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General Radesou's Letter to Baron Von

Killinger

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CONFIGNT: In 1941 Baron von Killinger, the German Minister in Bucharost, invited the bors of the German colony to the Arc Cin He gave a speech on this occasion threatming the members of the Opposition who were working against the continuation of the war against Soviet Russia, and asserting that the members of the Opposition were swime and encuies of Russnia and that they ought to have their necks wrung.

Nobody took direct estion egainst this insult, except General Miculae Radeson who had been King Perdinand's A.D.C. and a good friend of Queen Harie. He addressed the bollowie letter to Baron von Killinger. Because this. . letter General Radosou was arrested and a the interment camp in Targu diu, where he remained for 14 months and whore he began to collaborate with the Community, thousands of whom were in the same camp. By his frank attitude, he succeeded in winning the entire comfidence of the Communists.

Sir.

I presume that when you decided to publish the speech you me at the Aro, you also thought of the probable resotion to it.

You found it necessary to invite the members of the German colony in Bucharest to the meeting. You undoubtedly had the right to do so.

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You wished your speech to be brought to the showledge of the public. No reprosentate be sade to you for this either.

You deemed it necessary, however, to mention in this speech things of great importance, which touch us closely and concern humanians exclusively, and you had no right to do so. The aim of this letter is to show that fine should not have permitted jourself to say.

The first impression given by your speech is that in your language words have a different meaning from that given to them in the language of other men. There is no other explanation to be found for the fact that a series of offensive words him outled "A homage to humania". If the heading is to match the text must the nemspapers published under that heading ought to have been called "An insult to Rumania" and not "A homage to Rumania".

Another remarkable thing is that you have succeeded in establishing a record not yet reached in diplomatic usage. Ho case is known of a foreign country's representative taking the liberty of insulting the subjects of the country to which he is accredited, or, warse even, of such a fact resaining without consequences. You had the necessary courage and you were successful, and you gave a brilliant performance of which for the moment you may be proud.

It is my conviction that the disasters undergone by this country are largely due to foreign interference in our affairs, which willy nilly me had to towards. Evertheless I think that the moment for squaring accounts has not yet come. For this reason I, with many others, have long contented myself with proceding over my pain in silence, refraining from showing by any hostile gesture my discontent with those foreigners whom we consider responsible for our sufferings.

liobody can expect be to maintain this attitude of silence at my own risk, of course — now when I have lived to see a foreigner received here as a so-called friend taking liberty of insulting us because he desire to save the country from misfortune, and because it seems to him that we might be able to prevent fundamental fundamental forms accrifice, which he thinks necessary for the same of his own country.

The facts are so grave that my dignity as a soldier and a patriot will not allow me to remain silent.

I belong to the many Rumanians who in your opinion are guilty of the great orims of believing that our armies ought not to cross the Iniester and short, because their opinions did not suit you, you called "scoundreity politicians". I believe therefore that I am entitled to consider myself as personally affected by your elegist description. I should consider myself an utter coward if I did not answer your thoughtless and insolent attack.

A Rumanian patriot; whose heart is torm by the misfortunes overwhelming his country and who tries to paint out what he thinks alght have averted at least part of these adsfortunes, cannot be a scoundrel.

A scoundred is the foreigner who does not approve of the patriot's attitude, who takes advantage of his privileged position and disregards even the most elementary obligations of hospitality and — not content with taking the food from our mouths in order to estisfy his own langer and that of his people — insults [2]

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the patriot and threatens him, trying in this way to frighten him and to silence the voice of truth.

In your speech you confessed — and you do not realize how precious a confession this is — that the produce of this country's soil has been of great use to you, that hundreds and thousands of ships — in your own words — have sailed up the pambe; that many thousands of tons of grain and material have been conveyed and delivered to your country. And your thanks for all this consists in impults addressed to us?

That would have beppened if in your country the official representative of a foreign country had dared to believe like this? I am contain that you would not like to be in his place.

You think yourself very powerful, Sir, and you misuse your temporary powerlevertheless it would have done you up here to remember that the gruntest power
is in the hands of God and that those mo try to bar his way have to take the
consequences. Knowing history as I presume you do, you must know that the reign
of the proud has never been for very long. One day your pride too may have a

That day, Sir, will be the day of revenge for all those you inmiliated, insulted and oppressed.

This is the ensuer I thought it my duty to give to your speech.

Miculae Midescu.