From Suceava to Transnistria and back

REMEMBER









My name is Lily (Weintraub) Pauker

I was born in Suceava, Bukovina, Romania and I am a child of HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS.

On October 10, 1941, my mother, **Frantzi (Itzig) Weintraub**, born in Suceava, 15 years old, was deported with her family to **Shargorod**, **Transnistria**.

My father, **Nathan Weintraub**, born in Ilisesti, was deported with his family to **Moghilev**, **Transnistria**.

In fact it was not a deportation

it was an EXILE!

Here is the story of Suceava Jewish community during the Holocaust

1941-1945

ROMANIA 1930

Bucovina and Suceava wikipedia



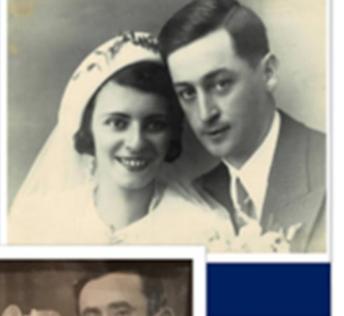








































HOLOCAUST
under
Antonescu
regime

by MARCU ROZEN

Holocaust sub guvernarea
Antonescu.

Ed. Bucuresti 2004

Place	Number of Jews before the war	Jews murdered during the Holocaust	Extermination percent
Europe	9,211,000	5,933,000	64,4%
Poland	3,300,000	280,000	84.8%
USSR	3,025,000	1,475,000	48.8%
Romania	675,000	270,000	40.0%

HOLOCAUST under Antonescu regime

by MARCU ROZEN

Holocaust sub guvernarea
Antonescu.

Ed. Bucuresti 2004

	Total Population 1930	Jewish Population	<u>Percent</u>
ROMANIA	18,057,028	756,930	4.0
OLTENIA	1,513,175	3,523	0.2
MUNTENIA	4,029,008	94,216	2.1
DOBROGEA	815,475	4,031	0.5
MOLDOVA	2,433,596	162,268	6.5
BASARABIA	2,864,402	206,958	7.2
BUCOVINA	853,009	93,101	10.8
TRANSILVANIA	3,217,988	81,503	2.4
BANAT	939,958	14,043	1.2
CRISANA MARAMURES	1,390,417	97287	6.4

Demographics

At the <u>1930</u> census, the recorded population amounted to c. **17,000** inhabitants with the following ethno-linguistic composition:

SUCEAVA

Wikipedia

• Romanians: 60.2%

• Germans (Bukovina Germans): 16.7%

• Jews: 15.4%

• Ukrainians: 3.7%

• Poles: 2.0%

Evacuation Order 9 Oct 1941

By Order of the Municipality of Suceava stipulated by the Romanian Supreme General Staff.

DISPOZITIUNI

Comandantul suprem al Armatei a hotărît evacuarea întregii populațiuni evreiești din orașul Suceava — comuna Burdujeni și Ițcani.

Populațiunea evreiască este invitată a se pregăti de plecare.

Astăzi, 9 octombrie 1941 pleacă cu trenul populația evreiască din comuna Ițcani și Burdujeni, precum și cei din orașul Suceava, care locuiesc pe străzile începînd cu strada Ciprian Porumbescu în continuare pînă la strada Petru Rareș colt cu biserica Sf. Dumitru, respectiv casa evreiască și începînd cu strada Regina Maria (prăvălia de coloniale Reif) și în continuare strada Cetății cu terminarea ei, apoi începînd cu prima stradă după hotelul "La Americanul" în continuare pînă la Gimnaziul Industrial de fete și apoi strada Bosancilor pînă la terminarea ei.

Cei arătați mai sus se vor găsi la rampa militară a gării Burdujeni

în ziua de 9 octombrie 1941, orele 16 după amiază.

Fiecare locuitor evreu poate lua cu el haine groase, îmbrăcăminte și încălțăminte, precum și hrana pe cît mai multe zile, în total nu mai mult decît fiecare poate duce cu sine.

Nu este voie a se lua valută (toată valuta se schimbă imediat la cursul oficial la Banca Națională a României în orașul Suceava), bijute-

rii sau metale prețioase.

Cei ce au asemenea valută sau metale prețioase le vor preda cu notă

comisiunii ce funcționează în localul Primăriei.

Cei ce au arme le vor preda imediat Legiunii de jandarmi. Fiecare cap de familie evreu întocmește înainte de plecare un inventar de bunurile ce lasă în orașul Suceava.

La plecare ia si cheia locuintei.

Cheia și inventarul se închid într-un plic pe care se va scrie numele și adresa locuitorului evreu.

Plicul se predă în gara Burdujeni la cererea comisiei. Restul locuitorilor evrei din orașul Suceava vor pleca în ziua următoare, adică la data de 10 octombrie 1941, orele 1 după masă (ora 13) în aceeași ordine cum s-a arătat mai sus.

Ei trebuie să fie gata în orice moment,

Cei anunțați a se prezenta la gară și nu se vor prezenta, cei ce vor opune rezistență, cei ce se vor deda la instigație, la acte violente, la ne-supunere față de ordinele sau somațiunile autorităților, cei ce vor încerca să fugă, cei ce vor încerca să distrugă sau vor distruge bunurile vărsate ca și cei ce nu vor depune valută, monedă de aur sau bijuteriile și metalele prețioase vor fi pedepsiți cu împușcarea pe loc.

La fel vor fi pedepsiți cei ce vor ajuta sau acoperi pe evreii ce vor

comite una din infractiunile arătate mai sus.

Vor fi de asemenea împușcați toți cei ce vor tăinui, adăposti pe evrei sau bunurile lor, sau vor jefui bunurile rămase de la evrei.

ROMÂNIA PRIMÂRIA ORAȘULUI SUCEAVA

Prezenta copie este conformă cu originalul aflat în dosarul acestei primării înregistrat sub nr. 1061 din 1946.

Primar

(ss) indescifrabil

·Secretar, (ss) indescifrabil

M. Carp, C.N., vol. III, p. 146-147.



1941 Roundup of Jews in Iasi, Romania

SUCEAVA

תולדות השואה ברומניה

Since Suceava Jews were deported "en gros" there is no data about the number of men, women, children deported, but just a silent figure:

ז'אן אנצ'ל (2002)

תולדות השואה רומניה

הוצאה לאור יד ושם, ירושלים. 5942 Jews deported

1 Jewish man was left in town.

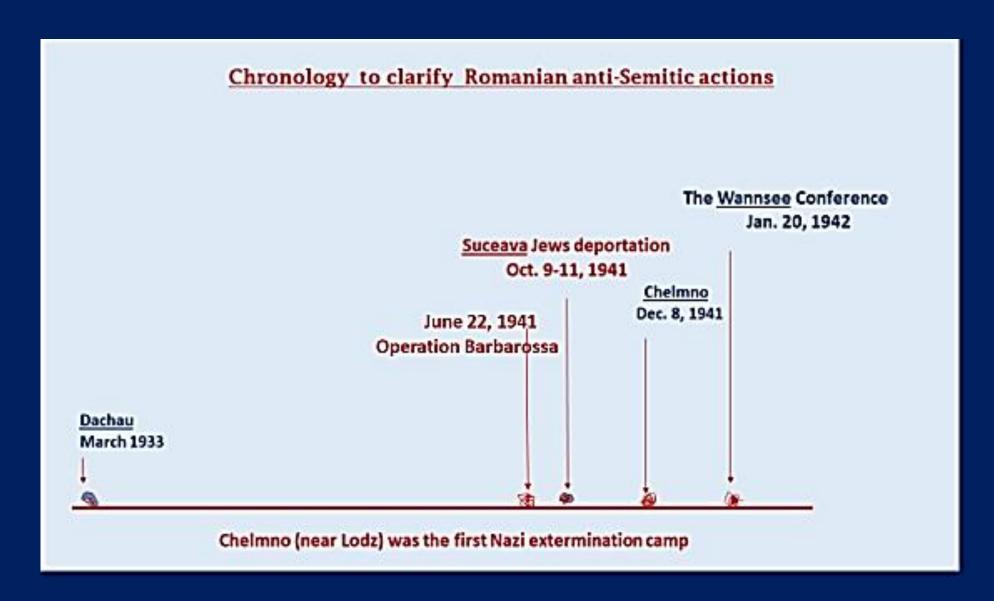
Map: Arnold Daghani's Memories of Mikhailowka

Deborah Schultz and Edward Timms (ed.), (London: Vallentine Mitchell, 2009)

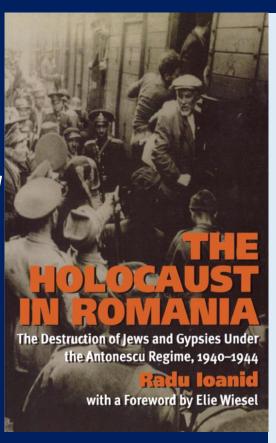


Chronology

- 1933 Dachau first Nazi concentration camp.
- 1939 Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact.
- 1941 Operation
 Barbarossa (code name for the Axis invasion of the Soviet Union).
- 1942 The Wannsee Conference meeting of German officials to discuss and implement the socalled "Final Solution of the Jewish Question" (mass killing).



Book: The Holocaust in Romania by Radu Ioanid



Radu Ioanid:

Former vice-president of the International Commission on the Holocaust in Romania headed by Elie Wiesel in 2003/2004.

Forward by Elie Wiesel

"While there were no gas chambers in Transnistria, everything else was there: terror, threats, death marches, executions, sealed wagons, plagues, humiliation, fires.

Book: The Holocaust in Romania by Radu Ioanid

Testimony:

Dr. Meyer Teich head of the Jewish community of Suceava

Pages 160-162

On Thursday, October 9, at 5:30 AM, I was awakened by a bailiff from the prefecture, who told me to come immediately to the deputy perfect's office.

I reached the office of the Deputy Prefect Iachimescu at around 6:00 where I found Major Botoroaga and the mayors of Burdujeni and Itcani.

The deputy prefect opened an envelope, as if he had received it at that very moment. He read it to me, showed the **evacuation order** stipulated by Supreme General Staff in which Jews had to be deported in 2 shifts: those of Burdujeni and Itcani and half of Suceava were to leave in two hours, the other half of Suceava the next day".

Death penalty

- ** for any attempt to evade deportation.
- ** for any refusal to leave valuables behind or to give them to Christians, for safe keeping.

<u>Dr. Meyer Teich</u> testimony

- We were allowed to carry only small bags and food for 8 days.
- I asked why are they adopting a policy that would lead to our death.

 Major Botoroaga replied "The higher interest of the state".
- The evacuation order was announced through drum rolls
- The first transport left **several hours later on the same day**, the second on the next day.
- Because there were not enough train wagons, a third transport was organized on October 11.

Dr. Meyer Teich testimony

- Heartbreaking scenes unfolded at the loading areas and at train departures. Members of families were separated parents losing their children, brothers separated from sisters etc. The air was filled with wails. The separation often was forever.
- The previous transports had been robbed by soldiers and gendarmes many have been executed.
- In **Atachi** I encountered a living hell: several thousand people were waiting without food or shelter. Some were housed into dilapidated ruined houses with no doors or windows, most often lacking a roof exposed to wind, and rain. Some lost their minds in **Atachi**. There were corpses everywhere, in the streets, houses, cellars.
- We were led to the banks of the **Dniester**, to cross it on rafts. The soldiers did their share of stealing. They joked: "where is your God He should part the water for you as he did in the past with the waters of the Red Sea".

Right:

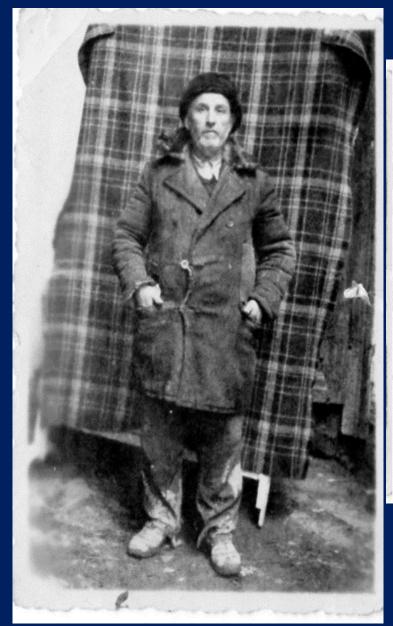
Mr. Greenberg, Saul's grandfather, revered Burdujeni community member, cantor.

His picture before the war.

Left:

Mr. Greenberg in Transnistria (Lucinetz).

I cry for help: this note and picture, was sent by Mr. Greenberg to his sister in America. He desperately asks for immediate help.



Droga Stra

Droga Droga Droga Droga Droga



Saul's baby brother, Mr. Greenberg's grandson, died of famine in Lucinetz.

Historical population report

SUCEAVA

Wikipedia

YEAR	POPULATION	INCREASE DECREASE
1912	11,229	-
1930	17,028	+51.6%
1948	10,123	- 40.6%

Book: The Holocaust in Romania by Radu Ioanid

Fred Sharaga

A member of the Aid Committee of the Central Jewish Office went to Transnistria ghettos on Jan 1943.

They weren't allowed free access to the deportees, BUT the overall picture was clear .

Here is an excerpt from the report

<u>In addition, M. Rozen</u> reports the existence of 117 Camps and ghettos in Transnistria

Ghetto	Total no. of Jews	Romanian Jews	Orphans
Djurin	4,050	3,053	249
Lucinet	2,897	?	116
Moghilev	15,000	12,000	900
Murafa	4,500	3,700	?
Shargorod	5,300	3,500	500

In these ghettos. TOTAL: 34,868 Romanian Jews; 2,466 orphans

Historical population report

SUCEAVA

Wikipedia

YEAR	POPULATION	INCREASE DECREASE
1912	11,229	-
1930	17,028	+51.6%
1948	10,123	- 40.6%
<u>1956</u>	20.959	+106.9%

Noi, o grupa de fosti Suceaveni, copii supravietuitorilor Holocaustului, ne-am intalnit pe 13 octombrie 2019 la cimitirul evreiesc din Suceava ca sa comemoram deportarea parintilor, stramosilor nostrii, la Transnistria.

We, the children of those who survived the Holocaust, gathered on October 13, 2019 at the Jewish cemetery in Suceava, to pay tribute to our community and to promise:

"WE WILL NEVER FORGET YOU"

"WE WILL ALWAYS REMEMBER"



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