

MATERIAL REVIEWED AT CIA HEADQUARTERS BY
HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS STAFF MEMBERS

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

INCLUSIVE DATES: _____

CUSTODIAL UNIT/LOCATION: _____

ROOM: _____

DELETIONS, IF ANY: THIRD AGENCY DOCUMENT

DATE RECEIVED	DATE RETURNED	REVIEWED BY (PRINT NAME)	SIGNATURE OF REVIEWING OFFICIAL
10-30 1957-78		PHOEBE ORR	Phoebe C. Orr

NO DOCUMENTS MAY BE COPIED OR REMOVED FROM THIS FILE

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

NUMBER OF PAGES 2
ATTACHMENTS
THEATR EFO-London

JBT/lb.

THEATR DISTRIBUTION
Mr. Phillips
Cmdr. Kitteredge
G-2 SHAEN
G-2 12TH AG
MG
SPTQ
END
R&A
MO
OWI
WFO
ENG
CAN
IAN
INSEMB (Info)
X-2
WASH ✓
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. Grenier, 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. Grenier (M. Bocher (Beauchet), 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 Normans did not like the Germans and is glad that they have been thrown out. But a very

RETURN TO RECORDS SECTION

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

IMMEDIATELY AFTER USE
JOB 26-780 BOX 160

DIS	INT	SEC	STAFF	TREAS	OWI	IEA	AISI	OC	OFF	ISA		
-----	-----	-----	-------	-------	-----	-----	------	----	-----	-----	--	--

300487

SECRET

-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 of the Navy have hired dozens of workers to repair the Cherbourg harbor, but ~~did not~~ 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 Movement are left unemployed. Instances of this kind are frequent.

SECRET

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

SECRET

1954

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

(S)

CONFIDENTIAL
SECRET
CONFIDENTIAL
SECRET
CONFIDENTIAL
SECRET

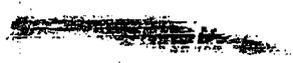
SECRET
SECRET
SECRET
SECRET
SECRET
SECRET
SECRET

SECRET

SECRET
SECRET

[Redacted]

SECRET



MEMORANDUM

TO : [Illegible]

FROM : [Illegible]

SUBJECT : [Illegible]

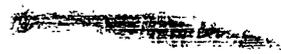
[Illegible text block]

[Illegible text block]

[Illegible signature or name]

[Illegible text]





MEMORANDUM

TO : [Redacted]

FROM : [Redacted]

SUBJECT : [Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]



[Redacted]

[Redacted]

that the Government is not maintaining a sufficiently independent attitude.

12. In discussing relations of the Communist Party with resistance groups, a soldier, member of the Soviet Union of the party for the war, expressed his deep regret over the fact that Russian troops on the "roof-line" are not being given any credit. He said he had hoped this fusion of resistance groups and the Communist Party would constitute a great revolutionary socialist party of the future, during the course of the address. He said it was a great explosive explosion to be inaugurated by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He said that the leaders of the Communist Party were trying to take advantage of the situation of the political power.

13. As for foreign policy, the audience 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 management, etc. in order to be able to guarantee the peace. Regarding the treatment of Germany, the audience voted for opposition to any dismemberment of the country, but approval of long-range, state-wide centralized control of all German industry and commerce and a long-range program for the reeducation of German youth.

14. Communist Party, according to its membership, secretary of the London branch of the Communist Party, the German branch claims to have 4,000 registered members in the city. Communist leaders interviewed declined to quote any figures.

15. In Berlin, president Alexander Kozlov of the Communist Party, stated that the Communists have gained many new followers in the city since the war, at the expense of the Socialists. He claims that this results in a large outflow from the Communist Party to the Socialists. He also stated that young, vigorous leaders are becoming visible in the Communist Party. He stated that the Communist Party would remain nationalistic in the future, that it would be difficult to return to a revolutionary program.

16. Kozlov asserted that the Communists get along better with the Christian Germans 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 reasons are as follows: The elections would select a government which would be responsible for the maintenance of the status quo. The Communists are opposed to the holding of elections because they believe that the results of the elections would be a disaster for the Communist Party. They believe that the results of the elections would be a disaster for the Communist Party. They believe that the results of the elections would be a disaster for the Communist Party. They believe that the results of the elections would be a disaster for the Communist Party.

mental and the liberation committee. The committee, in whose file he indicated his personal opinion on the holding of elections at the present time since the women's vote constituted an experiment and he was not in favor of conducting such experiments while France was still at war. (He does not feel that to hold elections now would mean a loss of strength for the right as well as for the candidates.) He stated, however, that the committee should be prepared, 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 above mentioned officers had the matter of the war, in view of not being fit enough in his mind to discuss the details of the Government, particularly the procurement of adequate food supplies. He stated that he was for his personal course and for his active participation in resistance activities but pointed out that he was formerly secretary of the university at Toulouse and that he had not broken away from the obligations of the holding permanent functionaries.

19. He also described several leaders, including of Toulouse, as a responsibility of the old tradition along with the present activity of high ranking officers at the Toulouse local base.

20. According to him, the Toulouse edition of Le Travail, the Communist paper published in France, has a daily circulation of 1,000 and a Sunday circulation of 1,000.

21. Le Travail, published in Toulouse, the Toulouse edition of the CP has four main staff members. The officers are: the, secretary; the, secretary; the, secretary; the, secretary. The Toulouse edition of the CP is in the process of collecting, the hope to have it completed before the end of the year. It is also doing a membership drive in the Toulouse section of the CP but this appears to be a marginal activity. the stated that the Toulouse edition of the Christian newspaper, the, is a marginal publication with a local circulation of 1,000. This Toulouse edition was started in 1941.

22. The the (originally the) is the women's adjunct of the CP at Toulouse. At the present time it is making serious efforts to capture the women's vote. It is one of three free weekly political lectures, starting in the latter 1941, the first organization of the CPIS.

23. the party. It is understood that the CP has a local committee to the the as a political force in the CP. Its party headquarters has been established in Toulouse, and a local (free and brief) newspaper announced, no sign of any political activity was detected.

24. the of the CP, is a committee over the possibility of fusion between the CP and the CP in the CP section after the agreement just reached before the two groups in the department of the CP. On the other hand, the of the CP, points out that many members of his organization are hesitant about uniting with the CP, because they see in this an attempt

part of the of the to a with the ... However, he stated that ... are still continuing between the two groups. ... all though ... of the ... not ... all the ... responsibility ... by ...

26. ... stating that ... representative of the ... on the of ... December 1957 ... members of the ... 17 ... 1957 ... of the most ... before the ... to ... of the ... of ... other ... of ... by ... labor ... high ... workers in the ... getting up to ... only 12 francs ... to ... all ... to ... an ... therefore ... of working ... of some salaries ... of others.

27. ...

27. ... 7 km ... of ...

... the ... and ...

28. ... of ... of ...

... military ...

29. ... that he ... of ...

... the ...

30. ... that he had ...

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM

27. The Government is...

28. The Government is...

29. The Government is...

30. The Government is...

31. The Government is...

32. The Government is...

33. The Government is...

34. The Government is...

35. The Government is...

36. The Government is...

37. The Government is...

38. The Government is...

39. The Government is...

40. The Government is...

41. The Government is...

42. The Government is...

43. The Government is...

44. The Government is...

45. The Government is...

46. The Government is...

47. The Government is...

48. The Government is...

49. The Government is...

50. The Government is...

CONFIDENTIAL

35. [Illegible text] ... [Illegible text] ... [Illegible text] ...

Damage Situation.

36. Summary of destruction- Within the [illegible] heavily fire [illegible] [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ...

37. Estimated quantities of building materials destroyed or damaged:

- 6,000 tons of tile
- 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 tile roof

was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

38. [Illegible text] ... [Illegible text] ... [Illegible text] ... [Illegible text] ...

39. [Illegible text] ... [Illegible text] ... [Illegible text] ... [Illegible text] ...

The following information is being furnished to you for your information only. It is not intended to constitute an offer of insurance or any other financial product. Please contact your agent for more information.

The policy is subject to the terms and conditions of the policy contract. Please read the policy contract carefully. The policy is not to be used as a loan or for any other purpose.

All policy provisions apply to all policy provisions and policy provisions are policy provisions. The streets are policy provisions and policy provisions are policy provisions. The streets are policy provisions and policy provisions are policy provisions.

The following information is being furnished to you for your information only. It is not intended to constitute an offer of insurance or any other financial product. Please contact your agent for more information.

The policy is subject to the terms and conditions of the policy contract. Please read the policy contract carefully. The policy is not to be used as a loan or for any other purpose.

All policy provisions apply to all policy provisions and policy provisions are policy provisions. The streets are policy provisions and policy provisions are policy provisions. The streets are policy provisions and policy provisions are policy provisions.

Summary of Benefits

	Benefit	Amount
Death benefit	Face amount	\$100,000
Living benefits	Face (if applicable)	\$100,000
Accumulation	Current value	\$150,000
Interest	Current interest	\$10,000
Other benefits	Current value	\$100,000
Total benefits		\$460,000

CONFIDENTIAL

Report No. R-189
Report from France

TO BE PART I

Classification:
S
C
T
R
I
T
E
D
C
O
N
F
I
D
E
N
T
I
A
L
I
N
F
O
R
M
A
T
I
O
N

Information date : 7-10 December 1944
Report date : 20 December 1944
Classification date : 2 January 1945
Value : U-2
Source : CONFIDENTIAL

FRANCE - SIBYRIAN FRONT

Notes on Berlin

OSG-103

CONFIDENTIAL

not believe the attention here would ever detract from the... affairs in Italy or of Greece because of the practically unanimous popular support of General De Gaulle.

6. The Socialists to elect 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 Socialists would like elections to be held next February.

7. The Socialist Party was active during the 1954 election campaign, the main theme being of freedom, with a constant display of posters and propaganda material, and huge parades of Jean Mar and Jean Jaurès. The Socialists called for a program, the Socialist Party published a newspaper daily, and daily outside the party headquarters a weekly discussion group met. Frequent meetings of the local section and of local subsections are held.

8. Campaign of the Socialist Party of the Vau. The Social Socialist members of the Department of the Vau, in a meeting at Moulins, the main chairman of the section, decided to change its name to the party of the Vau. About 300 delegates and members met and the group was a high party section in the Department being represented by J. Laugel. The meeting lasted all day, with a break for lunch. It was conducted in a serious, business-like manner.

9. The current debate centered on the activities of the activists in the great National of 1954, under the leadership of the Socialist Party of the Vau. The group was unanimously elected a section headed by the Vau. The National would be expected to continue to be a high priority of the conditions and all has public proposals, proposals have devoted themselves to the interests of the Socialist Party. As a result of the important position of this, he was playing himself and the Socialist Party by being an active part in the leadership of the party, the question of the Vau was raised; the party in favor of the Vau, however, was expected to be approved. Laugel refused to accept the resolution imposed on him by the members, and returned from the party at that time. He was unanimously voted a resolution rejecting his resignation and ordering him to stay.

10. There was also a wide debate on the question of collaboration with the Communist Party. It was expected that through a motion in favor of opening his contacts with the Communist Party, the departmental level with a view to a united party, would be the main theme for the day. However, motion was finally voted unanimously opposing the continuation of discussions on this point. A national party to bring about unity of the workers class, and organizing the desire of the Socialist Party for historical relations with the Communist Party. The motion was expected to be approved by the party and the Communist Party. It was expected that the Communist Party would not be anti-Socialist.

11. During this debate, there was some criticism of the committee formed to study the Communist Party in the Department and local Communist Party. The Communist Party through the Vau, the Communist Party, the Vau, the Communist Party.

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 CN, expressed his deep regret over the fact that fusion between the socialist party and the CN had been impossible. He said he had hoped this fusion would constitute a great revolutionary socialist party of the future. During the debate on the subject, he drew vigorous, almost explosive exception to an imputation by Gen. Bismuth, member of the Bureau Central of the party, that the leaders of the resistance simply a group of privileges who were trying to take advantage of the situation of auto 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. Riecher, secretary of the Geneva section of the socialist party, the Communists claim to have 4,000 registered members in the Ver. Communist leaders interviewed declined to quote any figures.

15. M. Rothier, president Communist member of the CN, maintains that the Communists have gained many new followers in the Ver 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 opposed 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. Rothier 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 the Gaulle and the country could do. 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 ask for the return of the three million prisoners and deportees before proceeding to the polls. According to M. Frigo, of the CN, 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. That evening, M. Agius himself 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. (Agius may well feel that to hold elections now would mean a loss of strength for the Communists.) Stienne Allegre, Communist municipal delegate, stated flatly that he believed the elections should 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 accused Sevis for his personal cowardice and for his active participation in resistance activities but pointed out that he was formerly secretary of the Commissariat de Toulon and that he had not broken away from the old habits of the plodding government functionaries.

19. Pothier described Admiral Lambert, Chief Captain 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 Revue-Judi, the Communist paper published in Marseille, has a daily circulation of 12,000 and a Sunday circulation of 15,000.

21. Mouvement Populaire Toulonnais: The Toulon section of the MP was formed about one month ago. The officers are: M. Labrousse, president; M. Jouziah, attorney, secretary; M. Guenier, worker as the David Arsenal, treasurer. A departmental federation of the MP 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 MP 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 1940 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. FN and SF: Pothier, of the FN, is optimistic over the possibility of fusion between the FN and the SF in the Var section after the agreement just reached between the two groups in the department of the Gard. On the other hand, Trig e, of the SF, points out that many members of his organization are hesitant about uniting with the FN, because they see in this an attempt

on the part of the GPU to disrupt the VDN. However, he states that discussions are still continuing between the two groups. He also asserts that although many members of the VDN are not communists, all the positions of responsibility in that organization are held by communists.

25. In discussing to M. Besnon, representative of the GPU on the CIO, there were 24,000 registered members of the VDN in the year of 1 October 1937, an increase with 24,007 members in 1937. Besnon considered one of the most urgent problems before the GPU in the year to be that of the equalization of salaries. Two workers are considerably paid (in comparison to the salaries of equally skilled workers in other trades). The salary of a miner was created by the Communists who paid very well in order to attract labor to certain high-priority jobs. For example, workers in the building trades are getting up to 30 francs per hour, while skilled craftsmen and carpenters earn only 12 francs per hour. Besnon points out that it is not possible to raise all salaries to the high level established by the Communists, since this would cause an inflationary trend. Therefore, the GPU 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.

26. The 15th Military Region

26. General Republicanist, Fascist and Nationalist Propaganda Bureau. The Bureau is established at St. Maurice with a total strength of 300 officers and men in the VDN under the command of Lt. Colonel (CPT) Barrat. Their headquarters are at St. Maurice, about 7 km. west of Paris, at the Chateau de St. Maurice, a requisitioned private estate formerly occupied by St. Maurice (Grouped Mobilized Reserve).

27. The two companies under Barrat form part of the 15th Military Region (Provence, Haute Alps, Basses Alps, Alpes Maritimes, Haute Savoie-Rhône), and are led by regional professional officers and placed under the command of General Billot. The 15th are an official, paid unit, 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 past, the 15th has the additional task of guarding the 150 political prisoners at the camp of St. Maurice. Members of the 15th in the VDN are all former VDN. The men are paid 2,800 francs monthly; officers and noncommissioned officers receive regular army pay.

28. Barrat stated that he had orders to send arms and equipment for his men. There are orders for only 10 percent of his 300 men, and these total arms consist of 100 German Panzers 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 precision and bearing of trained soldiers. German prisoners working on the premises were more prompt than the members of the 15th to give attention and salute at the approach of Lt. Colonel Barrat.

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

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

29. Bureau stated that it had been detouring out on ex-ditions against the French blazer -- elements of which had been reported in various localities in the city -- but so far without success. The blazer was not of redd color; it is a slanting striped in the top. Bureau also has been circulating in civilian clothes in goal to help out the black market. Thus far, the Bureau has made 250 arrests in the city, for all offenses.

30. Bureau, who was formerly departmental chief of the French Intelligence, and who is still a member of the departmental committee of the French Intelligence (Intelligence Administrative), claims responsibility for the blazer in the city. Bureau stated that some of the blazer were the same as those of the blazer. But that the blazer were special civilians detouring out their spare time to this task.

31. B.I. According to it, Colonel Bureau, and the remaining blazer of the blazer are located in the blazer and the blazer at Bureau, under the command of Colonel (now) blazer. This unit consists of about 1,000 men, and is preparing to leave shortly for the front to join the blazer. In blazer, Bureau blazer have formed an blazer. According to one of the blazer, the blazer has a total strength of blazer.

French-American Relations

32. American sailors stationed in blazer report a number of blazer and blazer to blazer themselves and blazer men, principally over women. The feeling is chiefly general among American sailors at blazer that the French would overtake 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 blazer, which destroyed a large part of the city; over the American treatment of German blazer; and over the fact that American food supplies for the civilian population have not arrived in greater quantities. The blazer (in blazer, about 25, veterans of the last war and blazer for over the years 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. blazer, Communist member of the blazer and director of blazer, stated that he noticed a general feeling that blazer had, as blazer to blazer and continued relations with the blazer Government and even after his recall; that blazer was not pleased with the De Gaulle government and would have preferred a blazer or a blazer to De Gaulle; that a report was circulating in blazer circles to the effect that three days before the liberation of blazer, various diplomatic representatives had penetrated into the city and had discussed with blazer officials the possibility of setting up a new French government to replace the De Gaulle Government.

35. Decker also stated that some people were so desirous for the Allies that they were willing to do with the decision of the Government to disarm the German Civilian Militiamen. In this connection, he stated that his OOR and the French had great difficulty, since they had no confidence in the French because of the French men who had served the Nazi regime.

War Damage Situation

36. War Damage Situation. Toulon has suffered heavily from allied bombing. The war damage was particularly heavy, but a good deal of reconstruction has caused in the center of town as well. According to the municipal bureau of reconstruction, of a total of 16,341 houses in Toulon, 993 were entirely destroyed, 1,311 were 50 percent destroyed and 2,937 were partially damaged. Since it is extremely difficult to erect buildings entirely to take care of houses which were partially destroyed, approximately 100,000 people are temporarily living with friends and relatives, in makeshift quarters; a large number have not yet returned to Toulon from the interior. There was some death during the bombing. Toulon's normal population is of 100,000 and approximately 100,000 as the end of war; it had risen to 100,000 at the end of war, and is now 100,000.

37. The municipal office has compiled estimates of building materials for repairs as follows:

- 0,000 tons of tile shingles for roofing
- 3,000 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.
Temporary roofing repairs are being made with wood planks.

38. Food conditions in Toulon are bad, the most serious shortages being milk for children, and fats and oils. There is only enough milk to feed 100,000 children up to 9 months. According to Dr. Wislizenus, to provide milk for the 100,000 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. Dr. Wislizenus expresses the urgency of this problem. Dr. Wislizenus recommends that if American milk is shipped to Toulon, it be sent directly to the municipality for distribution, instead of to the Red Cross. He claims that on previous occasions the American milk was distributed through the French Red Cross, each of 100,000 lbs. was sent to a black market and never reached the children for whom it was intended.

39. Despite the fact that the area is an important producer of olive oil, there is a serious shortage of this product on the market. According to Allegre, manager in charge of the market, whenever stocks of olive oil do exist in the region are blocked by the French Red Cross for distribution to the Red Cross. This is a source of discontent among the people.

Continued

CONFIDENTIAL

Report No. 2-289

LIST OF RESPONSIBILITIES

	<u>Responsibilities</u>	<u>Party or Organization Involved</u>
Prof. et al.	relations of federation (SFR)	
Interp.	Police	PCF
Magis.	Vincennes	PCF (Christian Democrats)
Quelbecq	Reconstruction, Habitiers	PCF
	Instruction publique, Beaux Arts	
	Sports, Theatre	PCF
Interp. (SFR)	Centres de guerre et pillon	PCF
Interp.	Radiodiffusion	PCF
Interp.	Travail d'edification des parlements	
	communes, villages, jardins publics	
	contrôle des travaux publics	
	Revue d'edification	PCF (Communist)
Allegre	Separate programs, affaires mili-	Communist Party
Blancard	taires, Defense positive, quatuor,	
	parti de reference	CC
Bliss	Legislations, Ministres et Res-	
	ponses	
Coimbra	Inte-civil, contributions, external	Socialist
Coimbra	Personnel, Regie des taxes	Socialist
Coimbra	diminution, groupes fonctionnaires	CGT
	abandon	
Sauil	Services publics communaux	CGT
Dr. Arques	Devoirs militaires	CGT
Dr. Arques	Emplacement, usage, Rollon,	Mouvement ouvrier de la
	France	Libération Nationale
	religieux, sports	Union des Femmes Françaises
Arques		Federation de la Jeunesse
		Patriotique
Arques	Hygiene, laboratoires	Logo Pesticide
Arques	Contaminants	(Independants)
Arques	Service des Ports, Nettoyement,	
	Assainissement, Nettoyage d'assainissement	
	et Calques	(Independants)

CONFIDENTIAL

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 manejar por el.

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

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
Other Code Names

REF. MAPS

CARD NO.

Code Name

Name FRONT NATIONAL (FRAN)

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.

1219

From: Marseille Report No: WH-853 Local File No:

No. of Pages: 8 No. of RECAPS: _____

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-2

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 HOMOENNE. 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 char-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.

Copies to:
 Pari-2
 Wash-2
 Mars-1

Classification SECRET

FORM NO. 81-00
 FEB 1949

REGISTRY COPY

29-4-11-2

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S)

Subject: Comite D'Action et de
Defense des Immigres

Report #: WFM-233

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.

Classification

SECRET

SECRET

- 2 -

4. The measures which CADB 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.)

SECRET

29-4-11-2

SECRET

SECRET

- 8 -

WFM 533

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 Madeline BRAUN, prominent Communist and one of the leaders of the PCNY National. The Communist Party and the CGT 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 25 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 15 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 BAILLANT, secretary-general of the CGT and president of the CMI, 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 BAILLANT, Jacques CHOLQS, Albert BAYET (delegate of the Ligue des Droits de l'Homme), PINEAU (director of the Union de Jeunesse Republicaine de France), Madeline BRAUN, and Joseph BOURDEL (lawyer for the Lettres Francaises in the KRANCENKO TRIAL).

9. Although the ostensible and apparent purpose and activities of CADI were those outlined in paragraphs 8 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 pro-Communist immigrants. The true purpose of CADI was to aid Communist and

SECRET

29-4-11-2

REPRODUCTION CARD

SECRET

- 4 -

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 naturalisation 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 George 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 sejour", 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 naturalisation 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.

SECRET

29-4-11-2

APERTURE 2000 PHOTOGRAPHY

SECRET

- 5 -

The sub-agent's sister unfortunately died in Paris on 18 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 naturalisation 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 RASISMA 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 Marevakehy, 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 Caroux-les-Mines. CADI has placed 80% of these men." (Field comment: From a report of the CADI representative for the TARE department.)

SECRET

29-4-11-2

SECRET

- 6 -

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 comments: 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 comments: 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 comments: 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 comments: 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 comments: 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

SECRET

29-4-11-2

SECRET

- 7 -

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 102 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:

HARCADO - 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
PAHAS - member of the Front National Hellénique
MILIK - member of the Front National Arménien
VINCIGUERRA - president of the Union des Volontaires
Etrangers
SOEU - delegate of the Front National Roumain
CONTI, Mme. Germaine - secretary of the CADI in Paris
ZELSEY - 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

SECRET

29-4-11-2

REPRODUCTION AND REPRODUCTIONS

SECRET

- 6 -

(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.)

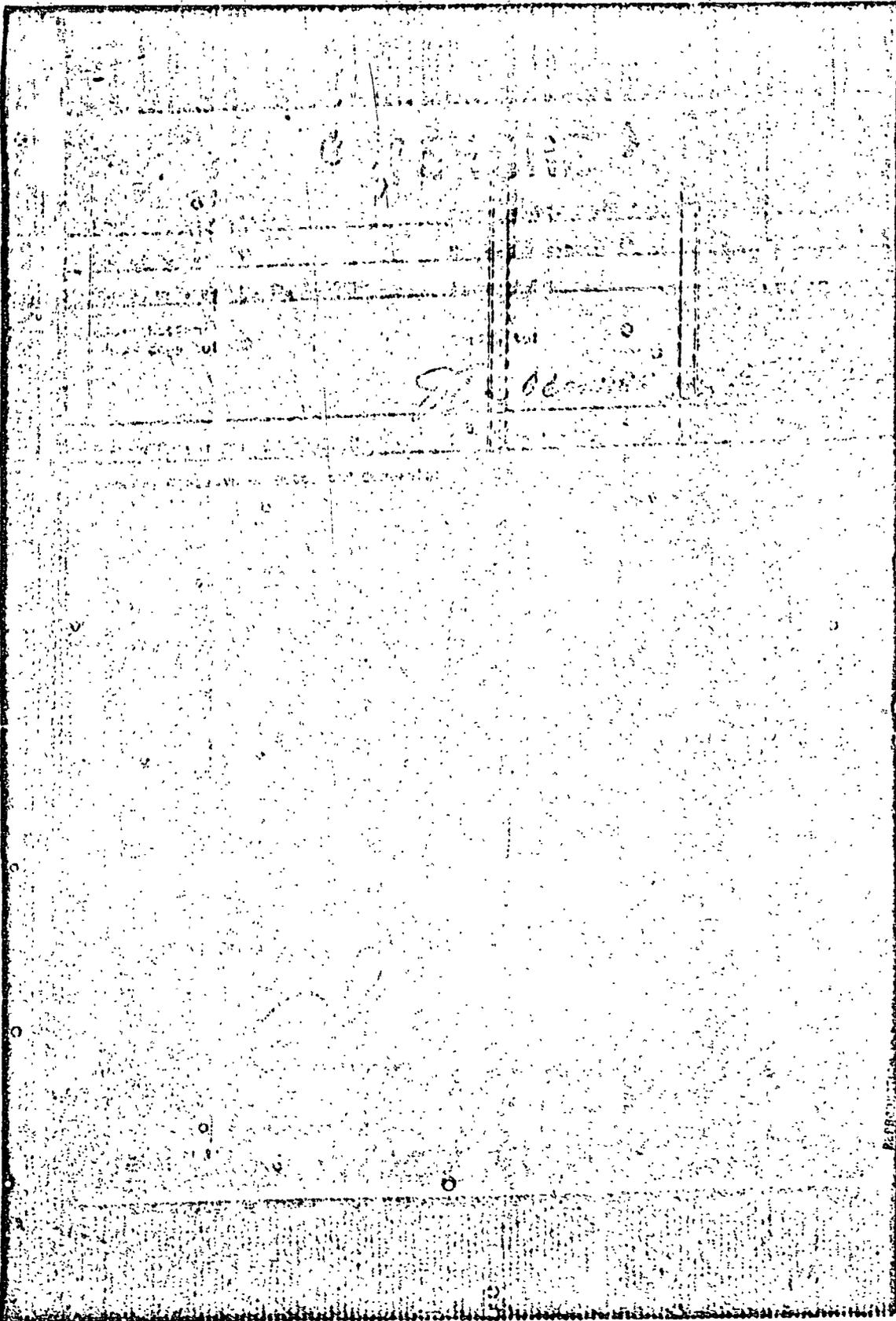
80. CADI is well-financed. Its principal financial support comes from the Communist Party and the COF. (Field comment: CADI documents acknowledge unspecified contributions from these organizations. One of source's informants, the chief of the Foreigners' Section of the Marseille Prefecture, has stated 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 Nuy, 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.

SECRET

29-4-11-2

APR 11 1948



WF M-339
 5 Aug. 1948

RECORDED
 INDEXED

SECRET

Subject: ~~SECRET~~

Report No: ~~SECRET~~

Date of Information: 2 August 1949

Place Acquired: H100

Date Acquired: 4 August 1949

Evaluation: B-U

Date of Report: 5 August 1949

Source: ~~SECRET~~

1. The Chief of the Division of Operations in the Army...
 2. Actually the Division of Operations...
 3. A certain number of...
 4. Operations...

5. Operations...
 6. Operations...

7. Operations...

8. Operations...

9. Operations...

10. Operations...

11. Operations...

2

Classification

SECRET

REGISTRY COPY 29-4-5-236

FROM MEMBERS AND SUBMITTED

701-5-106

SECRET



SECRET

701-5-106

22 November 1948

From: Paris	Report No. 611-4199	Serial File No.
Name of Source	No. of Pages 1 rpt	
Report Made by: Robert L. Williams	Approved by: J. J. Asher	2
Distribution	Priority to	
By copy to: Wash - 2 DOD - 2 INFO - 1		
Source Classification: CONFIDENTIAL	Referenced:	

Source, Operational Data, and Comments

attached is a report entitled "Further Arrests and Restrictive Measures by the French Service to All Russian CP Activity."

SECRET

SECRET - 13772

SECRET
RESTRICTED

FORM NO. 10
1 FEB 1948

Further Arrests and
Restrictive Measures
by the French Surete
Re Salt Rumanian CP Activity
Paris, France, 15 Nov 1958
Classification: (S)
Source: (S) 1

REF ID: A150
15 - 17 Nov 1958
15 Nov 1958
15 Nov 1958

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

Mlle. UMIRU, a cobler, and member of the Front National Rounain (Field Agents: UMIRU has previously been reported by source as a rich man, though cobler by profession. He has property at Arceval (Seine et Oise). At Paris, he lives at Rue Anjou. He is a frequent visitor and telephone caller at the Rumanian Embassy.)

Mme. UMIRU, member of the Front National Rounain

Marta-KOWALCZAK, Legation employee

Mme. LILLARD, a French citizen and noted Communist.

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

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

3. The Association des Mouvements Anais de la France (Front National) was dissolved by order of the Surete, which has also forbidden the publication of the newspaper Als Rounain Libre.

APERTURE SAID REPRODUCTION

②

SECRET
REGISTRY

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

WFOA-0295

CONFIDENTIAL

Office of the
Attorney General
United States, Marseille

20 April 1949

Subject: Communist in Cannes
Re: [unclear]
Ref: [unclear]

FILE

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

2. In 1945 he was elected mayor of Cannes (which also made him 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 Councillor General in the city of Cannes, but was defeated when running for re-election to this office on March 20-21, 1949.

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

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

H. S. Sheridan
H. S. SHERIDAN

3

Copies to:
Wash-2
Paris-1

INDEX

CONFIDENTIAL

REGISTRY COPY

APR 20 1949

6P
OFFICIAL DISPATCH

VIA AIR
SPECIFIC AID OR SEA POWER

DISPATCH NO WYPA-7526

SECRET CONTROL
U.S.A. OFFICIALS ONLY
CLASSIFICATION

TO Chief, FBI

DATE 26 March 1951

FROM Chief of Station, Paris

SUBJECT: GENERAL: Transmittal

SPECIFIC: List of Allied Communist dominated organizations

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 three international organizations recently expelled from France (IPDU, WFDU, WFTU) are noted as "dissolved".

3. Mr. West also transmitted a copy of this list to Mr. William Crawford in the Embassy here.

Gustav Peterson
Gustav Peterson

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

es
INDEX

APERTURE CARD REPRODUCTIONS

SECRET CONTROL
U.S.A. OFFICIALS ONLY
CLASSIFICATION

29-4-13-724
2001-5-440

11-174 7526

ASSOCIATIONS FRANÇAISES ET FRANCO-POLONAISES

- Parti Communiste Français, 4, rue de Valenciennes; 120 rue Lafayette.
- Amicale des Anciens de la 1^{re} Division Noire, 20 rue Trémicourt (15^{ème}).
- Amicale des Veuves de Guerre, 20 rue Rene Boulanger (10^{ème}) Bot. 21.31.
- Amicale des Volontaires de l'Armée (Republicaine, 45 rue du Pg Montmartre, (9^{ème}) - Prov. 02.49
- Amicale Nationale des Anciens Municipaux Communistes de France, 1 rue de Maubouge (9^{ème}) Tru. 78.31
- Amicale Nationale des Anciens Republicains de France, 1 rue de Maubouge (9^{ème}) Tru. 78.31
- Amis de la Commune, 37 rue du Louvre (2^{ème})
- Amis de la Nature, 19 rue St-Georges (9^{ème}) - Tru. 49.88
- Amis de la Paix 37 rue Jouvenet (16^{ème}) - Jan. 86.04
- Amities Franco-polonaises 9 boulevard des Italiens (2^{ème}) - Ric. 01.85.
- Association des Travailleurs Scientifiques, 37 rue Geoffroy St-Hilaire (6^{ème})
- Association d'Etudes et d'Informations municipales, 1 rue de Maubouge (9^{ème}) Tru. 78.31
- Association Nationale des Anciens P.P.I. - P.T.P.F. et de leurs Amis, 17 boulevard des Italiens (2^{ème}) - Ric. 46.27
- Association Nationale des Cheminots Anciens Combattants, 9 rue Lanten-court, Mar. 04.97
- Association Nationale des Familles de Fusilles, 10 rue Leroux (16^{ème}) Ric. 71.60
- Association Nationale des Rapatriés d'Indochine, 19 rue St-Georges (9^{ème}) Tru. 09.88
- Association des Veuves Orphelins Ascendants Victimes des deux Guerres, 3 rue de Tilsitt (8^{ème})
- Association Republicaine des Anciens Combattants, 45 Pg Montmartre (9^{ème}) Pro. 02.49

ASSOCIATIONS FRANÇAISES ET FRANCO-POLONAISES

Centre de Diffusion du Livre et de la Presse (12^{eme}), 142 Boulevard Mideret
(12^{eme}) Bor. 41.39 - 45.05 - 51.30.

Centre Laïque de Formation du Personnel d'Institution des Œuvres pour l'Enfance,
8 av. Mathurin Moreau (10^{eme}) - Bor. 36.50

Combattants de la Paix et de la Liberté, 3 rue des Pyramides (1^{er}) Ope. 35.27

Comité Français de Défense des Indigènes, 15 r. Montantre (13^{eme}) Prov. 82.78

Comité Français de la Jeunesse Démocratique, 19 r. St-Georges (8^{eme})
Tru. 00.83

Confédération Générale de l'Agriculture, 11 bis, rue Scribo (9^{eme}) Ope. 50.20

Comité National des Écrivains, 2 rue de l'Élysée (8^{eme}) Anj. 03.79

Comité National des Journalistes, 2 rue de l'Élysée (8^{eme})

Comité National des Pharmaciens, 13 rue Ballu (8^{eme})

Confédération Nationale des Locataires, 23 rue Arthur Dacier (10^{eme}) Nord. 22.51

Confédération Générale du Commerce et de l'Industrie, 149 rue du Temple
(8^{eme}) - Tur. 51.15

Confédération Générale Unifiée de l'Artisanat, 10 rue des Filles du Calvaire
(8^{eme}) - Tur. 53.29

Conseil National de la Résistance, 1 rue Varot (8^{eme}) - Fly 30.53.

Coopérative de Production et de Diffusion S. Films, 41 rue de Chabrol (9^{eme})
Pro. 07.05

Éditeurs Français Unis, 31 rue St-André des Arts (8^{eme}) - Ode. 73.24

Éditions de la Jeunesse, 9 rue Muehlot (15^{eme}) - Reg. 12.81

Éditions Sociales, 64 Rld Auguste Blanqui (13^{eme}) - Gob. 45.41

Fédération des Chorales et Groupes Artistiques de la Jeunesse, 9 rue Muehlot
(15^{eme}) - Reg. 15.01

Fédération des Locataires, 32 bis, Rld Richard Lenoir (11^{eme})
Roq. 82.20

Fédération Française des Clubs, 2 rue de l'Élysée (8^{eme})
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 18 Poissonniere (10eme)
Prov. 15.01
- Federation Nationale des Directeurs de Colonies de Vacances,
29 rue St-Herri (4eme)
- Federation Nationale de Lutte Anti-Tuberculeuse, 2 av. Mathurin Moreau (10eme)
Tot. 54.05
- Federation Nationale des Prisonniers de Guerre, 62 rue Chaussee d'Antin (9eme)
Tri. 43.23
- Federation Nationale des Sinistres, Palais 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 Monthiers (9eme) Tri. 05.28
- France - Roumanie, 16 rue Vexelay (8eme) Lab. 26.89
- France - Tchécoslovaquie, 18 rue Soupart (6eme) - Gie. 20.20
- France - U. S. S. R., 20 rue d'Anjou (8eme), Anj. 19.54
- 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 Becquer (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) Cog. 11.01
- Radio - Liberte, 5 rue Lamartine (9eme) Tru. 71.82
- Secours Populaire Francais, 11 Ud Montmartre (2eme) Cent. 27.70

724

17526

- Travail et Culture, 5 rue des Saussaies - Paris (8) Tan. 39.03
- Tourisme et Travail, 28 rue d'Antverpe (8). Pro. 30-48 et 30.19
- 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, 11bis Mallet-Stevens, Rue 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, 22 Rue de la Madeleine (10)
- Union des Femmes Françaises, 12 Bis rue d'Astorg (8). Anj. 34.66
- 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 Sèze (8). Opera 74.40
- Union des Vaillants & Vaillantes, 5 Bd Montmartre (9). Cou. 75.61
- Union Française des Anciens Combattants, 20 R. de la Chaussée d'Antin
- Union Française des Auberges de la Jeunesse, 140 Bd 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

724

1-14-75 26

Bureau du Congrès Mondial des Partisans de la Paix, 2 rue de l'Yvette
Paris, 14.20

Bureau de Liaison des Intellectuels de la Défense de la Paix, (Bureau du
Congrès de Moscou), 2 rue de l'Yvette, Paris, 14.20

Federation Democratique Internationale des Femmes, 17 rue Soufflot (14)
Paris, 05.04 (Dissolved)

Federation Internationale des Anciens Prisonniers Politiques, 19 rue Laroux (14)
Paris, 71.50

Federation Internationale des Juristes Democratiques, chez M. des Horstmann,
12 Quai Bourdon (4) Paris, 72.45

Federation Mondiale de la Jeunesse Democratique, 21 rue de Chateaubriant (9)
Paris, 18.05 (Dissolved)

Federation Syndicale Mondiale, 1 rue Verret (8), Paris, 30.50 (Dissolved)

RECEIVED

ALBERT

11P

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

WFMA-0186

6 October 1948

TO: Chief, FBI *Communist Activities*

THROUGH: Chief of Station, Paris, *110*

FROM: Chief of Station,

SUBJECT: Organisation of the French Communist Party in the Marseille Area
~~Small - Hooky~~
 INTEL

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

Departmental Federation: headquarters, 18 ~~Place~~
Leon Gambetta

Federal Secretary: Denis BIZOT

Federal Secretariat: *of 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. Bordinat
- Jean CRISTOFOL
- Pierre EMMANUELLI - in charge of Press-Propaganda
- Ludovic TROUIN - in charge of organization
- Fassal FOSADO
- Henri BERTINI
- Rene LALLEMAND
- Yvonne ESTACHY
- Paul COURTIEU
- Jean CLAVIERIE (alias POLLET) - in charge of recruiting and interior police. A particularly dangerous person.

OK

Federal Committee:

SECRET 29-4-5-233

CERTAINLY UNCLASSIFIED

Special Commissions

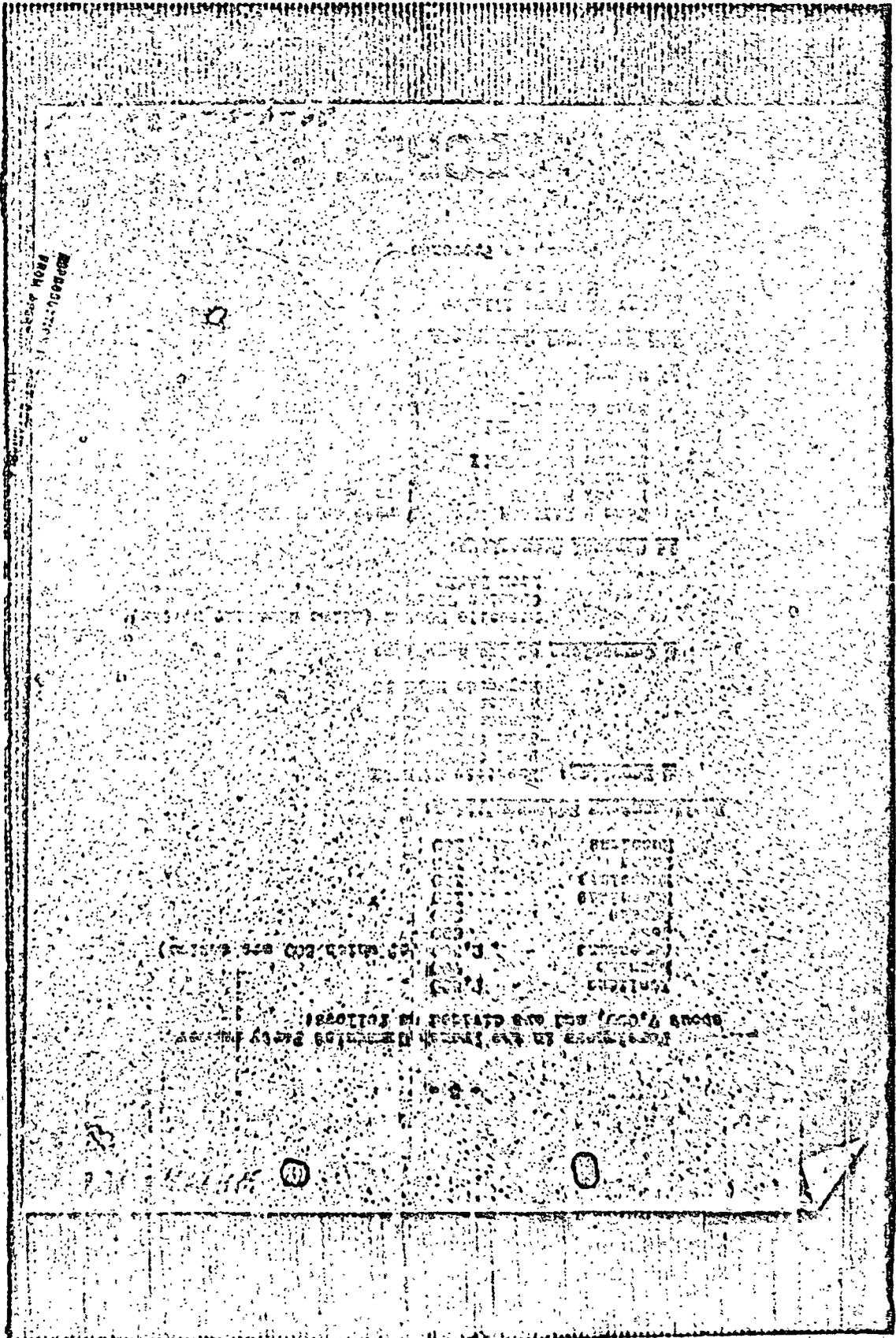
Francis HIRSH
Lester HIRSH
Joseph ALDARICO
Alvin ...
ANTONIO
CARLOS ...
EUGENE ...
FRANK ...
GEORGE ...
HAROLD ...
IRVING ...
JACOB ...
JOHN ...
LEON ...
MORDECAI ...
NATHAN ...
SAMUEL ...
SOL ...
VINCENT ...
YIP ...

Francis HIRSH
Lester HIRSH
Joseph ALDARICO
Alvin ...
ANTONIO
CARLOS ...
EUGENE ...
FRANK ...
GEORGE ...
HAROLD ...
IRVING ...
JACOB ...
JOHN ...
LEON ...
MORDECAI ...
NATHAN ...
SAMUEL ...
SOL ...
VINCENT ...
YIP ...

SI ...

...

QUALIFIED
APPLICANTS



REPRODUCTION FROM

(The following information is for your information only and should not be used for any other purpose.)

(1)

(2)



ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES SCIENTISTES DE LA

Union des Postes Transmissibles, Marseille Area

Headquarters: 41 Cours Liebert

Departmental Offices:

**Secretary: SIMONE LEBLANC
Members: Catherline LEBLANC
(4,000) Joanne LEBLANC**

Union de la Jeunesse Republicaine de France, Marseille Area

Headquarters: 83 Rue de Rome

Fed. Sec'y: Lucien GAZDAR

Secretary: RICHARD

About 1,100 members

Union des Femmes Liberes de France, Marseille Area

Headquarters: 10 Rue de la Paix

Secretary: ...

President: ...

Vice President: ...

Secretary: ...

Members: ...

Address: ...

Phone: ...

Branch: ...

Notes: ...

Page No.: ...

(cont'd.)

2

WFMA - 186

- 5 -

Honorary Members of the Committee:

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

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

Original title: Comité Central de CP
Secours Populaire Français

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

Vaillants et Vaillantes

Fed. Commissaire: Charles LECA
Fed. Director: Paul ESTEVE
This movement is directed at youths of less than 18 yrs.

Université Nouvelle

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

Amis de la Paix

President: Ferrine SOOS

(2)

SECRET

29-4-5-233

APERTURE CARD REPRODUCTIONS

LEMA-186

Association France-Roumanie

Committee Members:

GERMOLAGE	MONTROGNON
CLERISSY	Dr. PETIT
COHEN	RUYSEN
FROLY	ROGLIAND
OLCCANTY	SACHTER
HAINICLE	SERAN
LION	THERAN

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

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: QUERINI
Treasurer: BRISSEC

Officiers de Reserve Republicains

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

(2)

ASSOCIATION DES ANCIENS COMBATTANTS

SECRET

Front National

Headquarters: 18 Allées Jean Gambetta

Groupement National des Refractaires et Maquisards

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

Milices Patriotiques

President: NIFERT
(NIFERT 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: ABEL 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

SECRET

WFMA - 186

IMPORTANT MUNICIPAL CENTERS

Marseille	Miramas
Arles	Fort de Bouc
Aubagne	Marignane
La Ciotat	Cardeanne
Martigues	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 - 453 1947 - 403

(5)

SECRET

REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

- WFMA - 186

COMMUNIST PARTY SECTION HEADQUARTERS IN MARSEILLE

- 1er Arrondissement: Headquarters, 68 rue de Lorette
Political sec'y., Louis CALISTI
- 2eme Arrondissement: Headquarters, 20 rue St. Sene
Political sec'y., Leon MENINO
- 3eme Arrondissement: Headquarters, 31 rue Guerin
- 4eme Arrondissement: Headquarters, rue Maurat, Maison du Peuple
- 5eme Arrondissement: Headquarters, 109 Bard Baillie
- 6eme Arrondissement: Headquarters, 109 Blvd. Vauban, Maison
du Peuple
- 7eme Arrondissement: Headquarters, 191 rue d'Endoume
- 8eme Arrondissement: Headquarters, Chemin du Rouet
Political sec'y., PELLEGRINI
- 9eme Arrondissement: Headquarters, 12 route de Cassis
- 10eme Arrondissement: Headquarters, Bor Port, 40 Ave. Delessert
- 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

(5)

APERTURE COMMUNICATIONS

SECRET

29-4-5-233

NAMES AND LOCATIONS OF COMMUNIST PARTY CELLS IN MARSEILLE

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Cheminois	Gare St. Charles
APAL	Vieux Marseille
Abattoirs	
Air France	Narignane
Albert ROS	Sebastopol
Alexandre BLANC	Sorgues
AUGIAS	FTT, rue Honorat
	La Madrague
BACCI	Trouat
BACHUSSE	Quartier Lodi
CAPATINI	Bar du Telephone, 20 rue de Lyon, ARENC
CHAUNAND	Estaque Bar du Littoral
COULOMB	3 Marche des Capucins
DEVERGER	Porte d'Aix, 3 Place de Strasbourg
DI JUSTO	Bar Moderne, Avenue d'Arme
Des Bouance	Bar Robert, 40 rue Emile Zola
Eveche	60 rue de Lorette
Entreprise Paoli	Rue Kleber
Hedelstor	Bld. Fons
PIFFI TURIN	12 Chemin de Cassis, Ste. Marguerite
MELUNY	3 Marche des Capucins
Hopital de la Timone (under leadership of SEASSEAU)	
Jean PEREZ	60 rue de Lorette
IVARDI	Bar des Amis, 9 rue Pautrier
Jean TRINQUET	Bar de la Veranda, rue des Grands Carnes
LAPPORGE	Bar Amer Picon, 3 Blvd. National
Lucie PORTA	3 Place de Strasbourg
VANTAUZIER	60 rue de Lorette
Paul LANGUEVIN	2 rue Noisson
Securite Sociale	3 rue Moutet
Vieux Marseille	60 rue de Lorette

2

SECRET

SECRET

WFMA-186

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

Mireille BOUVET (alias DUMONT, Mireille)
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 GAZAONAIRE	Jean SENATORE
René GAUTHIER	Ludovic TROUIN

F. D. Noyes
F. D. NOYES

(2)

SECRET

29-4-5-233