

man defeat at Stalingrad and the Antonescu regime's efforts to make contact with the Allies to exit the war. The last chapter presents the Third Reich's efforts to relaunch the Final Solution in Romania and the Romanian authorities' refusal, as well as the regime's decision to permit Jews to immigrate to Palestine as its own answer to the Jewish question.

Though it does not make spectacular interpretive innovations that will revolutionize the research on this topic, Glass's work introduces unedited sources into the research and adds nuance to several existing interpretations, and the author has formulated well-balanced and well-supported opinions in general. Consequently, the present work is certainly successful in its investigation of a highly complex issue, the final result of which is an indispensable tool for all researchers interested in this subject.

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Prelude to Mass Murder: The Pogrom in Iași, Romania, June 29, 1941 and Thereafter. By Jean Ancel. Trans. Fern Seckbach. Jerusalem: Yad Vashem, 2013. 682 pp. Appendix. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Illustrations. \$58.00, hard bound.

Published posthumously in English translation (the original having been published in Romanian in 2006), this volume illustrates why the late Jean Ancel is in many ways irreplaceable. Throughout his lifetime, Ancel saw it as his mission to collect documents on Romanian Jewry's Holocaust, many of which still await researchers' attention in his private archive. Some of them, however, were utilized in the historian's own published work, which, in turn, underwent change as previously unknown documents became available, mainly due to altered political circumstances. The present volume is a case in point. As the author writes, only in 1996, after the United States Holocaust Museum managed to convince the Romanian authorities to make available archived material that was previously carefully hidden or available only to "trusted" historians who toed the Communist Party line, did the personal involvement of Romania's wartime leader, Marshal Ion Antonescu, in the preparations and implementation of his orders for the Iași pogrom wholly emerge.

Ancel believed he discovered proof of that involvement in the order issued by telephone to the commander of the Iași garrison, Colonel Constantin Lupu, on June 27, 1941. The order was reiterated by Antonescu on the night of June 28–29, that is to say, on the same night that army, police, and gendarmerie units launched the pogrom, and Lupu was careful to write it down word by word. It included two main points: the first, already issued in the first instructions one day earlier, ordered him to evacuate all the town's forty-five thousand Jewish residents, "including women and children"; they were to be evacuated "batch by batch" (*pachete peste pachete*) and dispatched "first to [the Moldovan] town of Roman and later to [the southern town] of Târgu Jiu." Lupu was told to "arrange the matter with the Ministry of Interior and the county prefecture," making "suitable arrangements" for this purpose. The second point (in fact, the first noted down) instructed Lupu to issue an order that "if anyone opens fire from a building, the house is to be surrounded by soldiers and all its inhabitants arrested, with the exception of children." Furthermore, "following a brief interrogation, the guilty party are to be executed" and "a similar punishment is to be implemented against those who hide individuals who have committed the above offense" (26).

It was precisely the accusation of opening fire on Romanian and German soldiers that would be used by the authorities to justify butchering the Iași Jewish population,

combined with the no-less-absurd invention that the town's Jews signaled to Soviet airplanes at night to direct their bombing of the town, although most of the bombing victims were Jews. Lupu, who was replaced as garrison commander on July 2, 1941, was court-martialed in 1942, not for participating in the pogrom, but for allegedly having protected three Jews, with whom he had joint business interests. He was sentenced to one-month imprisonment and a fine. To defend himself, he produced Antonescu's order and called as witnesses other commanders in charge, in particular, Lieutenant-General Gheorghe Stavrescu, who commanded the army's Fourteenth Infantry Division and whose troops played a key role in the massacre. This is why the court's session was held in secret and why Lupu's deposition would not be mentioned in either the postwar trials, in 1948, or indeed in postwar references to the pogrom.

Ancel demonstrates that attempts were already being made under the Antonescu regime to deflect guilt for the events mainly onto German troops, Iron Guardists, and "rabble." While members of the Todt Division stationed in the town did indeed participate in the pogrom in coordination with the Romanian army (but were not in command of it), they were not involved in the death trains carrying survivors of the massacre perpetrated in the courtyard of the police headquarters, where some five thousand Jews are estimated to have been gunned down or beaten to death, that would leave Iași the same evening. The saga of the rest of the authorities involved in the pogrom (above all, the Special Information Service, the Army Headquarters' Second Section, and the Interior Ministry under Acting Premier Mihai Antonescu) is meticulously presented, as is the terrifying story of the two death trains on which some eight thousand Jews died from lack of air and water.

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Jewish Presence in Absence: The Aftermath of the Holocaust in Poland, 1944–2010.

Ed. Feliks Tych and Monika Adamczyk-Garbowska. Trans. Grzegorz Dąbkowski and Jessica Taylor-Kucia. Jerusalem: Yad Vashem, 2014. 1,109 pp. Notes. Index. Tables. \$78.00, hard bound.

This is a collection of scholarly papers presented at an international conference in Jerusalem sponsored by Yad Vashem's Diana Zborowski Center for the Study of the Aftermath of the Shoah. The volume showcases new scholarship on Jewish life in Poland from the Soviet liberation of Polish lands in 1944 to the present. It is also a testament to the legacies of two Polish Jewish Holocaust survivors: the late Eli Zborowski (1925–2012), who conceived and helped fund the conference, and Feliks Tych (1929–2015), the volume's coeditor. Both were giants in the field of Polish Jewish studies—Zborowski as president of American Society for Yad Vashem and creator of the Eli and Diana Zborowski Chair in Interdisciplinary Holocaust Studies at Yeshiva University, and Tych as director of the Jewish Historical Institute in Warsaw from 1996 to 2005 and a scholar of the Holocaust in Poland.

The idea behind the conference was to bring together scholars from Poland to share current research on postwar Polish Jewry. The result is a collection of cutting-edge research by twenty-six scholars, many of whom are being introduced to English-language readers for the first time. They include historians, sociologists, ethnographers, anthropologists, literary historians, and demographers. Taken as a whole, the essays examine controversial issues, focusing on the impact of the Holocaust on Jewish life in Poland and Polish-Jewish relations since World War II. In his preface, Jan T. Gross points out that the authors represented in this volume come from many