## 27 Apr 68

## FRENCH BELITTLE ROLE OF EX-SPY

Paper Calls Man Charging Soviet Inroads 'Auxiliary'

Special to The New York Times

Special to The New York Times PARIS, April 26 — Philippe Thyraud de Vosjoli, the former French intelligence official who charged that French secret ser-vices had been penetrated at the highest level by Soviet spies, was described by the in-fluential newspaper Le Monde today as a lowly "auxiliary" agent who had held the rank of a sergeant. The newspaper charged that Mr. de Vosjoli was linked with extreme French rightists and could not accept the idea that French intelligence should be

French intelligence should be independent.

Jean Planchais, the news-paper's military expert, said in a long analysis that French in-telligence services had until 196<sup>2</sup> been under heavy tutelage from the United States Central Intelligence Agency beth inside Intelligence Agency both inside and outside the North Atlantic

and outside the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The cooperation often was a one-way street, Mr. Planchais wrote. He added that while the Americans knew "everything that concerned France," every "inquiry into the affairs of the United States" was considered a "breach in Western solidar-ity."

A 'Turn in the Road'

Then, in 196<sup>2</sup> and 1963, came the "turn in the road," accord-ing to Mr. Planchais. President de Gaulle, having lost all hope that the United States would help France's ambitions to be-come a puellour power desided the prime's amoltions to be-come a nuclear power, decided that the French secret services had to be "independent" and operate "in all directions."

operate "in all directions." Mr. de Vosjoli could not go along with this change in Gaul-list policy, Mr. Planchais wrote. The French agent, who had risen in rank during many years of close association with the C.I.A., had been linked with the Secret Army Organization, the terrorist underground of the extreme rightists in Algeria, Mr. Planchais wrote. He added that for this reason among others Mr. Vosjoli had long been regarded with sus-picion by his Paris superiors and had no more hope for ad-vancement.

vancement.

Article on de Vosjoly, Life magazine 26 Apr 68; not in file.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Planchais said: Mr. de Vosjoli decided to resign and stay in the United States. Little Gain for C.I.A. Seen

Mr. Planchais raised without answering it the question whether the C.I.A. was behind Mr. de Vosjoli's "revelations." He said that the American in-

He said that the American in-telligence agency had "little to gain" from the articles that appeared recently in the mag-azine Life and The Sunday Times of London. Mr. Planchais concluded that Mr. de Vosjoli's asertions were too vague, with such "con-spicuous gaps" that they could have "no other effect than to make American public opinion a little more against Gaullist France." Le Monde was the first seri-

Le Monde was the first serius French newspaper to devote more than a short summary to Mr. de Vosjoli's articles in Life and The Sunday Times of Lon-don don.

Le Canard Enchainé, famed Le Canard Enchainé, famed satirical weekly, has been re-porting on the case in several long articles, all of them tend-ing to discredit Mr. de Vosjoli. Le Canard Enchainé said that Mr. de Vosjoli abruptly refused to return to France when he was called before a disciplinary commission. Contrary to his

commission. Contrary to his contention, the weekly added, he had not refused to obey an order to set up a French intelli-gence system in the United States.

States. He was summoned not for insubordination but because his links with the Algiers terrorist organization had been discov-ered, the weekly said. Le Canard Enchainé declared that the former official's real name was Thyraud, with de Vosjoli added late in life to make it sound aristocratic. In typical Canard Enchainé fashion, the weekly concluded its article with a bold-face box saying simply: "Anyway, Gen-eral de Gaulle is not a Soviet spy."

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