

CIUDACOV, Gleb  
Romania Documentation Project  
Romanian  
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Box 1, Tape 1

In this interview, Gleb Ciudacov talks about the killings of Jews in the village of **Hîncești** where he lived during the time of World War II. He focuses on Jewish life in this area and the subsequent fate of Jewish families. In addition, he discusses the relationship that his father had with the Jewish population in the village and the way in which the local authorities treated the population during the war.

[01:] 00:42:15 – [01:] 09:59:15

He gives his personal dates and mentions his place of birth as Tighina county, which was part of the Russian Empire; talks about Tighina being given back to Romania; discusses his family moving to **Hîncești** in 1918, where his father got a job as a public notary; and their staying there until June 1940; comments on their fleeing to Germany; discusses their stay in Germany until the autumn of 1941; speaks about their return to Romania; talks about the Jewish families still living in the village under predominantly Romanian administration; focuses on his family staying at the local priest's house because their house had burned down while they were away; comments on the house being located only 100 meters away from the Jewish homes in the main street; mentions hearing gunshots in that main street one day and going outside to see what was happening; remembers being told by a neighbor that "they were shooting the Jews"; talks about seeing army trucks and soldiers and locals from the village; assumes that the village people served as informers telling the soldiers where the Jewish homes were; saw the soldiers knocking on doors, going inside the houses and shooting all the people inside: children, newborns, men, women and elderly; estimates that there were around 200-300 soldiers; discusses the question of whether these soldiers might have been Romanian soldiers; is certain of recognizing Romanian uniforms; comments on entering some of the Jewish homes after the soldiers' departure for Chișinău; remembers seeing dead bodies all over the place and even bodies of soldiers being shot at the entrance of some houses, which proves resistance by the Jewish families; estimates that the shooting of the Jewish families in his village did not take longer than one hour.

[01:] 09:59:16 – 20:12:04

He mentions being impressed by the organization and the systematization of the soldiers; discusses the soldiers' emotional involvement in the process; comments on the soldiers acting strictly as people fulfilling a job; compares the soldiers' actions to the pogroms, in which most of the soldiers were backed by certain feelings, whereas in the village it was just another "fulfillment of assigned duty"; remembers the mayor of the village having people gather the bodies and clean the houses; discusses that after a few days, there was no sign of the killings anymore; mentions that his feeling was and still is that the mayor

and the prefect were under strict orders to facilitate the murdering of the Jews; mentions the National Center for Romanization, an institution which was giving the orders to the mayor and the prefect; assumes that the National Center for Romanization gave the orders to facilitate the killings; comments on the plundering of Jewish homes; admits having had Jewish friends, but acknowledges that the atmosphere at that time was to “look out” for yourself; says that talking to Jews was looked upon favorably due to antisemitic propaganda; comments on his being denied a certificate of good behavior because of having relations with Jews; mentions a man named **Taratas**, who was living in the village and was his father’s friend and agricultural partner; discusses his father sharing the profits half-and-half with this man; talks about one of the notes takers in his father’s notary office, **Isac Rosca**, who was a friend of the family and wanted to go to Palestine.

[01:] 20:12:05 – 21:57:08

He also mentions the doctor **Dascal** and the tailor **Roichman**; discusses his father building 2 annexes to the house – two extra rooms – which he rented to an official of the **FISC** and to a young Jewish couple.