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SUBJECTS : FRANCE  
ACTIVIST GROUP  
ALGERIA OSA  
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COVERING OPERATIONAL AND SOURCE COVER SHEET.

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OPERATIONAL AND SOURCE COVER SHEET

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FROM: France Paris

REPORT NO. OFF 12572

30 APR 1963

REPORT MADE BY: Sara T. Vabakos <sup>SW</sup>

NO. PAGES: 4

REPORT APPROVED BY: Sara T. Vabakos <sup>SW</sup>

NO. ENCLOSURES: none

DATE OF REPORT: 26 April 1963

REFERENCES: OFF 11297

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UNTROPHY

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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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**FIELD INFORMATION REPORT**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Conseil National de la Résistance Extérieure (CNRE)

Organisation

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

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

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(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.

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

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

These distributed under the name of the CNR:

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

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

SECRET/NO FOREIGN DISSEM/NO DISSEM TO FRIENDS/NO DISSEM TO ENEMY

The book, "Liberation of France" has been distributed with a certain regularity to addresses in Paris and the provinces. However since June 1951 of the week 23-29 June 1951, no new copies have been noted. Since June 1951, the title "Liberation Organization of Action - APO" has replaced "Liberation of France" - APO - APO - APO.

The Organization of the Forces

Through its organizing and indoctrinating the masses, this political branch is intended to identify and mobilize as its representatives bear a legal character. This branch has agreed to release a recent directive indicating: "Representatives and sympathizers must be oriented towards the social, civic, national and existing public organizations. Our militants must obtain the maximum number of responsible positions in these groups in order to exert as much influence as possible."

The Organization of the Party

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

Activities

The presence of General de Gaulle as head of the State is a situation which the direction of the OAS considers a major importance. As proof of this, in 1951, he wrote from a letter that an important role must necessarily be played by the OAS:

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

Dr. Captain Baillie specifies: "The OAS criticizes all its activities to one principal objective: the objective number 1, the OAS will study and will ensure systematic missions, customs, finances, etc. to the extent that they do not harm the principal mission." Second to the principal objective is intelligence research, particularly on public organizations. Finally, in the domain of propaganda, it was prescribed to "use propaganda, and eventually collaborate with sympathetic public media."

Finances

The financial situation of the OAS is clarified by the following single directive signed Sergeant, dated 17 December 1951:

a. Up to today, the EM/CA (Economic Major of the Bureau d'Action Operationnelle) is no longer serving the needs of the Liberation Organization/Action of the OAS. Consequently, the Chief of Staff supports all expenses of our...

b. We have arrived at a crucial point 'Money must be found'. The Chief of Staff calls of everybody to consider the financial problem as a major worry and to obtain funds either by voluntary contributions, Social Security with firmness, forced contributions, or by hold-ups.

Priority must be given to financial operations and the national chiefs must furnish the Chief of Staff with the necessary means for the realization of these operations.

c. The Chief of Staff (Economic Major) in charge of the OAS group, dated 31 December 1951, the Chief of Staff of the OAS and the Chief of Staff of the OAS...

d. The Chief of Staff of the OAS must be able to control the OAS group in all its activities and to ensure the OAS group is able to carry out its activities.

The Situation in the OAS (Liberation of France)

In the OAS, there have been several indications of the existence of a divided opinion which could affect the OAS. To distinguish between the OAS of the OAS and the OAS of the OAS. It was of course the OAS of the OAS which was called 'OAS' in 1951. The OAS of the OAS has been very active and less noticed. The OAS of the OAS has been very active and less noticed. The OAS of the OAS has been very active and less noticed. The OAS of the OAS has been very active and less noticed.

Certain movements growing out of the various branches of Algeria have been reported to the OAS and will be studied in the future with the OAS.

with their various activities. They are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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          ALGERIA OAS  
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**CLASSIFIED  
ATTACHMENT**

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[R] - ITEM IS RESTRICTED

