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Subject: Present Situation of
SIMA Iron Guardists

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Place Acquired: Paris

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Source: A fairly reliable source who obtained the information from a fairly reliable sub-source who had conversations with RACOVEANU, GARNEATA and PAPANACE, Iron Guardists.

1. Active Legionnaires in the world today, both Simists and "dissidents", number about 1,600 or 1,700. Of the 1,200 in Europe there are 700 in Germany, 150 in Austria, 150 in France, 100 in Italy and 100 in Spain. Since the break in the Iron Guard last spring, Horia SIMA now controls only a minority of 140 or 150 active Legionnaires. The "Grand Guard", or non-Simists, allegedly have control of the large majority of active Legionnaires, i.e. 800 partisans. The rest are "undeclared".

2. Out of 11 "Legionnaire commandants" only one has remained loyal to Horia SIMA - Puiu TRAIAN. The four "assistant commandants", out of 27, who are still Simists are Mircea DIMITRIU, Cotavian ROSU, COSTEA and Iancu IOAN. SIMA, who apparently travels under the name of Nicolae PAUL, is reported to have a chief staff composed of Virgil VELESCU, Traian BOROBARU and Mircea DIMITRIU. DIMITRIU, who worked with Gestapo elements, Ahrens Services, lives in Paris and specializes in intelligence problems. VELESCU is the "super intellectual" of the group - political counsellor, publicist, etc., and lives in Munich. BOROBARU is the personal aide-de-camp of SIMA and has become quite involved in the adventures of the "Chief".

3. Also in the Simist command are Grigore MANOILESCU, responsible for cultural and administrative questions; Vasile LIATAT, recently moved from Austria to Germany and specialist in police and terrorist matters. There is allegedly still a network of recruiters for missions into the country. The military advisors of SIMA are Gen. Platon CHIRNOAGA and Cdt. Constantin MAFTEI. These two, with SIMA and other advisors, have devised a plan of action for the future: to infiltrate Rumania, organize clandestine networks, penetrate the ranks of the R.P.R. Army, and when an armed conflict arises to join the interior revolution and thus assure their power before any other government takes over. Source was told by DRAGAN that he (D) felt he had to personally help SIMA, and not the Legionnaire Movement in general, because SIMA had been his lycee professor and he felt morally obliged to him.

4. Financial Status of Simist Group: Before the break, the Simist leaders claimed to have a monthly income of 40,000 D.M. For their printing works in Munich they received 9,000 D.M. from DRAGAN, and the printers and employees of the Institute of Culture were paid 300 D.M. per month. They

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also reportedly received a subsidy from the Catholic Mission, through the intervention of Father MULLER, which came to 3,000 - 5,000 D.M. monthly. Horia SIMA was apparently in constant contact with the Vatican. Mgr. KIRK went personally to the Cardinal TISSERAND and then gave Father MULLER the plans for subsidizing the Movement. SIMA was in favor of the Union of Churches and furnished the actual information, while the Vatican gave financial aid and housed the persecuted or unemployed Legionnaires in the centers in Germany, Spain, etc.

5. The new Legionnaire agreement was confirmed by GARNEATA and RACOVEANU, the former stating that if the "Grand Guard" succeeded in organization, it would receive the same support from the Vatican as the SIMA group received. In regard to "operational" activity, it was said that Father MULLER publicly announced to the Catholic Youth Congress in the summer of 1954 that they should draw up teams of men dedicated to take action in the R.P.R.

6. The "Grand Guard" did not really begin to be organized until August 1954 at the time of the "secret" Congress of Munich, at which GARNEATA, IASINSKI, PAPANACE, etc. participated. Also at that time SIMA and his group held their meeting and decided to exclude the dissidents from their Movement.

7. Principles drawn up by the leaders of the "Grand Guard":

A. Outlaw the collective command and suppress the principle of "Chief". Hold democratic elections and create a council of 30 persons (headed by an appointed executive committee) comprising the most important Legionnaires.

B. Doctrinary: The new group will revert to the former line held by CODREANU; to make the Movement a "school of morale education". There would be an anti-totalitarian orientation and the interest of the country would be considered before the interests of the group. The question of collaboration with other organized groups in exile had been mentioned earlier.

8. Source considers RACOVEANU as the main inspiration for this new organization. He believes RACOVEANU has a great influence over the other elements in the Legionnaire Movement.

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