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(FRONT NATIONALE FRANCE)

THIRD AGENCY

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L O N D O N

9 August 1944

## OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

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

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#### APPENDIX

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1. The Conseil de la Résistance 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. Croslin, is an O.C.R. 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 man to M. Crozatier (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 Norman did not like the Germans and is glad that they have been thrown out. But a very

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S E C R E T

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

S E C R E T

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Land 15 No. 11-189  
County of Santa Barbara

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Report at - 19 October 1969  
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LAWRENCE, KANSAS, 1937

### Notes on London

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10. The following is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting, and the names of those who were absent. The names of the persons who were present are as follows: —

to the right of the main body of the army, and was supported by a column of the 1st Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers, the Royal Artillery, and a company of the Royal Engineers. The Royal Fusiliers were ordered to charge the British left wing, and the Royal Engineers to charge the British right wing.

“Permit me to add, that the present State of the Union is not the same as it was in 1860;

“Constituting the basis of the case to determine the rights which are now and will always be possessed by the original Indian tribes over their lands and resources, and to determine the rights of the United States over the same.” The language of the Supreme Court in this case is as follows:

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1. *Leucosia* *leucostoma* *leucostoma* *leucostoma* *leucostoma* *leucostoma* *leucostoma*

1. The first step in the process of creating a new product is to identify the target market. This involves understanding the needs and wants of potential customers, as well as the competitive landscape. Once the target market is identified, the next step is to develop a product concept. This involves defining the product's features, benefits, and positioning. The product concept is then refined through market research and testing. Finally, the product is developed and launched.

17. 1. 1948. 1. 1. 1948. 1. 1. 1948. 1. 1. 1948. 1. 1. 1948. 1. 1. 1948.

Topographical maps, which are the best way to approach the task of identifying species, are available from the USGS.

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that the CPD is not maintaining a sufficiently independent and open attitude.

12. Regarding relations of the Socialist Party with resistance groups, P. Seldorff, member of the Central Bureau of the party for the years 1946-68, of the CP, expressed his deep regret over the fact that fusion between the Socialists and the CP was not sooner proceeded. He said he had hoped this fusion of the positions of the CP with the best elements of the Socialist Party would constitute a great regenerated Socialist Party of the future. During the talk on the subject, he said, it was his own, most exuberant exception to an interview by jet, Federal writer at the Big Four Conference of the party, that the leaders of the CP were merely a group of revolutionaries who were trying to take advantage of the situation of the 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 voted the opposition to any dismemberment of the country, but approved a long captivity, such as twelve allied control of all German industry and agriculture on a long enough period for the reduction of German youth.

14. Communist Party, according to its spokesman, secretary of the People's section of the Socialist Party, the current claim to have 4,000 registered members in the U.S. - reported leaders interviewed declined to quote any figures.

15. P. Robbie, president executive director of CP, maintained that the communists have gained many new followers in the last three to six months, at the expense of the Socialists. He claims that the communists are helping extract from the Communists' nationalist policy all else that is young, vigorous leadership as compared with a Socialist who would be the sort of leader representing the old guard. 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. Ruthie Wissel of the Communists got along better with the Christians than does the CP. Seldorff felt, since the latter - as he put it - placed party interests above the national interest.

17. The CP did not oppose the holding of elections last February, their reason being that it followed the election of 1945 which referred the responsibility of the resistance entirely to the Allies and the lack of following popular demand of the masses. It held that it would aid the country and the Allies. Seldorff also recommended that the CP do more to prevent the preceding year's CPUSA from re-entering the CP. He said, "It would be of great service for the election of the three written principles and delegates before the vote to the polls, according to my opinion, because the CPUSA has completely refused to the election, is their fear of losing votes or being beaten after the results of the various depart-

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## SACRED HEART REPORT NO.

mental and local liberation committees. And another, Mr. Arig, who indicated his proposal of election in the fall of elections at the present time since the Soviets were committed to a referendum and he was not in favor of conducting such elections while Ukraine was still at war. (Arig) also said that to hold elections now would mean a loss of strength for all. Right's will be for the Comintern, Comintern delegates, Communist Municipal delegations, stated flatly that he believed the elections could be postponed, although the party is making its plans so as to have everything in readiness in case the elections are held in February.

18. Both Arig and other officers of the UPA, Mr. Svir, see not being fit enough in his opinion of the obligations of the Ukrainian, particularly the government of adequate food supplies, further not we wait for his return to command and for his active participation in resisting the assistance but pointed out that he was formerly secretary of the Ukrainian at Malorod and that he did not break up or flee the obligations of the preceding government Ukrainian.

19. Arig described several leaders, especially Levitsky of Molotov, as a representative of the old tradition - along with the present majority of high-level officers at the Molotov school base.

20. According to Arig, the regular edition of Luganskida, the regular paper published in Lugansk, has a daily circulation of 17,000 and a Sunday circulation of 10,000.

21. Ukrayinska Obshchyna includes the Molotov section of the UPA, Comintern, Comintern, the officers are, V. Krasnogorskiy, president of the Council, M. Savchenko, secretary; V. Gavrilov, member of the Central Committee, I. Polozov, chairman of the UPA; in the process of organization, Lubarskaya hopes to have it completed before the end of the year. To date, Lubarskaya has been a member of the Molotov section of UPA, but this appears to be an exaggeration. Lubarskaya stated by the regular edition of the Christian newspaper Ukrayinska Obshchyna, the journal, published in Luhansk, a weekly circulation of 10,000. This journal which has started recently.

22. The Ukrayinska Obshchyna (UO) is the women's subject of the UPA at present. At present, the UO is engaged in holding various efforts to capture the women who are, outside of their first openly political activities, starting to become more and more organized by the OGPU.

23. Ukrayinska Obshchyna Party. It is interesting to note that the Ukrayinska Obshchyna has emerged as a political force in the UPA. A party headquarters has been established in Luhansk, and a newspaper has been issued, no item of any political terrorist activity is unanswered.

24. The anti-Ukrainian, of the UPA, is sympathetic over the possibility of fusion between the UPA and the UO in the near future after the agreement just reached between the two groups in the interests of the USSR. On the other hand, Arig, of the UPA, points out that many members of his organization are resistant about uniting with the UO, because they are in this an attempt

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part or all of the group to accept the idea. However, the students' responses are still reflecting both sides of the group. This is important because though many members of the group do not formulate all the positions, responsibility is still in question or held by everybody.

According to Mr. George, representative of the CIO on the C.I.C.,  
there are 10,000 registered members of the C.I.C. as of October 1937.  
In view of this large number, in 1937, demands will be made of the Post  
Wage Board before the day is over to extend the stabilization of  
industrial workers and to finally paid overtime - partly into the salaries  
of semi-skilled workers in other trades. This system of salaries is created  
by the unions who held very well in order to make labor to certain high  
salaries. For example, workers in the building trades in getting up to  
\$100 per week, while getting ayston on temporary basis only in frames  
for one or two days, probably not less than 100% to raise all salaries to  
the level of demand made by the postmen, since this would cause an in-  
definite strike, therefore the C.I.C. can faced with an delicate task of working  
out the right size for the salaries to be a certain extent and some salaries  
was the reason of strike.

## Geological Map of the State

On the 10th May 1904, Mr. Justice H. B. Smith, of the Supreme Court of Ontario, issued a writ of habeas corpus against the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and the Canadian Pacific Hotel Company, for the release of Mr. George E. G. Durrant, who had been held in custody at the Canadian Pacific Hotel, at the Canadian Pacific estate formerly occupied by Mr. J. A. McPherson, the  
10th May 1904, and was to be countersigned by a responsible person. (Toronto Star) [16]

47. The government whose secret four page of the 25th of August  
"Region" feature, includes Alpen Pictures (Alps), Alpine Maritime  
Co., and by "Regional" corporation names are placed before  
names of fact, the 25th was an official, paid on 1917, for the  
fourth edition of the "Alpen" "Alpen" magazine of the 25th of August  
1917. These collaboration firms and black marketeers are  
the ones who are the influential ones of gathering and  
controlling the political power of the country. The  
fourth edition of the "Alpen" magazine of the 25th of August  
1917, is also entitled "Alpen" magazine of the 25th of August  
1917.

All the above however that he has done to the best of his knowledge and experience, but far from him  
there is no sufficient for our Country, in my opinion, and I am told I am not  
entitled to consider myself as a good enough Barron, State so, that it  
was necessary to call for a discipline of his own of the Field shall be prop-  
erly and well supplied. He is bound to do his duty in spite of circumstances, &  
difficulties, and in despite of the enemies, however, rev. his master  
and master implying the real interest the military interests, & safety of his  
country, & even with more weight on the previous side, & comp. than the  
opposition of the people to any continuation of his office, at the approach of the Colonies  
of U.S.

<sup>10</sup> See, e.g., *State v. Tracy*, 100 N.H. 237, 240-41 (1962) (holding that the trial court erred in failing to instruct the jury that it must accept the defendant's alibi if it was supported by evidence).

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“It is the duty of every man to do his best”

17. 18. 19. 20.

Revised joint statement of the two delegations

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#### REFERENCES

the end of the year, and it is now time to make a final report. The following is a summary of the work done.

the condition of the people and the conditions of life in the country. The government does the best it can, but the people have to do their best too. People used to expect more from the government, but now they expect more from the people. The people are the ones who have to work hard to make things better.

41. Public Services: Although there is water supply tree barrel, the streets are paved, there is no street lighting and no telephone exchange. There is one post office, one bank, one shop, one cinema hall, one oil refinery, one cement factory, one sugar mill, one cotton mill.

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Report No. R-189  
Report from France

333 PART II

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10 OCT 1947

Notes on Gaulon

1. Gaulon is full qualified for it with a good record and distinguished  
scholarship like none recently. The communists and socialists are the most active  
of the two political parties, and their strength must be on slightly more  
discreet. The Christian Democrats (center-right) are the largest  
political party in place with one Radical-Communist Party very small. As far  
as the religious organizations, both the Roman Catholic Church (which)  
has been very strong and strong a factor in the fighting till  
the past year. It is difficult to estimate the extent of purely religious  
power. Therefore, the religious were unwilling to estimate any figures.  
but best appear to be about equal in strength to the socialists and communists.

2. Gaulon's charge according to Mr. Blaustein, regarding the colonial  
squadrist he established many last legislative period in Lyon (as corporal  
leader), and the party was part in the development of the war (as reported  
earlier before the war). He pointed out that the French traditionally a  
problem at Stroombold in 1939, of 22 colonial governors. He were socialists  
and communists; he stated that if elections were held today, the results would  
again be the same outcome.

3. He stressed again that the political situation is confused by the existence  
of the Right and Left, and that since the work of the communists is on the Left, these  
groups will aid him to give way to the political party. He mistakes  
that the leaders of the Left are motivated by a sense of personal interest,  
those who try to replace the old position of the old Federal. He states  
that the leaders of the Right of course will be the right will not be accomplished,  
and the Right wing communists joined the CP simply to strengthen the repres-  
sion elements in that organization and to dominate economy and influence of  
the CP.

4. Mr. Gaulon's in private interview, said that before, Socialist  
Party and communists, tried to open before the Congress of the Socialist Party  
of the Free Republic, to support right, because the left for holding  
the leadership of the party. This pointed out that present controversial of  
the colonial language were not representative of the will of the people  
but were merely reflect public opinion. Defense, he said, can not  
be done, and he will be forced to proof of popular support before he can  
make a move. In order to do this, he said, he will not be  
able to speak to the people. To avoid the political domination of the Right  
members of the government, the members of CP (mainly communists),  
are to be members of the government always a majority, and the Right and the  
Left are to be equal in the result as opportunity.

5. Gaulon said it is possible that the communists are not more influential  
than the Right in view of their presence on the government in large numbers  
colonial, however, however, in a comparison of the elections,  
the Right was elected in a much larger order in France although in deep

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that beginning the afternoon here would begin work to the National, after the flight of the French because of the pro-American popular support of General de Gaulle.

6. The Socialists reflect a certain fear of the Germans' vote, their strength, the atmosphere likely to be strongly influenced by the older generation who go to the polls. Despite this fact, however, the mobilization must still commence to be held next February.

7. The Socialist party was to concentrate on the Blvd. Raspail through the tenth floor of Raspail, with a central library of posters and propaganda materials, and huge paintings of Leon Blum and Jean Jaurès. The Raspail edition of "Le Progrès", the central organ established at the beginning of the day, will be distributed in Paris. At the same time a small knot of regular meetings of the local section and of local subsections are held.

8. Conclusion of the mobilization program of the day. The first Socialist Congress of the party will be held in Paris on Monday, 10 October, at 20h00. The main characteristic of the day before will be the election of the party and major of president. There are delegations and voting districts, and the general could be each party section in the Legion. It will be presided by J. Léger, the first secretary of the party, with a break for lunch. It was conducted in a serious, neutral, off-the-record manner.

9. The last debate centered on the question of the activities to the great opening of 11 October and of the Socialist delegation of the day. A "longue" understanding adopted a motion forwarded by the "Front National" whereby Léger would be authorized to continue his negotiations on the condition that all his public propagandists appear seen and heard principally to the interests of the Socialist Party, and not those of the tripartite position. In this, he was placing himself and the Socialist Party by taking an active part in the leadership of the PL, the question of the Legion being one raised; the PL is in favor of the Legion, the RCP is very opposed, having decided to accept the no demands imposed on him by the Germans, and contented from the party, at that the Germans would draw a resolution rejecting his resignation and compelling him from the party.

10. There was also much debate on the question of collaboration with the German army, and at a point a "longue" motion in favor of opening his contacts with the Foreign Minister, the Minister of Defense and level with a view toward collective unity between the two nations was killed. However, motion was passed to immediately organize the continuation of discussions between the parties on a national scale to bring about unity of the workers' class, and especially the desire of the Socialist for better relations with the Communists. The situation seemed to be too complicated and ambiguous to be sufficiently clarified, so it was felt at the Communists would not be anti-socialist.

11. During this debate, there was sharp criticism of the conditions forced against the French by the Germans and the local government, especially the Communists through the R.A.L. and the resultant group, to be arrested and

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

12. In discussing relations of the socialist party with resistance groups, M. Soldani, member of the Bureau Central of the party for the far and member of their IN, expressed his deep regret over the fact that full fusion between the socialist party and the IN was still impossible. He said he had hoped this fusion of all socialists of the IN with the best elements of the socialist party would constitute a great revolutionary socialist party of the future. During the debate on the subject he told reporters, without explosive exception to an interview by Mrs. Rietveld, factor of the Hungarian Division of the party, that the leaders of the IN were simply a group of *gringos* who were trying to take advantage of the situation of sole 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. Rietveld, secretary of the Venlo section of the Socialist Party, the Communists claim to have 4,000 registered members in the N.R. Communist leaders interviewed declined to quote any figures.

15. M. Rothier, prominent Communist member of IN, maintains that the Communists have gained many new followers in the N.R. since the war, at the expense of the Socialists. He claims that this results from a large extent from the Communists' nationalist policy and also from their young, vigorous leaders, as compared with the Socialists who will have the more 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 - placed party interests above the national interest.

17. The Communists are opposed to the holding of elections next February. Their reasoning, ostensibly, is as follows: the elections were scheduled before the recognition of the Provisional Government by the Allies as a means of holding a popular referendum and later showing the Allies that De Gaulle and the country sold them. Now that the Allies have recognized the De Gaulle government, the preceding need for immediate elections no longer exists. Besides, it would be unfair for the return of the three million prisoners and deportees before proceeding to the polls. According to M. Rietveld, 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-

rental and local liberation committee. Unconsciously, Mr. Allouze has also indicated his personal opposition to the holding of elections at the present time, since his position was committed to experiment and he was not in favor of conducting such experiments while France was still at war. (Article 5 may well feel that to hold elections now would risk a loss of strength for the Republicans.) Allouze alleged, without much particular detail, 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 Allouze and Pothier criticized the prefect of the Var, Mr. Sarte, for not being vigorous enough in his handling of the affairs of the department, particularly the procurement of adequate food supplies. Pothier praised Sarte for his personal courage and for his active participation in resistance activities but pointed out that he was formerly secretary of the young prefecture at Toulon and that he had not broken away from the old habits of the plotting government fonctionnaires.

19. Pothier described Admiral Lebœuf, prefect maritime 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 Allouze, the Toulon edition of Esoge-Yidi, the "Forward" paper published in Marseille, has a daily circulation of 15,000 and a Sunday circulation of 15,000.

21. Movement Catholique Populaire: The Toulon section of the MCP was formed about two months ago. The officers are: Mr. Lefebvre, president; Mr. Jouzain, attorney, secretary; Mr. Cucquier, sector as the Naval Arsenal, treasurer. A departmental association of the MCP is in the process of organization; Labroue hopes to have it organized before the end of the year. Allouze claims a membership in the Toulon section of 1,000 - but this appears to be an exaggeration. Labroue stated that the Toulon edition of the Christian Democrat newspaper, Le Progrès, published in Marseille, has a local circulation of 2,000. This Toulon edition was started last week.

22. The Union Feminine Civique et Sociale (UFS) is the women's adjunct of the UPR at Toulon. As in Paris, the UFS in Toulon is making serious efforts to capture the women's vote. A series of three free weekly political lectures, starting 13 December 1946 has been organized by the UFS.

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

24. M. Allouze and Mr. Pothier, of the MCP, are optimistic over the possibility of fusion between the MCP and the PS in the Var region after the agreement just reached between the two groups in the department of the Gard. On the other hand, Mr. Allouze, of the MCP, points out that many members of his organization are hesitant about uniting with the PS, because they see in this an attempt

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on behalf of the CP to inspect the VIN. However, he stated that discussions are still continuing between the two groups. Besson asserted that although many members of the CP are not Communists, all the positions of responsibility in that organization are held by Communists.

25. With regard to the Seconde, representative of the CP on the CFTC, there were 21,000 organized members of the CP in the VRS on 1 October 1936, and 24,907 members in 1937. Besson considers one of the most urgent problems before the CP is to see to it that the stabilization of salaries. Two workers are considerably paid relative to the salaries of equally skilled workers in other trades. This situation of unfairness was created by the Communists who paid very well in order to attract labor to certain high-injury jobs. For example, workers in the building trades are getting up to 31 francs per hour, while skilled agriculturists and foremen earn only 12 francs per hour. Besson points out that it is not possible to raise all salaries to the highest levels established by the Communists, since this would cause an inflationary trend. Therefore, the CP was faced with the delicate task of working at the same time for the reduction -- to a certain extent -- of some salaries and the raising of others.

#### Political and Military Units

26. During the Republican days, the Parisian Republicans had a political police force. The Puissances Républicaines de Sécurité have a total strength of 300 officers and men in the VRS under the command of Lt. Colonel (SFC) Barrat. Their headquarters are at Chelles, about 7 km. west of Paris, at the Chateau d'Argente, a requisitioned private estate formerly occupied by the Vichyite SFC (Groupe Mobilisé de l'ordre).

27. The two companies under Barrat form part of the RS of the 15th Military Region (Vosges, Hautes Alpes, Basses Alpes, Alpine Maritimes, Rhône, Isère, Jura) and are led by regional commissioners named and placed under the command of general staff. The RS is an official, paid militia, working under the prefect in each department of the 15th Military Region, with the principal task of combating bandits, collaborationists and black marketeers and of maintaining order. In this task, the RS has the additional task of guarding the 10 political prisoners at the camp of Mandel, members of the CP in the VRS and former RST. The men are paid 2,000 francs monthly; officers and non-commissioned officers receive regular army pay.

28. Barrat stated that his division is short of arms and equipment for his men. There are sufficient for only 40 percent of his men, and 70 percent are consist of 1st classers (men who are 100% fit) and 2nd classers (men who are 80% fit). 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 bad state of discipline; the men lacked the military atmosphere and bearing of trained soldiers. German soldiers working on the premises were more prompt than the members of the RS to give to attention or salute at the approach of Lt. Colonel Barrat.

29. Barrat stated that he had been drummed out on accusations against the

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29. It was stated that he has made statements, out of circulation against the French Government, elements of which have been reported in various publications in Paris, but nothing without a signature. The U.S. was not "in radio contact" with the French government in the U.S. French also has been circulating in civilian clothes in London to buy property out of the black market, thus far, the French have made no arrests in Britain, for all offenses.

30. Bertrand, who was formerly departmental chief of the Ministère de l'Intérieur, and who is still a member of the departmental committee of the Gouvernement provisoire (ministère de l'Intérieur), claims a deposit for the sum of £1,000. Bertrand stated the sum of the £1,000 were the sum on which the French said that the former were paid civilians devoting only their spare time to their task.

31. 2nd. According to it, General Bertrand, said the remaining 70% of the force are located in the Paris-Orléans area at Paris, while the command of Colonel (1st) Galtier, this unit consists of about 1,000 men, and is preparing to leave shortly for the front to join the Free French Army. In Toulon, bertrand's 1st members have formed an amicale des U.S. according to one of the members, the amicale has a total membership of 100.

U.S.-French Relations:

32. American sailors stationed in Toulon report a number of open flights and orgies between themselves and Frenchmen, principally over women. The feeling is fairly general among American sailors at Toulon that the French would everywhere, an assault at every opportunity possible.

33. On their side, the French are, to a greater or lesser degree, resentful over the American bombing of Toulon, which destroyed a large part of the city; over French treatment of German POWs; and over the fact that American food supplies to the civilian population have not arrived in greater quantities. One sailor (in Cleveland, about 35, return of the Lees war and requisitioned for over two years during this war) reacted bitterly that American soldiers had sold cigarettes, rations and soap at high prices, neither ration card held nor ever enlisting, contrary to what was expected of them. Cigarettes were sold at 50 to 100 francs a pack; soap at 50 francs a bar.

34. Mr. P. L. Miller, Communist member of the U.S. and Vice-chair of La Liberte du Peuple, stated that he obtained a general feeling that several leading French leaders in Toulon had continued relations with the de Gaulle Government even after its recall; that Washington was not pleased with the de Gaulle government and would never grant him a mandat or a carte to be President; that a report was circulating in anti-communist circles to the effect that these men before the liberation of Toulon, various diplomatic representatives had penetrated into the city and had discussed with French officials the possibility of setting up a new French government replacing the de Gaulle Government.

CONTINUED

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Report No. (46)

35. Pecker also stated that no one could be discharged from the "list" by anyone, to go with the decision of the Government to discharge the Peoples Civilian Organization. In this connection, he stated that the DCR and the FRC had great difficulty, when they approached him, to get him to discharge any of the people who had served the Vichy regime.

#### Social Situation

36. Building destruction. Toulon has suffered heavily from allied bombing. The port area was particularly hard hit, but a good deal of destruction has caused in the center of town as well, according to the municipal bureau of Reconstruction, of a total of 16,311 houses in Toulon, 933 were entirely destroyed, 1,211 suffered by partial damage and 3,371 more suffered damage. Since it is extremely difficult to obtain building material, to take rentable houses which have been partially destroyed and temporarily meet the effects of the weather, many people are homeless and temporarily living with friends and relatives, in makeshift quarters; a large number have not yet returned to Toulon from the interior, where they had sought refuge during the bombing. Toulon's normal population is of 160,000 and escape to 50,000 by the end of August; it had risen to about 150,000 at the end of October, and to an estimated 110,000.

37. The municipal supplies falls reconstruction estimates needs of building materials for repair as follows:

- 0,300 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 shingle panels.  
Temporary roofing requires iron during rains with wood plaster.

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 warrant diet for infants up to 9 months. According to Dr. Miserendino, to occur to provide a milk for the 1,677 children of 0-13 months, 600 cans of condensed milk and 100 required daily. Another 50 cans daily would be needed for the 1,500 children 14 months - 3 years of age. An instant expansion of the supply of this product. Dr. Miserendino recommends that if American milk is shipped to Toulon, it be given 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, which of course took time to be handled and never received the children for whom it was intended.

39. Because the fact that Toulon is an important producer of olive oil, there is a serious shortage of this product on the market. According to ALDO, Mr. Mandlips, manager in charge of procurement, whenever stocks of olive oil do appear in the market are blocked by the *Ministère de l'Intérieur* for distribution throughout France. This is a source of discontent among the people.

Geopolitical

Page 1

Date 2/2/58

Subject No. 2-432

However, distribution of oil prices in oil tank trucks and tanks, and with the permission and advice from the central bank, will improve by the end of the year. At present, there are some difficulties for those who have oil tanks, but it is not important, even when oil tank owners can still make a profit for themselves personally. Other is also to start repairing.

43. The price of oil refining of the country is generally considered satisfactory, and the cost factor of about 200 tons rapidly is felt to be a considerable improvement over the 90 tons monthly received during the inflation. However, people seemed to expect a more immediate and greater improvement in the food situation with the coming of the rainy season, which will take place.

44. Public services, particularly gas and water supply are normal. The streets are partially lighted at night. Street sections are paved in Phnom Penh and its suburbs. There is one motorway road, called the Preah Khan, and one internal daily with connection with the Cambodian railway.

## APPENDIX

## NAME OF MEMBERS IN GOVERNMENT

|                      |                |
|----------------------|----------------|
| Frank Arnold         | President      |
| Amiges               | Vice President |
| Rajan                | Vice President |
| Khadrin              | Secretary      |
| Bartekiri            |                |
| Khieu                |                |
| Chanthoum            |                |
| Chanthabun           |                |
| M. S. P. R. T. Camps |                |
| Guillot              |                |
| Grove                |                |
| Legion, Dr.          |                |
| Macal                |                |
| Ob                   |                |
| Reynor               |                |
| Wessone              |                |
| Yours                |                |
| Other Party          |                |

|                |
|----------------|
| President      |
| Vice President |
| Vice President |
| Secretary      |

## NAME OF MEMBERS IN GOVERNMENT

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| UN                       |  |
| UN                       |  |
| TU                       |  |
| Communist                |  |
| Socialist                |  |
| UN (from USSR)           |  |
| Trans. (from             |  |
| Catholiques              |  |
| UN                       |  |
| UN                       |  |
| UN (Vietnam              |  |
| UN                       |  |
| UN                       |  |
| UN                       |  |
| UN                       |  |
| Central Bank of Cambodia |  |
| Central Bank             |  |
| Other than UN            |  |

## CONTINUED

卷之三十一

Report No. F-489

1992-1993 学年第一学期期中考试卷

|  | <u>Responsabilité</u>  | <u>Parties ou Comités qui déclarent</u>        |
|--|--|--|
| Préfet, préf. de police                        | réception et délocalisation (réfuge)   |  |
| Intérieur                                      | financement  | MIN  |
| Mairie   | reconstruction, libération   | MIN  |
| Gendarmerie                                    | infraction publique, flétrix, arrestation  | MIN  |
| Armée  | Spéciale, théâtre  | MIN  |
| Ministère de la Défense                        | service de guerre et pacifique   | MIN  |
| Poste et Télégraphes                           | radiotéléphonie  | MIN  |
| Ministère des Transports                       | transports et distributions sur le territoire<br>économique, véhicules, jetons, préfices | MIN (Gouvernement)<br>Sociétés de portefeuille |
| Ministère de l'Énergie                         | centralisation des réseaux   |  |
| Ministère de l'Intérieur                       | électricité  |  |
| Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale             | écoles, enseignement, affaires religieuses, profess. passive, qualité, port et salaire   |  |
| Ministère de la Santé                          | épidémies, ministères et Rés   | CG   |
| Ministère du Travail                           | salariés, contributions, retraite  | Sociales                                       |
| Ministère des Postes et des Télécommunications | personnel, route des émissaires, téléphones, temps funéraires, abonnement                | Sociales                                       |
| Ministère des Services publics                 | Services publics locaux  | CUT  |
| Ministère des Finances                         | denouement administratif   | DGF  |
| Ministère de la Justice                        | implacables, prison, faillite, partie  | CGT  |
| Ministère de la Jeunesse et des Sports         | jeunesse, sports   | Fédération de la Jeunesse Patriotique          |
| Ministère de l'Énergie                         | électricité, laboratoires  | Logo Mécanique                                 |
| Ministère de l'Intérieur                       | Contrôleurs  | (indépendante)                                 |
| Ministère de l'Intérieur                       | Service des Postes, Nettoyage, asphalteement, voies d'assainissement et canalisations    | (indépendant)                                  |

2027 : 2022

952K 6

Toulouse 12 Septiembre 1945.

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 maniobrar por él.

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

- - - - -

SECRET

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

FRANCE: POLITICALReported 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

Distribution: 3 May 1946  
 Embassy/Paris Washington  
 LO Ancon  
 MA Bern

SSU / I.D. PARIS  
 Hampshire/Bramley II

Code Name *✓* RESISTANCE MOVEMENT  
Name FRONT NATIONAL (FRAN) Other Code Names

REF. MAPS CARD NO.  
*F 65*

Name FRONT NATIONAL (FRAN)

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 ..... COLEBREY represents the MOVEMENT 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.

From: Marseille Report No: NY-633 Local File No: \_\_\_\_\_  
 No. of Pages: 0 No. of Enclosures: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Report Made By: H. R. SHERIDAN *HRS* Approved By: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Distribution: By copy to: 0 Orally to: 0  
 C. F. D. I. *Information Bureau*  
 Source Cryptony: HOMOHDRAL References: *74*  
 Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

Although this report is based principally on information received from HOMOHDRAL, the chief facts have been confirmed by HOMESTRETCH and HOMOCHE. Much of the information, especially the excerpts from CADI reports, was taken from the original CADI documents which HOMOHDRAL lifted from the CADI files. (One of HOMOHDRAL'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:  
 Paris-2  
 Wash-2  
 Mars-1

Classification SECRET

*Form 20 81-00  
Rev 1-67*

REGISTRY-COPY

21-4-11-2

Subject: Comite D'Action et de  
Defense des Immigres

Report #: WFM-533

Date of Information: See below

Place Acquired: Marseille

Date Acquired: 28 April 1949

Evaluation: C-2

Date of Report: 29 April 1949

Source: HOMOEDRAL

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 National de la Liberation
- Comite d'Unite de la Defense Juive
- Union National de la Colonie Tchecoslovaque en France
- Union Democratique des Hongrois en France
- Aide a la Patrie Polonais
- 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

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REGISTRY COPY

59-4-11-2

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

a. That "Cartes de résidents privilégiés" 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. CADB 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, CADB 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 5) who preferred to maintain their original citizenship, CADB demanded:

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

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

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

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WFM 533

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7. CADI was largely successful in realising 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 8 November 1949, the ordonnance of 19 October 1948, the ordonnance of 25 October 1948, and the decree of 25 December 1948) gave to immigrants an equality of rights approximate to those enjoyed by a French citizen. The most active supporter of the CADI measures in the Consultative Assembly in 1948 was Madelaine BRAUER, prominent Communist and one of the leaders of the PCF's 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 Immigrés. CADI also took the lead in organising the annual National Congress of Immigrants (Congrès National des Immigrés), the first one of which was held in Paris on 25 January 1948. M. AFRACHA, representative of the Ministry of Industrial Production, presided. In 1949, CADI again sponsored the congress, now called the International Congress of Immigrants in France (Congrès International des Immigrés en France), which took place in Paris 18 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 SAILLANT, secretary-general of the CGT and president of the CNI, 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 SAILLANT, Jacques CHUQUES, Albert RAYET (delegate of the Ligue des Droits de l'Homme), PINELU (director of the Union de Jeunesse Républicaine de France), Madelaine BRAUER, and Joseph BRUNEAU (lawyer for the Lettre Française in the KRANGENBERG trial).

9. Although the ostensible and apparent purpose and activities of CADI were those outlined in paragraphs 5 to 8, its true purpose and its clandestine activities were quite different. CADI was not the non-political organisation that it professed to be, but was in fact a tightly controlled Communist organisation. 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

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CONFIDENTIAL CARD REPRODUCTION

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

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

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

12. (Field Comment:

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

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

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The sub-agent's sister unfortunately died in Paris on 12 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 CADIS to claim his "carte de séjour" and "carte de travailleur étranger". We will also give him 5,000 francs with which to acquire his naturalization papers and we will direct him to accept the preferred job in Sets.)

14. Additional evidence that CADIS 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 Confédération Générale des Internés et Déportés Politiques de la Résistance et des Victimes de l'Oppression Nazis et du Nazisme where, thinking they were at the CADIS office, they asked that they be given "cartes de séjour". These men were:

✓ HILLER, Robert - born in Baden, Germany  
✓ JACOBSON, Carl - born in Hamburg, Germany  
✓ GEORGES, Morris - born in Szekelyszentkereszt, Hungary  
✓ LASZLO, Alexandre - born in Marosvásárhely, Hungary

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

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

a. "The Poles sent by CADIS into the iron and coal mines number 60,000. In addition CADIS has placed 80,000 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. CADIS has placed many of these men and will continue to place as many again." (Field comment: From a report of Guido ZAMIS, CADIS secretary in Marseille.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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nationality the number of immigrant: 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 80% 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, 60% 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 GODARD, former minister; PRYDMAN, (fnu), a member of the Comite d'Unité de la Defense Juive, is vice-president; LAROCHE, (fnu), is secretary-general. National Headquarters are located at 102 rue de l'Universite, Paris. The principal organisations supporting CADI today are those listed in paragraph 8, except for those of these organisations which have ceased to exist.

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

MORCADO - delegate of the Federation des Espagnols Resident en France  
 LOUKA - delegate of the Conseil National Polonais en France  
 GIOVETTI - delegate of Italia Libra  
 KOVACS, Muranyi - secretary-general of the Union Democratique des Hongrois en France  
 PAPAS - member of the Front National Hellénique  
 MELIK - member of the Front National Armenien  
 VINCIOUERIA - president of the Union des Volontaires Etrangères  
 SOEU - delegate of the Front National Roumain  
 CONTI, Mme. Germaine - secretary of the CADI in Paris  
 ZECKENY - delegate of the Union Nationale de la Cecoslovaquie Tcheco-Slovaque en France  
 GUERRIERO - member of the Federation des Immigrés Portugais  
 HOLLAND - delegate of CADI on Eastern France  
 PRYDMAN - vice-president of CADI; delegate of the Comite d'Unité de la Defense Juive.  
 PETIT, Louis - one of the organizers and responsible of CADI

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(Field comment: It is realized that some of the organizations of which these men are listed as delegates have been dissolved, notably Italia Libra 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 ZAMIS and George LINIVER in March 1948. It was originally located on the Blvd. du May, 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. ZAMIS remains the director of the Local CADI, assisted by LINIVER.

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29-4-11-2

UFTM-3.39  
6 Aug. 1948

PACIFIC TELEGRAPH CO.  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**SECRET**

Subject: ~~U.S. Government~~

Report No.: RIS-613

Plane Acquired: 1100

Date of Information: 5 August 1969

Evaluation: B-3

Date Acquired: 6 August 1969

Course: ESTIMATED

Date of Report: 5 August 1969

1. The crew of the aircraft, now known as ~~U.S. Government~~, consists of two men, one of whom is the pilot. The aircraft is believed to be a Cessna 172, which is a single engine, four seat aircraft. The aircraft is believed to be owned by the U.S. Government, and is used for training purposes.

2. Actually the aircraft consists of two parts, one part being a small plane, placed inside the other. The small plane is believed to be the Cessna 172 mentioned above, which has been modified for use as a glider, and is used for gliding.

3. A certain number of people are on board the aircraft, with the number of people not being clearly defined. Among them is a man who is believed to be the pilot.

4. There is no evidence of any weapons or firearms on board the aircraft, although it is believed that there may be some weapons on board.

5. There is no evidence of any weapons or firearms on board the aircraft, although it is believed that there may be some weapons on board.

6. There is no evidence of any weapons or firearms on board the aircraft, although it is believed that there may be some weapons on board.

7. There is no evidence of any weapons or firearms on board the aircraft, although it is believed that there may be some weapons on board.

Classification: **SECRET**  
REGISTRY COPY 29-45-236  
RIS-613

**SECRET**

SECP

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES  
ANGLO-CATHOLIC 1872

From : Parks

To : [redacted]

Subject: Report by Kenneth L. Johnson

Distribution:

By copy to:  
Adm. - 2  
Eng. - 2  
Secrecy - 1

Report No. A-14125 Serial File No. [redacted]

Date of the Incident: 1 P.M.

Assistants: [redacted] [initials] [initials] [initials]

Source Classification: CONFIDENTIAL Reference:

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

Attached is a report entitled "Archer Arrests and Restrictive  
Measures by the French [redacted] to all American CP Activity."

300-16773

Classification:

SECRET

REGISTRY

Subject: Further Arrests and  
Restrictive Measures  
by the French Surete  
in Anti-Rumanian CP Activity  
Place: Paris, France, Paris

Ref ID: A1-4156  
Date: 17 Nov 1958  
Source: 10 Nov 1958  
Evaluation: 12 Nov 1958

Source: US ADIS 1

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:

1. MIKRU, a cobbler, and member of the Front National Bourgeois (Front National). MIKRU has previously been reported by source as a rich man, though cobbler by profession. He has property at Bruxelles (Belgium). At Paris, he lives at 11 rue Anjou. He is a frequent visitor and telephone caller at the Rumanian Embassy.)

2. YANNIK, member of the Front National Bourgeois

3. MARTIN-MONTEZIN, Legation employee (..)

4. ROUSSINE (ILLARIB), a French citizen and noted Communist.

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

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

3. La Association des Bourgeois Anti de la France (Front National) was dissolved by order of the Surete, which has also forbidden the publication of the newspaper Ain Pourante Libre.

APPENDIX C AND RECOMMENDATION

(3) **SECRET**

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

WMA-6295

CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: Jean D. Benac  
Date: April 1949

Address: 10 rue de la Gare, Cannes

Occupation: Communist Party Member

Political Affiliation: Communist

Ref: A-1-44, MINN-11

**Background:**

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

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

3. In July 1948 he was also elected as a Conseiller General in the district 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 Conseiller Municipal in Cannes and currently holds this office.

5. Subject is married and has one daughter, aged 20. His address is Quai de l'Orangerie, Cannes (on the road to Antibes).

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

Copies to:  
Wash-2  
Paris-1

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CONFIDENTIAL

**REGISTRY COPY**

6P

## OFFICIAL DISPATCH

VIA AIR  
SPECIAL AIR OR SEA MAIL

DISPATCH NO WFPA-7526

**SECRET CONTROL**  
**U.S.A. CLASSIFIED 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, SCA-OSI, Paris. Mr. Angell advised that he had received this list from a source in the Prefecture of Police, Paris, and that it is based upon information in Prefecture files and investigation by that agency.

2. It will be noted that this list is apparently of quite recent date in that these international organizations recently expelled from France (IPDN, WFDY, 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 (2 copies 5 pg att)  
 Files - WFPA - 1  
 Comm - 1 (1 att)

*af*  
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**SECRET CONTROL**  
**U.S.A. CLASSIFIED ONLY**  
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29-4-13-724  
 100  
 100-5-440

APERTURE CARD REPRODUCTION

11-12-9 7526

ASSOCIATIONS ET GROUPES POLITIQUES COMMUNISTES

- Parti Communiste Français, 1, rue de la Roquette; 120 rue Lafayette.  
Amicale des Anciens de la Guerre Noire, 13 rue Fremicourt (15ème).  
Amicale des Veillées à la Messe, 30 rue René Boulanger (10ème) Rot. 21.31.  
Amicale des volontaires de l'Armée républicaine, 46 rue du Pg Montmartre,  
(9ème) - Proc. 02.49  
Uniciale Nationale des Anciens Municipaux communistes de France, 1 rue de la Bourbeuse  
(2ème) Tru. 78.51  
Uniciale Nationale des Vétérans républicains de France, 1 rue de la Bourbeuse (9ème)  
Tru. 78.51  
Amis de la Géométrie, 37 rue du Louvre (2ème)  
Amis de la Nature, 19 rue St-Georges (9ème) - Tru. 49.06  
Amis de la Paix, 37 rue Jourdan (16ème) - Jas. 86.04  
Amities Franco-polonaises 9 boulevard des Italiens (2ème) - Ric. 01.55  
Association des Travailleurs Scientifiques, 37 rue Geoffroy St-Hilaire (5ème)  
Association d'Etudes et d'Informations municipales, 1 rue de la Bourbeuse (9ème)  
Tru. 78.51  
Association Nationale des Anciens P.P.I. - P.T.P.F. et de leurs Amis,  
27 boulevard des Italiens (2ème) - Ric. 46.27  
Association Nationale des Cheminots Anciens Combattants, 9 rue Lantenacourt,  
Var. 04.97  
Association Nationale des Familles de Fusillés, 10 rue Leroux (16ème) Fls. 71.60  
Association Nationale des Rapatriés d'Indochine, 19 rue St-Georges (9ème)  
Tru. 09.88  
Association des Veuves Orphelines Ascendantes Victimes des deux Guerres,  
3 rue de Tilsitt (8ème)  
Association Républicaine des Anciens Combattants, 46 Pg Montmartre (9ème)  
Proc. 02.49

Centre de Diffusion du Livre et de la Presse (C.D.L.P.), 142 Boulevard Didier (12ème) Dor. 41.39 - 41.05 - 41.30

Centre Laïque de Formation du Personnel d'Institution des Jeunesse pour l'Enfance, 8 av. Mathurin Moreau (19ème) - Tel. 46.30

Combattants de la Paix et de la Liberté, 3 rue des Pyramides (1er) Cpe. 35.27

Comité Français de Défense des Immigrés, 15 rue Montmartre (1er) Prov. 82.78

Comité Français de la Jeunesse Démocratique, 19 rue St-Georges (9ème) Tru. 00.88

Confédération Générale de l'Agriculture, 11 bis, rue Férou (8ème) Cpe. 50.90

Comité National des Criminels, 2 rue de l'Elysée (8ème) Anj. 03.79

Comité National des Journalistes, 2 rue de l'Elysée (8ème)

Comité National des Théâtres, 13 rue Ballu (8ème)

Confédération Nationale des Locataires, 25 rue Arthur Lévrier (18ème) Nord. 72.51

Confédération Générale du Commerce et de l'Industrie, 149 rue du Temple (3ème) - Tur. 51.15

Confédération Générale Unifiée de l'Artisanat, 10 rue des Filles du Calvaire (3ème) - Tur. 53.29

Conseil National de la Santé, 1 rue Barrot (8ème) - Fly 40.50.

Cooperative de Production et de Diffusion de Film, 11 rue de Chabrol (9ème) Pro. 07.05

Éditeurs Français Unis, 31 rue St-André des Arts (8ème) - Ode. 73.24

Éditions de la Jeunesse, 9 rue Gambetta (13ème) - Cog. 12.91

Éditions Sociales, 64 rue Auguste Blanqui (13ème) - Cob. 45.41

Fédération des Chorales et Trouvères Patriotiques de la Jeunesse, 9 rue Huchet (15ème) - Reg. 15.01

Fédération des Locataires, 32 bis, 3rd Richard Lenoir (11ème) Rog. 81.20

Fédération Française des Inns-Clubs, 2 rue de l'Elysée (8ème) Anj. 00.54

Secteur PA - 7626

Fédération Muscale Populaire, 2 rue de l' Elysée (8eme) - Anj. 91.54  
Fédération Nationale des Reporters Internes et Résistants Patriotes,  
10 rue Féroux (10eme) - Cie. 71.50, 59.10, 87.52.  
Fédération Nationale des Comités de Prisonniers de Guerre, 46 rue Copernic  
(11eme) - Cie. 43.92  
Fédération Nationale des Reporters du Travail, 6 rue du Vg Poissonnière (10eme)  
Prov. 15.01  
Fédération Nationale des Directeurs de Colonies de Vacances,  
29 rue St-Merri (4eme)  
Fédération Nationale de lutte anti-Tuberculeuse, 2 av. Mathurin Moreau (19eme)  
Cet. 56.55  
Fédération Nationale des Prisonniers de Guerre, 62 rue Chansac d'Antin (8eme)  
Tri. 43.23  
Fédération Nationale des Sinistres, Mairie de Noisy le Sec, Nord. 26.59  
Fédération Sportive et Gymnique du Travail, 19 rue St-Georges (9eme) Tru. 49.88  
France - Tadzhikistan, 4 Cité Montlhéry (8eme) Tri. 05.28  
France - Roumanie, 16 rue Vézelay (8eme) Lab. 26.68  
France - Tchécoslovaquie, 18 rue Bonaparte (8eme) - Cde. 20.20  
France - U. S. S. R., 20 rue d'Anjou (8eme), Anj. 19.84  
France - Vietnam, 40 rue d'Argout (8eme), Lou. 08.20  
Front National, 10, rue St-Georges (9eme) Tru. 49.84  
Ligue Française de l'enseignement, 3 rue Recamier (8eme) Lit. 88.71  
Mouvement des Intellectuels français pour la Défense de la Paix,  
3 rue des Pyramides (1er) Cie. 39.02  
Mouvement National Judiciaire, Palais de Justice, 1<sup>er</sup> étage du Palais (4eme)  
Plein Air Jeunes, 9 rue Mme Lot (11eme) Cag. 11.01  
Radio - Liberté, 5 rue Lamartine (8eme) Tru. 71.82  
Secours Populaire Français, 11 1<sup>er</sup> étage Montmartre (2eme) Cent. 27.70

A .. "S/26

Travail et Culture, 3 avenue de la Grande Armée - Paris (3) Tél. 38.00  
Tourisme et Travail, 18 rue d'Hauteville (9). Tel. 90.48 et 38.19  
Union de la Jeunesse, ep. Molicaine, à France, 9 rue Humbot (15)  
Secteur 10.44

Union des Architectes Français, 14 rue du Cherche-Midi (9)

Union des Artistes Modernes, Club Maillet-Sternac, Rue Maillet-Sternac

Union des Arts Plastiques, 2 Rue de l'Elysée (8) Anj. 91.54

Union des Chans et Palais de la Jeunesse, 9 Rue Humbot (15)  
Secteur 11.01

Union des Chirurgiens Dentistes Français, 22 Rue Dalle Menier (16)

Union des Femmes Françaises, 12 Rue rue d'Astorg (8). Anj. 38.66

Union des Ingénieurs et Techniciens Français, 2 Rue de l'Elysée (8)

Union des Jeunes Filles de France, 9 Rue Humbot (15). Sect. 11.70

Union des Juifs pour la Résistance et l'Entr'Aide, 14 Rue du Paradis

Union des Médecins Français, 2 Rue de Sèze (8). Opéra 74.40

Union des Vaillants & Vaillantes, 5 Bd Montmartre (9). Cen. 75.51

Union Française des Anciens Combattants, 80 R. de la Chaussee d'Antin

Union Française des Auberges de la Jeunesse, 140 Bd Haussmann (8)

Union Française Universitaire, 19 Rue de Jussieu (3). Por. 13.38

Union Nle des Etudiants de France, 15 Rue Soufflot (5) Dant. 71.40

Union Nle des Intellectuels, 2 Rue de l'Elysée, Anj. 91.54

Union Nle des Spectacles, 2 Rue de l'Elysée, Anj. 91.54

Union Nle des Vieux Travailleurs, 3 av. Arthurin Moreau (10)  
Nord. 17.23.

ACCESSION CARD REPRODUCTION

PA - 2526

- Bureau du Comite National des Partisans de la Résistance à l'Allemagne  
Av. 14.20
- Bureau de liaison des Intellectuels de la France à l'étranger, (Comité du congrès de Paris), 12 rue de l'Ulysse, int. 1151
- Fédération Internationale des Retraites, 17 rue Chauvet (14)  
Télé. 85.04 (Dissolved)
- Fédération Internationale des Anciens Prisonniers Politiques, 10 rue Larroux (14)  
Télé. 71.50
- Fédération Internationale des Juristes Démocrates, chez M. J. Hirschmann,  
12 Quai Bourdon (4) Jant. 70.45
- Fédération Mondiale de la Jeunesse Démocratique, 31 rue de l'Assomption (9)  
Télé. 18.95 (Dissolved)
- Fédération Syndicale Maritime, 1 rue Vernet (8), Fly. 40.50 (Dissolved)

11P

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

WFOA-0186

6 October 1948

TO: Chief, FBN

THROUGH: Chief of Station, Paris,

FROM: Chief of Station, **Marseille**

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

ANEX

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

Departmental Federation: headquarters, 16 Allee Leon Gambetta

Federal Secretary: Denis BIZOT

Federal Secretariat: Denis BIZOT, Marseille Area

{ Pierre DOLIEU  
Joseph LIVIAT  
Marie COLOMBANI

Federal Bureau:

Denis BIZOT - in charge of political section

Pierre DOLIEU

Jacotte REIRAUT

Maxim COLOMBANI

Lucien MOLINO - 19 Blvd. Bordillat

Jean GRISPOVOL

Pierre ENNEMBELL - in charge of Press-Propaganda

Ludovic TROGIN - in charge of organization

Pascal POSADZO

Henri BERNINI

Bernie DALIBARD

Yvonne ERFACHY

Paul COURTEAU

Jean CLAVIERE (alias POLLUX) - in charge of recruiting and interior police. A particularly dangerous person.

Federal Committee

**SECRET**

29-4-5-233

Names of Convicts

François BRUNEAU  
Léonard BOURGEOIS  
Joseph BOURGEOIS  
Alphonse BOURGEOIS  
Antoine BOURGEOIS  
Camillo BOURGEOIS  
Édouard BOURGEOIS  
Denis BOURGEOIS  
Eugène BOURGEOIS  
Jean BOURGEOIS  
Pierre BOURGEOIS  
René BOURGEOIS  
Léon BOURGEOIS  
Léon BOURGEOIS

Antoine BOURGEOIS  
Léonard BOURGEOIS  
René BOURGEOIS

23 Septembre  
1868

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

|                 |                                      |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| Marxists        | 1,500                                |
| Leninists       | 1,000                                |
| Trotskyites     | 1,000 (of which 200 are Trotskyites) |
| Revolutionaries | 600                                  |
| Communists      | 1,000                                |
| Workers         | 1,000                                |
| Radicals        | 1,000                                |
| Others          | 1,000                                |

... in addition to the following:

... 1,000 members in the French Socialist Party

... 1,000 members in the French Radical Party

... 1,000 members in the French Popular Front

... 1,000 members in the French People's Party

... 1,000 members in the French Democratic Party

... 1,000 members in the French Social Democratic Party

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... 1,000 members in the French Social Democratic Party

CONFIDENTIAL  
FROM 00000

- 6 -

**DEMOCRATIC UNION OF THE CITIZENS OF THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE**

**11 Rue de la Paix, Paris 1<sup>e</sup>, France; 77 Moulleau, Alenç.**

Headquarters: 41 Cours Mirabeau

Departmental offices:

Secretary: Gisèle LEHARD  
Members: Catherine TIFPA  
(4,000) Jeanne LAURENT

**11 Rue de la Paix, Paris 1<sup>e</sup>, France; 77 Moulleau, Alenç.**

Headquarters: 11 Rue de la Paix

Pres.: René DUBREUIL

Secretary: RIGOLET

About 8,000 members

**11 Rue de la Paix, Paris 1<sup>e</sup>, France; 77 Moulleau, Alenç.**

Headquarters: 11 Rue de la Paix

President: René DUBREUIL

Also President: RIGOLET

Secretary: Gisèle LEHARD

Members: Catherine TIFPA

Formerly: Yves ROBERT

Press: René DUBREUIL

(about 6,000)

WF MA - 186

Honorary Members of the Committee:

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

Membership: 3,600, of which 3,000 are members of CP.  
 300 are CP sympathizers and 200 non-sympathizers

Organizations of the Left  
Secours Populaire Français

Headquarters: 5 rue Villeneuve  
 Secretary: OLIVI  
 Fed. Officers: DEVIL  
 CHERI  
 MANETTI  
 ROIG  
 BOSCHESCHI  
 ARTOUX  
 CATALA

Vaillants et Vaillantes

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

Université Nouvelle

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

Amies de la Paix

President: Perrine SOOS

(5)

**SECRET**

29-4-5-233

REF ID: A1FMA-186

- 6 -

Association France-Roumanie

## Committee Members:

|            |            |
|------------|------------|
| CERMOGLAGE | MONTROONON |
| CLERISSY   | Dr. FETIT  |
| COHEN      | KUYSEN     |
| FROLY      | HOGLIAND   |
| GLOCAITY   | SACHTER    |
| HAINICLE   | SEBAN      |
| LION       | THERAN     |

TOSTET

Association France-URSS

Headquarters: 68 rue Montgrand

Association Nationale des Fusillés et Massacrés

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

Association des Volontaires pour l'Espagne Républicaine

Headquarters: 4 rue St. Jacques

~~Association Républicaine des Anciens Combattants, Paris~~

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

Union Française des Anciens Combattants

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

Officiers de Réserve Républicains

Headquarters: 20 Blvd. Paul Poyral  
 Honorary Presidents: GRAMIER and PETREL  
 Secretary: BAUD  
 Asst. Sec'y: PAC  
 Treasurer: GLOT

(S)

**SECRET**

Front National

Headquarters: 18 Allées du Gambetta

Groupe National des Refractaires et laquaisards

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

Filles Patriotiques

President: RIFERT  
(RIFERT 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: Abte 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 Pionnières

Fédération Nationale des Sinistres

Association des Veuves de Guerre

Comités d'Entreprises

Comité de Vigilance

Comité de Défense de la République

Bureau Annexe Sud des Vietnamiens, An affiliation of the

Delegation Générale des Vietnamiens de France

**SECRET**

REF ID: A64742  
WFMA - 186IMPORTANT COMMUNIST CENTERS

|           |                    |
|-----------|--------------------|
| Marseille | Miramas            |
| Arles     | Port de Bouc       |
| Aubagne   | Carignane          |
| La Ciotat | Gardanne           |
| Martigues | St. Louis du Rhône |
|           | 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 (38.8% 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 MAJORITY IN MUNICIPALITIES

Prior to 1947 - 19 municipalities Communist controlled (16.2%)  
 After 1947 - 12 municipalities Communist controlled (10.3%)  
 Municipal elected jobs held by Communists:  
 1946 - 498      1947 - 408

SECRET

REF ID: A64742  
SECRET SOURCE CARD REPRODUCTION

- WFMA - 186

COMMUNIST PARTY SECTION ADDRESSES IN MARSEILLE

1er Arrondissement: Headquarters, 68 rue de Lorette  
Political Sec'y., Louis CALISTI

2eme Arrondissement: Headquarters, 29 rue St. Saens  
Political Sec'y., Leon MERINO

3eme Arrondissement: Headquarters, 31 rue Guerin

4eme Arrondissement: Headquarters, rue Moural, Maison du Peuple

5eme Arrondissement: Headquarters, 109 Blvd Baille

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, Bar Port, 49 Ave. Delessert

11eme Arrondissement: Headquarters, 162 Route Nationale,  
St. Marcel

12 eme Arrondissement: Headquarters, 31 Barnabé, 18 Chemin de  
St. Julien

13eme Arrondissement: Headquarters, 92 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 Belle de Mai: headquarters, 31 rue Guerin

Section St. Lazare: headquarters, 3 Place de Strasbourg

Section Marine: headquarters, 25 Blvd. des Dousnes

Section Plaine: headquarters, 39 Place Jean Jaures

SECRET

29-4-2-233

NAMES AND LOCATIONS OF COMMUNIST PARTY CELLS IN MARSEILLE

| <u>Name</u>   | <u>Location</u>                          |
|---|--|
| Cheminots   | Gare St. Charles                         |
| APAT  | Vieux Marseille                          |
| Ateliers  |  |
| Air France  | Sérignane                                |
| Albert 1 <sup>er</sup>                              | Sebastopol                               |
| Alexandre BLANC                                     | Sorgues                                  |
| AULIAS  | FTT, rue Honnorat                        |
| "   | La Madrague                              |
| BACI  | Trouusat                                 |
| BARMUSSE  | Quartier Lodi                            |
| CAPATTINI   | Bar du Telephone, 20 rue de Lyon, ARENC  |
| CHAINAND  | Estaque Bar du Littoral                  |
| COLLOMB   | 3 Marche des Capucins                    |
| DEVROER   | Porte d'Aix, 3 Place de Strasbourg       |
| DI RUSTO  | Bar Moderne, Avenue d'Arno               |
| Des Douanes   | Bar Robert, 40 rue Emile Zola            |
| Eveche  | 60 rue de Lorette                        |
| Entreprise Paoli                                    | Rue Kleber                               |
| Fidelior  | Bld. Pons                                |
| FIFI TURIN  | 12 Chemin de Cassis, Sto. Marguerite     |
| FLÉURY  | 3 Marche des Capucins                    |
| Hôpital de la Timone (under leadership of SEASSEAU) |  |
| Jean PEREZ  | 60 rue de Lorette                        |
| IVADI   | Bar des Amis, 9 rue Pautrier             |
| Jean THINQUET                                       | Bar de la Veranda, rue des Grands Carmes |
| LAPPONDE  | Bar Amer Picon, 3 Blvd. National         |
| Louis PORTA   | 3 Place de Strasbourg                    |
| MARTAUZIER  | 60 rue de Lorette                        |
| Paul LAMBEVIN                                       | 2 rue Noisson                            |
| Sécurité Sociale                                    | 3 rue Moutet                             |
| Vieux Marseille                                     | 60 rue de Lorette                        |

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COMMUNISTS HOLDING ELECTED OFFICES IN BOUCHES-DU-RHONE

Deputies

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

Counselors of the Republic

Margalle BOUVET (alias DUMONT, Mireille)  
Charles COSTES  
Leon DAVID

Members of the General Council

|                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| Jean BARAILLER   | Martin GONTIER   |
| Marcel BADUIN    | Jean LAERO       |
| Denis BIZOT      | Clement MILLE    |
| Pierre EMANUELLI | Raymonde NEDELEC |
| Edmond GARCIN    | Josette REYBAUT  |
| Louis GAZAONAIRE | Jean SENATORE    |
| Rene GAUTHIER    | Ludovic TROUIN   |

F. D. NOYES

(2) SECRET

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