AGENCY INFORMATION

AGENCY: CIA
RECORD NUMBER: 104-10072-10272
RECORD SERIES: JFK
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DOCUMENT INFORMATION

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

SUBJECTS: FRANCE
ACTIVIST GROUP
ALGERIA
OSA
SPAIN
QAS

DOCUMENT TYPE: PAPER
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[R] - ITEM IS RESTRICTED 104-10072-10272
FROM: France Paris  REPORT NO. OPP 12572  30 Apr 1963

REPORT MADE BY: Sara T. Vabakos  NO. PAGES: 4

REPORT APPROVED BY: Sara T. Vabakos  NO. ENCLOSURES: none

DATE OF REPORT: 26 April 1963  REFERENCES: OPP 11297

DISTRIBUTION: 3-C/WE w/mat

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SOURCE, OPERATIONAL DATA, AND COMMENTS:

Source: UNTROPHY

FIELD COMMENT - page 4: RHISHROD from Roger Sirjean

SUBJECT: Current Status of Activist Groups in France
SECRET/NO FOREIGN DISSENM/LIMITED DISSENM/NO DISSENM ABROAD

COUNTRY: France

SUBJECT: Current Status of Activist Groups

REPORT NO: OPP 12572

DATE OF REPORT: 26 April 1963

NO PAGES

REFERENCES: OPP 11297

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

TEXT IS IN UNCLASSIFIED INFORMATION, EXCEPT ORGANIZATION AND NATIONALITY. APPROVAL OF CONTENT IS REQUIRED.


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

1. Following the announcement by Georges Bidault on 9 April 1962 of the creation of a National Council of Resistance (CNRE) (based on the Ordre de l’Armistice of 30 March 1952) the Executive Committee appeared, created in May 1962 in Rome in order to "effectively assure the conduct of the war on the various theaters of operations in the Miterghes, Algeria, and outside of France (the exterior)."

At the beginning of November 1962, at a meeting held in Lissone, the representatives of the Algerian refugees who were members of the Secret Army Organization (OSA) and living in Spain, joined the CNRE, with the exception of ex-Colonel Piere Chateau-Jobert and his partisans. In bringing together the Spanish and Algerian interests, Gen. Paul Gared 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 Soustal, responsible for the exterior theater. The elimination of Argoud deprived the CNRE of its director of metropolitan operations; it is possible that the ex-Colonel Henri Dufour has since assumed these responsibilities.

2. As for the material installation of the Executive Committee, it has undergone numerous changes. The members of the Committee were drawn to different Western European countries - West Germany, Belgium, Austria, and Italy, not clandestinely but with faillat identification. Until recently, Georges Bidault and the Piland brothers were in West Germany as were ex-Colonels Pierre Richard, Roland Vaudrey, and Jean Claude Pommard. In Spain were Doctors Jean-Claude Perez (recently arrested); ex-Captain Jean Turgeut; and Georges Marin, responsible for the prison force in Algeria; and Georges Martin - these being considered the principal animators of the CNRE subversion. A certain number of ex-military personnel, composed of deserters and sought-after individuals, residues of OAS groups in Algeria, have also used Spain as their headquarters.

SECRET/NO FOREIGN DISSENM/LIMITED DISSENM/NO DISSENM ABROAD

29-9-7
3. An expansion of the Metropolitan branch of operations, ex-Captain Pieri, recently assumed the functions of Chief of Staff of the Direction of Organization and Action. In principle, Pieri 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 organizations claim allegiance with the Direction of Organization and Action of the Executive Committee of the CNR. Among these are:

A. Operational Organization:

This is the Organisation de Renseignements et Opérations (O.R.O.) in charge of action and intelligence collection. In 1962, after the eviction of the ex-Captain Curutchet, ex-Captain Daniel Baille took over this branch. Chief of the O.R.O Branch of the O.R.O., Baille was known as "Monsieur OI" and his presence and activities in Paris have been noticed several times since October 1962. Liaisons are assured both 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) Secrétariat Renseignement - 10. A very select group charged with the management of personnel and finances. The head of this bureau has not been identified.

(2) Deuxième Bureau - 20. An intelligence service on a national scale, the Deuxième Bureau (2 B/600) assures the centralization and exploitation of the intelligence gathered by the regional intelligence bureaus. In the fifteen months of each month, the deuxième bureau issues a synthesis of the activities of the "Sécurité, Barbaresques, France et Renseignements de l'Intérieur". The networks of the Deuxième Bureau use intelligence agents, notably in the public administration. For several months the national head of the 2 B/600 was Georges Fournier, recently arrested in Paris.

(3) Troisième Bureau - 30. An operational service, the Troisième Bureau Action has as a mission assassination attempts against individuals and installations specifically General de Gaulle (operation A.M.P.A.), 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 Xandria, brother of Georges Xandria, operated throughout the country a group of activists of about 30 men, "a hard core, awed and secret to the central echelon" which was created in a directive of 1 February 1953. With the uniting of the O.R.O 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 Sebastian which had been used for limited missions.

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


This organization is principally concerned with the distribution of bulletins through the mail to persons of the political and journalistic milieu. In Issue number 30 of 3 February 1959, the weekly bulletin of the Propaganda 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. (1) Appel de la France - monthly review of the CNR
2. (2) France-Propaganda - weekly bulletin of the central agency of the CNR
3. (3) 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) Joie de Vivre - periodical circulated among the youth.
(2) Les Conspirateurs - periodical circulated among the military.

In France, the circulation of these publications in irregular except France-Propaganda, Appel de la France, the monthly publication of the CNR has not appeared since Issue number 9 of December 1958. The periodical Les Conspirateurs has not been seen. For Joie de Vivre, the last known
The hebben verloren staat van de organisatie is een gevolg van het feit dat de organisatie niet langer in staat is om de nodige steun te bieden aan de politieke en militaire doeleinden van de bouwstaat. Dit is een gevolg van de steeds grotere scheiding tussen de politieke en militaire aspecten van de organisatie.

De organisatie van de Oost-Afrikaanse Democratische Republiek (OAU) is geschrapt. De OAU was een samenwerkingsverband van landen in Afrika dat was opgericht om te strijden tegen koloniële overheden en voor een algemene politieke en economische samenwerking. De geschrapt van de OAU geeft aan dat de politieke en militaire doeleinden van de bouwstaat niet langer worden gesteund door deze organisatie.

De organisatie van de Oost-Afrikaanse Democratische Republiek was een belangrijk instrument voor de verdediging van de politieke en militaire doeleinden van de bouwstaat. De geschrapt van de OAU geeft aan dat de politieke en militaire doeleinden van de bouwstaat niet langer worden gesteund door deze organisatie.

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Le Mouvement de Combat Centra-Révolutionnaire (MCR).

Created by ex-Colonel Chateau-Jobert, installed in Spain since the independence of Algeria. In its publication, April, dated 21 September 1962 and in its political and social program, in which Chateau-Jobert expresses its doctrine, are found the principles of the M.P. 13 of Robert Martel and of the "Forces Nouvelles Françaises" of Doctor Lefevre who made common cause with the former OAS leader from Constantine. 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 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 "prepare 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 conceded, 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 appeal, directives numbers 1 and 2, "Le Manifeste Politique o. Social, one must also cite L'Action Centra-Révolutionnaire, the official organ of the MCR. In order to suppress the MCR, several clandestine networks have been dealt with, notably in Corsica, Marseille, Bordeaux, Vichy, Natz 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 undeniable not to lose sight of the fact that there still exists a core of bitter officers, Algerian refugees, and irresistible elements 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 CNR. They believe the directors of the CNR are influential military and civilian leaders and that there are CNR collaborators on the highest police levels. Source speculated that this included the bureau created specifically to combat the OAS (probably the Bureau de Liaison in Madrid).
AGENCY INFORMATION

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RECORD NUMBER: 104-10072-10272
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TITLE: CURRENT STATUS OF ACTIVIST GROUPS
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PAGES: 5
SUBJECTS: FRANCE, SPAIN OAS, ALGERIA OAS, ACTIVIST GROUPS

DOCUMENT TYPE: PAPER, TEXTUAL DOCUMENT
CLASSIFICATION: SECRET
REstrictions: 1B
CURRENT STATUS: RELEASED WITH DELETIONS
DATE OF LAST REVIEW: 08/05/93
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COMMENTS: JFK15:F54 1993.08.05.11:03:55:000006: INCLUDES COVERING OPERATIONAL AND SOURCE COVER SHEET.

[R] - ITEM IS RESTRICTED
SECRET
NOT SUITABLE FOR MICROTAPING
OPERATIONAL AND SOURCE COVER SHEET
FROM: France Paris
REPORT NO. OPP 12572 30 APR 1963
REPORT MADE BY: Sara T. Vabakos
NO. PAGES: 4
REPORT APPROVED BY: Sara T. Vabakos
NO. ENCLOSURES: none
DATE OF REPORT: 26 April 1963
REFERENCES: OFF 11297
DISTRIBUTION: 3-C/WE w/mat
Orally to:

SOURCE CRYPTONYM: UNTROPHY
ID NO. KRYPTON: ☐ YES ☐ NO

SOURCE, OPERATIONAL DATA, AND COMMENTS:

Source: UNTROPHY

FIELD COMMENT - page 4: RNSHROUD from Roger Sirjean

SUBJECT: Current Status of Activist Groups in France

CHARGED FROM RID/FI

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SECRET

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PREVIOUS EDITIONS MAY BE USED.
# Field Information Report

**Subject:** Current Status of Activist Groups  
**Report No.:** OPP 12572  
**Date of Report:** 26 April 1963  
**No. Pages:** OPP 11897  
**Date:** March 1963  
**Place & Date Acc.:** France Paris 23 April 1963  

## Secret/No Foreign Disse/Controlled Disse/Limited Disse/No Disse AEROD

**Source:** A French official with good contacts in the Ministry of Interior (C).  
**Appraisal of Contents Documentary.**  

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

**The Conseil National de la Résistance Extérieur (CNRE)**

### Organisation

1. 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 (OSA) 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 Cardy 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 Sourcel, 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.

2. 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 Riberou brothers were in West Germany as were ex-Colonels Pierre Jobert, Roland Vaudey, Dufour and ex-Captain Courtois. In Spain were Doctor Jean-Claude Pérez (recently arrested); ex-Captain Jean-Claude Géorgeopolus called Massou the Greek. Lission Carreno, former member of the police force in Algeria; and Georges Stassin - these being considered the principal animators of CNR subversion. A certain number of commands composed of deserters and sought-after individuals, residues of OAS groups in Algeria, have also used Spain as their headquarters.

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**Secret/No Foreign Disse/Controlled Disse/Limited Disse/No Disse AEROD**

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**HM 53199 - DocId:32348618 Page 9**
Examinations of the Metropolitan Bureau of operations, ex-Captain Plasse, Sergeant recently assumed the functions of Chief of Staff of the Direction of Organization and action. In principle, Sergeant will be installed in Belgium on West Germany, with the possibilities of brief visits on French territory. His presence has also been noticed in Spain.

2. In France several subversive organizations 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 organization de renseignements et operations (GRO) in charge of action and intelligence collection. In 1925, after the eviction of the ex-Captain Curutchet, ex-Captain Denis-Eaille took over this branch. Chief of the Operation Branch of the GRO, Eaille was known as "Michel 01" and his presence and activities in Paris have been noticed several times since October 1926. Liaisons are assured between Eaille 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. Bureau 1er - 10. A very select group charged with the management of personnel and finances. The head of this bureau has not been identified.

2. Deuxième Bureau - 20. An intelligence service on a national scale, the Deuxième Bureau (2 B/GRO) assures the centralization and exploitation of the intelligence gathered by the regional intelligence bureaus. On the one hand, the Deuxième bureau reiterates the activities of the "Gendarmerie, Police, Etat, Forces armées, Histoire, Documents, Informations métropole-Algérie-étrangeres et Domains du renseignements divers". The network of the Deuxième bureau uses intelligence agents, notably in the public administration. For several months the national head of the 2 B/GRO was Georges Bousset, recently arrested in Paris.

3. Troisième Bureau - 30. An operational service, the Troisième Bureau Action has as its 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 Bousset, brother of Georges Bousset, 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 1953. With the uniting of the GRO group in Spain with the CNR, it is possible that this Bureau Action was reinforced by some elements formerly belonging to the "commando" of Alarcon and Saint Sebastian which had been used for limited missions.

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


This organization is principally concerned with the distribution of bulletins through the mail to persons of the political and journalistic milieu. In Issue number 10 of 3 February 1953, the weekly bulletin of the CNR France-Propagande Action, a communique 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-Propagande - weekly bulletin of the central agency of the CNR
(3) Appel de la France - weekly bulletin directed to the international press
Published in French, English and Yiddish.

These distributed under the name of the CNR:

(1) Jeune Revolution - periodical circulated among the youth.
(2) Les Controverses - periodical circulated among the military.

In France, the circulation of these publications is irregular. Except "France-Propagande, Appel de la France", the monthly publication of the CNR, has not appeared since Issue number 9 of December 1926. The periodical "Les Controverses" has not been seen. As for "Jeune Revolution", the last known...
The situation of the nation

The situation of the nation is critical, and we must act quickly to address the challenges. The recent reports of widespread unrest and violence are alarming. The government must take immediate action to stabilize the situation and ensure the safety and security of all citizens. We must work together to find a solution that benefits everyone.

The situation is urgent, and we must act now. The welfare of our nation depends on our ability to respond effectively to these challenges. Let us come together to find a way forward.

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The situation of the nation is critical, and we must act quickly to address the challenges. The recent reports of widespread unrest and violence are alarming. The government must take immediate action to stabilize the situation and ensure the safety and security of all citizens. We must work together to find a solution that benefits everyone.

The situation is urgent, and we must act now. The welfare of our nation depends on our ability to respond effectively to these challenges. Let us come together to find a way forward.
Le Mouvement de Combat Centrino-Révolutionnaire (MCR).

Created by ex-Colonel Chateau-Jobert, installed in Spain since the independence of Algeria. In its publication, Appel, dated 21 September 1962 and in its Political and Social Manifesto in which Chateau-Jobert expounds its doctrine, are found the principles of the M.P. 13 of Robert Martel and of the "Nouvelles Nouvelles de Chateau-Jobert" of Doctor Lefevre who made common cause with the former OAS leader from Constantine. Despite many urgent appeals, Chateau-Jobert refuse 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 get 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, directives numbers 1 and 2, Le Manifeste Politique e. Social, one must also cite L'Action Centrino-Révolutionnaire, the official organ of the MCR. In regard to suppressing the MCR, several clandestine networks have been dealt with, notably in Corseca, Tarneville, Bordeaux, Vichy, Nice 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 assassins living in hiding, waiting for the right moment to perpetrate assassinations and new 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 CNR. They believe the directors of the CNR are influential military and civilian leaders and that there are CNR 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).