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SOURCE

A former Russian diplomat.

- Following the collapse of the Iron Guard rebellion in January 1941 approximately 500 Iron Guard members fled to the city of Bucharest. Members of the Guard split into several factions which divided among themselves over the leadership of the movement. Following the confinement of the guerrilla leaders in the concentration camps, the factions merged into the groups which have remained in existence until the present.
- The strongest faction, the "Vasilesti", follows the leadership of Maria Sima. The "Vasilesti" number about 100 and have their principal organizations in Germany and Austria, with branches in France, Italy, and Belgium. Most of the Iron Guard members are lawyers. Their discipline is strict. In France all members must have more than 500 francs a month deposited in the currency bank, and 10,000 francs who are unemployed or ill. These followers of Sima believe that German power will be restored after the war, and within their horizon of vision.
- Several individuals have been seen in the following in London, Paris, Brussels, and other European cities. They are former government officials, and have been active in the Iron Guard in Spain (1938-39), in the Iron Guard in France (1938-39), and in the Iron Guard in the Soviet Union (1938-39). They are former members of the Iron Guard in the Soviet Union, and are active in the Iron Guard in the Soviet Union.

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5. Leaders of the Sims faction are anxious to establish good relations with the National Peasants and Liberals. Agents, Mircea Eliade, Vasile Boldescu and others have conferred in Paris with Virgil Vardana and Augustin Popa of the National Peasants Party. Vardana and Popa asked the representatives of the Guard to agree to the public dissolution of their organization. The reaction of the Guard is not known.
6. By January 1948 General Nicolae Radescu had formed excellent relations with leaders of the Iron Guard in Paris, but these have cooled in the intervening months. General Radescu conducted his negotiations secretly through the Guard to place two of its members on a Romanian National Committee. The Guard, however, was interested in forming only a Committee composed of representatives of political parties. Radescu's objective to the Guard appeared to be infiltrate Nicolae Carandiu's committee for assistance to Hungarian refugees in Austria and Germany.
7. The largest of the dissident factions of the Iron Guard is the so-called "Nationalist" led by Elie Cioba and Constantin Popescu. A former Minister, Cioba grew in sympathy of the radical and anti-Vichy faction of King Carol II and the Codreanu group, led by Codreanu, which took the oath of loyalty to Codreanu, lost most of its influence and thereafter blamed King Carol for the decline of the Guard. The "Nationalist" members, less than 70, are located principally in Germany and Italy. Some have returned to Rumania and joined the Communist Government. Cioba is said to be on his way to Argentina.

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