

Domanevka

Capital of the Golta district in Transnistria, and site of one of the three mass-murder camps established in that district in October 1941 (the others were Bogdanovka and Akhmetchetka). The camp was instituted on the orders of the district governor, Col. Modest Isopescu, and run by Romanian police.

Between November 1941 and January 1942, 20,000 Ukrainian and Bessarabian Jews were deported to Domanevka. In December 1941 Isopescu ordered their extermination. By February 1942, Romanian soldiers and police, Ukrainian militiamen, and a *Sonderkommando* unit of ethnic Germans had murdered 18,000 Jews in groups of 500 each. The remaining 2,000--3,000 Jews were not murdered, but many died of diseases, starvation, and cold.

Those prisoners that were left alive lived in dilapidated stables, pigsties, and several houses without roofs. The guards would only feed those prisoners strong enough to work; the rest were left to starve, and indeed, several dozen died per day.

In the spring of 1942, Jewish prisoners were forced to burn the corpses to conceal evidence of mass extermination. At the end of 1942, 1,000 Jews were left. Most were transferred to the Akhmetchetka camp a year later, where they were murdered.

Soviet troops liberated Domanevka on March 28, 1944; 500 Jews, mostly Romanian, had survived.