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FILE TITLE/NUMBER/VOLUME: ~~FRONT~~ FRONT NATIONALE  
(NATIONAL FRONT)  
LOOSE DOCUMENTS

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\_\_\_\_\_  
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE MEMORANDUM DATED 20 DECEMBER 1948  
(FRONT NATIONALE FRANCE)

1  
THIRD AGENCY

SECRET  
LONDON

9 August 1944

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

- 21

COUNTRY France  
SUBJECT Resistance and Labor organization  
in Normandy; Civilian Attitudes.

ORIGINAL REPORT NO (V-13)  
DATE OF REPORT 24 July 1944  
EVALUATION B-2

SOURCE OSS - 3rd Army  
SUB SOURCE

CONFIRMATION }  
SUPPLEMENT }  
CORRECTION }

DATE OF INFORMATION Undated  
PLACE OF ORIGIN France

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AL

1. The Conseil de la Resistance in Cherbourg is composed of three main groups: the O.C.M., Liberation and the Front National:

The Chief of the Conseil de la Resistance, M. Groslier, is an O.C.M. leader and his organization holds the majority of seats in the Conseil. The O.C.M. is generally composed of merchants, landowners and notables who, prior to the armistice, were Rightists or extreme-Rightists.

Liberation, which claims to have been the most active and efficient movement in the Department, is led by and generally composed of Socialists and C.G.T. men. In fact all the Resistance Socialists and Union men are members of Liberation.

As in the rest of France, the Front National is here the Communist Party's resistance organization. It is not as influential here as it is reported to be in other regions.

2. The right hand men to M. Groslier is M. Bocher (Bauchet), who seems to be as well the most prominent labor leader of the Department. Bocher is at the same time secretary of the Regional Socialist Federation, secretary of the Merchant Sailor's Union, secretary of the Union des Syndicats, representative of the I.T.F. and head of the local Liberation movement. He is a very efficient man and seems to be respected and esteemed by his political adversaries.

3. The enthusiasm in favor of the Allies described in the newspapers should not be overestimated. The Norman did not like the Germans and is glad that they have been thrown out. But a very

RETURN TO RECORDS SECTION

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-2-

SV-130.

great number of people here are suspicious of Resistance because of the presence of Communists and Socialists. Moreover, they are very reserved towards foreigners as a rule, and they are not sure of what the Allies intend to do. They are also puzzled about the currency which has been introduced. On the part of labor, there is a sincere enthusiasm for the victories of the democracies somewhat tempered by the way local problems are handled by military authorities. For example, the Army or the Navy have hired dozens of workers to repair the Cherbourg harbor, but ~~they have done it~~ without consulting the unions. (They have ~~thus~~ given work to ~~a lot of~~ former Todt workers, more or less reliable, while skilled workers who were in Resistance ~~movements~~ are left unemployed. Instances of this kind are frequent.

SECRET

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Report No. 7-129

Report Date: 1941

TABLE

1. Introduction

2. Background  
3. Methodology  
4. Results  
5. Conclusions  
6. References



Information Date: 7-20-1941  
Report Date: 28 October 1941  
Investigation Date: 2 January 1941  
Title: [Redacted]  
Source: [Redacted]

10/28/41

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Source of Information

1. Introduction

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORT OF SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE  
DATE OF REPORT  
TITLE OF CASE  
NAME AND ADDRESS OF DONOR  
NAME AND ADDRESS OF RECIPIENT  
AMOUNT OF CONTRIBUTION  
DATE OF CONTRIBUTION  
METHOD OF CONTRIBUTION  
SOURCE OF FUNDS  
PURPOSE OF CONTRIBUTION  
REMARKS

CONTRIBUTION MADE BY  
NAME AND ADDRESS  
AMOUNT  
DATE  
METHOD  
SOURCE OF FUNDS  
PURPOSE

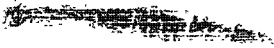
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PURPOSE

REPORT OF SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

7-1-55

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The first part of the document discusses the general principles of the law and the importance of maintaining accurate records.

In the second part, the author details the specific procedures and methods used to collect and analyze data, emphasizing the need for consistency and precision.

The third section provides a comprehensive overview of the results obtained from the study, including statistical analysis and graphical representations of the data.

Finally, the document concludes with a discussion of the implications of the findings and suggestions for further research in this field.

The author expresses their gratitude to the funding agencies and colleagues who provided support and assistance throughout the project.

It is hoped that this work will contribute to the advancement of knowledge in the field and provide a useful reference for other researchers.

The author's contact information is provided for those interested in further details or inquiries.



Page 1 of 1





mental and the liberation territories. The subject, who is in the  
indicated his personal opposition to the holding of elections at the present  
time since the women's vote constitutes an experiment and he is not inclined  
of conducting such experiments while France was still at war. (The subject will  
feel that to hold elections now would mean a loss of strength for the Vichy as well  
as for the candidates.) The subject alleges, however, that the Vichy government has stated  
flatly that he believed the elections could be postponed, although the party is  
taking its plans so as to have everything in readiness in case the elections  
are held in January.

18. Both the subject and other officers of the Party of the Far East, for  
not being sufficient in his field of activities of the Party, are  
particularly the procurement of equipment and supplies, which he is doing  
for his personal course and for his active participation in resistance activities;  
but pointed out that he was formerly secretary of the Commissariat de l'Armement  
and that he had not broken away from the obligations of the holding permanent  
functionaries.

19. Further described several leaders, including the following of Tonkin, as a mem-  
bership of the old organization along with the presence of high ranking  
officers of the Tonkin local base.

20. According to the subject, the Journal de l'Indochine, the principal  
paper published in Indochina, has a daily circulation of 1,000 and a Sunday  
circulation of 3,000.

21. The Journal de l'Indochine is published by the Union Indochinoise  
of Indochina. The officers are: M. Leclercq, president; M.  
Lorenz, vice-president; M. Tournier, secretary; M. Bouchard, treasurer; M.  
Maurice, administrator of the paper. In the process of collecting,  
the subject hopes to have a complete before the end of the year. It is also doing  
a membership of the Tonkin section of the Party but this appears to be an organiza-  
tional. The subject stated that the local edition of the Journal de l'Indochine  
paper, is published, published by the subject. The local circulation of 1,000  
This Tonkin edition was started in the year 1943.

22. The Union Indochinoise (UI) is the women's branch of  
the Parti de l'Indochine. At the present time all the women are making serious efforts  
to capture the women's vote. A series of three free weekly political lectures,  
starting 13 November 1944, has been organized by the UI.

23. Radical Socialist Party. It is understood that the Parti has  
decided to accept the Parti de l'Indochine as a political force in the Far East. Party  
headquarters has been established in Tonkin, and a wide front has been  
paper announced that, no form of any political activity was conducted.

24. The Parti de l'Indochine is a political force over the possibility of  
fusion between the Parti de l'Indochine and the Parti de l'Indochine after the agreement just  
reached between the two groups in the interests of the Party. On the other  
hand, the subject points out that many members of his organization  
are hesitant about matters with the Parti de l'Indochine because they see in this an attempt

part of it of which to... however, he states that... are still continuing between the two groups... all though... of the... not... all the... responsibility... of... by...

... including... representative of the... of... the... members of the... 1957... of the... before the... of the... of... in other... of... created by... labor... high... workers in the... getting up to... only 12 francs... to... to... an... therefore the... of working... of... of...

Military and Military Matters

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25. ... also noted that some people seem to be using the ... of the ... the ... of the ...

Damage Situation

36. ... destruction ... destroyed ... houses ... destroyed ... houses ...

37. ... materials ...

- 6,000 tons of steel
- 3,000 tons of brick
- 5,000 tons of plaster
- 1,000 tons of cement
- 1,000 tons of lime
- 200,000 square yards of rubble concrete

... materials ...

38. ... conditions in ...

39. ... fact ...

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Ministère de l'Éducation

1970-71

Tableau des dépenses

Les dépenses

Part de l'État et des provinces

Code	Description	Montant
100	Salaires	100
200	Matériel	200
300	Services	300
400	Équipement	400
500	Construction	500
600	Autres	600
700	Transports	700
800	Énergie	800
900	Autres dépenses	900
1000	Total	1000





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10, 000 2-24-47

Notes on London

1. The situation is full of confusion with many groups and divisions... (text continues)

2. ... (text continues)

3. ... (text continues)

4. ... (text continues)

5. ... (text continues)

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not believe the attention here would ever change from the political affairs in Belgium or France because of the practically unanimous popular support of General De Gaulle.

6. The Socialists to float a certain part of the nation's vote, they feel that the workers are likely to be strongly influenced by the clergy when they go to the polls. Despite this fact, however, the Socialist Party will discuss the possibility of holding a national election in the near future.

7. The Socialist Party has been active on the level of the townships, the townships of Valenciennes, with a number of displays of posters and propaganda material, and huge parades of Jean Mar and Jean Jaurès. The Socialist Party of Valenciennes, the Socialist Party of Valenciennes and the Socialist Party of Valenciennes are all active in the townships of Valenciennes. The Socialist Party of Valenciennes is also active in the townships of Valenciennes.

8. The Socialist Party of Valenciennes is also active in the townships of Valenciennes. The Socialist Party of Valenciennes is also active in the townships of Valenciennes. The Socialist Party of Valenciennes is also active in the townships of Valenciennes. The Socialist Party of Valenciennes is also active in the townships of Valenciennes.

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10. There was also a discussion of the question of collaboration with the Government. The Socialist Party of Valenciennes is also active in the townships of Valenciennes. The Socialist Party of Valenciennes is also active in the townships of Valenciennes. The Socialist Party of Valenciennes is also active in the townships of Valenciennes.

11. During the debate, there was some criticism of the committee formed to study the question of the Government and local Government. The Socialist Party of Valenciennes is also active in the townships of Valenciennes.

that the CGP was not maintaining a sufficiently independent and apolitical attitude.

12. In discussing relations of the socialist party with resistance groups, J. Soldani, member of the Bureau Central of the party for the far southwest of the CR, expressed his deep regret over the fact that fusion between the socialist party and the CR was not seemly impossible. He said he had hoped this fusion of non-socialists of the CR with the best elements of the socialist party would constitute a great reorganizing socialist party of the future. During the debate on the subject, he took vigorous, almost explosive exception to an intimation by Gen. Bismarck, member of the Bureau Central of the party, that the leaders of the CR were simply a group of privileges who were trying to take advantage of the situation of une political power.

13. As for foreign policy, the Congress expressed itself as opposed to the hegemony of any one great power, whether it be Britain, the United States or Russia, and in favor of a system of collective security, with all the democratic nations of the world equally represented in an international association of nations. This association should have its own army, credit, transport, etc. in order to be able to guarantee the peace. Regarding the treatment of Germany, the Congress voiced its opposition to any dismemberment of the country, but approved a long occupation with a severe allied control of all German industry and commerce and a long-range program for the reeducation of German youth.

14. Communist Party: According to Fr. Schickel, secretary of the London section of the socialist party, the Communists claim to have 4,000 registered members in the CR. Communist leaders interviewed declined to quote any figures.

15. M. Pothier, president Communist member of CR, maintains that the Communists have gained many new followers in the CR since the war, at the expense of the socialists. He claims that this results to a large extent from the Communists' nationalist policy and also from their young, vigorous leaders, as compared with the socialists who still have the same leaders representing the old regime. He stated that the policy of the Communist Party would remain nationalist in the future; that it would be difficult to return to a revolutionary program.

16. Pothier asserted that the Communists get along better with the Christian Democrats than with the socialists, since the latter - as he put it - place party interests above the national interests.

17. The Communists are opposed to the holding of elections next February. Their reasoning, ostensibly as follows: an election were scheduled before the recognition of the provisional government by the Allies as a means of holding a popular referendum and thus showing the Allies that De Gaulle and the country still stand. For that the Allies are recognizing the De Gaulle government, the pressing need for immediate elections no longer exists. Besides, it would be not fair to sit for the return of the three million prisoners and deportees before proceeding to the polls. According to M. Fréchet of CR, however, the real reason the Communists are opposed to the elections is their fear of losing some of the strength which they now hold on the various depart-

mental and local liberation committees. More notably, M. Aguirre has still indicated his personal opposition to the holding of elections at the present time, since the election's vote constituted an experiment and he was not in favor of conducting such experiments while France was still at war. (Aguirre may well feel that to hold elections now would mean a loss of strength for the Republicans for the Comintern.) Estienne Allegre, Communist municipal delegate, stated flatly that he believed the elections could be postponed, although the party is making its plans so as to have everything in readiness in case the elections are held in February.

18. Both Allegre and Pothier criticized the conduct of the war, M. Sevis, for not being vigorous enough in his handling of the affairs of the Government, particularly the procurement of adequate food supplies. Pothier praised Sevis for his personal courage and for his active participation in resistance activities but pointed out that he was formerly secretary of the Comintern at Toulon and that he had not broken away from the old habits of the plodding government functionaries.

19. Pothier described Admiral Lambert, Chief Legation of Toulon, as a reactionary of the old tradition - along with the great majority of higher naval officers at the Toulon naval base.

20. According to Allegre, the Toulon edition of Jeune-Juini, the Communist paper published in Marseille, has a daily circulation of 12,000 and a Sunday circulation of 15,000.

21. Mouvement Republicain Toulonnaise: The Toulon section of the MRP was formed about one month ago. The officers are: M. Labrousse, president; M. Jouzian, attorney, secretary; M. Guenier, worker at the Naval Arsenal, treasurer. A departmental federation of the MRP is in the process of organization; Labrousse hopes to have it organized before the end of the year. Labrousse claims a membership in the Toulon section of 1,000 - but this appears to be an exaggeration. Labrousse stated that the Toulon edition of the Christian newspaper newspaper, Le Journal, published at Marseille, has a local circulation of 2,000. This Toulon edition was started two weeks ago.

22. The Union feminine civique et sociale (UFC) is the women's adjunct of the MRP at Toulon. As in Paris, the UFC in Toulon is making serious efforts to capture the women's vote. A series of three free weekly political lectures, starting 13 December 1948 had been organized by the UFC.

23. Radical-Socialist Party: It is universally stated that the Radical-Socialists are practically absent as a political force in the Var. No party headquarters has been established in Toulon, and aside from the brief newspaper announcement, no sign of any radical-socialist activity was discovered.

24. MRP and FN: Pothier, of the MRP, is optimistic over the possibility of fusion between the MRP and the FN in the Var modeled after the agreement just reached between the two groups in the department of the Gard. On the other hand, Arig e, of the FN, points out that many members of his organization are hesitant about uniting with the MRP, because they see in this an attempt

on the part of the VV to support the VLN. However, he states that discussions are still continuing between the two groups. VLN's essence is that although many members of the VV are not communists, all the positions of responsibility in that organization are held by communists.

25. According to Messone, representative of the VV on the CFE, there were 24,000 reinstated members of the VV in the VV in October 1957, an increase with 24,007 members in 1957. Messone considered one of the most urgent problems before the VV in the VV to be that of the equalization of salaries. Two workers are paid equally well (with the exception of the salaries of equally skilled workers in other trades). This action of equalization was created by the VLN who paid every worker in order to attract labor to certain high-priority jobs. For example, workers in the building trades are getting up to 3) francs per hour, while skilled craftsmen and farmers earn only 12 francs per hour. Messone points out that it is not possible to raise all salaries to the high level established by the VLN, since this would cause an inflationary trend. Therefore, the VV was faced with the delicate task of making up the wage time for the reduction -- to a certain extent -- of some salaries and the raising of others.

#### Police and Military Units

26. Police Republicanist, Republican and Gardes Civiques formation was. The Police Republican and Gardes Civiques have a total strength of 300 officers and men in the VV under the command of Lt. Colonel (CFR) Barrat. Their headquarters are at Chateaufort, about 7 km. west of Dijon, at the Chateau Barrat, a requisitioned private estate formerly occupied by the Michelin (Grouped Mobilization de Reserve).

27. The two companies under Barrat form part of the 15th military region (Provence, Haute Alpes, Basses Alpes, Alpes Maritimes, Haute Savoie-Rhône, etc.) organized by regional conventional orders and placed under the command of General Millet. The 15th are an official, paid militia, working under the pretext in each department of the 15th military region, with the principal task of combating bandits, collaborationists and black marketers and of maintaining order. In the VV, the 15th has the additional task of guarding the 15 political prisoners at the camp of Leval. Members of the 15th in the VV are all former VLN. The men are paid 2,286 francs monthly; officers and noncommissioned officers receive regular army pay.

28. Barrat stated that he had orders to send of arms and equipment for his men. There are orders for only 10 percent of his 300 men, and these total are consist of 100 service rifles and 100 light machine guns. Barrat pointed out that it would mean a great deal for the discipline of his men if they could all be properly armed and equipped. He hastened to add that in spite of circumstances, discipline was good. An inspection tour of the quarters, however, revealed a rather undisciplined situation; the men lacked the military brusqueness and bearing of trained soldiers. Service prisoners working on the premises were more prompt than the members of the 15th to give attention to salute at the approach of Lt. Colonel Barrat.

29. Barrat stated that he had sent detachments out on expeditions against the

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29. Barrat stated that he had been detouring out on expeditions against the British blimp -- elements of which had been reported in various localities in the area -- but so far without success. The RAF was not in contact with the slaves in the area. Barrat also has been circulating in civilian clothes in Toulon to help out the black market. Thus far, the RAF has made 250 arrests in the area, for all offenses.

30. Barrat, who was formerly departmental chief of the British Intelligence, and who is still a member of the departmental committee of the United Kingdom Intelligence (Special Intelligence), claims responsibility for the RAF in the area. Barrat stated that some of the RAF were the same as those of the RAF but that the former were special divisions devoting their spare time to this task.

31. RAF, according to it, Colonel Barrat, and the remaining RAF of the RAF are located in the area and are under the command of Colonel (Capt) Barrat. This unit consists of about 1,000 men, and is preparing to leave shortly for the front to join the RAF. In Toulon, RAF members have formed an RAF. According to one of the RAF, the RAF has a total strength of 100.

French-American Relations

32. American sailors stationed in Toulon report a number of RAF and RAF to be RAF and RAF men, principally over women. The feeling is chiefly general among American sailors at Toulon that the French would overthrow an American at every opportunity possible.

33. As their aids, the French are, to a greater or lesser degree, resentful over the American bombing of Toulon, which destroyed a large part of the city; over the American treatment of German RAF; and over the fact that American food supplies for the civilian population have not arrived in greater quantities. RAF (in Toulon, about 25, veteran of the last war and RAF for over the last war during this war) reacted bitterly to American soldiers and sold cigarettes, rationed and soap at high black market prices and had not even taken away, contrary to what was expected of them. Cigarettes were sold at 50 to 100 francs a pack; soap at 25 francs a cake.

34. RAF, Communist member of the RAF and director of RAF, stated that he intended a general feeling of RAF and RAF to RAF and RAF relations with the RAF Government and even after his recall; that RAF was not pleased with the RAF Government and would have preferred a RAF or a RAF to RAF; that a report was circulating in RAF circles to the effect that three RAF before the liberation of RAF services diplomatic representatives had penetrated into the city and had discussed with RAF officials the possibility of setting up a new French Government to replace the RAF Government.

35. Boiler also stated that some people seem to distrust the British has been to do with the decision of the Government to disarm the German Civilian Militiamen. In this connection, he stated that his OOR and the are being held in custody, since they have had no confidence in the police made up of the Germans who have served the Vichy regime.

Sanitary Situation.

36. Sanitary Situation. London has suffered heavily from allied bombing. The worst area was particularly hard hit, but a good deal of destruction has caused in the center of town as well. According to the municipal bureau of Reconstruction, of a total of 16,341 houses in London, 953 were entirely destroyed 1,311 were then 50 percent destroyed and 5,970 were suffered damage. Since it is extremely difficult to erect buildings, particularly to raise concrete houses which burn and partially due to the destruction of the roof by the effects of the weather. Only people who here are temporarily living with friends and rela- tives, in makeshift quarters; a large number have not yet returned to London from the interior. There also had search parties during the bombing. London's normal population is of 100,000 and expected to drop to the end of August; it had risen to about the end of October, and is now about 110,000.

37. The municipal Service files reconstruction estimates needs of building materials for repairs as follows:

- 0.37 tons of tile shingles for roofing
- 3, 200 tons of bricks
- 5, 000 tons of plaster
- 1, 000 tons of cement
- 1, 000 tons of lime

200,000 square meters of window panes.

Emergency roofing repairs are being made with wood planks.

38. Food conditions in London are bad, the most serious shortages being milk for children, and fats and oils. There is only enough milk to meet dis- tributable infants up to 9 months. According to Dr. Winterbottom, in order to provide milk for the 1,207 children of 9-13 months, 600 cans of condensed milk would be required daily. Another 200 cans daily would be needed for the 1,500 children 13 months - 3 years of age. All sources appearing the urgency of this problem. Dr. Winterbottom recommends that if American milk is shipped to London, it be given directly to the municipalities for distribution. Instead of to the Red Cross as he claims that on previous occasions the American milk was distributed through the French Red Cross, much of it found its way into the black market and never reached the children for whom it was intended.

39. Despite the fact that the War is an important producer of olive oil, there is a serious shortage of this product on the market. According to Allaire, manager in charge of the provisioning, whenever stocks of olive oil do exist in the region are blocked by the Ministere de Ravitaillement for distribu- tion throughout France. This is a source of discontent among the people

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LIST OF OFFICIALS AND PERSONNEL

	<u>Responsibilities</u>	<u>Party or Political Affiliation</u>
Chief of Staff	Office	FIN
Director	Finance	FIN (Christian Democrats)
Deputy Director	Reconstruction, Habitation	FIN
	Administration publique, Beaux Arts	FIN
	Sports, Theatre	FIN
Director, Dept. of Finance	Devises de guerre et billets	FIN
Director, Dept. of Finance	Radio, Postal	FIN
Director, Dept. of Finance	Travail d'entretien des institutions communales, villages, maisons privées	FIN
	contrôle des travaux locaux	FIN (Communist)
	Habitat individuel	Communist Party
Director, Dept. of Finance	Separate programs, affairs military, police, justice, youth, ports and harbors	CS
Director, Dept. of Finance	Regulations, Ministries of Home Affairs	socialist
Director, Dept. of Finance	Plan, civil, contributions, external personnel, regime des biens dimentionnés, groupes financiers, arbitrage	socialist
Director, Dept. of Finance	Services publics, services sociaux, services militaires	CS
Director, Dept. of Finance	Replacement, justice, Police, Marine	CS
Director, Dept. of Finance	Religious, Sports	Mouvement chrétien de la Libération Nationale
Director, Dept. of Finance	Hygiene, Administrative	Union des Femmes Françaises
Director, Dept. of Finance	Confessions	Federation de la Jeunesse Patriotique
Director, Dept. of Finance	Service des Ports, Nettoyement, Associations, Nettoyage, Vaccination et Cancers	Logo Mechanique (Independants)

Toulouse 12 Septiembre 1947.

INFLUENCIA DE LOS COMUNISTAS EN TOULOUSE

Los comunistas influyen totalmente en el "FRONT NATIONAL" y su diario "LE PATRIOTE", de Toulouse.

Asimismo en el COMITE FRANCE-ESPAGNE, cuyo Presidente Jean CASSOU, a pesar de no pertenecer al Partido Comunista, se deja maniostrar por el.

Igualmente en el Comite FRANCE-U.R.S.S.

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SECRET

Report No. : F-6937  
Date of Report : 28 April 1946  
Information : Current

FRANCE: POLITICAL

Reported Replacement of "Front National" by a New Paper

The following report is from a member of the staff of "Front National" and is a close friend of Thorez. This information was disclosed directly to a well-tried source, who has extensive contacts in French press circles:

1. It appears improbable that "Front National" will continue to be published after the elections, because of the breaking down of this political formation, which is of no further interest - except perhaps a marginal one - to the Communist Party. However, until now, Thorez has been opposed to its disappearance.

2. At present the leaders of the CP are planning to replace it by a more effective organ, and are studying three possible solutions:

(a) A newspaper which might be called "Ce Matin", and which would be supplementary to "Ce Soir" which would be responsible for its publication. The directors of "Ce Soir", which is a successful paper, are opposed to this idea, because they do not see the necessity for placing an additional load on the budget.

(b) A paper exclusively for women and which would treat all questions interesting to women: the home, the factory, food, the child, clothing, education, etc. But it is wondered if women have not adopted the habit of reading their husbands' paper, and would not be reluctant to indulge in the expense of an extra paper.

(c) An evening paper which would sell for 3 fr., and which would be similar to "Le Monde" in form, and would be the leftist opposite number of that paper. This paper would be destined particularly for the elite, and would stress cultural matters, accurate documentation, etc. The difficulty lies in assembling a first rate editorial staff to handle the political, economic, financial and artistic departments of such a paper.

3. It appears likely that a decision will be reached before the end of May.

SECRET

Distributions: 3 May 1946

Embassy/Paris

LO

MA

Washington

Amson

Bern

SSU / ED PARIS

Hampshire/Brantley II

RESISTANCE MOVEMENT

Code Name

Other Code Names

REF. MAPS

CARD NO.

Name FRONT NATIONAL (FANA)

F 65

Pre-D-Day

D-Day

Address (i)

(ii)

Hides (i)

(ii)

(iii)

Proof of Identity

Description: Height

Weight

Build

Colour of Eyes

Distinguishing Peculiarities

Zones of Operations Z N

Sub-Organisers COLBERT represents the MOUVEMENT CONSEIL DE LA RESISTANCE

W/T Operator

Experience

Remarks Resistance movement supposed to be run by the Communists strongest in the North but has some following in Z S.

[Empty lines for additional remarks]

1219

From: Marseille Report No: WH-633 Local File No:

No. of Pages: 0 No. of RECAPS: 0

Report Made By: H. R. SHERIDAN HAS Approved By:

Distribution:  
By copy to: 0 Orally to: 0

Source Cryptonym: HOMOEDRAL References: C.F.D.I. PS

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

Although this report is based principally on information received from HOMOEDRAL, the chief facts have been confirmed by HOMESTRETCH and HOMCOONE. Much of the information, especially the excerpts from CADI reports, was taken from the original CADI documents which HOMOEDRAL lifted from the CADI files. (One of HOMOEDRAL's sub-agents got the shop-woman who cleans the CADI offices to lift a few reports each night for a period of a week.) The Italian immigrant sent by this station to the CADI office is Ettore GUIDETTI.

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Mars-1

Classification SECRET

FORM NO. 81-00  
FEB 1960

REGISTRY COPY

29-4-11-2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

Subject: Comite D'Action et de  
Defense des Immigres

Report #: WFM-235

Date of Information: See below

Place Acquired: Marseille

Date Acquired: 28 April 1949

Evaluation: C-2

Date of Report: 29 April 1949

Source: HOMOPEDRAL

1. The Comite d'Action et de Defense des Immigres (CADI) was organized at Paris in November 1944 and operated overtly until ordered dissolved as a subversive group by a decree of the Ministry of the Interior in December 1948.

2. The principal organizations which joined to form CADI are as follows:

Parti Communiste Francais  
Confederation Generale du Travail  
Conseil National de la Resistance  
Front National  
Union des Femmes Francaises  
Union des Patriotes Sovietiques  
Comite Italien de la Liberation  
Comite d'Unité de la Defense Juive  
Union National de la Colonie Tcheco-Slovaque en France  
Union Democratique des Hongrois en France  
Aide a la Patrie Polonaise  
Front National Armenien  
Italia Libera  
Front National Roumain  
Union de la Jeunesse Republicaine de France  
Union Nationale Espagnole en France  
Federation des Espagnols Resident en France

3. As the name CADI implies, the organization was formed to aid foreign immigrants in France. It was not ostensibly founded as a political organization, nor was it ostensibly designed to support any particular political party. Its apparent purpose was rather to give social and legal aid to any and all immigrants in France. Its social program was quite simple and was largely devoted to the distribution of food, clothing, shelter, and money to needy immigrants. Its legal program was two-fold: first, it offered legal assistance to the individual immigrants through its lawyers; and secondly, it sponsored a series of measures in the Chamber of Deputies which were designed to benefit the status of all immigrants.

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4. The measures which CADI sponsored were officially known as the "resolutions pour la promulgation d'un Statut Juridique des Immigrees", and demanded the following benefits for the immigrants:

- a. That "Cartes de residents privileges" be granted to all immigrants, without exception, after three years residence in France.
- b. That immigrants be allowed to choose their place and type of employment.
- c. That immigrants be granted all the social benefits to which a French citizen is entitled.
- d. That expulsion from France be made dependent on a court order, rather than on a decree of the Ministry of the Interior.

5. CADI sponsored the above measures for all immigrants. For those certain immigrants who had volunteered for service in an Allied army, or had taken part in the Resistance, or had been deported to Germany, CADI made the following demands:

- a. That naturalization be granted by judges of the peace upon simple proof of the immigrant's claim to be in one of the above categories, and that all other naturalization requirements be waived.
- b. That all invalids, deportees, and widows of men of this category be entitled to the same social benefits as French citizens of similar classification.
- c. That the term "Mort pour la France" be added to the titles of the deceased of all immigrants of this category.

6. For those immigrants of the above category (para 6) who preferred to maintain their original citizenship, CADI demanded:

- a. That they be allowed to choose their place and kind of work and that they be permitted to change their profession whenever they so desired.

- b. That they receive all social benefits granted to French citizens.

- c. That all "administrative measures resulting from their antifascist activity before and during the War be annulled." (Field comment: This is a direct translation from the French and refers to any legal actions taken against immigrants who, as Communists, refused to obey the orders of the French government between September 1939 and the German attack on Russia.)

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7. CADI was largely successful in realizing its demands, for the Statute of Immigrants which was passed by the Consultative Assembly (the Statute was composed of the ordonnance of 24 March 1948, the ordonnance of 2 November 1949, the ordonnance of 19 October 1948, the ordonnance of 25 October 1948, and the decree of 25 December 1948) gave to immigrants an equality of rights approximate to those enjoyed by a French citizen. The most active supporter of the CADI measures in the Consultative Assembly in 1948 was Madelaine BRAUN, prominent Communist and one of the leaders of the FRANCIS National. The Communist Party and the COT also heavily backed these measures.

8. Paragraphs 4 through 6 represent CADI's original program; it was overt, it was designed to benefit all immigrants, and it was supposedly non-political. To implement its program, CADI established branch offices throughout France in the cities which had large numbers of immigrants. These branch offices were known as Centres d'Action de Defense des Immigres. CADI also took the lead in organizing the annual National Congress of Immigrants (Congres National des Immigres), the first one of which was held in Paris on 23 January 1948. H. BERACHA, representative of the Ministry of Industrial Production presided. In 1949, CADI again sponsored the congress, now called the International Congress of Immigrants in France (Congres International des Immigres en France), which took place in Paris 16 February to 17 February. Some 15,000 delegates, representing 3 million immigrants of all nationalities, attended. Justin GODARD, president of CADI, made the principal speech. Louis BAILLIANT, secretary-general of the COT and president of the CMF, was a member of the sponsoring committee and sat on the speakers' platform. The sponsors' committee for the 1947 Congress which was also held at Paris in February, consisted of Justin GODARD, Louis BAILLIANT, Jacques BOULOGNE, Albert BAKET (delegate of the Ligue des Droits de l'Homme), PINEL (director of the Union de Jeunesse Republicaine de France), Madelaine BRAUN, and Joseph BONNELI (lawyer for the Lettres Francaises in the KRACHENKO TRIAL).

9. Although the ostensible and apparent purpose and activities of CADI were those outlined in paragraphs 5 to 6, its true purpose and its clandestine activities were quite different. CADI was not the non-political organization that it professed to be, but was in fact a tightly controlled Communist organization. To be sure, the legislative measures it supported benefited all immigrants, but they were designed primarily to help Communist immigrants. Similarly, CADI's program of aid to immigrants was restricted solely to Communist or pre-Communist immigrants. The true purpose of CADI was to aid Communist and

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pro-Communist immigrants to enter France; to aid them in establishing themselves in France; to place them in industries, mining, and agriculture; to organize them into faithful followers of the Communist Party; and finally to control them.

10. In order to realize its true purpose, CADI embarked on a clandestine program which may be divided into three major parts: the supplying of certain necessary identification papers, to illegal Communist immigrants, the placing of these immigrants in certain jobs, and the organizing of these particular immigrants, along with all the foreign laborers in France, into submissive groups which would follow the orders of the COT and the Communist Party.

11. Evidence of this first activity is found in the CADI office in Marseille. This office is currently operating a program whereby any avowed Communist immigrant coming to the office is furnished a "carte de travailleur étranger", given a job in industry or agriculture, and, for the sum of 5,000 francs, is furnished with a naturalization decree.

12. (Field Comment:

Having heard from two sources that CADI was operating such a program, this station sent on 10 March 1949 one of source's sub-agents, an Italian immigrant who had entered France clandestinely, to the Marseille CADI, at 8 Place de la Prefecture, to ascertain if these reports were true. At CADI our sub-agent was received by Georges LINIVER. Our sub-agent then presented himself as an Italian immigrant who entered France clandestinely and asked that he be given a "carte de travailleur étranger". LINIVER asked our sub-agent who had sent him to CADI, to which the sub-agent replied, "I am a Communist." LINIVER asked to see the sub-agent's Party card, and the latter showed it to him. LINIVER then asked the sub-agent if he had a job in France, to which the sub-agent replied in the negative. LINIVER told the sub-agent to return in two weeks at which time he would give him an "autorisation de séjour", and in three weeks, he would provide him with a "carte de travailleur étranger". LINIVER also promised to give our sub-agent an agricultural job in Sete (Hérault). Finally, LINIVER told our sub-agent that for 5,000 francs he would provide him with naturalization papers. Our sub-agent replied that he wanted such papers, but that he would first have to acquire the money. The interview ended with both men raising their fists in the Communist salute.

13. From questioning our sub-agent, it appears that the papers CADI furnishes are genuine papers which they obtain through the connivance of certain individuals in the Marseille Prefecture.

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The sub-agent's sister unfortunately died in Paris on 19 March. The sub-agent then left immediately for Paris and has not yet returned. Upon his return to Marseille, this station will send him back to CADI to claim his "carte de sejour" and "carte de travailleur etranger". We will also give him 5,000 francs with which to acquire his naturalization papers and we will direct him to accept the proffered job in Sète.)

14. Additional evidence that CADI is engaged in supplying these papers is found in the fact that on the 24, 25, and 26 of January 1949 four foreigners presented themselves at the office of the Confederation Generale des Internes et Deportés Politiques de la Resistance et des Victimes de l'Oppression Nazie et du Nazisme where, thinking they were at the CADI office, they asked that they be given "cartes de sejour". These men were:

✓ HILLER, Robert - born in Baden, Germany  
✓ JACOBSON, Carl - born in Hamburg, Germany  
✓ GEORGES, Maurice - born in Seckelyonakely, Hungary  
✓ LASZLO, Alexandre - born in Maresvakeley, Hungary

These four had entered France clandestinely and each had been told before leaving his own country to apply to CADI for his French papers.

15. The following excerpts from CADI reports indicate CADI's activity in placing immigrants in industries and in agriculture.

a. "The Poles sent by CADI into the iron and coal mines number 40,000. In addition CADI has placed 20,000 Polish agricultural workers in France." (Field comment: From a report by LOUKA, delegate of the Conseil National Polonais en France.)

b. "In the large chemical and metallurgical factories of Marseille one-third of the employees are immigrants. In the Acieries du Nord, 340 workers are foreigners; the Cotel Plant, 485 workers are immigrants. CADI has placed many of these men and will continue to place as many again." (Field comment: From a report of Guido ZAMIS, CADI secretary in Marseille.)

c. "There are 3,800 foreigners in the coal mines at Carmaux-les-Bains. CADI has placed 80% of these men." (Field comment: From a report of the CADI representative for the TARE department.)

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16. The following excerpts from CADI documents indicate CADI's activity in organizing the immigrant laborers into submissive groups ready to follow CADI-COT-Communist orders:

a. "It is necessary that CADI take the lead in organizing these foreign laborers in strong and democratic unions. We must protect them from their capitalist oppressors and we must aid them in their struggle against their employers. In CADI and in the COT, the immigrant finds his strength." (Field comment: From a report by Louis PETIT, one of the organizers and national leaders of CADI.)

b. "It is through CADI that the immigrant masses are able to mobilize for the tasks which lie before the whole country. It is CADI which must educate the immigrants in the ways of true democracy and it is for CADI to lead them in their struggle." (Field comment: From a report of LAROCHE, secretary-general of CADI.)

c. "Before the war, the countries from which these immigrants came were under the control of Fascist and reactionary regimes. The immigrants left their homes without hope of returning. Now things have changed; the countries from which they came are today true democracies and they now have the problem of helping those of their former citizens who are now living outside their borders. It is CADI who, working with these democratic governments, is attempting to obtain the rights of liberty and democracy for these immigrants now in France." (Field comment: From a letter written by Louis PETIT.)

d. "We are proud to be from a region where the majority are immigrants, the immigrants who organized the great strike of 100,000 workers during the occupation under the leadership of Auguste LECORUR. In those times, all orders were executed clandestinely, and we will execute them today with the same enthusiasm. CADI must lead the way." (Field comment: From a speech by the CADI secretary in the Pas-de-Calais.)

e. "The control of the recruiting of immigrant workers must be done in a rigorous manner by CADI and the French workers' unions. We must prevent the immigrant worker from becoming a tool in the hands of the capitalists." (Field comment: From a speech by GIOVETTI, (CNU), delegate of Italia Libera.)

17. Further evidence of CADI's activity in organizing the immigrant workers is found in CADI files. Report after report from various CADI delegates throughout France list by

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nationality the number of immigrants in their areas, and in addition many of the reports note the number of these immigrants who are under CADI control. These reports are all similar, and it is sufficient to quote from one: "More than 50% of the miners in the Loire basin are immigrants; of these, the following percentages adhere to CADI: 98% of the Poles, all the Yugoslavs, 80% of the Portuguese, 80% of the Italians, and 75% of the Hungarians." (Field comment: From a report by CADI secretary from the Loire.)

18. Although supposedly dissolved by Ministerial decree in December 1948, CADI continues to operate clandestinely throughout France. Its present national president is Justin GODAID, former minister; FRYDMAN, (fnu), a member of the Comité d'Unité de la Défense Juive, is vice-president; LAROCHE, (fnu), is secretary-general. National Headquarters are located at 108 rue de l'Université, Paris. The principal organizations supporting CADI today are those listed in paragraph 9, except for those of these organizations which have ceased to exist.

19. CADI functions in conjunction with these organizations and in addition it has its own delegates scattered throughout France in the industrial and mining regions. Among the CADI delegates are the following:

HORCADO - delegate of the Federation des Espagnols  
Résident en France  
LOUKA - delegate of the Conseil National Polonais  
en France  
GIOVETTI - delegate of Italia Libera  
KOVACS, Muranyi - secretary-general of the Union  
Democratique des Hongrois en France  
PANAS - member of the Front National Hellénique  
MILIK - member of the Front National Arménien  
VINCIGUERRA - president of the Union des Volontaires  
Etrangers  
SOBU - delegate of the Front National Roumain  
CONTI, Mme. Germaine - secretary of the CADI in Paris  
ZELGNY - delegate of the Union Nationale de la Colonie  
Tcheco-Slovaque en France  
QUERRIERO - member of the Federation des Immigrés Portugais  
HOLLAND - delegate of CADI on Eastern France  
FRYDMAN - vice-president of CADI; delegate of the Comité  
d'Unité de la Défense Juive.  
PETIT, Louis - one of the organizers and responsables of  
CADI

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REPRODUCTIONS AND REPRODUCTIONS

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(Field comment: It is realized that some of the organizations of which these men are listed as delegates have been dissolved, notably Italia Libera and the Front National Armenien. However, the names of the individuals and their affiliations are shown exactly as they appeared on CADI documents.)

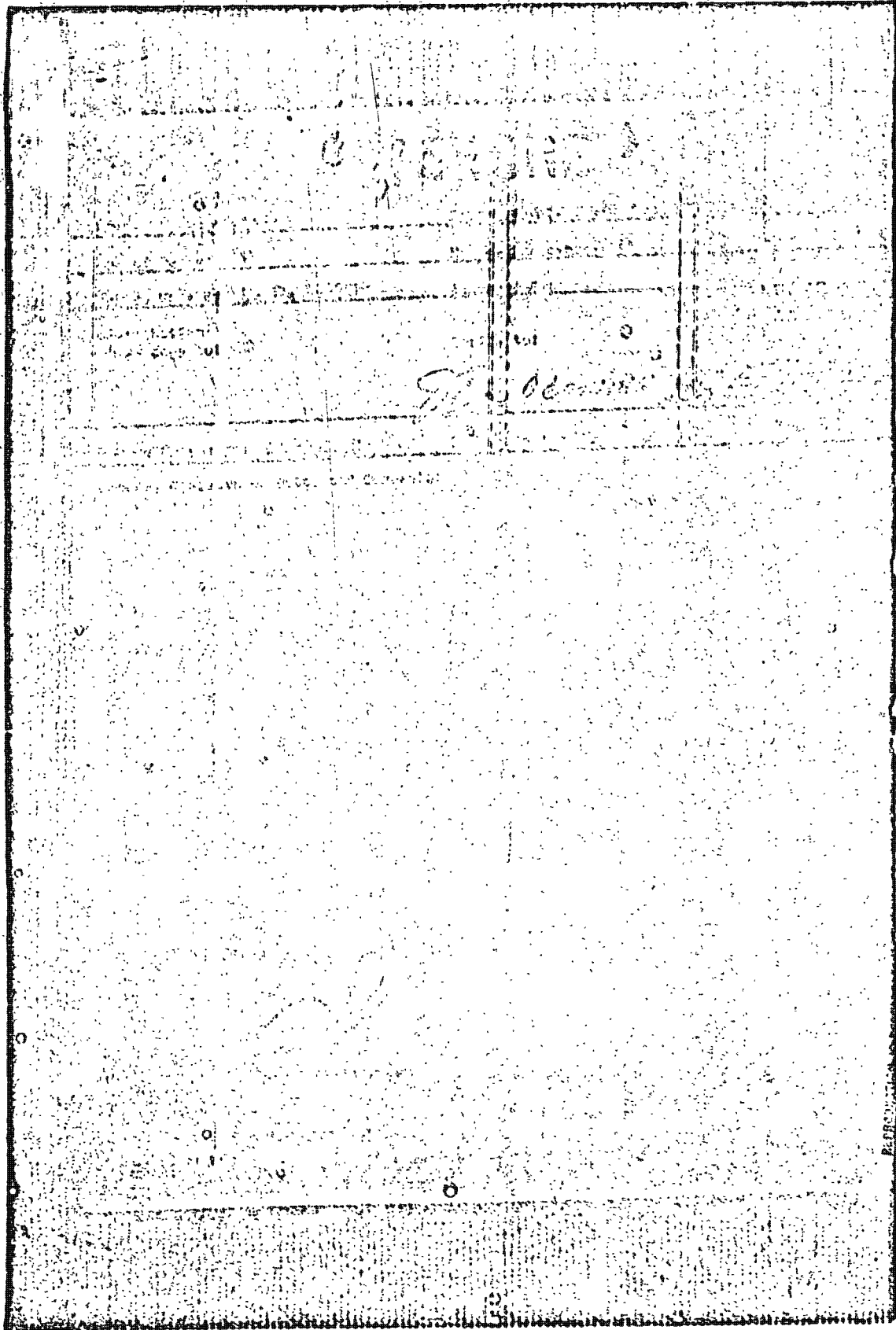
80. CADI is well-financed. Its principal financial support comes from the Communist Party and the COT. (Field comment: CADI documents acknowledge unspecified contributions from these organizations. One of source's informants, the chief of the Foreigners' Section of the Marseille Prefecture, has stated that he knows the Marseille CADI has an undetermined quantity of rubles, presumably received from the Communist Party.)

81. In Marseille, the CADI office was established by Guido ZANIS and George LINIVER in March 1948. It was originally located on the Blvd. du Muy, but in September 1947 it transferred to 3 Marche des Capucins. In February 1948 it moved to 97 rue Longue des Capucins and then, after it was ordered dissolved, it continued to function clandestinely at 2 Place de la Prefecture, where it remains today. ZANIS remains the director of the Local CADI, assisted by LINIVER.

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WFM-339  
5 Aug 1948

REPRODUCTION OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENT

SECRET

Subject: [redacted]

Report No: [redacted]

Place Acquired: Hico

Date of Information: [redacted]

Date Acquired: 4 August 1949

Evaluation: B-U

Date of Report: 5 August 1949

Source: [redacted]

1. At the ... of the ... [faded text]

2. Actually the ... [faded text]

3. A certain ... [faded text]

4. ... [faded text]

5. ... [faded text]

②

Classification

SECRET  
REGISTRY COPY 29-4-5-238

FORM 29  
10-55

SECRET

WFM-327

SECRET

SECRET

SECRET

SECRET

27-4-5-206

FROM AIRMAIL ALSO SUBMITTED



22 November 1948

From: Paris	Subject: [illegible]	Serial File No.:
Date: [illegible]	Priority: 1 PPT	
Report Made by: [illegible]	Approved by: [illegible]	
Distribution: By copy to: Asst. - 2 [illegible] - 1 Specs - 1	Transmit to:	
Source: [illegible]	References:	

Source, Operational Data, and Comments

attached is a report entitled "Further Arrests and Restrictive Measures by the French Bureau to all Suspicious CP Activity."

EX-100A  
300B-1677

SECRET  
REGISTRY CO.

FORM NO. 10-55  
FEB 1950

Further Arrests and  
Restrictive Measures  
by the French Secrete  
of the Salt Humanian CP Activity  
Place A. ... rando, Paris

1-4150  
18 - 17 Nov 1948  
18 Nov 1948  
18 Nov 1948

evaluation: (S)  
source: ...

1. The following persons, all of whom have been particularly active in connection with Humanian Communist Party affairs, especially within the Paris Legation, were arrested by the French Secrete on 15 November:

Mlle. UMIRU, a cobbler, and member of the Front National Romain (Field Committee). UMIRU has previously been reported by source as a rich man, though cobbler by profession. He has property at Larocheval (Seine et Oise). At Paris, he lives at 18 rue Anjou. He is a frequent visitor and telephone caller at the Humanian Embassy.)

Georges LEIN, member of the Front National Romain

Marta-KWONSOEN, Legation employee ( ... )

Jeanine ILLIARD, a French citizen and noted Communist.

In addition to the above and belonging to the same category is MAURICESON, who was arrested on 17 November.

2. The apartments of the foregoing were searched, but apparently nothing of importance was found. Consequently, the five incriminated persons were released.

3. The Association des Femmes Als de la France (Front National) was dissolved by order of the Secrete, which has also forbidden the publication of the newspaper Als Peasant Libre.

APERTURE CARD REPRODUCTION

②

SECRET  
REGISTRY

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

AFMA-ORSE

CONFIDENTIAL

20 April 1949

TO: SAC, New York  
FROM: SAC, Cannes

SUBJECT: Communist in Cannes  
RE: [REDACTED]

REF: 44-1111-111

FILE

1. Subject is a prominent communist in Cannes and is currently one of the leading members of the "Resistants de la Liberte" in this city. He was one of the organizers of the "Front National" in the Alpes-Maritimes.

2. In 1938 he was elected mayor of Cannes (which also made his mayor of La Bocca, a quarter of Cannes). He ran for re-election as mayor in October 1947, but was defeated.

3. In 1945 he was also elected as a Conseiller General in the city of Cannes, but was defeated when running for re-election to this office on March 29-30, 1949.

4. In 1947, he was elected as a Conseiller Municipal in Cannes and currently holds this office.

5. Subject is married and has one daughter, aged 20. His address is Hotel Jerome, Cannes (on the road to Antibes).

*H. R. Sheridan*  
H. R. SHERIDAN

Copies to:  
Wash-2  
Paris-1

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CONFIDENTIAL

REGISTRY COPY

FORM NO. 100-10000-1

CONFIDENTIAL

6P  
**OFFICIAL DISPATCH**

VIA AIR DISPATCH NO WPPA-7526  
SPECIFIC AID OR USA POWER

**SECRET CONTROL**  
U.S.A. CLASSIFICATION

TO Chief, FBI  
FROM Chief of Station [redacted]  
SUBJECT: GENERAL: Transmittal  
SPECIFIC: List of Allied Communist dominated organizations

DATE 26 March 1951

1. Attached is a copy of a list given to Leon H. Sherman recently by Jack West, Legal Attache. The attachment was originally given to West by Keith Angell, Security Office, ECA-OSR, Paris. Mr. Angell advised that he had received this list from a source in the Prefecture of Police, Paris, and that it is based upon information in Prefecture files and investigation by that agency.

2. It will be noted that this list is apparently of quite recent date in that these international organizations recently expelled from France (IPDW, WPDY, WPU) are noted as "dissolved".

3. Mr. West also transmitted a copy of this list to Mr. William Crawford [redacted]

FDW - 3 (3 copies 5 pg att)  
Files - WPPA - 1  
Comm - 1 (1 att)

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**SECRET CONTROL**  
U.S.A. CLASSIFICATION

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20-4-5-44

APERTURE CARD REPRODUCTIONS

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ASSOCIATIONS ET SOCIÉTÉS FRANÇAISES ASSOCIÉES

- Parti Communiste Français, 4, rue de Valenciennes; 120 rue Lafayette.
- Amicale des Anciens de la 1<sup>re</sup> Division Noire, 20 rue Trencourt (15<sup>ème</sup>).
- Amicale des Veuves de Guerre, 50 rue Rene Boulanger (10<sup>ème</sup>) Bot. 21.31.
- Amicale des Volontaires de l'Armée Republicaine, 45 rue du Pg Montmartre, (9<sup>ème</sup>) - Pro. 02.49
- Amicale Nationale des Anciens Municipaux Communistes de France, 1 rue de Maubourg (9<sup>ème</sup>) Tru. 78.31
- Amicale Nationale des Anciens Republicains de France, 1 rue de Maubourg (9<sup>ème</sup>) Tru. 78.31
- Amis de la Commune, 37 rue du Louvre (2<sup>ème</sup>)
- Amis de la Nature, 19 rue St-Georges (9<sup>ème</sup>) - Tru. 49.86
- Amis de la Paix 37 rue Jouvenet (16<sup>ème</sup>) - Jan. 86.04
- Amities Franco-polonaises 9 boulevard des Italiens (2<sup>ème</sup>) - Ric. 01.85.
- Association des Travailleurs Scientifiques, 37 rue Geoffroy St-Hilaire (5<sup>ème</sup>)
- Association d'Etudes et d'Informations municipales, 1 rue de Maubourg (9<sup>ème</sup>) Tru. 78.31
- Association Nationale des Anciens P.F.I. - P.T.P.F. et de leurs Amis, 17 boulevard des Italiens (2<sup>ème</sup>) - Ric. 46.27
- Association Nationale des Cheminots Anciens Combattants, 9 rue Lanten-court, Mar. 04.87
- Association Nationale des Familles de Fusilles, 10 rue Leroux (16<sup>ème</sup>) Ric. 71.60
- Association Nationale des Rapatriés d'Indochine, 19 rue St-Georges (9<sup>ème</sup>) Tru. 09.85
- Association des Veuves Orphelins Ascendants Victimes des deux Guerres, 3 rue de Tilsitt (8<sup>ème</sup>)
- Association Republicaine des Anciens Combattants, 45 Pg Montmartre (9<sup>ème</sup>) Pro. 02.49

ASSOCIATIONS ET SOCIÉTÉS FRANÇAISES ASSOCIÉES

Centre de Diffusion du Livre et de la Presse (12e), 112 Boulevard Mideret  
(12eme) Bor. 41.59 - 45.05 - 51.31.

Centre laïque de formation du personnel encadrant les œuvres pour l'enfance,  
8 av. Mathurin Moreau (10eme) - Tot 36.50

Combattants de la Paix et de la Liberté, 3 rue des Pyramides (1er) Ope. 35.87

Comite Francais de Defense des Langues, 15 rue Montmartre (10eme) Prov. 87.78

Comite Francais de la Jeunesse Democratique, 19 rue St-Georges (9eme)  
Tru. 00.83

Confederation Generale de l'Agriculture, 11 bis, rue Serive (9eme) Ope. 50.90

Comite National des Crivains, 2 rue de l'Elysee (9eme) Anj. 03.79

Comite National des Journalistes, 2 rue de l'Elysee (9eme)

Comite National des Pharmaciens, 15 rue Nolle (9eme)

Confederation Nationale des Locataires, 23 rue Arthur Dauter (10eme) Nord. 72.51

Confederation Generale du Commerce et de l'Industrie, 149 rue du Temple  
(3eme) - Tur. 57.45

Confederation Generale Unifiee de l'Artisanat, 10 rue des Filles du Calvaire  
(3eme) - Tur. 53.29

Conseil National de la Jeunesse, 1 rue Colbert (9eme) - Fly 46.53.

Cooperativo de Production et de Diffusion S. Pils, 41 rue de Chabrol (9eme)  
Pro. 07.05

Editeurs Francais Unis, 31 rue St-André des Arts (9eme) - Ode. 73.24

Editions de la Jeunesse, 9 rue Humbolt (15eme) - Reg. 12.91

Editions Sociales, 64 Rld Auguste Blanqui (13eme) - Gob. 45.41

Federation des Chorales et Groupes Artistiques de la Jeunesse, 9 rue Humbolt  
(15eme) - Reg. 15.01

Federation des Locataires, 32 bis, Rld Richard Lenoir (11eme)  
Noq. 87.20

Federation Francaise des Clubs, 2 rue de l'Elysee (9eme)  
Anj. 9 .54

WPA- 7526

- Federation Musicale Populaire, 2 rue de l'Elysee (9eme) - Anj. 91.54
- Federation Nationale des Reporters Internes et Assistants Patriotes,  
10 rue Leroux (10eme) - Ely. 71.50, 59.10, 97.52.
- Federation Nationale des Combattants Prisonniers de Guerre, 46 rue Copernic  
(11eme) - Pop. 49.92
- Federation Nationale des Reporters du Travail, 5 rue du Pg Poissonniere (10eme)  
Prov. 15.01
- Federation Nationale des Directeurs de Colonies de Vacances,  
29 rue St-Merri (4eme)
- Federation Nationale de lutte anti-Tuberculeuse, 2 av. Mathurin Moreau (19eme)  
Tot. 56.05
- Federation Nationale des Prisonniers de Guerre, 62 rue Chaussee d'Antin (8eme)  
Tri. 43.23
- Federation Nationale des Sinistres, Pairie de Noisy le Sec, Nord. 96.59
- Federation Sportive et Gymnique du Travail, 19 rue St-Georges (9eme) Tru. 49.88
- France - Espagne, 4 Site Ponthiers (9eme) Tri. 05.28
- France - Roumanie, 16 rue Vexolsy (8eme) Lab. 26.88
- France - Tchécoslovaquie, 18 rue Souparto (6eme) - Gie. 20.20
- France - U. S. S. R., 29 rue d'Anjou (8eme), Anj. 19.84
- France - Vietnam, 40 rue d'Argout (8eme), Lou. 08.20
- Front National, 19, rue St-Georges (9eme) Tru. 49.84
- Ligue Francaise de l'Enseignement, 3 rue Necker (6eme) Lit. 88.71
- Mouvement des Intellectuels Francais pour la Defense de la Paix,  
3 rue des Grammes (1er) Gie. 39.02
- Mouvement National Judiciaire, Palais de Justice, Ud du Palais (4eme)
- Plein Air Jeunes, 9 rue Humblot (15eme) Fog. 11.01
- Radio - Liberte, 5 rue Lamartine (9eme) Tru. 71.82
- Secours Populaire Francais, 11 Uld Montmartre (2eme) Cent. 27.70

724

- Travail et Culture, 5 rue des Saussaies - Paris (8) Tan. 39.03
- Tourisme et Travail, 28 rue d'Antioch (8). Pro. 30-48 et 39.19
- Union de la Jeunesse Republique de France, 9 rue Humblot (15)  
Seqr 10.44
- Union des Architectes Français, 14 Rue de Cherche-Midi (9)
- Union des Artistes Modernes, 111B Mallet-Stevens, The Mallet-Stevens
- Union des Arts Plastiques, 2 Rue de l'Élysée (8) Anj 91.54
- Union des Chans et Folies de la Jeunesse, 9 Rue Humblot (15)  
Seqr 11.01
- Union des Chirurgiens Dentistes Français, 21 Rue Nalle Monier (10)
- Union des Femmes Françaises, 12 Rue rue d'Astorg (8). Anj. 38.66
- Union des Ingénieurs et Techniciens Français, 2 Rue de l'Élysée (8)
- Union des Jeunes Filles de France, 9 Rue Humblot (15). Seg. 11.70
- Union des Juifs pour la Résistance et l'Entr'Aide, 14 Rue de Paradis
- Union des Médecins Français, 2 Rue de Sese (8). Opera 74.40
- Union des Vaillants & Vaillantes, 5 Rd Montmartre (9). Cou. 75.51
- Union Française des Anciens Combattants, 20 R. de La Chaussée d'Antin
- Union Française des Auberges de la Jeunesse, 140 Rd Hausmann (8)
- Union Française Universitaire, 19 Rue de Jussieu (5). Por. 13.38
- Union Nle des Étudiants de France, 15 Rue Soufflot (5) Dant. 71.40
- Union Nle des Intellectuels, 2 Rue de l'Élysée. Anj. 91.54
- Union Nle des Spectacles, 2 Rue de l'Élysée, Anj. 91.54
- Union Nle des Vieux Travailleurs, 3 av. Mathurin Moreau (10)  
Nord. 17.23.

APERTURE CARD REPRODUCTIONS



1-14-2576

Bureau de l'Union Mondiale des Partisans de la Cause de l'Alsace  
Inf. 18.20

Bureau de l'Union des Intelligents de la Cause de l'Alsace, (Cercle de  
Societes de France), 2 rue de l'Alsace, Inf. 1151

Federation Democratique Internationale des Femmes, 17 rue Courbet (16)  
Jan. 85.04 (Dissolved)

Federation Internationale des Anciens Prisonniers Politiques, 10 rue Laroux (16)  
Inf. 71.50

Federation Internationale des Juristes Democratiques, chez M. des Nordmann,  
12 Quai Bourlon (4) Jan. 77.45

Federation Mondiale de la Jeunesse Democratique, 21 rue de l'Alsace (9)  
Inf. 18.95 (Dissolved)

Federation Syndicale Mondiale, 1 rue Vernet (6), Inf. 80.50 (Dissolved)

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11P

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

WFMA-0188

6 October 1948

TO: Chief, FBI *Communist activities*

THROUGH: Chief of Station, [redacted]

FROM: Chief of Station, [redacted]

SUBJECT: Organization of the French Communist Party in the Marseille Area

~~SECRET - Rooky~~

INTEL

The following is a survey of the organization and membership of the French Communist Party in the Marseille Area:

Departmental Federation: headquarters, 16 ~~places~~  
Leon Gambetta

Federal Secretary: Denis BIZOT

Federal Secretariat: *of the French CP, Marseille Area:*

Pierre DOIZE  
 Josette REIBAUT  
 Marius COLOMBANI

Federal Bureaus:

- Denis BIZOT - in charge of political section
- Pierre DOIZE
- Josette REIBAUT
- Marius COLOMBANI
- Lucien MOLINO - 19 Blvd. Bardillet
- Jean CRISTOPOL
- Pierre EMMANUELLI - in charge of Press-Propaganda
- Ludovic TROUIN - in charge of organization
- Fassal FOSADO
- Henri BERTINI
- René LALIMAND
- Yvonne ELLACHY
- Paul COURTIEU
- Jean CLAVIERIE (alias POLLEX) - in charge of recruiting and interior police. A particularly dangerous person.

Federal Committee:

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**Principal Investigators**

Francis H. ...

Joseph ...

Joseph ...

Alvin ...

Arthur ...

Carl ...

Edward ...

Donald ...

Francis ...

Frank ...

George ...

Harold ...

Henry ...

James ...

John ...

Joseph ...

Robert ...

Thomas ...

William ...

Charles ...

Edward ...

Frank ...

George ...

Harold ...

Henry ...

James ...

John ...

Joseph ...

Robert ...

Thomas ...

William ...

Charles ...

Edward ...

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Robert ...

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William ...

Charles ...

Edward ...

Frank ...

George ...

Harold ...

Henry ...

James ...

John ...

Joseph ...

Robert ...

Thomas ...

William ...

Charles ...

Edward ...

Frank ...

APPROVED

Foreigners in the French Communist Party numbered about 7,000, and are divided as follows:

Italians	1,200
Spaniards	1,000
Belgians	1,000
Portuguese	1,000
Swiss	1,000
British	1,000
Others	1,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,000</b>

II. Political Activities

1. Propaganda

III. Communist Party

1. Structure

IV. General Information

1. Membership

2. Activities

3. Organization

4. Leadership

5. Publications

6. Relations

7. Other

REPRODUCED FROM

ORGANIZATION UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE SCOTTISH RITE

Clubs for Foreign Franchises, Marshall Area

Headquarters: 41 Corso Libertad

Departmental Offices:

Secretary: SIGMUND KREMER  
Members: CHARLES KLEIN  
(4,000) JOHANN LAUBER

Clubs de la Gran Logia Republicana de Francia, Marshall Area

Headquarters: 81 Rue de la Paix

Pres. Grotby: EUGEN GRUNDEL

Secretary: RICHARD

About 1,000 members

Clubs for Foreign Franchises, Marshall Area

Headquarters: 100 Rue de la Paix

Secretary: RICHARD

President: RICHARD

Vice President: RICHARD

Secretary: RICHARD

Treasurer: RICHARD

Members: RICHARD

Members: RICHARD

Members: RICHARD

Members: RICHARD

Members: RICHARD

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Honorary Members of the Committee:

- CALLAS (Ex chief of FTP in the Bouches-du-Rhone)
- CAPDRALI (Cmdt)
- CLAUDIE (Cmdt)
- GILETTE (Lt. Col.)
- GRAVILLE (Colonel)
- KORVAN (Cmdt)
- PELLETIER (Colonel)
- PETRE (Colonel)
- POZZO DI BORGO (Cmdt)
- SIMON (Colonel)
- SENATORE (Cmdt)

Membership: 3,800, of which 3,000 are members of CP, 300 are CP sympathisers and 200 non-sympathisers

*Original source: ...*  
Secours Populaire Français

- Headquarters: 8 rue Villeneuve
- Secretary: OLIVI
- Fed. Officers: DEVIL
- CHERRI
- MANETTI
- ROIG
- BOSCHESCHI
- ARNOUX
- CATALA

Vallants et Vaillantes

Fed. Commissaires: Charles LECA  
 Fed. Directors: Paul ESTEVE  
 This movement is directed as youths of less than 18 yrs.

Universit s Nouvelle

Members: Casimir JOUSERON, Prof. at University of Aix  
 Georges MOUHIER, Writer  
 Francis HALEWACHES, Fellow at University of Aix  
 This movement is directed at university groups.

Amis de la Paix

President: Perrine SOOS

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VENTURE CARD REPRODUCTIONS

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Association France-Roumanie

Committee Members:

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| CERMOLAGE | MONTROUON |
| CLERISSY  | Dr. PETIT |
| COHEN     | RUYSSEN   |
| FROLY     | ROGLIAND  |
| GLOCANTY  | SACHTER   |
| HAINICLE  | SSRAN     |
| LION      | TERRAN    |
|           | TOSTET    |

Association France-URSS

Headquarters: 68 rue Montgrand

Association Nationale des Fusilles et Massacres

Sec'y. General: Mme. GEORGES  
Legal Counselor: Mlle. JUIFFRA

Association des Volontaires pour l'Espagne Republicaine

Headquarters: 4 rue St. Jacques

Association Republicaine des Anciens Combattants *MAILLIE*

Headquarters: 4 rue St. Jacques  
President: Adrien MOUTON  
Secretariat: SENATORE and J. MOUTET  
Treasurer: J. CLERC  
This organization is made up of 60 sections

Union Francaise des Anciens Combattants

President: RIEU-ROY  
Vice-Pres: DUPUY  
Sec'y-Gen: GUERINI  
Treasurer: BRISSEC

Officiers de Reserve Republicains

Headquarters: 20 Blvd. Paul Peytral  
Honorary Presidents: GRANIER and PETER  
Secretary: BAUD  
Asst. Sec'y: PAC  
Treasurer: GLOT

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Association des Volontaires pour l'Espagne Republicaine

Front National

Headquarters: 18 Allées Jean Gambetta

Groupement National des Refractaires et Maquisards

Headquarters: 41 and 43 rue Grignan  
Dept. Sec'y: FROLY

Milices Patriotiques

President: RIPERT  
(RIPERT was in command of a CRS unit which was dissolved after the events of December 1947, and is now chief of a Communist shock troop group.)

Federation Nationale des Deportés et Internés Patriotes

Headquarters: 54 La Canebiere  
President: Colonel PETRE  
Vice-Pres: Abbe COGNAC

Italia Libera

Headquarters: 55 rue d'Alger  
President: Mario MAGLIOCCO  
Secretary: Aurelio BERTINO

Front National Armenien

Headquarters: 67 rue Longue des Capucines  
President: SAATDJIAN  
Secretary: HATORIKIAN

PC Espagnol

Departmental Director: Fausto JIMENEZ

VARIOUS OTHER COMMUNIST-AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

MUR  
Union Republicaine et Resistante pour l'Union Francaise  
Benjamins et Benjamines  
Pionniers et Pionnieres  
Federation Nationale des Sinistres  
Association des Veuves de Guerre  
Comités d'Entreprises  
Comité de Vigilance  
Comité de Defense de la Republique  
Bureau Annexe Sud des Vietnamiens, An affiliation of the  
Delegation Generale des Vietnamiens de France

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IMPORTANT MILITARY CENTERS

Marseille	Miramas
Arles	Port de Bouc
Aubagne	Marignane
La Ciotat	Sardanne
Cartigues	St. Louis du Rhone
St. Chamas	

In case of Communist insurrection, it would be necessary to count on 12 to 15 thousand "die-hards", and 20 to 25 thousand who would be apt to side with the Communists.

RESULTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS OF 1946

Votes cast	404,231
Communist votes	157,452 (38.9% of total)

RESULTS OF THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS OF 1947

Number of mayoralties to be elected	117
Number of Communists defeated	26 (22%)
Number of Communists elected	17 (14.5%)

POLITICAL MAJORITIES IN MUNICIPALITIES

Prior to 1947 - 18 municipalities Communist controlled (16.2%)  
 After 1947 - 12 municipalities Communist controlled (10.3%)  
 Municipal elected jobs held by Communist:  
 1945 - 488                      1947 - 408

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- WFMA-186

COMMUNIST PARTY SECTION ADDRESSES IN MARSEILLE

- 1er Arrondissement: headquarters, 68 rue de Lorette  
political sec'y., LOUIS CALISTI
- 2eme Arrondissement: Headquarters, 20 rue St. Saens  
Political sec'y., Leon MERINO
- 3eme Arrondissement: headquarters, 31 rue Guerin
- 4eme Arrondissement: headquarters, rue Neurel, Maison du Peuple
- 5eme Arrondissement: headquarters, 109 Bard Baillie
- 6eme Arrondissement: headquarters, 10V Blvd. Vauban, Maison  
du Peuple
- 7eme Arrondissement: headquarters, 191 rue d'Endoume
- 8eme Arrondissement: headquarters, Chemin du Houet  
Political sec'y., PELLEGRINI
- 9eme Arrondissement: headquarters, 12 route de Cassis
- 10eme Arrondissement: headquarters, Bar Port, 49 Ave. Delesseret
- 11eme Arrondissement: headquarters, 162 Route Nationale,  
St. Marcel
- 12eme Arrondissement: headquarters, 51 Barnabe, 18 Chemin de  
St. Julien
- 13eme Arrondissement: headquarters, 42 Ave. de St. Just
- 14eme Arrondissement: headquarters, Bard de Pons, Bon Secours
- 15eme Arrondissement: headquarters, 10 Route de Lyon
- 16eme Arrondissement: Estaque Gare, Bordure du chemin de fer
- Section de Saint Louis: Political secretary, BERT
- Section de la Pelle de Sai: headquarters, 31 rue Guerin
- Section St. Lazare: headquarters, 3 Place de Strasbourg
- Section Marine: headquarters, 25 Blvd. des Dounes
- Section Plaine: headquarters, 39 Place Jean Jaures

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APRESURE COMM. INTERNATIONAL

**SECRET**

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NAMES AND LOCATIONS OF COMMUNIST PARTY CELLS IN MARSEILLE

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Cheminsots	Gare St. Charles
APAL	Vieux Marseille
Atattoirs	
Air France	Verignane
Albert ROS	Sebastopol
Alexandre BLANC	Sorgues
AULIAS	FTT, rue Honnorat
	La Madrague
	Trousat
BACCI	Quartier Lodi
BARNUSSE	Bar du Telephone, 20 rue de Lyon, ARENC
CAPATINI	Estaque Bar du Littoral
CHAINAND	3 Marche des Capucins
COLLOMB	Porte d'Aix, 3 Place de Strasbourg
DEVEROER	Bar Moderne, Avenue d'Arme
DI JUSTO	Bar Robert, 40 rue Emile Zola
Des Douance	60 rue de Lorette
Eveche	Rue Kleber
Entreprise Paoli	Rue Kleber
Magelior	Bld. Fons
FIZI TURIN	12 Chemin de Cassis, Ste. Marguerite
FLEURY	3 Marche des Capucins
Hopital de la Timone (under leadership of SEASSEAU)	60 rue de Lorette
Jean PEREZ	Bar des Amis, 9 rue Pautrier
IVARDI	Bar de la Veranda, rue des Grands Carmes
Jean THINQUET	Bar Amer Picon, 3 Blvd. National
LAPPONGE	3 Place de Strasbourg
Lucie PORTA	60 rue de Lorette
VANTAUZIER	2 rue Noisson
Paul LANGEVIN	3 rue Moutet
Securite Sociale	60 rue de Lorette
Vieux Marseille	

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COMMUNISTS HOLDING ELECTED OFFICES IN BOUCHES-DU-RHONE

Deputies

- Francois BILLOUX, Marseille
- Paul CERMOLAGE, Marseille
- Jean CRISTOPOL, Marseille
- Lucien LAMBERT, Marseille
- Adrien MOUTON, Arles
- Raymonde NEDELEC, Marseille

Counselors of the Republic

- Manuelle BOUVET (alias DUMONT, Marseille)
- Charles COSTES
- Leon DAVID

Members of the General Council

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Jean BARAILLER    | Martin CONTIER   |
| Marcel BADUIN     | Jean LAERO       |
| Denis BIZOT       | Clement MILLE    |
| Pierre ENMANUELLI | Raymonde NEDELEC |
| Edmond GARCIN     | Josette REYBAUT  |
| Louis OAZAONAIRE  | Jean SENATORE    |
| René GAUTHIER     | Ludovic TROUIN   |

*F. D. Noyes*  
 F. D. NOYES

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