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To:  FBI Headquarters  
 FBI Field Division, \_\_\_\_\_

From: \_\_\_\_\_

Regarding FBI  report  memorandum dated (month, day, year)  
6-30-75 at (city, state) New York, N.Y.  
concerning (title - not necessary if file number is shown) \_\_\_\_\_

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
New York, New York

JUN 30 1975

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*no 20!*  
Romanian-American Activities  
in the United States;  
Aurel Trocea  
Internal Security-Romania

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), on May 19, 1975, observed eight Romanian emigres conducting a hunger strike across the street from the United Nations (UN), at East 43rd Street and First Avenue, in New York City (NYC). They were protesting Romanian Government policies in not allowing their families to be reunited with them in the United States (US). They wanted to discourage the granting of "Most Favored Nation Trade Status" to Romania by the United States Congress.

*no 20!*  
After departing the area of the hunger strike on May 19, 1975, Special Agents of the FBI proceeded to 47th Street and First Avenue, where they observed Dean Mihovan, 353 West 53rd Street, who is well known to the New York Office of the FBI, sitting on a park bench. Mihovan voluntarily advised that he was waiting for Aurel Trocea, of Detroit, Michigan, who was presently visiting the Romanian Library at 47th Street and Second Avenue, NYC. Trocea had come to NYC with his son for a short vacation.

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Romanian-American Activities  
in the United States;  
Aurel Trocea

Milhovan spoke about the success of his newspaper, "Dreptatea," a Romanian language newspaper which is published once a month. The newspaper continues its campaign against Bishop Viorel Trifa, head of the Romanian Orthodox Church of America, and a Romanian Iron Guard member (RIG) in the early 1940s in Romania. Trifa is accused of allegedly committing atrocities against the Jewish people in Romania while a member of the RIG.

Milhovan stated that he and other Romanian emigres are trying to unite the Romanian community in the US in order that they can solve diplomatic and political problems with the Romanian Government. He believes that Romania should be strong economically and that the Romanian community should strongly support Romania's request for "Most Favored Nation Trade Status" from the US.

Milhovan feels that Romania should have a liberal immigration policy and, even though he disagrees with the principles of communism, he favors a strong Romania. Dean Milhovan introduced Aurel Trocea to Special Agents of the FBI. Trocea mentioned that he had just visited the Romanian Library for the first time and he borrowed records which he intends to use for the Romanian Radio Hour in Detroit, Michigan. Trocea advised that he was in NYC for a brief vacation with his son and his appearance in NYC had nothing to do with the hunger strike. He related that his son was about to enter the US Navy. Trocea voluntarily agreed to meet with Special Agents of the FBI the following day.

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Romanian-American Activities  
in the United States;  
Aurel Trocea

Trocea was interviewed on May 20, 1975, as arranged. On May 22, 1975, Special Agents of the FBI observed Trocea and his son proceeding to the area of the hunger strike.

George Gherghe, a participant in the hunger strike, and from Detroit, Michigan, advised a Special Agent of the FBI that Aurel Trocea, who is well known in Detroit as being pro-Romanian Government because of his participation in the Romanian Radio Hour in Detroit, visited the hunger strikers on May 22, 1975. Trocea was asked to leave the area because of his reputation in supporting the policies of the Romanian Government.

Aurel Trocea, 20115 Cardoni Street, Detroit, Michigan, was interviewed at the Hotel Dixie, on West 45th Street, in NYC, on May 20, 1975, and he furnished the following information:

Aurel Trocea was born October 5, 1926, in St. Michael (now known as Lokve), Yugoslavia. When he was four years old, his parents sent him to Romania to be raised by a childless aunt and uncle. His aunt and uncle are now deceased.

Trocea is a high school graduate and he has received technical training in electronics. He worked in Timisoara, Romania, as a technician in different industries.

Trocea, in 1948, spent ten days in the Romanian Army but was discharged when it was learned that he was born in Yugoslavia. From September, 1949, to February, 1950, and again from June, 1951, to December, 1953, he was in the Construction Unit of the Romanian Army. He obtained the rank of Sergeant after a period of two years, but for reasons unknown to him, he was later reduced to a private. The fact that he was born in Yugoslavia was waived for his two hitches in the Romanian Army.

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in the United States;  
Aurel Trocea

Trocea's father, Pantalimon Trocea, age 78 or 79, resides in Lokve, Yugoslavia, and his mother died in 1966. A brother, Nicholas Trocea, age 51, lives and works in Pula, Yugoslavia, with his 47 year old wife, Erminia Trocea, where he is employed by the Merchant Fleet of Navigation and she is a housewife. This brother is a retired naval officer. Another brother, Cornel Trocea, age 44, lives in Alibunar, Yugoslavia, with his 41 year old wife, Draga Trocea. He is the Mayor of the city and she is a Romanian and Serbian language instructor. A sister, Maria Kirin nee Trocea, age 41 or 42, lives in Zreninin, Yugoslavia, with her 47 year old husband, Ivica Kirin, where she is a housewife and he is a chauffeur for an oil company.

Trocea was married to Susana Trocea nee Valeanu, age 40, on December 26, 1954, in Romania. In Romania, she was a housewife and in the US, she is employed as a clerk by the Book Building Company in Detroit, Michigan. They have a son, Tiberiu Trocea, born October 26, 1955, in Romania, and, as mentioned earlier, he will be joining the US Navy.

Trocea advised that he departed Romania on September 6, 1969, with his wife and son, destined to his relatives in Yugoslavia. He mentioned that he and his family had been permitted to visit Yugoslavia approximately six times since 1964. Except for 1966, when he was refused permission to attend his mother's funeral in Yugoslavia, he had no other problems since 1964 in visiting Yugoslavia. He was unable to give any reason for the 1966 refusal.

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Romanian-American Activities  
in the United States;  
Aurel Trocea

Trocea advised that when he departed Romania, in September, 1969, he had no intentions of returning to Romania. He departed Romania because he does not agree with the dictatorial regime. This is a regime which, for 21 years, refused him permission to visit his relatives in Yugoslavia. It was not until 1964, that he was able to visit Yugoslavia. He appreciates American democracy and is against dictatorial regimes.

Trocea and his family requested political asylum in Italy on October 5, 1969, after travelling by train, from Alibunar, Yugoslavia, to Belgrade, Yugoslavia. In Belgrade, they took a bus to Koper, Yugoslavia. From Koper, they travelled to Italy by walking in the hills. They came to the US on May 26, 1970.

Trocea has resided, since his arrival in the US, in Detroit, Michigan. When he first arrived, he was employed in the printing shop of "Solia," a Romanian language newspaper of the Romanian Orthodox Church of America. He was later employed by the Glow Press, 16041 West Warren Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, and now he is self-employed as a printer, and he works out of his residence.

Trocea advised that he is very active in the Romanian community. He is associated with "Dreptatea," a Romanian language newspaper which is published once a month, and he is connected with the Romanian Radio Hour in Detroit, Michigan.

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Romanian-American Activities  
in the United States;  
Aurel Trocea

Trocea advised that "Dreptatea" is published to keep the Romanian people of America informed regarding personalities and activities of the Romanian community. Its principle officers are Dean Milhovan, of NYC, and George Roman, of Detroit, Michigan. The principle financial backers of this newspaper are Milhovan and Roman, and Trocea is just responsible for the arranging and the type-setting of the news articles. He uses the equipment of the Glow Press. All articles which appear in the newspaper are cleared through Milhovan and Roman.

Trocea advised that he usually prints 500 to 600 copies of the newspaper, but there are only approximately 150 subscribers. Approximately 300 copies are sent to Milhovan in New York, and the remainder are given to Roman. These two individuals decide if copies of "Dreptatea" should be sent to non-subscribers. Trocea mentioned that it does not cost much to publish "Dreptatea," but it is Roman who makes up for any financial losses.

The first and main problem in the Romanian community is Bishop Viorel Trifa, head of the Romanian Orthodox Church in America, and a member of the RIG in Romania in the early 1940s. Trocea described the RIG as a Nazi group, founded in 1927, in Romania, by Corneliu Codreanu, for the purpose of uniting with other Nazi groups in order that there could be a Nazi fascist government which could rule the world.

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Romanian-American Activities  
in the United States;  
Aurel Trocea

Trocea advised that from September, 1940, to January, 1941, the RIG committed atrocities in Romania, in which Bishop Trifa was a participant. Trocea did not witness these atrocities, but he stated that everyone in Romania, during this period, knows what happened because they were kept informed of RIG activities through the Romanian radio and Romanian newspapers.

There has appeared in "Dreptatea," articles based upon Trifa's own RIG writings. Trifa has written his stories both under his true name and assumed names. Milhovan and Roman are usually the authors of the anti-Trifa articles.

Trocea advised that he worked at "Solia," a Romanian language newspaper, published by Bishop Trifa's Church, for three and one-half years. He obtained the job through George Roman, who spoke personally with Bishop Trifa. He took the job, even though he knew of Trifa's RIG activities, because he had to learn a new trade in the US. Trocea worked at night in order to avoid Bishop Trifa.

Trocea gave up his job at "Solia" after he learned in 1973, that Trifa in 1970, had aligned his church with the Orthodox Churches of America. The head is a Russian bishop, who also is the leader of the Russian Orthodox Church of America. Even though they are supposedly independent from Orthodox Church of the Soviet Union, the Russian Orthodox Church of America is recognized by the Russian Patriarch in Moscow. This disturbs Trocea because Trifa is connected with a church which is recognized by the Soviet Union.

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Romanian-American Activities  
in the United States;  
Aurel Trocea

Trocea advised that George Roman (formerly collaborated and supported RIG activities in the US) Roman must have convinced himself that the RIG was not for him. WAS TRICE A SECC. of [ ]

Roman split with Trifa after Trifa accused Roman of being a communist. Roman probably refused to give money to Trifa for some reason or another. When Trifa does not like a person, he brands him as a communist.

Trocea stated that Trifa, in order to maintain control of the Romanian community, has brought many other RIG members to the US and made them priests. Most of these RIG members came to the US via South America.

Trifa controls the Union and League and all its activities. The Union and League publishes a newspaper, "America," in Trifa's printing shop. In October, 1973, the Executive Committee of the Union and League, in Detroit, Michigan, decided to obtain its own printing shop and buy new equipment. The Committee had agreed that it was too expensive to publish "America" in Trifa's shop. They had shown that they had lost thousands of dollars in their publishing of "America."

Trifa was not about to lose the income from Union and League and control of its organization. Trifa stated that if "America" had its own publishing facilities, it would be controlled by the Romanian Embassy in Washington, D.C. (WDC). John W. Popescu, of Chicago, Illinois, and President of the Union and League, decided that the new equipment should not be bought. This caused a split among the membership of the Union and League. Trocea described Popescu as Trifa's puppet.

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Romanian-American Activities  
in the United States; <sup>BOTH NAMES</sup>  
Aurel Trocea

<sup>TRIFA HAS HAD FRIENDLY CONTACT  
w/ SUSS</sup>

*dr ✓* Trocea advised that Trifa is friendly with Corneliu Bogdan, Romanian Ambassador, US, and Mircea Capatina-Rata, Second Secretary, Romanian Embassy, WDC. Trifa invited Bogdan and Capatina-Rata to attend functions of the Romanian Orthodox Church on March 2, 1975, in St. Paul, Minnesota, and on March 16, 1975, in Cleveland, Ohio.

Trocea advised that in February, 1974, Dr. Charles Kremer, of NYC, made an arrangement for him, Dean, Milhovan, and George Roman to meet with Norbert Horowitz, a correspondent for the UN, at the UN. During the course of this meeting, Dumitru Rosu, Second Secretary, Romanian UN Mission, appeared and was invited to join the meeting by Horowitz.

Trocea advised that they discussed Bishop Trifa, and Dr. Kremer was particularly interested in obtaining, from Rosu, documents to prove the guilt of Bishop Trifa. Rosu did not volunteer to help in any way.

Dean Milhovan, who has been interviewed in the past by the FBI, has furnished information on his contacts with Rosu. Rosu, on one occasion, offered to make funds available in order to assist Milhovan with the publishing of "Dreptatea." Milhovan refused his offer.

Trocea advised that he has met only one time with Rosu, and Rosu did not offer any financial aid for "Dreptatea." He met with Rosu with others in February, 1974, and the first issue of "Dreptatea" did not appear until April, 1974. He has no knowledge that Romanian officials are associated with or are attempting to influence what is published in "Dreptatea."

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Romanian-American Activities  
in the United States;  
Aurel Trocea

Trocea advised that he recalled meeting with Nicolae Irinoiu, former Second Secretary, Romanian Embassy, WDC. He could not recall the exact time of their meeting, but he met Irinoiu through an arrangement made by George Roman.

Trocea met with Irinoiu in order to seek Irinoiu's assistance in getting the son of Elizabeth Greenwald, of Cleveland, Ohio, out of Romania. The son, Paul Willaesch, also known as Pavel Willaesch, lives in Timisoara, Romania. Trocea was a colleague, for nine years, in Timisoara, Romania, with Paul Willaesch. Trocea had received a letter from Willaesch requesting his help in departing Romania.

Irinoiu told Trocea that Greenwald should contact Irinoiu at the Romanian Embassy, and he would advise her of what steps to take to bring her son to the US. Trocea advised that he has not visited Greenwald, but Roman did on one occasion.

Trocea advised, to date, he does not know what steps are being taken to bring Greenwald's son to the US.

A confidential source advised that Magdalena Greenwald, who was admitted to the US on December 13, 1968, from Romania, married an individual named Greenwald, who died and left her \$100,000. She was born May 23, 1899. She currently resides at 25341 Sprague Road, in Berea, Ohio. Her Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) File Number is A18 190 600.

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in the United States;  
Aurel Trocea

Source advised that Greenwald was very ill. She has many ailments, including high blood pressure, diabetes, and an incurable hernia. Greenwald has a son in Romania, whom she dearly wants to come to the US. She had made numerous attempts to get permission from the Romanian Government for him to come, but she has been refused in all these attempts.

Source stated that during November, 1973, Greenwald was visited by two men from Detroit, one named Roman, believed to be an attorney of Romanian extraction, and another individual of Romanian extraction, who allegedly worked in some factory in Romania with her son. These two individuals allegedly told Greenwald that for \$10,000, they would bring her son over to the US.

Source stated that an individual named Jerry Maksyniak, who resides with Greenwald, and is trustee of her estate, came home from work one day and found these two individuals with Greenwald with all her bank books out, her will and all legal papers, et cetera. He got rid of these individuals, but is concerned that they know all of Greenwald's finances and in case of her death, will attempt to get her estate, either for themselves or transfer it to the Romanian Government.

Source stated that initially, Greenwald had her will made out so that her son got everything. She has made out a new will now, where she is willing everything to her son with the stipulation that he gets the money only if he comes to live in the US permanently. Source stated that Jerry Maksyniak is a very worthy individual and possibly knows the names of both individuals from Detroit who came to visit Greenwald.

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in the United States;  
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Source stated he is concerned with the fact that the Romanian government might try to claim Greenwald's inheritance and also is suspicious of the one individual from Detroit who allegedly worked with Greenwald's son in some factory.

On April 3, 1974, Mr. Jerry Maksyniak, who resides with Greenwald, at 25341 Sprague Road, Berea, Ohio, was contacted and provided basically the same information as provided by the above mentioned confidential source. However, he added that Greenwald has given him the power of attorney and that she cannot withdraw any money without his signature.

He added that the day the two individuals, both males of Romanian ancestry, visited Greenwald, he came home to find them with Greenwald and all her bank books and legal papers and confronted them on their business. Both men hesitated and then one of them advised that he was a lawyer. Maksyniak advised that neither of the individuals spoke perfect English, and when he asked them what law school they attended, they did not answer. Instead, they packed their briefcases and left immediately. They have not come back since that time.

He added that Greenwald's health is still very poor and that she wants to bring her last living son to the US from Romania. Originally she had four sons, but three are now dead.

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Romanian-American Activities  
in the United States;  
Aurel Trocea

Maksyniak stated he could not recall the names of the two individuals from Detroit who approached Greenwald concerning the bringing of her son to the US for \$10,000, but believed them to be "Roman" and "Trocea" (phonetic). Maksyniak advised that Greenwald had their names on some correspondence at her residence and he would attempt to obtain it discreetly, as he did not want to upset her, and asked that she not be contacted by the FBI because of the poor condition of her health, unless absolutely necessary. He did state she spoke very little English, but did speak German, so he could talk to her in German.

On April 17, 1974, Maksyniak was contacted and advised he had not yet been able to locate the names of the two individuals from Detroit, but was still looking. He did advise that Greenwald had informed him that she had received a card from someone who stated that an individual who knew her son in Romania would attempt to contact her in the near future.

On April 18, 1974, Maksyniak contacted the Cleveland Office of the FBI and advised that he was able to determine that the two individuals from Detroit, who visited Greenwald, were Aurel Trocea, 20115 Cafedonia, Detroit, Michigan, telephone number (313) 892-0137, and the other was a George Roman, street address unknown, Detroit, Michigan.

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On May 21, 1974, the above mentioned confidential source was recontacted regarding Greenwald, and advised that the name of Greenwald's son, whom she was trying to bring to the US from Romania, was Pavel Willesch, and he was currently residing in Timisoara, Romania. Source stated that he learned from Greenwald, that the two individuals who approached her regarding bringing her son to the US from Romania for \$10,000, were Aurel Trocea and George Roman, both from the Detroit, Michigan area. Source stated that Roman was the former editor of "America," the newspaper of the Union and League of Romanian Societies of America, and that he was not a lawyer, as previously believed. Source added that from what he had heard of Roman, he should not be trusted, since he has had some close dealings with the Romanian Government and the Romanian Embassy, WDC. Source added that Pavel Willesch has flatly been refused permission to leave Romania by the Romanian Government, and that the US Department of State had been requested to look into this matter. Source stated that Greenwald had recently changed her will so that no money will leave the US when she dies. Source further added that he had learned that Trocea was then in Romania, reason unknown to source.

On October 17, 1974, the above confidential source was recontacted and advised that he had learned that Greenwald had been visited again, during the early part of September, 1974, by George Roman and Aurel Trocea, who again advised Greenwald that for \$18,000, they could arrange to bring her son, Pavel Willesch, to the US from Romania. This time, Greenwald flatly refused to pay and advised Roman and Trocea that she did not have complete control over her money, and that Jerry Maksyniak would have to approve any monetary transactions. Greenwald further advised Roman and Trocea that they had better leave, as Maksyniak did not approve of them, which they did.

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in the United States;  
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Source advised that he further learned that Trocea claimed that he had connections in Romania, and at the Romanian Embassy, WDC, and could arrange to get Greenwald's son out of Romania. Trocea added that he, at one time, had been employed at the same factory in Romania as Greenwald's son.

Source further advised that approximately one week after the visit of Roman and Trocea to Greenwald's residence, during early September, 1974, Greenwald was approached by an individual whom she refused to talk to or even open the door. From Greenwald's description of this individual, source advised that he believes this individual to be Mireea Capatina-Rata, Second Secretary, Romanian Embassy, WDC, who was visiting the Cleveland, Ohio area at that time.

Source stated that neither Roman nor Trocea, during their contacts with Greenwald, claimed to be Romanian Embassy personnel, but stated that they had contacts at the Romanian Embassy, in WDC, and in Romania.

Trocea advised that, in March, 1975, he visited the Romanian Embassy, in WDC, with his brother-in-law, Andrei Valeanu. His brother-in-law is 29 years of age and resides with him in Detroit, Michigan. He is employed by the Frederick Packing Company, of Detroit, Michigan. He is from Arsova, Romania, and he came to the US approximately one year ago from Romania.

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Romanian-American Activities  
in the United States;  
Aurel Trocea

Trocea and Valeanu visited the Romanian Embassy, in WDC, in order to ascertain what steps Valeanu must take to bring his wife and six year old daughter to the US from Romania. They spoke briefly with Vasile Badalicescu, a clerk at the Romanian Embassy. After a short period of time, they spoke with Ion Edu, Second Secretary, Romanian Embassy, WDC, and Edu, in turn, was joined by Gheorghe Gaspar, Consul, Romanian Embassy, WDC.

Edu and Gaspar both advised that, inasmuch as Valeanu had crossed the Romanian border and had not returned to Romania, he was convicted in absentia for not returning to Romania. Valeanu had in his possession a copy of the Romanian court decision, which he received from his wife, indicating that his sentence was three years. Edu and Gaspar advised that nothing could be done for him until he cleared up this sentence given to him by the Romanian courts. They suggested that he request amnesty or send a personal petition to the General Assembly of the Romanian Government, requesting that he be pardoned. If Valeanu received an amnesty or a pardon, then probably in six to eight months, his family would be permitted to join him in the US.

Trocea advised that, to date, his brother-in-law has taken no steps to satisfy his conviction by the Romanian courts, nor has he appealed for any help either in Romania or the US in order to bring his family out of Romania.

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Romanian-American Activities  
in the United States;  
Aurel Trocea

Romanian Iron Guard (RIG)

The RIG was a political movement founded in Romania, after World War I, to strengthen unstable economic conditions, eliminate Semitic and foreign influences, achieve educational reform, boycott large industrial and government interests, and promote interest of the peasantry. It was pro-monarchy, pro-German and anti-communist. It was active in Romania in the 1930s to the early 1940s, when the pro-Nazi regime was ousted by the Communists. Its leadership presently exists in exile in Madrid, Spain.

Union and League of Romanian  
Societies of America (ULRSA)

The ULRSA is an organization of approximately 5000 members in the US and Canada, consisting of persons of present and former Romanian nationality. It is a benevolent society, which is financed by dues and assessments of members. The organization professes love for Romania and loyalty to the US. It has no political affiliations as such and is considered to be anti-communist.

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in the United States;  
Aurel Trocea

Based upon available information and/or investigation, Mircea Capatina-Rata, Dumitru Rosu, Nicolae Irinoiu, and Gheorghe Gaspar are considered to be connected with the Romanian Intelligence Service, and Ion Edu is suspected of being connected with the Romanian Intelligence Service.

The following is a description of Aurel Trocea, as obtained through observations and interview by Special Agents of the FBI:

Name	Aurel Trocea
Date of Birth	October 5, 1926
Place of Birth	St. Michael (now Lokve), Yugoslavia
Height	Five feet five inches, to five feet seven inches
Weight	180 to 190 pounds
Hair	Brown and Graying
Build	Heavy
Residence	20115 Cardoni Street, Detroit, Michigan
Occupation	Self-employed printer at his residence.
Marital Status	Married to Susana Trocea nee Valeanu

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