei 152.000
176. ROSA FINKELSTEIN, St. Col. Orero No. 16. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 117.800'
177. Ph. POSMANTIRER, St. Col. Orero No. 18, owner. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 750.000
178. MOISE MORITZ, St. Col. Orero No. 8 bis, grocery store, annual taxes lei 32.000. Veteran and decorated in the wars of 1913 and 1916—18. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 2.060.000
home ,, , 160.000
cash ,, , 1.000.000 Lei 3.220.000
179. KRAMMER RASCHELLA, St. Col. Orero Nr. 14. Plundered and robbed: home damages Lei 40.000
cash " " 10.000 Lei 50.000
180. HERMAN SCHWARTZ, St. Col. Orero No. 4, merchant, veteran of the 1916—1918 war. Plundered and robbed:
home damages Lei 250.000
cash " " 5.000 Lei 255.000
181. LUPU GRUNBERG, St. Col. Orero No. 11, upholsterer, annual taxes lei 11.500. Plundered and robbed: the shop, damages Lei 100.000
182. MORITZ GRUN, St. Col. Orero No. 11, unemployed. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 15.500
183. OSIAS MELICK, St. Col. Orero No. 19. Plundered home, damages Lei 1.800
184. ZALMAN LAZAROVICI, St. Col. Orero No. 4, unemployed, robbed: home, damages Lei 50.000
185. RASCHELLA LANG, St. Col. Orero No. 24. Plundered and robbed:
home damages Lei 150.000
cash " " 100.000 Lei 250.000
186. Dr. IOSIF ROSSMAN, St. Col. Orero No. 28. Plundered and robbed: home, damages ......;.. Lei 125.000
187. IANCU KLEIN, St. Col. Orero No. 1, journalist, scout, war volunteer. Beaten at the shoemaker's synagogue
robbled Lei 5.000
188. IANCU SEGALL, St. Col. Orero No. 11, shoe maker, veteran of the wars of 1913 and 1916—1918. Plundered and robbed:
home, damages Lei 4.000

189. IOSIF SCHWARTZ, St. Col. Orero No. 12, itinerant merchant, robbed:
goods damages .......... Lei 8.600
cash " " 4.300 Lei 12.900
190. RACHELLA BLUMENFELD, St. Col. Orero Nr.24 Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 432.000
191. MARCU SIN FROIM, St. Col. Orero No. 4, tailor, annual taxes lei 9.100. Plundered and robbed the shop,
damages Lei 60.000
192. HERȘCOVICI FRIEDRICH, St. Col. Orero No. 3, tailor, annual taxes lei 10.300. Plundered and robbed:
workshop damages Lei 50.000
home " " 98.000 Lei 148.000
193. OTILIA HERȘCOVICI, St. Col. Orero No. 30, dentistă. Plundered and robbed home, damages ......Lei 50.000
194. EMIL MĂKCULESCU, St. Col. Orero No. 28, fost merchant. Plundered and robbed:
home damages Lei 81.000
cash " " 48.000 Lei 129.000
195. MOISE GESRER, St. Raion No. 31, clerk. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 200.000
196. DAVID STURMER, St. Raion No. 28, white washer, veteran of 1913 and 1916—18. Plundered and robbed,
187.

197. FAIBIŞ GOTTESFELD, St. Raion No. 31, weaver, annual taxes lei 15.500. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 200.000.

198. IUDITA MĂRCULESCU, St. Raion No. 43. Plundered and robbed: home damages Lei 30.500, cash 4.000, Lei 34.500.

199. SANDU LEIBOVICI, St. Raion No. 34, butcher. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 56.000.

200. FIŞEL BUTNARI, St. Raion No. 43, worker. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 51.000.

201. AVRAM KANNER, St. Raion No. 53, itinerant merchant. Plundered and robbed: goods damages Lei 20.000, home 22.000, Lei 42.000.

202. LEON CROITORU, St. Raion No. 53, tailor. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 30.000.

203. MARCU WEISSLER, St. Raion No. 59, grocery store, annual taxes lei 13.700. War scout. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 150.000, home 240.000, Lei 390.000.

204. SURICA ALŞEK, St. Raion No. 19, seamstress, robbed: sewing machine Lei 12.000, home 12.000, Lei 24.000.


206. IULIAN BENIAMIN, St. Raion No. 64, grocery store, annual taxes lei 32.000. Robbed and arsened, damages Lei 1.000.000.

207. BERTHA EININGER, St. Raion No. 53, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 14.600. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 155.000.

208. IRA KANNER, St. Raion No. 53, white washer. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 10.000.

209. NATHAN WASSERBLATT, St. Raion No. 64, former merchant, wounded in the battlefield of Măraşeşti. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 120.000.

210. MORITZ MOSCOVICI, St. Raion No. 101, grocery store, annual taxes lei 10.900. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 90.000, home 66.000, Lei 156.000.

211. HERŞ TIPLITZIG, St. Raion No. 20, servant. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 12.000.

212. MARCUS MAIER, St. Raion No. 43, itinerant merchant, robbed: goods damages Lei 100.000, home 15.000, Lei 115.000.

213. SIGMUND COHN, St. Raion No. 107, tinsmith, annual taxes lei 2.400. Veteran of 1916—18. Robbed:
tools damages Lei 12,000
home „ „ „ „ 30,500 Lei 42,500
214. FROIM WECHSLER, St. Raion No. 116, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 8,600, veteran of the 1916—18 war. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 100,000
215. BENI GLASSMAN, St. Raion No. 172, Travel articles, annual taxes lei 12,000. Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages Lei 320,000
home „ „ „ „ 200,000 Lei 520,000
216. E. SCHWARTZ, St. Raion No. 172, painting shop, annual taxes lei 12,400. Plundered: the shop, damages Lei 80,000
217. OZIAS HABER, St. Raion No. 172, clerk.
Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 200,000
218. CHARLOTTE SOLOMONOVICI, St. Raion Nr. 176, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 9,500.
Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 250,000
217. JENY SOLOMON, Fund. Raion No. 6, itinerant merchant, robbed goods, damages lei 21,000
218. TIMBALARU FISCHER, St. Vitan No. 23, barber, annual taxes lei 10,200. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 80,000
219. ARON DAVID, Cal. Vitan No. 69, unemployed, veteran, decorated and wounded in the wars of 1913 and 1916—1918.
Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 75,000
220. No name: Plundered and robbed:
home damages Lei 240,000
cash „ „ „ „ 30,000 Lei 270,000
221. SAMUEL ŞMILOVICI, Cal. Vitan Nr. 77 unemployed
Plundered and robbed:
home damages Lei 650,000
cash „ „ „ „ 28,000 Lei 678,000
222. MIŞULĂM EPŞSTEIN, Cal. Vitan No. 77, locksmith. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 90,000
223. LUPU SPIEGLER, Cal. Vitan No. 77, clerk, veteran, decorated in the war of 1916—1918. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 620,000
224. STRUL ŞMIL, Cal. Vitan No. 77, grocery store, veteran and decorated in the wars of 1913 and 1916—1918, annual taxes lei 18,000. Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages Lei 300,000
home „ „ „ „ 310,000
cash „ „ „ „ 80,000 Lei 690,000
225. ADOLF HERŞCOVICI, Cal. Vitan No. 17, barber, annual taxes lei 17,100. Plundered and robbed barber’s shop, damages Lei 10,000
226. LEON IANCOVICI, Cal. Vitan No. 17, barber, robed clothes, damages Lei 10,000
227. ANA KRUG, Cal. Vitan No. 81, worker. Plundered home, damages Lei 7,000
228. NEUMAN BERNARD, Cal. Vitan No. 81, tailor, veteran of 1913 and 1916. Plundered and robbed:
workshop damages Lei 10,000
229. ŞLOIM EŞANU, Cal. Vitan No. 5, lingerie, vete ran of 1913 and 1916, decorated with „Comm. cross 3 strips”. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 46,200

230. MENDEL SCHACHTER, Cal. Vitan No. 48, tailor. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 39,000
231. IOIL EREMIA, Cal. Vitan No. 48, clerk. Plundered and robbed home, damages . . . Lei 90,000
232. IANCU STERMAN, Cal. Vitan No. 77, unemployed. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 170,000
233. LEIBU STERMAN, Cal. Vitan No. 77, barber. Plundered and robbed: home damages Lei 120,000

234. IOSEF COHN, Cal. Vitan No. 48, unemployed, vete ran of 1913 and 1916—1918. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 92,000
235. MAIER ROSEN, ŞTEIN, Cal. Vitan No. 34 b, veteran of 1913 and 1910—18. Glassware Plundered and robbed:

236. MARCUS DAVID, Cal. Vitan No. 61, itinerant merchant. Robbed of goods, damages Lei 4,000
237. OLGA LEWY, Cal. Vitan No. 77, servant, robbed home, damages Lei 25,000
238. SILBERMAN HASCAL, Cal. Vitan No. 201, peddler, robbed:

239. CHARL MOISE, Cal. Vitan No. 20, chingi. Plundered and robbed workshop, damages Lei 20,000
240. OIANDE BINDER, Cal. Vitan No. 24, carpenter. Robbed ele tools, damages Lei 5,000
241. STRUL AVRAM, Cal. Vitan No. 60, carpenter, annual taxes lei 16,000. Plundered and robbed: workshop damages Lei 100,000

242. BURĂH VICTOR, Cal. Vitan No. 81, itinerant merchant. Robbed goods, damages Lei 5,000
243. CLARISSE RAHMIILOVICI, Cal. Vitan No. 10, itinerant merchantă. Robbed goods, damages Lei 10,000
244. MAX SCHAPIRA, Cal. Vitan No. 77, itinerant merchant. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 50,000
245. CAROL ROSNER, St. Vulturi No. 73, grocery store, annual taxes lei 16,200. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 120,000

246. IOSIF ILESCU, St. Vulturi No. 125, unemployed. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 5,000
247. MARCU • SILBERMAN, St. Vulturi No. 125, peddler. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 6.000
Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 140.000
249. ŞULIM ITICOVICI, St. Vulturi No. 137, lottery veteran of 1916—18. Plundered and robbed home damages Lei 150.000
250. WILLY SIMON, St. Vulturi No. 70, drug store. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 40.000
251. ENRIC SCHEIN, St. Vulturi No. 48, unemployed. Plundered home, damages Lei 215.000
252. JACK WOLFF, St. Vulturi No. 99, grocery store, annual taxes lei 7.400. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 240.000
253. GHIZEA GOLDSȚEIN. St. Vulturi No. 50, grocery store, annual taxes lei 9.000. Plundered and robbed, the shop, damages Lei 6.000
254. IANCU HAIMOVICI, St. Vulturi No. 123, tailor his sewing machine was taken away, damages. Lei 10.000
255. IACOB HAHN, St. Vulturi No. 125, itinerant merchant. Plundered home, damages Lei 5.000
256. IOSIF NADLER, Str. Vuituri No. 130, itinerant merchant. A basket of goods was taken from him Lei 2.000
257. HERȘCU RABBIOVICL St. Vulturi No. 125, itinerant merchant. Robbed home, damages Lei 4.000
258. HERȘCOVICI JEAN, St. Vulturi No. 123, tailor. Robbed home, damages Lei 3.000
259. GOLDA ZEIDNER, St. Vulturi No. 173. Robbed home, damages Lei 5.000
260. KAMELINSKY DAVID, St. Vulturi No. 71, itinerant merchant. Robbed goods Lei 10.000
261. HERMAN LANZET, St. Vulturi No. 94, wood merchant Plundered and robbed: home damages Lei 10.000
262. IANCU FISCHEL, St. Vulturi No. 145, barber, annual taxes lei 6.800. Robbed and Plundered: tools, damages " Lei 10.000
263. HAIM IACOB, St. Vulturi No. 125, itinerant merchant. Robbed goods, damages Lei 40.000
264. MICHEL SCHWARTZ, St. Vulturi No. 78, typographer, robbed in the street several objects . Lei 2.500
265. M. COHN, St. Vulturi No. 76, itinerant merchant. Robbed goods, damages Lei 20.000
266. ISIDOR FLITTMAN, St. Vulturi No. 130, butcher, robbed goods, damages Lei 60,000
267. ITIC STRULOVICI, St. Vulturi No. 103, grocery store, annual taxes lei 14,800. Veteran and decorated in 1916—1918. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 70,006 home „ „ 15,000 Lei 85,000
268. Dr. LUPU AVRAM. St. Olteni No. 8, doctor war scout. Plundered and robbed: home damages Lei 15,500 cash „ 4,500 Lei -0.000
269. ROSENZWEIG SOFIA, St. Olteni No. 60, tailor shop, annual taxes lei 9,000. Plundered home, damages Lei 35,000
270. MOISE GRUN, St. Olteni 68, unemployed. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 20,000
271. HERMAN LOBELSOHN, St. Olteni No. 65. Devastated and robbed home, damages Lei 30,000
272. ZALMAN IUSTER, St. Olteni No. 14 bis, sobe, annual taxes lei 19,150. Veteran, decorated of 1913. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages... Lei 120,000
273. MĂRIA GOLDŞTEIN; St. Olteni No. 16, watch maker annual taxes lei 28,000. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 27,000
274. ANA ROSEN, St. Olteni No. 65, drapery, annual taxes lei 10,000. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 100,000 home „ „ 128,000 Lei 228,000
275. AVNER SCHWARTZ, St. Olteni No. 65, unemployed. Plundered and robbed home, damages... Lei 30,000
276. MARCU GOLDENBERG, St. Olteni No. 52, unemployed. Plundered and robbed: home damages Lei 17,000 cash „ „ 3,000 Lei 20,000
277. IviENDEL ROSENBERGER, St. Olteni No. 68 Jewish slaughterer, Plundered and robbed: home damages Lei 8,000 cash „ „ 18,000 Lei 26,000
278. MORITZ LITTMAN, St. Olteni No. 65, unemployed. Plundered and robbed: home damages Lei 15,000 cash „ „ 5,000 Lei 20,000
279. ALEXANDRU BERCOCI, St. Olteni No. 68, clerk. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 6,000
280. RASCHELLE PERLMUTTER, St. Traian No. 4, grocery, annual taxes lei 11,300. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 65,000 home „ „ 20,000 Lei 85,000
281. PINCU SAIA, St. Traian No. 19, grocery, annual taxes lei 21,100. Veteran of 1916—1918. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 140,000
282. ESTERA BREN, St. Traian No. 39, grocery, annual taxes lei 16,000. Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages Lei 58.000
home„ „ 45.000 Lei 103.000
283. HANA BITTMAN, St. Traian No. 75, pharmacist, annual taxes lei 93.000. Plundered and robbed shop damages. Lei 650.000
284. SOLOMON SEGALL, St. Traian No. 106, dye shop, annual taxes lei 17.375. Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages Lei 200.000
home„ „ 148.000 Lei 348.000
285. MOISE S. MARCUS, St. Traian No. 15, bakery, annual taxes lei 18.000. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages ....
286. ISAC PELTZ, St. Traian No. 21, writer. Plundered and robbed Lei 3.000
home, damages Lei 166.000
287. M. MENDELOVICI, St. Traian No. 26, barber. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 5.000
288. BLUM LIPOT, St. Traian No. 27, dye shop Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 5.000
289. MARCU KATZ, St. Traian No. 18, itinerant merchant. Plundered goods Lei 15-000
290. TOKAY SAMUEL, St. Traian No. 16, itinerant merchant. Robbed cash Lei 6.000
291. SCHWARTZ LAZĂR, St. Traian No. 27, guard. Plundered and robbed:
home damages Lei 25.000
cash „ 1.800 Lei 26.800
282. RASCHELLA ROȘCU, St. Traian No. 36. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 6.000
283. HERȘCOVICI S, HERVIAN, St. Traian No. 45, journalist. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 56.000
284. HERȘCU MOSCOVICI, St. Traian No. 112, fierărie. Robbed workshop, damages Lei 40.000
285. CAROL LEIBOVICI, St. Traian No. 6, peddlar. Robbed goods, damages Lei 3.000
286. LUPU HOROWITZ, St. Nerva Traian No. 102, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 16.500. Veteran of 1913 and (916—1918. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 500.000
287. HEINRICH COJOCARU, St. Nerva Traian Nr. 104, tailor, annual taxes lei 5.000. Veteran and decorated in 1916—18. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 120.000
288. HELINKAN WECHSLER, St. Nerva Traian No. 59, barber, annual taxes lei 3.000. Volunteer of 1916—18, decorated. Plundered and robbed the shop damages Lei 20.000
289. AVRAM MOSCOVICI, St. Nerva Traian No. 34, grocery store, annual taxes lei 21.800. Veteran of 1910—1918, decorated cu „Courage and Faith ". Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 25.000
290. MOISE BEINICH, St. Nerva Traian No. 98, pharmacy, annual taxes lei 70.000. Veteran of 1913 and 1916—18, wounded. Plundered and robbed:
pharmacy damages Lei 120.000
home „ „ 200.000 Lei 320.000
291. FERNSTEIN DAVID, St. Nerva Traian No. 93,
white washer. Robbed home, damages Lei 25.000
292. FILIP WEISSMAN, St. Nerva Traian No. 62,
barber. Robbed tools Lei 1.000
293. LEON MOSCOVICI, St. Nerva Traian No. 72,
haberdashery, annual taxes lei 19.600. Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages Lei 300.000
home „ „ 38.000
cash „ „ 40.000 Lei 378.000
294. CAROL HERŞCOVICI, St. Nerva Traian No. 86,
tailor. Plundered and robbed:
workshop damages Lei 30.000
home „ „ 13.000 Lei 43.000
295. MIŞU SEGALL, St. Nerva Traian No. 87, white washer
Robbed:
tools damages Lei 10.000
home „ „ „ „ 16.000 Lei 26.000
296. WOLF STEINBERG, St. Nerva Traain No. 93,
tailor. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 30.000
297. LUPU BURĂH, St. Nerva Traian No. 180. Plundered and robbed
home, damages „ „ 30.000
298. SEGAL HERTZ, St. Nerva Traian No. 66, writer. Plundered and
robbed home, damages Lei 20.000
299. FRIEDMANN MOISE, St. Nerva Traian No. 66.
itinerant merchant. Robbed home, damages Lei 10.000
300. ILINKA SOLOMON, St. Cantemir No. 5,
grocery store, annual taxes lei 20.200. Plundered and
robbed:
the shop damages Lei 140.000
home „ „ „ „ 151.000 Lei 291.000
301. MINA BERMAN, St. Cantemir No. 80. Plundered
and robbed:
home damages Lei 20.000
cash „ „ „ „ „ „ „ 30.000 Lei 50.000
302. RAFAEL NEUMAN, St. Cantemir No. 90, leatherware annual taxes
lei -24.000. Plundered and robbed
the shop, damages „ „ „ „ „ „ „ Lei 150.000
303. MICHEL GOLDENBERG, St. Cantemir No. 2, dye shop, annual taxes
lei 29.000. Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages Lei 350.000
home „ „ „ „ „ „ „ 62.000 Lei 412.000
304. SAMI COHN, St. Cantemir No. 18, wood store, annual taxes lei
17.700. Plundered and robbed:
store damages Lei 20.000
home „ „ „ „ „ „ „ 41.000
305. MARCU ROTTMAN, St. Cantemir No. 48, itinerant merchant. Robbed goods of
306. ARON GRUPMAN, St. Cantemir No. 79, itinerant merchant. Robbed a basket of goods
307. VALERIU HERȘCOVICI, St. Cantemir No. 86. Plundered and robbed home, damages
308. MIȘUMARCUS, St. Cantemir No. 73, electrician. Tools were stolen, worth
309. ANTON CRUPPMAN, St. Cantemir No. 79, itinerant merchant, Robbed goods
310. MARCU MANOLOVICI, St. Cantemir No. 80, itinerant merchant. Robbed goods of
311. STRUL MORITZ, St. Cantemir No. 80, carpenter, veteran of 1916—18. Robbed tools worth
312. HERMAN MIHALEC, St. Cantemir No. 80, belt maker. Robbed tools of
313. DOR A FELDMAN, St. Cantemir No. 1, lingerie maker. Robbed workshop, damages
314. SURA MOISE EISENBERG, St. Cantemir No. 4. Plundered and robbed home, damages
315. DAVID SABETAY, St. Cantemir No. 5. Plundered and robbed home, damages
316. DAVID IASLOVITZER, St. Cantemir No. 12, shoe maker, annual taxes lei 6.500. Plundered and robbed workshop, damages
317. DAVID MARCUS, St. Cantemir No. 73, itinerant merchant, veteran of 1916—18. Robbed goods of
318. SEGALL IANCU, St. Cantemir No. 80, itinerant merchant. Robbed : goods damages Lei 7.000
cash " 16.000 Lei 23.000
319. HALUBARIN ISAC, St. Cantemir No. 84, clerk. Robbed cash
Lei 5.000
320. BENI MANEVICI, St. Cantemir No. 1, itinerant merchant. Robbed : goods damages Lei 5.000
home " 8.000 Lei 13000
321. CAR OL SCHONFELD, St. Cantemir No. 4, waiter. Plundered and robbed :
home damages Lei 10.000
cash " 4.000 Lei 14.000
322. LAZAR MERCADO, St. Labirint No. 20, book shop, annual taxes lei 18.000. Plundered and robbed :
"the shop damages Lei 11.000
home " 35.000 Lei 46.000
323. BRAUNȘTEIN FIFI, St. Labirint No. 34. Devastated and robbed home, damages Lei 150.000
324. HERȘCOVICI ISAC, St. Labirint No. 41, industrialist. Plundered and robbed :
home damages Lei 8.300
cash " 62.500 Lei 70.500
325. ZISSU SCHWARTZ, St. Labirint 112, clerk. Veteran and decorated in the wars of 1913 and 1916—18. Devastated and robbed home, damages Lei 200,000
326. ISAC HELEAWSKY, St. Labirint No. 112, clerk. Veteran of the 1916—1918 war. Robbed de cash Lei 48,000
327. G. WEINTRAUB, St. Labirint No. 114, ironmonger's annual taxes lei 30,000. Veteran and decorated of the wars of 1913 and 1916—18. Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages Lei 120,000
home „ 43,000
cash „ 130,000 Lei 293,000
328. MAIER and IANCU ANETER, Str, Labirint No. 10 peddlar. Devastated and robbed, damages Lei 10,000
392. WEISS LUPU, St. Labirint No. 34, peddler, veteran of 1916—18, decorated with „ Commemorative Cross" 3 strips Robbed:
home damages Lei 50,000 -
cash „ 270,000 Lei 320,000
330. SOLOMONESCU ARMAND, St. Labirint Nr. 114, clerk. Plundered and robbed:
home damages Lei 16,000
cash „ 3,500 Lei 19,500
331. DAVID LEIZER, St. Labirint No. 33, itinerant merchant (former principal). Robbed a basket of goods Lei 6000
332. SOLOMON ROSENTHAL, St. Labirint No. 33, itinerant merchant. Robbed:
. goods damages Lei ’ 20,000
cash „ 2,000 Lei 22,000
333. IOSEF SCHWARTZ, St. Al Moruzi No. 41, unemployed. Plundered, and robbed home, damages Lei 40,000
334. FANNY KEIȘ, St. Al. Moruzi No. 43. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 50,000
335. ISAC SCHLESINGER, St. 41. Moruzi No. 43, grocery store, annual taxes lei 16,400. Veteran of 1916—1918, decorated with „ Commemorative Cross" 2 strips. Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages Lei 335,000
home „ 98,000
cash „ 12,000 Lei 446,000
336. HERMAN PREIS, St. Al. Moruzi No. 59, grocery store, annual taxes lei 20,000. Plundered the shop, damages Lei 40,000
337. ARON PENCHAS, St. Al. Moruzi No. 9, book shop, annual taxes lei 18,200. Veteran of 1913 and 1916. Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages Lei 25 000
home „ 570 000 Lei 595,000
338. BERCU MENDEL, St. Al. Moruzi No. 43, unemployed. Veteran of 1910—18. Plundered and robbed
home, damages . Lei 15,000
339. H. OBERLÄNDER, St. Al. Moruzi No. 43, unemployed. Plundered, and robbed home, damages Lei 73,000
340. IONAS CIUBOTARU, St. Al. Moruzi No. 43, unemployed. Plundered and robbed:
home damages • Lei 44,000

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341. AVRAM GRUNBERG, St. Al. Moruzi No. 45, soda water shop, annual taxes lei 21,700. Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages  Lei 30,000
home,,  . . .  ,,, 71,000
cash ,,  8,000 Lei 109,000

342. BERCU ROSENFELD, St. Al. Moruzi No. 41, • itinerant merchant. Robbed goods de  Lei 1,000

343. FEIG AVRAM, St. Al. Moruzi No. 18, bakery, annual taxes lei 13,900. Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages  Lei 20,000
home,,  . . .  ,, 34,000
cash ,,  2,000 Lei 56,000

344. ISIDOR ISRAEL, St. Agatha Bârsescu No. 32. Plundered and robbed home, damages  Lei 10,000

345. AVRAM HELLER, St. Agatha Bârsescu Nr. 23, unemployed. Veteran of 1916—18. Plundered and robbed home, damages  Lei 25,000

346. ESTERA GRUNBERG, St. Aurora No. 23, grocery, annual taxes lei 10,800. Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages  Lei 90,000
home,, 75,500 Lei 165,500

347. IOSUB COHN, St. Anton Pan No. 13, grocery store, annual taxes lei 8,200. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages  Lei 26,000

348. FORSCHMIDT AVRAM, St. Anton Pan No. 20, unemployed. Plundered and robbed home, damages  Lei 75,000

349. IANCU LAUFER, St. Anton Pan No. 39 bis., grocery store, annual taxes lei 32,000. Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages  Lei 500,000
home,, 390,000 Lei 890,000

350. "WILHELM SCHÂCHTER, St. Anton Pan Nr. 20, itinerant merchant, robbed:
goods damages  Lei 5,000
cash ,, 15,000 Lei 20,000

351. RUBIN FEUERSTEIN, St. Anton Pan No. 7. Robbed, damages:
home damages  Lei 60,000
cash,,  10,000 Lei 70,000

352. JEAN SOLOMON, St. Anastase Panu No. 36, clerk. Plundered and robbed:
home damages  Lei 155,000
cash,, 10,000 Lei 165,000

353. DAVID MARCOVICI, St. Anastase Panu Nr. 36, unemployed. Veteran of 1913 and 1916, decorated. Plundered and robbed home, damages  Lei 120,000

354. SOLOMON HERMAN, St. Dr. Burghela No. 3, engineer, veteran of 1913 and 1916—1919. Plundered and robbed home, damages  Lei 1,560,000

355. H. SOLOMON, St. Dr. Burghela No. 3, clerk, robbed of cash
  Lei 5,500
356. ARNOLD SCHWEFELBERG, St. Dr. Burghelea No. 9, lawyer. Veteran of 1916—18. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 900,000

357. Dr. ALEXANDRU SAFRAN, St. Dr. Burghelea No. 3, Chief rabbi of Romania. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 375,000

358. IANCU AVRAM, St. Brânduand No. 1, unemployed. Plundered and robbed:
   - home damages Lei 115,000
   - cash 30,000 Lei 145,000

359. ROTSTEIN HERMAN, St. Brândusi No. 18, grocery store, annual taxes lei 20,000. Destroyed and robbed:
   - the shop damages Lei 154,000
   - home 10,000 Lei 164,000
   - cash 700,000

360. NUHĂM LEIBOVICI, St. Brânduand No. 18, itinerant merchant. Robbed goods, damages Lei 10,000

   - the shop damages Lei 300,000
   - home 100,000
   - cash 300,000 Lei 700,000

362. GHERANȚI CERNĂUȚEANU, St. Bradului No. 12, tailor, annual taxes lei 11,000. Robbed the shop, damages Lei 4,000

363. LEIBU SEGALL, St. Bradului No. 9, unemployed. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 10,000

364. -RAȘELA RUBINȘTEIN, St. Bradului No. 44. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 10,000

365. LUPU MOHNBLATT, St. Ciocanul Nr. 22, galoon maker, annual taxes lei 40,000. Veteran of 1913 and 1916—18. Plundered and robbed:
   - the shop damages Lei 225,000
   - home 180,000 Lei 405,000

366. DAVID GOLDENBERG, St. Ciocanul Nr. 3, itinerant merchant, robbed goods, Lei 6,000

367. STRUL MOISE IOINĂ, St. Ciocanul No. 27, shoe maker. Robbed:
   - workshop damages Lei 5,000
   - home 6,000 Lei 11,000

368. IOSEF ALPERN, St. Ciocanul No. 26, driver, veteran of 1916—18. Destroyed - taxi, damages Lei 25,000

369. IANCU BALIMBERG, St. Ciocan No. 1, itinerant merchant. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 20,000G

370. BERCU-S. MOISE, St. Al. Ciurcu No. 5, barber, annual taxes lei 11,500. Plundered and robbed:
   - the shop damages Lei 176,000
   - home 72,000
   - cash 40,000 Lei 288,000

371. KRUG JACK, St. Al. Ciurcu No. 19, upholstery. Robbed tools and clothes of Lei 10,000
371. IONEL ONOFREI, St. AL Ciurcu No. 19, tailor. Veteran of 1916—18, decorated with „Commemorative Cross“ with strips. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 16.006
. 372. ALEXANDRU STANISLAV, St. Al. Ciurcu No. 19, white washer. Robbed:
tools damages Lei 32.000
home, ~ 17.500 Lei 49.500
373. ARON GRUNBERG, St. AL Ciurcu No. 22, ironmonger. Veteran of 1913 and 1916—1918 wars. Robbed tools Lei 7.800*
374. MARCU BEINGLASS, St. Al. Ciurcu No. 5, tailor, annual taxes lei 11.400. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages • Lei 14.500
375. SIMON SILBERMAN, St. Al. Ciurcu No. 19, itinerant merchant. Robbed goods, damages -. Lei 4.000
376. STRUL ILIE, St. Al. Ciurcu No. 26, tailor. Plundered and robbed:
home damages Lei 10.800
cash „ 1-200 Lei 12.000
377. HERMAN LIEBERMAN, St. Corbescu No. 16, tailor. Plundered, and robbed home, damages Lei 65.000
378. MORITZ SCHLESINGER, St. Corbescu No. 37, unemployed. Plundered and robbed:
home damages Lei 20.000
cash „ 16.000 Lei 36.000
379. WOLF DRUCKMAN, St. Corbescu No. 31, engineer Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 10.000
380. HERMAN ROSENTHAL, St. Corbescu No. 31, peddler. Plundered and robbed:
home damages Lei 400.000
cash „ 600.000 Lei 1.000.000
381. ZEILIG IOSUBACU, St. Corbescu No. 31, clerk. Veteran and decorated in the war of 1916—1918. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 280.000
382. WOLF ISRAILOVICI, St. Corbescu No. 43, former lawyer. Plundered and robbed home, damages ( Lei 85.000
383. TOBIAS MARCOVICI, St. Corbescu No. 66, writer. Plundered and robbed:
home damages Lei 29.000
cash „ 10.000 Lei 30.000
384. DEUTSCH ABRAHAM MAIER, St. Corbescu No. 43, grocery store, annual taxes lei 9.000. Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages Lei 100 000
home „ 55.000 Lei 155.000
385. THEODOR GRUNBAUM, St. Corbescu No. 49, clerk. Plundered and robbed home, damages • Lei 245.000
386. IOSEF SCHWARTZ, St. Corbescu No. 56, shoe maker. Plundered and robbed:
workshop damages Lei 20.000
home „ 63.000 Lei 83.000
387. SOLOMON IOSEF, St. Corbescu No. 76, grocery store, annual taxes lei 7,500. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 40,000
388. ADELA GRUNBERG, St. Cornul Caprei No. 12. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 75,000
389. LEON SEGALL, St. Cornul Caprei No. 33, itinerant merchant. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 5,000
390. COHN DAVID MAIER, St. Cornul Caprei Nr. 33, itinerant merchant. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 5,000
391. CILLY HALSTEIN, St. Cornul Caprei No. 4. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 15,000
392. BENIAMIN COHN, St. Cornul Caprei No. 43, itinerant merchant. Veteran of the 1916—18 war. Goods plundered, damages Lei 5,000
393. MOISE ŞAIE, St. Cultul Patriei No. 11, barber. Veteran 1916—1918 war. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 2,000 home „ „ „ „ 20,000 Lei 22,000
394. MOISE SIN ŞLOIM, St. Cultul Patriei No. 11 bis, barber, annual taxes lei 3,800. Robbed: the shop damages „ „ „ Lei 30,000 home „ „ „ „ „ 100,000 Lei 130,000
395. ARON RIVEN STRUL, St. Cezar Boliac No. 47. Tailor, annual taxes lei 6,500. Veteran of 1916—1918. Plundered and robbed workshop, damages Lei 12,000
396. WIESENTHAL SAVILL, St. Călugăreni No. 24, publicist. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 15,000
397. MUNIŞ ABRAMOVICI, St. Cireşoaia No. 10, itinerant merchant. Robbed goods, damages Lei 20,000
398. HAIM MINTZER, St. Crucea de Piatră No. 10, book binder. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 5,000
399. LEON MUNCIK, St. Crucea de Piatră No. 4, itinerant merchant, veteran of the war of 1916—1918. Robbed goods de Lei 500
400. MENDEL SCRIOITORU, St. Campoduci No. 41, laborer. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 5,000
401. ROSEN DAVID, St. Campoduci No. 46, peddler. Veteran 1916—1918. Robbed: goods damages „ „ „ „ Lei 10,000 home „ „ „ „ „ 7,000 „ „ „ „ „ 7,000 „ „ „ „ „ 17,000
402. ISIDOR FREIBERG, St. Campoduci No. 41, clerk. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 25,000
403. HERŞCU ŞULIM, St. Campoduci No. 46, peddler. Robbed: goods damages Lei 25,000 home „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ 20,000 Lei 45,000
404. IOIL IDEL HAIMOVIICI, St. Campoduci No. 52, itinerant merchant. Robbed goods, damages Lei 2,000
405. RUBIN GOLDSHEIN, St. Campoduci No. 49, itinerant merchant. Veteran and decorated of 1916—18. Robbed goods, damages Lei 6,000
406. IONEL IOSEF GALANTER MĂRCULESCU, Cal. Calarasi No. 53, engineer. Plundered and robbed:
home damages Lei 250,000
cash " 265,000 Lei 515,000
407. HAIM COHN, Cal. Călărasi No. 28, grocery store, annual taxes lei 36,000. Plundered and robbed
the shop, damages Lei 150,000
408. MARCU A. RIGLER, Cal. Calarasi No. 187, dyeshop, annual taxes lei 68,000. Plundered and robbed store
 damages Lei 115,000
409. SOLOMON CIFFER, Cal. Calarasi No. 187, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 11,400. Plundered
and robbed the shop, damages Lei 120,000
410. MIRON BLUMENFELD, Cal. Calarasi No. 220, magazin de haberdashery, annual taxes lei 18,000. Plundered and Robbed:
the shop damages Lei 464,000
home " 58,000 Lei 522,000
411. TONI I. MORITZ, Cal. Calarasi No. 288, barber. Annual taxes lei 22,000. Plundered and robbed the shop,
damages . Lei 100,000
412. PINCU PAŞCANU, Cal. Calarasi No. 232, rope shop. Plundered and robbed:
home damages Lei 210,000
cash " 53,000 Lei 263,000'
413. SOLOMON BERCOVICI, Cal. Calarasi No. 25, barber, annual taxes lei 12,300. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 28,300
414. ROZA BRAUN, Cal. Calarasi No. 3, corsets, annual taxes lei 24,000. Plundered and robbed the shop,
damages . Lei 500,000
415. LEIB.HERŞ SEGALL, Cal. Calarasi No. 3, haberdashery , annual taxes lei 29,500. Plundered
and robbed the shop, damages Lei 200,000-
416. GRUNBERG AVRAM, Cal. Calarasi No.28, haberdashery . annual taxes lei 15,400. Plundered and robbed
the shop, damages . Lei 150,000
417. MARTIN GOLDENBERG, Cal. Calarasi No. 34, shoe maker, annual taxes lei 22,000. Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages Lei 230,000
home ,, 25,000
cash ', 10,000 Lei 265,000-
418. LEON BERCOVICI, Cal. Calarasi No. 178, tailor, yearly taxes lei 9,000. Veteran of 1913
and 1916—18, decorated. Plundered and robbed: workshop, damages Lei 80,000
419. BRAUNŞTEIN IANCU, St. G. Dem. Teodorescu No. 20, tailor, annual taxes lei 9.800. Plundered
and robbed the shop, damages Lei 100,000
420. JEAN WOLFHAL, St. Dristorului No. 47, peddler Robbed:
goods damages Lei 38,000
home,, 25,000 Lei 63,000
421. MARCEL IOSIF, St. Florilor No. 20, grocery store, annual taxes lei 21,500. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 250,000 home „ „ „ „ 163,000 cash „ „ „ „ 32,000 Lei 445,000
422. SOLOMON FRIEDMAN, St. Fleva No. 8, peddler. Robbed goods Lei 16,000
4.23. SEGAL GHERMAN, St. Foișoreanu No. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 30,000
424. SAMI POLINGHER, St. Filiibiliu No. 1, grocery store, annual taxes lei 17,000. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Le 410,000
425. IULIA GOLDSTEIN, St. Filiibiliu No. Plundered: home, damages Lei 50,000
426. ARON GOLDSTEIN, St. Foioșor No. 26, deli shop-annual taxes lei 13,600. Plundered and robbed shop /damages Lei 107,000
427. COPEL COPEL, St. Foioșor No. 26, clerk. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 76,000
428. AVRAM HANTMAN, St. Foioșor No. 26, decorated with "Romania's crown" officer degree. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 336,500
429. ISAC SOLOMON, St. Foioșor Nr. .69 bis, barber, annual taxes lei 13,000. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 150,000 home „ „ „ „ 240,000 Lei 390,000
430. ERNESTINA FINKELSTEIN, St. Foioșor No. 69 bis, dye shop, Annual taxes lei 12,400. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 80,000 home „ „ „ „ 230,000 Lei 310,000
431. MĂRIA APTER, St. Foioșor No. 73, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 13,000. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages „ „ „ „ Lei 150,000 home „ „ „ „ 30,000 Lei 180,000
432. CALMAN GRISARU, St. Foioșor No. 108, tailor. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 23,000
433. PRIEFFER ISAC, St. Foioșor No. 13, musician. His harmonica was stolen Lei 10,000
434. HERȘCOVICI AVRAM, St. Foioșor No. 2, tailor, Annual taxes lei 15,000. Veteran of 1916—1918. Plundered and robbed: workshop damages Lei 30,000 home „ „ „ „ 10,000 Lei 40,000
434. SOLOMON CROITORU, St. Foioșor No. 4, tailor. Veteran of 1913 and 1916—18. Robbed workshop, damages „ „ „ „ Lei 4,000
436: HERMAN SCB&CHTER, St. Foioșor No. 29, photographer, annual taxes lei 6,300. Plundered and robbed workshop, damages Lei 10,000
437. TONI TEITELBAUM, St. Foișor No. 39 bis, seamstress. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 10.000
438. ROSENBERG: IOSIF, St. Foișor No. 4, rubber maker, annual taxes lei 15.000. Plundered and robbed workshop, damages Lei 60.000
439. ILIE SCHWARTZ, St. Foișor No. 13, waiter. Veteran of 1919. His clothes and coat were stolen, damages Lei 5000
440. FANY SCHNECK, St. Foișor No. 24, dress maker. Robbed home, damages Lei 15.000
441. DAVID HERȘ. OBERLANDER, No. 15 Fund. Faurar Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 182.000
442. SANDU ELIAS, Fund. Făurar No. 18, white washer. Robbed home, damages Lei 2.500
443. SAMUEL BARAŞ, Fund. Făurar No. 29, peddler veteran of 1916—18. Robbed goods Lei 500
444. AVRAM HERȘCOVICI, Fund. Făurar No. 23, rag shop. Robbed:
   coat damages Lei 3.000
   cash „ „ 6.000
   Lei 9.000
445. MAIER SOLOMON, Fund, Făurar No. 21, hat maker Veteran of 1913 and 1916—18. Decorated in war
   Robbed:
   tools damages Lei 25.000
   home „ „ 45.000
   Lei 70.000
446. M. H. HERȘCOVICI CORNEN, Fund. Făurar No. 23, journalist. Veteran of 1918. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 100.000
447. GHERSON SCHWARTZ, Fund. Făurar No. 18, white washer. Robbed tools, damages „ „ Lei 1.000
448. IANCU MIHSIL, Fund. Făurar No. 25, antique shop Robbed goods, damages Lei 5.700
449. MOTTEL DAVIDOVICI, Fund. Făurar No. 25, itinerant merchant. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 15.000
450. MIȘCA MOSCOVICI, St. Emil Gârleanu No. 14, itinerant merchant. Robbed home, damages Lei 28.000
451. Dr. SOLOMON GHERTENSTEIN, St. Fr. Hillel No. 10, doctor. Plundered and robbed home Lei 245.000
452. SOLOMN SCHOR, St. Lupiței No. 24, unemployed. Veteran of the 1913 and 1916—18 war. Robbed in the street
   a watch damages „ „ Lei 500
   cash „ „ 1700
   Lei 2.200
453. MATILDA WEISS, St. Lupiței No. 36. Plundered and robbed home Lei 5.000
454. IANCU WOLFF, St. Lupiței No. 9, carter. Robbed: horde and cart, damages Lei 5.000
455. SAUL WEINTRAUB, Str.-Lupiței No. 20, itinerant merchant. Robbed goods, damages Lei 6.000
456. IZU ALTER, St. Laborator No. 39, itinerant merchant. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 15,000

457. AL. ROTHSTEIN, St. Laborator No. 95, grocery store, annual taxes lei 14,500. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 120,000 home „ „ 60,000

458. BERCU MOISE, St. Laborator No. 97, whitewasher, Lei 180,000 annual taxes lei 10,000. Plundered and robbed: home damages Lei 90,000 cash „ „ 20,000 Lei 110,000

459. HEINRICH ROSE, St. Laborator No. 14, hatter. Robbed goods, damages Lei 4,800

460. IOSIF BRANIȘTE, St. Laborator No. 22, itinerant merchant. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 7,000

461. A- NURNBerg, St. Lazăr No. 5, ready made clothes. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 100,000 home „ „ 130,000 Lei 230,000

462. FRIDA SEGALL, St. Log. Udriște No. 3, hat maker Plundered. workshop „ „ Lei 5,000

463. SAMUEL HONIGSBERG, St. Log. Tăut No. 41, itinerant merchant. Veteran of 1913 and 1916—18. Robbed goods

464. MORITZ STURM, St. Logofătul Tăut No. 1, Lei 8,000 white washer. undressed and robbed of documents and clothes, damages Lei 4,000

465. MALI SOLOMON, Str. Logofătul Tăut No. 1. Lei 4,000 "Plundered and robbed home, damages

466. FUHRMAN ELY, St. Logofătul Tăut No. 7, peddler Lei 10,000. Robbed goods

467. ABA GRISARU, St. Logofătul Tăut No. 29, Lei 4,500 itinerant merchant. Robbed goods, damages

468. WOLF LANDESman, St. Logofătul Tăut No. 5,000 29, itinerant merchant. Robbed goods, damages

469. SALLAY GUGER, St. Log. Tăut No. 61, Lei 10,000. Robbed goods, damages

470. ADLER MOISE, St. Laptelui No. 25, itinerant merchant. Lei 41,000 Robbed goods, damages

471. DAVID LEIBU, St. Laptelui No. 32, itinerant merchant. Lei 10,000 Veteran of 1913 and 1916—18, invalid. Robbed: goods damages Lei 2,000 home „ „ 3,000

472. LECE ITIC, Cal. Laptelui No. 4, itinerant merchant. Robbed Lei 5,000 home, damages

473. WIZA BEHAR, Cal. Laptelui No. 11, lingerie maker. Lei 4,000 Plundered and robbed:
home damages. Lei 4.500
  cash „ » 2.000
Lei 6.500
474. USER SOLOMON, Cal. Laptelui No. 12, itinerant merchant. Robbed goods Lei 11.000
475. PAUL HORNSTEIN, Cal. Laptelui No. 3, itinerant merchant. Robbed goods Lei 2.000
476. ADELA WEISS, Cal. Laptelui No. 7. Robbed home, damages. Lei 3.000
477. RAȘELLA LEWY, Cal. Laptelui No. 7. Robbed home, damages. Lei 3.000
478. BETTY WEINSTEIN, Cal. Laptelui No. 3, lingerie maker. Robbed home, damages Lei 4.000
479. ADELA and MATILDA IANCU, Cal. Laptelui No. 7. Robbed home, damages Lei 3.000
480. DAVID LEIBOVICI, Cal. Laptelui No. 3, itinerant merchant. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 6.500
481. IOSEF PICU, Cal. Laptelui No. 5, itinerant merchant. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 2.000
482. HEINRICH KATZ, Cal. Laptelui No. 16, itinerant merchant. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 6.500
483. HAIM HERȘCOVICI, Cal. Laptelui No. 42, itinerant merchant. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 2.500
484. CIUBOTARU MEER, Cal. Laptelui No. 45. itinerant merchant. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 2.000
485. SOLOMON MOSCU, Cal. Laptelui No. 5, tailor. Robbed tools, damages Lei 10.000
486. ISRAEL SCHAPIRA, Cal. Laptelui No. 6, itinerant merchant. Robbed goods, damages Lei 4.000.
487. MARCU MARCOVICI, Cal. Laptelui No. 9, barber, annual taxes lei, 8.500. Plundered barber’s, damages Lei 5.000
488. GHIDALE RABBOVICI, Cal. Laptelui No. 32, itinerant merchant. Robbed: goods damages Lei '8.500
cash „ „ 5.500 Lei 14000
489. FROIM BRAUNSTEIN, Cal. Laptelui No. 44, shoe trimming operator, veteran of 1916—18. Robbed:
workshop damages ......... Lei 22.000
home „ „ 6.000
Lei 28.000
490. SANDU LAZAROVICI, St. Morilor No. 52, perfume shop, annual taxes lei 9/700. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 120.000
491. BEER STRUL, St. Morilor No. 53, barber, annual taxes lei 7.000. Plundered the shop, damages Lei 20.000
492. GOLDSTEIN SANDU, St. Mișcunule No. 22, itinerant merchant. Robbed of goods ...-... Lei 500
493. OSIAS FRIEDMAN, St. Mișcunule No. 24, trader. Robbed in the street, damages:
several objects Lei 3.000
494. NATHAN ROSSENTHAL, St. Muzelor No. 1, unemployed. parents, a borthen and brother in law killed. Plundered and robbed:
home damages Lei 578.000
cash ,, 120.000 Lei 698.000

495. ARNOLD IOSIF, St. Măcelari No. 22, upholstery
Robbed tools, damages Lei 6.000

496. RAŞELA SEGALL, St. Măcelari No. 7, peddler. war widow annual tax lei 1.000. Robbed
goods, damages Lei 22.000

497. AVRAM KENER, St. Măcelari No. 26, peddler veteran of 1916—18. Robbed:
goods damages Lei 30.000
cash ,, 2.000 Lei 32.000

498. SAMUEL STARCK, St. Măcelari No. 32, itinerant merchant., Robbed
goods, damages ......Lei 30.000

499. ŞAPSĂ RAFALOVICI, St. Maior Borocsin No. 4, grocery store, annual taxes lei 13.100. Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages Lei 270.000
home,, 70.000 Lei 340.000

500. ESTERA NAGEL, St. Mircea Vodă No. 71.
Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 70.000

501. MANOLE ORDNUNG, St. Mircea Vodă No. 2, book shop, annual taxes lei 19.000. Plundered and robbed
the shop, damages Lei 100.000

502. MOISE STANGHER, St. Mircea Vodă No. 71, unemployed. Plundered and robbed:
home damages Lei 210.000
cash ,, 114.000 Lei 324.000

503. HERMAN KNAPP, St. Mircea Vodă No. 71, tinsmith. Robbed and arsened:
the shop damages Lei 1.000
home,, 29.000 Lei 30.000

504. GHITA SCHREIBER, St. Mircea Vodă No. 39, grocery store, annual taxes lei 26.670. Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages Lei 250.000
home,, 94.000 Lei 344.000

505. IOSIF GOLDSCHMIDT, St. Mircea Vodă No. 71, annual taxes lei 23.500. Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages . Lei 250.000
home,, 350.000 Lei 600.000

506. SULTANA LEWY, St. Mircea Vodă. No. 71. Plundered and robbed:
home damages Lei 692.000
cash ,, 260.000 Lei 952.000

507. SOLOMON ELIEZER, St. Mircea Vodă No. 
Plundered and robbed:
home damages . Lei 242.000
cash ,, 30.000 Lei 272.000
508. JACK HERMAN, St. Mircea Vodă Nr. 71, merchant, annual taxes lei 6,500. Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages   Lei 400,000
home ,,     ,, 413,000
War ,, ,, 30,000 Lei 843,000
509. HERMAN FELDMAN, St. Nucului No. 5, unemployed. Plundered and robbed:
home damages   Lei 95,000
cash ,, ,, 20,000 Lei 115,000
510. MALCA HOROVITZ, St. Nucului No. 7. Plundered and robbed home, damages   Lei 62,000
511. AVRAM ROSENBERG, St. Nucului No. 17 (Cal. Vitan 99) merchant, annual taxes lei 12,000. Veteran 1913 and 1916 wars. Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages   Lei 65,000
home ,,     ,, 120,000
cash ,, ,, 50,000 Lei 235,000
512 IANCU GOLSTEIN, St. Nistor No. 1, itinerant Robbed:
shop damages   Lei 5,000
cash ,,     ,, 5,000 Lei 10,000
513. LANDMAN ZAHARIA, St. G-ral Nicoleanu No. 9, merchant. Robbed goods, damages   Lei 65,000
514. ARON ABRAMOVICI, St. G-ral Nicoleanu Nr. 314. Plundered home, damages . . Lei 10,000
515. AVRAM STRULBERGER, St. G-ral Nicoleanu No. 50, itinerant merchant. Robbed goods, damages   Lei 1,500
516. FANNY MANNHEIM, St. G-ral Nicoleanu Nr. 6, grocery store, annual taxes lei 12,000. Devastated and robbed:
the shop damages   Lei 50,000
home ,,     ,, 150,000
Lei 200,000
517. SIMON MĂLĂERU, St. G-ral Nicoleanu No. 31, grocery store, annual taxes lei 8,700. Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages   Lei 75,000
home ,,     ,, 40,000 Lei 115,000
518. AVRAM ZALERI, St. G-ral Nicoleanu No. 50, unemployed, Plundered and robbed home, damages   Lei 12,000
519. MONTEL SAMI, St. G-ral Nicoleanu No. 50, itinerant merchant. Plundered and robbed home, damages   Lei 5,000

520. UŞER SCHWARTZ, St. G-ral Nicoleanu 50, grocery store. Veteran of the war of 1916—18, decorated with „Commemorative Cross“ 2 strips. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages   Lei 8,300
521. EZRA LEIZEROVICI, St. G-ral Nicoleanu No. 9, itinerant merchant. Veteran of 1916—18. Robbed goods de Lei 6,000
522. GOLDENBERG ZISSU, St. G-ral Nicoleanu, No. 31, şofeur, annual taxes lei 12.600. Taxi destroyed-damages Lei 80.000
5.23. ZAHARIA LANTZMAN, St. G-ral Nicoleanu No. 40, itinerant merchant. Robbed goods of Lei 20.000
524. LEON IANCU, St. Pitiş No. 47, itinerant merchant. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 24.000
525. MENACHEM SCHWARTZ, St. Poetul Cerna No. 20, grocery store, annual taxes lei 6.500. Veteran of 1916—18. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 41.500 home „ 48.500 Lei 90.000
526. ADOLF COHN, St. Ion Procopiu No. 14, veteran of 1913 and 1916, decorated. Robbed - cash Lei 10.000
527. ADRIAN SARDINGER, St. Ion Procopiu No. 8, itinerant merchant. Plundered and robbed , damages Lei 2.200
528. DANIEL LANGMANTEL, St. Pascal No. 31, unemployed. Plundered and robbed : home damages Lei 150.000 cash „ 15.000 Lei 165.000
529. LEON ZIMRLER, St. Pascal No. 71, carpenter, veteran of 1916—18. Plundered and robbed store damages Lei 10.000
530. CLARA IEREMIA, St. Pascal No. 71. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 5.000
531. DINA GUTRAZ, St. Pascal No. 71, laborer Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 10.000
532. SEGALL MARCU, St. Pascal No. 71, unemployed. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 5.000
533. SAUL SEGALL, St. Pascal No. 71, unemployed. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 10.000
534. S. H. DAVIDESCU-DAVIDOVICI, St. Pascal No. 19, architect. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 5.000
535. STRUL MARCU JEWISH SLAUGHTERER, St. Pascal No. 47, itinerant merchant. Robbed goods, damages Lei 25.009
536. MOTEL CHITARIU, St. Pascal No. 71, peddler. Robbed goods, damages Lei 7.200
537. CHARLOTTE MOSCOVICI, St. Parfumului, No. 39,. Plundered and robbed : home damages Lei 50.000 cash „ 150.000 Lei 200.000
538. SIMON IANCU, St. Parfumului No. 39, unemployed. Robbed cash Lei 10.000
539. FANNY HAIMOVICI, St. G-ral Papazoglu 110. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 120.000
540. MOISE ARON, St. Petre Carp No. 5, itinerant merchant. Veteran of the 1916—18 war. Plundered and robbed , damages Lei. 3000
541. IACOB HIRSCH, St. Petre Carp No. 10, shoe maker. Plundered and robbed : home damages Lei 5.000 'cash „ 800 Lei 5.800
542. HUGO SOLOMOVICI, St. Petre Carp No. 28, unemployed. His clothes... were cut off Lei 3.500
543. MAYER SOLOMON, St. Petre Carp No. 33, hat maker
   Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 4,000
544. MALI BARASCH, St. Petre Carp No. 10. Robbed:
   home damages Lei 5,000
cash " 5,000 Lei 10,000
545. GHERSON ROTTMAN, Piața Tancului No. 11
   haberdashery, annual taxes lei 11,500. Plundered and robbed the shop,
damages Lei 183,000
546. NATHAN WEINTRAUB, Parcul Eisenberg No. 5, deli shop, annual
taxes lei 20,700.
   Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 50,000
547. TOBIAS RAFAILOVICI, Fund. Pipăilă No. 1,
   itinerant merchant, veteran of 1916—18 He was taken a basket of pickles
   Lei 1,000
548. IANCU BERGER, St. Pipăilă No. 8, metals.
   Robbed cash Lei 20,000
549. NATHAN HAIA RUHĂL, Fund. Pipăilă No. 1,
   itinerant merchant. Robbed:
   goods damages Lei 7,500
cash " 4,000 Lei 11,500
550. CINTILIA COPEL FAIBIŞ, Fund. Pipăilă 3 bis,
   itinerant merchant. Robbed goods, damage Lei 25,000
551. MORITZ ROTTMAN, Fund. Pipăilă No. 3 bis,
   -merchant. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 30.000
552. BERNHARD PODGOREANU, Fund. Pipăilă
   No. 8, merchant. Robbed cash Lei 18,000
553. HERȘCOVICI AIZIC, St. Pipăilă No. 10, itinerant merchant.
   Robbed goods, damages Lei 15,000
554. AMALIA BLAUȘTEIN, St. Popa Nan No. 173, •grocery store, annual
taxes lei 6,500. Robbed and arsened:
   the shop damages Lei 80,000
   home „ 23,000
cash „ 25,000 Lei 128,000
555. HASBER ANGENOMEN, St. Popa Nan No. 101,
   watchmaker, annual taxes lei 5,600. Plundered and robbed
   the shop, damages Lei 50,000
556. GHIDALE BENIAM, STR. POPA NAN 173,
   GROCERY, ANNUAL TAXES:8300
   Plundered and robbed:
   the shop damages Lei 80,000
   home: 20,000 Lei 100,000
557. DAVID BIRPRAIER STR. POPA NAN 172
   PEDDLAR, A BASKET OF GOODS WAS STOLEN, WORTH LEI 5000
558. PINCU SANDULOVICI, Parcul Berindei 7 ,
   belt maker, annual taxes lei 5 800 War orphan
   Devastated and robbed:
   shop damages 200,000
   home 100,000 Lei 300,000
559. ARON DASCALU; Parcul Berindei Str. A 21
merchant Veteran of the wars of 1916-1918
home damages 800,000

cash  618,000 Lei 1,418,000

560. SAMI SMIOLOVICI, Parcul Berindei 13, grocery,
annual taxes lei 12,000
Devastated and robbed:
the shop damages Lei 80,000.
home ,, 125,000 Lei 205,000

561. HAIM IOSUB KORNER Parcul Berindei 19
merchant. Plundered and robbed

home damages 20,000
.  
cash  6000 Lei 26,000

562. DANIELO GRUN, Parcul Berindei 27, clerk
Plundered and robbed:
home, damages Lei 20,000

563. DAVID BRAND Parcul Berindei, Str. B, Nr. 37, Industrialist,
Plundered and robbed:
home, damages Lei 290,000
cash , damages Lei 96,000 Lei 386,000

564. MAX RABINOVICI, Parcul
Berindei 12, peddler
Plundered commodities, damages 18,000
565. LUPU ABRAMOVICI, Parcul 40,000
Berindei 12, DELI SHOP, annual taxes
lei 8000. Plundered and robbed: the
shop, damages
566. PERLA BEROVICI, Parcul 9000
Berindei 16, Plundered and robbed:
home, damages
567. IANCUC GRUNBERG, Parcul 6000
Berindei 9, house painter, robbed of
tools, damages
568. Sigmund Cahane,Str. Lei 250,000
Romulus 75
former merchant Veteran of 1916-18.
Robbed of cash
569. Manole" Aizic, Str." Romulus Lei 386,500
Nr. 68 , industrialist
Plundered and robbed: home damages
Lei 290,000
cash ,, . 95,500
570. TOBIAS ŞMILOVICI, St. Reni No. 46, itinerant merchant.
Robbed de goods of Lei 7.000
571. AVRAN LAZAROVICI, St. Rotari No. 62, itinerant merchant.
Robbed goods, damages Lei 4.000
572. IOSEF ORNSTEIN, St. Silistra No. 82, cabman.
A horse was shot, damages Lei 10.000
573. MOISE ITIC, St. Siminoc No. 15, itinerant merchant.
Robbed goods Lei 8.500
573. FIKLER FILIP, St. Trinitătii No. 12, peddler
Robbed:
goods damages Lei 10.000
home „ „ 16.000 Lei 26.000
575. GOTTESMAN ŞULĂM, St. Trinitătii No. 12, itinerant merchant. Plundered and robbed home, damages ..:.Lei 6.000
576. CORENBERG ILIE, St. Trinitătii No. 36, peddler
Robbed:
goods damages Lei 16.000
home „ „ 37.000 Lei 53.000
577. ZISSU GORODEŢCHI, St. Trinitătii No. 33, waiter. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 42.000
578. MARCU FELDMAN, St. Trinitătii A, No. 2, clerk. Veteran of 1916—18. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 300.000
579. SOLOMON IOSUB, St. Trinitătii Nr. 33, grocery store, annual taxes lei 18.800. Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages Lei 350.000
home „ „ 190.000
cash „ „ 117.000 Lei 657.000
580. BUTNARU FIŞEL, St. Trinitătii No. 41, dye shop Plundered and robbed home, damages ...... Lei 100.000
581. EDUARD MAGDER, St. Trinitătii No. 31, commission agent. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 15.000
582. CAROL LBIBOVICI, St. Trinitătii No. 41, itinerant merchant. Robbed goods, damages Lei 2.500
583. MARCU MARCOVICI, St. Trinitătii No. 60, musician Veteran and wounded in the 1916—1918 war. Robbed:
instruments, damages ........ Lei 16.000
home „ „ 10.000 Lei 26.000
583. MÂNASE GOLDIN, St. Trinitătii No. 64, confectioner. Robbed:
1 watch Lei 10.000
cash „ „ 136.000 Lei 146.000
585. HERŞCU SEGALE, St. Trinitătii No. 140, peddlar. Robbed: goods, damages Lei 12.000
586. NATAN KRAMER, St. Țepeș Vodă No. 5, peddler. Veteran of 1913 and 1916—18, decorated with „The Crown of Romania" and „Faithful Service". Robbed:
goods damages Lei 9.000
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87. SCHWARTZ I. SCHEIN, St. Turtulele No. 40, clerk. Robbed home, damages Lei 40,000
88. ZANGWILL ARONOVICI, St. Turtulele No. 40, shoe maker. Robbed:
tools damages Lei 4,000
home, " 10,000 Lei 14,000
89. UŞER SCHWARTZ, St. Turtulele No. 40, peddler
Robbed goods, damages . Lei 15,000
90. SOFIA MARGULIUS, St. Unirii No. 23, confectionery. Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages Lei 10,000
home, " 120,000 Lei 130,000
91. S. L. SRULOVI, St. Unirii No. 66, teacher
Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 43,000
92. GABRIEL FISCHEL, St. Unirii No. 88, haberdashery and drapery.
Plundered and robbed the shop,
damages Lei 800,000
93. MITZEL HANA SURA, St. Unirii No. 23.
Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 1.750,000
94. MARCU HAIMOVICI, St. Unirii No. 23, grocery store, annual taxes lei 16,000.
Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages Lei 180,000
home, " 300,000 Lei 480,000
95. IANCU STICLARU, St. Unirii No. 28, peddler. Veteran of 1916—18.
Robbed:
goods damages Lei 11,600
home, " 10,000 Lei 21,600
96. AVRAM FORSCHMIDT, St. Unirii No. 23, waiter. Robbed and arsened home, damages Lei 100,000
97. HERŞCU CHETRARU, St. Unirii No. 24, shoe maker. Plundered and robbed:
shop damages Lei 30,000
home, " 32,000 Lei 62,000
98. ANA MARCUS, St. Vlaicu Vodă No. 79.
Devastated and robbed home, damages Lei 34,000
99. RAŞELA TIMBALARU, St. Vlaicu Vodă 71, itinerant merchant. Robbed goods, damages Lei 4,000
600. DAVID COHN, St. Vlaicu Vodă No. 41, itinerant. Veteran and decorated in 1916—18. Robbed
goods, damages Lei 8,000
601. LEON HERŞCOCOVICI, St. Al. Vlahuţă No. 34, waiter. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 20,000
602. IANCU KOENIG, St. Al. Vlahuţă 28 bis, shoe maker. He was stolen an overcoat of Lei 12,000
603. ŞMIL ALSANEWSKI, St. Al. Vlahuţă 25, robbed home, damages Lei 10,000
604. SOLOMON WILLIS, St. Al. Vlahuţă 28, clerk. Robbed home, damages Lei 1800
605. WILLI BLAUSTEIN, St. Al. Vlahuţă 24, itinerant merchant. Veteran of 1916—18 war. goods were stolen Damages: 8000 lei

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606. SAMI ILIESCU, St. Voinicului No. 14, itinerant merchant. Robbed goods of Lei 10.000
607. ZISSU SCHWARTZ, St. Voinicului No. 14, itinerant merchant. Robbed goods Lei 10.000

608. ŞAIA ALISEI, St. Vasile Cărlova No. 2, unemployed. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 16.000
609. AVRAM SOLOMON, St. Vasile Cărlova No. 2 unemployed. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 4000
610. LUPU MARCOVICI, St. Vasile Cărlova No. 8, grocery, annual taxes lei 12.000. Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages Lei 125.000
home „ „ 121.000
Damages Lei 246.000
611. DAVID GOLDENBERG, St. V. Cărlova No. 1, commission merchant, veteran and decorated of 1916—18. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 30.000
612. ISRAEL BURĂH, St. Vlad Dracul No. 6, tailor. Robbed tools, damages Lei 20.000
613. ROSBERGER ELEMER, St. Valeriu Branişte, grocery store, annual taxes lei 17.500. Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages Lei 40.000
home „ „ 100.000
cash „ „ 140.000
Total damages: Lei 280.000

614. STREISSFELD SAMI, St. Valeriu Branişte Nr. 12 bis., tinsmith. Robbed:
tools damages Lei 4.000
cash „ „ 5.000
Damages: Lei 9000
615. ELIZA ABRAMOVICI, St. Zefirului No. 3.
Plundered and robbed home, damages : Lei 100.000

C) IN CALEA VĂCĂREŞTI

616. IONEL AFTALION and NAHMAN KORN, Cal. Văcăreşti No. 2, lingerie. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 1.400.000
617. BERCU BERCOVICI, Cal. Văcăreşti No. 4, stockings shop, annual taxes lei 28.200. Veteran of 1913—1916. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages 440.000
618. IOSIF and MENDEL LEIBOVICI, Cal. Văcăreşti No. 4, leatherware, annual taxes lei 116.700. Plundered and jrobbed:
the shop damages Lei 1.700.000
home „ „ 300.000
cash „ „ 20.000
Lei 1.120.000
619. MARCU FINKELSTEIN, Cal. Văcăreşti No. 6, hatter shop annual taxes lei 48.000. Robbed and arsoned:
the shop damages Lei 1.700.000
cash „ „ 178.000 Lei 1.878.000
620. FRANZ WEBER, Cal. Văcărești No. 9, electrical items
annual taxes lei 20.500. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 165.000

621. MIHAIL GRUN, Cal. Văcărești No. 9, butcher,
anual taxes lei 45.000. Plundered and robbed the shop,
damages Lei 80.000

622. IANCU FAIBIŞ, Cal. Văcărești No. 10, clerk-
Robbed objects of Lei 10.000

623. DAVID EPSTEIN, Cal. Văcărești No. 10, hatter
annual taxes lei 38.800. Plundered and robbed the shop,
damages Lei 1000.000

624. MORITZ PISTNER, Cal. Văcărești Nr. 14,
deli shop, annual taxes lei 75.000. Plundered and robbed store damages
Lei 500.000

625. ISAC FINKELSTEIN, Cal. Văcărești No. 16, pastry shop,
anual taxes lei 37.200. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 12.000

626. LEIBA LEON TAINGIU, Cal. Văcărești No. 14,
shoe shop, annual taxes lei 19.200. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 450.000

627. CLARA ŞMILOVICI, Cal. Văcărești No. 16, deli shop,
anual taxes lei 16.800. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 52.000

628. FANY AVRAM SCHWARTZ, Cal. Văcărești No. 16, optician,
anual taxes lei 33.000. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages • Lei 360.000

629. HEINRICH SJEGALL, Cal. Văcărești No. 16,
watchmaker. Veteran of 1916—18. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages •• Lei 50.000

630. SIEGFRIED SCHERTZER, Cal. Văcărești Nr. 18, perfume shop,
anual taxes lei 16.000. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages •• Lei 270.000

631. I. EUGEN MARCOVICI, Cal. Văcărești No. 20, pharmacist,
anual taxes lei 125.000. Veteran of 1916—1918. P
plundered and robbed:
pharmacy damages Lei 400.000
cash „ „ 208.000 Lei 608.000

632. SAMUEL BANK, Cal. Văcărești No. 21, glassware,
anual taxes 140.000. Veteran of 1916—18. damages Lei 1.000.000

633. AVRA |M GOL DNER, Cal. Văcărești No. 21, drapery, annual taxes lei 12.400. Veteran of 1916—19, decorated with „Commemorative Cross”
with strips. Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages • Lei 200.000
home „ „ 140.000 Lei 340.000

634. LEON GHERŞGOVICI, Cal. Văcărești No. 21,
watchmaker, annual taxes lei 19.700. Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages •• Lei 600.000
cash „ „ 170.000 Lei 770.000

635. BERES STERN, Cal. Văcărești No. 21, manu-
factory, annual taxes lei 7.300. Plundered and robbed
the shop, damages Lei 300.000

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637. ISAC FAIBIŞ, Cal. Văcăreşti No. 21, drapery, annual taxes lei 17,000. Plundered and robbed shop, damages Lei 500,000

638. IOSUB STEINBERG, Cal. Văcăreşti No. 22, baker, annual taxes lei 200,000. Veteran of 1913 and 1916—18. Plundered and robbed shop, damages Lei 600,000

639. WILLY WININGER, Cal. Văcăreşti No. 24, barber, annual taxes lei 19,200. Plundered and robbed barber’s shop, damages Lei 162,000

640. GHIDALE CROITORU, Cal. Văcăreşti No. 29, grocery store, annual taxes lei 23,000. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 380,000

641. GOGU MIHALOVICI, Cal. Văcăreşti No. 29, confectioner's shop, annual taxes lei 58,000. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 970,000

642. Dr. WOLFF HORNSTEIN, Cal. Văcăreşti Nr. 29, laboratory, annual taxes lei 30,000. Arsoned and robbed the lab, damages Lei 400,000

643. HAIM STERN, Cal. Văcăreşti No. 30, photographer, annual taxes lei 9,000. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 36,000

644. AVRAM KAHANE, St. Aurora No. 23, tailor. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 20,000

645. ISIDOR SCHWARTZ, St. Aurora No. 23, unemployed. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 6,500

646. MAX HARDT, St. Aurora No. 52, former merchant, veteran of 1916—18. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 300,000

647. LUDOVIC COHN, St. Aurora No. 54, distillery. Veteran of 1916—18. Robbed:
home damages Lei 9,000
cash „ „ 7,000 Lei 16,000

648. ARNOLD GOLDHARR, St. Aurora Nr. 54, industrialist. Robbed:
home damages Lei 58,000
cash „ „ 14,500 Lei 72,500

649. SCHWARTZ HIRSCH, St. Aurora No. 56, clerk. Veteran of 1913 and 1916, decorated. Robbed:
home damages Lei 15,000

650. EMIL CLARNET, St. Aurora No. 50, clerk. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 60,000

651. SUCHER LEIB, St. Aurora No. 33, itinerant merchant. Robbed:
home damages Lei 10,000

652. WOLFIN RUHLA, St. Aurora No. 42, grocery, annual taxes lei 14,400. Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages Lei 500,000

d) IN VĂCĂREȘTI DISTRICT

653. WOLFIN RUHLA, St. Aurora No. 42, grocery, annual taxes lei 14,400. Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages Lei 500,000
653. ISVAN CURS, St. Aurora No. 43 shoe maker, veteran 1916—18. Plundered and robbed:
home damages Lei 6.000
cash '' ,, 3.000
Lei 9.000

654. ALBERT FAION, St. Aurora No. 56, lawyer, war orphan. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 40,000

655. ILIE SCHEINER, St. Aurora No. 46, clerk. Veteran of 1916—1918. Plundered and robbed home, damage Lei 25,000

656. IOSEF KAUFMAN, St. Aurora No. 54, locksmith. Plundered and robbed:
home damages Lei 16,000
cash '' ,, 1000 Lei 17,000

657 IDELOVICI TINA, St. Aurora No. 67, former merchant. Plundered and robbed:
home damages Lei 18,000
cash '' ,, 50,000 Lei 68,000

658. RAFAEL KLAPPER, St. Aurora Nr. 52, mechanical workshop. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 60,000

659. IDA FISCHMAN, St. Aurora No. 54. Plundered and robbed:
home damages Lei 37,500
cash '' ,, 8,000 Lei 45,500

660. OZIAS SENATER, St. Aurora No. 50, tailor, veteran 1913 and 1916 wars—18, decorated. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 85,000

661. SALI..BRAUNSTEIN, St. Aurora No. 52, ice box factory. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 312,000

662. FILIP HERȘCOVICI, St. Aurora No. 56, engineer. Plundered and robbed home,
damages Lei 22,500

663. BERCU KAHANE, St. Aurora No. 42, veteran of 1913 and 1916—18. Robbed home, damages Lei 15,000

664. WILLY ZWIRN, St. Aurora No. 73, unemployed robbed home, damages Lei 190,000

665. IOSIF SCHECHTER, St. Apele Minerale No. 61. Plundered and robbed:
home damages Lei 70,000
cash '' ,, 30,000 Lei 100,000

666. SALO ABSTANDER, St. Alba Iula No. 9, former clerk, robbed cash Lei 15,000

667. WILLY MARCOVICI, St. Alba Iulia No. 9, industrialist. Veteran of 1916—18. Decorated with "commemorative cross" with strips. Plundered and robbed home,
damages Lei 530,000

668. HAIM BICK, St. Albinelor No. 45, carpenter. Annual taxes lei 10,800. Robbed:
store house damages Lei 30,000
cash '' ,, 15,000 Lei 45,000

669. MARCUS SAMI, St. Dumitru Anghel No. 4,
upholstery. Robbed tools, damages Lei 1.500
670. AVRAM LESNER, St. Dr. Botescu No. 11, watchmaker. tools stolen
Lei 10.000
671. HAIM LEIBOVICI, St. Bucur No. 2, haberdashery, annual taxes lei
16.000. Veteran of the war of 1916—18. Plundered and robbed the shop,
damages Lei 50.000
672. AUREL WEISMAN, St. Bărătiei No. 46, shoe shop, annual taxes lei
19.700- Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 332.000
673. A. B. ABRAMOVICI, St. Bărătiei No. 52, shoe shop, annual taxes lei
Lei 45.000
674. LEON MAIER, St. Bărătiei No. 51, ironmongery, annual taxes lei 36.000. Plundered and robbed, damages . Lei 45.000
675. HEINRICH KLEIN, St. Dr. Beck No. 18, tailor annual taxes lei 7.300. Plundered and robbed workshop, damages Lei 40.000
676. MENDEL MARTIN, St. Dr. Beck No. 4, butcher. Annual taxes lei
15.500. Robbed shop, damages Lei 80.000
677. NATHAN LACS, St. Bravilor No. 15, peddler Robbed goods Lei 100.000
678. HAIM BLANARU, St. Bravilor No. 4, intendent at „Malbim" synagogue Veteran of 1916—18. Plundered and robbed home, damages . Lei 103.000
679. IANCU ANDRESTER, St. Bravilor No. 10, unemployed. Veteran of 1916—1918. Plundered and robbed:
home damages Lei 246.000
cash „ 30.000 Lei 376.000
680. SAUL FRIEDMAN, St. Iuliu Barash No. 19, worker. Robbed tools and goods, damages Lei 20.000
681. SCHIEFMAN MAX, St. Cornetului No. 6, watchmaker, annual taxes lei 7.900. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 250.000
682. AVRAM GUTTMAN, St. Carol 60, clothes, annual taxes lei 48.000. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages .... Lei 100.000
683. B. DAVIDSOHN, St. Carol No. 59, grocery, annual taxes lei 120.000. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 600.000
684. ROZÂ BRAUN, St. Calomfirescu No. 11 bis, corsets, annual taxes lei
15.500. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 400.000
685. JAQUES ROSENTHAL, St. Călărași No. 1, furniture, annual taxes lei
197.000. Veteran of the war of 1916—1918. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages .... Lei 280.000
686. DAVID REIFFER, St. Cauzași No. 4, photographer, annual taxes lei 11.500. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 150.000
687. II KOLBER, St. Cauzași No. 1, barber, annual taxes lei 13.000. Plundered and robbed: barber's shop damages Lei 20.000
home „ 12.000 Lei 32.000
688. IANCU ZAHARIA, St. Cauzași No. 5, tailor, annual taxes lei 11,500. Veteran of 1913 and 1916—18. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 150,000 home, 252,000 • cash „ , „ 7,000 Lei 409,000

689. CLARA BERCOVICI, St. Cauzași No. 1, Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 5,000

690. S. BARAT, St. Cauzaand No. 1, perfume shop. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 1,000,000

691. BERNARD ACKERMAN, St. D-na Chiajna No. 24, alcohol distillery. Veteran of 1916—1918. Robbed: goods damages Lei 188,000 home „ „ „ 190,000 cash „ „ „ 60,000 Lei 438,000 — 692. MANASSE SCHRABER, St. Cerbului No. 8, leatherware. Annual taxes lei 6,500. Robbed: workshop damages ……….. Lei 30,000 home „ „ „ 40,000 Lei 70,000

693. ZISSMAN, St. Călugăreni No. 24, carpenter, veteran and decorated in the wars of 1913 and 1916—1918. Robbed home, damages Lei 15,000

694. ALBERT MASSLER, St. Decebal No. 9, shoe shop, annual taxes lei 230,000. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 1,520,000 •

695. SAMOIL BERCOVICI, St. Ion Dobrescu No. 3, plumber. Robbed tools, damages Lei 5,000

696. FALIK MAYERSOHN, St. Florilor No. 14, carpenter. Robbed tools, damages ……….. Lei 4,500

697. ARON TEITELBAUM, St. Florilor No. 9, unemployed. Robbed home, damages Lei 6,000

698. AMALIA RUBINSTEIN, St. Florilor No. 18, grocery, annual taxes lei 11,800. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages ……….. Lei 7,000'

699. "AVÂNTUL", St. Gabroveni No. 25, cloth shop. Plundered and robbed shop, damages Lei 165,000

700. SOLOMON LITTMAN, Hanul cu Tei No. 24, merchant. Veteran of 1913 and 1916—1918, decorated. Robbed at Malbim synagogue of: a "Longines" watch Lei 5,000 cash „ „ „ 204,000 Lei 209,000
701. ESTERA BERGHEL, St. Sf. Ion Nou No. 1, mirrors, annual taxes lei 52.000. Plundered the shop, damages Lei 1.200.000
702. IOSIF MENDELOVICI, Str Sf. Ion Nou No. 1, typographer, annual taxes lei 32.000. Plundered and robbed damages Lei 25.000
703. HER.Ş MAREMAN, Spl. Independiie No. 23, tinsmith Robbed tools, damages ...... Lei 5.000
703. NEUMAN AVRAM, St. Sf. Iosif No. 19, sausage shop, annual taxes lei 14.000. Robbed shop damages Lei 103.000
704. LEIBU SEGAL, St. Lănăriei No. 17. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 10.000
705. SELIG DOCKMAN, St. Lănăriei No. 42 grocery, annual taxes lei 10.500. Veteran of 1916—18. Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages .... Lei 200.000
219. DAVID SCHALEK, B-dul Mărăşeşti No. 6, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 24000. Veteran and decorated in the war of 1916—18. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages . Lei 40.000

720: IDEL. POLACK, B-dul Mărăşeşti No. 147, former lawyer. Robbed : home damages Lei 30.000
cash „ „ 3.000 Lei 33.000

721. FROIM MEILIC, B-dul Mărăşeşti No. 102, barber, annual taxes lei 8.400. Plundered and robbed barber shop damages . Lei 15.800

722. LOBEL RAYMOND, B-dul Mărăşeşti No. 123. Plundered and robbed :
home damages Lei 24.000
cash „ „ 1.000 Lei 25.000

723. SAMUEL WECHSLER, B-dul Mărăşeşti No. 147, merchant. Plundered and robbed home, damages . Lei 174.000

724. IACOB CAMPUS, St. Morilor No. 29, clerk. Veteran in the wars of 1913 and 1916—1918. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 232.000

725. ARON ZAHARIA, St. Morilor No. 1, dentist. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 235.000

726. L. STEUERMAN, St. Morilor No. 2, merchant. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 210.000

727. I. ML KLEIN, B-dul Mărăşeşti No. 106, clerk. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 90.000

728. BERNARD MAYER, St. Gh. Mârzescu No. 37. Peddler. Robbed goods, damages Lei 3.800

729. SOLOMON SEMILIAN, St. Negrului Vodă No. 11, publicist. Robbed :
home damages Lei 115.000
cash „ „ 5.000 Lei 120.000

730. PINCU SEGALL, St. Negrului Vodă No. 22, tailor. Veteran of 1913 and 1916—18. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 18.000

731. ISAC SCHILLER, St. Olteni No. 54, clerk. Plundered and robbed :
home damages Lei 20.500
cash „ „ 3.500 Lei 24.000

732. GOLDA RUHLA SEGALL, St. Olteni No. 15. Robbed home, damages Lei 10.000

733. H. L. RABINOVICI, St. Oituz No. 8, drapery, annual taxes lei 60.000. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 600.000

734. MARCU SCHAPIRA, St. Pitagora No. 32, peddler. Veteran of 1916—18. Robbed goods of Lei 5.300

735. FRIEDRICH HAIMOVICI, St. Poetul Cerna No. 20, barber. Tools were stolen Lei 1.000

736. FILIP LOCKER, St. Patriei No. 1, clothes shop, annual taxes lei 69.000. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 550.000
220

737. SIGMUND SCHAPIRA, St. Papazoğlu No. 4, belt maker. Robbed workshop, damages Lei 25,000
738. MINA VIANU, St. Puțul cu Tei No. 10. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 21,000
739. AVRAM WOLF, St. Ion Procopiu No. 21, peddler. Robbed:
goods damages Lei 8,200
cash „ „ 1,300
Lei 9,500
740. RUFERS SAMSON/St. Ion Procopiu No. 15, peddler. Veteran and decorated of 1913 and 1916—18. Robbed:
goods damages Lei 8,400
cash „ „ 30,000 Lei 38,400
741. LEINER IANKL, St. Ion Procopiu No. 15. Robbed goods of .Lei 11,000
742. PASCAL FINKELSTEIN, St. Poterași No. 26a. antiquary, annual taxes lei 9,040. Robbed the shop damages Lei 25,000
743. KATZ NATHAN, St. Dr. Schachman No. 1, leatherwear, annual taxes lei 30,000. Veteran of 1916—1918, decorated. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 205,000
744. BLECHEROVICI AVRAM, St. Dr. Schachman No. 3, cantor. Plundered and robbed home, damages . . .Lei 34,000
745. ILEANA DOBER, St. Dr. Schachman No. 2 bis, fur shop. Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages . . Lei 500,000
home„ „ 90,000 Lei 590,000
746- AURORA FRIEDMAN, St. Dr. Schachman No. 2 b. Robbed:
trousseau damages Lei 300,000
cash „ „ 250,000 Lei . 550,000
747. MENDEL BARASCH, St. Spaniolă No. 3, typographer, veteran of 1916—1918, decorated. Plundered and robbed:
typography damages Lei 24,000
home„ „ 10,000 Lei . 34,000
748. SAMI BLUMENFELD, St. Stelei No. 2, tailor annual taxes lei 16,500. Veteran of 1916—1918. Plundered and robbed workshop, damages Lei 17,500
749. ROZA POLONSCHI, St. Șelari No. 2, textiles, annual taxes lei 95,000. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 1,000,000
750. LUPU REDLER, St. Stelei No. 24, veteran 1916—1918, son of 1877 war veteran. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 25,000
751. ADLOF FLAMM, St. Șelari No. 4, leatherware, annual taxes lei 15,000. Veteran of 1913 and 1916, wounded and decorated. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 150,000
752. MAYER WEISS, St. Triumfului Nr. 33, publicist. Robbed:
books damages lei 10.000
cash „ „ 5.000
Lei 15.000
753. ROZA BLUM, St. Triumfului No. 68.
Robbed
home, damages .Lei 22.000
754. FILIP BERNSTEIN, St. Teleormanului
No.55, jobless. Robbed home, damages Lei 130.000
755. BETTY LEIBOVICI, Splaiul Unirii No. 87.
Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 100.000
756. MORITZ DELGEŞTEANU, St. Udricii No. 7,
driver. Plundered and robbed home Lei 10.000
757. ALEXANDRU DEUTSCH, St. Udricii No. 4,
clerk. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 20.000
758. MIŠU MALAERU, St. Sf. Vineri No. 9, fashion
Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 15.000
759. SAMUEL AL. SPINER, St. Sf. Vineri No. 17,
watchmaker, annual taxes lei 14.800. Plundered and robbed
the shop, damages Lei 70.000
760. ALFRED COHEN, St. St Vineri No. 19,
plating, annual taxes lei 43.000.
Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 70.000
761. BLUM SAMUEL, St. Sf. Vineri No. 37, vete
ran of 1916—1918. Plundered and robbed home,
damages , Lei 50.000
762. ARTHUR SCHAPIRA, St. Sf. Vineri No. 21,
butcher, annual taxes lei 35.900. Plundered and robbed
the shop, damages Lei 112.000
763. SIMON OZIAS, St. Sf. Vineri No. 21, pastry shop,
anual taxes lei 25.000. war scout. Plundered
and robbed the shop, damages Lei 12.700
764. TONI LONIG, St. Sf. Vineri No. 21, glass ware
annual taxes lei 25.894. Plundered and robbed the shop,
damages Lei 111.000
765. AMALIA FINKELSTEIN, St. Sf. Vineri No. 20,
seamstress, annual taxes lei 9.200. Plundered and robbed
workshop, damages Lei 62.000
766. MARTIN GOLDENBERG,St. Sf. Vineri No. 11,
barber, annual taxes lei 25.000. Plundered and robbed barber’s,
damages Lei 36.000
767. ANA MARCUS, St. Vlaicu Vodă No. 79. Plundered and robbed home,
damages . Lei 35.000’
768. ITICOVICI BERCU, St. Vlaicu Vodă No. 71,
peddlar. Robbed commodities of Lei 8.000
769. MANOLE CORNBERG, St. Vlaicu Vodă No. 5,
peddlar. He was robbed of goods worth Lei 13.000

f) IN CALEA MOŞILOR

770. IOSEF LITTMAN, Cal. Moşilor No. 90, watchmaker, annual taxes lei
.25.800. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages...... . Lei 258.000
771. SAIA CROITORU, Cal. Moșilor No. 116, barber, annual taxes lei 4.200. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 30.000
772. WECHSLER STRUL, Cal. Moșilor No. 123, leatherwear, annual taxes lei 23.000. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 1.200.000
773. SOLOMON ROSENFELD, Cal. Moșilor No. 127, frames, annual taxes lei 12.400. Veteran of 1916—1918. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 30.000
776. MARTIN SILRERSTEIN, Cal. Moșilor No. 145, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 19.600. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 345.000 home „ 119.500
cash „ 10.000 Lei 474.500
777. DAVID BERCOVICI, Cal. Moșilor No. 170, typographer, annual taxes lei 12.500. Plundered and robbed workshop, damages Lei 6.000
778. LAZAR FEIMAN, Cal. Moșilor No. 17, workshop of sanitary installations, annual taxes lei 14.600. Devastated and robbed workshop, damages Lei 10.000
779. MIȘU GRUNBERG, Cal. Moșilor No. 179, dentist. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 86.000 home „ 134.000
cash „ 80.000 Lei 300.000
781. JEANA GRUNBERG MOISESCU, Cal. Moșilor No. 179, hat maker, annual taxes lei 11.800. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 60.000 home „ 60.000 Lei 120.000
781. MÂNASE HERȘCOVICI, Cal. Moșilor No. 184, tailor, annual taxes lei 4.000. Veteran. Plundered and robbed: tools damages Lei 30.000 home „ 20.000 Lei 50.000

782. S. HEILPERN, Cal. Moșilor No. 193, merchant of bags, annual taxes lei 38.000. Plundered and robbed the shop damages Lei 19.200
783. SAMUEL ISCOVICI, Cal. Moșilor No. 209, tinsmith, annual taxes lei 9.800. Veteran of 1913 and 1916—18, cited at order of the day. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 68.000
784. BELLA T. SEGALL, Cal. Moșilor No. 229, grocery, annual taxes lei 13.300. Plundered and robbed:
   the shop damages  Lei 22.500
   home „ „ „ 27.000
cash „ „ „ 6.000 Lei 118.000
回家 „ „ „ 16.000 Lei 65.500
785. I. WEINER, Cal. Moșilor No. 231, candy store
   annual taxes lei 33.000. Plundered and robbed the shop,
   damages Lei 330.000
786. MOISE GRUNBERG, Cal. Moșilor No. 233, leatherware, annual
   taxes lei 31.800. Plundered and robbed:
   the shop damages  Lei 3.600;000
cash „ „ „ 120.000 Lei 3.720.000
787. CZIN IOSEF, Cal. Moșilor No. 239, leatherwear, annual taxes lei
   56.800. Plundered and robbed:
   the shop damages  Lei 2.150 000
   home „ „ „ 195.000 Lei 2.345.000
788. LAZAR MARCOVICI, Cal. Moșilor No. 249, leatherwear. Plundered
   and robbed the shop, damages  Lei 1.000.000
789. LAZĂR ECKSTEIN, Cal." Moșilor No. 251, carter. Plundered and
   robbed:
   workshop damages . . . . Lei 3.000 000
   home „ „ „ 2.200.000
cash „ „ „ 220.000 Lei 5.420.000
790. LAZĂR FAIBIŞ, Cal. Moșilor No. 252, tailor, annual taxes lei 18.600. Veteran and decorated in the war of
   1916—18. Plundered and robbed workshop, damages ......Lei 415.000
791. AVRAM BITTNER, Cal. Moșilor No. 266, haberdashery, annual
taxes lei 19.500. Plundered and robbed:
   the shop damages  Lei 39.000
   home „ „ „ 23.000 Lei 62.000
792. IANCU GRUNBERG, Cal. Moșilor No. 267, tailor
   annual taxes lei 15.500. Plundered and robbed:
   the shop damages  • Lei 39.000
   home „ „ „ 23.000 Lei 62.000
793. ARON ESKENASY, Cal. Moșilor No. 270, dye shop,
   annual taxes lei 22.000. Plundered and robbed the shop,
   damages  Lei 120.000
794. SCHALEK AVRAM, Cal. Moșilor No. 274, haberdashery,
   annual taxes lei 18.000. Plundered and robbed the shop,
   damages Lei 120.000
795. BLUMENFELD FEIGA, Cal. Moșilor No. 284, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 17.000. Plundered and robbed
   the shop, damages ...Lei 390.000
796. BERCOCVICI IGNAT, Cal. Moșilor No. 291, leatherwear,
   annual taxes lei 19.400. Plundered and robbed the shop,
   damages  Lei 600.000
clerk. Plundered- and robbed home, damages Lei 73,000
811. MOISE FKÂNGHERU, Cal. Moșilor No. 328, ironmonger, annual taxes lei 28,000. Veteran and decorated in the war of 1916—18. Plundered and robbed the shop; damages Lei 250,000
812. IANCU LEIBOVICI, Cal. Moșilor Nr. 340, tailor, annual taxes lei 13,800. Plundered and robbed: workshop damages Lei 50,000
damages Lei 100,000
813. MOSCOVICI RASELA, Cal. Moșilor No. 340, watchmaker, annual taxes lei 3,200; Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 170,000
damages Lei 380,000
814. LEON ZILBERSTEIN, Cal. Moșilor No. 340, cloth shop, annual taxes lei 44,000. Veteran 1913 and 1916—18. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 300,000
damages Lei 600,000
815. COHN H. COPEL, Cal. Moșilor No. 342, dye shop, annual taxes lei 20,000. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 43,000
816. HOLITSCH ALFRED, Cal. Moșilor No. 350, electric items, annual taxes lei 27,000. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 230,000
817. BERNHARD KATZ, Cal. Moșilor No. 358 bis, clothing, hatter lei 20,100. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 445,000
818. MOSCOVICI ETTI, Cal. Moșilor No. 362, watchmaker, annual taxes lei 23,000. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 430,000
819. PERPER ILIE, Cal. Moșilor No. 362, lingerie, annual taxes lei 14,200. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 400,000
820. MAX and ADELA GOROVITZ, Cal. Moșilor Nr. 368, clothes shop, annual taxes lei 38,000. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 600,000
Veteran of 1916—1918. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 220,000
822. BEER STRUL, Cal. Moșilor No. 53, barber, annual taxes lei 7,600. Plundered and robbed barber shop, damages Lei 40,000
823. ISRAEL SEGAL, Cal. Moșilor No. 133, tailor, annual taxes lei 18,000. Plundered and robbed: workshop damages Lei 27,500
damages Lei 39,500
824. BERCOCVICI SAMI, Cal. Moșilor No. 325, hatter annual taxes lei 11,900. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 110,000
g) IN THE MOŞILOR DISTRICT

825. MARIA BERCOCVICI, St. Avram Iancu No. 9, stocking ladder-mender. The mending device was destroyed  . Lei 50.000
826. ARON DAVID GOLDFADER, Intrarea Avrig 4, merchant. Robbed goods, damages Lei 16.000
827. SENDER FISCHER, St. Braşov No. 3, peddler
Robbed:
- home damages 30.000
- cash ,, 50.000 230.000 Lei
- commodities 150.000
828. CALMAN SEGALL, St. Braşov No. 9, belt maker, annual taxes lei 19.000. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 500.000

829. SOLOMON SEGALL, St. Braşov No. 9 bis, clerk, veteran of 1916—18. war. Plundered and robbed:
- home, damages Lei 80.000
- cash ,, 103.000 Lei 183.000
830. HAIA ALBIN, St. Braşov No. 3, embroideress.
Robbed:
- workshop, damages - Lei 91.000
831. ROZA HAIMOVICI, Colentina No. 29, plywood shop, annual taxes lei 27.200. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 200.000
832. ERNESTINA TAUBMAN, Sos. Colentina No. 39, haberdashery wholesale store, annual taxes lei 11.700. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei .170.508
833. LAZĂR AISENER, Şos. Colentina Nr: 16, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 8.000. Veteran of the 1916—18 war. Plundered and robbed:
- the shop damages Lei 155.000
- home ,, 210.000
- Lei 365.000
834. OZIAS GRÜNBERG, Şos. Colentina No. 25, tinsmith, annual taxes lei .18.000. Veteran of the 1916—18. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages ......Lei 457.000
835. MIŞU CREŢU, Şos. Colentina No. 29, trimming workman, annual taxes lei 12.000. Plundered and robbed workshop, damages : Lei 145.000
836. HAIM WEINER, Şos. Colentina No. .25, brushes, annual taxes lei 7.800. Plundered and robbed:
- the shop damages . Lei 168.000
- home ,, 72.000 Lei 240.000
837. ILIE ABRAMOVICI, Şos. Colentina No. 39, watch maker, annual taxes lei 9.500. Veteran of the 1916—1918 war, wounded . Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages  Lei 260.000
home,, „ 110.000 Lei 270.000
838. IANCU ZELINGER, Şos. Colentina No. 47, paint shop. Plundered
and robbed :
the shop damages  Lei 60.000
home,, „ 138.000
cash „ „ 6.500 Lei 204.500
839. IOSIF GRUNBERG, Şos. Colentina No. 87, perfume shop Plundered
and robbed :
the shop damages  Lei 210.000
home,, „ 205 000 Lei 415.000
840. ILIE CAMPUS, Şos. Colentina No. 18, perfume shop, annual taxes lei 20.000. Robbed :
the shop damages  Lei 500.000
home,, „ „ 400.000
cash „ „ 60.000 Lei 960.000
841. DAVID MICHELSON, Şos. Colentina No. 34, architect. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 450.000
842. SIGMUND LAST, Şos. Colentina No. 37, tinsmith, veteran of 1916—
18 war. Plundered and robbed :
workshop damages „ Lei 10.000
home„ „ 5.000 Lei 15.000
843. MOSCU FINCHEL, Şos. Colentina No. 124, grocer's shop,annual
taxes lei 3.000. Veteran of 1913 and 1916—18 war. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages .Lei 20.000
844. ISAC MEIER, Şos. Colentina No. 78, Plundered and
robbed home, damages .„ Lei 15.000
845. IACOB CAHANE, Şos. Colentina No. 4, peddlar. Plundered and
robbed goods, damages „ Lei 20.000
846. ISRAEL SCHAECHTER, Bd. Carol No. 68, watchmaker, annual
taxes lei 14.800. Plundered and robbed
the shop, damages„ Lei 150.000
847. LAZĂR GOROVITZ, Bd. Carol No. 45, clothing shop,annual taxes
lei 216.000. Veteran of 1916—
1918,wounded. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages .... Lei 2.070.000
848. MORITZ GRÜNBERG, Bd. Carol No. 51, signboard painter, annual
taxes lei 22.400. Plundered and robbed
workshop, damages „ Lei 8.000
849. JAQUES BERCOVICI, Bd. Carol No. 63, haberdashery,
annual taxes lei 22.500. Plundered and robbed the shop,
damages „ Lei 17.400
850. DAVID SCHON, St. Caţavei No. 12, truck driver
They stole a horse „ Lei 5.000
851. REBECA FELDSTEIN, St. Crivineni No. 27, peddlar. Robbed goods, damages „ Lei 18.000
852. IOSEF ANCSTER,. St. I. G. Duca No. 23, haberdashery, veteran of 1916—18,
annual taxes lei 22.000. Plundered and robbed :
the shop damages „ Lei 85.000
home„ „ „ 30.000 Lei 115.000
853. HAVA RACHMUTH, Cal. Dorobanti No. 93, grocery, annual taxes lei 33,000. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages . . . Lei 120,000
854. MOSCOVICI DAVID, St. Episcopul Radu No. 61, shoe shop, annual taxes lei 21,000. Plundered and robbed - the shop, damages Lei 780,000
855. MOISE LEIBOVICI, St. Episcopul Radu Nr. 39, carter Plundered and robbed:
home damages Lei 180,000
cash „ „ 83,000 Lei 263,000
856. I. SORKES, St. Episcopul Radu No. 54, textile factory, annual taxes lei 148,000. Plundered and robbed:
factory damages . . . . . . . Lei 200,000
home „ „ „ 800,000 Lei 1,000,000
857. Dr. SAMY KAUFMAN, Bd. Ferdinand No. 108, physician. Robbed home, damages „ . . Lei 75,000
858. LEIBOVICI SIMON, Bd. Ferdinand No. 95, clerk. Robbed:
goods damages Lei 3,000
cash „ „ 8,400 Lei 11,400
859. ISAC SIMION, Bd. Ferdinand No. 105, clerk veteran and decorated of 1916—1918 war. Plundered and robbed home damages . . . Lei 80,000
860. LEON SCHWARTZ, St. Făinari No. 36, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 40,000. Veteran of the 1916—1918 war, master sergeant. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 400,000
861. FANI ANTONIER, St. D-na Ghica Nr. 96, truck owner Robbed:
truck and horses damages .. Lei 45,000
home „ „ 281,000
cash „ „ 30,000 Lei 356,000
862. MICHEL HAIM, St. Ion Maiorescu Nr. 55. Plundered and robbed:
home damages Lei 250,000
cash „ „ 250,000 Lei 500,000
863. ITTA ZISSU, Şos. Iancului No. 45, barber shop, annual taxes lei 5,900. Plundered and robbed:
barber shop damages . . . Lei 4,000
home „ „ 31,000
cash „ „ 29,000 Lei 64,000
864. MOISE IOSEFSOHN, St. Maşina de Pâine No. 16, peddlar. Veteran of 1916—1918. Stolen goods of 15,000
865. EMANOIL GRÜNWALD, Mihai Bravu No. 12, ironmonger's, annual taxes lei 32,000. Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages Lei 2,500,000
home „ „ „ 40,000 Lei 2,540,000
866. MOISE ITICOVICI, Mihai Bravu No. 44, clothing shop, annual taxes lei 36,000. Veteran of 1913 and 1916—18, wounded twice. Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages Lei 2,350,000
home. „ „ 1,820,000
cash " " 400.000 Lei 4.570.000
867. LUPU SOLOMON, Mihai Bravu No. 64, belt maker, annual taxes lei 26.000. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 220.000 home, " " 67.000 cash " " 15.000 Lei 302.000
868. LEIBU FIȘEL, Mihai Bravu No. 78, glass ware annual taxes lei 25.800. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 225.000 home, " " 20.000 Lei 245.000
869. DAVID SVORIŞTEANU, Mihai Bravu No. 128, drapery, annual taxes lei 32.500. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 650.000
870. HASCAL SCHWARTZ, Mihai Bravu No. 8, clothing shop, annual taxes lei 29.800. Plundered and robbed shop, damages Lei 200.000
871. LEIBOVICI HAIM, Mihai Bravu No. 12, petty ware, annual taxes lei 9.150. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 200.000
872. BETTI ZAHARIA, Mihai Bravu No. 16, clothing shop, annual taxes lei 18.900. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 180.000 home, " " 240.000 Lei 420.000
873. AVRAM SCHWARTZ, Mihai Bravu No. 18. clothing shop, annual taxes lei 21.000. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 180.000
874. MOISE WOLFF RACHMUTH, Mihai Bravu No. 18, clothing shop, annual taxes lei 16.800. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 1.200.000
875. ESTERA LIBER, Mihai Bravu Nr. 64, clothing shop, annual taxes; lei 20.600. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 180.000 home, " " 110.000 Lei 290.000
876. MATHIAS RIVEN, Mihai Bravu No. 20, belt maker, annual taxes lei 11.200. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 100.000 home, " " 165.000 Lei 265.000
877. AVRAM SACHTER, Mihai Bravu No. 64, tinsmith, annual taxes lei 14.200. Veteran of 1913 and 1916—18 wars. Plundered and robbed: workshop damages Lei 95.000 home, " " 60.000 Lei 155.000
878. SABIN COHEN, Mihai Bravu No. 76, manufactory annual taxes lei 14.800. Plundered and robbed shop, damages Lei 300.000
879. MORITZ HAJER, Mihai Bravu No. 84, watchmaker, annual taxes lei 3.100. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 50.000
880. HERMAN BLUMENFELD, Mihai Bravu No. 1, drapery, annual taxes lei 28.100. Veteran and decorated with several orders. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 228.000
881. DAVID LAZAR, Mihai Bravu No. 16, clothing shop annual taxes lei 20.000. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 200.000 food " " 4000 Lei 204.000
882. AVRAM BUIUMOVICI, Mihai Bravu No. 36, haberdashery, annual
taxes lei 17.000. Plundered and robbed
the shop, damages Lei 150.000
883. LAZĂR ZVORIȘTEANU, Mihai Bravu No. 41, haberdashery,
annual taxes lei 15.000. Veteran of 1916—1918. Plundered and robbed
the shop, damages Lei 600.000
884. NATHAN ALTER, Mihai Bravu No. 44, clerk. Plundered and robbed
home, damages Lei 20.000

885. BLIMA HOROVITZ, Mihai Bravu. No. 44, belt maker, annual taxes
lei 21.000. Plundered and robbed:
workshop damages Lei 500.000
home,, ,, 50.000 Lei 550.000
886. SEGAL WOLFF, Mihai Bravu No. 139, peddlar. Robbed goods,
damages Lei 120.000
887. LIZA SEGALL, Mihai Bravu No. 44, peddlar.
Robbed goods, damages Lei 15.800
888. HENNY AURELIA TIȘCU, Oborul Nou 27, war widow. Plundered
and robbed home, damages Lei 10.000
889. FROIM FELDSTEIN, Oborul Nou 27, tinsmith,
anual taxes lei 15.600. Veteran of1913 and 1916—18. Plundered and robbed:
workshop damages Lei 150.000
home,, ,, 87.000
cash,, ,, 19.000 Lei 256.000
890. MANOLE WEINSTEIN, Oborul Nou 27, belt maker,
annual taxes lei 22.000. Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages Lei 400.000
cash,,,, 250.000 Lei 650.000
891. PINCAS ABRAMI, Precupetii Vechi No. 6, peddlar
Robbed goods, damages Lei 25.000
892. LEON FACHTER, Precupetii Vechi 70, haberdashery
annual taxes lei 12.600.
Veteran of 1916—1918. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei
150.000.
893. AVRAM S. ALBU, B-dul Pache No. 35, journalist
veteran of1916—1918. Plundered and robbed:
home damages Lei 30.000
cash,,,, 5.000. Lei 35.000
894. SIMION WEISSMAN, B-dul Pache No. 45, haberdashery. Plundered
and robbed the shop, damages Lei 500.000
895. AIZIC CIURARU; B-dul Pache No. 156, dye shop, annual taxes lei
12.200. Veteran and decorated in the war of 1916—18. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 175.000
896. ŞMIL LEIBOVICI, St. Palade No. 66. Intendent. Robbed cash
Lei 45.000
897. HENRI PAULMAN, St. Palade No. 67. Plundered and robbed:
home damages Lei 30.000
cash,,,, 10.000 Lei 40.000
898. ZEILIG LAZĂR, Sr. Palade No. 82, tinsmith
Robbed tools, damages Lei 6.000
899. CAROL ZICKEL, St. Plantelor No. 56, merchant, Robbed home, damages Lei 43,000
900. ERNEST WOLFF, St. Princ. Nicolae No. 51, clerk. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 38,100
901. RUBIN GRUNBERG, St. Princ. Nicolae Nr. 46, tinsmith, annual taxes lei 7,200. Veteran and decorated in
the war of 1913 and 1916—1918. Plundered and robbed
workshop, damages Lei 300,000
902. A. CIURARU, Şos. Pantelimon Nr. 43, dye shop, annual taxes lei 11,400. Veteran of the
war of 1916—18. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 70,000
903. ANA VICTOR, Şos. Pantelimon No. 34, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 9,000. Plundered and robbed
the shop damages Lei 180,000
904. MOISE CIURARU, Şos. Pantelimon No. 43, dye shop, annual taxes lei 14,000. Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages Lei 100,000 home „ 96,000 196,000
905. SAMUEL Z. SOLOMON, Şos. Pantelimon Nr. 68, glassware annual taxes lei 18,900. Veteran of the
1916—1918 war Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages Lei 60,000 home „ 82,000 cash „ 8,000 Lei 150,000
906. GURMAN ARON, Şos. Pantelimon No. 62, haberdashery, annual
taxes lei 10,300. Plundered and robbed
the shop, damages Lei 500,000
907. LEOPOLD HIRSCH, Şos. Pantelimon No. 68, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 10,300. Plundered and robbed
the shop, damages Lei 170,000
908. IOSEF RABBIOVICI, Şos. Pantelimon No. 105, dye shop, annual taxes lei 20,000. Veteran of 1916—1918. Plundered and
robbed:
the shop damages Lei 20,000 home „ 160,000.
cash „ 15,000 Lei 196,000
909. NATHAN NADLER, Şos. Pantelimon No. 113, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 15,600. Veteran of 1916—1918. Plundered and
robbed:
the shop damages Lei 400,000 home „ 112,000 Lei 512,000
910. DAVID BERCOCVICI, Şos. Pantelimon No. 120, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 16,700. Veteran of 1916—1918. Plundered and
robbed the shop, damages .Lei 500,000
911. OSCAR GOLDENBERG, Şos. Pantelimon Nr. 199, book shop, annual taxes lei 11,500. Plundered and robbed,
the shop, damages Lei 78,000
912. IANCU WECHSLER, Şos. Pantelimon No. 201, perfume shop, annual taxes lei 13,800. Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages Lei 500,000 home „ 68,000
232

913. PAVEL CIUBOTARU, Şos. Pantelimon No. 203, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 15,000. Veteran of 1916-1918. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages. Lei 250,000

914. VICTOR VENIAMIN, Şos. Pantelimon No. 247, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 6,000. Veteran and decorated in the war of 1916—18. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 380,000

915. FILIP GRUNBERG, Şos. Pantelimon No. 255, dye shop, annual taxes lei 13,000. Veteran of the 1916—1918 war. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 300,000

916. HERȘCU LESPEZEANU, Şos. Pantelimon Nr. 246, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 16,500. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 800,000

917. NATHAN WEINBERG, Şos. Pantelimon Nr. 273, clerk. Plundered and robbed: home damages Lei 9,500

918. MAYER FISCHELSOHN, Şos. Pantelimon No. 87, wood store. Robbed: wood damages Lei 14,500

919. Dr. IOSEF RACHBUCH, Şos. Pantelimon No. 232, physician. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 475,000

920. ABRAM SILBERMAN, Şos. Pantelimon No. 44, drug store, annual taxes lei 31,500. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 400,000

921. RUCKENSTEIN B. ARON, Şos. Pantelimon No. 222. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 50,000

922. LAZĂR WIEDER, Şos. Pantelimon No. 61, chemist. Robbed cash Lei 52,000

923. I. ISRAILOVICI, Şos. Pantelimon No. 288, drapery shop manufactură, annual taxes lei 19,000. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 1,000,000

924. DAVID DIANOLOV, Şos. Pantelimon No. 225, drapery shop, annual taxes lei 22,000. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 1,000,000

925. NICU ISRAILOVICI, St. Romană No. 160, drapery shop, annual taxes lei 20,000. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 300,000

926. AVRAM WECHSLER, Ștefan cel Mare 238, barber, annual taxes lei 7,500. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 20,000

927. DAVID FELDSTEIN, Ștefan cel Mare No. 244, tinsmith, annual taxes lei 18,500. Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages Lei 156,000
home,...,.,,,17,500 Lei 173,500
928. ISAC GOLDENBERG, Ştefan cel Mare No. 200, dentist. Veteran of 1916—1918 war, his wife is a war orphan. Plundered and robbed: dentist' office damages Lei 700,000
cash,...,,100,000 Lei 800,000
929. ITTA MARCU, Ştefan cel Mare No. 242, hatter
Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 300,000
930. MICHEL NICHTSORG, Ştefan cel Mare, watch maker, annual taxes lei 26,000. Plundered and robbed:
the shop, damages Lei 253,000
931. MARCUS LINCKER, St. Sf. Spiridon 6, pensioner.
Plundered and robbed
home, damages Lei 500,000
932. IANCOVICI IANCU, St. Silistra No. 75, peddlar. Robbed:
goods damages Lei 30,000
home,...,,30,000 Lei 60,000
933. PASCU GEHELBERT, Teiul Doamnei, tinsmith
Robbed tools, damages Lei 17,000
934. HAIM HARAP, Teiul Doamnei No. 46, haberdashery. Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages Lei 250,000
home,...,,53,000 Lei 303,000
935. MAYER BRENNER, Teiul Doamnei No. 24, perfume shop, annual taxes lei 18,000. Plundered and robbed:
the shop, damages Lei 300,000
936. FROIM LEIBOVICI, Str Vaselor No. 42, belt maker, annual taxes lei 21,600. Veteran of the 1916—1918 war, wounded. Plundered and robbed:
the shop, damages Lei 900,000
937. MIŞU WEISSERMAN, Str. Vaselor No. 44, tailor, veteran of 1913 and 1916—1918 war. Robbed:
tools of Lei 18,000

h) IN CALEA RAHOVEI

938. BERCU STREIT, Cal. Rahovei No. 3, dentist veteran and decorated in the 1916—1918 war. Robbed:
office damages Lei 40,000
jewels,...,,60,000
cash,...,,53,000 153,000
1055. SIMON MOSCOVICI, St. Suter No. 8, suitcases Robbed:
home damages Lei 2,150
cash,...,,10,850 Lei 13,000
940. AVRAM PĂNZARU, Cal. Rahovei No. 63, lingerie, annual taxes lei 20,000. Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages Lei 650,000
home,...,,175,000 Lei 825,000
941. BERCU FELDSTEIN, Cal. Rahovei No. 69, tailor, annual taxes lei 3,500. Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages Lei 20,000
942. SANDU, FĂINARU, Cal. Rahovei No. 70, grocery, annual taxes lei 18,500. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 12,000
943. BERNARD FISCHMAN, Cal. Rahovei No. 71, dye shop, annual taxes lei 12,100. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 11,000
944. SOLOMON RUBINSTEIN, Cal. Rahovei No. 73, tinsmith, annual taxes lei 9,600. Veteran of the 1916—1918 war, decorated with the „Commemorative Cross“ with strips
Shop windows were broken, damages Lei 1,800
945. SALLI BANNVAL, Cal. Rahovei No. 81, laundry shop. Plundered office, damages Lei 9,000
946. WOLF COHN, Cal. Rahovei No. 103, tailor. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 3,000
947. DAVID SCHWARTZ, Calea Rahovei No. 103, book shop, annual taxes lei 34,000. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 650,000
Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 10,500
949. HABOT NATHAN, Cal. Rahovei No. 93, barber, annual taxes lei 7,000. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 40,000
950. DAVID ISCOVICI, Cal. Rahovei No. 96, vulcanization workshop, annual taxes lei 24,000. Plundered workshop and robbed tools, damages Lei 26,000
951. IULIJUS GOLDSTEIN; Cal. Rahovei No. 15, shoe shop—Veteran and decorated in the 1916—1918 war. Annual taxes lei 10,500. Robbed the shop, damages Lei 400,000
952. RIFCA MARCOVICI, Cal. Rahovei No. 105, fur shop. Annual taxes lei 26,000. Plundered and robbed the shop, damage Lei 550,000
953. ZEILIG WASSERMAN, Cal. Rahovei No. 105, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 12,500. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 225,000
954. HASCAL ZWIEBEL, Cal. Rahovei No. 105, cloth store. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 600,000
955. PASCU KLEIN, Cal. Rahovei No. 107, clothing shop, robbed the shop, damages Lei 40,000
956. FRANTZ ABRAMOVICI, Cal. Rahovei No. 137, haberdashery. Veteran of 1916—1918 war. Annual taxes lei 42,000. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 1,500,000
957. IDA KLEIN, Cal. Rahovei No. 107, haberdashery and drapery, annual taxes lei 48,000. Robbed the shop damages Lei 1,660,000
home „. . . . , 560,000 Lei 2,220,000
958. RUHLA LEIA SAMI, Cal. Rahovei No. 111, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 21.000. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 800.000
959. SAMI IOSEF, Cal. Rahovei No. 113, drapery, annual taxes lei 46.000. Robbed the shop, damages Lei 1.100.000
960. IOSIF BROTTMAN, Cal. Rahovei No. 116, household articles, annual taxes lei 29.200. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 215.000
961. ŞMIL SILBERSTEIN, Cal. Rahovei No. 120, typographer, annual taxes lei‘, 20.500. Veteran of 1916—1918. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 150.000
962. AIZIC LAZAROVICI, Cal. Rahovei No. 121, Fur shop, annual taxes lei 17.100. Veteran of 1916—1918. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages .... Lei 150.000
963. HEINRICH GRUNBERG, Cal. Rahovei No. 123, cloth shop, annual taxes lei 41.000. Veteran of 1913 and 1916—18 war, decorated with „Commemorative Cross" with strips. Plundered and robbed the shop damages Lei 650.000
964. ANCEL ZELMAN, Cal. Rahovei No. 125, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 12.000. Veteran of 1916—1918, wounded twice Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages Lei 500.000
cash „ , „ 62.000 Lei 562.000
965. NACHMAN IOSIF, Cal. Rahovei No. 130, shoe shop, annual taxes lei 21.000. Veteran 1916—1918. Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages Lei 500.000
home damages . . Lei 100.000
cash „ „ , „ 50.000 Lei 650.000
966. BERNARD LEIBOVICI, Cal. Rahovei No. 126, watchmaker, annual taxes lei 10.800. Plundered and robbed:
the shop, damages . Lei 40.000
967. MARTIN COHN, Cal. Rahovei No. 134, leather ware annual taxes lei 41.000. Plundered and robbed: the shop
, damages Lei 800.000
968. EMANUEL STERN, Cal. Rahovei No. 135, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 40.000. Plundered and robbed:
the shop, damages Lei 200.000
969. ADOLF BLUMER, Cal. Rahovei No. 139, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 41,000. Veteran of the 1916—1918 war. Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages Lei .100.000
home „ „ „ 200.000 Lei 300.000
970. SANDU WELT, Cal. Rahovei No. 141, clothing shop. Veteran of 1913 and 1916—18. war invalid. Annual taxes lei 29.000. Robbed:
the shop, damages Lei 300.000
971. ISIDOR SOLOMONOVICI, Cal. Rahovei Nr. 142, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 16.100. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 200.000
972. MARCEL WEINBERG, Cal. Rahovei No. 147, paint shop, annual taxes lei 18,000. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 88,000
973. SIMION MENKES, Cal. Rahovei No. 151, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 18,600. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 250,000
974. ISAC BUCSBAUM, Cal. Rahovei No. 152, watchmaker, annual taxes lei 8,000. Veteran of 1916—1918. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 30,000
975. BENIAMIN GOLDENBERG, Cal. Rahovei Nr. 156, soda water plant, annual taxes lei 31,000. Robbed factory, damages Lei 120,000
976. IOSIF GOLDSTEIN, Cal. Rahovei No. 175, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 13,600. Veteran of 1913 and 1916—18. Plundered the shop, damages Lei 50,000
977. ISAC WENIG, Cal. Rahovei No. 195, ironmonger's annual taxes lei 80,000. Veteran of 1916—1918. Plundered and robbed:
   the shop damages Lei 300,000
   home „ „ 400,000 Lei 700,000
978. IOSIF LEIBOVICI, Cal. Rahovei No. 209, paint shop annual taxes lei 18,000. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 300,000
979. ANA IOSUB, Cal. Rahovei No. 228, haberdashery, war widow, annual taxes lei 6,400. Robbed:
   the shop damages Lei 41,300
   cash „ „ 15,000 Lei 56,300
980. AVRAM LEIBOVICI, Cal. Rahovei No. 232, shoe shop, annual taxes lei 29,200. Veteran of the 1916—1918 war. Robbed the shop, damages Lei 50,000
981. LEIBA GRUNFELD, Cal. Rahovei No. 239, shoe shop veteran of 1913 and 1916—1918. Plundered the shop, damages Lei 850,000
982. HERŞ SCHWARTZ, Cal. Rahovei No. 245, barber's, annual taxes lei 5,200. Robbed shop, damages Lei 24,000
983. LAZĂR VICTOR, Cal. Rahovei No. 245, drapery, annual taxes lei 18,000. Robbed the shop, damages Lei 2,000,000
984. NEUMAN UŞER, Cal. Rahovei No. 247, tinsmith, annual taxes lei 7,500. Robbed workshop, damages Lei 38,000
985. MAIER SEIDMAN, Cal. Rahovei No. 253, glassware shop annual taxes lei 15,000. Robbed the shop. Lei 15,000
986. IANCU WALTER, Cal. Rahovei No. 304, watchmaker, annual taxes lei 5,400. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 5,000
987. MENDEL COHN, Cal. Rahovei No. 399, drapery annual taxes lei 9,300. Robbed the shop, damages Lei 600,000
988. BURĂH MARGULIES, Cal. Rahovei No. 413 haberdashery, annual taxes lei 21,800. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 1,000,000
989. IULIUS GOLDSTEIN, Cal. Rahovei Nr. 415, drapery, veteran and decorated of 1913 and 1916—18. Annual taxes lei 15.000. Robbed the shop, damages . . Lei 600.000
990. MARIA WECHSLER, Cal. Rahovei No. 432, peddler. Robbed commodity, damages Lei 8.000

i) IN RAHOVEI DISTRICT

991. ARON ISAC, Str, Armoniei No. 57, peddler, veteran and decorated in the wars of 1913 and 1916—18. Robbed goods, damages . . Lei 10.000
992. MORITZ KLEIN, St. Armoniei No. 39, shoe maker Robbed : tools damages Lei 6.000 home, .......... 8.000 Lei 14.000
993. MOISE BERCOCI, St. Armoniei No. 3, commission agent. Robbed home, damages Lei 32.000
994. SANDU LAZAROVICI, St. Antim No. 52, tinsmith, war orphan. Robbed : workshop damages Lei 100.000 home, „ „ 100.000 Lei 200.000
995. ISAC ALSCHEK, St. Sf-tii Apostoli No. 36, peddler. Robbed goods, damages Lei 5000
996. ARNOLD VURGRAFT, St. Sf. Apostoli Nr. 41, grain merchant. Robbed home, damages Lei 600.000
997. ŞMIL POLAK, St. Antim No. 13, intendent of „Ronetti Roman" temple. Plundered and robbed home damages . . Lei 35.000
998. MOISE ȚUDIC, Str.. Antim No. 13, school principal Plundered and robbed home. Damages Lei 48.000
999. GOLDENŞTEIN ISAC, St. Artei No. 9, petrol storage, annual taxes lei 46.000. Robbed: store house damages . . Lei 36.000
1000. HEINRICH BERCOCI, St. Arionoaiei No. 39, peddler. Robbed goods Lei 1.500
1001. BURĂH RABBIOVICI, St. Albă No. 14, cantor. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 14.000

1002. Dr. W. FILDERMAN, St. Sf-tii Apostoli No. 16, lawyer, veteran of the 1913 and 1916—1918 wars. Plundered: home, robbed valuables, fur coats, jewels cutlery, all clothes and shoes, bed and body linen, etc damages Lei 3.500.000
1003. MAURICIU BERMAN, St. Sf-tii Apostoli Nr. 49, merchant, veteran of 1916—18. . Decorated with „ Commemorative Cross" with strips. Plundered and robbed home, damages . .Lei 950.000
1004. GUTTMAN MARCUS, Str. Sf. Apostoli No. 62, industrialist. Robbed and Plundered home, damages:
home damages Lei 700.000
cash ... 226.000 Lei 1.926.000
1005. IOSEPH GALANTER, St. Sf-tii Apostoli Nr. 59, merchant.
Plundered and robbed:
home damages Lei 500.000
cash ... 1.478.000 Lei 1.978.000
1006. AVRAM SCHWARTZ, St. Bacus No. 6, shoe maker.
Robbed tools and goods, damages Lei 8.000
1007. ILIE LUPAȘCU, St. Cuza Vodă No. 9, furniture store, annual taxes lei 48.000, Veteran of 1916—1918, decorated with „Crucea Comemorativa," with strips.
Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 300.000
1008. GHENZEL MILIAN, St. Cuza Vodă No. 152, ironmonger's, annual taxes lei 47.000. Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages Lei 4.500
home „  „  „ 15.000 Lei 19.500
1009. S. AVRAM BERCOVICI, St. Cuza Vodă No. 4, barber, annual taxes lei 11.800. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 40.000
1010. MANOLE GOLDSTEIN, St. Elena Doamna No. 53, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 27.000. Veteran of war 1916—1919. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 216.000
1011. ARON HERȘCU, St. Elena Cuza Nr. 119, grocery, annual taxes lei 7.342. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 30.000
1012. MAXIMILIAN CASTOR, St. Emigrantului Nr. 6, tailor. Plundered and robbed workshop, damages ...... Lei 118.000
1013. CASTOR MALVINA, St. Emigrantului No. 6.
1014. MOISE DASCALU, St. Emigrantului No. 6.
Robbed the shop, damages .... Lei 15.000
1016. JEANETTE FELDMAN, St. Filaret No. 5, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 10.900. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 300.000
1017. REGINA BONI, Ferentari No. 149, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 10.100. Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages Lei 200.000
home „ „  „ 12.000
cash „ „ 45.000 Lei 257.000
1018. FROIM LÖBEL, Ferentari No. 150, grocery, annual taxes lei 16.000. Veteran of 1916—18. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 190.000
1019. AVRAM WEINBERG, Ferentari No. 120, ironmongery. Veteran of 1916—1918. 
and plundered the shop, and home: 
the shop damages Lei 850.000  
home „ „ 600.000  
Lei 1,450.000
1020. HAIM HUNĂ LITTMAN Ferentari No. 145, 
drapery, veteran of 1916—1918, annual 
taxes lei 19,000. Robbed the shop, damages Lei 1,500.000
1021. LEA BLUMENFELD, St. Gramont No. 16 bis. 
Robbed home, damages Lei 10.000
1022. SLIMA CROITORU, St. Horia No. 34, peddlar. 
Robbed: goods 
damages . . Lei 30.000
1023. BERCU WEISSELBERG, Halelor No. 53, watchmaker, annual taxes 
lei 11,600. Veteran of 1913 and 1916—18. Plundered and robbed the shop, 
damages Lei 83.000
1024. BERCU HABOT, Halelor No. 67, barber, 
annual taxes lei 9.000  
vetran of the 1916—1918 war. 
Plundered and robbed barber's shop, damages Lei 50.000
1025. W. SCHNEIBERG, St. Ion Țăranu No. 5, cloth shop, annual taxes lei 
24500. Plundered and robbed the shop, 
damages Lei 950.000
1026. DAVID SCHULD, St. Ion Țăranu No. 5, peddler. 
Robbed 
commodities, damages Lei 15.000
1027. AVI FINK, St. Justitiei No. 62, merchant. 
Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 300.000
1028. IEHUDA BLEICHER, G-ral Mărgineanu No. 5, 
shoe shop, annual taxes lei 20,000. Veteran of 1916—1918. 
Plundered and robbed the shop, damages . . Lei 600.000

1029. TEODOR BERCOCVICI, St. 14 March No. 20 paint shop, annual 
taxes lei 21,000. Plundered and robbed 
the shop, damages Lei 100.000
1030. NATAN LEIBOVICI, Măgurele No. 200, grain merchant, annual 
taxes lei 11,000. Plundered and robbed: 
the shop damages Lei 30.000  
home „ „ 3.000  
cash „ „ 33,000  
Lei 66,000
1031. Dr. CASSVAN AVNER, Mihai Vodă, physician. Plundered and 
robbed: 
home damages Lei 9,000.
cash „ „ 31,000  
Lei 40,000
1032. MARCUS HERȘCOVICI, Mihai Vodă No. 27, 
ex lawyer. Beaten and robbed in the street Lei 5,000
1033. IOSEF WEISSMAN, St. Mihai Vodă No. 21, technical and sanitary plant. He was killed. Annual taxes lei 750.000. Plundered and robbed the store and home damages Lei 6.000.000 cash „ „ 8.000.000 Lei 14.000.000

1034. DAVID VOGEL, Bd. Maria No. 97, ironmonger, annual taxes lei 29.000. Veteran of 1916—1918. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages .......... Lei 400.000

1035. ISAC DAVIDOVICI, Bd. Regina Maria No. 93, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 20.000. Veteran of 1916—1918, decorated with „Commemorative Cross" with strips. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages ..... Lei 100.000

1036. MARCU ROSENBERG ROSEANU, Bd. Regina Maria 39, grocery, annual taxes lei 13.000. Veteran of 1916—1918, decorated with „Commemorative Cross" with strips. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 120.000 home „ „ 40.000 cash „ „ 30.000 Lei 190.000

1037. MARCU ARON, Bd. Regina Maria No. 37, watch maker. Veteran of 1916—18 war, annual taxes lei 4.400. Robbed the shop, damages . . Lei 70.000


1039. SIMION MOZES, St. Militari No. 11, peddler. Robbed: commodities damages 5.000 cash 900 Lei 5900


1041. VETTA ATIAS, St. Orfeu No. 9, lingerie maker. Robbed tools, damages Lei 8.000

1042. ARON GROSS, St. Oiţelor No. 12, peddler, veteran of 1916—1918. War invalid. Robbed: home, damages .. .Lei 32.000

1043. HARRY GRUNBERG, Principalele Unite Nr. 55, merchant. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 250.000

1044. MARCU STARK, Principalele Unite No. 55, trader, veteran of 1916—18 war.
Plundered and robbed home, damages ....... Lei 400.000

1045. MOISE VEDMEDIEV, St. Poenaru Bordea No. 16, merchant. Robbed home, damages . Lei 60.000

1046. PEPI LUPOVICI, Cal. 13 Septembrie No. 95, haberdashery. Annual taxes lei 9.600. Robbed the shop, damages Lei 40.000

1047. OZIAS LEHRER, Cal. 13 Septembrie No. 220, ironmonger's, annual taxes lei 33.000. Robbed:
iron monger's shop damages Lei 1.500.000
home ,, ,, 560.000
cash ',, ....... ,, 490.000 Lei 2.550.000

1048. LEIBA KATZ, Cal. 13 Septembrie No. 11, tailor annual taxes lei 14.300. Veteran of 1916—1918, decorated with „Commemorative cross“ with strips. Devastated and robbed:
the shop damages . Lei 60.000
home ,, ,, 82.000 Lei 142.000

1049. ALBERT HEILPERN, Cal. 13 Septembrie Nr. 99 bis, typographer, annual taxes lei 15.000. Plundered and robbed typographer's shop damages Lei 200.000

1050. RAŞELA. MERLAUB, Cal. 13 Septembrie Nr. 107, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 18.000. Robbed:
the shop damages .. Lei 600.000
home ,, ,, 100.000 Lei 700.000

1051. DAVID SCHÂCHTER, Cal. 13 Septembrie 117, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 17.200. Veteran of 1916—1918. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages .. Lei 800.000

1052. GUSTAV SEGALL, Cal. 13 Septembrie 113, haberdashery, annual taxes lei 17.000. Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages Lei 600.000
home ,, ;,, ,, 100.000 Lei 700.000

1053. SAUL SPINER, Cal. 13 Septembrie No. 90, tinsmith, annual taxes lei 16.000. Plundered and robbed workshop, damages .Lei 50.000

1054. SUSETTE ATIAS, Cal. 13 Septembrie No. 94, fierărie, annual taxes lei 29.500. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages ............... . Lei 1.150.00

1055. SIMON MOSCOVICI, St. Șuter No. 8, industrialist. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 1.340.000
1056. „TEXO”, St. Sabinelor No. 8, textile factory. Plundered and robbed factory and commodity store, damages Lei 4.000.000
1057. MARIA PĂNZARU, St. Sabinelor No. 2, lingerie, annual taxes lei 18.000. Plundered and robbed: 
the shop damages Lei 500.000
home .. .......... „ 50000 
cash;. „, „ 14.000 Lei 564.000
1058. MIHAI GROSS, St. Salvator No. 9, clerk 
veteran of 1916—18. Robbed cash . ... Lei 10.000
1059. JEAN ADERICA, St. Salvator No. 44, peddler. 
Veteran of 1916—18. Robbed goods, damages Lei 20.000
1060. STRUL ROSENBERG, St. Sofia No. 55, 
peddler Robbed goods, damages Lei . 4.000
1061. DEBORA ROITTMAN, Şerban Vodă No. 149 
grocery, annual taxes lei 22.200. Robbed grocery, 
damages . . Lei 56.000
1062. IULIUS IANCU, Şerban Vodă No. 235, 
watch maker, annual taxes lei 11.000. Veteran of 1916—1918. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages . . Lei 40.000
1063. AVRAM HERŞCOVICI, Şerban Vodă No. 235, haberdashery, annual 
taxes lei 30.000. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 100.000
1064. SAIA WISSENFELD, Şerban Vodă No. 12, 
watch maker, annual taxes lei 5.500. workshop destroyed, 
damages . . Lei 3.000
1065. IOSEF GOLDENBERG, Şerban Vodă No. 31, 
tailor, annual taxes lei 17.000. Veteran of 
1916—1918. Robbed cloth damages . . Lei 8.500
1066. IOSIF ABRAMOVICI, Şerban Vodă No. 106. 
tailor, annual taxes lei 12.000. Veteran of 
1916—1918. Robbed workshop, damages Lei 1.500
1067. NICU DIAMANT, Şerban Vodă No. 106, clerk 
Robbed cash Lei 8.000
1068. OSCAR LEIBOVICI, Şerban Vodă No. 182, 
drapery, annual taxes lei 15.000. Veteran of 1916—1918. Plundered and robbed the shop; damages , Lei 400.000
1069. LEON GOLDSTEIN, Şerban Vodă No. 144, grocery, annual taxes lei 
22.000. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages . . Lei 150.000
1070. MORDHA RABINOVICI, St. Uranus No. 89, 
drug store, annual taxes lei 17.000. Plundered and robbed: 
the shop damages Lei 150.000 
cash „ . . . „ 100.000 Lei 250.000
1070. SAMI FAIBİŞ, St. Uranus No. 134, haberdashery, 
annual taxes lei 13.350. Plundered and robbed the shop, 
damages Lei 200.000
1072. IANCU L. SPIEGLER, Bd. T. Vladimirescu 17, industrialist. Veteran of 1916—1918. Plundered and robbed:
home damages Lei 300.000
cash 235.000
Lei 535.000

1073. SAMUEL BARZILAY, St. Vânători No. 14, former lawyer. Plundered and robbed:
home damages Lei 260.000
cash 140.000 Lei 400.000

h) DIFFERENT DISTRICTS

1074. JEAN STEINHARDT, Cal. Griviţei No. 226, peddler. Veteran of 1913 and 1916—18, decorated with „Comemorative Cross" and „Romania's crown”. Robbed:
objects, damages Lei 19.000
cash „ 11.000 Lei 30.000

1075. IANCU GHELBER, Cal. Griviţei No. 350, leather ware annual taxes lei 19.400. Plundered and robbed:
the shop, damages Lei 55.000

1076. BUCĂ HAIMOVICI, Cal. Griviţei No. 360, clothes shop, veteran of 1916—18, annual taxes lei 16.500. Robbed:
the shop damages . Lei 32.100
cash „ 5.000 Lei 37.100

1077. HEINRICH TEITELBAUM, St. Dr. Marcovici No. 3, peddler. Robbed commodities, damages Lei 10.000

1078. SAMUEL NEUMAN, St. Ion Dobrescu 3, plumber. Robbed tools, damages Lei 3000

1079. MARCEL A. IOSEF, St. Florilor No. 20, grocery, annual taxes lei 14.000. Plundered and robbed:
the shop damages Lei 400.000
home „ 418.000
cash „ 32.000
Lei 850.000

1080. CALMAN ULNER, St. Vlaicu Vodă No. 71, peddler. He was robbed of commodities Lei 4.000

1081. RASEL SLAM, St. Vlaicu Vodă No. 71, peddler. Robbed commodities Lei 5.000

1082. SOLOMON SOLOMON, St. Vitejescu No. 25, artist. Robbed home, damages Lei 20.000

1083. IOSIPOVICI LEIBU, St. Vlad Dracul 6, peddler. Robbed of commodities Lei 6.000

1084. PINCU HEINRICH, St. Scârlătescu No. 16, clerk. Beaten in the street and robbed of Lei 25.00001855. MORITZ GOLDENBERG, Cal. Griviţei No. 342,
anual taxes lei 26,000. Plundered and robbed: 
the shop damages Lei 80,000 
cash ,, 22,000 Lei 102,000
1086. BORIS REICHER, St. Jignitei No. 20, rabbi. 
Robbed religious clothes, damages Lei 40,000
1087. H. L. RABBINOVICI, St. Oituz No. 8, 
drapery, annual taxes lei 60,000. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages Lei 600,000
1088. ILIE RABBINOVICI, St. Cauzași No. 6, 
paint shop, annual taxes lei 51,000. Plundered and robbed: 
the shop damages Lei 100,000 
home ,, 600,000 
cash ,, 40,000 Lei 740,000
1089. IGNAT WEINBERG, St. Cauzași No. 3, upholstery 

furnishings, annual taxes lei 34,000. Plundered 
and robbed: 
the shop damages Lei 1,480,000 
home ,, 420,000 
cash ,, 240,000 Lei 2,140,000
1090. SAMI LAZĂR COHN, Sf. Ion Nou No. 12, 
physician, reserve captain, veteran of 1916—1918. Plundered and robbed: 
home damages Lei 740,000 
cash ,, 50,000 Lei 790,000
1091. MARCOVICI MORITZ, St. Lânăriei No. 54, 
haberdashery, annual taxes lei 12,500. Plundered and robbed: 
the shop damages Lei 650,000 
home ,, 185,000. Lei 835,000
1092. PASCAL STEINBERG, St. Lânăriei No. 62, 
book shop, annual taxes lei 22,500. Plundered and robbed: 
the shop damages Lei 420,000 
home ,, 16,000 Lei 436,000
1093. ISIDOR WACHMAN, St. Lazăr No. 5, rag shop, 
annual taxes lei 66,000. Plundered and robbed shop, 
damages . . . Lei 412,000
1094. LEIZER LEIZEROVICI, St. Lazăr No. 5, rag shop 
annual taxes lei 30,000. Plundered and robbed shop, damages Lei 350,000
1095. RENE ROSENTHAL, St. Lazăr No. 5, rag shop 
annual taxes lei 19,000. Plundered and robbed home, damages . . . Lei 80,000
1096. SIMCA DAVID, Str. Lazar Nr. 5, rag shop, annual taxes: 15,400 
Plundered and robbed: shop 400,000 
,, 100,000 Lei 500,000
1097. ANCEL LEIB, St. Lazăr No. 5, rag shop 
Plundered and robbed: 
the shop damages Lei 40,000 
home ,, 20,000 Lei 60,000
1098. B. MIHELSTEIN, St. Lazăr No. 5, 
rug shop annual taxes lei 12,000. Veteran of 
1916—1918. Plundered and robbed the shop, damages .... Lei 250,000
1099. DAVID WELTBERGER, St. Cauzași No. 1, typographer, annual taxes lei 20,000. Plundered and robbed workshop, damages Lei 30,000
1100. SIEGFRIED DIAMANT, St. Cauzași No. 1, barber. Robbed: tools damages Lei 2,000
home „ „ „ 6,000 Lei 8,000
1101. SOFIA LAZĂR, St. Cauzași No. 8, grocery, annual taxes lei 11,000. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 180,000
home „ „ „ 100,000 Lei 280,000
1102. IANCU WEINTRAUB, St. Lânăriei No. 67, watchmaker. Robbed tools, damages Lei 10,000
1103. IUDA IANCULOVICI, St. Florilor No. 20, lathe operator. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 110,000
1104. A. B. DAVIDOVICI, St. Mămulari No. 3, clerk. Plundered and robbed home, damages Lei 225,000
1105. ANCEL ADELA, St. Mămulari No. 21, temple intendent. Plundered and robbed: home damages Lei 8,000
cash „ „ „ 1,000 Lei 9,000
1106. SOLOMON MEIER, Bd. Mărăşeşti No. 162, hatter, annual taxes lei 16,900. Veteran of 1913 and 1916—18 wars. Plundered and robbed: the shop damages Lei 25,000
home „ „ „ 45,000 Lei 70,000
1107. OSCĂR ROSENBLATT, Str. Legislator No. 5, merchant. Veteran of 1916—18 war. Plundered and robbed: home damages Lei 20,000
cash „ „ „ 7,000 Lei 27,000
ANNEXES

List of Legionary Government and Prefects; Official Documents;
Written Statements of the Federation of Jewish Communities;
Testimonies of Victims; Medical Certificates;
Documents referring to Selling or Handing Over of Enterprises;
List of Jews Killed During the Pogrom
LEGIONARY GOVERNMENT
(Decree of September 14, 1940)

HORIA SIMA, Vice-President of the Council of Ministries, Minister without portfolio.
Prof. GH. LEÓN, State Secretary at the Department of National Economy.\(^\text{13}\)
G-ral CONST. PETROVICHESCU, State Secretary at the Department of Inner Affairs.
Prof. TRAICAN BRĂILEANU, State Secretary at the Department of National Education, Religion and Arts
Prof. MIHAI A. ANTONESCU, State Secretary at the Department of Justice.
Prof. MIHAIL STURZA, State Secretary at the Department of Foreign Affairs.\(^\text{14}\).
GEORGE CREZIANU, State Secretary at the Finance Department.
Prof. POMPILIO NICOLAU, State Secretary at the Department of Public Works and Communication.
VASILE IASCINSKI, State Secretary at the Department of Labor, Health and Social Protection.
Eng. NICOLAE MAREȘ, State Secretary at the Department of Agriculture and Domains.
Lieutenant Col. Prof. NIC. DRAGOMIR, State Secretary at the Department of Coordination and Economic General Staff.
G-ral GH. DOBRE, Sub-State Secretary at the Department of National Defense for Army Equipping and Administration
G-ral CONST. PANTAZI, Sub-State Secretary at the Department of National Defense for the Army
Com. GH. JIENESCU, Sub-State Secretary at the Department of National Air and Marine Defense\(^\text{15}\).
CONSTANTIN PAPANACE, Sub-secretary of State at the Finance Department.
PETRE NEMOIANU, Sub-secretary of State at the Department of Agriculture and Domains.
CORNELIU GEORGESCU, Sub-secretary of State at the Department of National Economy for Colonization and Evacuated Population.
s. DIMITRIUC. Sub-secretary of State at the Department of National Economy for Petrol and Mining Exploitation.
Prof. ION PROTOPOPESCU, Sub-secretary of State at the Finance Department for the Inventory of Public Assets.
ALEX. RIOȘANU, Sub-secretary of State at the Department of Inner Affairs for Police and Security.

PREFECTS OF THE LEGIONARY REGIME
(Decree of 20-th September 1940)

County
Alba: BACIU GRIGORE.
Arad: ROTEA ILIE, Lawyer.

\(^{13}\) replaced later on by Mirea Cancicov.
\(^{14}\) resigned without appointing another titular instead.
\(^{15}\) replaced later on to the Marine by Admiral Koslinsky.
Argeş: GEORGESCU MIHAIL, Dr.
Bacău: VASILE STOIAN, Prof.
Băia: GRIGORESCU CONSTANTIN.
Bihor: LUCA CONSTANTIN, Res.Col.
Botoşani: NICULESCU VASILE, Res. Capt.
Braşov: TRAIAN TRIFAN, Lawyer.
Brăila: STERE MIHALEXE, Lawyer.
Caraş: ION VINTAN, Prof.
Câmpulung: CRISTEA RUSU, Lawyer.
Cluj-Turda: VASILE HANU, Prof.
Constanţa: NICOLAE ŞEITAN, Lawyer.
Covurlui: OLTEANU MIHAI, Lawyer.
Dâmboviţa: ST. SPĂTARU, Res. Col.
Dolj: NICOLA ROȘULESCU, Lawyer.
Dbrohoi: BARBU STROICI.
Făgăraş: VIRGIL MATEIAŞ, Lawyer.
Fălciu: VICTOR CUBUTIU, Lawyer.
Gorj: OCTAVIAN ȚUCU, Prof.
Hunedoara: COSTE A IOSIF, Dr.
Ialomiţa: ION BOGDAN MUNTEANU, Lawyer.
Iaşi: ALEXANDRU VENTONIC, Medic.
Ilfov: EMIL POPA, Dr.
Mehedinti: CRIS AXENTE, Lawyer.
Muscel: PAUL GĂBUSEANU, Prof.
Neamţ: EFTIMI GABAN, Pharmacist.
Olt: VICTOR GEORGESCU, Lawyer.
Prahova: MARIN STĂNEŞCU, former magistrate.
Putna: PETRE TOCU.
Râşară: SULCINĂ NICOLAE.
R.-Sărat: Ing. G. VLAD.
Roman: ION NICULESCU, Lawyer.
Romanati: LIBERT TÂRNOVEANU.
Severin: TIBERIU MITAR, Prof.
Sibiul: Dr. FLEŞERIU ION, Lawyer.
Suceava: GAVRIL IONESCU, Prof.
Târnava-Mare, ION CREANGĂ, Prof.
Târnava-Mică: ION COVRIG NONEA. Prof.
Tececi: DOBRE ION, Prof.
Teleorman: NICOLAE ZAHARIA, Prof.
Timiş-Torontal: ILIE GHENADIE, Prof.
Tulcea: ŞTEFAN PREDESCU.
Tutova: C. BOLINTINEANU, Res. Col.
Vaslui: Al. COSTÂCHESCU, Res. Col.
Vâlcea: BĂRBULESCU VICTOR, Lawyer.
Vlaşca: ANIBAL DOLJANSKI, Active Col.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS
Gen. Antonescu's Answers to 33 Complaints Addressed to him by the Federation of Jewish Communities at the Beginning of October 1940

Commmuniqué of October 22, 1940 issued by
The Presidency of the Council of Ministers

The Government has received numerous complaints, which have been found not true.
Thus, the President of the Federation of Jewish Communities, Dr. W. Filderman, complained that in Piatra Neamt, the authorities forbid burials in the Jewish cemetery unless an amount of money is paid for the benefit of the Legionary Movement.

The Chief Rabbi in Piatra Neamt and the President of the local Jewish Community declared in writing that the statement is not true.
Mr. Filderman also complained that in Negresti (Vaslui) grain stores of Jewish traders were sealed.
Investigations were made and it was found that only the grains coming from expropriated manors have been blocked, according to the law. In fact, everybody has the right to appeal to Justice.
The same Mr. Filderman complained that Jewish shops have been closed in Raducaneni (Falciu).
This statement is also untrue.
In case of receiving such complaints, it has been further decided that the investigating authority should come to the relevant place and if the complaint is found inaccurate, the plaintiff shall be sued in court for spreading false and tendentious news.

The Boss of Legionary Terror, General C. Petrovicescu, Minister of the Interior named Legionary Plundering "the battle to buy up Jewish shops and real estate."

Bucharest, December 18, 1940

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
Minister's office

GREAT GENERAL STAFF
2-nd Department

To Nr. 220,127/940

I am honored to inform you that further to the investigations made by us, the prefect of the Tarnava Mare County reports the following:

1. On November 27, 1940, all the public authorities, the prefect, the police chief, the commander of the Gendarmerie Legion, General Vasiliu and Minister Riosanu were waiting for General Ion Antonescu to return to the railway station in Copsa Mica. During this time, the Saxons from Medias occupied, in organized teams, the 10 Jewish shops in the town center, claiming that they had already concluded sales agreements with the Jews; actually not even today have they completed these agreements.
Being taken by surprise, and in order to avoid a conflict with the Saxon minority, the legionary movement started "the battle for buying up the Jewish shops and real estate" that were left in Sighisoara, Medias and the
remaining county, the necessary credits being provided by the intervention of the Legionary Movement.
This house buying operation will be carried out in accordance with the legal directives in force.
The Saxon population, discontent and uneasy by the fact that the Romanians wanted to buy up Jewish shops and properties, have suddenly become protectors of the Jewish population against supposed abuses carried out by the Romanian authorities.
Actually, all they are up to is to make it impossible for the Romanians to buy Jewish goods. The incident that happened on the night of December 3 – 4, 1940 in Medias, should be seen in the light of the above data.
The control authorities of the Police Inspectorate in Alba Iulia, had a stricter attitude towards the Jews in Medias who wanted to give over their shops only to the Saxons.
The civic guards organized by the Saxons, occasioned by that incident, to protect the Jewish population are actually some groups of people placed in front of the Jewish shops and yards approx. one week before that incident in order to stop the Romanians from negotiating with the Kikes for the purpose of buying up their shops or houses.
On December 4 and 5, the prefect of the county was in Bucharest, called by the Ministry of Coordination and on January 5 1941, the commander of the Garrison and Guard of the county territory, Mr. Antohi (lieutenant colonel) went to Medias, taking measures for order, and he informed the Prefect that nothing seriously happened.
On December 8, the prefect of the county investigated the incident in Medias and found that the Romanian population is utterly outraged by the attitude of the Saxons who are supporting the Jews and cannot bear the thought that the Romanians might also want to buy shops or houses from the Jews. In addition, due to the resulted turmoil and alarm initiated by the Jews, as an irony of fate, they see themselves protected and encouraged just by our Saxon fellow citizens.

Minister of the Interior,
General(ss) Petrovicescu

ORDER ISSUED BY THE TOWN COUNCIL in CONSTANTA FORBIDDING THE JEWS from EMPLOYING CHRISTIAN HOUSEHOLD PERSONNEL

Romania
Town Council of the Constanta County
Nr. 37739 – December 28, 1940

Mr. President,

We have the honor to let you know that according to the directives in force, it is completely forbidden for Jewish families to hire Christian service personnel of either sex.
Consequently, please take measures to have all the Christian servants working in Jewish families dismissed, seeing to it to have their wages paid according to the law. In future, no Christian service personnel should be hired again.

Mayor,  
(ss) Traian Puiu

General Secretary,  
(ss) Ion Cioroianu

To the President of the Israelite Community of Occidental Rite  
Constanta

Sample of a Note of Confiscation sent to all Jewish traders in Ineu

Legionary Movement  
Garrison Ineu Nr. 31  
December 2, 1940

To  
Ungar Iacob and Son  
I N E U

According to the directives received from the Commandment of the Legionary Movement of Arad County, please be informed that the material of your shop will be taken over by the Legionary Movement. Thus, bear in mind that all contracts concluded by you are considered null and void and in case you undertake anything without our knowledge, the most severe sanctions will be applied against you.

Chief of Ineu Legionary Garrison,  
I.Herbeiu

Sample of a Summons sent to all Jewish traders in Craiova. Further to the invitation, all of them were forced to sign applications for wiping out their commercial firms from registers and documents for selling their firms without getting any money.

Romania  
Chamber of Commerce and Industry  
Craiova  
Office of Trade Register  
Nr. 125  
January 9, 1941

To  
The Firm Moisi A. Mendel and Sons  
Craiova, Str. Unirei Nr. 92
Having to talk different matters in connection with the business carried out by you, please come to the meeting that will take place at the headquarters of our Chamber in Craiova, Str. Unirei 91 (The offices on the ground floor) on January 10, Friday, inst. at 10,00 a.m.

President,
(ss) Wilhelm Ianisewsky,

Secretary,
(ss) Tataru

Chief of Office,
(ss) Ioan Popescu

The personal intervention of the Severin County Prefect against the resistance of a trader in Lugoj who refused to give over his enterprise to the legionnaires

DISPATCH

David Spitzer
Sanatorium
Bd. Regina Maria 12
Lugoj 1098-40-31-11,30 December 31, 1940

Come at once to the shop in Lugoj, either you or your wife stop if not, we take over the shop on behalf of the state, as being deserted. Prefect of County Severin Prof. Tiberiu Mitar No. 302 office.

Two minutes referring to the searches made in the apartment of Dr. W. Filderman, the President of the Federation of Jewish Communities

MINUTES

Today, January 3-rd 1940, at 04,00 p.m. we, Panaitescu Aurelian, assistant commissar at the General Direction of the Police and State Security
Considering the order of the General Manager of the Police and State Security as well as the authorization of the Prosecuting Magistracy of the Ilfov County, to search the apartment of Dr. Wilhelm Filderman, (lawyer), residing in Bucharest, Sf. Apostoli Str. Nr. 16, for the purpose of finding documents or correspondence in connection with the state security.
By this minutes we have found that today, at the above mentioned time and date, together with Mr. Voinea Nicolae and Mr. Alexandrescu Chirica, both being representatives of the General Direction of the Police, we called on the apartment of Dr. W. Filderman, lawyer in Bucharest, Sf. Apostoli Str. Nr. 16, and after informing him of the quality and purpose of our visit, we proceeded to a detailed search of his home, in the presence of the above and
of Mr. S. Gruber, M. Hornstein, Fabi Hornstein and D. Rosenkranz, and we found and took the following documents:
1. 49 (forty-nine) files;
2. 7 (seven) cardboard briefcases;
3. 40 (forty) portfolios;
4. 41 (forty-one) various booklets;
5. 2 (two) diaries for the years 1939 and 1940;
6. 1 (one) lawyer's identity card, blank without a photo;
7. 1 (one) file containing the booklets "The Murderer" and different documents referring to the I. O. B. B. lodge
   Assistant Commissar, (ss) A. Panaitescu.
   Searched, (ss) W. Filderman.
Witnesses, (ss) M. Hornstein, D. Rosenkranz, C. Alexandrescu, S. Gruber, F. Hornstein, N. Voinea.

It was mentioned that all the files, portfolios, briefcases etc. have not been numbered, bound and stamped.
It is mentioned that under point 1 of this minutes we have made the following correction: the word "portfolio" was crossed out by a red X being replaced by "files".
All these documents were transported to the General Direction of the Police. Hereupon we have completed this minutes, having to be further certified.

Assistant Commissar, (ss) A. Panaitescu.
Searched, (ss) W. Filderman.
Witnesses, (ss) M. Hornstein, D. Rosenkranz, N. Voinea, S. Gruber, F. Hornstein, C. Alexandrescu.
It is mentioned by me, Panaitescu Aurelian that this minute has been issued in two copies, one of them being given to the searched person.
Assistant Commissar, (ss) A. Panaitescu.
Searched, (ss) W. Filderman
Witnesses, (ss) M. Hornstein, D. Rosenkranz, C. Alexandrescu, S. Gruber, F. Hornstein, N. Voinea.

MINUTES

Today, January 5, 1941, 7,00 p.m.

We, Padure Aristide, Chief Commissar at the Police Prefecture, Bucharest municipality, Security Police department, assisted by the assistant commissars Bicolicu Nicolae, Vasiliu Gheorghe, Leonescu Dan and the undersigned witnesses., considering that we have been appointed by the Department Chief to search the apartment of Dr. W. Filderman, lawyer in Bucharest, Sf. Apostoli Str. Nr. 16., Today, this search was authorized by the Magistracy of the Ilfov Tribunal by the telegraphic order Nr. 338 of January 3, 1941.
Today, at the above mentioned time and date, we visited the apartment of Dr. W. Filderman, in Bucharest, Sf. Apostoli Str. Nr. 16, and after informing him of the purpose of our visit, he had nothing against having his house searched.
In the house of the above mentioned, the following documents were found and picked up:
1. twenty briefcases containing correspondence about the Federation of Jewish Communities, emigration of Jews, memoirs and letters, both personal and received from organizations he is representing, etc.
2. one register of minutes of the Central Jewish Council.
   All those documents were picked up without being numbered, bound and stamped.

These minutes has been issued in two copies, one of them being given to the searched person.

Chief Commissar (ss) Aristide Padure  
Searched person (ss) Dr. W. Filderman  
Witnesses (ss): N. Bicolici, G. Vasiliu, Hornstein, Emilia Dr. W. Filderman, Commissar D. Leonescu.

Note: Both searches were ordered after Dr. Filderman had given the General a memo in which he described the catastrophe in which the whole country is being dragged and he warned him that the Legionary Movement is preparing a pogrom against the Jews for the days January 6-7. Gen. Antonescu's answer was: "Tell Dr. Filderman not to be a fearful Jew".

MEMOS ADDRESSED TO THE ANTONESCU GOVERNMENT BY THE FEDERATION OF JEWISH COMMUNITIES AND U.C.E.

An Attempt to save the life of a group of Jews in Ploiesti

November 25, 1940

Union of Jewish Communities  
of the Old Kingdom  
Nr. 20034

Dear Sir,

On November 15, 1940, on the occasion of the audience given by the General Director of State Security to our President, Dr. W. Filderman, we informed him of the fact that on November 10, this year, in the town of Ploiesti, a group of approximately 50 Jews, were arrested. They are peaceful people and no accusation was brought against them. These people among whom there were also war veterans who were decorated in the integration war, were taken from the street and some from the synagogue together with the rabbi David Friedman, while he was holding the divine service. The facts were exposed in our memo Nr. 1988, a copy of which is enclosed herewith, which I did not hand in because the General Director of State Security informed us of the following:
1. This fact is known to him
2. He was in Ploiesti when he accompanied Mr. Horia Sima, the ad interim President of the Council of Ministries
3. He gave an order that 10 – 11 of the arrested people, being accused of having communist connections, be sent to the Court Martial and the others be released immediately.
On November 18, we were informed that none of the arrested were released and I informed the General State Security by the memo Nr. 1943, a copy of which I also enclose herewith. As the order has not been executed until today, we kindly ask you to dispose taking urgent and efficient measures to release the arrested persons and to prevent in the future the occurrence of such facts.

Respectfully yours,

President, Dr. W. Filderman

General secretary, Matatias Carp

To his honor, Minister of the Interior

MEMO FOR REMOVING THE BOYCOT ORGANIZED BY THE LEGIONARY MOVEMENT

Federation of Jewish Communities November 26, 1940
No. 500

Dear Sir,

By our memo Nr. 268 of September 26, 1940, the copy of which is enclosed herewith, we informed General Ion Antonescu, State Leader and President of the Council of Ministers, that in the town of Calarasi, on the windows of Jewish shops were posted signs with the inscription "STORE OWNED BY KIKES". On that memo, General Antonescu put the resolution communicated to us by the address Nr. 44 C.C. of September 18, 1940, a copy of which is also enclosed with. He disposed that the posters should be torn, and this was immediately carried out by the authorities.

However, the boycott became generalized in time and space comprising the following towns: Turnu-Măgurele, Buzău, Sibiu, Orăştie, Craiova, Braşov, Constanţa, Ploieşti. We complained about that by our memos No. 333 of October 16, No. 1726 of October 21, No. 386 of October 31, No. 398 of November 3, No. 406 of November 5, No. 437 of November 13, No. 464 of November 18 1940 addressed to the General Director of the General State Security but without any positive result. The only towns where those posters have been removed are Turnu-Măgurele, Corabia, Caracal, Gâieşti and Braşov because there the Jewish commerce disappeared completely due to the confiscation of goods or even stores.

Recently, such boycott actions appeared in Bucharest as well. Beginning with the night of November 20 to 21, 1940 and continuing to the noon and evening hours, on the windows of Jewish stores of the commercial district, starting from The Sf. Gheorghe square to the Calea Vacaresti highway, green posters of 60/20 I were stuck saying: "DO NOT ENTER, STORE OWNED BY KIKES". The number of towns where such posters have been stuck amounts to 20, including the town of Bucharest.
We take the liberty of drawing your attention to the seriousness of such facts especially because they occurred at the time when the state is forced to protect the national economy by exceptional laws like for example the law of economic sabotage which qualifies as crime the results of those facts. We have the honor to ask you to analyze with due attention such serious facts and their dangerous consequences, disposing immediate and efficient measures for removing those posters and for preventing the occurrence of such facts in other localities.

Respectfully yours,

General secretary

President
Matatias Carp
Dr. W. Filderman

Request for Audience

Federation of Jewish Communities
No. 500

November 26, 1940

General Sir,

Extremely dangerous facts happen in this country: people are maltreated, some died under unknown circumstances, properties are confiscated, traders are deprived of their commodities and shops, whole families are evacuated from their houses even home towns, temples are demolished, holy ritual objects are desecrated, peaceful people are arrested and detained for days and weeks without any guilt, women and children from the age of 11 onward, traders, teachers, physicians are taken from their homes and sent to other places to carry out hard labor, etc.

I complained in detail of those cases to the General Director of the State Security but we think it necessary to inform you as well, so as to dispose efficient measures of improvement.

Please be so kind as to give us an audience, disposing that we be informed of the day and time to our address in Dr. Burghoeleia Str. Nr. 3, telephone 5.13.42.

Respectfully yours,

President
General Secretary
Dr. W. Filderman
Matatias Carp

To his honor, General Ion Antonescu, Leader of the Romanian State
Dear Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that after the earthquake that destroyed the town of Panciu, a great part of the distressed population took refuge where they could, i.e. especially in Focsani. As the local authorities allowed them to settle down only for 15 – 30 days unless they were born in the relevant county, we would like to ask you to be so kind as to evaluate their situation, disposing that:

a) All those who at the moment of the earthquake had their domicile in Panciu should stay anywhere in the county, no matter what their place of birth is.

b) Those who had a business activity of any kind should be able to continue it in the county.

c) The people who want to and are able to should be allowed to rebuild their houses that had been destroyed by the earthquake.

The Jewish people from Panciu has been spread today, most of them being in the Putna county and especially in Focsani. It was with much difficulty that we found a shelter for all the distressed people. Some of them would be able to rebuild their houses from what they got after years of work, contributing thus to rebuilding a town that had been destroyed twice during two decades.

It is natural, human and legal to approve these requests for a population that is mostly afflicted in this country.

Therefore, please dispose that the administrative authorities in Focsani and Panciu and the Ministry of Coordination through the Chamber of Trade and Industry in Putna, should allow the traders who took refuge in Focsani, to continue their businesses there.

Respectfully yours,

President,
Dr. W. Filderman

General Secretary,
Matatias Carp

To his honor, the Minister of the Interior

Memo about the Legionary Terror in the Town of Piatra Neamt

Dear Sir,

Referring to our memo Nr. 2157 of December 4, 1940, we would like to inform you that the terrible things that happened in Piatra Neamt recurred under various forms, a situation which becomes more and more worrying.

Instead of dissolving the Legionary Police, a new institution came into being, namely: "The Legionary Guards", the establishment of which was announced by posters spread in the whole town, having the following content:
"On November 27, the legionary Guards were formed under the leadership of comrade Stefan Versescu" (the former chief of the Legionary Police).

These guards patrol through the town, armed with bayonets, revolvers and carbines and many inhabitants suffer because of the encounters with their members.

As of December 4, in the evening, they posted on the doors and windows of Jewish shops, big signs saying:

"Who buys from the Kikes is a traitor and will be photographed and published. Entrance forbidden to Kikes".

Some posters are signed "LEGIONARY IRON GUARDS".

The next day, on December 5, at the entrance of Jewish shops were placed the members of the Iron Guard who stopped any customer to go in, Jew or Christian alike, announcing everybody that the Jewish shops will be taken over within 2 days.

On the evening of December 5, the same guards started to make inventories of the goods from some Jewish shops, announcing the owners that these goods would be sold on Saturday by public auction.

Here are some name of Jewish tradesmen who underwent such situations:

1. D. Davidovici
2. I. Winkler
3. Strul Lazarovici
4. I. Herșcu
5. Samuel Feingold
6. Maria Fischer
7. H. Sapse
8. I. Rotenberg
9. Landau
10. Florin Moscovici
11. M. Hascalovici
12. H. Hascalovici
13. Moise Leibovici
14. Ana Zilberman
15. Avram L. Avram
16. M. Kanner
17. Iancu Horovitz
18. Ilie Horovitz
19. Victor Hascalovici
20. Elias Herșcovici

The trader Leon Iablover who owns a shoe shop on Alexandru cel Bun Str. was obliged to employ a Macedonian refugee and now he has to accept him as a partner.

The traders who could not sell anything on December 5, because of the Guards who were placed at the shop entrance, were threatened to be accused of sabotage acts because they closed their shops on workdays.

We hope, honored Minister, that you will appreciated in a suitable way the seriousness of the above mentioned cases and that you will dispose that strict measures be taken to stop this situation that has become a threat to both public order and the national economy.

Respectfully yours,

President General Secretary

Dr. W. Filderman Matatias Carp

To his honor, the Minister of the Interior
Memo about the Legionary Terror in the Town of Targoviste

Federation of Jewish Communities of the Old Kingdom

December 16, 1940

No. 2242

Dear Sir

Further to our complaints, the General Director of the State Security Department ordered an investigation to be carried out in the town of Targoviste. During the investigation, the culprits threatened the Jews just in front of the investigating delegates. On the next morning December 12, they put their threats into practice; the Jews being called to clean the mud and the streets, irrespective of their social status, including veterans and those decorated in the war, people aged 60 – 65, even the Rabbi of the Jewish Community. The same thing happened on the next day, December 13, moreover, as the delinquents wanted to prove that they are not afraid of the Country's laws and authorities, they forced Abram Faibovici, a decorated veteran, to sign document for selling his commodities and house at a price of 140.000 Lei although the real price amounted to 2,000,000 Lei.

As this fact is exceedingly serious, being not only illegal and inhuman but also a sabotage action of the public authorities, we respectfully ask you to order measures of correction in the town of Targoviste and of preventing such things to happen in the other relevant localities.

We maintain our previous complaints regarding the fact that the people were fiercely beaten and badly tortured so that some of them ran away from the town.

Unfortunately, the people who were maltreated were afraid to declare the truth in front of the Security delegates. Being frightened, the people who were deprived of their properties, worth hundreds of thousand lei, and were given only 10 %, declared to be happy if they received 10% more…!

Please be so kind as to enable a confrontation between our delegate and the ones of the General Direction of State Security to find out the truth, and to order that the goods and real estate be bought up at their real price or else be returned.

Respectfully yours,

President, Dr. W. Filderman

General Secretary, Matatias Carp

To his honor, General Ion Antonescu, Leader of the State and President of the Council of Ministers
Memo about Legionary Terror in the Town of Ramnicu – Valcea

Federation of Jewish Communities of the Old Kingdom

December 20, 1940

No. 2287

Dear Sir

Further to the complaints of the Jewish population in the town of Ramnicu-Valcea, we would like to set forth the following facts happened in this town:

1. **Beatings at the Legionary Police station.** On November 23, 24, and 26, 1940, the tradesmen Samoil Ciment, Israel Grabois, Ilie Aidler, Isac Ţmilovici, Lupu Avram (reserve lieutenant) and Sandu Willner were taken from their shops and transported to the legionary headquarters where they were savagely beaten – Isac Smilovici was taken his teeth out. After that, they were released and obliged to leave the town, abandon their goods and commodities and not to complain of what had happened.

2. **Closing shops.** On November 29, 1940, after an inspection made by the chief physician, all Jewish shops were closed being supposedly insalubrious, although they were in a perfect state of hygiene. No protocol was drawn up in order to prevent any appeal to Justice.

3. **Inventories of commodities.** After the shops were closed, the Chief of Legionary Police, Mr. Radu Popian, called each trader asking him to make inventories within 3 days, to give over the commodities to the legionnaires and to leave for their home towns.

4. **Order to evacuate shops.** On December 9, all traders were called by the Prefect who reprimanded them for keeping their shops closed. They were also accused of sabotage and were informed that the town's people are discontent as they do not have where to do their shopping.

As the traders replied that their shops were closed by the sanitary service, the prefect ordered them to leave their shops until evening and to move to other shops. This was surely impossible, as they had no other shops and also for the reason mentioned below:

5. **The legionnaires made inventories and sealed the shops,** paying the owners only 10 – 14 % of the total value of commodities.

We do hope, honored Minister, that you will dispose that justice should be reinstated, the stolen commodities be returned and the culprits be punished.

Respectfully yours,

President

General Secretary

Dr. W. Filderman

Matatias Carp

To his honor, the

Minister of the Interior
Memo about Legionary Terror in Several Towns

Federation of Jewish Communities of the Old Kingdom

December 30, 1940

No. 2317

Dear Sir,

In this country dangerous facts happen, public order being severely affected. In Buzau, Braila, Giurgiu, Constanța, etc. distinguished people, honest businesspersons, intellectuals, war veterans, decorated, invalids or mutilated people were arrested, beaten and tortured, under imaginary reasons. We take the liberty of presenting several cases:

In the town of Buzau, a group of children were arrested and sued, being accused of communism. As some of their parents could not afford to pay for lawyers' fees, the Jewish Community collected a sum of money for this purpose. The Court Marshal acquitted the culprits of the accusation of communism. However, this time, it was the distinguished Jewish people (businessmen, intellectuals some war veterans and decorated people) of Buzau who were arrested because they facilitated the defense and release of the arrested who had been victims of a set up. In order to prove the state of terror which prevails in the town of Buzau, we take the liberty to inform you that our lawyer, Constantin Musat, who went to check if the unbelievable facts we were informed of, were true, was forbidden to contact the victims. Moreover, he was kept half a day under a sort of arrest, then accompanied to the railway station and supervised by Police officers until the train left.

In the town of Braila, the police inspector Mazilu ordered that Izidor Solomonide, Ionas Schwartz and Leon Abramovici (the last two being war veterans aged 61 and 60 respectively) should be summoned on December 16. Being asked about the supposedly hidden gold, they were tortured on the night of December 16 - 17 by the torturers Braila and Oarza in such a way that Mr. Zamfirescu, the General prosecutor of the Court of Appeal in Galati who came to investigate the case, was outraged. They were undressed and beaten with the cowhide from 1,00 a.m. until 5,00 a.m. and from 8,00 a.m. till 10,00 a.m. in the Aloman house in Cuza Boulevard, the legionary headquarters, economic department. Then they were brought to the police section where they were kept until December 19. The unbelievable torments suffered by the victims as well as the diagnosis of the physician were written down in the documents issued on December 19 before Mr. Zamfirescu, General prosecutor of the Court of Appeal Galati, Mr. Mosciuski, General judicial Inspector, Mr. Oprișan, Prime-Prosecutor of the Tribunal in Brâila and Mr. Marinescu, Magistracy Prosecutor in Brâila. We would like to point out that the following things happened in Braila recently:

1. Some weeks ago, approximately 20 Jewish young people were picked up from the street, beaten and tortured in order to declare that they were …communists. A part of them were released while those who could not
resist and signed the statements imposed by their torturers, are still arrested, waiting to be judged by the Military Tribunal in Constanta.

2. The leaders of the community were obliged by threats to sign a document by which they donate the Town Council in Braila, the communal bath, which amounted to abt. 15,000,000 lei.

3. No Jew is allowed to leave the town without a visa given by Mr. Bosinceanu, Chief of Security.

In the town of Giurgiu, all the Jews, irrespective of age or social status were arrested for communism. Among them are decorated war veterans, and wounded on the battlefield (Dr. Albulescu, reserve colonel physician, I. Carp wounded in the battles of Cosna, etc.).

The first lot of 11 arrested people was judged by the Military Tribunal of the 2-nd Army Corps and acquitted.

On Monday, December 23, the child of one of the arrested people, Leon Abramovici, was called by the legionnaire Cristescu, an electrician by profession, and told to let his father know that if he was acquitted, he should send a proxy for selling his lumber store.

On December 29, a clerk from the lumber store was sent to inform his employer that if he does not come in 4 days to sell the store, they will send 4 agents to bring him tied up in order to sign the sales document.

Identical communications were made to the other ten persons of that group.

In the town of Constanta, in order to confiscate Jewish stores, a group of people were picked up from the street, houses or shops and taken to a house deserted by its German owner, Mauch, where they had been terribly beaten.

Our delegate saw some of the victims who had their bodies wounded by beatings, their buttocks were black and some had flesh wounds.

The legionary chief of the County told the Jewish tradesmen who were assembled at the Chamber of Commerce that if they refuse to give over their shops, their life cannot be guaranteed and if they dare to complain, they should bear in mind that "the sea is big and silent".

We would like to point out that:

a) the above mentioned facts are punished by law, being considered crimes (Law-Decree of November 28).
b) they are even more severe as they are done by authorities in the headquarters or right under the eyes of the authorities.

We hope that you will dispose that immediate measures be taken to restore law and order.

Respectfully yours,

President,
Dr. W. Filderman

General Secretary,
Matatias Carp

To his honor, the General Ion Antonescu, Leader of the State and President of the Council of Ministers
Memo about legionary terror in the whole country

Federation of Jewish Communities

January 9, 1941

No. 629

Dear Sir,

Further to our memo Nr. 549 of December 9, 1940, we have the honor of submitting to you some grave facts that happened in this Country after that date. The impunity granted to the first culprits and the fact that no measure was taken to stop the committed felonies, encouraged those in the boundary counties or localities to do the same illegal deeds.

We take the liberty to point out that the investigation ordered by you was not done by the prosecuting magistracy but by those who were guilty themselves, or by those who being obliged to keep order, did not stop the evildoers, not even remedying the situation, after the wrong was done, on the contrary, the victims were threatened to declare that nothing had happened to them.

In other places, where the investigation is not done by the guilty persons, it is conducted in such a way that it is doomed to failure. Thus, the people are not asked if, who, where and how have they been abused or looted; they are only asked if they made a complaint and if they want any compensation. The result is that they cannot tell the truth, some of them give up any intent of complaining.

For your clarification, we would like to:

a) ask you to send urgently a delegate to the sanatoriums pointed out in our specification, to see what happens in Bucharest so that you'll have a pale image of what is going on in the other parts of the country.

b) enclose herewith medical findings for ten persons from Bucharest, provided in the memo Nr. 549.

c) add that even our president, Dr. W. Filderman, when summoned in connection with the seizure of the "Schuller" Students' Hostel, he insisted that some objects which belonged to the hostel administration and to some students, should be returned to the owners and after he was asked to give up that part of the statement as measures would be taken to return those objects, he was reprimanded and accused of hatred.

d) to submit to you an excerpt from the report of our lawyer who participated in an investigation in Targoviste, ordered by the General Direction of the State Security:

"I would like to point out that those statements were not true as all the persons declared the same things, out of fear. We are informed that things were completely different but the people are afraid to declare the truth."

Please, for the benefit of truth and in order to remedy the evil that can harm the Country in the first place, be so kind as to dispose that the facts presented by us, should be investigated by the Tribunal Magistracies.

We would like to add that the Magistracy should be given instructions in order to find out the truth by all means.

Respectfully yours,

President, General Secretary,

Dr. W. Filderman Matatias Carp

To his honor, the General Ion Antonescu, Leader of the State and President of the Council of Ministers
SOME STATEMENTS GIVEN BY THE VICTIMS OF LEGIONARY PLUNDERING

Justification of an appeal made by Ferdinand Fuchs from Alba Iulia
(Editor: Istrate Micescu)

HOW THE GANG OPERATED

I. Around the middle of the month of October, 1940, the police inspector, Traian Hanu together with several members of the Legionary Police paid a visit to Ferdinand Fuchs and dragged him to the police station where other rich tradesmen were also brought. He was beaten there and then taken to the office of Traian Hanu by the commissar Nicolae Ganciu. He was fiercely beaten by the inspector Ghimbaseanu and the agents Cretu Ion and Gligor Andrei. After the beating, he was asked to sign a document by which he hands over his property, which he refused to sign. Then he was beaten again by the inspector Ghimbasanu until he fainted. When he woke up, the same inspector poured water on his head and in mockery drew on his baldhead the sign of the iron guard.

The old man succumbed in front of this plight, became bedridden and his business was run by his official agent, Gavril Crisan and the lawyer N. Tudoran. The purpose of this maltreatment was attained and Fuchs could not run his business any more.

A favorable situation for the gang was the appearance of a new law concerning the nominalization of bearer shares. Thus, on October 22, 1940, Petre Pastiu, the Romanianization commissar demands that Ferdinand Fuchs should deposit his shares at the headquarters of the company; he agreed and deposited his shares and those transferred (not for real) to Gavril Crisan as well as the shares of his son-in law, Brigers and of his son, Ladislau Halasz. This time, the gang succeeded in taking possession of his shares too, as Gavril Crisan, head of the company and Petre Pastiu, a Romanianization commissar completed the robbery.

II. On November 23, 1940 Ferdinand Fuchs, still bedridden, was visited again by Traian Hanu, police quaestor, Petre Pastiu and the others from the Legionary Police, being forced to sign the 13.020 shares of the company, that belonged to him and his children at a price of 15.000.000 lei; he was to deduct the debt of 3.222.000 lei to a bank in Budapest and 600.000 lei to a company in Holland. The price had to be paid in the following way: half of the sum had to be transferred to Hungary and half to USA to the name of Fuchs' children.

The transaction had to be done based on the situation of November 15, 1940, a situation drawn up by the Romanianization commissar, Petre Pastiu who showed that the company's assets amounted to 30.500.000 lei. Fuchs was threatened again and forced to sign this proposal – he received a copy of the document signed by Petre Pastiu, being added a note that he accepted the proposal.

III. On November 27, 1940, the same persons visited Ferdinand Fuchs again bringing another sales contract with a new proposal, namely:

As Ferdinand Fuchs is the owner of only 5280 shares, he undertakes to obtain sales documents for the remaining shares: 7000 of Ivan Brigers, 460 of Ladislau Halasz and 290 of other persons, to be transferred to the names of the buyers, namely:
Ferdinand Fuchs is obliged to pay the debts of the company, namely 3,222,000 lei and 600,000 lei respectively. But, it was strange that the payment would not be made by transferring the sums to Hungary and America, as foreseen in the signed proposal, further to the terror imposed on him, but only after obtaining the transferring documents for the shares which did not belong to Fuchs and from the sum of 15,000,000 lei for a property of 45,000,000 lei, only 3,000,000 lei would be paid after proving that he paid the company debt of 3,822,000 lei and the remaining sum of 12,000,000 lei in 2 years in half–monthly installments of one million each. However, Fuchs cannot leave the country and be free of the terror because the gang of robbers realize that the snatched documents would be useless if they did not have the agreements of the other shareowners. Therefore, Traian Hanu, Petre Pastiu and the others send the director of the company, Izidor Treitel, to Cluj to obtain the acceptance of Halasz and Birgers. Treitel told them of all the threats and sufferings Ferdinand Fuchs had gone through, even of the perspective of being killed. The son, being afraid of losing his parents, agreed but on condition that his parents would be allowed to safely pass the border. Receiving the statement of Ladislau Halasz in Alba Iulia, the gang were still not satisfied by the terms and after 4 days, the quaestor Hanu, Petre Pastiu and the other culprits, sent Malvina Josef, the company accountant accompanied by an agent of the Legionary Police, to the border point Feleac, bringing a text to Ladislau Halasz and asking him to sign it unchanged, telling him that only after and if he signed it, would his parents be safe and be left to pass the border. Frightened, Halasz signed the statement.

VI. Being in possession of the sales ratification, Ferdinand Fuchs and his wife Ioanida, were given the passport for Hungary. However, as this third felony succeeded, the gang wanted even more, i.e. to own the entire property of Ferdinand Fuchs. Therefore, they planned a new robbery. Insinuating other possible incidents on the way to the border, the lawyer N. Tudoran accompanied Ferdinand Fuchs and his wife up to the border and before arriving at Arad, while in the train, the gang presented a document by which Fuchs declared that he gave up the sum of 6,000,000 lei he himself lent the company, the sum being confirmed by the balance concluded even
by the buyers. Under the threat that he would not safely pass the border and under the terror imposed by the lawyer Tudoran, Fuchs saw himself forced to give in and he signed that declaration by which he was robbed of the promissory note that belonged to him.

STATEMENT FROM CARANSEBES

Name of the company: Pollak Alexandru, Chaba Bistra village Nr. 29
Real value of the house: 400,000 lei
Sum offered for the house: 85,000 lei
Claimed buyer: not known as he was absent

STATEMENT

On the night of December 28 – 29 1940, at abt. 02,30 a.m., a public guardsman knocked at the window of my sister's house in Caransebes. He told my sister that he was looking for Mr. Sandor who was invited to come to the police station at once or else he must break the door and take him to the police. My sister replied that she did not allow me to go by night unless he had a warrant issued by the prosecutor. During that time I did not know anything as I was sleeping in a room at the back of the house. After the police officer left, my sister came to my room and told me what happened. Soon after that, someone knocked at the window again. There were two guardsmen who said that they were ordered to take Mr. Sandor to the police station. I also came to the window and asked them if they had a written order or not. They denied it but said that I still had to go and if I did not want to, they had to break the door and take me by force. I thought that I should go because my sister was a sick woman who had been hospitalized many times. I went there and knowing what happened on December 28, 1940, when all the Jews were arrested and forced to sign sales contracts without their will, and also knowing that those who did not agree to sign were arrested in the police station cellar, I made up my mind to sign if they would ask me to and to complain later against that forced upon signature. I found there, in the office of the commissar Vasilescu, Mr. Taru and a man who was employed by Mr. Carpan. Mr. Taru asked me: "You know why I called you, don't you"?
I answered: "No, I don't".
Mr. Taru said: "You own a house in Chaba"
I replied: "Yes, I do".
Mr. Taru asked me: "How much is that house worth"?
I answered: "I am negotiating with the Chaba-Bistra village as they want to buy my house and 3 areas of land that are blocked. I agreed to sell them the house for 400,000 lei.
Mr. Taru said: " You have to sell the house immediately and you will get for it 80,000 lei. " When I wanted to reply, he intervened saying: " do not talk much, sign here. You know that we have other methods to execute upper orders. Bear in mind that on May 1, 1941, you must move from that house. He handed me the pen and after declaring that I do not sign willingly but by force, I signed a contract without knowing who the buyer was. I did not even read the document because I was also forced to sign a blank document. After signing that contract, by force, Mr. Taru asked what the goods and furniture in my shop are worth. My shop was in my house in Chaba-Bistra. I
declared that the goods were worth abt. 15000 lei and the furniture 30 – 40,000 lei.
Mr. Taru said: You get for the goods and furniture 5000 lei in several installments and as you know that we do not talk much, you sign quickly. I protested against that too, but what can a Jew do at night, at 03,00 p.m., surrounded by legionnaires and guardsmen? I did not have any other choice than to succumb especially when I knew that I had a sick sister who was waiting for me anxiously. After having signed, I was released. I did not receive any copy of the contracts.
This is my statement, which I substantiate and sign.
In front of us:
Illegible
Pollak Alexandru

Statement from Beliu-Bihor
Nr. 1770/940

Dear Sir (Prime-Praetor),

The undersigned, Maximilian Breuer, tradesman, living in Beliu, take the liberty to address to you, as the local police authority, with the following complaint:
On November 1, 1940, at noon, 4 legionnaires unknown to me, entered my shop in the Beliu village. They arrived at the village by car, license plate Nr. Clj. 1, together with 5 legionnaires from Beliu, the communal notary and a gendarme.
One of the legionnaires who were not known by me, asked about the owner of the shop. I introduced myself, as the owner of the shop and he informed me that he came to take over my shop. When I asked him on what basis did he want to do that and when I told him that according to the law of August 9, 1940, I had a term for liquidating my shop until February 9, 1941, he replied that he did not came to talk judicial matters with me but to take over the shop, asking me to hand him over the keys of my shops so that he should start their inventories immediately.
I did not object as I saw that at the transaction were also present local authorities: the mayor and a gendarme, so that I handed over the keys and asked them if I could be present during the inventory. They agreed to my request.
After that, the local legionnaires started the inventory while the other legionnaires, not known by me, took the car and left.
The inventory lasted from 02, 00 p.m. November 1, 1940 until 01, 00 p.m. November 2, when the legionnaires who left the village came back. When they arrived, approx. 1/3 of the stocks of goods were inventoried, amounting to abt. 600,000 lei. I also wrote down the inventory data.
The legionnaires who came back, left for the Town Council where I was also called later.
At the town council, one of the legionnaires informed me about their decision:
1. either they paid me 100,000 lei for the stocks of goods and what else was in my shops, leaving me my house from Beliu.
2. or they pay me 130,000 lei, in which case they take from me the shop and my house.
They also told me that the offered sums do not cover the real value of the goods and house but they would give me the money to live on until all the Jews will be driven out of the country. They said that if I did not sign the sales document I would not get any of the offered sums, and I would be driven out of the country together with my family. I was so frightened that I gave in and signed considering that I had no other choice as all those transactions happened in the presence of the local authorities. I was given 100,000 lei, being expelled from my shop and since then the legionnaires are the shop owners. The value of the stocks of goods taken from me and the arrangement of my shop are worth more than 1,800,000 lei.

I have not addressed to you since that date as I was afraid of retaliation, but as I lost all my fortune I decided to address to you asking you that my rights should be restored. I have a trustworthy Christian buyer of Romanian ethnic origin, who wants to buy my shop. It does not matter to me if he pays less, even so, I could provide for the existence of my family and myself for a longer period.

Dear Sir (Prime-Praetor)

I take the liberty to submit to you the above mentioned complaint asking you respectfully to dispose the investigation of my case and after finding out that my account is true, please order that my rights be restored so that I would be able to liquidate my shop within the legal term, as I have a trustworthy Romanian buyer, of Christian religion. Based on the fact that you do not admit the infringement of the laws in force and that felonies be committed with the assistance of legal authorities, please order that my request should be solved as soon as possible, as the commodities taken from me are being sold daily and if things go on like this, I will get nothing back.

Respectfully yours,
Breuer Maximilian

To honor. Direction of BELIU
STATEMENT FROM ARAD

Arad, December 30, 1940

STATEMENT

The undersigned, Scheer Elemér, Leipnicker Andrei ans Stefan Zsédely, owners of the "Dacia" coffee house – restaurant and hotel in the town of Arad, declare the following:

On November 5, 1940, we were called to the police station by the chief (quaestor) Preda. He asked us if we wanted to sell the company. We said that we wanted to sell it for the price of 4.000.000 lei but he summoned us to sell it for 1.000.000 lei even if we have a buyer already who offered us 3.000.000 lei. He threatened us to accept the sum of 1.000.000 lei.

A week later, Mr. Preda, himself together with 20 – 25 officials searched all the customers, we being the last ones. After finishing their search, they closed the place without any reason or legal motivation.

After another week, 3 legionnaires came to the place and ordered opening of the office under the pretext that we had broken the seals, which was not true as we took off the seals just in front of them as they ordered. They apprehended us, brought us to the town's forest and kept us locked in the summer cinema hall for five days, without any food.

Unknown legionnaires came to us asking if we agreed to sell the firm for 1.000.000 lei. The negotiations lasted for 5 days while we were arrested and maltreated day and night under different forms. We finally accepted to sell the firm for 2.000.000 lei.

Apparently the deal was settled but suddenly they changed their mind saying that if we do not accept 1.000.000 lei, we shall not be released.

Thus, we were forced to accept that ridiculous price, as our firm is worth 4.000.000 lei.

We had to write a statement and to sign a sales agreement at 02.00 a.m. while we were still arrested. The contract was drawn up by Dr. Silviu Pascutiu, public notary in Arad, who came for this purpose to the legionary headquarters.

The original notarial document can be found at the Public Notary.

The sum of one million lei was deposited at the public notary's residence and we were immediately released. From that money, the company's creditors were paid so that we finally did not get anything.

The company was bought by Seres Dumitru, Pantos and Cristea, refugees from Oradea. A week ago they offered us 3.000.000 lei but being advised by Mr. Preda, they were forced to accept the lower price.

Arad, December 30, 1940

Leipnicker Andrei
Scheer Elemér,
Stefan Zsédely
MEDICAL CERTIFICATES

Hospital Certificate
"Caritas- New Maternity" Hospital

Clinical Picture
Nr. 4.061

Name: Croitoru Itic, age 19, marital status: unmarried, Bucharest, Siminoc Str. 4, house painter
Date of hospitalization: November 20. Date of hospital release: November 26 1940.
Diagnosis: Multiple ecchymoses. Fissure of left parietal (see x ray radiography)
Patient's medical condition on hospital release….. At the patient's request.

REMARKS

The patient Croitoru Itic was hospitalized in our department with the following symptoms:

1. Pains in the sternal region
2. Contusion and cut wounds in the parietal region.
3. Ecchymoses in the nates and upper dorsal region.
4. Ecchymoses in the left deltoid area and inner side of left shank.
5. Ecchymoses in the upper palpebral region.
6. Edema and hematoma on the left and right hand.
7. Decreased hearing acuity of the left ear.
8. Pain and ecchymoses in the scrotal region.

Previous diseases: not important
Heredo-collateral antecedents: not important

Medical History: After being hit with hard objects on November 17, 18, 19, 20, the patient feels pain in the sternal, left parietal regions where he also has a cut wound, in the right palpebral region. He claims that he cannot hear well with the left ear from which bled a lot. He feels pain the left deltoid area and in the scrotal area, strongly traumatized. The patient feels stung pain on the plantar side of the feet, on the right shank, on the nates and upper dorsal region.
Actual condition: Medium size patient, athletic physique.
Ecchymoses in the right palpebral and conjunctival region, left palpebral region, on the dorsal side of the thorax, on both arms, on the nates, on both shanks, on the scrotum.
On his head, in the left parietal region, there is a blood scab, which is painful when touched; at the same level, there is a feeling of clogging. On percussion, there is a sound.
Thorax: Painful when touched in the contusioned region. No elective pain on profound inspiration. When examined by auscultation, normal vesicular murmur.
Heart: In normal limits, normal rhythmic sounds 100 per minute T.A. 14 ½ - 6 ½.
Abdomen: sounds, soft, no pain
Liver: under normal limits
Spleen; not able to percussion
Pupillary, rotula reflexes – normal
Ear – pain of the left ear. Decreased hearing acuity of the left ear.
November 21: The examination of the external ear shows a central hematoma of the tympanum
November 26. The otorhynolaryngologic examination shows a fracture of the hammer handle.
November 23. Radiological examination. Fissure in the right parietal region.
Examination of urethral secretion. 23 November – relatively frequent Neisser intra and extra cellular diploccoci.
The undersigned, Budu N. Vasile, medical and surgical doctor at the faculty of medicine in Cluj, hereby certifies that Mr. Simon Byck, a tradesman, aged 46, living in Bucharest, Ceaus Radu str. Nr. 2, was found by the undersigned on October 21, 1940, lying in bed, at his home, having the following symptoms:

1. **The head region**
   a) Purple ecchymoses of both orbits.
   b) Purple ecchymoses of the facial and left temporal region.

2. **Upper limbs**
   Multiple ecchymoses and contusions on both arms and forearms. Metacarpal joint free on both sides, but there are ecchymoses present.

3. **Thorax**
   Extended contusion and ecchymosis of the left dorsal scapula-humeral region.
   Painful on palpation and percussion.

4. **Lower limbs**
   The coxo-femoral joint and nates region have ecchymoses on both sides, forming wide plates, which descend downwards on the thighs, posterior part up to the knee joint.
   Shanks with multiple ecchymoses on the anterior side.
   **Swollen leg**, pronounced edema on both sides. Free joints.
   All those lesions, ecchymoses, swellings and edemas were done by hitting with a blunt object. The object was not hard, as there are no fractures.
   The patient is bed ridden being under treatment. Unable to work for about 2 -3 weeks. He is being treated by the undersigned.
   This certificate was given to be used when necessary. Issued today, October 21 1940.
   According to the original.

   ss. Dr. Vasile Budu,
   Str. Gogu Cantacuzino 36,
   Bucharest
Concluded between Lefkovits Eugen, owner of the "Lefkovits Eugen" book shop and typography in Arad, Regina Maria Boul. Nr. 4 who declares that he wishes to sell the above mentioned commercial and industrial enterprise to eng. Mateiu Vasile at a price to be established based on the inventory that will be made for the company assets when the company is handed over.

The seller undertakes to fulfill his engagements towards the creditors and to pay the taxes to the state, commune and other legal authorities, so that the price he will receive concerns only the goods in the store and the warehouse together with the other installations.

The buyer is free to employ only the personnel that suit him from among those persons who were hired by the seller.

The seller declares that he will not sell the assets of the company, available at the date when this contract will be signed.

When the final sales and buying agreement is completed, the buyer will be able to associate himself with the seller.

If the seller will not comply with the above-mentioned terms, he will be obliged to pay the buyer the value of the sold objects, being guilty of infringing the dispositions of the Penal Code.

Read, understood and signed by my own hand.

Arad, December 4, 1940.

Seller: (ss) Lefkovits Eugen

Buyer: (ss) Eng. Matei

before us, as witnesses: illegible, illegible
\textbf{Summons to give over a shop in Constanta}

Bucur Burah,

Please understand and be reasonable. Hasten to give over your shop to Messrs: Zloceanu C-tin and Florea Ion. Any infringement will be punished. You should cancel your negotiations with Mihalache.

Gheorghe Stoica\textsuperscript{16}
Constanta December 27, 1940

\textbf{DOCUMENT FOR HANDING AND TAKING OVER A JEWISH ENTERPRISE IN CONSTANTA}

HANDED OVER
to the comrades Bentu Vasile, Gamila Flentea and Tudor Grigorescu.

TAKEN OVER
by the Comrades

\textsuperscript{16} Gheorghe Stoica was the legionary commander of the Constanta County. He used to threaten Jews by telling them that "the sea is big and silent".
JEW KILLED IN THE POGROM.
1. Sigmund Collin, St. Mântuleasa No. 12, trader, cashier of the Representation of the Jewish Community in Bucharest, veteran of the 1913 and 1916—1918 wars, decorated with "The Country's Impetus", "Victoria" and "Commemorative Cross".
2. Isidor Guldstein, St. Lanârâei No. 25, secretary of the Jewish Community in Bucharest, veteran of the 1913 and 1916—18 wars, decorated with "The Country's Impetus" and "Commemorative Cross"
3. Sami Roeder, St. Dobrici No. 7, pharmacist, reserve major, out of activity, veteran of the 1916—1918 war.
5. Ida (Eduard) Braunsstein, Intrarea Colentinei Nr. 6 clerk, veteran and wounded in the war of 1916—1918.
6. Comelio Solomon, Calea Dudești No. 28, chemical engineer, the son of Al. Solomon, pharmacist, reserve colonel, war veteran and wounded in the 1916—1918 war.
7. Marcel Bank, St. Vasile Lascăr No. 26, the son of A. Bank, veteran of the 1916—1918 war.
10. Avram Schein, St. Vulturilor No. 48. trader, veteran of the 1916—1918 war.
12. Leon (Leiba) Rosenthal, B-dul Elisabeta No. 6, veteran of the 1916—1918 war.
13. Rebeca Rosenthal, B-dul Elisabeta No. 6, wife of the previously mentioned person.
14. Henry Rosenthal, B-dul Elisabeta No. 6, son of the previously mentioned persons.
15. Lazar Balan, St. Trinității No. 25, son-in-law of the previously mentioned persons.
17. Haim Frânghieru, Intrarea Colentinei No. 15, the son of the above mentioned.
18. Oscar Andrei, St. Petre Locusteanu No. 4, trader, veteran of the 1916—1918 war.
20. Iancu Gutman, St. Sinagoga No. 9, clerk.
21. Isosf Gutman, St. Sinagoga No. 9 brother of the previously mentioned person.
22. Herman Morgenstern, St. Mântuleasa No. 34, trader.
23. Sully Morgenstern, St. Mântuleasa No. 34, the son of the previously mentioned person.
24. Bernard Kaufman, St. Termopile No. 4, trader.
25. Jacques Kaufman, St. Termopile No. 4, trader, the son of the previously mentioned person.
27. Tiberiu Grünberger, St. Pictor Luchian No. 12, the son of the previously mentioned person.
28. Dr. Elias Berghoff, St. Voinicului No. 8, physician.
29. Leon Blimes, St. Voinicului No. 6, a former lawyer, brother-in-law of the previously mentioned person.
31. Iancu S. Aron, Aleea Sordonei No. 6, cousin of the previously mentioned cousin.
32. Pincu Katz, Aleea Sordonei No. 6, a former lawyer.
33. Millo Beiller, St. Mâria Rosetti No. 36, a former lawyer.
34. Boris Branover, St. Lucaci No. 33, pharmacist
35. Iosef Weissman, St. Mihai Vodă No. 21, trader.
37. Osias Kopstück, St. Sf. Ion Nou No. 32, cantor of the Coral Temple.
38. Dober Alexandru, St. Dr. Schachman No. 3, furrier.
40. Samuil Biller, St. Colonel Orero No. 20.
41. Samuil Glasberg, Hotel Splendid (in the provinces).
42. Herzberg Maximilian, St. Aurora No. 19.
43. Iacob Katz, St. Mirea Vodă No. 2 bis.
44. Noe Rosenzweig, St. Olteni No. 68.
45. Iosef Bercovici, Calea Dudeştii No. 7.
46. Lazăr Berthal, Calea Moşilor No. 88.
47. Natan Strulovici, St. Hameului No. 11.
49. Herman Silberstein, St. Căpitan Preoţescu No. 41.
50. Strul Penchis, St. General Floreşcu No. 15.
51. Solomon Adesser, St. Negoi No. 34.
52. Manasse Cohen, St. Petre Carp No. 22.
53. Marcus Michel Mihal, Calea Moşilor No. 332.
54. Isidor Katz, St. Pitagora No. 10.
55. Klein Andrei, St. Dem. Teodorescu No. 11.
56. Emanuel Silberstein, St. Dr. Iuliu Barasch.
57. Calman Sufrin, St. Sf. Elefterie No. 11 bis.
58. Şapsă Dascal, St. Sf. Vineri No. 1.
59. Leon Marcus, St. Sf. Apostoli No. 68.
60. Isi Galanter, St. Sf. Apostoli No. 59.
62. Heinrich Sabetay, St. Raion No. 25.
63. Moise I. Herşcovici, St. Pitagora No. 20.
64. Marcel Gervirtz, St. Parcul Berindei No. 10.
65. Lazăr Rudich, Calea Văcăreşti No. 71.
66. Motzu Goldenstein, St. Ion Puşcaşu No. 11.
67. Sain Haber, Şos. Măgurele No. 57..
68. Jean Jacques Adlesberg, St. Mirea Vodă No. 38.
69. Emanoil Leibovici, Calea Moşilor No. 356.
70. Solomon Pecher, Calea Moşilor No. 78.,
71. Oscar Wechsler, St. Labirint No. 22.
72. Mişu Rottman, St. Cantemir No. 44.
73. Milah Goldberger, B-dul Elisabeta No. 12.
74. Meer Iancovici, St. Mămulari No. 6.
75. Scheer Gheorghe, St. Dr. Marcovici No. 3.
76. Mișu Goldschlager, St. Donici No. 36.
77. David M. Aron, Calea Dudești No. 119.
78. Sandu Katz, St. Oltarului No. 16.
79. Isac Grünwald, Calea Dudești No. 169.
80. Neubauer Leon, St. Pitagora No. 3.
81. Herman Bercovici, B-dul Mărășești No. 3.
83. Arnold Krammer, St. Justitiei No. 61.
84. Nathan Goldman, B-dul Carol No. 57.
85. Leon Goldenberg, St. Fratii Hillel No. 24.
86. Manasse Reichman, St. Corbescu No. 52.
87. Lazăr Grünberg, St. Bărătii No. 40.
88. Lazăr Klein, St. Ciocanul No. 30.
89. Alexandru Davidovici, Calea Moșilor No. 78.
90. Aizic Iosef, St. Trinității No. 23.
91. Iosub Lupu Iancu, Parcul Berindei St. F. No. 25.
92. Gherș Reisman, Hotel Universal (provinces).
93. Ușer Aron, Hotel Universal (provinces).
94. Iulius Rauch, Hotel Bulevard (provinces).
95. Oscar Berman, St. Cantemir No. 80.
96. Nachum Belilovski, Dr. Iași.
97. Aron Heršcovici, Calea Moșilor No. 76.
98. Aurei Rauch, Hotel Bulevard (provinces).
99. Carol Landman, Calea Moșilor No. 78.
100. Naftule Heršcovici, Parcul Mica No. 15.
101. Punu Oberman, B-dul Maria Nr. 2.
103. Avram Gavril, Calea Victoriei No. 2.
104. Willy Heiderman, St. Leon Vodă No. 2.
105. Marcel Blum, St. Florilor No. 14
106. Lazăr Schaeffer, St. Nerva Traian No. 51.
107. Hofmayer Carol, Stradela Mircea Vodă No. 2 bis.
108. Lazăr Bujaker, Calea Șerban Vodă No. 31.
109. Emanoil Isovici, Hotel Universal (provinces).
110. Wilhelm Marcovici, St. Aurora No. 46
111. Max Heršcovici (Cerbeanu), St. Delea Veche No. 69.
112. Baruch Granovski, St. Spătarului No. 32.
113. Herș Leibovici
114. Mony Elias.
115. Simionovici, Dorohoi.
117. Unidentified corpse delivered to "Sacra" company.
118. Unknown corpse, incinerated at „Cenușa” crematorium.
119. Unknown corpse, incinerated at „Cenușa” crematorium
120. Unknown corpse, incinerated at „Cenușa” crematorium
ILLUSTRATIONS

THE BEGINNING – THE VOW OF ION ANTONESCU AND HORIA SIMA, OCTOBER 6, 1940

THE END – THE ALLEY OF THE MARTYRS IN THE CEMETERY SITUATED IN SOS. GIURGIULUI, JANUARY 24, 1940
AT THE BRIDGE OF THE SABAR RIVER
AT THE BRIDGE OF THE SABAR RIVER
IN THE JILAVA FOREST

A corner of the forest - the snow was spread with Jewish corpses

Another corner of the forest
IN THE JILAVA FOREST

On January 22, the corpses were still covered with clothes

On January 23, the clothes were stolen and the teeth were pulled out
Unidentified corpse taken out of the sewerage channel of the Abattoir

Another corner of the cursed forest
AT THE MORGUE

Display of Jewish corpses

Arian shadows and Jewish corpses
VICTIMS OF THE POGROM

Sigmund Collin, distinguished representative of the Jewish Community

Iosef Weissman, top representative of Romanian trade

Father-in-Law and Son-in-Law:
Oscar Andrei and Eng. Peppi Ionel Hirsch
VICTIMS OF THE POGROM

Leon Blimes, lawyer

Brothers-in-law:

and

Dr. Elias Berghof

Iosef Guttman

Brothers:

and

Iancu Guttman
VICTIMS OF THE POGROM

Millo Beiler, lawyer

Sami Röder, major

Moise Mariazis, school teacher

Ozias Kopstück, cantor
VICTIMS OF THE POGROM

Lazar Balan  
Sandu Katz

Leon Neubauer  
Misu Kaufman
VICTIMS OF THE POGROM

Leon Goldenberg, engineering student

Lucian Rosen (16 years old) killed on 2\textsuperscript{nd} November by the Legionary Police

Three graves: Moise Franghieru, Carol Franghiurfer, Eduard Braunstein.
A single killer: Mircea Petrovicescu
ROBBED AND PLUNDERED TEMPLES

The Temple "Beth Hamidras Vechiu" (Old Beth Midrash). Plundered and set ablaze. It burnt down completely.
ROBBED AND PLUNDERED TEMPLES

The Spanish Temple in Spaniola Str.
Plundered and partly destroyed.
ROBBED AND PLUNDERED TEMPLES

The money safe of the Coral Temple in Sf. Vineri Str. Smashed and emptied with the tools of legionary bandits.

The entrance hall to the "Fraterna" Temple in Manulari Str. Plundered, sprayed with petrol and set ablaze. The fire stopped at the temple entrance.
ROBBED AND PLUNDERED TEMPLES

Broken pulpit and emptied altar of the "Fraterna" temple

ARSONED TEMPLES

The Spanish Temple in Negru Voda Str.
Plundered and then arsoned.
ROBBED AND PLUNDERED TEMPLES

The altar

The candelabrum

The Spanish Temple in Spaniola Str.
Plundered and partly destroyed.
The flat of a war widow, Bellina Dr. Wolfshaut, Calea Dudesti No. 59
PLUNDERED AND ROBBED FLATS

M. Klar. Col. Orero Str. Nr. 11, The dining room

M. Klar. Col. Orero Str. Nr. 11, The bedroom
PLUNDERED AND ROBBED FLATS

M. Rabinovici, Calea Dudesti Nr. 178

Bercu Moise: Laborator Str.Nr. 97
ARSONED SHOPS

The "Ehrlich" Laboratory Dr. W. Hornstein.
Ghidale Croitoru, grocery store. Calea Vacaresti Nr. 29

Alexandru Goldman, haberdashery, Calea Vacaresti Nr. 44
ARSONED SHOPS

David Reinstein, book shop, Calea Dudesti Nr. 80
Max Margulies, Drapery shop, Calea Dudesti Nr. 178

PLUNDERED AND ROBBED SHOPS

Toma – Shoe shop
PLUNDERED AND ROBBED SHOPS

Al. Solomon, pharmacy, Calea Dudești Nr. 28

PLUNDERED AND ROBBED SHOPS

Aurel Weissman, Shoe shop, Baratiei Str. Nr. 46
PLUNDERED AND ROBBED SHOPS

Moise Moritz, Grocery store, Col. Orero Str. Nr. 8 bis.

Bercu S. Moise, barber's shop, Al. Ciurcu Str. Nr. 5
PLUNDERED AND ROBBED SHOPS

A. Frischländer, Weapons and sports articles, Lipsani lane

Filip Locker, clothes shop, Patriei Str. Nr. 1
PLUNDERED AND ROBBED SHOPS

Maria Apter, Foisor Str. Nr. 75, haberdashery
Groups of pogromists, some of those who beat, tortured and killed Jewish souls.

……and plundered and looted sacred valuables and Jewish goods
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