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The image shows a close-up of a heavy, metallic vault door. The door is partially open, revealing a complex internal mechanism with multiple locking bolts and a central handle. A bright blue light emanates from the gap between the door and the frame, creating a strong glow and casting shadows on the surrounding metal. The overall aesthetic is industrial and mysterious.

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Date: 12/21/04

JFK ASSASSINATION SYSTEM
IDENTIFICATION FORM

AGENCY INFORMATION

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RECORD NUMBER : 104-10072-10272
RECORD SERIES : JFK
AGENCY FILE NUMBER : 80T01357A

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TO :
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DATE : 04/26/1963
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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

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.

KRYPTON: ☐ YES ☐ NO

IG NO.

☐ NO

SOURCE, OPERATIONAL DATA, AND COMMENTS:

Source: UNTROPHY

FIELD COMMENT - page 4: RNSHROUD from Roger Sirjean

SUBJECT: Current Status of Activist Groups in France

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CHARGED FROM RID/FI

CS COPY

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~~SECRET~~

FORM NO. 51-59 1 NOV 53 PREVIOUS EDITIONS MAY BE USED.

(20)

29-9-9

9790

FIELD INFORMATION REPORT

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

COUNTRY France

REPORT NO. OFF 12572

SUBJECT Current Status of Activist Groups

DATE OF REPORT 26 April 1963

NO. PAGES

REFERENCES OFF 11297

DATE OF INFO. March 1963

PLACE

DATE ACC. 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 Extérieur (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 Ribaud 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 Souetre, Georgesopoulos 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.

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DISSEMINATION

29-9-9

- 7w 2d 3. As Commander of the Metropolitan theater of operations, ex-Captain Pierre Sergeant recently assumed the functions of Chief of Staff of the Direction of Organization and Action. In principle, Sergeant 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 - 70. A very select group charged with the management of personnel and finances. The head of this bureau has not been identified.

(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.

(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 limited missions.

(4) Quatrième Bureau - 40. A logistics branch, the Quatrième Bureau is responsible for the security and support of the members of the organization, the lodging, the clandestine crossing of the frontiers and the provision of false identity documents. The Chief of the Quatrième Bureau has been identified as Antoine Nuciani, already sought after by the French Police for the Petit Clamart attack.

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
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Published in French, English and German.

These distributed under the name of the CNR:

- (1) Jeune Revolution - 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 Revolution, the last known

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 Français Rapatriés 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 Française.
- 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-Révolutionnaire (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 Françaises" 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, diversives 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 Comments: 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).

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ALGERIA OAS
ACTIVIST GROUPS

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CLASSIFIED
ATTACHMENT

[R] - ITEM IS RESTRICTED

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NOT SUITABLE FOR MICROFILMING

OPERATIONAL AND SOURCE COVER SHEET

FROM: France Paris

REPORT NO. OFP 12572

30 APR 1963

REPORT MADE BY: Sara T. Vabakos ^{8W}

NO. PAGES: 4

REPORT APPROVED BY: Sara T. Vabakos ^{8W}

NO. ENCLOSURES: none

DATE OF REPORT: 26 April 1963

REFERENCES: OFP 11297

DISTRIBUTION: 3-C/WE w/mat

By copy to:

Orally to:

SOURCE CRYPTONYM: UNTROPHY

ID NO. IG NO.
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

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CHARGED FROM RID/FI

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INDEX X

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1 NOV 53 PREVIOUS EDITIONS MAY BE USED.

29-9-9

(20)

9790

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REPORT NO. OFF 12572

SUBJECT Current Status of Activist Groups

DATE OF REPORT 26 April 1963

NO. PAGES

REFERENCES OFF 11297

DATE OF INFO. March 1963

PLACE &

DATE ACC. France Paris 23 April 1963

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DISTRIBUTION

29-9-9

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2. The Organization of the Bureau

D. The Organization of the Data

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Dr. Castaneda further specifies: "The GRU owes to all its facilities to ensure the principal mission: the objective Number 1. The GRU will study and will execute operations, missions, operations, in order, only 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 was prescribed to "lead, propagate, and eventually collaborate with sympathetic public media."

Principles

[illegible][illegible]

11. A chain of persons, starting out of the northern University of Nigeria, has been established to the south and the west.

With their various objectives, they are as follows:

- a. L'Association pour l'Etude et la Reforme des Structures de l'Etat (AENSE). Led by Colonel Paul Trinquier who arranges for provincial delegations and hopes to establish a mass organization.
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