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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **DETROIT**

OFB 54243

REPORT MADE AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN	DATE WHEN MADE 5/10/55	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/19-21; 3/17, 24; 30; 4/1; 5/2-5/55	REPORT MADE BY PAUL E. BOWSER, JR. EBR														
TITLE THE RUMANIAN IRON GUARD		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - RU															
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Subject interviewed Detroit Office 2/19, 20, 21/55 and furnished personal background information as well as personal activities in Rumanian Iron Guard from 1931 thru 1944. Subject advised of current activities and status of Iron Guard in US, Canada, and European countries and furnished information on other Iron Guard members and their activities. Subject also advised of factional split in Rumanian Orthodox Church and of his part in this split.																	
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DETAILS: The Rumanian Iron Guard will hereinafter be referred to as the RIG unless otherwise stated.																	
<p style="font-size: 1.5em; transform: rotate(-45deg);"><i>Iron Guard</i></p>		<table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse; width: 100%;"> <tr><td>AN</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>AS</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>TH</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>PS</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>DX</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>RE</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>FI</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table>		AN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TH	<input type="checkbox"/>	PS	<input type="checkbox"/>	DX	<input type="checkbox"/>	RE	<input type="checkbox"/>	FI	<input type="checkbox"/>
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DE 105-302

INDEX

	<u>Pages</u>
Allegations and Accusations against TRIFA	34
Allegations Re CP Activity	39
Correspondence of TRIFA and Parish Matters	44
Current Iron Guard Activities in the United States and Abroad	26
Current Status of Rumanian Orthodox Church in America	39
Events Surrounding Issuance of TRIFA Manifesto	12
"Fratia Ortodoxa" (FO)	64
HORIA SIMA and CP Infiltration of Rumanian Iron Guard	30
Individuals Known by TRIFA	49
ANASTASESCU, Fanica	62
BARSAN, Eugene	52
BASARABESCU, (FNU)	52
BRANEA, Aurel	58
CARAIVAN, Iordan	50
CUTUMINA, Strave	50
DRAGAN, Constantin	47
DRAGOGRU, Iota	57
GAINA, Ovediu	19, 62
HOJBOTA, Matei	59
HUMITA, Teodor	53
ILIESCU, Nicholae	30, 55
MALAXA, Nicoli	49
MARTIN, Nicholae N.	4, 33, 40
MICUDA, Constantin	52
MOLDOVAN, Andrie	32, 33, 36, 37, 39
OLTEANU, Ilie	54
POPA, Virgil	52
POPESCU, Stefan	51
POSTEUCA, Vasile	58
RACOVEANU, George	62
SARA, (FNU)	59
SIMICIN, Ion	28
SIUNTU, (FNU)	60
SMARANDESCU, Nicolie	56
SMULTEA, Ilie	50

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

DE 105-301

INDEX (CONTINUED)

	<u>Pages</u>
STANICEL, Stelian	57
TANASE, Nicolae	60
Migration to the United States	24
Personal Background and Activities of Subject in RIG	2 & 12
Personal Statement of VIOREL DONISE TRIFA	65
Recent Split of Iron Guard in Europe	63
Rumanian Orthodox Church Matters	32

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

DE 105-302

A. PERSONAL BACKGROUND AND ACTIVITIES
OF SUBJECT IN RUMANIAN IRON GUARD:

(Bishop VIOREL DONISE TRIFA was interviewed in the Detroit Office on February 19, 20, 21, 1955, by SA PAUL E. BOWSER, Jr., and SE MATTHEW J. CAZAN, Rumanian translator from the Washington Field Office, and furnished the following information:

TRIFA stated that he was born in Campeni, Turda, Rumania, on June 28, 1914. His father was DIONISIE TRIFA and his mother MACINICA MOTORA.

The Subject stated that his early life would not be of importance to the current investigation and therefore started the interview with the move of his family from Campeni to Sibiu in 1927. He stated that this move was made at the instigation of his uncle, IOSIF (JOSEPH) TRIFA, who was a priest living in Sibiu.

Subject stated that he entered George Lazar High School upon arrival in Sibiu and graduated after taking a baccalaureate examination in the spring of 1931. While in this high school, he acted as president of a religious organization known as the Saint George Organization.

After taking his baccalaureate examination, he returned to Campeni on vacation in the summer of 1931. In the fall of 1931, he entered Chisinau, the Theological Branch of Iasi College, where he studied theology for four years. Upon graduation from the Theological School at Chisinau, the Subject took his final examination and received diploma number 2308 on June 28, 1935. The Subject displayed to the interviewing Agents a certified diploma signed by the Dean of this school which bore the name N. POPECU PRAHUVA.

The Subject stated that the RIG was founded in the 1930's in Bessarabia but that he had no knowledge of the Iron Guard or student organizations before going to Chisinau. The Subject stated that he had heard of the Iron Guard through the newspapers but that this organization did not exist at Chisinau in 1931.

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DE 105- 302.

TRIFA stated that when he was elected as president of the students at this school in 1934, it was because he was a Transylvanian and was elected to counter-balance the friction between the Provinces of Bessarabia and the old Rumanian Provinces.

TRIFA stated that he never formally became a card carrying member of the Iron Guard. He stated that he wore the uniform on occasions and supported the ideas and joined in the movement but never became an official member because the Iron Guard card carrying group was very restricted and wanted as a student leader an individual who would be recognized by the large student group. TRIFA was accepted by the Iron Guard group because at that time he was president of a student group and sympathized with the ideas of the Iron Guard. As proof of this statement, TRIFA cited the fact that when DUCA was assassinated he, TRIFA, was not bothered in the general roundup of Iron Guard leaders.

Upon graduation from Chisinau in 1935, TRIFA returned to Sibiu and became assistant to his uncle IOSIF TRIFA in editing the paper "Ostea Domnului" (Army of the Lord). This paper, according to TRIFA, was the official publication of the organization bearing the same name which was founded by his uncle in 1922. While working with his uncle as an assistant and editing this paper in Sibiu, TRIFA devoted his activities to the establishment of a layman's organization and cited this as one reason why at that time, as well as later in Europe and after his arrival in the United States, he had no definite plans of becoming a priest or bishop. He stated that these were also the feelings of his uncle who felt that by doing this type of work TRIFA would gain a broader education than that he would receive in the theological academies at that time.

TRIFA stated that the purpose of the organization Ostea Domnului was the revival of the faith in the Orthodox Church. He stated that the publication of this organization was first put out in Transylvania and later became nationally known. This organization was sponsored by the church but was a layman's organization; and while with the organization, TRIFA traveled extensively through the

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DE 105- 302

country making speeches and promoting the organization. While doing this, he acted as a church layman, not at that time being consecrated a priest.

TRIFA stated that he remained in Sibiu and registered at the University of Bucharest in the School of Philosophy in the fall of 1936. He stated that he did this so that he could present himself for final examinations at the School of Philosophy without actually (due to previous studies) attending the school.

At this point in the interview, TRIFA presented to the interviewing Agents a registration copy from the University of Bucharest which was translated by SE CAZAN.

The translation reflects that for the year 1936-1937 TRIFA was issued registration number 528/1935. This registration, according to SE CAZAN, proves nothing but that TRIFA had registered and did not prove that examinations were taken.

In the school year 1937-1938 TRIFA stated he registered for a doctor's degree in theology at the University of Bucharest; and while a candidate, he submitted partial work toward a doctor's degree and stated that of this work all that was to be completed was his thesis and oral examination before a school committee.

TRIFA stated that in his last year at the university of Chisinau he became president of the theological students and of the faculty, the purpose of this organization being to promote the interest of the students and to eventually build a student house. While in this position, TRIFA admitted that he had taken part in a student congress held at Toagu, Mures, on April 3, 4, 5, and 6, 1936, and had made a short speech as a guest of the congress wherein he had expressed the general political feelings that were dominant in the country at that time. TRIFA stated that after 18 years he could not recall exactly what was said.

Mr. NICHOLAS N. MARTIN, who represents himself as counselor at large, Rumanian Orthodox Episcopate of America, on January 22, 1953, presented documents which he claimed had been furnished to the Diocese of the Rumanian Orthodox Episcopate of America by the Holy Synod in Bucharest, Rumania. According to MARTIN, these documents were from official court

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DE 105- 302

and newspaper records in Rumania. In reference to the above-mentioned congress, one of these documents reflects that the following was the speech made by TRIFA at this congress:

"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 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.

"....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."

When advised of the contents of the speech which he had made at this congress, TRIFA stated that he did not recall exactly what had been said but that this was the general sympathy in the country and within the student body. TRIFA admitted that at that time he supported and agreed with some of the ideas of the revolutionary movement.

While registered at the University of Bucharest in 1937 studying for his doctor's degree, TRIFA stated that he was elected as president of the students of Bucharest. This organization, according to TRIFA, was comprised of all of the student organizations of the University of Bucharest, and while as president elect he officiated over the entire student body, which body at the time was composed of both legionnaires and non-legionnaires. Aside from this student organization there existed, according to TRIFA, an organization

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DE 105- 302

known as the Central Studentese Legioner Bucuresti (The Center of the Legionnaire Students of Bucharest) whose commandant at that time was VICTOR DRAGOMIRESCU. This organization was composed, according to TRIFA, of the actual members of the Iron Guard movement and sympathizers. He stated that over this organization he had no jurisdiction since the members were directly under the jurisdiction, rules, and regulations of the legion.

This arrangement, according to TRIFA, was also supported by ZELEA CODREANU who fully agreed that the two above stated organizations should remain somewhat separated.

TRIFA stated that the student organization of which he was president was organized on a democratic basis, according to which the officials were nominated and elected by the student body while on the other hand the Central Studentese Legioner Bucuresti (CSLB) was organized on orders from the government. He stated that there was mutual understanding and collaboration between the two groups, although occasionally the CSLB tried to interfere with the affairs of his group by trying to have men from the CSLB group elected as officials.

TRIFA stated that he remained as president of this group until the spring of 1938 when these student organizations were abolished as a result of the assassination of CADREANU and the establishment of King Carol's dictatorship and the attempt of the government to roundup all the opposition, including members of the Iron Guard movement as well as others opposing the dictatorship.

TRIFA stated that the headquarters of the student organizations were closed and the leaders of these organizations were arrested. He stated that he escaped arrest due to the fact that while at his place of residence, 17 Via Calimachi, he refused to answer the doorbell.

Of the leaders arrested during this period, such as CODGIA and FURDUIU, all were killed in prison with the exception of TRIFA who escaped with his life.

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DE 105-302

TRIFA stated that he remained in hiding during this period until January, 1939, when he fled the country for Berlin traveling through Poland. Accompanying TRIFA in this flight were A. DRAGOMIR and a small group of others whose names were unrecalled. TRIFA stated that DRAGOMIR was an officer in the Rumanian Army and acted as a guide.

Upon crossing the border into Poland, TRIFA stated that he was arrested by Polish security agents and then met with other Rumanians who had also fled, including STELIAN STANICEL. TRIFA said that he remained in Lemberg, Poland with CONSTANTIN CRISTESCU for about three months until April, 1939. At this time TRIFA stated he received a travel permit from the Polish authorities which was granted to him as a Polish refugee and proceeded to Berlin where he lived with CRISTESCU.

TRIFA stated that one other individual who he recalled as being in Poland was NICHOLEI PATRASCU.

Soon after his arrival in Berlin, TRIFA made contact with a Luthern Church organization which a few years prior to his flight from Rumania had offered him a scholarship. Upon making contact, however, he found that this scholarship was no longer available.

He stated that shortly after his arrival in Berlin, a large group of Rumanian students among whom were leaders of the legionnaire movement also arrived. A residence identified as Furstenhof located a few miles from Berlin was put at this group's disposal. These arrangements were made by an engineer (FNU) NEGOSCU who a few years prior had been active in Berlin. TRIFA expressed the thought that these arrangements could have been made by NEGOSCU through the German Government, however, because this was not clear, TRIFA did not room at this place but took his own villa at 27 Niebuar where he resided for a short period of time with CRISTESCU, L. VERES and N. PATRASCU.

TRIFA stated that while in Berlin, HORIA SIMA came to his room and asked him to put this room at SIMA's disposal so that SIMA could meet with some of his friends. He wanted this favor as a matter of convenience, TRIFA's

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DE 105-302

room being centrally located. TRIFA stated that he agreed and subsequently two or three meetings were held. Among the individuals coming were LAURENTIU VERES and two or three other Rumanians whose names were unrecalled by TRIFA. One of the topics of discussion was the arrangement of a coup d'etat to overthrow the dictatorship of King CAROL.

At the second of these meetings, TRIFA stated that he questioned SIMA's arrangements, pointing out that should the coup fail, all of the people in the Rumanian prisons and concentration camps would be killed. SIMA answered this objection by stating that a lieutenant in the City of Timisorara was ready to put his regiment at the disposal of such a move.

TRIFA stated, however, that suspecting that SIMA was bluffing he did not attend the next meeting but left a letter with VERES in which he, TRIFA, stated that no revolution could be successful with a regiment being commanded by a lieutenant who was not the superior officer and that since the whole thing was a bluff his room was no longer at this group's disposal. TRIFA stated that this letter was read as he planned at the meeting in his absence and SIMA became angry and immediately left the room. As a result, no further future plans of the legion were discussed or made known to TRIFA by SIMA for their remaining stay in Berlin.

TRIFA stated that during the remainder of his stay in Berlin until his return to Rumania, he attended no other political meetings and attended to his own problems with the exception of a few social meetings he had with some other Rumanians and his reports to the German authorities once a month which are required by law.

TRIFA stated that he later heard that SIMA traveled back and forth between Rumania and Germany and had a small group of followers who arranged these travels.

TRIFA stated that he had no knowledge of these trips at the time and further stated that at this time SIMA was not considered as a leader of the Iron Guard but was trying to work his way to the top.

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DE 105- 302

As to his personal activities after this split with SIMA, TRIFA stated he obtained a job as a private tutor during the summer of 1939 and registered as a student of philosophy at Friedrich-Wilhelm School which was connected with the University of Berlin. This registration was made in the fall of 1939 for the school year 1939 and 1940. TRIFA presented to the interviewing Agents a copy of the registration which reflected he registered on January 15, 1940, university number 12A92217R Nr State number A/11282. TRIFA stated that he remained at the University of Berlin until September of 1940 when he returned to Bucharest, Rumania.

TRIFA stated that at this time, about the end of 1940, refugees were returning to Rumania in various groups and that it was at this time that the change in government occurred in Rumania and the National Legionnaire Government was formed under the leadership of ANTONESCU-SIMA.

TRIFA stated that upon his return to Bucharest he was received but not very warmly. TRIFA stated that upon his arrival at the railroad station in Bucharest, a manifestation had been formed, arranged by the existing Rumanian Government (ANTONESCU-SIMA) to welcome this group back. TRIFA stated that he did not join this manifestation but heard later that the group had gone to the headquarters of the Iron Guard on Gutenberg Street where they met with SIMA. TRIFA stated that one of the reasons he did not join this manifestation was because of his strained relations from Berlin with SIMA and because he was met at the station by the personal emissary of Mrs. ION MOTA whose husband had died during the war in Spain and was told that Mrs. MOTA wished to see him (TRIFA) immediately. TRIFA stated that he realized that Mrs. MOTA and SIMA were not on friendly terms at that time. He stated that he was later reproached by NICHOLAE PATRASCU for not joining the manifestation. TRIFA stated that in this group he recalled HANU TRAINAN and CONSTANTIN PAPANACI but could not recall any other names.

TRIFA stated that he met with Mrs. MOTA three days after his arrival, at which time he was told that she was the owner of the old newspaper "Libertatea" published originally during the Austro-Hungarian Regime in Transylvania by the father of the deceased ION MOTA.

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DE 105- 302

Mrs. MOTA proposed that TRIFA should take over both the administration and editing of this paper because-- one, the paper was originally published in a popular language understood by the masses of the Rumanian peasants, and she felt that TRIFA was best qualified to take over and edit it in this old form; and two, for political reasons attributed to the fact that before TRIFA returned to Rumania she had contacted the leaders of the legionnaire movement, such as SIMA and PATRASCU, and told them she wanted to start the publication of "Libertatea." She stated, however, she was advised by these leaders that although they were in agreement with the publication, under no circumstances should TRIFA be appointed as editor and administrator of the paper. Mrs. MOTA, according to TRIFA, however, disregarded this advice because she considered TRIFA the best man for the job. He accepted this position at a small salary to help Mrs. MOTA, and the paper was published in Bucharest.

In October, 1940, a meeting of the Rumanian National Student Council (RNSC) was held in Bucharest, and at this council TRIFA was elected president of the National Student Organization of Rumania. TRIFA stated that this election was not in full agreement with the leaders of the legionnaire movement, and shortly after the election, the Ministry of National Education drew up new laws for the above organization stipulating that the president had to be nominated by the government and not elected by the council. According to TRIFA, this law could be attributed to the fact that SIMA wanted another person as president of the council; however, TRIFA was nominated for the position by the Antonescu Government and given the job by royal decree.

TRIFA stated that this order could be verified in the book entitled "Pe Marginea Prapastiei" Volume 2, Page 224, dated January 21, through 23, 1941. TRIFA stated that this book was the official publication of General ANTONESCU.

TRIFA stated that at this time he did not realize that, as president of the students, demands would eventually be made on him by the legionnaires. He stated nothing was clear and that, in view of subsequent events, it probably would have been better for him to decline the

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DE 105- 302

presidency but that at that time he saw the opportunity to help the refugees and students who were in the streets without jobs and felt that it was his duty to do what he could. He stated that it was not clear to him at that time that the legionnaires were trying to get control of the government, and he believed that the government, once organized, would eventually return to the Constitution of 1938 and the situation would become stabilized.

TRIFA stated that as president of the organization his main job was to help integrate, within the university, all of the student refugees coming to Bucharest from the universities of Clug and Cernauti due to the fact that by that time the Provinces where these universities were located were occupied by Russia and Hungary. TRIFA stated that in this position he was kept very busy until the following year, January, 1941.

TRIFA stated that he met with SIMA several times in SIMA's office in connection with his position as president of the Rumanian National Student Council to discuss the new student laws. Socially, TRIFA stated, he met SIMA on December 10, 1941, at the College on students day, an annual celebration instituted in 1922.

It was pointed out to TRIFA by the interviewing Agents that in certain issues of the paper "Universul" published in Bucharest on December 12, 1940, and January 20, 1941, certain articles and pictures appeared of TRIFA with SIMA, Professor TRIAN, BRAILEANU, and VALERIU NEAGOE.

TRIFA stated that these pictures were taken during the celebration of students day which was held at the student house on Calea Plevnei Street and pointed out that BRAILEANU was Minister of Education. NEAGOE was president of the student body in Bucharest, and SIMA was a government official. He stated that there was no special occasion for this picture.

When questioned as to why no other government officials other than SIMA were present, TRIFA stated that ANTONESCU was ill and that following the celebration TRIFA

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DE 105-302

and other students had gone to visit ANTONESCU, who was confined to bed. Sympathy was expressed by this group for ANTONESCU and regrets that he could not be present at the celebration were also expressed.

TRIFA stated that he could not recall the picture alleged to have been taken January 20, 1941, and did not know what the occasion could have been.

B. EVENTS SURROUNDING ISSUANCE OF TRIFA MANIFESTO:

TRIFA stated that on January 18, 1941, he received a message from HORIA SIMA, Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, ordering him to arrange a general meeting of all students in Bucharest to be held on January 19, 1941, at the student house located on Galea Plevnei to strongly reaffirm their position as an ally of Germany against Communism. These orders were issued, according to TRIFA as a result of the fact that at the beginning of January, 1941, HITLER had requested both ANTONESCU and SIMA to pay him a State visit (not publicly known) to discuss political matters and arrange close collaboration between ANTONESCU and SIMA, as heads of the legionnaire movement, and HITLER. SIMA, who preferred a personal visit of his own with HITLER, felt that he had been relegated to a secondary roll and refused to accompany ANTONESCU.

Subsequently the above orders to reaffirm the position of the movement as a strong ally of Germany were issued in order to prove to Germany the personal loyalty of SIMA as well as the loyalty of the movement. This was also the reason why when orders came from SIMA specific instructions were given not only to TRIFA but to other speakers throughout the country (70 or 80 meetings in all) telling them exactly how to present the problem and what to say. In these instructions were stated exactly the places where the Italian, German, and Rumanian national songs were to be sung as well as other instructions where certain emphasis was to be placed on certain matters. TRIFA complied with the above order and held the meeting at the student house.

TRIFA stated that the student organization of which he was the leader was called on for this meeting

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DE 105- 302

in preference to the one headed by ANDRAE because SIMA felt that TRIFA's organization could make a more impressive manifestation than the legion group which was in a minority so far as student size was concerned and because SIMA felt that in the friction existing at the time between he and ANTONESCU he would be able to gain the support of the student body.

TRIFA stated that when this demand was made on him, he did not resign as president of the organization-- one, because he felt he had a mission in integrating the student refugees and assisting them with their problems; two, he stated he was too busy at the time to give thought to the political implications of the future; and three, he stated he accepted the position because he felt that an alliance with Germany was necessary in order to prevent the Russians (Communists) from taking over. He stated that it was the feeling at that time that by going with Germany, Rumania would be saved from Communism.

TRIFA stated that this meeting was held on January 19, 1941, according to pre-established rules without incident.

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DE 105-302
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On the following Monday, January 20, 1941, while TRIFA was working in his office at the student house, a special agent of HORIA SIMA came to the office and immediately took TRIFA to SIMA where he met in SIMA's private office with SIMA's secretary, TRIANA BAROBARU, under-secretary VICTOR BIRIS and HORIA SIMA. SIMA told TRIFA that the events of the day demanded that a big manifestation should be immediately organized to prevent ANTONESCU from throwing the legionnaire movement out of the government which SIMA claimed ANTONESCU on his return from Germany, would try to do. The pretext for this action TRIFA said SIMA told him would be the assassination of a German Major named DORING. TRIFA stated that he objected by telling SIMA that it was impossible to organize such a manifestation in such a short period of time (approximately 5:00 p.m. when this meeting was held), and that more time should be permitted. TRIFA also stated that such a manifestation organized without proper preparation would be a total fiasco and that no impression could be made on the people with such a hastily organized demonstration. SIMA stated, according to TRIFA, that no time could be lost especially since he had already sent out a manifesto to be printed. At the protest of TRIFA, SIMA presented him with a written manifesto which TRIFA observed had his name at the bottom.

At this point in the interview, Bishop TRIFA presented to SA BOWSER and SE CAZAN Exhibit A which is what he claims to be the original manifesto given to him at this meeting by HORIA SIMA. According to TRIFA this manuscript was actually written by SIMA's secretary TRIANA BAROBARU. According to TRIFA, he then told SIMA that if he insisted a manifestation was necessary, then TRIFA would go ahead with it if SIMA would put at his disposal some motorized units so that he would be able to maintain order. TRIFA was advised by SIMA that everything had been arranged and orders had been given to DUMITRU GROZA, commander of the workers corps of the movement, to arrange for motorized units and to maintain order and that police headquarters, under RADU MIRONOVICI, would assist. TRIFA stated that he then returned to the student house where he found people and motorized units ready for the manifestation and that the manifesto previously mentioned in BAROBARU's handwriting had already been printed and distributed.

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PEB:MJS-2
DE 105-302

TRIFA stated that though he objected to the orders which had been issued by SIMA, he had not refused to carry them out for the following reasons:

1. It was not safe for an individual at the time and under the existing circumstances to say no especially since he, TRIFA, was not favorably looked upon by SIMA.
2. He felt that it was for his own interest to be present and to take the necessary measures to maintain an orderly manifestation, that this was the reason he had personally requested motorized units and why he had later on the steps of the Council of Ministers personally asked for a peaceful dispersal of the crowd.

At this point TRIFA was advised that the following is the speech which he is alleged to have made on January 20, 1941 at the student house where the manifestation was being formed: "Judea - British Imperialism created a tool for world domination--The League of Nations", and then stated, "He who discovers blood stains should not seek the criminal. He knows it is the English." He then went on to say "We are witnessing the downfall of a worn out world and we are participating in the building of a new world." He concluded his speech by saying, "We are 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."

TRIFA stated that in view of the length of time since this speech was made, he did not recall exactly what had been said but that this had not been his own speech, that it was a circular speech to be delivered all over the country, issued by SIMA with the order that it was to be read by a number of individual speakers and that basically the same speech had been delivered by IASINSCHI at the School of Law, University of Bucharest; by PATRASCU at the School of Commerce, University of Bucharest and by others. He stated that this

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PEB:MJS-3
DE 105- 302

speech had been written by SIMA to prove to the German government his loyalty, support and full cooperation and that though the statements were rather strong, at that time he felt that the manifestation was to be a peaceful one to show sympathy for General PETROVECESCU and that he had to deliver it because (1) it was an order and (2) SIMA was noted for his undiplomatic attitude and manners. TRIFA admitted that he concurred to some extent with the ideas expressed but was not in agreement even at that time with the policies of HORIA SIMA.

TRIFA stated that within an hour, approximately 6:00 p.m. people had gathered at the student house to join the manifestation and that by 8:00 p.m. enough people were present and SIMA decided to start the manifestation. The parade started from the student house, marched to the Boulevard Elizabeta, turned on Calea Victoriei and then proceeded to the residence of ANTONESCU. The reason given for such a round-about route was to furnish other units the opportunity to join the manifestation.

According to TRIFA, the manifestation was a very imposing one and the crowd was much larger than he had anticipated. TRIFA stated that personally he moved in his car from one place to another to watch the progress. Upon their arrival at the Presidente (ANTONESCU's house) TRIFA noted guards at the left corner of the steps to the residence. He approached the guards and requested to see General ANTONESCU but was told that the General was angry, not understanding the purpose of the manifestation, but that BIRIS would meet with TRIFA. TRIFA stated that BIRIS came out and advised the crowd that ANTONESCU did not want to see anyone and that something should be done to disperse the crowd. It was decided at this point that TRIFA should make a short speech requesting ANTONESCU to reconsider the elimination of the legion from the government and to request the reinstatement of PETROVECESCU as Minister of the Interior and to then disperse the crowd. TRIFA stated that he made the speech and concluded it by stating, "Long live General ANTONESCU." TRIFA stated that the crowd responded accordingly with the military guards stationed at the Presidente also applauding and that he then asked the units to disband and go home.

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PEB:MJS-4
DE 105-302

TRIFA stated that he remained at the Presidente until the entire manifestation had disbanded and came to an end. About midnight, after all was over, TRIFA stated he decided to report to SIMA on the manifestation. After going to SIMA's office, his home and to legionnaire headquarters and being unable to locate SIMA or anyone who knew his whereabouts, TRIFA stated that he went home himself and from the evening of January 20, 1941 he did not again see SIMA or contact him for many months. TRIFA stated that at no time after the original orders were issued to him nor after the completion of the manifestation did he personally distribute posters or literature in the City of Bucharest or elsewhere.

On Tuesday, January 21, 1941 TRIFA stated that he went to the Ministry of Education to see Minister BRAILEANU concerning the signing of a scholarship decree. The decree was signed as requested and upon leaving to go to the Finance Ministry to complete the formalities connected with the decree, TRIFA stated that he met TRAIAN HERSENI who informed him trouble was brewing in the country and that ANTONESCU had already changed the district police prefects throughout the country and had replaced them with military prefects. In spite of this information, TRIFA proceeded to the Treasury Department where he met the Treasury Minister, CRETIANU who received him cordially and told him that the formalities dealing with the scholarship decree would be complied with. However, because of the attitude of CRETIANU, TRIFA felt that something was wrong. Upon leaving the Ministry, TRIFA proceeded to the center of the city where he noticed that military guards were being posted at the intersections of Boulevard Elizabeta and Calea Victoriei. At this intersection TRIFA made inquiry of individuals gathered as to what was happening and was advised that the guards were trying to capture "VIOREL TRIFA" (himself). TRIFA stated that he then went to a nearby telephone and contacted RADU MIRONOVICI, Prefect of Police and was advised by MIRONOVICI that ANTONESCU had already attempted to replace him with a new prefect but that he was not going to leave his post until he was ordered to do so by SIMA. Upon questioning by TRIFA as to SIMA's whereabouts, he was advised by MIRONOVICI that he did not know where SIMA was but recommended that TRIFA should not move about because of the possibility of being arrested.

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PEB:MJS-5
DE 105-302

and that if he was caught, ANTONESCU would make him the scapegoat. TRIFA stated that he took this advice and instead of returning home, went to a friend of his, a druggist named MARCULESCU, #22 Popa Petre Street, and requested that he be permitted to stay there for a few days. From this time on TRIFA stated he broke all contacts with the leaders of the Iron Guard and with all Iron Guard units and that his knowledge of the events of the rebellion from this time were strictly from observation as a private citizen and that he did not personally participate in the rebellion.

TRIFA stated that the riots which followed the manifestation of January 21, 1941 did not result from this manifestation but that these riots were a result of the conflict between the police prefects who were in power and who refused to give this power up without direct order from SIMA and the military prefects of ANTONESCU. He stated that the manifestation had nothing to do with the riots.

A few days after seeking sanctuary, TRIFA, due to reprisal action taken by ANTONESCU against all of the people connected with the above events, decided to flee the country into Yugoslavia and to find a place to stay in some Rumanian community. He stated that he went to Timisoara by train from Bucharest. Upon arrival, he noted guards posted at the exits of the station so he left the train on the opposite side from the station platform in order to avoid arrest. In so doing he arrived at a section of the station where German soldiers were posted. He was stopped by these soldiers and asked for identification but being unable to produce same, he was going to be sent to the Commandant of the Rumanian Police at the station. TRIFA stated that he talked to the German guards in German and requested to be taken to the German officer in charge. After telling this officer who he was, he begged not to be returned to the Rumanian section. He stated that this officer took him into the officers train compartment where he contacted Bucharest. After establishing TRIFA's identity, the officer told him that

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PEB:MJS-6
DE 105- 222

the only alternative he had was to return him to Bucharest. He was assured, however, that the German trains were not controlled by Rumanian authorities and that upon his return to Bucharest, he would be put in a safe place. Upon his arrival back in Bucharest, TRIFA was placed in a German car and taken to a German rented house located at Parcul Jianu which he later learned was used by the German Gestapo. At this house he met CONSTANTIN STOICANESCU and where a few days later CORNELIU GEORGESCU, VASILIE IASINSCHI and OVIDUI GAINIA were also brought. While at this house, TRIFA stated he became ill with stomach trouble and requested to see a doctor. This request was refused by the authorities who stated that it was better not to make any outside contacts. TRIFA stated that he remained at this house for approximately one month.

One evening a German soldier advised him that STOICANESCU and IASINSCHI were going to be taken to a better location. About a week after this departure, TRIFA was advised that he and others were also going to be moved and that this move would involve long travel. They were taken by car to a Bucharest railroad station in March of 1941 and placed on a mixed freight and passenger train. This train headed east and about one week later, after traveling through Hungary, arrived in Vienna. During this trip TRIFA stated he was not permitted to leave the train. Traveling with TRIFA in his compartment was another Rumanian legionnaire, (FNU) CAMPEANU, but because of the fact that they were confined to their compartment, TRIFA knew of no other individuals on the train. Upon arrival in Vienna, he was taken to a military post and approximately two days later, during which time no outside contacts were permitted, he, with about ten others, was taken by bus to a train station. After approximately one day travel on the train, they arrived at a station and were then taken by bus to the Village of Berkenbrick where they were put in a house containing approximately seven rooms with an officer of the SS in charge. There was another group of people occupying this house upon TRIFA's arrival. About

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DE 105- 372

two weeks later the officer came with a list and advised the people on the list that they would be moved. These individuals, excluding TRIFA whose name was not on the list, were taken to Rostock Prison Camp. Approximately two days after this group left, another group containing HORIA SIMA, STOICANESCU, DRAGOMIRI, PAPANACI, GARNEATA, BAROARU, SMULTEA, GROZA, IASINSCHI, V. MIHAILESCU arrived at Berkenbrick. TRIFA stated that no reason was given as to why some individuals were left at Berkenbrick while others were transferred to Rostock. However, he was told that he and GROZA were there for special investigation by the Geheim Dienst, a section of the SS and by the Gestapo. TRIFA stated that in the next few months, while here he was called about three times for special interrogation by the Geheim Dienst but he did not know why. He stated that he recalls being questioned about his background, activities and connections with HORIA SIMA. While here he and all of the others were asked to take a pledge that they would not leave without special permission, write letters or make any contacts. A short time later, however, permission was granted to move around within a one-mile radius.

At this point, Bishop TRIFA presented to SA BOWSER and SE CAZAN a copy of the above mentioned pledge which they were required to sign (Exhibit B). TRIFA stated that due to his health he requested permission to visit a doctor and after a great deal of insistence permission was finally granted to go to a nearby city for two weeks for special mineral baths. However, TRIFA stated during this time his movements were closely followed by the Gestapo. TRIFA stated that he remained at this house at Berkenbrick until December of 1942. He and the others with the exception of SIMA were then taken by the Gestapo to Berlin where they were held for ten days in complete isolation at Spandau Prison where TRIFA was again interrogated two or three times by the Gestapo. Due to the isolation imposed during this period, TRIFA stated his knowledge of the activities of the others in the group was strictly hearsay.

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DE 105-313

On December 24, 1942 TRIFA stated that he was taken to Buchanwald Concentration Camp. He stated that he was taken alone by SS agents from Spandau but upon arrival at Buchanwald, he noted that all of the group from Berkenbrick with the exception of SIMA and STOICANESCU was at this camp. He stated that he was isolated in a central barracks within Buchanwald in a room by himself. He stated that others were placed in similar rooms in this barracks. TRIFA stated that he remained at Buchanwald until about March of 1943 when he was again taken by himself to Dacheau Prison where he was placed in a cell in the jail within the camp. He stated that later others of the same general group who were at Berkenbrick were also brought in small groups to Dacheau. TRIFA stated that Rumanians at Dacheau were permitted to make limited contacts with each other but were not allowed to contact other nationality groups.

At this point Bishop TRIFA presented to SA BOWSER and SE CAZAN a photostatic copy of a certificate of his incarceration at Dacheau Prison, (Exhibit C).

TRIFA stated that while in Dacheau nicknames were given to him and others in some sections for the register of camp authorities so that the identity of these people would not be known to outsiders.

At this point Bishop TRIFA presented to SA BOWSER and SE CAZAN a sworn statement signed by J. NEUHAUSLER, Bishop of Munich, and notarized by LUCRETIA L. STOICA in the State of Ohio, County of Cuyahoga, certifying that TRIFA was a prisoner at Dacheau (Exhibit D).

TRIFA stated that he remained at Dacheau until the occupation of Rumania by Russia in August, 1944 at which time certain groups were taken out. TRIFA stated that he was one of the last to leave and was taken by the Gestapo to Vienna where he arrived about the end of August or the first of September, 1944. He was taken to Gestapo Headquarters and furnished with identification papers and was then requested to contact HORIA SIMA for further instructions. TRIFA stated that it was at this time that he found out SIMA was being entrusted

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PEB:MJS-9
DE 105-302

with the formation of a Rumanian government in exile and with providing volunteers (Rumanians) to help the Germans defend Rumania against the Communists. TRIFA stated that he refused to contact SIMA and about one month later heard that SIMA had arranged through the German government to be personally given the job of distributing the ration cards and shelter cards for the Rumanians. This arrangement was used by SIMA as a means to compel the Rumanians in Vienna to collaborate with him and to force not only the legionnaires coming from various concentration camps, but also many Rumanians who were fleeing from Romania to escape the advancing Russians, to collaborate.

TRIFA stated that about November, 1944 he was approached by MATHIAE, a member of the German State Department who threatened that if TRIFA did not stop opposing SIMA's policy, he would be sent back to the concentration camps. After this threat TRIFA contacted Metropolitan VISARION PUIU who was a refugee in Vienna at this time and discussed with him a plan to help the Rumanians in Vienna without (1) antagonizing the German government and (2) without collaborating with SIMA. TRIFA stated that PUIU was receptive to this idea and suggested that permission should be requested from the German authorities to organize a diocese to help the Rumanians spiritually and materialistically with the one condition that this should not be placed under SIMA's jurisdiction. At this time Mr. ALTENBURG and Professor GAMILLSCHIEG were representatives of the German government in Vienna in charge of Rumanian affairs. Realizing that GAMILLSCHIEG, because he was in Rumania before the war and knew the situation and was also acquainted with TRIFA, would be more receptive to the plans, he was approached. He was receptive as anticipated and plans were made, by-laws drawn up, etc. for the diocese. In the meantime, SIMA, finding out about this, approached the German government and GAMILLSCHIEG and advised them that though he was not opposed to the idea, he wanted the diocese under his jurisdiction so that he would be the person disbursing funds and thus controlling the organization. TRIFA stated that negotiations went on for about three months between PUIU, SIMA and the German government. During this time TRIFA admitted that on October 17, 1944 he attended a meeting in the room of GAMILLSCHIEG at the Hotel Imperial in Vienna. TRIFA stated that he accompanied PUIU

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PEB:MJS-10
DE 105-302

to this meeting and that present besides him, and PUIU were SIMA, GAMILLSCHEG and SIMA's personal body guard, whose name TRIFA did not recall. TRIFA stated that at no time during this meeting did SIMA approach him nor he SIMA. He stated that it was possible that a subsequent meeting with ILIE GARNEATA, MILIE LEPTER, CONSTANTIN PAPANACI, CORNELIU GEORGESCU, SIMA and PUIU was held due to the fact that PUIU remained at this hotel for two days. After approximately three months, TRIFA stated, PUIU claimed illness and turned negotiations over to him; however, GAMILLSCHEG refused to accept TRIFA as a representative of PUIU.

About January, 1945 the German authorities and SIMA sent to SIMA's residence at Tiorol Province, a representative in the person of MAFTEL, with alias, POPESCU, for the purpose of convincing PUIU to collaborate with SIMA. At this time TRIFA received a threatening letter from OVIDIU GAINIA, an ardent follower of SIMA who was at that time going to fight with the SS troops against the Russians. This letter addressed to ILIE GARNEATA, CONSTANTIN PAPANACI, MILIE LEPTER, DUMITRU GROZA and himself stated "Pray God for your death before our return from the war; otherwise, it would be too bad for you low characters and immoral individuals." PUIU, being intimidated by the above threats and the approach of MAFTEL, agreed to some collaboration with SIMA. This acceptance enabled SIMA to form his government in exile; however, PUIU did not accept a cabinet post but consented to be in charge of the religious matters of the newly formed government in exile.

At this time TRIFA stated he separated himself from both PUIU and the diocese and left Tiorol Province and moved to Innsbruck with the intention of eventually crossing the border into Italy.

In April, 1945 TRIFA stated he succeeded in joining a group of Italian laborers returning to Italy from Germany, and thus crossed the border into Italy, where he arrived about three weeks later at Pesaro in northern Italy. In Pesaro he met a Roman Catholic priest whom he asked for assistance and was taken to a nearby Catholic monastery where he was requested, because of his knowledge of German and French, to remain

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PEB:MJS-11
DE 105-302

for a few months to teach these languages. TRIFA stated that while here due to the fact that many Rumanians were returning to Rumania, he was confronted with the problem of returning to Rumania or remaining in Italy. He stated that he decided to remain in Italy because he anticipated that with the Communist government taking over in Rumania and he having been former president of the Rumanian student organization which was anti-Communist, he would not be very welcome.

TRIFA stated that he remained in Pesaro for about 5 years during which time he taught at the College of Ronzano, a seminary preparing missionary priests for Brazil and Italy. He stated that during this time he had hopes through this church work and other contacts to obtain a permanent residence permit but was unsuccessful in his efforts.

At this time Bishop TRIFA displayed to SA BOWSER and SE CAZAN an identification card #0020298, issued August 31, 1949 containing the fingerprints of the Subject which was issued by the International Relief Organization (IRO). He was furnished a police registration card to support his statement of his residence in Pesaro (Exhibit J). He also furnished a certified sworn statement as to his occupation as a professor at the College of Ronzano (Exhibit E).

C. MIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES

TRIFA stated that about 1949 he wrote a letter to Reverend TRUTZA in Cleveland, Ohio for information about TRIFA's relatives who lived in the United States. TRUTZA replied that the United States was a big place and that more specific information was needed. Through this inquiry a correspondence was started with TRUTZA who subsequently asked TRIFA if he was related to JOSEPH TRIFA who was known in the United States through his newspaper to which TRIFA replied in the affirmative. TRUTZA then asked TRIFA if he would be interested in coming to the United States and when the answer was again received in the affirmative, TRIFA's name was placed on the Rumanian Orthodox Episcopate Refugee List. Because of

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PEB:MJS-12
DE 105-302

the background of newspaper work and writing which TRIFA had, his name was picked up by the newspaper "America" and an Affidavit of Support was sent. Proceedings were then started in Italy for TRIFA's departure to the United States.

At this point TRIFA displayed to SA BOWSER and SE CAZAN the affidavit made by the newspaper "America" dated February 2, 1949 and signed by the late Reverend JOHN TRUTZA. This affidavit offers TRIFA a salary for working on the newspaper "America" of \$50.00 per week. He also presented a telegram signed by HERMAN HAEGER of Church World Services dated July 10, 1950 informing the newspaper "America" that TRIFA would arrive in New York City on July 15, 1950 aboard the General TAYLOR and requesting \$33.00 be sent to him to cover his inland transportation to Cleveland. TRIFA also displayed Immigration Card Registration #A7819396 issued July 17, 1950.

TRIFA stated that he arrived in New York City on July 17, 1950 and proceeded to Cleveland, Ohio by train. Upon arrival, he discovered that the editor of "America", GEORGE DONEV, being afraid that he might lose his position as editor, had delayed TRIFA's employment. In the meantime Reverend TRUTZA had moved the publication "Solia", the official organ of the Rumanian Orthodox Church in America, from Detroit to Cleveland and requested TRIFA to work for his paper. TRIFA stated that he accepted this offer in September, 1950 and worked for "Solia" as editor until the time he was elected as Bishop by the Church Congress in Chicago, Illinois July 1-4, 1951. TRIFA stated that he was consecrated Bishop on April 27, 1952 in Philadelphia in the Descent of the Holy Ghost Church. On July 4, 1952 he was officially installed as Bishop by the Rumanian Orthodox Episcopate of America Congress held in Detroit. A few days after installation he moved his residence from Cleveland to the Vatra located at Grass Lake, Michigan, where he has resided ever since.

TRIFA stated that he did not know until after he had come to the United States, where he read it in the papers, that he had been condemned to life imprisonment at hard labor in Rumania and that he was to pay 200,000 lea to cover the cost of the trial which followed the rebellion in 1941. He further stated that he did not know why his name

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PEB:MJS-13
DE 105- 312

would appear with those of unquestioned leaders of the Iron Guard at this trial; however, he expressed the opinion that it was possible that this was so because the manifesto which was issued and distributed throughout the country bore his name and because he was the president of the student organization at the University of Bucharest at the time. He stated that he was not even advised by the German authorities of this trial and had never received any official notification. He stated that he realized that many of the statements which he made during the period of the manifestation were very strong, and, in view of subsequent events, improper politically and otherwise; however, he felt that at that time the only salvation from Communism for Rumania was to stand with the Rome-Berlin Axis Alliance.

D. CURRENT IRON GUARD ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES AND ABROAD:

TRIFA stated that he had no direct knowledge about any organized units of the Iron Guard but from publications available to the Church Episcopate it appeared to him that there was no unified legionnaire movement in exile. He stated the only group which was evident as being a militant one was for some time SIMA's group composed of a few fanatics concentrated in Spain, Austria and Germany. From publications put out by this group TRIFA stated that he believes they must have money since these publications are expensive and because of the constant movement of these individuals with their publications from one country to another. He stated that because of the location of the centers of the operations of the movement, it appeared to him and to other Rumanians that financial support may possibly be coming from the following sources:

1. Through arrangements which ROSU made with German SS Officers wherein he obtained passports and visas and arranged their escapes from allied officials.

TRIFA stated that he had no evidence of this and that it was only supposition on his part but that during his stay in Italy he had heard that the SS paid heavily to obtain these passes and had personally seen SS men in Italy with large sums of money.

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PEB:MJS-14
DE 105-302

2. From CONSTANTIN DRAGAN

TRIFA stated that he believed DRAGAN, who was a big businessman in Italy, may possibly be supporting the Iron Guard due to his close relationship with ROSU.

3. TRIFA stated that SIMA and his followers had bragged about money which was obtained by them for services rendered by them to Americans in Austria and Italy. By "services rendered" TRIFA explained he meant for information given or by having individuals actually go into Rumania to fight Communism. Rumors were circulated that conflicts developed among SIMA's followers as to who would be assigned to furnish these services and that these conflicts were particularly evident between V. IASINSCHI and PUIU TRAIAN who were fighting over who should obtain this money.

4. TRIFA stated that FNU TOCULESCU and other followers of SIMA concentrated in Argentina and worked in the import and export business headed by TOCULESCU. TRIFA stated that about two years ago, in 1953, it was disclosed by Argentina authorities that TOCULESCU was a fake businessman who got millions of dollars by obtaining insurance premiums on sunken ships. TOCULESCU would order merchandise from Europe and insure it in Argentina. It was discovered that his agents, mostly SIMA followers, in Europe would put on the ships sailing from Europe not merchandise but stone, sand, etc. which had little value. In some way before the ships arrived at their destination they would sink and TOCULESCU would collect the insurance on merchandise which was never actually sent. As evidence of the connection between TOCULESCU and SIMA, TRIFA pointed out that shortly after the arrest of TOCULESCU some of the well known SIMA followers, namely, MANOILESCU and SIMA himself, left Argentina.

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PEB:MJS-15
DE 105- 302

5. Support from Catholic agencies and congregations in Spain, France, Germany and Austria.

As support for this supposition, TRIFA stated that large legionnaire groups were concentrating around the Catholic missions in these countries which missions were interested in converting them to Catholicism, however, were consciously or unconsciously helping the legionnaire movement. TRIFA stated that these missions were also interested in using converted legionnaires as agents for the conversion of other Romanians to Catholicism when Rumania is liberated. TRIFA stated that he knew this personally from his connections with the Catholic monastery in Italy who at that time was interested in converting the Rumanians as individuals or in groups with the above stated purpose in mind.

6. A rumor was spread that during the early days of the Communist occupation in Rumania a group of SIMA followers headed by NICOLAE PETRASCU returned to Rumania and made contact with the Communist Party with the intention of saving all legionnaires through offering eventual collaboration between the CP and the legionnaires. TRIFA stated that from what has been heard outside Rumania, ANNA PAUKER was personally interested in this plan. After some months, however, it was learned that after making connections with some legionnaire groups in Rumania this group, headed by PETRASCU, was arrested. One version, according to TRIFA, was that PETRASCU was doing it for money. A second was that it was a sincere attempt to save the lives of the legionnaires.

7. To a small degree TRIFA stated that some individuals in Europe receive money from refugees in the United States and Canada who collect this money under the title "Help for Refugees". As an example TRIFA cited the case of ION SIMICIN, whom he described as a SIMA follower. SIMICIN, according to TRIFA has been extremely active in going to the Rumanian colonies and contacting individuals and organizations for the purpose of obtaining donations. TRIFA stated that he has been personally

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PEB:MJS-16
DE 105-302

contacted on several occasions for the same purpose but had never given anything to SIMICIN or anyone else. As a result, he stated SIMICIN has become a bitter enemy of his to the extent that in the Church Congress in Chicago in 1951 when TRIFA was elected Bishop, SIMICIN had arisen, not as a delegate but as an observer, and told the people present not to vote for TRIFA.

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PEB/AMR - 1
DE-105-302

E. HORIA SIMA AND CP INFILTRATION OF ROMANIAN IRON GUARD

TRIFA stated that in his personal opinion, HORIA SIMA was a psychopath and a man looking for power and could be considered an opportunist who would fight with whoever could help him. Knowing his lust for power and headlines, TRIFA stated that he would not be surprised if SIMA would collaborate with the current CP dominated Government in Rumania. He stated, however, that he did not believe he would find many followers among the Legionnaire movement because of the violent anti-Communist background of the organization. He stated, however, that there were individuals described by TRIFA as desperadoes who were not able to adjust themselves to the change from the European to the United States environment and might possibly follow SIMA should he collaborate.

TRIFA stated that he had checked, to the best of his ability, individuals in the parishes under his jurisdiction for any of these individuals, but was unable to find any factions which would indicate there was collaboration. He stated that other than the approach which had been made by ION SIMICIN for money to be sent to Europe, he had not been approached by any other individual. He stated that while visiting various parishes on a routine tour, he had been approached by first name unknown, NOVAKOVSKI, Editor of a mimeographed paper entitled "Vers" in Gary, Indiana, by Colonel DAN IVANOVICH in New York City, by NICOLI ILIESCU in Cleveland, Ohio, and ARCHMANDRATE LUCACI in Akron, Ohio, about the possibility of the church offering additional assistance to refugees from Rumania. He pointed out that the Rumanian Episcopate is a member of the National Council of Churches in the United States which has a special section called World Church Services who hire men to handle refugee problems for each nationality group. For the Rumanians, Colonel IVANOVICH is in the National organization and the Episcopate is represented by Father HARTZEGAN in New York City, and it is through World Church Services that the Rumanian Orthodox Church offers all possible assistance to refugees. He stated however that the refugees coming over cannot be screened as far as their background is concerned by the Rumanian Orthodox Church because of the complex problems involved and the fact that the church has no control over these individuals.

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PEB/ACR - 2
DE 105-302

TRIFA did not believe that the Iron Guard movement was active today in the United States and expressed the opinion that because of the background of the organization, it would be very difficult for the CP to infiltrate the Iron Guard. He stated however that due to the psychological makeup of some of the individuals, it could be possible on a limited basis that this organization could be infiltrated. TRIFA stated that he could not identify any individuals who could be classified in this category because he had been separated from any political activity for a long time however he expressed the opinion that individuals who had not stabilized their lives would be more susceptible and stated that Austria and Germany would be the more logical countries for infiltration to take place. He also mentioned that Trieste, Italy, because of the confused atmosphere and the close proximity of this city to Austria and Rumania would be a logical spot for such infiltration.

It was pointed out to Bishop TRIFA that on February 1, 1950, SIMA had published a book entitled "Omni Now" ("New Man") and that this as well as other publications printed in 1939 through 1941 were now being reprinted and being distributed in the United States, South America and Europe. TRIFA stated that he had never personally seen or read the book but from reviews which he has read in the exile press, he has noted that SIMA was severely criticized for his ideological conceptions which were expounded in this publication. As to the other publications now being reprinted and distributed, TRIFA stated that there are probably local groups which read these papers. He stated that knowing the characteristics of the Rumanian people, whenever three or more individuals get together they form a party and put out a publication. He stated that all publications of Rumanians in exile are sent to the United States in the hope of obtaining subscriptions because of the value of the United States dollar in Europe. TRIFA stated that he has personally never subscribed to any of these publications, but that the church does exchange their paper "Solia" for others. He stated he knew publications were being sent which were not exchange papers, and pointed out that St. Dumitru parish in New York City has a center of distribution for literary books but he did not personally know the names of all of the publications distributed. He stated that books were also distributed by parishioners in Gary, Indiana.

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PEB/AMR - 3
DE 105-302

TRIPA stated that a lot of the parishes have complained to the Metropolitan about the number of books and publications being sent. He stated that these parishes receive packages of books with letters requesting that they be distributed and that a certain contribution should be sent to the sender. He stated, however, that few of his parishes cooperate and that he believed this was one of the reasons why he was personally attacked in these various publications. TRIPA stated that as to individuals who distribute these books, he knew that ICE SHERMAN of Gary, Indiana distributed books throughout the United States.

TRIPA stated that he had also received packages from Cleveland, Ohio and from an unidentified city in Texas, but did not know who sent these books. He further stated that he did not know who was in charge of distribution from New York City but that Father HARTZEGAN in New York City did know.

F. RUMANIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH MATTERS

Bishop TRIPA stated that in 1951, after his election as Bishop in Chicago, Illinois, on July 4, 1951, preparations were made for the consecration to be held in Youngstown, Ohio, on Thanksgiving day. He stated that this consecration was to be officiated over by METROPOLITAN LEONTI of the Russian Orthodox Church. About three days before the consecration, word was received by the Rumanian Episcopate that LEONTI was ill and could not attend. It was learned, however, that LEONTI was not ill but did not desire to attend for political reasons. TRIPA stated that an investigation was then instituted by his group to learn why, and it was discovered that the group headed by Bishop ANDRIE MOLDOVAN had personally gone to LEONTI and told him that because of TRIPA's background he should not be consecrated Bishop and that if LEONTI was interested in the truth, he should telephone the Department of Justice (INS) in New York City. This was done by LEONTI and he was told that no information could be furnished over the telephone. A delegation was then sent by LEONTI to Immigration and Naturalization at New York City where they obtained certain information and, based on this information, LEONTI refused to officiate at the consecration because he did not desire to consecrate a person who would soon be deported.

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PEB/AMR - 4
DE 105- 302

At this point, Bishop TRIFA presented to SA BOWSER and SE CAZAN a newspaper article published in the Rumanian language in the periodical "Tribuna" ("The Tribune") edited and published by NICHOLAE N. MARTIN at Detroit, Michigan, issue of January, 1952, Volume III, Number 3. This article reflects that NICHOLAE MARTIN, Father MOGA and Father GLICHERIE MORARU went to the office of Bishop LEONTI on Tuesday, November 13, with the intention of unmasking TRIFA and Reverend IOAN (JOHN) TRUTZA. This article further reflects that NICHOLAE MARTIN pointed out to Bishop LEONTI that Bishop TRIFA was under investigation by the United States Government and furnished to Bishop LEONTI the telephone number of the Department of Justice (INS) where he could call to verify this information. This article is three pages long and it sets forth in complete detail the action taken by the group headed by NICHOLAE MARTIN and is signed NICHOLAE NERMTU MARTIN. (Exhibit F).

As a result of Bishop LEONTI's refusal to Consecrate him as Bishop, TRIFA with his lawyer, identified as a man named STRANGWARD from Cleveland, Ohio, Reverend HARTZEGAN, who acted as an interpreter, and WALTER MUSTA of Cleveland, went to INS, New York and offered to clear up the allegations made against him, by the MOLDOVAN group composed of Reverend MOLDOVAN and NICHOLAE MARTIN; that they had received information from INS concerning pending legislation against TRIFA. TRIFA stated that INS was advised by them that the MOLDOVAN group claimed that they had obtained information from INS which had been given to Bishop LEONTI. TRIFA stated that the INS officials, names unrecalled, stated that it was not possible for LEONTI to have obtained such information from them, but they did advise him (TRIFA) that they had a file on him and offered him the opportunity to make any clarifying statements he desired. As a result of this offer, TRIFA stated he remained two or three days in New York and answered any questions which they asked, plus making an additional statement. To TRIFA's knowledge, none of this information which he furnished INS was given to the MOLDOVAN group. TRIFA stated that INS expressed a general interest in the Legionnaire movement, but were primarily interested in his own general activities, such as addresses, employments in Europe and the United States, etc.

TRIFA stated that he had also been asked by INS if he had ever been engaged in any movement or activities

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PEB/AMR - 5
DE 105- 302

hostile to the United States. He stated that he had answered no and that he had never been in the military service. TRIFA further stated at this time to SA BOWSER and SE CAZAN that he never belonged to a movement or adhered to a movement which was either directly or indirectly inimical to the interest of the United States. TRIFA emphatically stated that he did not try to become involved in any activities which he considered hostile to the United States and that as events turned out in Rumania, he had nothing to do with them. At this point, TRIFA was questioned as to the speeches which he had made wherein he said "We are 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," and pointed out that this speech was made in the early part of 1941, whereas the United States had not entered the war with Germany and the axis powers until December of 1941. He again stressed the point that although he made this speech, he was not in agreement with it and had done it under duress.

TRIFA stated that before arrangements were again made a second time for his Consecration, a letter was sent by Father MOGA and Bishop ANDRIE MOLDOVAI to METROPOLITAN IOAN in Bala Cynwyd, who subsequently performed the consecration, requesting him to refrain from performing such an act. At this point, Bishop TRIFA presented to SA BOWSER and SE CAZAN a photostatic copy of the letter above mentioned. This letter signed by Bishop ANDREI and Reverend Father PETER MOGA castigates the name of Bishop TRIFA and sets forth certain statements regarding his background and participation in the rebellion in Bucharest in January, 1941, as well as making the statement that he had been excommunicated from the church. A post script after the signature of the above two individuals states, "We are asking you to kindly stop any action to ordain Mr. TRIFA as a Rumanian Bishop. If you want to find out exactly what we have stated above, please contact the Department of Justice, Immigration Division, New York, or METROPOLITAN LEONTY who did try to ordain TRIFA, also, but after contacting the Department of Justice refused to do so." (Exhibit G).

G. ALLEGATIONS AND ACCUSATIONS AGAINST TRIFA

Relative to accusations which have been made against him, Bishop TRIFA stated that one of the most damaging was a broadcast made by WALTER WINCHELL on September 10, 1951.

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PEB/AMR - 6
DE 105-302

Photostats of the statements made by WINCHELL were distributed by Bishop MOLDOVAN's group and in the newspaper "Romanul American" to thousands of Rumanians all over the United States.

"Romanul American" has been described as a Rumanian publication printed in Detroit which closely follows the CP line and which is CP dominated and controlled.

This statement, according to TRIFA, said that he was a German war criminal. He stated that letters were also sent along with this photostat signed by Reverend PETER MOGA to all parishes in the Rumanian church and also to the Russian parishes. This letter asked for help in stopping the consecration of TRIFA as a Bishop by Bishop LEONTI, and alleged that TRIFA was in the high command of the Hitler Iron Guard and was responsible as the leader of the 1941 rebellion for massacres throughout Rumania of thousands of Jews and Christians. It also alleges that he tried to reorganize ten thousand Iron Guardist refugees in the United States. Pictures of bodies of people alleged to have been killed in the riots of January 21, 1941, also accompanied this letter and the photostat of WINCHELL's broadcast. To refute this allegation TRIFA stated that he attempted to contact WALTER WINCHELL the week following the broadcast through Father HARTZEGAN in New York City, but was advised that WINCHELL was not available to discuss the charges. TRIFA stated that his lawyer, STRANGWARD, then wrote a letter to WINCHELL requesting an explanation. No answer was received. The American Broadcasting Company was then requested to furnish copies of the broadcast by Mr. RUDI NAN, a member of the Episcopate Council and received an answer on September 18, 1951, from ABC over the signature of PAUL T. SCHEFFELS, News and Special Events, Assistant to the Vice President, advising that copies of WINCHELL's scripts were not available for general distribution.

At this point, Bishop TRIFA displayed to SA BOWSER and SE CAZAN a copy of the above answer from ABC. Father HARTZEGAN was again contacted and then personally went to ABC and advised them of the statements made by WINCHELL and threatened them with a law suit for slander. In answer, ABC wrote HARTZEGAN on September 18, 1951, over the signature of PAUL T. SCHEFFELS and advised that the script of the broadcast on September 10, 1951, of WINCHELL had been checked by SCHEFFELS personally and that no mention of TRIFA's name could be found.

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FEB/AMR - 7
DE 105-302

TRIFA stated that he then wrote from the office of the Episcopate to WALTER WINCHELL and offered him a documentation of his (TRIFA's) past life and offered to furnish any other information necessary. He pointed out that over ten thousand copies of the WINCHELL statement had been distributed with the above mentioned pictures and was very damaging to the name and reputation of TRIFA and requesting a retraction from WINCHELL. TRIFA stated that he received no answer.

At this point, TRIFA stated a conference was held with his lawyer at which time a law suit was discussed. TRIFA stated that he was for such a suit but because his lawyers were doubtful about winning such a suit in view of WINCHELL's past record of never having lost one; the lack of funds to fight such a suit, and the fact that the diocese was at that time involved in a case with ANDRIE MOLDOVAN, it was decided that no suit should be started. After this decision was made, circulars were sent to the various parishes and priests attempting to clarify the matter and a book setting forth TRIFA's canonical background was published. At this point, Bishop TRIFA furnished to SA BOWSER and SE CAZAN the above mentioned book entitled "The Canonical Status of the Rumanian Orthodox Episcopate of America." (Exhibit H).

Other charges, according to TRIFA, have been made by Reverend MOHARU and Bishop MOLDOVAN, but TRIFA stated in view of the fact that approximately \$25,000.00 had been spent in the Episcopate's suit against MOLDOVAN and that the time of TRIFA and the Episcopate had also been spent on these suits, it was decided by the Council, TRIFA and others that it was about time some of this money and time was spent on the Episcopate. As a consequence, for the past two years, TRIFA stated the Episcopate has not bothered to answer these charges nor to go into court unless suit was brought by others and it was necessary to defend themselves.

TRIFA was questioned about charges made in a booklet entitled "Chemarea" pages 24 and 27, in an article entitled "Ai Mintit Domnule Trifa" written by N. S. GOVORA ("You Lied Mr. Trifa"), in which GOVORA sets forth certain charges against TRIFA and it concludes by challenging TRIFA to sue him and states "The new vicar asserted before the Congress (church congress) that he was a nationalist only at the age of 20 and that for a period of twelve years which he spend abroad

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PEB/AMR - 8
DE 105-302

he did not engage in politics. Is this not a bald lie?" TRIFA stated that he did not read the article which was republished in MOLDOVAN's paper "Tribuna" in January, 1952, and did not answer the charges because he did not feel he could take the time or spend the money to bring such a suit. TRIFA claimed that this was one of MOLDOVAN's tactics to involve him in law suits.

TRIFA was then questioned about an article entitled "For the Information of all Rumanian-Americans" appearing in the publication "Credentia" in October, 1953, challenging TRIFA to answer twenty-five questions pertaining to his background and activities. TRIFA stated that he never bothered to answer these charges because efforts were constantly being made by the MOLDOVAN group to involve him in disputes and court actions and he did not have either the time or money to fight all of these allegations. He stated that this is one reason why his paper "Solis", with a few exceptions, never used space to make attacks on others. TRIFA admitted that these charges were also expensive to the MOLDOVAN faction but pointed out that they did not have the parishes to visit nor the expenses of maintaining the Vatra that he did. He stated that they obtained money from some sources and had also received one million lea from Rumania which money was used for unknown purposes.

TRIFA was questioned relative to the rumor that was circulated shortly after his election as Bishop that he had come to the United States as a church leader to promote certain plans. He pointed out that no such rumors were circulated before his election as Bishop but only after it became public knowledge that he was a candidate for and ultimately elected as Bishop. He stated that when he came to the United States, he only wanted to lead a quiet life. He stated that he then saw the action being taken by MOLDOVAN, whom he described as a Communist Bishop, and wrote in "Solis" with Reverend TRUTZA opposing MOLDOVAN. He stated that he did not want to become a priest or bishop but was nominated by the Church Council. He stated that he then debated whether to accept this nomination for a period of months and finally decided that though he may not have been the best qualified man for the job, since there were no other candidates, he would accept the nomination and continue the fight against MOLDOVAN.

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PEB/AMR - 9
DE 105-300

TRIFA stated that Reverend TRUTZA, who was one of the leaders of the Rumanian people in the United States, wanted a solution to the church problem, but considered himself too old to continue as President of the Church Council. He, after knowing TRIFA at "Solia" told TRIFA that he was the logical man for the job but left the final decision up to TRIFA. TRIFA stated that after his election he made the statement that in his Episcopate no politics would be allowed and that this Episcopate would not deal in political actions. He stated that as a result of this statement, one of the big oppositions to his nomination came from the Rumanian National Committee in Washington, D. C., whose members such as CONSTANTINE VISOIANU, GUSTI POPA and ALEXANDRU CRETIANU and others were used to the idea of having Bishops of their own choice elected. They spread rumors that he had plans to use the Episcopate for his own ambitions, such as becoming Patriarch of Rumania.

As to whether TRIFA would go to Rumania as Patriarch if the political situation in that country changed, he stated that it would depend on his legal status (whether a citizen or not of the United States) in the United States and he further stated that he would have to think several times before returning to Europe. He stated that he had made a Declaration of Intention to become a United States citizen twenty days after coming to the United States and that he intended to apply for citizenship as soon as he had completed five years residence in this country and was legally able to do so. He stated that should his citizenship be granted and he were offered the position of Patriarch, he would consider accepting the position if he would be able to maintain his citizenship in the United States and merely act in Rumania in a church capacity.

TRIFA was questioned relative to the speech he made at the Church Congress where he was elected Bishop wherein he stated "Pertaining to my life and activities, I will give an account to the American authorities, to the Church Congress of Chicago and to my conscience. The newspaper 'Solia' has a much higher duty than that of allowing itself to be dragged to this attack by those who are unable to do anything constructive." He admitted that this was one of his speeches but stated that he had left all contacts with his attorneys and on occasion had gone to Washington. He stated, however, that he did not know what approach to make, having the thought in mind that his lawyers would handle any necessary contacts.

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PEB/AMR - 10
DE 105-302

He stated that the publication which he had put out entitled "Communist Attempts to Gain Control Over American Church Organizations" published by the Public Relations Office of the Rumanian Orthodox Episcopate of America had been furnished to the FBI in Washington and that he had in his possession an acknowledging letter from Mr. HOOVER. He stated that this publication was sent approximately one and one-half to two years ago and was under the impression that the FBI went to the people whom they were interested in. He stated that he was sure that his lawyer, STRANGWARD, had contacted the FBI in Washington about TRIFA's general problems and he (TRIFA) felt that the FBI was investigating him and could not understand why he had not been personally contacted, but felt certain that eventually he would be called. At this point, Bishop TRIFA furnished to SA BOWSER and SE CAZAN the above mentioned publication which he claimed was sent to the Bureau in Washington. (Exhibit I).

H. ALLEGATIONS RE CP ACTIVITIES:

Bishop TRIFA when questioned relative to the possible CP connections of Bishop ANDREI MOLDOVAN and the MOLDOVAN faction of the Rumanian Orthodox Church, stated that he has no proof that they are members of the CP or belong to any subversive group but personally feels that they are welcome tools in the hands of the Communists in Rumania. He stated that they disrupt the general lives of the Rumanian people in the United States and he feels that they were put here to indirectly spread propaganda and that MOLDOVAN's safe return from Rumania could be used as proof of freedom of religion in Rumania. He stated that MOLDOVAN receives support from leftist groups in the United States, which support comes mostly from independent groups and societies who have socialistic inclinations. These groups gave support to MOLDOVAN even before his Consecration as Bishop and upon his return from Rumania they rallied around him and became members of some of MOLDOVAN's independent parishes. He stated that these people are currently contributing some money to MOLDOVAN and supporting his parishes.

I. CURRENT STATUS OF RUMANIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH IN AMERICA :

TRIFA stated that Reverend GEORGE ZMED's father, who was an American citizen, attempted to bring ZMED to

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FEB/AMR - 11
DE 105-

America before the Communist Government took over in Rumania as a parish priest in Chicago. TRIFA stated that he suddenly heard that ZMED was coming to the United States and would take over a parish in Chicago, which was made up of leftist elements. Because MOLDOVAN was assisting ZMED in coming to this country, ZMED's father said he should join MOLDOVAN's group. About six months after his arrival, TRIFA stated that he desired to find out (1) what his future plans were, and (2) to inform him about the current church situation in the United States. As a result, he sent a representative in the person of Reverend SURDUCAN, a former school mate of ZMED, to visit him in Chicago. SURDUCAN informed ZMED of the situation emphasizing the fact that if he was in opposition to the leadership of the church in Rumania, he should join TRIFA's group and assured ZMED that since he was in the United States, he should feel free to express his sentiments. ZMED, according to TRIFA, did not commit himself in any way at that time, but about six months to a year later, officially joined MOLDOVAN's group and became Editor of MOLDOVAN's official publication "Credentia". TRIFA stated that he indirectly learned through unrecalled sources that ZMED, prior to his departure for the United States, completed a six month course in re-education and re-indoctrination, which had been given to other priests in Rumania since the Communists had taken over.

From an official publication from the church in Rumania, TRIFA stated he found out that this was correct because of an attempt on the part of the Rumanian Patriarch and the Government to make the clergy acquainted with the present problems and ideals of the Rumanian Republic. He stated that it had also been brought to his attention that since ZMED joined the MOLDOVAN group, he had been acting as an advisor of MOLDOVAN and as such had been advising MOLDOVAN on some of the new methods which he should follow. TRIFA stated that at no time has ZMED made any approach to him or his group.

When questioned about the situation now with IONESCU being consecrated by METROPOLITAN PUIU, TRIFA stated that when IONESCU first came to the United States in 1947 from Paris, France, he was sponsored by OPREANU, Reverend MORARU, Reverend MIHALTEAN and NICOLAE MARTIN with the understanding that if he had been made Bishop he would make the above mentioned group life time administrators of the Episcopate. To substantiate this allegation, TRIFA stated that there was an

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PERMAN - 12
DE 105-3000

agreement signed by the above individuals which among other things states as follows: "If elected Bishop and entrusted with all the rights due to me as such, I unconditionally pledge to maintain unchanged the present administration of the Episcopate without any change. I promise to select immediately after my consecration Reverend Stefan Opreanu as vicar bishop". Signed "Archmandrite Doctor Teofil Ionescu, Witnessed: N. N. Martin and Alexandu Suciu, July 4, 1947." This statement, according to TRIFA, appears in the Anniversary Album of the Rumanian Orthodox Episcopate of America printed in 1954 entitled "Album Aniversar". This publication was displayed to SA BOWSER and SE CAZAN at this time.

TRIFA stated that in view of the fact that this secret agreement came to the attention of some of the delegates of the Church Congress held July 4, 1947, IONESCU was not elected as Bishop but was made president of the Council of the Episcopate, which position he held for about six months when he resigned and later Father TRUTZA took over as President of the Council. IONESCU was then elected parish priest at St. Simon Church in Highland Park, Michigan, where he acted as such until he returned to Paris, France in November, 1954. He was there consecrated as Bishop on December 26, 1954, by METROPOLITAN PUIU and two Russian Bishops in a Russian church chapel. IONESCU returned to Paris at the request of Reverend BOLDEANU, who is also a friend of PUIU and of HOREA SIMA.

When questioned as to what the situation would be when IONESCU returned to the United States, as is rumored, TRIFA stated that he was waiting until the Episcopate Council meets when the IONESCU problem would be presented. He stated that one of the problems involved in this case was whether IONESCU would agree to come under the jurisdiction of another Bishop namely PUIU. If he did, he would then be considered out of the jurisdiction of the Rumanian Orthodox Episcopate of America. Another question which presented itself was the Canonical legality of IONESCU's consecration. He stated in this respect, that if it was true PUIU had been defrocked by the Rumanian Synod, then he had no authority to perform the act of consecration, however, if PUIU took the same position as that taken by the Rumanian Orthodox Episcopate in 1951 of not recognizing the Rumanian Synod, because of its affiliation with the present Rumanian regime, then PUIU would be within his rights to assume this position and not recognize his defrocking

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FEB/AMR - 13
DE 105- 300

by the Rumanian Synod and could thus consecrate IONESCU. TRIFA stated, however, that as yet, PUIU has never clearly stated his position in regards to the Rumanian Synod and by recognizing the consecration of MOLDOVAN by the Rumanian Synod as he has done. PUIU undoubtedly recognizes the act of the Rumanian Synod and would thus have to recognize his own defrocking by this group.

TRIFA stated that he has in his possession a petition which was submitted by MOLDOVAN while in Rumania for his consecration to the Rumanian Patriarch JUSTINIAN requesting the Patriarch to elevate IONESCU as Personal Vicar Bishop to MOLDOVAN. According to TRIFA, this request was personally turned down by the Patriarch. TRIFA stated that one of IONESCU's personal plans has been to create a Rumanian Orthodox Synod of Bishops in exile. This idea was made known to the Church Council of Bishop TRIFA which met in July, 1954, however, it was not discussed. TRIFA stated that this idea, though theoretically feasible from a practical point of view, would meet with certain obstacles, namely: (1) such Synod must be formed of several Bishops and Rumanian Orthodox Church in America is not financially able to support more than one Bishop. The only other alternative as seen by TRIFA would be to form a Synod which would be composed of all other Orthodox Bishops in America. Such an arrangement would presently and in the future avoid or eliminate the problem of having the church members, as American citizens, and the Canonical heads of the church located in different countries. This idea would go so far as to eventually have a Patriarch for the Orthodox Churches of the United States. At the beginning of 1951, while still Editor of the paper "Solia" TRIFA stated he wrote to VASARIAN PUIU and asked him if he would be inclined to come to the United States to act as head of the Rumanian Orthodox Church of America. TRIFA stated that PUIU replied that he could not come to the United States without the consent of MOLDOVAN, who was canonically consecrated by the Rumanian Synod.

Under the present conditions, TRIFA stated that though he could not speak for the Church Congress, he did not believe the Congress would accept the church head being out of the United States. He stated that he believes PUIU is presently being strongly influenced by the people surrounding him, many of these people being members of the Legionnaire movement and of doubtful character. TRIFA stated

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FEB/AMR - 14
DE 105- 303

that he believes that one of these individuals is BOLDEANU, who was formerly a member of the Iron Guard movement and who attempted to come to the United States in 1954 as a member of PUIU's staff. TRIFA stated that at this time, he had advised PUIU that BOLDEANU would probably be persona-non-grata to the United States authorities and would definitely be so to the Church Congress.

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J. CORRESPONDENCE OF TRIFA AND PARISH MATTERS:

Relative to correspondence which he has had with individuals in the United States and other parts of the world, TRIFA claimed that the majority of his correspondence was on church matters. He stated that the only support which he had received from any element of the Iron Guard or the Mexican Faction thereof came from the parishes after his consecration as Bishop in the form of letters of felicitation and congratulations. He stated that he had received in this respect letters from the parish in Argentina, which has Iron Guard members in it. He stated that this parish is still under his jurisdiction. He stated that he has received greetings at Christmas time and Easter from ILIE GARNEATA but has never received any other correspondence. He stated that he never wrote to GARNEATA because he was only interested in refugee groups as members of his parish, and GARNEATA was not a member but was a Catholic convert.

TRIFA stated that he has also received letters from MILE LEFTER, who was President of the Council of Churches, and who corresponded in an official capacity. He stated that this correspondence occurred four or five times a year as officers of the parishes were elected and received by the Episcopate, according to Episcopate law.

TRIFA stated that to his knowledge there were no officials under his jurisdiction who were currently members of the Legionnaire Movement, but believed that in the past there were probably members although he could not recall any names.

TRIFA stated that STEFAN PALAGHITA was a priest in one of his parishes until his death in 1951 when, on the request of the parish, Reverend BORIS ARICIUC was canonically approved to administer the spiritual matters. TRIFA stated that this individual was born in Rumania and was approved though he was a member of the Ukrainian Church.

Relative to other correspondence, TRIFA stated that he has received letters and pamphlets which were sent to all

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DE 105-1000

parishes in the United States and that he had been attacked by ION PROTOPOPESCU who sent circulars to all parishes shortly after TRIFA's consecration. TRIFA stated that he did not know the reason for this attack but believed it was possibly because this individual was a SIMA follower.

TRIFA stated that he had read in some publication that Professor GRIGORIE MANOILESCU was in one of the Argentine parishes but was now in Germany. He stated that this individual was editor of a literary publication and had heard that he was a supporter of SIMA.

Relative to other parishes in South America, TRIFA stated that under his jurisdiction was a new parish, the Three Hierarchy, formed in 1954 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. This parish asked for canonical approval, which was obtained through the activities of Colonel EDWARD RESSEL and that ANCHIDIM USIERU was now being considered as the parish priest. TRIFA stated that because of lack of funds neither he (USIERU) or TRIFA could travel and that TRIFA had advised USIERU to wait and eventually he would come to Brazil and consecrate him. TRIFA stated, however, that METROPOLITAN TUDOROVICI was making a tour and that TRIFA had granted him the right to consecrate USIERU. He stated that this was done in August 1954. TRIFA stated that RESSEL was formerly an aid to the late Queen MARY, of Rumania. He stated that he did not know whether this parish had any Iron Guard members in it.

Relative to MILE LEFTER, a former strong member of the Iron Guard being President of one of the parishes in Argentina, TRIFA stated that he had not become perturbed because: (1) In church affairs it is felt that whoever is elected by the parish is good for the parish; and (2) He stated that the church policy was that their doors were open to everyone unless they believed them to be members of a subversive element, and that it was church policy to judge only who was subversive to the church.

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DE 105- 222

TRIFA continued that he also had St. Constantin and Helen Parish in London, Ontario, where Reverend FLORIAN GALDAU was the priest. In Canada TRIFA stated there was a parish in Flintoff, Saskatchewan, where DANIAL MAXIME had served as parish priest for about 30 years. He stated that another one of the parishes under his jurisdiction in Canada was headed by Reverend NICOLAE ZELEA. He stated that ZELEA came to Canada in about 1951 but that he (TRIFA) had never personally met ZELEA either before or since his arrival in Canada and had never heard that ZELEA was a Legionnaire.

TRIFA stated that the church does not have the facilities to investigate backgrounds of all of their members but assumed that if an individual was permitted to enter the country that he is all right.

TRIFA stated that in an official capacity he receives correspondence from refugees all over the world but had no way of knowing whether these individuals were members of the Legion. He stated the Episcopate receives requests for funds, books from the Episcopate and on one occasion had received a request from the Center for Research for \$1,000.00 per month to keep the Center going. TRIFA stated, however, that the Episcopate did not contribute as they were financially unable to do so.

TRIFA advised further that he also receives correspondence on occasion from Europe from BOLDEANU and IONESCU, who were both members of the Iron Guard. Several years ago he heard from VIRGIL PARVANESCU, who is in Paris, France; from LEON NEGRUZZI - Paris; from DUMITRU ANZAR in Germany; from GHEORGHE IONESCU - Trieste, Italy; and almost daily from other foreign countries.

He stated that he also receives the following publications: "Vatra" from Germany as an exchange for "Solia;" "Bire" from Paris; "Vestitorii" from Austria; "Carpatii" from Spain; and on an irregular basis: "Chemarea" from Spain; "Curierul" from Paris; "Patria" from Germany; and others names unrecalled.

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DE 105-50

TRIFA stated he is personally acquainted with CONSTANTINE DRAGAN and met with him in June 1954.

He stated that he had first heard of DRAGAN and knew him as a businessman in Italy, and that DRAGAN visited with him about the end of June 1954 while DRAGAN was visiting the United States with an Italian Market Research Group.

He stated that DRAGAN was driven to the Vatra at Grass Lake, Michigan, by an unidentified individual and discussed with him at the Vatra the possible strengthening of the ties of the Rumanian Orthodox Church and the Rumanian Catholic Church in America.

TRIFA stated he had questioned DRAGAN as to whether he had a special mission in this connection in the United States but had been advised that this was a personal wish of DRAGAN because he felt that by strengthening the relations of the Churches, the Rumanians would be better able to fight Communism, to which TRIFA had replied that no special relations were necessary because Communism was being fought by both Churches and that as for the cool relations between the Churches, he felt it was up to the Rumanian Catholic Church to extend their hand and that the Orthodox Church would be receptive.

DRAGAN then, according to TRIFA, invited him to accept an invitation with the President of the Union and League to attend a celebration of Emperor TRAINAN's conquest of Dacia to be held during the summer of 1954 in Spain. TRIFA refused this invitation on the basis that his participation would be damaging to the interests of the Orthodox Church, the festivities being held in a Catholic country with a group of Rumanians in exile, mostly converted to Catholicism. TRIFA stated this celebration was held but that the motives behind the celebration were not known to him.

TRIFA stated that he believed that FEKETE, President of the Union and League, Reverend TRUTZA, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Reverend HATEZGAN, of New York City, had also been contacted by DRAGAN and requested to participate in this celebration.

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TRIFA stated that at no time during his discussion with DRAGAN did DRAGAN ever mention the possibility of establishing a radio station in the United States or Canada and that he did not mention the names of any other individuals whom he was going to visit while in the United States, and at no time did he mention ION (JOHN) SIMICIN.

He further stated that he had met DRAGAN in the evening before DRAGAN's visit to the Vatra for dinner. In explaining how this meeting came about, TRIFA stated that he was at St. George Cathedral in Detroit and had been called by DRAGAN. At this time he was preparing to leave for the Vatra and had gone by the Fort Shelby Hotel at DRAGAN's request where he had had a hurried dinner with DRAGAN and had given him instructions on how to get to the Vatra.

At this time DRAGAN had told him about the Italian Market Research mission coming from Italy and had seemed very proud of his personal financial successes. TRIFA stated that he had previously heard, while he (TRIFA) was in Italy that DRAGAN had given money to TOADER IORAS and OCTAVEAN ROSU. He stated that he did not know why this money had been given but did know that all of these individuals were from the Banat region of Rumania and that ROSU was a close friend of DRAGAN, also of HOREA SIMA. He stated that he believed the possibility existed, although he had no proof, that DRAGAN was still financially backing HOREA SIMA and the RIG.

TRIFA stated that he believed DRAGAN made most of his money during and shortly following World War II, but that he did not know what countries DRAGAN was currently doing business with. He stated that DRAGAN had mentioned to him that he was interested in getting better acquainted with United States business methods and with improving business relations with the United States, but that at no time had he questioned TRIFA regarding successful Rumanian businessmen in the United States.

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TRIFA stated that at no time during his conversation with DRAGAN had DRAGAN mentioned the possibility of bringing more refugees to the United States.

K. INDIVIDUALS KNOWN BY TRIFA:

NICOLI MALAXA

TRIFA stated that he had met MALAXA only once in his life on a social occasion in a church in Bucharest, Rumania, in 1940 and that he had never corresponded with MALAXA or his office in the United States and that MALAXA had never contributed anything to TRIFA personally or to the Episcopate. He stated it was possible that MALAXA had contributed at an unidentified parish in Europe but that he (TRIFA) had never heard of such a thing. He stated that he had heard that MALAXA had had some sort of monopoly in the Rome Arms Industry, which had been given to him by King CAROL. During the ANTONESCU Regime MALAXA had become involved in the economic policies of the Government which policies were designed to nationalize the big Rumanian industries to save them from German domination. In order to save his industry, TRIFA had heard that he had approached the Legionnaire Movement because ANTONESCU was a personal enemy of MALAXA and desired to eliminate MALAXA's influence. TRIFA stated that MALAXA thus desired to get the support of the Legionnaires and play them against ANTONESCU. For unknown reasons he did not succeed.

TRIFA stated that MALAXA then approached the German occupation forces and offered them shares in his enterprises but that because it was at this time the revolution started, TRIFA did not know what the outcome of this approach was.

TRIFA stated that to his knowledge DRAGAN never mentioned MALAXA to him during their contact when DRAGAN was in the United States.

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JORDAN CARAIVAN

TRIFA stated that he knew this individual as a student at Charlottinburg Technical Institute in Berlin when he was a student at this school. He stated that he did not know when CARAIVAN left Rumania but had later received word that he was a member of an unidentified church in Philadelphia. TRIFA stated that on a visit to Philadelphia he met CARAIVAN and was advised that he was married and that other than a few family troubles, things were fine.

TRIFA stated that he did not see CARAIVAN when he visited Philadelphia in 1954 and knew nothing about his background. He stated that he did not know whether this individual was a member of the Iron Guard Movement at the time he knew him in Berlin but believed that this was possible.

STRAVE CUTUMINA

TRIFA stated that he did not know where he first met this individual but the man was known to him from Rumania. He stated that he met this individual two or three times in Rome, Italy, where he was a refugee and later heard that he was an immigrant to the United States. He stated that this individual's name has not as yet appeared on any of the church parish lists so he does not know anything about his activities in the United States and that discussions which he had with this individual in Italy were of a general nature. He did not know whether CUTUMINA was a follower of SIMA.

ILIE SMULTEA

TRIFA stated that this individual was at Berkenbrick and was a strong supporter of SIMA. He stated that he did not know what happened to SMULTEA after he left the concentration camp but later heard from him in New York City. On a visit by TRIFA at New York City in 1953 he stated that he heard SMULTEA was on Ellis Island and TRIFA was urged by a group of active refugee women to help him.

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He stated that he inquired about SMULTEA from Reverend HATZEGAN and was told that HATZEGAN was following the case.

TRIFA stated that he later received a letter from SMULTEA in 1953 or 1954 asking support from the Episcopate. TRIFA stated that he advised SMULTEA that the Episcopate would keep in touch with authorities and that he should have hope and that he recently heard that SMULTEA was released from Ellis Island and was seeking work in New York City.

TRIFA stated that Reverend HATZEGAN had told him that SMULTEA had no longer any connections with the Iron Guard Movement or with HOREA SIMA.

STEFAN POPESCU

TRIFA stated that he met this individual in Italy as a refugee on one or two of his visits to Rome and later heard that he was married to a Scandinavian girl. TRIFA stated that he heard no more about POPESCU until after he (TRIFA) arrived in the United States. He stated that at this time he received a letter from POPESCU who was in a military school in Indiana and requested that TRIFA send him an English translation book. He stated he hoped to open an unidentified business. He stated that about one year later POPESCU came to Cleveland and applied for a job at the Rumanian Union and League. He obtained this job as an Assistant Secretary but because of his poor English later resigned and went to college in Washington, D.C.

TRIFA stated that he did not recall having met POPESCU in Germany and stated that POPESCU did not work for SIMA in Italy but that he did not know what POPESCU's political connections were. He stated that he has received Christmas and Easter greetings from POPESCU but has had no other contacts.

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CONSTANTIN MICUDA

TRIFA stated that this individual attended a church festival at the Vatra and being impressed by some of the work he made a small donation. At this time TRIFA stated MICUDA told him that he was staying in Ann Arbor, Michigan, and was married to a Ypsilanti, Michigan, girl whose name was unknown.

TRIFA stated he knows nothing about this individual's background or activities.

VIRGIL POPA

TRIFA stated that he was not acquainted with this individual and knew nothing about his background or activities.

BASARABESCU (first name unknown)

TRIFA stated that he met this individual in the United States at a meeting of the Rumanian National Committee in Farrell, Pennsylvania, and had seen him later at church functions. He stated, however, he never met this individual or knew him in Germany and knew of none of his activities or background.

EUGENE BARSAN

TRIFA stated that this individual came to the United States one or two years after he did and was sponsored by a family with the name BARSAN (no relation) in Cleveland, Ohio, and obtained a job in that city. TRIFA stated that he has not seen this individual since he (TRIFA) left Cleveland.

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TEODOR HUMITA

TRIFA stated that he recalled this individual as being some sort of officer for a Catholic Refugee Organization in Rome. He stated that HUMITA was a Catholic and came to Detroit, Michigan, where he established himself but on occasion attended church festivities of the Rumanian faith as a visitor. TRIFA stated that he met HUMITA on the occasion of the visit of Professor SEVER POP at the University of Michigan where HUMITA was assisting POP.

TRIFA stated that he does not recall having met HUMITA in Germany but believed that HUMITA kept relations with the Sima group in Germany.

Relative to a fight which occurred in Rostock Prison, TRIFA stated that he had heard about this fight which was caused by some of SIMA's fanatical followers who were trying to bring others into line with SIMA's policies. He stated that he did not know about HUMITA being involved in these actions.

TRIFA further stated that he had never heard of any money being given to HUMITA but believed that he had charge of the distribution of funds in his position as a member of the Catholic Refugee Organization in Italy.

On his arrival in the United States, TRIFA stated he heard that HUMITA was anxious to work for an individual identified as RUSSU, a member of the Rumanian National Committee in Detroit. TRIFA stated that RUSSU was a refugee who was brought to the United States by Mrs. SABIN MANOILA of New York City who acted as his sponsor. He stated that while at a meeting at Farrell, Pennsylvania, about 1952, at a National Rumanian Committee affair, RUSSU was presented by Mrs. MANOILA as one of the newly arrived individuals in the United States. RUSSU delivered a short speech in which he appealed for more help for refugees.

TRIFA stated that he did not know whether RUSSU was a SIMA follower; but after his (TRIFA's) arrival in the United States when he was acting as editor of "Solia,"

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he received news from Italy criticizing both HUMITA and RUSSU for their relief work in Italy.

ILIE OLTEANU

TRIFA stated that he met OLTEANU while OLTEANU was working in the bookkeeping department of the Albina Bank in Sibiu where TRIFA believed he was an official.

TRIFA stated that he later met him in Vienna in 1944 when OLTEANU came to him as a disillusioned individual desiring to discuss the fundamental religious problems of the world. TRIFA stated that they discussed these problems, often wandering on for hours. He stated that he later met OLTEANU in Italy and heard that he became converted to Catholicism in Austria. TRIFA stated that OLTEANU had a tormented mind, and he recalled him specifically because their discussions dealt only with religious problems.

TRIFA stated that he later met OLTEANU in Rome, Italy, where he was chief officer of the Rumanian Relief Committee but where he was not well received in the refugee communities.

TRIFA stated that when he arrived in Cleveland he found OLTEANU there a sick man, out of a job, and later met with him on one occasion before OLTEANU left Cleveland for an undisclosed destination. He stated that he later heard that OLTEANU was in Wisconsin but has not heard or read anything about him since that time.

In connection with OLTEANU's alleged part in the assassination of VIRGIL MADGEARU, TRIFA stated that he heard somewhere that OLTEANU had participated in some criminal action and that his conscience was bothering him. TRIFA stated, however, that it was his understanding TRAIAN BOERU had actually assassinated MADGEARU because he had flunked BOERU while BOERU was a student.

TRIFA stated that he later heard that BOERU had been arrested by United States authorities in Germany.

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NICHOLAE ILIESCU

TRIFA stated that he did not know this individual in Rumania or Germany but later heard that he was in Italy studying liberal arts.

TRIFA stated that by looking through the files of the Episcopate after he arrived in the United States, he found that ILIESCU had been sponsored in his migration to this country by an unknown individual through Church World Services.

After becoming Bishop, TRIFA stated he needed someone for a job on "Solia;" and after numerous inquiries, he decided that ILIESCU was qualified.

In accordance with the Episcopate Council, he wrote to ILIESCU, offered him the job on "Solia," which was accepted, and ILIESCU came to Cleveland in January, 1952, and started working for "Solia" in February, 1952. He resigned this position on December 17, 1952, after giving the reason that he was looking for a better job and was going to be married.

While working for "Solia," TRIFA stated that ILIESCU and he were not in agreement on ILIESCU's views on the policy of the paper. TRIFA stated that he and the Episcopate Council felt that "Solia" should be an educational and informative paper for the Rumanians in the United States. ILIESCU wanted "Solia" to be a literary paper and to use it as a propaganda organ for the refugees of the world. He also desired to eliminate any columns written in English because "Solia" was a Rumanian paper.

TRIFA stated that ILIESCU also objected to the attention which TRIFA gave to the Rumanian Orthodox youth, considering this to be a betrayal action of the Rumanian Orthodox traditions.

TRIFA stated that after ILIESCU left "Solia," the paper "Vatra" published articles in Rumania attacking TRIFA's episcopate policy. He stated that these articles were

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actually written by ILIESCU although unsigned. He further stated that ILIESCU together with NICOLIE SMARANDESCU, Reverend LUCACIE, STELIAN STANICEL, and EUGENE BARSAN started a campaign against TRUTZA for moving St. Mary's Church to a new location and agitated for new leadership in the Episcopate, namely to make LUCACIE Bishop. They felt, according to TRIFA, that LUCACIE would be better able to understand the problems of the refugees and with the ultimate purpose that upon the liberation of Rumania, LUCACIE would return to this country as patriarch of Rumania. TRIFA stated that he did not know whether ILIESCU was a member of the movement but knew that he strongly disapproved of HOREA SIMA.

TRIFA stated that one of the allegations these individuals made against him was that he did not give them attention or consult with them about the leadership of the Episcopate. TRIFA stated that he did not let this group use the Episcopate for their purposes, such as helping refugees, a political action, or to possibly help the legionnaire movement.

NICOLIE SMARANDESCU

TRIFA stated that he met this individual in Bucharest when SMARANDESCU was director of the student mess hall at the Polytechnical Institute about 1937. TRIFA stated that he did not recall this individual as being secretary to CODREANU but believed that he was in charge of publications put out by the legionnaires. He fled the country and was in Berlin about 1940.

During the rule of the legionnaire government, this individual had a job in the Forestry Section of the Department of Interior as an engineer.

TRIFA stated that he had heard SMARANDESCU was in a concentration camp in Germany but never met him there or in Italy. He stated that he later met him in the United States in 1950 or 1951 when he came to Cleveland looking for a job. He obtained a job as choir director in an unidentified church in Cleveland but resigned after two years due to strained relations with Reverend TRUTZA.

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TRIFA stated that after his resignation, he attempted to start an opposition force to TRUTZA at the parish; but when he failed, he switched his membership to an Akron, Ohio, parish where he is now collaborating with Reverend LUCACIE. TRIFA stated that this individual was an Iron Guard member.

STELIAN STANICEL

TRIFA stated that he heard about STANICEL in Rumania where he was a student and employed in 1937-1938 in the central offices of "Totul Pentru Tara" (Everything for the Country). After the dictatorship of King CAROL was established, he fled the country and was later met by TRIFA in Poland and in Berlin where he was employed at an unidentified job. After returning to Rumania in 1940, TRIFA stated that he met STANICEL on a few occasions and knew him to be employed in the Ministry of the Interior. He stated, however, that he did not know what position was held.

TRIFA stated that he did not know anything about STANICEL's connection with the assassination of JILAVA and did not know him to be Chief of Cabinet of Prefect of Police under STEFAN ZAVOINU.

TRIFA further stated that he did not know whether DUMITRU GROZA was in Bucharest at the time of the assassination and of his own personal knowledge did not know STANICEL to be a member of the Iron Guard, although he believed this was very possible.

IOTA DRAGOCRU

TRIFA stated that this individual came to the United States about 25 or 30 years ago and was currently secretary of the Parish House of St. George Cathedral. TRIFA stated that he knew this man while he was business manager of the newspaper "America" which had their printing done at the same shop that "Solis" was printed.

TRIFA stated that he did not know this individual in Europe and did not believe he was a member of

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the Iron Guard. TRIFA stated that he corresponds with him regularly on church business.

AUREL BRANEA

TRIFA stated that he met this individual in Rumania where he was an apprentice in a printing shop in Sibiu. He stated that BRANEA came to the United States about 1952 looking for a position as a printing specialist at the newspaper "America" but that he did not obtain this job. He stated that BRANEA then came to Detroit where he obtained a job at an unknown printing shop, got married, and for a while attended St. George Cathedral. TRIFA stated that he has not seen this individual now for over a year.

TRIFA stated that he possibly met this individual in Vienna but did not know whether he was a member of the legionnaire movement, although he could possibly be classified as a sympathizer.

VASILE POSTEUCA

TRIFA stated that this individual was active in the legionnaire movement in Bucharest in 1940-1941 and printed some of the official publications of the legionnaire government in Rumania.

TRIFA stated that he met this individual in Vienna about 1944 and discussed his participation in the pressure actions being exercised by SIMA to join the government in exile. At this time TRIFA stated that POSTEUCA stated that it was necessary to integrate everyone in the fight against Communism under SIMA and criticized TRIFA for opposing such actions. TRIFA stated that at this time they parted and he did not see nor hear from POSTEUCA again until about 1951.

While editor of "Solia" TRIFA stated he received a letter from POSTEUCA in which TRIFA was requested to publish some enclosed poems. TRIFA stated that he selected some of the religious poems and published them. Thereafter, from time to time, this individual continued to send these poems to TRIFA until suddenly they stopped coming and to his

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surprise he heard that POSTEUCA had attacked him at some unidentified meetings in Windsor. TRIFA stated that he later heard from unrecalled sources that POSTEUCA was leading SIMA forces in Canada, possibly at SIMA's direct orders.

TRIFA stated that he was personally inclined to believe that this rumor was true because SIMA's publications in Europe had had the approval of POSTEUCA.

In 1954, TRIFA stated he received a book of POSTEUCA's of Rumanian songs which had been printed in Spain with a dedication on the front to TRIFA as Bishop of the Rumanian Orthodox Church. TRIFA stated that again he was surprised. TRIFA stated that he has not heard from POSTEUCA since this time.

MATEI HOJBOTA

TRIFA stated that this individual was a member of one of his parishes at Toronto, Canada, and pretends to know TRIFA very well, although TRIFA cannot recall where he ever met him. He stated that he receives numerous letters from HOJBOTA proposing all sorts of nationalistic and international anti-Communist meetings and makes many statements against SIMA.

TRIFA reiterated, however, that he did not know HOJBOTA and that this individual impressed him as being over enthusiastic in his ideas.

(FNU) SARA

TRIFA stated that he met this individual once when he came with two other parishioners from Windsor, Canada, to inform him of factional disputes within the Windsor parish. At this time he was introduced as Secretary of the Parish Council; however, TRIFA stated he recently heard that he was not re-elected to this position.

TRIFA stated that he knew nothing of this individual's background and did not know him to be a member of the RIG.

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(FNU) SIUNTU

TRIFA stated that this individual was unknown to him and that he had never heard anything relative to his background or current activities.

NICOLAE TANASE

TRIFA stated that he does not recall where or when or under what circumstances he met this individual but recalls him as a refugee in Innsbruck, Austria, where he worked closely with the French authorities and where he occupied a position as secretary of some unknown French relief committee.

TRIFA stated that from the Episcopate files he learned that TANASE filed for a passport to the United States originally but was refused entry.

TRIFA stated that he received a letter from TANASE from Toronto, Canada, about 1952 in which TANASE declared himself interested in becoming a priest and founding a parish in Toronto. TRIFA stated that TANASE claimed he had a theological degree, and in view of this TRIFA sent him the necessary forms and information necessary for such action.

TANASE started a small parish in Toronto. The case of this parish was then submitted by TRIFA to the Episcopate Council with a favorable recommendation for recognition of the parish but stated that TANASE was not to be approved as the priest until such time as he had proven his theological claims and was married as required by Canonical law.

TRIFA stated that neither of these conditions were complied with by TANASE and in the meantime another parish had applied for recognition, which was granted, and Father ZALEA was elected as priest over TANASE.

As a result of the conflict which resulted from this action, Reverend LAZAR was sent to Windsor in 1954 to reconcile the two factions. At the present time, TRIFA stated, he believes TANASE is a parish member but not an

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official of the church, LAZAR having been successful in his mission.

TRIFA stated that he had no knowledge of TANASE's background or activities in the movement.

TRIFA stated that someone whom he did not recall wrote to him at the time LAZAR was sent to Toronto that TANASE was trying to obtain a parish and should not be trusted because he had recently had a meeting with Reverend MORARU of the Bishop MOLDOVAN faction in Windsor. TRIFA stated that he heard there were other individuals present at this meeting but that he did not know who these individuals were or what the results of the meeting were.

TRIFA stated that to his knowledge TANASE was not continuing his efforts to come to the United States and that the only information he had relative to TANASE's association with the Iron Guard was from pamphlets in which he was attacking SIMA. He stated that correspondence continued with TANASE from 1952 until 1954 when the church problems were solved. He stated that he has had no further correspondence with TANASE since that time.

TRIFA stated that at one time Father NICOLI MOLDOVAN of Farrell, Pennsylvania, had made the suggestion to the church council that TANASE should be made editor of "Solia" after IONESCU had left TRIFA. TRIFA stated that he personally rejected this individual because he considered him to be changeable and argumentative and a person who was ready to fight anyone at any time and unqualified for a church position. TRIFA stated that after Reverend ZALEA's parish had been formed, he had received two calls from the parish which TANASE had attempted to organize, during which calls he talked to TANASE and to other members of the group calling, including Doctor DAN ORDEANU, President of the Parish at that time. The purpose of these calls was to determine if TRIFA and the church council had approved ZALEA's parish. TRIFA stated that the first call had been made during the early spring of 1954 at which time the request from the second parish had not as yet been received. The second call dealt with the unification of the parishes, and TRIFA stated he

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advised this group that he was going along with the opinion of the church council and pointed out that a parish must be able to sustain itself and that unification was necessary.

TRIFA stated that he had never personally instituted any calls to TANASE or to the parish.

FANICA ANASTASESCU

TRIFA stated that he knew this individual through a friend of his, VICA NEGULESCU, and met with him socially in Bucharest on one or two occasions. TRIFA stated that no one knew what this individual did for a living but that he was an ardent sports fan and was a strong supporter of the Venus soccer team.

TRIFA stated that he knew of no other background or activities of this individual.

GEORGE RACOVEANU

TRIFA stated that this individual had been elected about January, 1955, as president of the Rumanian Refugees of the United Societies of Northern and Southern Germany. He was a journalist in Rumanian and Austria and published a literary and religious paper in Rumania advocating union between the Rumanian Orthodox Church and the Rumanian Catholic Church.

TRIFA stated that he knew of no other information on this individual.

QVEDIU JAINA

TRIFA stated that he had no direct dealings with GAINA but remembered vaguely that he had very little education but possessed a strong fanatical attitude in all of his enterprises.

TRIFA stated that he recalled GAINA's name in connection with a unit, which, during the National Legionnaire Government, was publicized in Rumania under the

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name "Spargotorii de Fronturii" a sort of militia of the legionnaire movement. He stated that he also recalled him from various marches and manifestations, never larger than 200 people, in Bucharest at which time he wore some sort of uniform of an unidentified military order.

TRIFA stated that he heard again in Vienna that GAINA was a consultant of SIMA and led a personal guard for SIMA. It was also his duty to implement the orders of SIMA and to attempt to integrate the Rumanians into the S.S. TRIFA stated that he later heard GAINA was some sort of commandant commanding an unidentified unit in Argentina but stated he could not recall the date of this information.

TRIFA stated that he recently read some of the debates concerning the Iron Guard split and noted one remark that "Now Sima has a guard, but this is only OVEDIU GAINA."

TRIFA denied knowing or having ever heard of the following individuals or organizations:

SIGMUND CAHAEL
(FNU) NEGRULESCU
GEORGE DMETRESCU
R. OPRIS
(FNU) CARDADJA
Mingober (an organization)
S. S. E. (external secret service known in
Rumania as I. N. O.)

I. RECENT SPLIT OF IRON GUARD IN EUROPE:

Relative to the recent split in the Iron Guard in Europe, TRIFA stated that he believes SIMA's claims to leadership have been strongly shaken by this split and that very few people will ever follow him again. It was his personal opinion that he did not believe PAPANACE, GARNEATA, or IASINSCHI would be able to again, either as a group or as individuals, reorganize the legionnaire movement. He stated that all they could do would be to keep some contact with individuals around the world.

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As a personal opinion, TRIFA stated he believed that they could keep some fanatics from taking any action due to the fact that the above-named individuals were more settled and were not determined militants. He stated that he did not believe the movement could regain its position either in Rumania or the world because the political conditions in Rumania have changed and will change even more in the future after the liberation of Rumania occurs. He stated the old ideas prevalent in the 1930's and 1940's would no longer be acceptable or workable by the Rumanian people. TRIFA stated that he believed this was true not only of the legionnaire movement but could also apply to all other political parties in Rumania. He stated that the second reason he believed reorganization was not possible was due to the lack of true leadership. He stated that the people now living abroad have started another form of life and have made other personal arrangements.

Despite these conditions, he expressed the opinion that the former members of the Iron Guard throughout the world, if suitable conditions would be presented to them plus being given good leadership, would possibly be able to organize a united front against Communism.

M. "FRATIA ORTADOXA" (FO):

TRIFA stated that the Episcopate helped to print FO in Wiesbaden, Germany, about the beginning of 1954 on a monthly basis. He stated, however, that this publication, consisting of eight small folded pages, was discontinued about December of 1954. He stated that this publication was sent to all Rumanian refugees in the world with information concerning the orthodox religion. It was published in order to advertise the free Rumanian Orthodox Church in America.

TRIFA stated that the Episcopate first sent "Solia" for two or three years but because "Solia" was designed primarily for Rumanian refugees in the United States, it could not be understood by other Rumanian refugees in the world and was therefore criticized. When this fact was realized, the idea for the publication of "FO" was formed and the printing was entrusted to DUMITRU AMZAR who was known as a strong

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orthodox and a university professor. After approximately one year, AMZAR became busy with other matters and was unable to devote his time to the publication and because of the cost of putting this paper out, approximately \$50 per issue, the paper was discontinued and the practice of sending "Solia" was again reinstated with editing being done by AMZAR.

N. PERSONAL STATEMENT OF VIOREL DONISE TRIFA:

"I want to say that I do not consider myself above human errors, and I recognize them. I could have made and did make some, and I recognize them. Reflecting back on my actions, I request to be personally held responsible for those mistakes I might have made or made personally but not to be condemned for those made through associations. The political conditions as existed in my native country, Rumania, under which I lived before coming to the United States, should also be taken into consideration. I have no desire for special consideration except of giving me the opportunity once in my life, to live under conditions under which I can prove what I can do. From the time I entered the United States to the present, I tried everything humanly possible to prove my sincere devotion and loyalty as a future citizen of the United States. I entered the public life within the Rumanian-American group only after seeing there was a real danger of infiltration of our nationality group by elements whose principles were contrary to the principles of this country and contrary to my own principles and convictions. I, with the help extended me by many Rumanian-Americans, have succeeded partially in checking this infiltration of the above-mentioned elements and their ideas within this group.

"I have not tolerated and will not tolerate in the future any subversive action within my Episcopate. On the contrary, I shall be willing and ready to extend all the collaboration to the United States Government with all the means at my disposal to defend the American way of life."

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