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JFK ASSASSINATION SYSTEM
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F. Kennedy
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DOCUMENT INFORMATION

AGENCY ORIGINATOR : CIA
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TO :
TITLE : CURRENT STATUS OF ACTIVIST GROUPS
DATE : 04/26/1963
PAGES : 5

SUBJECTS : FRANCE
ACTIVIST GROUP
ALGERIA OSA
SPAIN OAS

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COVERING OPERATIONAL AND SOURCE COVER SHEET.

[R] - ITEM IS RESTRICTED 104-10072-10272

~~SECRET~~

NOT SUITABLE FOR MICROFILMING

OPERATIONAL AND SOURCE COVER SHEET

M

FROM: France Paris

REPORT NO. OFF 12572

30 APR 1963

REPORT MADE BY: Sara T. Vabakos ^{SW}

NO. PAGES: 4

REPORT APPROVED BY: Sara T. Vabakos ^{SW}

NO. ENCLOSURES: none

DATE OF REPORT: 26 April 1963

REFERENCES: OFF 11297

DISTRIBUTION: 3-C/WE w/mat

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ID NO.

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KRYPTON: YES NO

SOURCE, OPERATIONAL DATA, AND COMMENTS:

Source: UNTROPHY

FIELD COMMENT - page 4: RNSHROUD from Roger Sirjean

SUBJECT: Current Status of Activist Groups in France

CHARGED FROM RID/FI

CHARGED FROM RID/FI

CS COPY

NOT SUITABLE FOR MICROFILMING

INDEX X

~~SECRET~~

FORM NO. 51-59 NOV 53 PREVIOUS EDITIONS MAY BE USED.

29-9-9

(20)

9790

FIELD INFORMATION REPORT

GRADING OF SOURCE: A: Completely reliable. B: Usually reliable. C: Fairly reliable. D: Not usually reliable. E: Not reliable. (Applied to sources of doubtful honesty or loyalty, regardless of their competence). F: Reliability cannot be judged. (Applied to untested or insufficiently tested sources).

APPRAISAL OF CONTENT: 1: Confirmed by other independent and reliable sources. 2: Probably true. 3: Possibly true. 4: Doubtful. 5: Probably false. 6: Cannot be judged.

SECRET/NO FOREIGN DISSEM/CONTROLLED DISSEM/LIMITED DISSEM/NO DISSEM AERCAD

COUNTRY: France
 SUBJECT: Current Status of Activist Groups
 REPORT NO.: OFF 12572
 DATE OF REPORT: 26 April 1963
 NO. PAGES:
 REFERENCES: OFF 11297

DATE OF INFO: March 1963
 PLACE & DATE ACQ: France Paris 23 April 1963

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

SOURCE: A French official with good contacts in the Ministry of Interior (C).
 Appraisal of Content: Documentary.

Field Comment: The following report was prepared by the Sécurité Militaire as a background study for its internal use.

The Conseil National de la Résistance Extérieure (CNRE)

Organisation

- Following the announcement by Georges Bidault on 9 April 1962 of the creation of a National Council of Resistance (CNR) (based on the Ordonnance Salan of 30 March 1962) the Executive Committee appeared. created in May 1962 in Rome in order to "effectively assure the conduct of the war on the diverse theater of operations in the Metropole, Algeria, and outside of France (the exterior)". At the beginning of November 1962, at a meeting held in Lisbon, the representatives of the Algerian refugees who were members of the Secret Army Organisation (OAS) and living in Spain, joined the CNR, with the exception of ex-Colonel Pierre Chateau-Jobert and his partisans. In bringing together the Spanish and Algerian interests, ex-General Paul Gardy entered the Executive Committee with the title of Vice-President. Georges Bidault remained President; ex-Colonel Antoine Argoud, commander of the theater of metropolitan operations; and Jacques Soustell, responsible for the exterior theater. The elimination of Argoud deprived the CNR of its director of metropolitan operations; it is possible that the ex-Colonel Henri Dufour has since assumed these responsibilities.
- As for the material installation of the Executive Committee, it has undergone numerous changes. The members of the Committee move about to different Western European countries - West Germany, Belgium, Austria and Italy, not clandestinely but with false identities. Until recently, Georges Bidault and the Ribesud brothers were in West Germany as were ex-Colonels Yves Godard, Roland Vaudrey, Dufour and ex-Captain Curutchet. In Spain were Doctor Jean Claude Perez (recently arrested); ex-Captain Jean Souestre, Georgespoulos called Tassou the Greek, Lucien Carreno, former member of the police force in Algeria; and Georges Vatin - these being considered the principal animators of CNR subversion. A certain number of commandos composed of deserters and sought-after individuals, residues of OAS groups in Algeria, have also used Spain as their headquarters.

SECRET/NO FOREIGN DISSEM/CONTROLLED DISSEM/LIMITED DISSEM/NO DISSEM AERCAD

29-9-9

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3. As Commander of the Metropolitan theater of operations, ex-Captain Pierre Sergent recently assumed the functions of Chief of Staff of the Direction of Organization and Action. In principle, Sergent will be installed in Belgium or West Germany, with the possibilities of brief visits on French territory. His presence has also been noticed in Spain.
4. In France several subversive organisms claim alliance with the Direction of Organization and Action of the Executive Committee of the CNR. Among these are:

A. Operational Organization:

This is the Organisation des Renseignements et Operations (ORO) in charge of action and intelligence collection. In 1962, after the eviction of the ex-Captain Curutchet, ex-Captain Denis Baille took over this branch. Chief of the OI Branch of the ORO, Baille was known as "Michel OI" and his presence and activities in Paris have been noticed several times since October 1962. Liaisons are assured between Baille and those abroad by special liaison agents. In the Metropole, these agents maintain contacts with an organization whose structure is supposed to be the following:

(1) Premier Bureau - 10. A very select group charged with the management of personnel and finances. The head of this bureau has not been identified.

70201

(2) Deuxième Bureau - 20. An intelligence service on a national scale, the Deuxième Bureau (2 B/ORO) assures the centralization and exploitation of the intelligence gathered by the regional intelligence bureaus. On the fifteenth of each month, the deuxième bureau writes a synthesis of the activities of the "Sécurité, Barbouzes, Éclaireurs, Mises en garde, Informations Métropole-Algérie Étrangère and Demande de Renseignements Divers". The networks of the Deuxième Bureau use intelligence agents, notably in the public administration. For several months the national head of the 2 B/ORO was Georges Buscia, recently arrested in Paris.

70201

(3) Troisième Bureau - 30. An operational service, the Troisième Bureau Action has as a mission assassination attempts against individuals and installations specifically General de Gaulle (operation ALPHA), spot operations and hold-ups. In principle, the Bureau Action was to have been subdivided into regional echelons. In fact, it appears that this bureau, directed by Gilles Buscia, brother of Georges Buscia, operated throughout the country a group of activists of about 30 men, "a hard core, secure and secret to the central echelon" which was created in a directive of 1 February 1963. With the uniting of the OAS group in Spain with the CNR, it is possible that this Bureau Action was reinforced by some elements formerly belonging to the "commandos" of Alicante and Saint Sebastien which had been used for hit-and-run missions.

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B. The Propaganda Organization: The Bureau de l'Action Psychologique et de Propagande (APP).

This organization is principally concerned with the distribution of bulletins through the mail to persons of the political and journalistic milieu. In Issue number 50 of 3 February 1963, the weekly bulletin of the CNR France Presse Action a communiqué was published stating the only publications endorsed by the Executive Committee were those which convey to the press the positions taken by the CNR:

- (1) Appel de la France - monthly review of the CNR
- (2) France-Presse-Action - weekly bulletin of the central agency of the CNR
- () Appel de la France - weekly bulletin directed to the international press
Published in French, English and German.

These distributed under the name of the CNR:

- (1) Jeune Révolution - periodical circulated among the youth.
- (2) Les Centurions - periodical circulated among the military.

In France, the circulation of these publications is irregular, except France-Presse-Action. Appel de la France, the monthly publication of the CNR, has not appeared since Issue number 9 of December 1962. The periodical Les Centurions has not been seen. As for Jeune Révolution, the last known

Number 40 MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY - BOZEMAN / LINDSEY WISSEY / 100 BOWEN DRIVE

The "State" booklet "Union-Action" has been distributed with a ... to address ... the ... However since ... of the ... 1961, no new issues have been noted. ... the title "Organization of Action - AFO" ... "Organization of Action - AFO".

The Organization of the State

Throughout the organizing and ... the ... this ... branch ... to identify and ... as its ... bear a ...-legal ... This branch has agreed to ... a ... directive ... : ... and ... must be ... towards the ... , ... , ... , Our ... must obtain the ... number of ... positions in these ... in order to exert as ... as possible."

The Organization of the Party

"OAS-Metra-Journa" created in 1961, still exist. In the hierarchy, it is reportedly attached to the Organization of the ... The distribution of the propaganda is reportedly ensured by the ... The official organ in the "Home Revolution", the distribution of which is ... In the past, organized and structured groups have been detected. An attempt to establish a network for collecting funds has recently been reported.

Activities

- The presence of General de Gaulle as head of the State is a situation which the leadership of the ... considers ... of ... importance. As proof of this, ... to quote from a ... that an important ... number ... addressed ... :

"In conclusion, each day that de Gaulle remains at the head of the State is a day lost irreversibly. He must disappear as quickly as possible and by any means."

Dr-Captain Baillie specifies: "The ... all ... facilities to ... principal ... the objective ... the ... all study and ... ensure ... , ... , ... to the extent that they do not ... from the principal mission." ... to the principal objective is ... research, particularly in public Finally, in the domain of propaganda, it was prescribed to " ... propaganda, ... eventually collaborate with sympathetic public media."

Finances

- The financial situation of the ... is clarified by the following single directive signed Sergeant, dated 17 December 1962:

a. Up to today, the ... (Head-Office of the Bureau d'Action Operationelle) is no longer serving the needs of the ... of the Consequently, the Chief of Staff supports all ... of ...

b. "We have arrived at a crucial point 'Money must be found'. The Chief of Staff calls of everybody to consider the financial problem as a major ... and to obtain funds either by voluntary contributions, ... , ... , ... , ... by"

c. Priority must be given to ... and the ... chief of ... The Chief of Staff ... with ... for ... that ... can ... contribute"

d. ... (in charge of the ...) ... of ... the ... of ... and ... the the ... of the ... of the ... of"

The Situation of the Party in the State (OAS)

In the ... , there have been ... of the existence of which ... the from the ... and the The ... of"

Certain movements ... of the ... of the ... of"

with their various activities. They are as follows:

- a. X L'Association pour l'Etude et la Reforme des Structures de l'Etat (AESSE). Led by Colonel Paul Trinquier who arranges for provincial delegations and hopes to establish a mass organization.
- b. X L'Union Nationale des Parachutistes (UNP). Also created by Colonel Trinquier. This group consists of former parachutists.
- c. X Le Rassemblement National des Francais Repatries d'Afrique du Nord et d'Outremer (RNAFRANOM). This group, under the pretext of defending the interests of repatriates, envisages the establishment of a movement which will advocate fighting for Algeria Francaise.
- d. X La Federation des Etudiants Nationalistes (FEN). Dedicated to organizing the students and to interfering in the life of the University.

X Le Mouvement de Combat Contre-Revolutionnaire (MCR).

Created by ex-Colonel Chateau-Jobert, installed in Spain since the independence of Algeria. In its publication, Appel, dated 21 September 1962 and in its Political and Social Manifesto in which Chateau-Jobert expresses its doctrine, are found the principles of the M.P. 13 of Robert Martel and of the "Forces Nouvelles Francaises" of Doctor Lefevre who made common cause with the former OAS leader from Constantinople. Despite many urgent appeals, Chateau-Jobert refused to rally to the CNR and his movement retained its autonomy. Following a particularly violent polemic carried on in pamphlets, the split between the two movements became known to the public. The MCR asserts that in the immediate future it will devote itself solely to political action and getting a valid organization in place in the country for conditioning of the population for the takeover of power by violence.

10. In effect, although it prescribes "neither extortions, nor plastic explosions, nor hold ups", the MCR urges its followers to "grease their weapons and to hide them for future use". It is therefore apparent that under propitious circumstances recourse to violent action to seize power has been condoned, and several deposits of arms, one of which was very large, have recently been discovered. In principal, the doctrine of the MCR and the personality of its founder must limit the audience of the movement to Catholics of the extreme right and to certain military circles.
11. Since the creation of the MCR, dissemination of propaganda by brochures has been instigated particularly in the southwest. With Appel, Adaptives numbers 1 and 2, La Manifeste Politique e. Social, one must also cite L'Action Contre-Revolutionnaire, the official organ of the MCR. In regard to suppressing the MCR, several clandestine networks have been dealt with, notably in Corsica, Marseille, Bordeaux, Vichy, Metz and Tours.
12. From currently available information on activists, it is apparent that there are serious differences and rivalries among the groups. The public polemics between the MCR and the CNR, the financial difficulties and the loss of all international credit, are the marks of an accentuated decline. Nevertheless, it is advisable not to lose sight of the fact that there still exists a core of bitter officers, Algerian refugees, and irrepressible schemers living in hiding, waiting for the right moment to perpetrate assassinations and sow disorder.

Field Comment: On 18 April, a usually reliable source who has good contacts in French security services stated that the Government was very much concerned about the CNRI. They believe the directors of the CNRI are influential military and civilian leaders and that there are CNRI collaborators on the highest police levels. Source speculated that this included the bureau created specifically to combat the OAS (probably the Bureau de Liaison is meant).

JFK ASSASSINATION SYSTEM
IDENTIFICATION FORM

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RECORD SERIES : JFK
AGENCY FILE NUMBER : 80T01357A

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 SPAIN OAS
 ALGERIA OAS
 ACTIVIST GROUPS

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 COVERING OPERATIONAL AND SOURCE COVER SHEET.

**CLASSIFIED
ATTACHMENT**

[R] - ITEM IS RESTRICTED

~~SECRET~~
NOT SUITABLE FOR MICROFILMING

OPERATIONAL AND SOURCE COVER SHEET

M

FROM: France Paris

REPORT NO. OFF 12572

30 APR 1963

REPORT MADE BY: Sara T. Vabakos ^{SW}

NO. PAGES: 4

REPORT APPROVED BY: Sara T. Vabakos ^{SW}

NO. ENCLOSURES: none

DATE OF REPORT: 26 April 1963

REFERENCES: OFF 11297

DISTRIBUTION: 3-C/WE w/mat

By copy to:

Orally to:

SOURCE CRYPTONYM:

UNTROPHY

ID NO.

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KRYPTON: YES NO

SOURCE, OPERATIONAL DATA, AND COMMENTS:

Source: UNTROPHY

FIELD COMMENT - page 4: RNSHROUD from Roger Sirjean

SUBJECT: Current Status of Activist Groups in France

CHARGED FROM RID/FI

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INDEX X

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29-9-9

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9790

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COUNTRY: France	REPORT NO.: OFP 12572
SUBJECT: Current Status of Activist Groups	DATE OF REPORT: 26 April 1963
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MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

The weekly bulletin "Liberation" has been distributed with a number of copies to addresses in the State and the provinces. However since the number 57 of the week 23rd March 1953, no new issues have been noted. From issue number 55 on, the title "Liberation Organization of Action - APO" has replaced "Liberation in Algeria - LIBERATION - APO".

8. The Organization of the Marais

Charge with organizing and influencing the masses, this political branch is difficult to identify and recognize as its representatives bear a semi-legal character. This branch has agreed to pursue a recent directive looking for "spontaneous and sympathetic" persons to be oriented towards the social, civic, national and existing public organizations. Our activities must obtain the maximum number of responsible positions in these groups in order to exert as much influence as possible."

9. The Organization of the Youth

"MAS-Metra-Joune" created in 1951, still exists. In the hierarchy, it is reportedly attached to the Organization of the Marais. The distribution of the propaganda is reportedly assured by the AJP. The official organ is the "Jeune Revolution", the distribution of which is private. In the past, organized and structured groups have been detected. An attempt to establish a network for collecting funds has recently been reported.

10. Conclusion

6. The presence of General de Gaulle as head of the State is a situation which the Director of the OMR considers of great importance. As proof of this, it wishes to quote from a letter that an important file number recently addressed to Argers:

"In conclusion, each day that de Gaulle remains at the head of the State is a day that is irreparable. He must disappear as rapidly as possible and by any means."

Ex-Captain Balle specifies: "The OMR utilizes all its facilities to any political mission: the objective number 1. The OMR will study and will execute particular missions, evasions, financing, etc. to the extent that they do not harm the principal mission." Second to the principal objective is intelligence research, particularly on public organizations. Finally, in the domain of propaganda, it can proceed to "spread propaganda, and eventually collaborate with sympathetic public media."

11. Finances

6. The financial situation of the OMR is clarified by the following single directive signed Sergeant, dated 17 December 1952:

a. "Up to today, the EM/SA (State Major of the Bureau d'Action Operationnelle) is no longer covering the needs of the Directorate Organization/Action of the OMR. Consequently, the Chief of Staff suspends all payments of now."

b. "We have arrived at a crucial point 'Money must be found'. The Chief of Staff asks of everybody to consider the financial situation as a major worry and to obtain funds either by voluntary contributions, formal appeals with financials, forced contributions, or by hold-ups."

"Priority must be given to financial operations and the national chiefs must watch the Chief of Staff's wishes (EM) with the possibilities for hold ups which they will not neglect themselves."

In a letter to Paul (reporter in charge of the EM/SA group) dated 20 December 1952, the Chief of Staff of the EM/SA has given the general instructions regarding the kind of money to be found and the way to go. It is the mission to allocate a fixed amount of money to be found. The lack of credits makes the participation of the public very difficult.

12. The National Nationalist Movement (MNN)

7. In the Algerian, there have been several attempts of the collection of material and information which could be used by the OMR. In particular, the collection from the OMR of a copy of the OMR Bulletin. It was one of these in fact of which was called, under the name, the OMR Bulletin. It has now become less and less interesting. The distribution of the clandestine must be done already declining. However, action is still planned in cooperation with the OMR to interest the young people in the political theme.

8. Certain movements growing out of the northern provinces of Algeria threaten to draw to the OMR and could be used as a point for action with the masses.

with their various shades. They are as follows:

- a. L'Association pour l'Etude et la Reforme des Structures de l'Etat (AERSE). Led by Colonel Paul Trinquier who arranges for provincial delegations and hopes to establish a mass organization.
- b. L'Union Nationale des Parachutistes (UNP). Also created by Colonel Trinquier. This group consists of former parachutists.
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10. In effect, although it prescribes "neither extortions, nor plastic explosions, nor hold ups", the MCR urges its followers to "grease their weapons and to hide them for future use". It is therefore apparent that under propitious circumstances recourse to violent action to seize power has been condoned, and several deposits of arms, one of which was very large, have recently been discovered. In principal, the doctrine of the MCR and the personality of its founder must limit the audience of the movement to Catholics of the extreme right and to certain military circles.
11. Since the creation of the MCR, dissemination of propaganda by brochures has been instigated particularly in the southwest. With Appel, directives numbers 1 and 2, Le Manifeste Politique et Social, one must also cite L'Action Contre-Révolutionnaire, the official organ of the MCR. In regard to suppressing the MCR, several clandestine networks have been dealt with, notably in Corsica, Marseille, Bordeaux, Vichy, Metz and Tours.
12. From currently available information on activists, it is apparent that there are serious differences and rivalries among the groups. The public polemics between the MCR and the CNR, the financial difficulties and the loss of all international credit, are the marks of an accentuated decline. Nevertheless, it is advisable not to lose sight of the fact that there still exists a core of bitter officers, Algerian refugees, and irrepressible schemers living in hiding, waiting for the right moment to perpetrate assassinations and sow disorder.

Field Comment: On 18 April, a usually reliable source who has good contacts in French security services stated that the Government was very much concerned about the CNRI. They believe the directors of the CNRI are influential military and civilian leaders and that there are CNRI collaborators on the highest police levels. Source speculated that this included the bureau created specifically to combat the OAS (probably the Bureau de Liaison is meant).