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INFORMATIVE REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY Spain/France

25X1A2

DATE DISTR. 6 Jan 1949

SUBJECT Organization and Activities of the Spanish Communist Party

25X1A6a

NO. OF PAGES

PLACE ACQUIRED

NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)

DATE OF INFO

25X1X6

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

Organization of the Spanish Communist Party

1. The Spanish Communist Party's directorate is composed of the Central Committee, the Political Bureau, the Central Secretariat, and the Central Control Commission. Within the general framework, it is deemed advisable to keep the structure of the Party as flexible as possible so that it may serve, at any given moment, as an efficient instrument for the attainment of the Party's aims.
2. The Central Committee: Theoretically, all members of the Central Committee are elected at a special plenary session of the Party. However, the plenary session held in Paris in 1946 authorized the elected Central Committee to designate its own new members, either as replacements or as additions. Consequently, many of the currently known active members of the Central Committee have not been elected by a plenary session. Moreover, there are members of the Committee who have not been acknowledged publicly as such, and whose names are being kept secret. Inside Spain, General Juan MODESTO Guilloto is the only one of the five-member Central Committee who has been appointed by a plenary session.
3. Responsibility for various functions is distributed among Central Committee members. Such functions are: Central Committee sections, variable in number and importance; Regional directorates; Political Bureau assistants, in charge of inspection and control and of principal liaisons.
4. One or more members are attached to each section of the Central Committee; when there are several members, they form a commission; for example, the Military Commission and the Agitation and Propaganda Commission. One person may be responsible for more than one section of the Central Committee. The presidents of the commissions or the "responsible" individuals of the sections are, by virtue of their positions, members of the Secretariat, together with the members of the Political Bureau.
5. As of 6 November 1948 the sections of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party were: Matters concerning the Interior (Caja al Interior); Agitation and Propaganda; Youth; Women; Labor Union Action; Finances; Fight against Terrorism; Political Studies; Economic Studies; Social

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DDA Memo, 4 Apr 77

Auth: DDA REG 77/1765

Date: 11/05/78 By: 005

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Studies; Military; Masses; Vigilance within the Party; International Policy; Jurisprudence; Aid and Solidarity; Action against the Imperialist War; Relations (Liaison); Regulation of the Sale and Distribution of Products of the Party (i.e., the products of Party-owned enterprises); Special Auxiliary Section (for translations, compilations, and statistics); Cadres; Fight against Anti-Communism and (for) Unified Worker Action; Special Sections for Regional Control - five for Western Europe, except Great Britain, Ireland, Portugal and Spain; Political Information; Security Information on the Party and its Active Members; and Campaign for the Republican Democratic Front.

6. The following Party leaders are officially members of the Central Committee: Dolores IBARRURI Gomez; Irene de FALCON; Vicente URIBE Galdeano; Antonio MIJE Garcia; Francisco Felix MONTIEL Gimenez; General Ignacio HIDALGO DE CISNEROS; Colonel Enrique LISTER Forjan; Angel GALARZA; Esteban VEGA Belinhon; Luis GABO Giorla; Luis DELAGE; Mauro ARROYO; Fernando CLAUDIN Jareno; Federico MELCHOR; Santiago CARRILLO Solares; Francisco ANTON Sans; Felipe M. ARGONADA; Manuel AZGARATE Dis (sic); Angel ALVAREZ Perez; SANTOS [REDACTED] Comment. Probably Tomas SANTOS, Departmental Secretary of the Spanish Communist Party for Haute Garonne, who reportedly (see [REDACTED]) was sent on a "mission" to Spain about mid-October); Jose SATUE Malo and Benigno ALVAREZ, both of whom are imprisoned in Spain.

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7. The following are [REDACTED] members of the Central Committee, although not acknowledged officially as such: Colonel Juan "Cesar" BLAZQUEZ; Jesus IZCARAY; Manuel GIMENO; ARGUELLES (fnu); PRADA Baron; Major GIL Veloso, in North Africa as of early November; and SANCHE (fnu) who, according to source, may now be in the United States.
8. Lt. Colonel Luis BELTRAN Castillo, as of 6 November, was still under suspension as an active member of the Party and as a member of the Central Committee.
9. The Political Bureau: Members of the Political Bureau of the Spanish Communist Party who are elected by a plenary session are also members of the Central Committee. Political Bureau members can be "responsible" members of sections and presidents of commissions, with the exception of the Central Control Commission, of which they are ex-officio members with a voice but without a vote. In addition, Political Bureau members control the Central Secretariat, the executive organ of the Party.
10. The number of members of the Political Bureau is variable. A resolution of the plenary session of 1946 permits the Political Bureau, if two-thirds of the members of the Central Committee agree, to increase, replace, or decrease the membership, without holding a plenary session. Up to early November this resolution had never been applied. The Political Bureau is responsible for determining the political line of the Party and for making decisions when a meeting of the Central Committee is not feasible.
11. The Political Bureau of the Spanish Communist Party is composed of the following members, whose duties as of 6 November were as indicated:

Dolores IBARRURI Gomez, Secretary General
 Vicente URIBE Galdeano, Secretary General in charge of Political Affairs
 Antonio MIJE Garcia, Secretary General in charge of Organization
 Francisco ANTON Sans, Assistant to URIBE
 Santiago CARRILLO Solares, Assistant to MIJE

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[REDACTED] that the functions above noted represent some changes in the duties of the members. (See [REDACTED] for previous information on their duties.)

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12. The Central Control Commission: General Antonio GORDON Garcia, President of the Military Commission, also presides over the Central Control Commission of the Spanish Communist Party. In addition, GORDON is responsible for safeguarding the archives of the Party. The Central Control Commission is important because of two functions for which it is responsible: to see that orders from the Directorate are carried out and to handle questions of discipline. This Commission also must be informed on matters concerning the transfer of cadres to the Interior.

Activities of the Spanish Communist Party

13. A quiet movement toward the East has been occurring for two or three months. By early November certain commissions, the Archives and important cadres of the Party had been transferred to and set up in Poland and Czechoslovakia. Some discontent has resulted among the rank-and-file members, who anticipate possible abandonment by their leaders in time of danger. This discontent is most evident among the families of the dead or imprisoned guerrillas.
14. The present lack of cadres in the Party is a matter of concern. Cuba, Mexico and France have in the past supplied most of the leaders to the Interior. General Luis FERNANDEZ failed in his mission to Mexico to recruit and train elements which could be sent to Spain as Party cadres and guerrillas. Consequently, the Party has been forced to modify its plans and to dip into the reserve in the Soviet Union, where a great many Spanish Communists had been under instruction with a view to the formation of cadres for trade union organizations and for economic and social activity. A school already exists in Rumania, according to source, where a large number of Spanish Communists from the USSR are being trained for direction of the Communist Party inside Spain and for guerrilla leadership.
15. The Spanish Communist Party as of early November was concentrating on four tasks, two concerning Spain itself and two of an international nature, as follows:
- a) insurrectional activity and the creation of the Central Council of the Resistance;
 - b) the creation of a Spanish Republican Democratic Front for intervention in the administrative sphere;
 - c) an international campaign to combat the idea of the inevitability of war with the Soviet Union;
 - d) the discrediting of the Marshall Plan and of all aid conditioned on anti-Communism.
16. Party members attribute great importance to problems of an internal nature such as purging, formation of cadres, close contact with the working masses, especially inside Spain, and a campaign of justification for the past attitude of Party leaders regarding such groups as the Union Nacional (Española), the NEGRIN Socialists and the Movimiento de Unidad Republicana (Republican Unity Movement).
17. Ordinarily the meetings of the Directorate of the Party are held in Paris at Number 33 Rue de la Grange-aux-Belles (Maison des Syndicats). The meetings of some commissions, in particular the Agitation and Propaganda Commission, are held at Number 8 Avenue Mathurin-Moreau. Recently, some meetings have been held in the office of L'Humanite and even in coffee shops owned or managed by Communists. This method appears to be used a great deal by the Military Commission. Many meetings of the Political Bureau have been held recently without the attendance of Dolores IBARRURI or Vicente URIBE. All meetings held by the Political Bureau which involve discussion of matters relating to the insurrectional campaign and to the guerrilla campaign are attended by Colonel Enrique LISTER and Irene de FALCON.

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18. Individuals who have applied for admission to the Party since mid-1947 frequently have been asked to avoid becoming known as Communists, especially if they are politically significant in other groups. Angel GALARZA, a member of the Central Committee, acts as liaison between the Party and such persons and instructs them in the special tasks which are assigned to them. According to source, it is possible that some of these individuals still are members of other groups, such as the Union General de Trabajadores (UGT) and the NEGRIN Socialist faction. Source considers that there is no doubt that the Spanish Communist Party has also infiltrated the PRIETO Socialist group and the Confederacion Nacional del Trabajo (CNT).
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19. [REDACTED] in a country like France, where there are numerous native Communists, the USSR is not likely to use Spanish Communists for espionage since their yield would be small and their activity could create serious problems. However, source believes it possible that the Spanish Communist Party is being used in connection with the Yugoslav situation because under the guise of an "Hispano-Yugoslav Society", the Spanish Communists maintain, in the port of Split, warehouses of armament destined for Spain.
20. The Spanish Communist Party has sent arms and other materiel into Spain, especially across the Pyrenean frontier. Of the two sea bases which also have been used for this purpose, one is located in Marseilles, and the other somewhere in North Africa. Source believes that Major VERDUN (fnu) may be in charge in Marseilles and Captain SOBRINO and Commissar FUSTER may be in charge at the North African base. When the Marseilles base was established several Party military men were sent there, but at present almost all of them have set up their residence in the Department of the Basses Pyrennees.
21. Immediately following the Liberation of France, according to source, the guerrillas established a depot of small transmitters, four of which were later sent to Spain. Some of the remaining transmitters may be in use at the present time, broadcasting from some Pyrenean forestry development.
22. The Communist Party inside Spain is virtually autonomous under the leadership of a Central Committee Delegation with extensive powers. The principal liaison officer at present is a former combat lieutenant called "VICENTE", who replaced Major GIL Velasco.
23. The Spanish Communist Party is represented in the capacity of an observer at Cominform meetings. Its representative commission is composed of Vicente URIBE, General Antonio CORDON, and a certain BARRERA (fnu), former Commissar of the Republican Navy and at present in the USSR.

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