

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

G.d.F.

SIMA, Boris
Former schoolteacher at Caransebes, in the Banat.
Being unknown in the capital (Bucharest), was appointed by BELGIA in 1938 to maintain liaison with the provinces (from Bucharest). SIMA replaced him for several weeks only. He started going into hiding when released. SIMA replaced him for several weeks only. He started acting on his own, totally overlooking Cornaliu. COBREANU's instructions issued from prison, even after George BRADICU-JILAVA tried unsuccessfully to throw him in the Danubius River, on the grounds that his actions endangered COBREANU's life in prison. In 1938 SIMA reported false information to COBREANU in an attempt to persuade him to revoke the order for maintaining order and quiet which he had given to the Legionaries. Despite SIMA's information, COBREANU renewed his orders for order and quiet. Acting against COBREANU's specific order, organized in late '38 groups of 4-5 Transylvanians for making a revolution. Most of these were arrested and shot by CAROL's police because the groups were deeply penetrated by Siguranza agents. This caused the arrest and shooting of so many Legionaries.
In 1938 drew up a "New Plan for Action" (terroristic activities which, according to him, would intimidate the authorities and CAROL II and lead to COBREANU's release from prison, together with all the other Legionary leaders and members. In the fall of '38, a number of terroristic acts were committed by Legionaries all over the country. On 13 Nov '38, on the occasion of CAROL's trip abroad, the police requested COBREANU (who was in prison) to issue a circular to the Legionaries urging them to be orderly and quiet, which COBREANU did.
Even after Cornaliu COBREANU's execution, for which he was largely responsible, as well as for the execution of great numbers of Legionary leaders and members, SIMA still did not give up the idea of organizing coup d'etats in his sloppy manner. He organized a coup d'etat which should take place on 6 Jan '39, when CAROL and his ministers were to be attacked during the Bobotessa ceremonies, at the moment when the cross would be thrown into the Danubius R. The police found it out, arrested them in the basement of the Prefecture of Police building in Bucharest. The following were killed: Iosif GRAMA, [redacted]

Virgil BOAGHEA, Anton BARRU, POPESCU, Dorca AFILON, Petre FLESCHIN, George CLEMENT, Ion POP, Ion MITAS, Lt. BORZEA, Mutin ATRELI, all from the Banat, where SIMA originated. Organized, in Feb '39, a new team to assassinate Armand CALINESCU. The team was arrested on 8 Feb '39 and its members were burned at the crematorium. They were: MADOLEANU, Enache; VUCU, Martin; GHEORGHE; POPOVICI, Drago; ICVU, Dr. Ion. At the same time the following Legionaries also fell: COBAN, Cosma; POP, Iiberia; POPESCU, Maria; BALAN; RAIDULESCU, Ion; COBREANU, Vasile.

On 9 Feb '39 was held the trial of those who had carried out SIMA's order of shooting Rector STEFANESCU-GOANEA, who was only wounded and recovered. The sentences were as follows: Sentenced to death: Students Ion POP, Anral LASCAIANU; Life imprisonment: George ATOFANCI, Dr. Vasile ANDREI; 7 yrs imprisonment: other 37 Legionaries who were sentenced to from 3 to 18 yrs imprisonment each.

On 8 Feb '39, SIMA fled to Germany in the greatest secrecy. He simply disappeared from Bucharest without saying anything or leaving any word for the Legionary leaders. When these leaders found SIMA's last hiding place in Romania, they were told that he had left with Elis SIMITEA and Alexandre POPOVICI. SIMA revealed in Vienna in November '39 that he had known about the plot whereby Mit. CONSTANTINESCU was scheduled to assassinate Armand CALINESCU, but attacked the plan for the execution drawn by "him who was pretending to be the head of the Legionary Movement".

On 30 June '39, the Legionary Command in Romania acting on Eng. George CLIME's order, sent Eng. FAJI to Berlin to order SIMA to stop all terroristic activities as this might cost the lives of the Legionaries who were in prisons. SIMA answered: "The ones who are in prisons are of no interest. They are almost lost".

He returned to Romania in August '39. Laurian PALNARU, who had witnessed Eng. George CLIME's torture and final murder by the police, said afterwards that SIMA - whom he held responsible for all the Legionary deaths of this time - would die at his own hand.

SIMA was in Bucharest in Sept '39, during the massacre, by the police, of the Legionaries, following CALINESCU's assassination. Then he fled again from the country to Austria, where he was arrested at Graz. He arrived in Berlin for the Christmas holi-

(v. next card)

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2002 2008

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SIMA, Horia, Cont'd

own advantage some day. SIMA THEN claimed to Prof. COUREANU that in 1938, when Corneliu COUREANU had been arrested, Corneliu had told him to assume command of the Legion; that he, SIMA, had tried everything possible to place COUREANU in safety, giving the father the impression that Corneliu, his son, was still alive and that he would return as soon as things quieted down.

There followed a series of diabolical maneuvers by SIMA in his desperate attempts to take over command of the Legion. When he saw that Prof. COUREANU was withdrawing his support, he reacted swiftly against him, estranged and isolated COUREANU, creating doubt and uncertainty around him who, very disappointed and in ill-health, retired in order to regain his health. COUREANU, being taken in by SIMA's flattery and claims, had recommended SIMA as political leader of the movement, he, COUREANU holding the spiritual leadership, before he had realized what SIMA really was and had withdrawn his support. In Oct 40, Prof. COUREANU told SIMA, in the presence of Rev. DIMITRESCU-BOCESA, that he was withdrawing all the moral support which he had given SIMA so far, because he had realized that he could not trust SIMA. SIMA finally had Prof. COUREANU arrested by his henchmen and kept under house arrest.

SIMA did not participate, on 27 Nov. 40 in the ceremonies for the reburial of Corneliu COUREANU, NIGADOREI and DECIUWILI.

In 1940 and especially after the fall of France to the Germans, when an intransigent attitude was beginning to be in tune with the rapidly changing times, SIMA capitulated unconditionally to CAROL II, whereas he had been totally intransigent with CAROL while COUREANU had still been alive and when a more moderate capitulation could have saved COUREANU's life. In 1940 SIMA accepted, vis-a-vis CAROL:

- a. To enter in CAROL's governments;
- b. To be indicated by CAROL as Commandant of the Legionary Movement;
- c. Agreed to compromise, in the summer of 1940, in favor of CAROL II, in order to save CAROL in an extremely serious moment. This swayed CAROL then beautifully, just as SIMA's terroristic actions - through his henchmen - had swayed CAROL in 1938 and 1939.

The so-called "Comp d'Etat" of 3 Sept 40.

During his stay in power, SIMA speculated very much this "comp", which created for him the imaginary "myth of a hero". This was merely child play and everything that was done then must be credited to GHOZA. After agreeing that DIMITRU GHOZA (not related to Dr Petru GHOZA) should carry it out SIMA went into hiding in Brasov county. Then, on 3 Sept 40, during the "comp" in Bucharest, Constanta and Brasov, SIMA fled with STOICANESCU and BOROBU into the Brasov county so that, in case of failure, he might be near the frontier (Northern Transylvania had been ceded) and escape into Hungary, where he had safe houses. He returned to Bucharest on 6 Sept, as CAROL II was leaving the country.

SIMA then became "Commandant of the Legionary Movement" by a Decree which was signed by Gen. Ion ANTONESCU on 14 Sept 40, following the lies which SIMA had told ANTONESCU concerning the command of the Legionary Movement. The text of the decree ran as follows:

1. The Rumanian State becomes a National-Legionary State;
2. The Legionary Movement is the only movement acknowledged in the new state, having as aim the moral and material uplifting of the Rumanian people and the development of its creative powers;
3. General Ion ANTONESCU is the leader of the National-Legionary State and the Chief of the Legionary Regime;
4. Mr. Horia SIMA is the Commandant of the Legionary Movement;
5. Beginning on the date of this Decree, all fights among brothers cease.

Given in Bucharest on 14 Sept 40

(signed) MIHAI I

It should be noted that the Legionary Forum never acknowledged or validated SIMA's leadership of the Legionary Movement which was bestowed on him by ANTONESCU. SIMA was appointed Vice-Premier (Vice-President of the Council of Ministers) on

14 Sept 1940.

In December 40, SIMA was fighting ANTONESCU in all possible ways, both men being extremely ambitious.

SIMA's government was in fact the government of the SILIST "creas", recruited according to personal attachment to SIMA as a sole criterion. It is well known that SIMA was never capable of grouping around him valuable elements, either out of the fear of being placed in inferiority or because capable men cannot stay around him. The few capable Legionaries, who accepted to occupy several important positions, did this only in order to save the Legionary Movement and not for SIMA. SIMA ignored or overlooked the suggestions of the Legionary Forum concerning the appointment of Legionaries in important posts. For example: the Legionary Forum prepared a list of prefects. With the aid of STOICANESCU, PATRASCU and Eugen TEODORESCU, SIMA made a list of his own, including incapable or diabolic elements. The positive activity of the Legion was carried on independently of and often against SIMA's will, who was sabotaging it. Many of the Legionaries who placed their lives and the fate of the Legion above the ambitions and "career" of the "Commandant" (SIMA) were arrested and tortured by SIMA's henchmen, acting on SIMA's orders.

Following are SIMA's mistakes while he was in power:

1. Toward the Legionary Movement:

- a. The wide-opening of the gates of the Movement to new members, as a result of which many opportunists got in;
- b. Lack of organization; a great number of Legionaries paid no attention to the Legion but were busy filling their pockets;
- c. Permission to wear the green shirt granted to everybody, which led to great and uncontrollable abuses of all kinds;
- d. Legionaries who had been recently released from prisons and concentration camps were given posts in the Police and Sigiransa, for which they had no training and where they went with a feeling of revenge;
- e. Lack of organization of the Movement and of the Legionary State, which soon led to chaos;

f. Deviation from the Legionary form of life (taught and practiced by CODREANU and by the Legion until CODREANU's assassination, and by CODREANU's followers afterwards) and from the spiritual line of the Movement.

2. Mistakes in Government:

- a. Lack of training of the elements used by SILVA in governing the country;
 - b. Side-tracking of good, honest and well-meaning Legionaries and the use in government of periphrastic and weak elements, for the only reason that they were SILVISTS;
 - c. Lack of use of men who had not been in any political parties and specialists recruited outside the movement;
 - d. SILVA made no effort to gain the army to his side (it remained faithful to ANTONESCU);
 - e. SILVA was very busy with trifles, because he was a very small and simple man himself and could not see the great issues and needs;
 - f. Abuses in the handling of the Legionary funds taken from the government.
- Thus, the Rebellion was the fatal outcome of an agony. SILVA actually dropped from power in Oct 40, much before the Rebellion, because the expectant country was fed up with him and with his Legionaries. He started the Rebellion, although it had been organized on both sides: ANTONESCU and SILVA.

(SILVA's deafness may account to quite an extent for his psychic build-up).
On 17 Jan, SILVA told the Legionary Forces that he had been called by HITLER, together with ANTONESCU, but that he would not go to meet the Fuehrer. The For Legionar (Legionary Forces) insisted that he should go, but SILVA ryled the possibility out. The real reason follows. SILVA was small physically and insignificantly-looking, and was very conscious of this. He was afraid that on meeting HITLER he would be totally eclipsed by ANTONESCU's looks and personality. SILVA had ordered for himself a very fancy uniform just before HITLER's invitation had arrived. As the invitation was for a

specific date, the uniform could not be ready by that time. So, rather than be outshone by ANTONESCU, SILVA preferred not to go at all. A feeling for this invitation had been made through the German Consul in Constanta (probably GEBER, Fur - Fat.'s comment) and through his close friend Mitica FREDESCU. On acceptance through this channel, an official invitation followed.

SILVA ordered Viorel TRIFA, on 20 Jan 41, to organize a manifestation for that evening, protesting CODREANU's firing by ANTONESCU. SILVA gave TRIFA, Dr. Ilias NICULESCU and Dimitrie GHEZA to assist him. After this, SILVA could not be found by anyone for three days. The manifestation degenerated into the Legionary Rebellion. SILVA appeared in a German house in Bucharest, to meet PASARICHI, PAPANAGA and STOICANESCU only on 23 Jan 41 - on the 3rd day of the Rebellion - accompanied by BOGDANU. SILVA told the three men that he had sent CODREANU to propose to ANTONESCU a new list of cabinet members headed by him, SILVA, as prime-minister, and was awaiting the answer as ANTONESCU was still thinking it over. When SILVA heard the army guns fire in Bucharest against the Legionaries he was pleased and started trembling. Following the success of the Rebellion of January 1941, SILVA was transported by Andreas SCHMIDT, Chief of the German Ethnic group in Romania, from Bucharest to Brasov in the trunk compartment of SCHMIDT's automobile. After a while SILVA returned to Bucharest where he was maintaining the agitation against ANTONESCU, among the Legionaries, through Rev. BOLDRANU. Through GHEZANU, SILVA attempted to reestablish contact with ANTONESCU, hoping that the arrival of the new German Ambassador, KILLINGER, might change the situation again in SILVA's favor. SILVA sent a letter to ANTONESCU through Prof. I. GAVANESCU, but ANTONESCU paid no attention to it. The Rebellion had thus been started by SILVA and STOICANESCU without anyone else's knowledge. (Comment: This is the writer's Legionary, though anti-SILVA, point of view. ANTONESCU proved afterwards that the Legionaries had armed themselves continuously as soon as SILVA became aware that he could not govern the country as he pleased; they drew weapons from police stations, headquarters, from dumps, from army units).

On 22 Mar 41, SILVA sent a letter to Ion ANTONESCU expressing his desire of establishing normal relations between ANTONESCU and the Legionary Movement.

SILVA arrived in Berlin, on 9 April 41, where he was brought by the Germans by plane through Bulgaria and was quartered at Ahornallee, where a number of Legionary leaders had already been quartered.

SILVA prevented the application of an agreement for collaboration which had been entered upon by ANTONESCU with Prof. Ion GAVANESCU, CHERNOAGA, LEFTER, Andrei IONESCU and BOLDRANU, on 11 April 41 in Bucharest, by ordering 3 of his henchmen to kill a Jewish bookstore owner named LINDAY in Bucharest, but who was only wounded. The three Legionaries who had attempted to assassinate him were executed. Thus SILVA prevented once again an understanding between ANTONESCU and the Legionary Movement.

On 19 April 41, SILVA and a number of Legionary leaders were moved from Ahornallee, to Barkenbrueck am Spree, when all the other Legionaries in Germany were interned in labor camps.

On 20 April 41, he sent a telegram to HITLER, congratulating him on his birthday anniversary.

On 29 April 41, SILVA sent to HITLER a memorandum explaining the internal situation in Romania and the crisis caused by the events of 21 January 41 (Rebellion); a copy of this memo he sent to HIMMLER. In this memo (both of them) SILVA stated that he held Viorel TRIFA and Dimitrie GHEZA responsible for the Rebellion. The two men were questioned by the German security police soon afterward. On 20 May 41, SILVA was severely reprimanded by Legation Counselor RADEKACHER and by Hans LEGAT of the SD and delegate of state police for the Legionary refugees in Germany, for having sent the memoranda to HITLER. On this occasion he was warned that if he again sent such memoranda, he would be extradited to Romania.

SILVA prevented the Legionary Movement from reaching an agreement with ANTONESCU, who would have worked with the Legionaries but without SILVA. Through him and with his, Germany blackmailed ANTONESCU; they kept the constant threat above his head that if he would not grant their excessive demands, they would replace him by SILVA as head of a Legionary government. SILVA had also refused Germany's proposal of sending someone

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SIMA, Horia, Cont'd

to negotiate a rapprochement with ANTONESCU.
SIMA was sentenced, on 16 July 41, by the Military Tribunal of the Capital, to hard labor for life for the Rebellion.

SIMA and the other Legionaries who were with him were visited at Berkenbrueck by RADEMACHER on 12 Mar 42. On this occasion RADEMACHER accused SIMA of having caused COBREANU's assassination, of having refused to visit HITLER and of launching the Rebellion.

In the summer of 1942, SIMA STOICANESCU and PATRASCU broke their promise to the Germans and sent letters and orders to the Legionaries in Romania. At the request of the Germans he agreed to give up the command of the Legionary Movement but then changed his mind claiming that he was the "predestined man" and that "on his shoulders rested the responsibilities for the Legionary movement", for which reasons he "did not understand how he could step aside".

In July 42, he undermined an attempted rapprochement with ANTONESCU, through BOVEANY, which had been suggested by RADEMACHER. SIMA organized in Bucharest a team of Legionaries with the mission to accuse of treason all those Legionaries who were in contact with ANTONESCU and especially those who tried to obtain the release of Legionaries from prisons. As soon as SIMA would hear that a Legionary leader was conducting negotiations with ANTONESCU, he would send that leader a written authorization to this effect, thereby undermining his action, as ANTONESCU would have nothing to do with SIMA.

In Nov 42, ARENS visited SIMA at Berkenbrueck and requested SIMA's withdrawal from the leadership of the Leg. Mov't, as a first condition requested by ANTONESCU for a rapprochement with the Mov't. Being pressed also by many Legionary leaders to turn the command of the Mov't over to someone else, SIMA fled to Italy on 16 Dec 42. The flight was arranged by his close followers and was alleged to be motivated by the so-called plot at Esensach - through which SIMA had wished to prove that agents of ANTONESCU were endangering his life in Germany. Before his flight to Italy, SIMA left a letter recommending Vasile IASINSCHI for the leadership of the Mov't, but he abused IASINSCHI's good faith.

(v. next card)

Persons connected with SIMA's flight to Italy:

STOICANESCU, who prepared the flight
SIBRANESCU, Eng.
SILBON, Tiama
FRODEANU, Eng.
AFANASIU
SMILTEA, Ilic
BOCORARI
SEREN, George
PATRASCU
BURESCU, Mihai
BUCUR, Maria
LORENTI, Enzo, Italian
CLAIR, Prof.

SIMA left Berlin with Tiama SILBON. From Brannero Tiama returned to Berlin. At Brannero, SIMA was met by BURESCU; the two arrived secretly in Rome, where they were

sheltered by Mrs. Maria BUCUR in via Flaminia. BURESCU moved with SIMA in Maria BUCUR's room and did not leave SIMA until he arranged SIMA's meeting with MUSSOLINI.

After SIMA's flight to Italy, the Legionaries were moved to the Spandau prison in Berlin. HITLER had ordered that they should all be executed if SIMA could not be found in 5 days. Besides the ones in Berlin, 130 Legionaries were arrested at Rostock and 14 others in Berlin. They were all transported to Spandau, where the execution was scheduled to take place before HITLER at the end of the 5 days. Fearing his own fate, STOICANESCU told the Germans, after these measures had been taken, that SIMA was in Italy and that he resided in Rome, via Flaminia 59. Finally the Germans located SIMA. Though he was told that the Legionaries in Germany would be executed if he did not give himself up, SIMA refused but was drawn into a trap by Germans who had been sent to Italy to find

him, and was captured by police capt. commander ACHER.

In 1944 in Vienna, SIMA told a Legionary, "COBREANU was an idealist, whereas I am a realist". Following SIMA's flight to Italy, ANTONESCU no longer went to Germany to try to reach an understanding with the Leg. Mov't as had been planned. SIMA was locked up at Sachsenhausen, from whence he sent 13 memoranda to various German dignitaries. Full of pride, SIMA called a meeting of the Legionaries in Vienna, at the beg. of Sept 44 and promised all pardon (for not having followed him). He was then being answered by several obscure elements from the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs, several police officers and a Saxon from Transylvania who was working for the Germans.

In Vienna, SIMA lived at Hotel Imperial, where he was guarded by a special guard organized by G. GAHA. There SIMA promoted a number of Legionaries in the Mov't and created the following new ranks:

Assistant Legionary Instructor
Assistant Commandant General
Commandant General

He was instrumental in the transfer of the Legionary group from Nerbe-gasse in Vienna to Lima, because they were anti-SIMA and he wished to get rid of them in Vienna. In Lima these Legionaries were interned in a camp by the Germans who had made the transfer.

The Germans preferred to let SIMA form the Romanian National Government in Vienna, in 1944, after Romania's Armistice with the Allies, instead of the Legionary Form, because

SIMA had already agreed to give Transylvania to the Saxons, even before arriving in Vienna. He had managed to get Prof. GUKLISCHBU on his side, whom he had maneuvered so that he might get to head the German sponsored Vienna Gov't.

SIMA was also instrumental in the throwing out of all the Legionaries - except the BRIGADIERI - from all the hotels in Vienna, by giving the Germans a list of those whom he wanted in Vienna, all BRIGADIERI (v.). All the others were thrown out of the hotels in one hour by the "Verkehrverein". He also undermined an attempt by Ilic GARNETA to write all the Legionaries under a government of national union in Vienna under Visarion PUIU, in the fall of 1944.

(v. next card)

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

On 14 Nov 44, SIMA refused to reach an agreement with Iliu GARNEATA and Constantin PAPANAGE, saying that they had better remain divided as they were, because the differences between them were too great. The two Legionary commandants wanted SIMA to give up the leadership of the Mov't, and his ways or accept to act only in accordance with the decisions of the Legionary Forum. More than an understanding between Legionaries, SIMA wished to become prime-minister of a government in exile, under German sponsorship.

He made very poor show at meetings of the "command nest" which he organized in Vienna in October 44.

He became prime-minister of the German sponsored Rumanian National Gov't in Vienna on 10 Dec 44. As head of this gov't he made himself guilty of the following crimes:

1. Inhuman acts and maltreatment of the Rumanian prisoners in Vienna;
2. Starvation to death of the Rumanian prisoners (POW's made by the Germans). On his orders, the prisoners who refused to join the "National Army", were subjected to a regime of hunger and starvation. 80 - 100 former Rumanian soldiers who had been captured by the Germans were starved to death every day.

3. Disappearances and executions of Rumanian soldiers and officers:

- a. The following were arrested by the SIMA men and disappeared:

POPESCU, Leon, Art'y Capt, 35-40 yrs old;
 DESIN, Andrei, Inf Capt, 35-40 yrs old;
 MARGU, Constantin, Inf 2nd Lt, from PALACHITA's parish, 26-28 yrs old, formerly in 2nd Inf Regt;
 DAM, 2nd Lt, 23-24, aide to a Lt of the 2nd Inf Regt;
 PETRUSCU, Nicolae, M/Sgt cadet, class of 44, 23-24 yrs old;
 CIMICA, M/Sgt, 23 yrs old, had arrived in Germany for army training in 43, had been sent to Italy for specialisation. In Jan 45 was in the "National Army"; One of Lt of 2nd Inf Regt, 26-28 yrs old.

- b. The following were arrested by SIMA's henchmen and were executed:

MARINESCU, Anton, Reserve Lt;
 MEZA, Nicolae, Res 2nd Lt, 28-30 yrs old;
 DRACOMIR, Nicolae, M/Sgt;
 Two soldiers were shot in March 45 in the Doellersheim woods;
 NEQULESCU, Spirea of the 4th Div, 25-28 yrs old;

A group of 12 Rumanian officers were "tried" and sentenced, all on the same day, by a Legionary firing squad made up of BRIGADIERI, 12 days before the evacuation from Vienna. The sentence was passed by Emil POPA, Octavian ROSU and others.

IONESCU, Ion, 2nd Lt, formerly of Marcuta parish in Bucharest (PALACHITA's parish) was arrested by BRIGADIERI in Vienna being accused by them of espionage in favor of the British and was executed in March 45.

In Jan 45, SIMA turned in a list to the German Gov't in Vienna, through Prof. GAKILL-SCHEG, of 45 Legionaries whom he considered saboteurs of the German state and of the Rumanian National Government in Vienna. The list included Iliu GARNEATA, Constantin PAPANAGE with all his group, VALIMAREANU, HOJBOTA, PALACHITA, etc. and requested their internment in concentration camps.

SIMA planned once again in Vienna the assassination of the Legionaries who were not following him. He himself lived at Hotel Imperial, where the high ranking diplomats

were staying and where HITLER was quartered whenever he visited Vienna. SIMA received from the Germans 6,000 Marks and 36 ration cards per month.

In March 45 he moved his offices to Altensee in the Tyrol, where he was guarded by BRIGADIERI. Before moving he had left instructions in Vienna that no Legionary should be allowed to leave the city without a special permit and that the non-BRIGADIERI should not be evacuated, hoping that they would be captured and executed by the Soviets. He sent Nicolae PATRASCU and O. GADNA to Rumania to join and activate in the Communist Party.

In 1949-50, SIMA wrote a memorandum to King MICHAEL, placing himself at the disposal of the Throne and then brought up Prince CUZA (v.) as a blackmail to MICHAEL. In fact SIMA and his followers are engaged in an anti-monarchic campaign. Together with CUZA (v. next card)

- b. The following were arrested by SIMA's henchmen and were executed:

MARINESCU, Anton, Reserve Lt;
 MEZA, Nicolae, Res 2nd Lt, 28-30 yrs old;
 DRACOMIR, Nicolae, M/Sgt;
 Two soldiers were shot in March 45 in the Doellersheim woods;
 NEQULESCU, Spirea of the 4th Div, 25-28 yrs old;

A group of 12 Rumanian officers were "tried" and sentenced, all on the same day, by a Legionary firing squad made up of BRIGADIERI, 12 days before the evacuation from Vienna. The sentence was passed by Emil POPA, Octavian ROSU and others.

IONESCU, Ion, 2nd Lt, formerly of Marcuta parish in Bucharest (PALACHITA's parish) was arrested by BRIGADIERI in Vienna being accused by them of espionage in favor of the British and was executed in March 45.

In Jan 45, SIMA turned in a list to the German Gov't in Vienna, through Prof. GAKILL-SCHEG, of 45 Legionaries whom he considered saboteurs of the German state and of the Rumanian National Government in Vienna. The list included Iliu GARNEATA, Constantin PAPANAGE with all his group, VALIMAREANU, HOJBOTA, PALACHITA, etc. and requested their internment in concentration camps.

SIMA planned once again in Vienna the assassination of the Legionaries who were not following him. He himself lived at Hotel Imperial, where the high ranking diplomats

were staying and where HITLER was quartered whenever he visited Vienna. SIMA received from the Germans 6,000 Marks and 36 ration cards per month.

In March 45 he moved his offices to Altensee in the Tyrol, where he was guarded by BRIGADIERI. Before moving he had left instructions in Vienna that no Legionary should be allowed to leave the city without a special permit and that the non-BRIGADIERI should not be evacuated, hoping that they would be captured and executed by the Soviets. He sent Nicolae PATRASCU and O. GADNA to Rumania to join and activate in the Communist Party.

In 1949-50, SIMA wrote a memorandum to King MICHAEL, placing himself at the disposal of the Throne and then brought up Prince CUZA (v.) as a blackmail to MICHAEL. In fact SIMA and his followers are engaged in an anti-monarchic campaign. Together with CUZA (v. next card)

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

18.

Cont'd - 9 -

SINA, Boris

and republican officer ZARBA, the SIMSIS are engaged in an anti-Semitic activity but at the same time they send MICHAEL memoranda showing their loyalty to him.

At the beginning of 1950, SINA published pro-Jewish commentaries and urged the Jews not to block or hamper the activity of the Legionaries, claiming that the antisemitic attitude of the Legionaries had been caused by the Jewish speculators in the Romanian villages. It should be noted that SINA had taken his BA diploma with Aysel CANDREA-NIKSI at the Letters and Philosophy Faculty of Bucharest University, being the only Romanian student who gave his thesis to a Jewish professor.

He attracted Visarion FURU to Switzerland and to Paris, by giving him a false picture of the situation. SINA had his surroundings by SIMSIS priests such as BOLDEANU, GRATIAN, etc. Under cover of the Romanian Orthodox Hierarchy in Paris, the BRIGADINI maneuver fairly capably. Beginning in 1950, the SIMSIS sought to extend their activities to other countries and especially to the US, where they succeeded in causing serious rifts in the Romanian Bishopric in the US.

SINA wrote "Omul Nou" and published it on 1 Feb 50 - place unknown - in which he appears as the doctrinaire of the Legionary Movement. (G.d.F.).

Author of "DESTINEE DU NATIONALISME", P.E.G., Paris 7e, 17 rue Las Cases.