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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT CLEVELAND

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 2/23/53	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/22, 2/11, 18, 3/4, 10, 25; 4/11, 25; 5/8, 13, 20, 29/53	REPORT MADE BY TROY H. GIST LWO
TITLE VIOREL TRIFA wa.		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - RU	

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Documents in Rumanian language regarding the subject translated and contents reported herein. Two informants advised of subject's recent visit in New York City.

RUC

**DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.**

On January 22, 1953, NICHOLAS M. MARTIN, 1771 State Fair, Detroit, Michigan, who represented himself by a personal card as the "Counselor at Large, Rumanian Orthodox Episcopate of America", exhibited to the Washington Field Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation, several documents in the Rumanian language (consisting of twentyone pages) regarding the subject. MARTIN said these documents had been furnished to the Diocese of the Rumanian Orthodox Episcopate of America in care of, Bishop ANDREW MOLDOVAN, by the Holy Synod in Bucharest, Rumania. According to MARTIN, the Holy Synod in Bucharest obtained these documents from official court and newspaper records in Rumania.

In connection with the above, MARTIN said he planned to use these documents in the contempt of court case against the subject in Philadelphia and also felt they might have some effect toward reversing the court decision in Cincinnati of which, according to MARTIN, "awarded Bishop MOLDOVAN's property to that Communist, TRUTZA, and his Band".

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MARTIN permitted this office to make a photostatic copy of these documents and the contents of the documents were translated by Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, and are reported as follows:

According to T-1, Document #1 reads as follows:

"On Monday evening, January 20, 1941, former Minister VASILE IASINSCHI went from his Ministry to his home, located on Oltarului Street. While his automobile, No. 6770B, conducted by Chauffeur FLOREA CHIMUS, was moving on Maria Rosetti Street, he was stopped by ILIE NICULESCU, who at the time was Assistant Commander of the Wandering Corps. NICULESCU came to the automobile and asked IASINSCHI, 'What are we going to do?'

" 'Are we going to start?'

"IASINSCHI told NICULESCU that he did not think so. The discussion was a hasty one, and the chauffeur did not pay too close attention to it. (from the declaration of chauffeur FLOREA CHIMUS' file, Volume II, page is illegible).

"On the evening of January 21, 1941, between 8:00 and 9:00 HORIA SIMA, together with TRAIAN BOROBAIU, went to Mrs. MARY FOLIHROIADE, Palade Street No. 43, where he (SIMA) stayed until Wednesday, January 22, 1941.

"On Monday evening, January 20, 1941, groups of student Legionnaires (Iron Guardists) and workers were organized by VIOREL TRIFA, Commander of the Rumanian Student Legionaries, and by DUMITRU GROZA, Commander of the Legionnaires Workers Corps. Organized in marching units, they manifested on the main streets and places of the city singing legionnaire songs and shouting, 'Down with RIOSEANU; we want a legionnaire government, we want HORIA SIMA at the head of the government!'

"The manifestation took place at the statue of "MIHAI VITEAZUL", where the participants and the manifestation came from the headquarters located on Roma Street. At the statue VIOREL TRIFA and DUMITRU GROZA spoke. After awhile the manifestation, led by TRIFA, GROZA, ILIE NICULESCU and GHEORGHE SARBU, proceeded on

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Calea Victoriei, passing by the Royal Palace, to the building of the Consul of Ministers where they were met by the Army.  
Council

"As a result of the discussions and arrangements made by VIOREL TRIFA and DUMITRU GROZA with Dr. VICTOR BIRIS, former Secretary General of the Ministry, the demonstrators left the building of the Consul of Ministers. After leaving the building, they remained alerted at their different headquarters, and later that evening they occupied different public buildings.

"The manifestation of January 20, 1941, was staged as a protest against the assassination of the German Major DORING, and the dismissal of the Minister of the Interior, General C. PETROVICESCU.

"Two manifests were printed on that occasion and were distributed on the streets of the Capitol.

"The contents of the first manifest are as follows:

'RUMANIANS:

'A German major was killed fiendishly by England's order by an agent of its intelligence service on the streets of the Capitol.

'The protectors and the defenders of this assassin, of Greek origin, are as follows:

'EUGEN CRISTESCU, the Chief of the Secret Service and former confidant of ARMAND CALINESCU, and ALEX. RIOSEANU, the man of the Jews and of the Greeks.

'Instead of these elements of Satan being eliminated, the brave general and man of great character, General PETROVICESCU, was forced to leave the government, because this was ordered by the English Legation and the Masons.

"We request that General ANTONESCU bring about justice for the Rumanians.

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'We demand the replacement of all the Juda-like Masons from the government.

'We demand an Iron Guard Government.

'We want the punishment of the assassination of the German major.

'The Rumanian christian students cannot permit German soldiers to be butchered on the streets of the Capitol by English agents.

'Signed/ VIOREL TRIFA  
President of the National  
Union of Rumanian Christian  
Students'

"VIOREL TRIFA, a Rumanian, graduate of Theological School, former Commander of the Legionaries Students, last domicile in Bucharest, Calea Plevnel at Casa Studenteasca (meaning student house), Commander of the Rumanian Student Legionaries Corps.

"He is the one who convoked the meeting of the presidents of the Rumanian students organizations for the thirteenth of January, 1941, when HORIA SIMA, the leader of the Iron Guard, spoke and appealed to the students to be well disciplined and obedient to the orders issued by the organization, because they are the foundation of the Iron Guard movement.

"He is the one who organized the Military Formation of the Legionaries Students, which formation participated in the demonstration of January 20, 1941.

"He is the one who launched the manifest of January 20, 1941, in which he asked the students to rebel against the head of the government.

"This manifest was spread all over the country. It was published in the Iron Guard press and delivered on the radio thus inducing the young students into error and finally into the fight against the state authorities.

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"After the rebellion was launched, he, TRIFA, went to the headquarters on Roma Street, where his presence had no other purpose but to continue his work of inciting the rebellion. After the defeat suffered by the rebels he disappeared and when summoned to appear in Court, he refused to do so.

"DUMITRU GROZA, Rumanian, born in 1913, is the former Commander of the Legionnaires Workers Corp.

Document No. 2, according to T-1, is illegible.

Document No. 3 reads as follows:

"Military Court of Cassation and Justice, June 15, 1941.

"Decision (the number is illegible).

"The Military Court of Cassation and Justice composed of General NICOLAE MACICI, President, and Generals RACOVITA, FLOREA MITRANESCU, GHEORGHE CIALIK, and DUMITRU BALCIANU, as members, deliberated secretly in accordance with Articles 313, 316 and 317 of the Military Court of Justice in the penal case relative to HORIA SIMA, VASILE IASINSCHI, NICOLAE PATRASCU, CONSTANTIN PAPANACE, VIROEL TRIFA, DUMITRU GROZA, ILIE CARNEATA, GHEORGHE SARBU, TRAIAN BOROBARU, CORNELIU GEORGHESCU, VICTOR BIRIS, DR. ALEXANDRU POPOVICI, tried for their crimes of armed insurrection, provided for by Article 211 of the Penal Code, combined with Article II of the Law Decree No. 236 of February 6, 1941, as well as rebellion against the state authorities, provided for by Article 191, combined with Article 190 and 193 of the Penal Code, all these texts also combined with Article 101 of the Penal Code.

"General CONSTANTIN PETROVICESCU, Reserves Officer, TRAIAN BRAILEANU and IOAN NICOLAU tried for the crime of armed insurrection, provided for by Article 211 of the Penal Code, combined with Article II of the Law No. 236 of February 6, 1941.

"ALEXANDRU GHICA and CONSTANTIN MAINUCA tried for their crimes of armed insurrection, provided for by Article 211 of

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the Penal Code, combined with Article II of the Law No. 236 of February 6, 1941, as well as for high treason provided for by Article 191, combined with Articles 190 and 193 of the Penal Code - all these texts also combined with Article 101 of the Penal Code.

STURDZA

"MIHAIL R. STURDZA tried for the crime of rebelling against the authority of the state, provided for by Articles 258, 259, 260 and 262 of the Penal Code, combined with Article 2 of the Law No. 236 of February, 1941.

"PETRE P. PANAITESCU, tried for his crimes of instigating rebellion against the state authority, provided for by Article 120, combined with Articles 258, 259, 260 and 262 of the Penal Code, combined also with Article 2 of the Law No. 236 of February, 1941, as well as for military provocation of going on the side of the armed rebels, provided for by the last paragraph of Article 501 of the Code of the Military Court of Justice. All these texts are combined with Article 101 of the Penal Code.

"Dr. SERBAN MILCOVEANU tried for the crime of instigating rebellion against the state authority, provided for by Article 120, combined with Articles 258, 259, 260 and 262 of the Penal Code and also combined with Article 2 of the Law No. 236 of February 6, 1941.

DUMITRU I. MEHEDINTI I. DUMITRU and ZOE M. STURDZA, tried for being accomplices in the crime of rebellion against state authority, provided for by the Articles 121 and 125, combined with Articles 258, 259, 260 and 262 of the Penal Code, combined with Article 11 of the Law No. 236 of February, 1941.

"Because of the above reasons, the Court, by unanimous vote, declares the following as culpables: HORIA SIMA, VASILE IASINSCHI, NICOLAE PATRASCU, CONSTANTIN PAPANAGE, VIOREL TRIFA, DUMITRU GROZA, ILIE CARNEATA, GHEORGHE SARBU, TRAIAN BOROBARU, and CORNELIU GEORGESCU for armed insurrection, provided for by Article 211 of the Penal Code, combined with Article 2 of the Law No. 236/1941, as well as for rebellion against the state authority, provided for and penalized by Articles 258, 259, 260, and 262 of the

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Penal Code, combined with Article 2 of the Law No. 236/1941.

"Consequently, the Court, together with some of the conclusions of the Procurator General, decides, in the name of the law, by unanimous votes, and without the granting of extenuating circumstances, to sentence in absentia, in conformity with Article 29 of the Law 236/1941, HORIA SIMA, VASILE IASINSCHI, NICOLAE PATRASCU, CONSTANTIN PAPANACE, VIOREL TRIFA, DUMITRU GROZA, ILIE GARNEATA, GHEORGHE SARBU, TRAIAN BOROBARU, and CORNELIU GEORGESCU, to life imprisonment at hard labor for their crime of armed insurrection, according to Article 211 of the Penal Code, combined with Article 2 of the Law No. 236/1941, combined with the Law No. 856 and 938 and Article 3 of the Penal Code.

"By unanimous vote and without the granting of extenuating circumstances the Court, in conformity with Article 29 of the Law No. 236 in 1941, sentences the same to twelve years of corrective imprisonment and two years of interdictive correctional imprisonment with the loss of rights, provided for by Article 58 of the Penal Code, and also with twelve thousand (12,000) lei as penalty for each for their rebellion against state authority, provided for by Articles 258, 259, 260 and 262 of the Penal Code, combined with the Law No. 236/1941, Article 2 combined with the Law No. 856/1938, and Article 59, combined with Article 58, Point 2 of the Penal Code and Article 3 of the Penal Code.

"Of the two penalties mentioned above, the heavier penalty - life imprisonment at hard labor - will be applied in each and every case according to Article 101 of the Penal Code.

"By unanimous vote and without granting of extenuating circumstances, the Court sentences RADU MIRONOVICI to ten years of hard labor for armed insurrection, provided for by Article 211 of the Penal Code, combined with Article 2, Law Decree No. 236/1941, Law Decree 856/1938, Articles 3 and 157 of the Penal Code and the Law Decree No. 1641/1941.

"By unanimous vote and with the granting of extenuating circumstances, the court sentences the same to two years' corrective imprisonment, one year of interdictive correctional . . .

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imprisonment, and the loss of rights for rebellion against the state, as provided for by Article 58, Point 2 of the Penal Code, Articles 258, 259, 260, and 262 of the Penal Code, combined with Article 2 of the Law Decree No. 236/941, Law Decree No. 856/938, Article 58, Point 2 of the Penal Code, Articles 3 and 157 of the Penal Code, and Law Decree 1641/941.

"Of the two penalties mentioned above, the graver penalty - ten years' hard labor - would be applied according to Article 101 of the Penal Code.

"By unanimous vote and with the granting of extenuating circumstances, the court sentences ILIE NICULESCU to ten years' hard labor for armed insurrection, provided for in Article 211 of the Penal Code, combined with Article 2 of the Law Decree No. 232/941, combined with the Law Decree No. 856/938, Articles 3 and 157 of the Penal Code, and Law Decree No. 1641/941.

"By unanimous vote and by applying Article 320, Paragraph 3, the Military Court of Justice acquits ILIE NICULESCU for rebellion against the state authority, provided for by Articles 258, 259, 260, and 262 of the Penal Code, combined with Article 2 of the Law Decree No. 236/941.

"By unanimous vote and with the granting of extenuating circumstances, the court sentences Colonel STEFAN ZAVOLIANU, Reserves Officer, to 15 years' hard labor for armed insurrection, provided for by Article 211 of the Penal Code, combined with Article 2 of the Law Decree No. 236/941, Law Decree No. 856/938, Articles 3 and 157 of the Penal Code, as well as the Law Decree 1641/941.

"By unanimous vote and with the granting of extenuating circumstances, the court sentences the same to two years of corrective imprisonment and one year of interdictive correctional imprisonment with the loss of rights, as provided for by Article 58, Point 2 of the Penal Code, for rebellion against the state authority, and Articles 258, 259, 260, and 262 of the Penal Code, combined with Article 2 of the Law Decree No. 236/941, Law Decree 856/938, Article 58, Point 2 of the Penal Code, Articles 3 and 157 of the Penal Code, and the Law Decree 1641/941. Of the two penalties

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stated above, the graver penalty - 15 years to hard labor - will be applied according to Article 101 of the Penal Code.

"By unanimous vote and with the granting of extenuating circumstances, the court sentences VICTOR BIRIS to ten years of hard labor for armed insurrection, as provided for by article 211 of the Penal Code, combined with Article 2 of the Law Decree No. 236/941, Law Decree 856/938, Articles 3 and 157 of the Penal Code, and the Law Decree No. 1641/941.

"By unanimous vote and with the granting of extenuating circumstances, the court sentences the same to ten years of corrective imprisonment and two years of interdictive correctional imprisonment with the loss of rights for rebellion against the state authority, as provided by Article 58, Point 2 of the Penal Code, Articles 258, 259, 260, and 262 of the Penal Code, combined with Article 2 of the Law Decree Number 236/941, Law Decree No. 856/938, Articles 58, 59, Point 2 of the Penal Code, and Article 3 of the Penal Code.

"Of the two penalties stated above and for the infractions stated above, the graver penalty, namely ten years to hard labor and two years to interdictive correctional imprisonment, will be applied according to Article 101 of the Penal Code.

"By unanimous vote and with the granting of extenuating circumstances, the court sentences General CONSTANTIN PETROVICESCU, Reserves Officer, to seven years of heavy imprisonment for armed insurrection, as provided for by Article (number of article illegible) of the Penal Code, combined with Article 2 of the Law Decree No. 236/941, Law Decree No. 836/938, Article 157 of the Penal Code, and Law Decree No. 1641/941.

By unanimous vote and with the granting of extenuating circumstances, the court sentences ALEXANDRU GHIGA to 15 years of hard labor for armed insurrection, as provided for by Article 211 of the Penal Code, combined with Article 2, Law Decree No. 236/941, Law Decree No. 856/938, Articles 3 and 157 of the Penal Code, and the Law Decree No. 1641/941.

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"By a majority vote and with the granting of extenuating circumstances, the court sentences the same to three years of heavy imprisonment and three years of civic degradation for high treason, as provided for by Article 191, Point 1, of the Penal Code, combined with Article 190 of the Penal Code, the Law Decree 856/938, Article 157, of the Penal Code, and the Law Decree No. 1641/941.

"Of the two penalties stated above and for the infractions stated above, the graver penalty would be applied, namely, 15 years to hard labor and three years civic degradation, as provided for by Article 101 of the Penal Code.

"By unanimous vote and by applying Article 320, Paragraph 3, the Military Court of Justice acquits CONSTANTIN MAIMUCA for his act of armed insurrection, as provided for by Article 211 of the Penal Code, combined with Article 2 of the Law Decree No. 236/941.

"By a majority vote and the granting of extenuating circumstances, the court sentences CONSTANTIN MAIMUCA to five years of heavy imprisonment and three years of civic degradation for his act of high treason, as provided for by Article 191, Point 1, of the Penal Code, combined with Article 190 of the Penal Code, Law Decree 856/938, Article 157 of the Penal Code, and the Law Decree 1641/941.

"By unanimous vote and without the granting of extenuating circumstances, the court sentences MIHAIL R. STURDZA to five years of corrective imprisonment and one year of interdictive correctional imprisonment with the loss of rights, as provided for by Article 58, Point 2, of the Penal Code, and 6,000 lei as penal penalty for rebellion against state authority, as provided for by Articles 258, 259, 260, and 262, combined with Article 2 of the Law Decree Number 236/941, Law Decree 856/938, Articles 59, 58, Point 2 of the Penal Code, and Article 3 of the Penal Code.

"By unanimous vote and without the granting of extenuating circumstances, the court sentences PETRE P. PANAITESCU to six years of corrective imprisonment for his act of armed

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instigation, as provided by Article 327, Paragraph 2, of the Penal Code, combined with the Law Decree No. 856/938.

"By unanimous vote and by applying Article 230, Paragraph 3 of the Penal Code, the court acquits PETRE P. PANAITESCU for military provocation with intent of siding with the armed rebels, as provided by the last paragraph of Article 501 of the Military Court of Justice.

"By a majority vote and by applying Article 320, Paragraph 3 of the Military Court of Justice, the court acquits the following:

"1. Doctor ALEXANDRU POPOVICI, for his act of armed insurrection, provided for by Article 211 of the Penal Code, combined with Article 2 of the Law Decree No. 236/941, as well as the act of rebellion against the state authority, as provided for by Articles 258, 259, 260, and 262 and Article 2 of the Law Decree No. 236/941.

"2. TRAIAN BRAILEANU, for his act of armed insurrection, as provided for by Article 211 of the Penal Code, combined with Article 2 of the Law Decree No. 236/941.

"3. IOAN NICOLAU, for his act of armed insurrection, as provided for by Article 221 of the Penal Code, combined with Article 2 of the Law Decree Number 236/941.

"4. Doctor SERVAN MILCOVEANU, for instigating rebellion against the state authority, as provided for by Article 20 of the Penal Code, combined with Articles 258, 259, 260, and 262 of the Penal Code, and Article 2 of the Law Decree No. 236/941.

"By unanimous vote and by applying Article 320 of the Penal Code, the court acquits the following:

"1. CONSTANTIN GRECEANU, for complicity of rebellion against the state authority, as provided for by Articles 121 and 123 of the Penal Code, combined with Articles 258, 259, 260, and 262 of the Penal Code and Article 2 of the Law Decree No. 236/941.

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"2. Brigadier General DUMITRU I. MEHEDINTI, Reserves Officer, and ZOE M. STURIZA, for complicity of rebellion against the state authority, as provided for by Article 120 of the Penal Code, combined with Articles 258, 259, 260, and 262 of the Penal Code and Article 2 of the Law Decree No. 236/941.

"By a majority vote and by applying Article 326, the Military Court of Justice imposes on HORIA SIMA, VASILE IASINSCHI, NICOLAE PATRASCU, CONSTRANTIN PAPANACE, TRAIAN BOROBARU, CORNELIU GEORGESCU, VIOREL TRIFA, DUMITRU GROZA, ILIE GARNEATA, GHEORGHE SARBU, RADU MIRONOVICI, ILIE NICULESCU, STEFAN ZAVOLIANU, VICTOR BIRIS, CONSTANTIN PETROVICESCU, ALEXANDRU GHICA, CONSTANTIN MAIMUCA, MIKAIL R. STURIZA, and PETRE P. PANAITSCU, as a group, to pay the sum of 200,000 lei to cover the trial expenses.

"Given and read in public meeting June 15, 1941.

"President - General NICOLAE MACICI

"Court Clerk - (Name illegible)

"Members - General RACOVITA  
General MITRANESCU  
General CIALIK  
General BALSIANU"

T-1 stated the following is a brief summary of document No. 4, which is rather illegible. T-1 stated this document contains sentence No. 2556, rendered by the Military Tribunal, Corp Six, of the Army, on October 27, 1938:

The Tribunal was composed of the following members:

Lieutenant Colonel TRAIAN STEFANESCU, President;  
Lieutenant Colonel IOAN DARLE; ) MEMBERS  
Major EMANOIL BRADATEANU; )  
Captain FLORIAN C. MARINESCU; )  
Captain VASILE CAMPEANU. )  
Major ALEXANDRU BLEDEA, Military Procurator.

The Military Tribunal, as constituted above, tried the following 20 individuals:

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IOAN BANEA, EMIL POPA, ALEXANDRU MORARU, ROMULUS OPRIS, NICOLAE FAGADARU, IOAN MARIO, GHEORGHE ACRIVU, HARLAMBIE CIOBANU, CONSTANTIN FANTANA, TITUS TRIFA, IOAN HERLEA, NICOLAE PATRASCU, IOAN POPOVICI, IOAN DEAG, GHEORGHE BARBU, CONSTANTIN BACRIU, COLMAN MICHNAV, FRANCISC TOMPOS, VIOREL TRIFA, and GHEORGHE CLEMENT, for "instigation against the social order."

Six of the above-named individuals did not show up: IOAN BANEA, EMIL POPA, NICOLAE FAGADARU, NICOLAE PATRASCU, VIOREL TRIFA, and GHEORGHE CLEMENT; consequently they were tried in absentia.

The Military Tribunal, by applying Articles 209, 157, and 58, Point 2, of the Penal Code, and Article 360 of the Military Court of Justice, sentenced VIOREL TRIFA, as well as several others (EMIL POPA, GHEORGHE FAGADARU, etc) to three years of corrective imprisonment, three years of interdictive correctional imprisonment with the suspension of rights as provided for by Article 58, Point 2, of the Penal Code, and 2,000 lei corrective penalty.

T-1 stated that Document No. 5 is of no significance.

T-1 said that Document No. 6 is entitled "The Axis, Newspaper of Political Battle, Legionary Doctrines, Information and Reports" and reads:

"I am against the great Western democracies. I am against the Little Entente. I am against the Balkan Pact, and I have no attachment toward the Society of Nations, in which I do not believe.

"I am for an external policy of Rumania alongside Rome and Berlin. Alongside the national revolutionary states.

"This is told by a man who neither travelled nor begged for anything in either Rome or Berlin.

"Within 48 hours victory of the Legionary Movement (Iron Guard), Rumania will have an alliance with Rome and Berlin, thus getting in line with her historic mission in the world: defender of the Cross, of culture, and of Christian civilization.

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This does not mean that we hate France and the French people, because they will do likewise, entering the same historic mission of the world. That which exists today is a simple Judea-Masonic divergence, from which the French people, in the hour of their wakening, will free themselves with decisive energy.

From Declaration of the Captain  
All over the country huge Iron Guard meetings took place."

Informant related that Document No. 7 is entitled, "Student News" and reads:

"Mr. VIOREL TRIFA, President of the National Union of the Rumanian Christian Students, has been delegated by the Minister of National Education to investigate and resolve all problems pertaining to students.

"Among his responsibilities is the organization of the student body in the spirit of the National Legionary State (Iron Guard), as well as matters pertaining to scholarships, student assistance, dormitories, canteens, medical aid, sports, etc."

Informant informed that Document No. 8 reads:

"On April 3, 4, and 5, 1936, the annual student congress took place at Targu Mures. The final one. The Rumanian students there showed the measure of their new spirit.

"Our photograph shows the presidents of the student centers after the parade, going toward the convention hall. From left to right: T. TODOSE, President of the student committee of Iasi; Gh. FURDUI, President of the NURCS (National Union of Rumanian Christian Students); ION ANTONIU, President of the student committee, Bucharest, and two other comrades.

"A few words or a page will never be able to explain the vivid page which has been written by the student corps in the Legion Movement. I don't know whether it is rightly said: 'the Legion and the students' because the students are not merely a chapter in the movement; for example: 'the Legion and the lawyers'; 'the

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Legion and the professors'; etc. Without bragging about the corps, it can be said, with head up, that the movement was often the students and the students were the movement. The Legion was at the beginning a student movement. It was not until much later that the man on the street was able to determine where the Legion started and where the student corps left off. And rightly so. The spirit of the Legion was nested in the bosom of the university. From there, the Legion recruited its fighting and thinking elements.

"Does someone want to be convinced of this? He should go over one by one the affairs of the Legionary State of today. In the Ministries, we find students, the prefectures - if not with titles, but as assistants, students, in the Legionary Police, students, in the Secretariat of the Movement, students, and besides these, in the so-called student units, students; if there is a date for the Guard, somewhere there are the students; if there is a march, there are the students; if there is a holiday, there, again, students.

"This great reservoir of fighting Legionnaires is our pride. In the past, the same.

"The great blows of the Legion's past were struck for the greater part by students, through students, and with students. (Several lines missing in translator's notes).

"The identification of the students with the Movement of the Legion (Iron Guard) has given the students importance which they do not have in any other country in the world.

"This identification has caused, it is true, much blood. It has cost us especially the life of our leader.

"IN THE LAST PERSECUTION, ALL THE STUDENT LEADERS WERE KILLED.

"TRAIAN COTIGA, Gh. FURDIU, ALEX CANTACUZINO, VICTOR DRAGOMIRESCU, G. Gh. STRATI, TEODOR TUDOSE, ION ANTONIU, ION CARATANASE, IOSIF BOZANTAN, SPIRU IORDACHE, and BOBOC, etc., etc., all died.

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"All the presidents of the NURCS from 1934 to the present were massacred. IOSOF BOZANTIAN died while active president of the union.

"The student corps, however, did not die. And it will not die as long as it remains revolutionary and within the cadre of the Movement, and as long as it will be careful not to uncover all the Legionnaire (Iron Guard) students.

"NOT ALL STUDENTS ARE LEGIONNAIRES (IRON GUARD). And that is good. From among the students, the Legion recruits the best and calls them Legionnaires. The student mass, however, can be rightfully proud because, even if it is not Legionary, it lives in the spirit of the Legion.

"Any Rumanian Christian student, even if he is not a Legionnaire, can be proud saying I am a student. This means I am not a Legionnaire, but I am part of a Corps in which the spirit of the Legion (Iron Guard) is dominant.

/s/ VIOREL TRIFA, President of the  
National Union of Rumanian  
Christian Students"

Informant said Document No. 9 is illegible and that the following is a summary of Document No. 10 (which is rather illegible):

This document contains one of VIOREL TRIFA's speeches which is believed to have been delivered on January 20, 1941, in the assembly hall of the Student Union for the purpose of launching an Iron Guard campaign of terror all over Rumania.

TRIFA, in this speech, stated "Judea-British Imperialism created a tool for world domination--The League of Nations" and then again TRIFA stated: "He who discovers blood stains should not seek the criminal. He knows it is the English".

TRIFA then went on to say "we are witnessing the downfall of a worn-out world, and we are participating to the building of a new world." TRIFA concluded his speech by saying "We are

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marching with Rome and Berlin . . . we must understand that if we let this moment escape us, we shall have lost it for centuries to come. The new Europe is believed to last for centuries. Aware of this call, we must join the fight, and we shall be victorious."

On March 13, 1953, Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, furnished copies of the same documents listed above to the New York Division, but did not relate where he had obtained these documents.

T-2 advised on this same date that the subject was to arrive in New York City on February 7, 1953, in the course of a tour of Rumanian Orthodox Churches in the U. S. which supported him. Informant said subject would participate in the Sunday (February 8, 1953) services at the Church of Saint Dumitriu (Rumanian Orthodox) at 50 West 89th Street, New York City, and would be the guest of honor at a dinner following the services. T-2 informed that he was contemplating the organization of a picket line before the above church on February 8, 1953.

On March 19, 1953, T-3, of known reliability, addressed a letter in the Rumanian language to T-1 and in it advised as follows: (Literal translation by T-1):

"On February 8, 1953, Bishop VALERIAN, alias VIOREL TRIFA, came to New York.

"The Bishop officiated at the Sunday services of the St. Dumitru Church on 89th Street.

"Attendance was made up largely of the parishioners who belong to the Rumanian Colony-in the United States for quite some time.

"Participants from among the political refugees, newly arrived in the United States, were the Messrs: Engineer POPESCU-BOTOSANI, TRAJAN RADOVAN and Engineer NAUM NEAGOE. And, of ladies, Mrs. RAUTU.

"After the religious services a banquet was given in honor of the Bishop in the Social Room of the Church.

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"The Bishop found it appropriate to express his pleasure and emotion of meeting the 'long-time worker and fighter for the national cause, the leader of the generation of '22, the President of the Christian Students of that time, Mr. POPESCU - BOTOSANI'.

"BOTOSANI was a participant of the student generation responsible for the anti-semitic vandalism of the years 1922-27.

"In reply, POPESCU-BOTOSANI also gave a speech in which he eulogized TRIFA. . .

"During his stay in New York Bishop VALERIAN visited General RADESCU. Both appeared delighted about their meeting. . .

"Also, during the visit, there took place at the residence of the Reverend VASILE HATEGAN, Pastor of St. Dumitru Church, a meeting of Bishop VALERIAN, MIHAIL BARCASANU, the Rev. TRUTZOC and HATEGAN, where a plan for mutual action was formulated."

*John*  
*T. RUTZA*

ENCLOSURES:

TO THE BUREAU:

One photostatic copy of the documents listed herein.

ENCLOSURE:

TO THE CLEVELAND DIVISION:

One photographic copy of the above-listed documents.

ENCLOSURE:

TO THE PHILADELPHIA DIVISION:

One photostatic copy of the documents listed herein.

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