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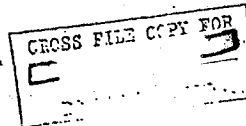
Floran Gugu
Also Known As (aka)
Floran D. Gugu,
Floran Dimitrii Gugu,
Florea Gugu,
Florine Gugu,
Gugu Floran,
Gheorghe Floran,
George Floran,
G. Floran,
Gheorghe Crisan;
Adriana Kiseleff, aka
Adriana Seodreanu,
Adriana Scodreanu,
Adriana Spathi;
Valerian, Trifa
Internal Security - Romania

Another government agency which conducts intelligence investigations furnished information in July, 1973, from an occasional source of untested reliability, that Asociatia "Romania", the association organized one year ago to cement relations abroad with Romanian emigres, is a front for the Romanian Intelligence Service (RIS) (Securitate). Source advised that one Adriana Kiseleff recently travelled to the United States on behalf of Asociatia "Romania". Kiseleff was to visit one Gheorghe Eloten, also known as Gugu Floran, a Romanian who allegedly defected in the United States (possibly about 1968) and whom source suspected of being an RIS agent.

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Bucharest Consular Files revealed that Adriana Kiseleff, born November 30, 1914, in Tuzla, Romania, travelled to the United States in May, 1973, for a stay of three months, to visit her husband, Gugu Floran, who resides at 1407 Turnpike Street, Erie, Pennsylvania. Their files also reflect that one Gheorghe Florea, born September, 1908, immigrated to the United States in October, 1968.

The same government agency mentioned above furnished information in October, 1973, from an occasional source of untested reliability. Source stated that Adriana Kiseleff is a Securitate co-optee and is the mistress of Gheorghe Floran, an employee of the Securitate publication for Romanian emigres, "Tribuna Romaniei". According to source, Floran had the rank of major in the Securitate in 1968, when he left for New York, ostensibly for scientific study. Apparently, Floran visits Romanian refugees in the United States in order to organize among them a net of informants for the Romanian Embassy in Washington. Source stated that Kiseleff visits Floran periodically in order to deliver new Securitate requirements to him. Bucharest Consular Files revealed that as well as visiting Floran, Kiseleff has had business with the Paramount Corporation in Hollywood and with a Euram Book Publishing Company in New York.

Floran Gugu, currently residing at the Turnpike Hotel, 1407 Turnpike Street, Erie, Pennsylvania, voluntarily appeared at the New York Office (NYO) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in July, 1975, and two times in October, 1975.

Gugu, on January 26, 1971, advised that he was approached by Doctor (Dr.) Charles Kremer, 253 West 72nd Street, to write a book against Bishop Valerian Trifa of the Romanian Orthodox Church of America and Canada. This book would be entitled "Murder and the Bishop". Kremer advised that Moses Rosen, Chief Rabbi of Romania, would furnish the anti-Trifa material to be used. Gugu would receive five thousand dollars and the rights to the book, which would be published in Israel.

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Gugu learned that Alexandru Cerna Radulescu, press officer for the Patriarch of Romania and Secretary General of the Literary Review for Romania, stated that the Romanian Government desires to obtain control of the the Trifa branch of the Romanian Orthodox Church and they sent the monk, Valeriu Anania, to the United States for this purpose.

Gugu refused to author such a book against Trifa, and he did not know if Kremer had asked any other individual to write this book.

Floran Gugu, on December 5, 1972, advised that Dr. Charles Kremer was attempting to have Gugu go with him to the Department of Justice in New York City in order to furnish information regarding Bishop Trifa.

Gugu advised that Kremer had been attempting over a long period of time to discredit Trifa, inasmuch as Trifa is suspected of being a member of the Romanian Iron Guard during the early 1940s. Gugu advised that Kremer had been in contact with Nicolae Irinoiu, former Second Secretary, Romanian Embassy, Washington, D. C., and with Corneliu Bogdan, Romanian Ambassador to the United States. Gugu was not certain, but he felt that Irinoiu and Bogdan were directing Kremer's activities. Gugu felt that the Romanian Government was attempting to discredit Trifa in order to obtain control of the Romanian Orthodox Church in America.

Gugu advised on August 2, 1973, that an article appeared in the April, 1973, issue of the "United Israel Bulletin" written by Ion Roman. Gugu advised that he was Ion Roman. At Kremer's request, Gugu wrote a ten-page memo reflecting what he knew about Trifa. Gugu understood that these ten pages were to be given to the Department of Justice and not to the press. Kremer had shown him many letters which he had written to many high US Government officials and Gugu felt that Kremer had some connections with the American Government.

Gugu claimed that the article which appeared in the "United Israel Bulletin" was published without

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his permission. Kremer chose the name of Ion Roman without his consent. The ten-page memo written by Gugu contained many anti-communist statements and none of these statements were contained in the article.

Gugu described Kremer as a good friend of the Romanian Embassy and, in his opinion, the article was edited by the Romanian Embassy.

Gugu spoke with David Horowitz, the editor of the "United Israel Bulletin" and Gugu told Horowitz that he did not give Kremer permission to publish his article concerning Trifa. Gugu told Horowitz that he gave his memo to Kremer for use by the Department of Justice and the FBI.

Gugu, for a number of years, has promised to furnish the FBI with information he knows concerning Bishop Trifa. He continues to make these promises, but, to date, he has not furnished all that he supposedly knows about Bishop Trifa.

US Government records reflect that when Adriana Kiseleff first came to the United States in 1973, she was destined to the address of 253 West 72nd Street, NYC. This is the residence of Dr. Charles Kremer.

Dr. Charles Kremer, residing at 253 West 72nd Street, was contacted by Special Agents of the FBI at his residence in May, 1975, and he furnished the following information:

Dr. Kremer advised that he has a lifetime ambition to have Bishop Trifa of the Romanian Orthodox Church of America deported from the United States for atrocities committed by him against the Jewish people in Romania while he was a member of the Romanian Iron Guard in the early 1940s. Dr. Kremer came to the United States in 1919, and he has no personal knowledge of the charges against Bishop Trifa. Trifa came to the United States in the 1950s and he is now an American citizen.

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Dr. Kremer recognized a photograph of Gugu and advised that Gugu claimed that he was a newspaperman in Romania and up to one and a half years ago he would visit Kremer unannounced about once every two months. Kremer described Gugu as being very secretive and he would not give his address or telephone number where Kremer could contact him in case of an emergency. Gugu usually stayed at the Empire Hotel at Broadway and West 63rd Street, NYC. Kremer had no knowledge of what Gugu's activities were in NYC or outside of NYC.

Gugu, for a period of time, made arrangements to pick up his mail periodically at the residence of Bernard Kripzmen, 340 West 72nd Street, New York, NY, telephone number TR 4-1090.

Kripzmen is a pianist who has given a series of concerts in Romania. He is connected with OSTA, an organization which arranges concerts in Romania.

Gugu furnished written statements to Kremer regarding his knowledge of Trifa and Gugu claimed that he could back up his statements with documents. Gugu supposedly had proof that Trifa and Horia Sima, the leader of the Romanian Iron Guard, were spies for the Soviet Union.

Gugu wrote an article regarding Trifa and it appeared in the April, 1973, edition of the "United Israel Bulletin". Kremer advised the article appeared in the newspaper just as it was written by Gugu. No one edited this article.

Gugu told Kremer that Trifa was a member of an execution squad which executed famous personalities in Romania. One of those killed was a First Name Unknown (FNU) Largeanu, Secretary to (FNU) Madjearu, who was Prime Minister of Romania. Trifa's squad members were Dumitru Groza and (FNU) Boeru.

In January, 1973, Gugu was to join Dr. Kremer in a radio broadcast denouncing Bishop Trifa, but Gugu never appeared.

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Despite the run-around given to him by Gugu, and even though Kremer has not seen any documents to back up Gugu's statements regarding Trifa, Kremer stated that Gugu's statements must be true because Gugu wrote them.

Kremer advised that Gugu also wrote articles against the leaders of the Romanian Orthodox Church of America, whom he attacked as communists. Kremer received a document three or four years ago, supposedly written by Ion Patriotu, but Kremer is almost positive that it was written by Gugu. This document attacks leaders of the Romanian community in New York City.

Based on the information that Kremer has received from Gugu, Kremer feels that Gugu must have been an eye witness to those atrocities committed by Trifa. Kremer did not know Gugu's present whereabouts, but was interested in locating Gugu so he could be a witness in any procedure regarding Trifa.

Kremer feels that the possibility of getting Gugu as a witness at this time is not very good. Even though he has no information, he would not be surprised if Gugu was working for the Romanian Intelligence Service.

Kremer advised that he did not sponsor Adriana Kiseleff's visit to the United States in 1973. He was told that his address was used, but he again denied sponsorship. He did not know anyone at his address who could have sponsored her.

Kremer advised that when Kiseleff first came to the United States, arrangements were made by Bernard Kripzmen to pick her up at the airport. Kremer was invited to accompany Kripzmen to the airport at the last moment because Kremer spoke Romanian. Kiseleff stayed at the Riverside Plaza Hotel on West 73rd Street between Broadway and West End Avenue, New York City.

Before coming to the United States, Kiseleff was in Paris, France, where she stayed with Gheorghe Bosa.

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Kremer advised that Kiseleff has been in New York City several times, but she has spent most of her time in care of Viorica Besnea, 700 Westmoreland Avenue, Apartment 308, Los Angeles, California, telephone number (213) 380-8397.

Kremer was not certain, but he believed that Kiseleff was connected with the OSTA office in Bucharest, Romania. Kiseleff has been described as Gugu's girlfriend, but Kiseleff is supposedly disappointed with Gugu.

Kiseleff is also aware of Kremer's activities to have Trifa deported and she has also promised to send documents to him; but, to date, he has not received any of them.

Gugu, in July and October, 1975, furnished the following information:

Gugu related that up to approximately one and a half years ago, he was a frequent visitor to the office of the Romanian Jewish dentist, Dr. Charles Kremer. Kremer has been attempting, over a great period of time, to gather data against Bishop Trifa of the Romanian Orthodox Church of Romania, in order that he could get Trifa deported. Kremer alleges that Trifa committed atrocities against the Jewish people in Romania while a member of the Romanian Iron Guard in the 1940s.

Gugu explained that he was a member of the National Peasant Party (NPP) in Romania and he also would like to see Bishop Trifa deported from the United States. His reason is different than Dr. Kremer's, because Trifa killed Virgil Magearu, the General Secretary of the National Peasant Party, in November, 1940. This assassination took place in Pustnicu Woods, located between Bucharest and Ploiesti, Romania. Magearu was a great promoter of American and Romanian relations in the 1930s and in the early 1940s. Gugu heard of this killing from the wife of Magearu, and the wife of Magearu claimed that she was an eye witness to the assassination. A Dumitru Groza and Traian Boeru were associates of Trifa in Romania.

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In 1940, Trifa, Groza and Boeru participated in eighty-two killings of former Romanian Ministers of the Romanian Government. Gugu obtained this information from reading the report of Nicolae Penescu, who was connected with the National Peasant Party of Romania. Gugu received this report from Penescu, inasmuch as Gugu wanted to write against the atrocities that were being committed in Romania during that period of time. Penescu was connected with the Romanian Government at that time and approximately four thousand arrests of terrorists were made by Penescu.

Gugu advised that Kremer's main source of information concerning Bishop Trifa is Rabbi Moses Rosen, of Bucharest, Romania. He has also received information from Jewish people residing in Romania and Israel.

Constantin Tanasache, who resides in Queens, New York, had told Gugu about Dr. Kremer's fight to deport Trifa from the United States. He even told Gugu of Kremer's radio broadcast regarding Trifa.

Gugu, who is also against Bishop Trifa, contacted Kremer and furnished Kremer with ten written pages concerning Bishop Trifa under the name Ion Roman. Kremer gave these pages to David Horowitz to include in his newspaper "The United Israel Bulletin". However, when it appeared there were a number of unauthorized changes to the information that Gugu had provided to Kremer. Gugu complained to Horowitz, and Horowitz in turn told Gugu that Kremer had given his communication to the Romanian Ambassador to the United States.

Gugu told Horowitz that this was against the policy of the National Peasant Party of Romania, inasmuch as the goal of the National Peasant Party is to work for a free Romania and against the Romanian communists. Horowitz told Gugu that Kremer was extremely friendly with the officials assigned to the Romanian Embassy in Washington, D. C. Kremer wanted Gugu to write about Trifa from the position of the National Peasant Party, and he also wanted Gugu to give this information to the Immigration

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and Naturalization Service (INS). Gugu did not give this information to INS and told Kremer that if he received an official invitation from INS he would consider giving the information to them. Gugu was never invited by INS.

During his contacts with Kremer, Kremer proposed to give Gugu forty thousand dollars to write a book captioned "Murder and the Bishop" and Kremer would give him ten thousand dollars to start it. Gugu told Kremer that the United States Government could have all this information regarding Trifa.

Gugu reiterated that he visited Kremer many times and received letters in Erie, Pennsylvania, from Kremer. Surprisingly to Gugu, he also received a letter from Nicolae Irinoiu, former Second Secretary of the Romanian Embassy, Washington, D. C. Irinoiu invited Gugu to visit Irinoiu at the Romanian Embassy. Gugu was not sure, but it possibly had something to do with Dr. Kremer.

Kremer contacted Gugu, requesting him to come to New York and participate in a demonstration concerning the activities of those who killed Jews in Romania in 1941. Kremer also sent the material concerning Trifa to Gugu, which material was prepared by Constantin Antonovici, a sculptor who resides in New York City.

When Gugu first met Kremer, he received the impression that Kremer was working for the United States Government. He later visited Kremer at his residence and observed pictures of Kremer with the Patriarch Justinian and letters from President Truman and President Kennedy. Gugu also reiterated that Rabbi Moses Rosen of Bucharest has furnished a great deal of information regarding Trifa to Dr. Kremer. Kremer has been in Romania and on one occasion he wanted to interview Petre Gheata, the secretary of Gheorghe Duca, former Prime Minister of Romania, and who was killed by the Romanian Iron Guard in 1933. Kremer introduced himself to Gheata as Gugu's friend. However, Gheata refused to be interviewed because the National Peasant Party members presently in Romania were warned by Gugu of Kremer's activities.

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Gugu claimed that he wanted to make available to the United States Government all the information he has concerning Trifa, but he has furnished it to Kremer. He has promised for a number of years to furnish the FBI with this information, but, to date, he has not made it available.

Gugu advised that Kremer has attempted to contact him since their last visit, but Gugu has refused to have any more dealings with Kremer. Kremer contacted Tanasache and advised Tanasache that he would give two thousand dollars to Tanasache and Gugu to start a magazine. Gugu advised that this offer was refused. Kremer also proposed that they institute a radio program, which also was refused.

A confidential source, NY T-1, who has furnished reliable and unreliable information in the past, advised that he met with Gugu and Tanasache in July, 1975, and Gugu advised that he was living in a hotel in Cleveland, Ohio, and he denied to the source that he was the author of the article under the name of Ion Roman, which appeared in the "United Israel Bulletin" of April, 1973. He promised to be in contact again with the source in August, 1975.

At a later date, the source was contacted by Tanasache and Tanasache asked the source for his opinion regarding starting a new Romanian language newspaper. The source learned from Tanasache that the main purpose of this newspaper would be to discredit Bishop Trifa. Source feels that Gugu would play a big part in the operation of this newspaper if it ever started publishing.

A confidential source, NY T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on October 11, 1975, that Gugu had advised him that he has been questioned by the FBI regarding his personal knowledge of the atrocities committed by Bishop Trifa. Gugu said he personally knew Trifa when Trifa was President of the student arm of the Romanian Iron Guard in Romania from 1937 until 1941. Gugu then stated that Trifa was a member of the Communist Party student organization in Romania in 1935 and he is a communist again.

Gugu has not furnished the information he told to NY T-2 to the FBI regarding Bishop Trifa.

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Gugu also told NY T-2 that he has problem with the FBI because the FBI, through some unnamed politician, who is in US Government, is trying to get him deported as he refused to cooperate with the FBI. He then told NY T-2 that he was a permanent resident alien of the US.

Gugu last appeared at the NYO on October 8, 1975, and told the NYO that he would visit the INS office in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in order to make application to become a permanent resident alien of the United States. He had mentioned in past interviews that he was a permanent resident alien, but he could not give any proof.

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APPENDIX

Floran Gugu

ROMANIAN IRON GUARD

The Romanian Iron Guard 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 interests of the peasantry. It was pro-monarchy, pro-German, and anti-communist. Active in the 1930s to the early 1940s, when the pro-Nazi regime was ousted by the communists. Leadership presently exists in exile in Madrid, Spain.

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Based upon available information and/or investigation, Nicolae Irinoiu is considered to be connected with the Romanian Intelligence Service.

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