

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~SECRET~~
CONTROL
U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

25X1A2g

FLD
748

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

COUNTRY Greece

DATE: 25X1A6a

SUBJECT Directives of the Politburo of KKE

INFO. [REDACTED]

DIST. 25 February 1947

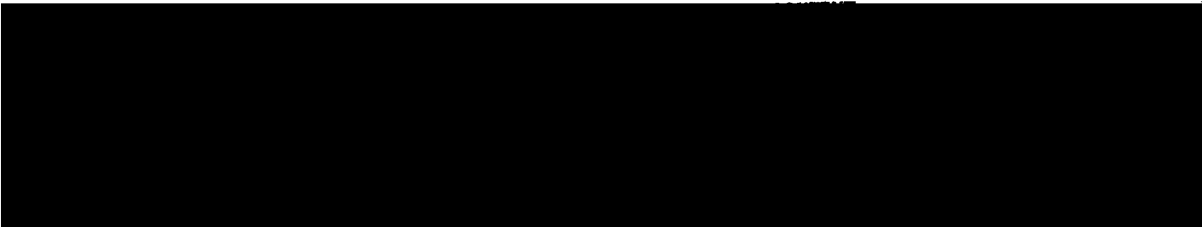
25X1A6a

PAGES 2

SUPPLEMENT

25X1X6

ORIGIN [REDACTED]



It is reported that the following directives were issued by the Politburo of KKE on 20, 21 and 22 November:-

1. Successes of the Andartes:

KOA was to spread the news of these successes among the population, stressing that the whole of Macedonia and Thessaly was now under Andarte control. The people were to be told that the Andarte movement was rapidly growing in strength and extent and that villages and small towns in Macedonia and Thessaly were being occupied one after the other. The Andarte movement would even reach the Athens area by the end of December. The object of spreading this news was to break the morale of the Army and the bourgeois classes and to force the Government into action favorable to the Party. It was pointed out "a certain amount of subtlety should be used when spreading this news".

2. Security Measures.

KOA and KOP were to organize "Defense and Illegal Activity Groups" (Omades Perifrouriseos kai Paranomou Draseos) which were to repel any attacks by Nationalists on KKE or its satellite offices during the Nationalist demonstration on Sunday, 24 November. If counter-action were necessary, the Central Committee would lose no time in deciding what reprisals to take.

25X1X6el [REDACTED] comment: Party members were instructed not to attend this demonstration and were advised to stay indoors.)

The new groups would consist of 15 men each, organized in "triples". Group members would be excused from all other Party duties and would be paid and fed by KOA and KOP so that they could also give up their regular employment. They would be under KOSSA's orders and would receive directives from the Secretaries of KOA and KOP or directly from the Central Committee. General security arrangements would also be overhauled and revised. Security officials (OPKs) would each have an assistant to be found among ex-Policemen or employees who had worked in the law courts. Former members of OPLA could also be used. These assistants would help to reorganize the "Deuxieme Bureaux" of all Party organizations and OAs and would be used to follow persons and to collect information. Only the most trustworthy members would be chosen as their work would be a full time job.

CLASSIFICATION

~~SECRET CONTROL U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY~~

ADSO	X	A DEP.	FBI	SPDF	VTO	QIR	X
DADSO		FBK	FBV	SPDS	B DEP.	Ev	
EXEC.		FBL	FBX	SPDT	QCRB		
CONTROL		FBM	FBZ	SCO	QTRB		
PLANS							

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

25X1A9a

[Faint, illegible text]

Document No. 009
NO CHANGE in Class.
 DECLASSIFIED
Class. CHANGED TO: TS S (C)
Auth: DDA Memo, 4 Apr 77
DDA REG. 77/1763
Date: 27 Nov 77

3. Cyprus delegation in Athens.

This delegation was to be visited by all Party and its satellite organizations and assured of their full support.

4. EA fund and finance.

Money and clothing were to be collected daily and forwarded to the deportees. Their morale had to be maintained at all costs as there were indications that many of them were contemplating signing acts of renouncement. Fortunately for the Party, the Government was not yet aware of this, being too preoccupied with other matters. KOA was ordered to improve its finances and to warn its paid officials to save part of their salaries for emergencies as, in the event of the Party being forced to go underground, there would be some delay before they were paid again.

5. Strikes.

These were to be extended through various trades until they developed into a general strike throughout Greece. Such a general strike would have to be prolonged as much as possible.

6. Disposal of persecuted provincial members now in Athens.

The Politburo announced that 14,500 members and officials from the Provinces were now in Athens. They were all without homes and without money. They represented a grave responsibility for KOA and KOP as they had no work and were in constant danger of being arrested, when they might be forced to become police informers. The Politburo had examined this question and 80% of these members and officials would be ordered to return to their districts. KOA and KOP would look after the remainder,

25X1X6g

comment: Most of these men will be driven to join the Andartes in their respective districts.)

7. Disbandment of EPON:

This question would be brought before the Court of First Instance in Athens at its sitting on 29 November. EPON was accused of having overstepped the articles in its charter.

25X1X6

comment: This is, in fact, true as EPON has been covertly recruiting youths for the Andartes.)

The entire population of Greece was to be mobilized on 29 November to protest against the disbandment of EPON. The Central Council of EPON would send a protest to the Central Committee of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, to which EPON belongs, requesting it to send a delegation to Greece to attend the trial. KOP and KOA would arrange for EPON members to assemble both outside and inside the Court. EPON would refuse to accept an unfavorable verdict in view of its international support in democratic circles.

8. Press law.

The new Monarcho-Fascist measures to muzzle the Democratic Press, especially Rizospastis, would be met by a wave of protests, both in Greece and in other countries. The publication of the Andartes' Communique was the Government's pretext. This law, however, would not prevent Rizospastis from continuing to publish the truth. It would do so either legally or illegally. KOA was therefore to see that its secret printing presses were in order.

9. Andartes' Communique.

The publication in the Press of the Communique issued by the Democratic Army of Northern Greece had caused a panic among the Monarcho-Fascists in Athens. The intentions of the Headquarters of the Democratic Army of Northern Greece had been simply to inform the people of its resources and aims. It also rendered a signal service to the people of Athens by refuting TSALDARIS' accusations that foreign elements were involved in its activities. The Politburo held the view that the publication of the Communique had helped to raise the morale of "the tortured Greek people who now saw a ray of hope."

~~SECRET/CONTROL~~
U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY