THE HOLOCAUST IN SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE

HISTORIOGRAPHY, ARCHIVES RESOURCES AND REMEMBRANCE

EDITED BY

ADINA BABEŞ – FRUCHTER

STATE ARCHIVES OF BELGIUM / CENTRE FOR HISTORICAL RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION ON WAR AND CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY, BELGIUM AND

ANA BĂRBULESCU

ELIE WIESEL NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF THE HOLOCAUST IN ROMANIA



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CONTENTS

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	vii
INTRODUCTORY REMARKS	ix
ALEXANDRU FLORIAN ELIE WIESEL NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF THE HOLOCAUST IN ROMANIA, ROMANIA	
Part 1	
ARCHIVAL RESOURCES IN DIFFERENT HISTORICAL CONTEXTS	1
CHAPTER ONE THE HOLOCAUST UNDER ROMANIAN AUTHORITY. ARCHIVAL RESOURCES AND HISTORIOGRAPHY	3
Adına Babeş - Fruchter State Archives of Belgium / Centre for Historical Research and Documentation on War and Contemporary Society, Belgium	
ANA BĂRBULESCU ELIE WIESEL NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF THE HOLOCAUST IN ROMANIA, ROMANIA	
CHAPTER TWO ARCHIVAL SOURCES ON THE NORTHERN TRANSYLVANIAN HOLOCAUST	29
Attila Gidó Romanian Institute for Research on National Minorities, Cluj-Napoca, Romania	
CHAPTER THREE ARCHIVAL CURATION OF HOLOCAUST SOURCES AND HOLOCAUST RESEARCH-FINDINGS OF THE EUROPEAN	
HOLOCAUST RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE	57
GILES BENNETT CENTER FOR HOLOCAUST STUDIES AT THE LEIBNIZ INSTITUTE FOR CONTEMPORARY HISTORY MUNICH – BERLIN, GERMANY	
CHARLOTTE HAUWAERT INDEPENDENT SCHOLAR	
DORIEN STYVEN & VEERLE VANDEN DAELEN KAZERNE DOSSIN: MEMORIAL, MUSEUM AND RESEARCH CENTRE ON HOLOCAUST AND HUMAN RIGHTS, MECHELEN, BELGIUM	

PART 2 RECORDING DISCRIMINATION, DESTRUCTION AND RESCUE EFFORTS	79
CHAPTER FOUR SURVIVING AND COMMEMORATING: ORIGINAL JEWISH DOCUMENTS PRESERVED IN THE MORESHET ARCHIVE	81
Daniela Ozacky-Stern Bar Ilan University, Israel; Western Galilee College, Israel	
CHAPTER FIVE NEO-PROTESTANTS AND THE HOLOCAUST: RECONSTRUCTING THE HISTORY OF INTERETHNIC RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES TARGETED BY ANTONESCU	111
IEMIMA PLOSCARIU DUBLIN CITY UNIVERSITY; IRISH RESEARCH COUNCIL, IRELAND	
CHAPTER SIX INTERNATIONAL CHARITIES' AID AND RESCUE OPERATIONS IN ROMANIA AND TRANSNISTRIA DURING THE HOLOCAUST	141
IRYNA RADCHENKO 'TKUMA' UKRAINIAN INSTITUTE FOR HOLOCAUST STUDIES, DNIPRO, UKRAINE	
CHAPTER SEVEN "ZIONIST RESCUE WAS DEFINITELY AN INTER-ORGANIZATIONAL PROJECT." NEW ASPECTS OF THE KASZTNER-TRAIN	175
LÁSZLÓ BERNÁT VESZPRÉMY MILTON FRIEDMAN UNIVERSITY OF BUDAPEST, HUNGARY	
PART 3 HOLOCAUST AFTERMATH: REMEMBRANCE INITIATIVES	201
CHAPTER EIGHT POLITICS AND HOLOCAUST REMEMBRANCE: THE PURSUIT OF UKRAINIAN NATIONAL IDENTITY	203
Alona Bidenko Independent Scholar	
CHAPTER NINE PERCEPTIONS ON THE ROMA GENOCIDE IN POST-COMMUNIST ROMANIA: PATTERNS OF MEMORY AND IDENTITY	229
PETRE MATEI ELIE WIESEL NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF THE HOLOCAUST IN ROMANIA, ROMANIA	

CHAPTER TEN	
TAKING THE ARCHIVES OUT OF HOLOCAUST RESEARCH: THE CASE OF THE ORTHODOX PERPETRATORS IN	
CONTEMPORARY ROMANIA	263
IONUȚ BILIUȚĂ The Gheorghe Șincai Institute for Social Sciences and the Humanities/Romanian Academy, Romania	
LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS	291
INDEX	295

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABMJ Chosen People Ministries (former American Board of Mission

to the Jews)

AMR Romanian Military Archives
ANIC Central Historic Division
ANR National Agency for Roma
ANRM Moldova National Archive
BOR Romanian Orthodox Church

BWA Baptist World Alliance

CER Central (Jewish) Office Romania

CNCD National Centre for Combating Discrimination

CNCR The National Centre for Roma Culture

CNSAS Archives of the National Council for the Study of the Securitate

Archives

CWI Christian Witness to Israel
CWI Christian Witness to Israel

DAOO State Archive for the Odessa Region
DGP General Directorate of the Police

DIM Danish Israel Mission

EHRI European Holocaust Research Infrastructure

EP European Parliament

ERTF European Roma and Travellers Forum

EU European Union

EVZ The Foundation Remembrance, Responsibility and Future

FCER Federation of Jewish Communities in Romania

HETI Holocaust Education Trust Ireland

HU OSA Open Society Archives, Budapest, Hungary ICRC International Committee of the Red Cross ICRC International Committee of the Red Cross IGJ Inspectorate General of the Gendarmerie IHCA International Hebrew Christian Alliance

IHRA International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance

IJS International Society for Evangelisation of the Jews

IMJA International Messianic Jewish Alliance

INSHR-EW Elie Wiesel National Institute for the Study of the Holocaust in

Romania

JA Jewish Agency

JDC American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee
MCA Ministry of Religious Denominations and Arts

MCNC Ministry of National Culture and of Religious Denominations

MEN Ministry of National Education

NAR National Archives of Romania

NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organization

NCMI Norwegian Church Ministry to Israel

NIM Norwegian Israel Mission

NKVD People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs

OSCE Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

OUN Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists
PCM Presidency of the Council of Ministers

PCM-CM Presidency of the Council of Ministers Military Cabinet
PCRA University of Southern California's Pentecostal and

Charismatic Research Archive

PHARE Poland and Hungary Assistance for the Restructuring of the

Economy

PRPE Pro Europe Roma Party

UCER Union of Jewish Communities of Romania
UINR Ukrainian Institute of National Remembrance

UN United Nations

UPA Ukrainian Insurgent Army

USHMM United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

USSR Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
UVO Ukrainian Military Organization

WIZO Women's International Zionist Organization

WJC World Jewish Congress WRB War Refugee Board

WZO World Zionist Organisation

YV Yad Vashem

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

ALEXANDRU FLORIAN

ELIE WIESEL NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF THE HOLOCAUST
IN ROMANIA, ROMANIA

The second stage of the European Holocaust Research Infrastructure (EHRI 2) project began in 2015. Financed by the European Commission, EHRI 2 was designed to facilitate access to archival resources, consolidate Holocaust knowledge, and strengthen research networks among scholars from Europe, USA, Israel, and the rest of the world.

Within this framework, one of the project's critical objectives was to further Holocaust studies in Central and South-Eastern Europe, where most of the Jews who were murdered during the Holocaust lived, and where Holocaust research has been underrepresented for decades. The EHRI project accomplished this mission by integrating descriptions of hundreds of archival institutions and tens of thousands of archival collections into its online portal (EHRI Portal); organizing thematic conferences, workshops and seminars; and offering study fellowships to numerous Central and South-Eastern European researchers, archivists, curators, early career researchers, and PhD candidates.

In March 2018, the Elie Wiesel National Institute for the Study of the Holocaust in Romania (INSHR-EW), the Romanian partner within the EHRI consortium, organised a workshop dedicated to Holocaust research in borderland countries in Bucharest. Entitled "Borderlands: Archives, Research and Education," this workshop was designed as an occasion to encourage the exchange of ideas by bringing together researchers from South-Eastern Europe countries. In many of the countries represented at the workshop, Holocaust memory and education shares common aspects and faces similar difficulties in the post-communist era. The mutual need for knowledge and the acknowledgement of common historical and memorial spaces underpinned discussions at the workshop, as did the belief that cooperative efforts are more efficient when promoting the historical lessons of the Holocaust and overcoming cognitive or educational obstacles.

The studies in the present volume are the result of this workshop. The topic was a rich one and the organizers aimed to evaluate the documentary and archival perspectives of the domain as well as generate an exchange of opinions regarding different aspects of the Holocaust, explore new research methodologies and examine the efficiency of micro-historical approaches based on archival documents and testimonies. As can be seen from the studies in this volume, the

topics covered during the workshop were diverse: from archives, to public memory and contemporary commemoration activities. The common element and one of the workshop's main conclusions was that the contemporary realities regarding the history of the Holocaust – its historiography, memorialization, education and related public policies – are all conditioned by archival access; political support; and the wider public's interest in the dissemination of an objective representation of the past and refusal to listen to denialist voices that minimise a human tragedy.

The present volume does not aim to recount historical events. It does not offer a traditional historical approach to the Holocaust in South-Eastern Europe, but attempts to make visible the diverse archival tools available to Holocaust researchers that will both enable them to engage with the multiple facets of the Holocaust in this region and the richness of the archival collections that have been become accessible in the post-communist period.

Moreover, the volume makes visible the dialectic relation between resources, historiography and memory. This dialectic relation is even more evident when we talk about South-Eastern Europe. Holocaust research is, of course, conditioned by the access to archival collections, but for South-Eastern Europe this recent past was silenced throughout to the Communist period due to political reasons. The archives existed but they were not accessible so the fate of local Jews during the war was relegated to the backstage of history. In the editors' opinion, in order to understand the evolution of Holocaust research in South-Eastern Europe, one needs to consider the issues of archival accessibility, political freedom, and mnemonic tradition. After the fall of the Communist governments, the archives began to open and all these countries turned to democracy, but confronting certain aspects of the past remained taboo as the rhetoric of memory takes time to be reframed.

Considering this dialectical relationship between resources, historiography, and memory, the editors' goal was threefold: 1) to make visible the road taken by South-Eastern European countries from a historiographical paradigm that obliterated the Holocaust to a gradual development of Holocaust studies; 2) to unveil the richness of the archival collections regarding South-Eastern Europe and the multiplicity of Holocaust research topics still underrepresented within historiography; and 3) to pinpoint the mnemonic difficulties that this part of Europe has in confronting its recent past.

The first section of the volume brings together studies focused on the historical archives and the development of Holocaust historiography in different areas. Adina Babeş-Fruchter and Ana Bărbulescu's contribution, *The Holocaust under Romanian authority: archival resources and historiography*, focuses on Romania and discusses the route taken by the National State Archives from a position of completely restricted access to the situation we have today, where researchers

from all over the world can freely access documents related to the Holocaust perpetrated under Romanian authority. The second topic addressed by the authors concerns the development of Holocaust historiography dedicated to the Romanian case. Regarding the latter, the authors not only point to developments determined by the regime change in 1989, but also investigate the thematic development of Holocaust research dedicated to the Romanian case.

In Archival sources on the Northern Transylvanian Holocaust, Attila Gidó examines the nine Northern Transylvanian county branches of the Bucharestheadquartered National Archives of Romania. The author's purpose is to offer detailed information on the possibilities, limitations, and perspectives of archival research in Romania/Transylvania on the antecedents and the course of the Holocaust perpetrated under Hungarian authority within this region. In order to offer a complete description of the analyzed archives, the author discusses the document creator institutions and the source types relevant for Holocaust research as well as discussing the extent to which the documents in the National State Archives in Transylvania are sufficient to reconstruct certain events and processes. As Gido diligently argues, the nine archives examined offer information not only about the physical destruction of the Transylvanian Jews, but also their deprivation of rights and property as well as their social exclusion.

The third study of this section, *Archival curation of Holocaust sources and Holocaust research – findings of the European Holocaust Research Infrastructure* signed by Giles Bennett, Charlotte Hauwaert, Dorien Styven and Veerle Vanden Daelen shifts the focus to Western countries thereby providing a comparative perspective. The authors explore the interconnectedness between Holocaust historiography and access to archival resources and how this is reflected in the EHRI Portal. Furthermore, the authors elaborate on the cases of three different countries – Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands – describing the access to sources and Holocaust historiography for each one of them. The political situation in the respective countries is considered the explicative variable with the highest impact on access to resources and Holocaust historiography. The comparative perspective offered by this co-authored study makes it possible to identify important similarities and differences with the South-Eastern European countries that are the focus of the other studies included in this present volume.

The second section, *Recording discrimination, destruction and rescue efforts*, brings together studies that analyse the diversity of archival collections available for Holocaust researchers and their relevancy for the development of research topics still underrepresented in the historiography: victims' perceptions recuperated from personal documents, the heterogeneous status of the victims, and rescue operations and efforts undertaken by Jewish and Zionist organizations during the war.

Opening this section, Daniela Ozacky-Stern in. *Surviving and commemorating: original Jewish documents preserved in the Moreshet Archives*, describes the richness of archival collections held by the Moreshet Archives as well as the difficulties and challenges that arise from offering daily services to researchers and the general public from around the world. Ozacky-Stern also considers the processes and dilemmas faced by the archivist when trying to make these valuable treasures more accessible to the public through the internet. As this contribution makes clear, the Moreshet Archives hold a large quantity of documents, testimonies, photographs, letters and other archival material related to the Holocaust in Romania, Hungary and Slovakia, as well as materials related to the experience of the Jewish survivors in the aftermath of the War in these areas.

Iemima Daniela Ploscariu's Neo-Protestants and the Holocaust: reconstructing the history of interethnic religious communities targeted by Antonescu outlines several aspects of the persecution of neo-Protestant groups by Ion Antonescu's regime. According to the official definition used by the Romanian authorities of the time, neo-Protestants were included among the elements threatening the national security. The following denominations were included on this list: Seventh-day Adventists, Baptists, Brethren, and Pentecostals. It is worthwhile noting that the neo-Protestants the regime targeted were ethnic Romanians. In other words, their persecution was exclusively determined by their religious affiliation. As the vast majority of ethnic Romanians were Christian-Orthodox, Antonescu decided to pressure the neo-Protestants for fear that through proselytism they will diminish the dominant role of the Orthodox Church. In this chapter, Ploscariu approaches the topic of mixed identities, which were the consequence of an increasing number of Jews and Roma becoming adherents of these churches. This social process created new communities and identities, with the church members suffering both for their ethnic and religious affiliations. The author demonstrates that the history of the Roma and Jewish neo-Protestants during the Holocaust is almost entirely absent from historiography. Moreover, while the Antonescu period remains distinct in the collective memory of Romanian neo-Protestants, little is still known about the fate of those who were deported to Transnistria and their experiences there. In order to fill this vacuum, Ploscariu emphasizes the importance of consulting state archival resources along with the archival collections of the neo-Protestant churches.

Iryna Radchenko's study, *International charities' aid and rescue operations in Romania and Transnistria during the Holocaust*, also focuses on a lesser-known topic: the assistance and rescue of the Jewish population by international organizations. In this regard, the Romanian governed territory Transnistria is of special interest as a region where charitable organizations were particularly active. Radchenko aims to review the available archival sources and her analysis of charitable organizations' activities in Romania and Transnistria

draws on the archives of two institutions – United States Holocaust Memorial Museum and Elie Wiesel Institute. As Radchenko's survey of the materials held in both archives on the activities of philanthropic organizations during the Holocaust demonstrates, the source description in the respective research databases of these institutions is insufficient. The author considers that, in order to facilitate research on this topic, archival research would be more accurate if descriptions included documentary comments with name-based and geographical indices and if source criticism of documents were to be included.

Authored by László Bernát Veszprémy, the last study of this section, "Zionist rescue was definitely an inter-organizational project." New aspects of the Kasztnertrain, proposes an analysis of the roles played by the Zionist organizations during the Second World War, with an emphasis on their attempts to rescue the Jews from destruction. The author refuses to take a pro- or anti-Zionist stance in his analysis of three case studies: Rabbi Béla Berend, Dénes Szilágyi and Rezső Kasztner. Each case is analysed in the light of new historical evidence uncovered from various private collections and public archives. The author presents the tenets of the Jewish national movement when dealing with antisemitism and considers that the conduct of these three Zionists were part and parcel of the Zionist philosophy. The case of Rabbi Berend shows that his particular rescue and resistance tactics saved the lives of many. New documents on the actions of Szilágyi show that his achievements in his rescue endeavours and his efforts to raise awareness of the ongoing of the Holocaust were greater than previously thought. The most important part of the study, however, is dedicated to the "Kasztner-train". Through an analysis of new sources, László Bernát Veszprémy demonstrates that Kasztner cooperated with members of the Hungarian right-wing Zionist movement. One of the charges later raised against Kasztner was that he did not try to save right-wing Zionists. The author argues that Kasztner not only tried to do so, but also cooperated with right-wing Zionists in his rescue efforts.

The last section of the volume, *Holocaust aftermath: remembrance initiatives*, shifts the discussion from resources and historiography to memorialisation and mnemonic narratives. The section gathers three studies that capture the way the memory of the Holocaust is acknowledged today as an element of public memorialization. Irrespective if one is discussing memorial policies or the manner in which institutions responsible for the Holocaust are now open toward recognizing and assuming responsibility for the victims and conserving their memory, the subject is a difficult one not in the least because is a good indicator of the capacity of contemporary societies to accept the fact that democracy is for all. Today, solidarity and the right to identity are two main components of a democracy consolidated in the civic space. The right to Holocaust memory is one of the expressions of these democratic values.

In Politics and Holocaust remembrance: the pursuit of Ukrainian national identity, Alona Bidenko considers the case of Ukraine. The author links Holocaust memorialization to the nationalist paradigm and emphasizes the fact that the actions of political actors are twofold. On one hand, the Ukrainian government has banned any symbols of Nazi and communist regimes while, on the other, it has shifted focus towards the commemoration of the Ukrainian national liberation movement in the 20th century. However, the Ukrainian Institute of National Remembrance, which is the official agency in charge of implementing the program, has faced public criticism for framing its memory policy within the history of a Ukrainian nationalism embodied by the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists and the Ukrainian Insurgent Army. As Bidenko demonstrates, this new policy whitewashes, fictionalizes, and mythologizes national history, rather than contributing to the creation of effective commemoration and reconciliation practices. Following on from this argument, the author examines the direction and the controversies surrounding memory policy in Ukraine with an emphasis on Holocaust remembrance activities. For this purpose, her analysis is divided in two parts. Firstly, she outlines the government policy of remembrance in Ukraine. Secondly, using a content analysis research method, the author examines major public education campaigns implemented by the Ukrainian Institute of National Remembrance during 2015-2017, including projects dedicated to the Ukrainian Revolution of 1917-1921, the Second World War, the Ukrainian anti-Soviet insurgent movement, and Holodomor.

In *Perceptions on the Roma Genocide in post-communist Romania: patterns of memory and identity,* Petre Matei investigates how the perceptions about Roma and the Holocaust evolved in Romania after the fall of the communist regime. The chapter is divided into several sub-sections: while the first part briefly discusses why the Roma deportations received little attention before 1989, the second part focuses on how the deportations were perceived after 1989, especially by the Roma themselves. This period of 30 years is further divided into three segments, each with its own specificities: a) the early 1990s; b) 1997–2003; c) 2003–present, capturing the growing interest of Roma in the Holocaust.

The volume closes with Ionuţ Biliuţă's study, *Taking the archives out of Holocaust research: The case of the Orthodox perpetrators in contemporary Romania*, Biliuţă's work addresses some of the challenges researchers encounter when dealing with the study of the ecclesiastical archives depicting the active role of Orthodox clergymen in the Transnistrian Holocaust. Moreover, the author aims to examine the apparent "conspiracy of silence" surrounding the archival collections of the Romanian Orthodox Church and the obstacles which confront researchers interested in accessing these archival collections. By comparatively analysing the various behaviours of the different ecclesiastical authorities which guard the ecclesiastical archives, he paints a compelling picture of how the participation of

Orthodox clergymen in the Holocaust has been dissimulated both at local (diocese) and central (Patriarchal) level. The author argues that the denial of access to the ecclesiastical archives was the result of a mutual conspiracy between church and state officials. If state officials, especially those working for Securitate (the Romanian Secret Police during the Communist period), kept the archival materials for blackmail, the subsequent closing of the Orthodox Church's archival collections also fell in line with the Communist Party's efforts to erase the history of the Romanian Army's involvement in the massacres on the Eastern front. After 1989, the same conspiracy of silence orchestrated by state officials and top bureaucrats from the Church led to the complete sealing of the Church's archives.

With its focus on the often-neglected region of South-Eastern Europe, this volume is a breath of fresh air in the domain of Holocaust history and research. As this volume demonstrates that in this part of Europe, there are young scholars willing to delve into subjects that, until very recently, were swept under the rug by political regimes indifferent to the persecution of Jews, Roma and neo-Protestants during the Second World War.

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LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Adina Babeş – Fruchter holds a Ph.D. in Political Sciences and is currently a European Holocaust Research Infrastructure researcher at the State Archives of Belgium/Centre for Historical Research and Documentation on War and Contemporary Society. Between 2006 and 2018 she was a researcher at the Elie Wiesel National Institute for the Study of the Holocaust in Romania. Adina Babeş-Fruchter has authored a number of articles and research papers which have been published in edited collections and scientific journals. She has also presented scientific papers at conferences, seminars, and roundtables. In 2020, she was awarded a Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions Individual Fellowship to carry out research on Jewish refugees during the Holocaust at the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium.

Ana Bărbulescu is a senior researcher and head of the research department at Elie Wiesel National Institute for the Study of the Holocaust, Bucharest, Romania. She is also an Associate Professor in the Department of Jewish Studies at the University of Bucharest. Her research interests include the social history of the Transnistria ghettos, forced labour of the Romanian Jews, antisemitism in interwar Romania, and Holocaust memory in post-communist Romania.

Giles Bennett, M.A., is the Program Manager of the Fellowship program of the Center for Holocaust Studies at the Institute for Contemporary History in Munich, Germany. Additionally, he has been an active member of the European Holocaust Research Infrastructure since its inception in 2010. He studied Modern and Contemporary History, Ancient History and Musicology at LMU University in Munich. He has also worked as a tour guide at the Dachau Concentration Camp Memorial Site for a number of years and he has translated many historical texts pertaining to the Nazi Period and the Holocaust.

Alona Bidenko completed a Master's degree in Holocaust and Genocide Studies at Uppsala University with support from the Swedish Institute as a recipient of the Visby Programme scholarship. Her research interests are Holocaust and genocide studies, antisemitism, and fascism.

Ionuţ Biliuţă works as a researcher at the Gheorghe Şincai Institute for Social Sciences and the Humanities/Romanian Academy (Tg. Mureş, Romania). He holds two PhDs, one in History and the other in Theology. His latest publications are "Fascism, Race, and Orthodoxy in Interwar Transylvania: Fr. Liviu Stan (1910–1973) and the 'Stăniloae generation'," *Church History: Studies in Christianity and Culture* 89:1 (2020): 101–24 and "The Making of 'Christian' Transnistria: Fascist

Orthodox Priests as Perpetrators, Bystanders, and Beneficiaries during the Holocaust," *Holocaust and Genocide Studies* 34:1 (2020): 18-44.

Veerle Vanden Daelen holds a PhD from the University of Antwerp. Her doctoral research focused on the return of Jews and reconstruction of their life in Antwerp after the Second World War (1944-1960). She held fellowships at the University of Michigan (Frankel Institute for Advanced Judaic Studies) and at the University of Pennsylvania (Herbert D. Katz Center for Advanced Judaic Studies). As deputy director and curator at Kazerne Dossin, she also coordinates the "Data Identification and Integration" work package for the project European Holocaust Research Infrastructure (EHRI) and is a member of the Belgian delegation to the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA).

Attila Gidó is a historian, researcher and head of the Department of Studies, Analysis and Research at the Romanian Institute for Research on National Minorities (Cluj-Napoca, Romania). He was awarded a PhD in history from the Babeş-Bolyai University of Cluj-Napoca in 2011. His main areas of research are the history of the Transylvanian Jews after the First World War, the Zionist movement in Transylvania, the Holocaust in Northern Transylvania, Holocaust survivors in Transylvania, and genealogy. He is the lead researcher of the Yerusha Project for Transylvania (Romania) (https://yerusha.eu/network/romanian-institute-for-research-on-national-minorities/).

Charlotte Hauwaert holds an MA in History (Universiteit Gent), in European Literatures and Cultures (Université Lille 3 – Charles de Gaulle) and an Advanced MA in Literary Studies (Katholieke Universiteit Leuven).

She was an assistant coordinator for the European Holocaust Research Infrastructure from 2016 until 2018. Her main area of research is axed towards collective memory in all its facets. Charlotte is currently working in the private sector as a Senior Project Manager.

Petre Matei holds a PhD in History from the University of Bucharest. He has been a research fellow at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, has carried out oral history interviews with Roma and Jewish survivors, and has published around twenty articles on Roma history. With Vintilă Mihăilescu, he co-edited Condiția romă. Schimbarea discursului [The Roma Condition. Changing Discourse] (Iași 2014) and Roma. Der Diskurswandel (Vienna 2020). His research interests include Roma history, the Holocaust, compensation, and memory.

He is currently a researcher at the Elie Wiesel National Institute for the Study of the Holocaust in Romania. Between January and July 2021 he will be a research fellow at the Vienna Wiesenthal Institute for Holocaust Studies with the project "Roma Deportations to Transnistria during the Second World War. Between Central Decision-Making and Local Initiatives."

Iemima Ploscariu holds a Master of Letters in Central and Eastern European Studies from the University of St Andrews and a Master of Arts in Comparative History from the Central European University. As an Irish Research Council PhD researcher at Dublin City University, she has lectured in undergraduate and graduate-level modules on the Holocaust. She carried out extensive archival research on Jewish communities in Romania and has published scholarly articles on the topic in *Nationalities Papers*, *East European Jewish Affairs*, and *Kesher*.

Iryna Radchenko is a PhD candidate at the Oles Honchar Dnipro National University (Dnipro, Ukraine). Her thesis is devoted to humanitarian organizations and the roles they played in rescuing and assisting Jews in Europe during the Holocaust. She has taken part in a number of workshops and conferences dedicated to Holocaust studies, including "Holocaust in the Soviet Union" workshop (by USHMM, 2016); "Borderlands: Archives, Research and Education" (by INSHR-EW), and the EHRI Fellowship Programme 2017. She has edited several books published by the Tkuma Institute, and she has been an author and curator of various exhibitions related to Jewish and Israeli history for the Jewish Memory and Holocaust in Ukraine Museum.

Daniela Ozacky-Stern is a researcher at the Institute of Holocaust Research at Bar-Ilan University and a lecturer in the Holocaust Studies Program at Western Galilee College, Israel. She was the director of Moreshet Archive for 12 years.

Daniela was awarded a PhD in Jewish History at The University of Haifa for her research on Jewish partisans in Lithuania and Belarus during the Holocaust. She earned a Master's degree from the School of History at Tel-Aviv University; the subject of her Master's thesis was Nazi propaganda under Joseph Goebbels. This thesis was published as a book under the title *Twilight of the Gods: Joseph Goebbels, Nazi Propaganda and the Destruction of the Jews during the Last Year of the Second World War.*

Daniela has conducted post-doctoral research at Yad Vashem and was a United States Holocaust Memorial Museum/European Holocaust Research Infrastructure fellow.

Dorien Styven obtained a master's degree in History at the Catholic University of Leuven and a degree in archival sciences at the Free University of Brussels. She has been a researcher and archivist at Kazerne Dossin since 2010. Her research focuses mainly on hidden children. She won the Ger Schmook Prize in 2019 for her research on the impact of the General Data Protection Regulation on Holocaust commemoration. Dorien is a member of several work packages within the European Holocaust Research Infrastructure (EHRI) and a chair member of the Working Group on Sustainable Publishing of Metadata within the Digital Research Infrastructure for the Arts and Humanities (DARIAH).

294 List of Contributors

László Bernát Veszprémy is a historian who holds an MA in Holocaust and Genocide Studies from the University of Amsterdam and is currently a PhD candidate at the Eötvös Loránd University of Budapest. He has published widely on the history of the Hungarian Zionist movement and the Holocaust. His first book, *Gyilkos irodák* (*Bureaus of Annihilation*), which details the role of the Hungarian state administration during the Holocaust, appeared in 2019. He is currently working as a researcher at the Milton Friedman University of Budapest.

INDEX

A Aarhus, 127, 127/n. 68 Achim, Viorel, 20, 113, 114, 117, 135, 245 Acmecetca, 15 Adorian, Constantin, 130 Africa, 132 Aiud, 281 Alba Iulia, 31, 32, 54/n. 72, 121, 124, 241 Alexandria (Virginia), 62, 62/n. 17 Alexianu, Gheorghe, 16 Almonim (Kibbutz), 96 Alpan, Moshe ("Pil"), 102, 196 Ampoi, 241 Amsterdam, 69, 122, 294 Ancel, Jean, 6, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 21, 30, 160, 161 Anheier, Helmut, 145 Anielevich, Mordechai, 83, 85 Aniksdal, Antonia, 127 Anshel, Rachel, 96 Antonescu, Ion, xii, 6, 12, 21, 22, 30, 34, 35, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 119, 129, 130, 139, 149, 150, 155, 156, 161, 162, 164, 167, 232, 234, 236, 238, 244, 259, 266/n. 11, 280 Antonescu, Mihai, 155, 156, 167 Antwerp, 70, 70/n. 46, 71/n. 49, 72, 292 Arad, 30, 40, 41, 47, 100, 112, 115, 120, 124, 164 Assmann, Jan, 209

Augustin, Samson, 116, 116/n. 15

Auschwitz, 33, 48, 53, 72, 84, 92, 93, 95, 98, 102, 196, 197, 197/n. 93, 229, 236, 243, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 260

Austria, 132, 189, 250

Averbuch, Marie, 125

Averbuch, Lev, 115, 115/n. 10, 118, 119, 120, 125, 126, 127, 128, 130, 131

В

Babeș-Fruchter, Adina, x, 3, 11, 141/n.*, 291 Babyn Iar, 218, 219 Bacău, 163, 166, 249 Baden-Württemberg, 64/n. 25 Bader, Menachem, 95, 95/n. 42 Baia Mare, 50, 52 Bajcsy-Zsilinszky, Endre, 189 Banat, 32, 33, 124 Bandera, Stepan, 207, 219 Bankier, David, 84/n. 7 Bánság see Banat Banská Bystrica, 88, 89, 89/n. 22, 90, 91 Bardan, Dumitru, 116 Bardel, 166 Bari, 89 Basel, 95 Basil the Great (Saint), 272 Bauer, Yehuda, 83/n.3, 84/n. 7, 85, 92, 148, 189 Baumgartner, Gerhard, 250 Bavaria, 64

Białystok, 84 Bălan, Nicolae (Metropolitan of Ardeal), 264 Bicazu Ardelean, 120/n. 36 Bidenko, Alona, xiv, 203, 291 Bălăban, Ciprian, 119 Bihar see Bihor Bălți, 117, 130 Bihor, 41, 46, 47, 52, 124, 128 Bănică, Mirel, 13 Biliuță, Ionuț, xiv, 20, 263, 291 Bărbulescu, Ana, x, 3, 19, 141/n. *, Bistrița, 41, 46, 47 291 Blaive, Muriel, 278 Băsescu, Traian, 246 Boberach, Hans, 66 Bârlad, 166 Bogdanor, Paul, 196/n. 93 Beit Kama (Kibbutz), 100 Bohdanivka, 218 Beit Zera (Kibbutz), 85 Bomhard, Adolf von, 62/n. 16 Bejan, Dimitrie, 263, 265, 270, 280, Bor, 30 281, 282, 283/n. 82 Borenstein, Binyamin, 91, 91/n. 30 Belarus, 84, 231, 293 Borenstein, Heini, 95 Belgium, xi, 3, 57, 58, 58/n. 2, 68, Borpatak see Valea Borcutului 69, 70, 71, 72, 72/n. 50, 73, 74, Bosnyák, Zoltán, 180, 181, 182, 75, 291 183, 185 Belton, Albert Bruce, 176/n.5. See Botoşani, 115, 116, 163 also Berend, Béla Braham, Randolph L., 184 Ben-Efraim, Ytzchak (Mano), 100 Brand, Hansi, 193 Ben Shemen, Mordechai, 99 Brand, Yoel, 193, 195, 197 Ben-Yaacov, Zvi, 88/n. 20, 89, 90 Brassó see Brasov Benjamin, Lya, 6, 7 Bennett, Giles, xi, 57, 58/n. 2, 291 Braşov, 31, 33, 163 Bratislava, 90, 92, 94, 96, 97, 194 Benshalom, Rafi Friedel, 93, 94, 94/n. 39, 97 Brenner, Lenni, 194/n. 79, 195 Benvenisti, Mişu, 148, 163 Brezno, 96 Brussels, 71, 72, 293 Berdiczev, Aba, 88/n. 20, 100 Buber, Martin, 71/n. 49 Berend, (Rabbi) Béla, xiii, 176, Bucharest, ix, xi, 4, 6, 9, 11, 12, 16, 176/n. 5, 177, 179, 180, 181, 21, 29/n. 1, 31, 33, 40/n. 38, 42, 182, 182/n. 32, 182/n. 35, 183, 52, 53, 99, 100, 116, 117, 124, 184, 185, 191, 197 124/n. 57, 126, 128, 130, 141, Berezovka, 15, 21 Berlin, 57, 131, 157, 251 144, 154, 155, 162, 164, 165, 166, 232, 236, 244, 245, 249, Bern, 156 251, 253, 254, 257, 272, 291, 292 Bernhard, Michael, 210, 211, 213, Buchenwald, 92 223 Büchler, Robert (Yehoshua), 91, Bessarabia, 9, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 92, 92/n. 32, 92/n. 33, 97 112, 113, 115, 116/n. 17, 117, Budapest, vii, 32, 49, 50, 94/n. 39, 158, 163, 220, 229, 231, 234, 98, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 175, 270, 280, 281 Beszterce see Bistrita

180, 182, 183, 184, 187, 189,191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 294
Bug, 15, 240, 247, 257
Bukovina, 9, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 113, 114, 116/n. 17, 150, 158, 220, 229, 231, 234, 245
Bul'ba-Borovets, Taras, 208/n. 27
Bulgaria, 133, 157
Burtea, Vasile, 248
Buşilă, Boris, 121
Byford, Jovan, 268

\mathbf{C}

Calafindești, 120 Calciu-Dumitreasa, Constantin, 269 Caraș-Severin, 41, 124 Carei, 47 Carol II (King of Romania), 113 Carp, Matatias, 9, 10, 150, 151 Cazan, Marius, 11, 15, 141/n. * Ceausescu, Nicolae, 34, 35, 35/n. 21 Cernăuți, 15, 33, 112, 116, 120, 120/n. 35, 126, 130 Charleroi, 72 Charles IV (ex-Emperor), 178/n. Chermesh, Chaim, 88/n. 20, 89, 90 Chernihivshchyna, 214 Chirită, Varlaam, 265, 267 Chişinău, 15, 33, 112, 115/n. 10, 117, 118, 119/n. 32, 120, 121, 125, 127, 130, 134, 265 Cholavsky, Shalom, 83/n.3, 84 Chornovil, Viacheslav, 222 Christensen, Karin Hyldal, 268 Chuchupak, Vasyl, 216 Cibin, 241 Cioabă, Dorin, 253

Cioabă, Florin, 241 Cioabă, Ion, 233, 236 Cioabă, Luminița (Mihai), 20, 253, Cioflâncă, Adrian, 11 Ciopron, Partenie, 265 Ciuc, 46 Ciucă, Mihai, 119, 122 Ciuciu, Anca, 11 Cluj (-Napoca), 29, 31, 32, 33, 40, 43/n. 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 54, 54/n. 72, 93, 98, 99, 102, 104, 105, 121, 124, 175/n. 1, 192, 251, 292 Codreanu, Corneliu Zelea, 278, 281 Cohn, Joseph, 126 Constantinescu, Emil, 239 Constantinescu-Iași, Petre, 272 Constanta, 100, 165, 166 Cosma (Bishop), 273 Costinasu (Dr.), I., 166 Costea (codename of David Portase-Prut), 274 Coştiner (Dr.), Elias, 153, 154 Covaci, Maria, 34 Covasna, 41, 47, 50, 52, 54 Cristea, Miron (Patriarch), 128 Croatia, 133, 250 Csík see Ciuc Curie, Marie Skłodowska-, 291 Cuza, A.C., 192 Cyprus, 99 Czechoslovakia, 43/n.45, 152, 250

D

Dachau, 99, 291 Dalia (Kibbutz), 86, 101 Dalos, György, 189 Daľnyk, 218

Danzig, 98 Darányi, Kálmán, 187 Deletant, Dennis, 17, 149 Denmark, 96, 127 Derry, 133 Desmet, Gertjan, 73 Dezső, Hermann, 193 Diamond, Suzi, 132 Djurin (ghetto), 19 Dniester, 15, 247 Dobrincu, Dorin, 37, 115/n. 9 Donbas, 219 Dontsov, Dmytro, 208 Dörner, Anton, 41/n. 39 Dorohoi, 11 Dreitschmann, Moise, 127 Dreitschmann, Olga, 127 Drohobytskyi Iar, 218 Dublin, 111, 127, 132, 132/n. 90, 133, 293 Dubno, 220 Duminică, Gelu, 259 Dumitru, Diana, 14, 118, 134

\mathbf{E}

East Germany, 61 Eichmann, Adolf, 85, 92, 98, 175, 192, 195 Eglitis, Daina S., 123 Ein Hashofet (Kibbutz), 84 Eisen, Margaret, 130/n. 84 Eisen, Walter, 130/n. 84 Elisabeth of Bavaria (Queen of the Belgians), 70 Ellison, Henry, 126 Endre, László, 182 England, 126, 130, 131 Epiphanius of Salamina (Saint), 271 Eppler, Sándor, 191 Erez, Zvi, 106

Erez-Israel *see* Israel Eskenasy, Victor, 30 Evron (Kibbutz), 84, 98 Ezra (biblical character), 185

Falek-Alhadeff, Pascale, 73

Fatran, Gila, 95, 96

F

Favez, Jean-Claude, 150 Feinstein, Esther, 126 Feinstein, Isaac, 126, 127 Felcher, Anastasia, 117/n. 26, 118 Ferenc, József (Habsburg Archduke), 189 Ferenczy, László, 46/n.50 Festetics, (Count) Domonkos, 181 Festetics, (Count) Sándor, 179, 179/n. 18, 180, 181 Filat, Vasile, 121, 121/n. 43 Filderman, Wilhelm, 148, 149, 151, 152, 154, 155, 156, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 165, 170 Fischer, István, 193 Fischer, Wilhelm, 148, 152, 154, 156, 160 Fisher, Ronit, 17 Fleischer, Johannes, 117, 130, 131 Fleischer, Roland, 131 Fleishman, Gizi, 81, 82, 94, 94/n. 40,95 Florian, Alexandru, ix, 6 France, 144, 245 Freudiger, Fülöp (Pinkas), 193, 195 Friedländer, Saul, 61/n. 13, 74 Friedman, Milton, 175, 294 Furtună, Adrian, 253

G

Ga'aton (Kibbutz), 86, 104/n. 74 Gabe, Erich, 127

Gafencu, Valeriu, 269, 269/n. 18, Great Britain, 157, 188 269/n. 21 Greece, 99 Galați, 11, 112, 126, 127, 165, 267, Grigore, Delia, 248 Grilj, Benjamin M., 10 273, 274 Galicia, 53, 216 Grosman, Haika, 83/n.3 Gallen (St.), 154 Gruenbaum, Yitzhak, 179 Gruenwald, Malchiel, 175/n. 2, Garany, 102 176/n.3 Gaulle, Charles de, 292 Gura Humorului, 101 Geissbühler, Simon, 14 Gur-Grósz, David, 103, 106/n.87 Geneva, 146, 146/n. 15, 153, 155, Gușu, Cosmina, 12 157, 158, 171 Gutman, Ysrael, 83/n.3, 84, 84/n. Germany, xi, 3, 14, 21, 22, 22-23/n.81, 34, 57, 58, 58/n. 2, 59, 7,85 62/n. 18, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 75, Guttstadt, Corry, 149 82, 111, 132, 134, 147, 155, 157, Gyémánt Laszló, 41/n. 39 194, 205, 208, 212, 215, 216, Gyulafehérvár see Alba Iulia 217, 218, 219, 220, 223, 224, Gyurgyák, János, 187 225, 229, 231, 236, 239, 240, 245, 246, 250, 251, 291 Η Ghent, 72 Ha-Ogen (Kibbutz), 94 Gheorghe, Nicolae, 254 Haartzi (Kibbutz), 85 Gidó, Attila, xi, 29, 41/n. 39, 292 Hague (The), 146 Gingold, Nandor, 162 Haifa, 87, 293 Givat Haviva, 83, 84, 87, 88, 89, 92, Haimovici, Milan, 127 Halbwachs, Maurice, 209 Glaser, Mitchell Leslie, 126 Glimboca, 124 Halzern, Mauricius, 165 Harghita, 41, 46, 47 Gobjilă, Teodor, 272 Hargita see Harghita Goebbels, Josef, 293 Háromszék see Trei Scaune Goffman, Erving, 19 (County) Goga, Octavian, 129, 192 Harrison, Lleland, 156, 157 Gokovski, Arie (Lioba), 99 Hauwaert, Charlotte, xi, 57, 58/n. Golta (County), 17, 21, 117 2, 292 Goldman, Nahum, 148 Heinen, Armin, 18 Gorbachev, Mikhail Sergeyevich, Heitman, Rolf Gunnar, 127 206 Herzl, Theodore, 178, 180, 185 Gottesman, Lajos, 185, 190, 191, Hilberg, Radu, 16 196, 196-197/n. 93, 197 Himka, John-Paul, 204, 206 Göttingen, 60, 60/n. 8 Himmler, Heinrich, 92/n. 33 Graf-Stuhlhofer, Franz, 131 Graml, Hermann, 61/n. 11 Hitler, Adolf, 86, 152, 167, 179, 188, 192, 220 Grancea, Traian, 247

Hlaholiev, Oleksii, 218 Hlinka, Andrej, 94/n. 37 Honchar, Oles, 293 Honwald, Simcha, 102, 106 Horthy, Miklós, 187, 192 Huber, Max, 147, 157 Hunedoara, 41, 115 Hungary, vii, viii, xii, 29, 30, 30/n. 2, 31, 32, 39, 42, 43, 43/n. 45, 46, 49, 50, 81, 82, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 93, 94/n. 39, 96, 101, 102, 103, 104, 104/n. 74, 105, 106, 107, 109, 113, 124, 132, 133, 136, 144, 153, 154, 155, 156, 159, 167, 175, 176, 176/n. 6, 177, 178/n. 12, 179, 180, 182, 184, 185, 186, 189, 190, 193, 194, 196, 232, 249, 253 Hunyad see Hunedoara

I

Iancu, Mela, 153 Ianolide, Ioan, 269/n. 18 Iași, 6, 11, 21, 31, 34, 35, 99, 112, 115, 124, 126, 127, 163, 232, 269, 292 Iliescu, Ion, 37/n. 28, 245, 245/n. 38 Ioanid, Radu, 16, 20, 36, 39, 123, 149, 235 Ionescu, Ștefan Cristian, 12, 203/n.* Ionescu, Vasile, 236, 240, 245 Ireland, vii, 111, 131, 132, 133, 134 Israel (State of), vii, viii, ix, 6, 81, 82, 83, 83/n. 5, 84, 88, 89, 92, 96, 98, 99, 101, 106, 122, 125, 126, 127, 128, 136, 149, 167/n. 90, 175, 196, 219, 232, 244, 245, 293 Istanbul, 95, 100, 156, 165, 166, 167

Istóczy, Győző, 178

J

Jabotinsky, Vladimir Ze'ev, 185, 188 Jacoby, Emil, 198 Jagland, Thorbjørn, 256 Jenkins, Keith, 142 Jerusalem, 34, 85, 99, 100/n. 57, 133, 184 Jilava, 11 Jurcoi, Emanuel, 120 Jurencu, Eugen, 117, 130

K

Kállay, Miklós, 188 Kálmán, Imre, 181, 185, 187, 188, 190, 191 Kamenetz-Podolsk, 53 Kamianets-Podiľskyi, 218 See also Kamenetz-Podolsk Kaminski, Jan, 132 Kareţki, Aurel, 34 Karni, Avram 104, 105 Kastner, Rudolf Israel, 98, 104, 105. See also Kasztner, Rezső Kasztner, Rezső, xiii, 175, 175/n. 1, 175/n. 2, 176, 176/n. 4, 177, 179, 185, 190, 191, 192, 192/n. 70, 193, 194, 194/n. 79, 195, 196, 197, 197/n. 93 Katz, Herbert D., 292 Katz, Izrael, 184 Katzburg, Nathaniel, 185, 190 Kefar Menachem (Kibbutz), 85 Kelso, Michelle, 20, 123, 235, 246, 249 Kéthly, Anna, 189 Kjær-Hansen. Kai, 127

Kolb, Charles, 147, 148, 152, 153, 155 Kolozs see Cluj (County) Kolozsvár see Cluj-Napoca Kolosváry-Borcsa, Mihály, 189 Komoly, Ottó, 179, 180, 191, 193, 197 Komoróczy, Géza, 187 Konovalets', Ievhen, 207, 213/n. 61,217 Korczak, Ruzka, 83/n.3 Kovách, Géza, 30 Kovászna see Covasna Kovner, Aba, 83/n.3, 84, 85, 86 Kranzler, David, 197 Krassó-Szörény see Caraș-Severin Kremnička, 88 Krymskyi, Ahatanhel, 221 Kubik, Jan, 210, 211, 213, 223 Kulka, Erich, 96 Kunder, Antal, 49 Kunstadt, Eliezer Lipman, 19 Kurylo, Taras, 206 Kyiv (Kiev), 215, 220, 221, 222.

L

Lappo-Danilevsky, Alexander, 142
Larin of Odessa (Bishop), 272
Lazar, Lucien, 84/n. 7
Le Cossec, Clement, 129
Lecca, Radu, 162
Leclerc, Maurice, 153
Lehavot Habashan (Kibbutz), 84
Lehavot Haviva (Kibbutz), 89, 92
Lenard, Daniel (Dyonis), 96, 97
Lenkavskyi, Stepan, 219
Leontovych, Mykola, 214, 221
Leopold III (King of Belgium), 69
Leuven, 291, 292, 293
Levit, Iziaslav, 118
Liège, 72

Lipsher, Ladislav, 96 Lisbon, 154 Litani, Dora, 148 Lithuania, 293 Lochamei Hagetaot (Kibbutz), 84 London, 72/n. 50, 126, 128, 190, 241 Loránd, Eötvös, 294 Lorbeer, Izsák, 184 Lublin, 96 Ludwigsburg, 63, 67 Lugoj, 31 Lugos see Lugoj Luts'k, 220 L'viv, 220 Lypkivskyi, Vasyľ, 215

M

Ma'anit (Kibbutz), 88 Majdanek, 84, 96, 97 Makkai, János, 187 Mann, Thomas, 106 Manole, Florin, 246, 248 Máramaros see Maramures Máramarossziget see Sighetu Marmației Máramurech see Maramureș Maramureș, 41, 47, 50, 52, 54, 132 Maros see Mures Marosvásárhely see Târgu Mureș Marples, David R., 206 Martynets, Volodymyr, 208 Matei, Petre, xiv, 229, 292 Mauthausen, 84, 88/n. 20 Mayer, Saly/Sally, 148, 154, 158 Mazilu, C.I., 119 Mănăștur, 32 Mechelen, 57, 73 Megiddo (Kibbutz), 87 Meľnyk, Andrii, 207

Menas (Saint), 271 Mendelson, Ezra, 100/n. 57 Merchavia (Kibbutz), 85 Meskó, Zoltán, 180 Michman, Dan, 70 Mihăilescu, Vintilă, 292 Minuțescu, Ion, 247 Moghilev (District), 10, 18, 19 Moldavia (Principality of), 31 Moldova (Republic of), vii, 111, 114, 117, 118, 118/n. 26, 122, 124, 125, 130, 134, 135, 251 Molotov, Vyacheslav Mikhailovich, 220 Monostor see Mănăștur Monowitz (Auschwitz III), 84 Moscovici, Iancu, 127 Motrescu, Loghin, 120 Mota, Ion I., 281 Munich, 57, 60, 64, 176/n. 6, 189, 291 Munkácsi, Krisztina, 184 Munteanu, Ion, 39 Munteanu, Radu, 134 Murafa (ghetto), 19 Mures, 46, 47

N

Nadabula, 88
Nagy, David (Rabbi), 124
Nagykároly see Carei
Nagyszeben see Sibiu
Nagyvárad see Oradea
Napoleon I, 184
Narbut, Heorhii, 214
Nastasă, Lucian, 238
Naszód see Năsăud
Năsăud, 33, 47
Necula, Ciprian, 246
Nehemiah (biblical character), 185

Netherlands (The), xi, 57, 58, 58/n. 2, 68, 69, 70, 74, 75, 250 Neuman, Oscar (Yirmiyahu), 82, 94, 95, 96 Nica, Antim, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 271, 272, 272/n. 31, 273, 274, 279 Nicodim (Patriarch of Romania), 265, 272 Nicodim (pseudonym of Antim Nica), 272 Nicosia, Francis, 176 Niesviez, 84 Nir, Akiva, 83/n. 3, 85, 96 Novák, Attila, 176, 179, 196 Nováky, 93 Nuremberg, 60, 60/n. 7, 61, 61/n. 9, 61/n. 11, 63, 156

0

Odessa, vii, 10, 15, 21, 118, 251, 272
Odorhei, 46
Ofer, Dalia, 18, 148
Ofir, Efraim, 99, 100
Ofner, Ferenc, 189
Ofry, Dán, 192, 192/n. 71
Olaussen, Olga, 127
Olick, Jeffrey K., 210
Onești Noi, 117
Oradea, 47, 54/n. 72, 98, 124, 256, 280, 281
Oslo, 127
Oxford, 129
Ozacky-Stern, Daniela, xii, 81, 293

P

Palestine, 85, 88, 88/n. 20, 89, 90, 90/n. 26, 91, 94, 95, 99, 102, 147, 148, 156, 157, 161, 165,

167, 178, 179, 183, 186, 188, Presser, Jacques, 68 189, 191, 194 Puiu, Visarion (Metropolitan), 272 Palgi, Yoel, 196 Pană, Gina, 13 R Pandelis, J., 165 Rabinowitz, Joseph, 119/n. 32 Pandrea, Dimitrie, 267, 271 Radford, Inge, 132 Parmet, Harriet, 89 Rădăuți, 19 Partium, 32, 33 Passman, Charles, 154 Radchenko, Iryna, xii, xiii, 141, 293 Ramot Menashe (Kibbutz), 100-Patai, József, 178 101 Păun, Bianca, 133 Reichental, Tomi, 132 Pârvu, Iustin, 269, 276, 277/n. 52 Reick, Haviva, 81, 82, 83, 88, 88/n. Perl, William R., 196 20, 89, 89-90/n. 26, 90, 91 Petcu, Adrian Nicolae, 274, 281/n. Ribbentrop, Joachim von, 220 71 Rice, Rafael (Rafi), 88/n. 20, 89 Petcut, Petre, 248 Richter, Moses, 126, 130, 131 Petersburg (St.), 145 Riegner, Gerhart, 148 Piatra Neamt, 100 Robbins, Joyce, 210 Pichman, Arie, 99 Robinson, Ada (pseudonym of Pitești, 116/n. 17 Haviva Reick), 88 Plokhy, Serhii, 204 Romania, xi, xiv, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, Ploscariu, Iemima Daniela, xii, 14, 15, 21, 22, 23/n.81, 29, 30, 111, 293 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 37/n. 28, Poland, viii, 62/n. 15, 90, 93, 99, 38, 39, 40, 40/n. 38, 41, 41/n. 104, 132, 133, 144, 152, 220, 41, 42, 43, 43/n. 45, 45, 50, 75, 231, 250 81, 82, 87, 88, 88/n. 20, 98, 99, Poliec, Mihai, 14 100, 101, 104, 107, 109, 111, Ponta, Victor, 257 112, 113, 114, 119, 120, 122, Popa, Dumitru, 120/n. 35 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 130, Popa, Ion/Ioan, 13, 14, 15, 266 131, 132, 134, 136, 141, 142, Popovici, Alexa, 112 143, 144, 145 146, 147, 148, 149, Popovic(u), Nicolae, 265, 270, 280 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 281, 281/n. 73 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, Poprad, 92 162, 163, 166, 167, 168, 169, Portase-Prut, David, 263, 265, 267, 170, 171, 175/n. 1, 192, 203/n. *, 271, 273, 274, 274/n. 43 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, Portnov, Andrii, 205 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, Portugal, 149, 153 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, Pozdirca, Natalia, 124, 125/n. 59 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 254, Pozdirca, Shimon, (RabbI), 125, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 125/n. 59, 134, 135 Prešov, 90, 97

263, 271/n. 24, 272, 275, 280, 291, 292, 293
Rosen, Sarah, 19
Rosenberg, Yaacov (Benito), 97
Rossoliński-Liebe, Grzegorz, 207
Roşu, Petre, 280
Roth, Egon, 81, 82, 90, 90/n.28
Rotkirchen, Livia, 96
Rozman, Mordechai, 83/n.3
Roznava, 88
Rudling, Per Anders, 206
Rushbrooke, James, 129, 130/n. 84

S

Saerens, Lieven, 70 Sandu, Ion, 248 Sandu, Mariana, 248, 254 Sarău, Gheorghe, 248 Satu Mare, 41, 43, 43/n. 45, 44, 45, 46, 47, 52, 54, 54/n. 72 Sauer, Paul, 64/n. 25 Sălaj, 41, 47 Schäffer, József, 196 Schechtman, Joseph, 188 Schmidt, Mária, 184 Schmook, Ger, 293 Schönfeld, József, 178, 178/n. 12 Schulz, Martin, 256 Schwartz, Joseph, 159 Schwarzenberg, Jean-Étienne, 147, 148, 158 Scriban, Iuliu, 122 Scurtu, Ioan, 39 Segal, Hersh, 101 Segev, Zohar, 149 Seiche, Fabian, 270/n. 22 Sepsiszentgyörgy see Sfântu Gheorghe Serbia, 30, 124, Sered, 93, 94/n. 37, 95

Seraphim, Hans-Günther, 60, 60/n.8 Sfântu Gheorghe, 46 Shachan, Avigdor, 17 Shamir (Kibbutz), 100 Shapiro, Paul A., 15, 18, 39 Shargorod, 10 Sheptytski, Andrey, 218 Sheptytski, Klimentii, 218 Shevel, Oxana, 206, 211 Shkandal, Ielyzaveta, 218 Shomrat (Kibbutz), 85 Shoval (Kibbutz), 85, 99 Siberia, 121 Sibiu, 33, 253, 254 Siev, Rosel, 132 Sighetu Marmației, 47 Silagi, Denis, 176/n. 6. See also Szilágyi, Dénes Singer, 154 Sliač, 89 Slovakia, xii, 81, 82, 85, 87, 88, 88/n. 20, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 93/n. 35, 94, 94/n. 37, 94/n. 39, 95, 96 97, 102, 107, 109, 132, 159, 194 Smith, Anthony D., 210, 215 Solheim, Magne, 127, 272 Solomon, Lester, 145 Solonari, Vladimir, 14, 113 Soroka, Mikhailo, 222 Sosonky, 218 Soviet Union, 22, 36, 62/n. 15, 92, 92/n. 33, 113, 203, 208, 211, 213, 214, 217, 220, 222, 223, 224, 231, 293 Spišské Vlachy, 90 Stakhov, Volodymyr, 219 Stalin, Joseph Vissarionovich, 220, 221, 222 Stalingrad, 208 Stanislav, 220

Stăniloae, Dumitru, 265, 291 Stein, Ernő, 193 Steinberg, Maxime, 70 Steiner, András, 193, 193/n. 75 Steinhardt, Nicolae, 269/n. 18 Steiger, 158 Stern, Samu (Sámuel), 105, 191, 195 Sternberg, Siegfrid, 154 Stets'ko, Iaroslav, 219 Stoica, Dani, 120 Sztójay, Döme, 182 Styven, Dorien, xi, 57, 58/n. 2, 293 Suciu, Florin (Rabbi), 124 Surovcev, Oleh, 150 Switzerland, 95, 98, 148, 157, 175 Szálasi, Ferenc, 180 Szatmár see Satu Mare Szenes, Hannah, 89, 89-90/n. 26 Szigetvár, 176/n. 5 Szilágy see Sălaj Szilágyi, Dénes, xiii, 176, 176/n. 6, 177, 181, 182, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 197 Szilágyi, Ernő, 193, 194 Şafran, Alexandru, 148, 149, 170 Saraga, Fred, 154, 163 Sincan, Anca Maria, 266

T

Tabacu, Antim, 265, 267, 273
Tamir, Shmuel, 176/n. 3, 195, 197
Tarlev, Marcu, 121
Tănase, Ion, 123
Târgu Mureș, 47
Tecuci, 166
Tel Aviv, 175/n. 1, 190, 244, 293
Temesvár see Timișoara
Terlea, Alexandru, 120
Tibon, Gali, 18, 19

Timișoara, 30, 30/n. 5, 32, 33, 47, 104, 114, 120 Timmermans, Frans, 257 Tinca, 124 Topoľčany, 91 Tóth, Levente, 41/n. 39 Trancă, Dumitru, 247 Transnistria, xii, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 22/n.81, 39, 99, 100, 101, 111, 114, 116, 117, 118, 132, 133, 134, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 148, 150, 151, 152, 156, 158, 160, 161, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 238, 239, 240, 241, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 250, 257, 259, 263, 264, 266, 266/n. 11, 268, 270, 271, 272 273, 274, 274/n. 43, 275, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 291 Transylvania, xi, 9, 29, 30, 30/n. 2, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 35/n. 22, 36, 41, 42, 46, 48, 50, 51, 51/n. 63, 52, 53, 54, 54/n. 72, 87, 93, 98, 100, 104, 113, 191, 229, 232, 292 Trei Scaune (County), 46 Turkey, 100, 149, 157, 165, 195 Tuvin, Yehuda, 83/n.3, 85 Turcan, Irina, 121/n. 43

U

Udvarhely see Odorhei
Ukraine, xiv, 62/n. 16, 102, 111, 114, 116, 141, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 222, 223, 224, 231, 251, 267, 272, 293
Ulain, Ferenc, 179, 179/n. 18
Umland, Andreas, 207

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics see Soviet Union United Kingdom, 130 United States (of America), 39, 60, 151, 176/n. 5, 272/n. 33 Uppsala, 291 USA see United States (of America) USSR see Soviet Union

V

Vago, Bela, 100/n. 57 Vainer, Aurel, 246 Valea Borcutului, 50 Valer (codename of Antim Nica), 273 Vanden Daelen, Veerle, xi, 57, 58/n. 2, 292 Vapniarka (camp), 18, 19 Varga, Andrea, 238 Vască, Ioan, 272 Vasile, Cristian, 266 Vasile, Daniel, 258 Veszprémy, László Bernát, xiii, 175, 294 Viatrovych, Volodymyr, 206, 207 Vilna, 84 Viter, Olena, 218 Vovk, Fedir, 218 Vyhne, 94/n. 37 Vynokurova, Faina, 150 Vyshyvanyi, Vasyl, 222

W

Wadas, Paul, 104 Warsaw, 83, 84

Washington, D.C., 7, 36, 39, 141, Weber, Ronald, 149 Weimar, 64/n. 22 Weissmandl, (Rabbi) Michael Dov, 193 Weizmann, Chaim, 185 West Germany, 231 232, 233, 236, 240 Wick (Mr.), 155 Wiesel, Elie, 4, 151, 245 Winninger, József, 194 Winterberger, Pnina, 100, 101 Wise, Steven, 148 Wisliceny, Dieter, 92, 95, 194 Wüllinger, Simon, 196/n. 92 Wurmbrand, Richard, 126, 269, 269/n. 21 Wustermark, 131

Y

Yad Mordechai (Kibbutz), 83 Yugoslavia, 99, 189 Yurchuk, Yuliya, 205 Yushchenko, Victor, 205 Yzrael, Asher (Tibor), 98

Z

Zalău, 124 Zeke, Tibor, 187 Zilberstein, Tova, 98, 101 Žilina, 96 Zweig, Stefan, 106