

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATIC REPORT

REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

COUNTRY Lebanon
SUBJECT Communist Activities

DATE DISTR. 28 May 1948

NO. OF PAGES 3

PLACE ACQUIRED [REDACTED]

NO. OF ENCLS. LISTED BELOW

DATE OR INFO 11-29 April 1948

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

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SOURCE

Meetings of Leaders of the Communist Party

1. [REDACTED]

2. These Communist leaders were reported to have discussed the Palestine situation and how the Communist Party might profit from these circumstances to spread terror, confusion and rumor in Arab countries. They studied measures to be taken against the Lebanese Government in case the government persecutes members of the Party or imprisons them in order to stop the Party's activities.
3. It is reported that the following decisions were taken during the meetings:
 - a. To profit from the events in Palestine by attacking with propaganda the Anglo-American countries and their satellites;
 - b. To encourage boycotts, demonstrations and hatred among the different communities of Lebanon, presenting certain minorities as the accomplices of Partition;
 - c. To profit from the government's incompetence in dealing with such problems as food distribution, taxation, unemployment, and the high cost of living;
 - d. To attack foreign companies.

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- f. To combat the Ikhwan al-Muslimin organization as an British imperialist tool;
 - g. To appeal to the different social classes of Lebanon to reject sectarian fanaticism and to unite, presenting sectarianism as a method of the imperialist powers to divide and conquer;
 - h. In carrying out these decisions to take all precautions to avoid giving the government a pretext to prosecute the Party and its members;
 - i. In case the government, at the demand of foreign governments, undertakes the persecution of members of the Party, they must take refuge in the trade unions and continue the activity of the Party under that cover.
4. In order to execute these decisions, members attending these meetings divided Lebanon into five sections, each with a leader:

| | |
|------------------|------------------|
| Beirut | Hasan Quraytm |
| Mt. Lebanon | Parajallah Hilu |
| South Lebanon | Mayer Masad |
| Tripoli District | Sami Alam-al-Din |
| The Biqa' | Fu'ad Qazan |

5. Mustafa Aris was appointed to represent the Party for the trade unions and Artin Madoyan will represent the Armenian workers.
6. To guard against any measures that the Lebanese Government might take, it was decided to suppress the Party registers.

Special Objectives of the Party

7. [REDACTED] the disruptive policy of the Communist Party is stressed. The report states that the Communist Party, which exploits every occasion to increase its prestige among the working and poor classes by fighting the capitalists, the monopolists and concessionaire companies, and the government, is awaiting orders from the Soviet Union to begin an intensive campaign of destruction calculated to paralyze the government and the public utilities. In the resulting chaos, the Party could avail itself of the opportunity to strengthen its position and to create an atmosphere favorable to the growth of the Party's membership and influence. Afterwards, operations could begin to take over the government and destroy resistance.

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The Umar Fakhuri Club

8. After the banning of the Communist Party in Lebanon and the closing of its meeting places, Party members met in various places. Recently the Party has made the Umar Fakhuri Club the place for private gatherings. The Club is ostensibly a literary club, named after the late Umar Fakhuri, a man of letters admired by Antun Tabit, Ra'if Khuri and Emily Paris Ibrahim. As a literary club the government sanctioned its creation. Now under cover of literary meetings, members of the Communist Party convene and make necessary decisions.

Al-Telegraph Now the Party Paper

9. [REDACTED] it is reported that the newspaper al-Telegraph has now taken the place of the suppressed Communist Party paper, Sa'ut al-Shab. Al-Telegraph publishes as much of the communist line as it can without risking suppression. Nasib Matni is the proprietor-editor of the paper, and two of its editors are Hasib and Nasib Nimmr who are also Communists. Archimandrite Antun Malik, who has been previously reported as a Communist, is one of the paper's contributors.

Pro-Soviet Activities Among the Armenians

10. A section of the Armenian club Telekian was organized for University students on 11 April. Five students from the American University in Beirut, one student from the American Junior College, and one student from the French University are among its members. The member from the French University is Uzunian, a member of the Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party. Setrakian, Secretary of the Committee for Repatriation of Armenians to the USSR, prominent lawyer and a member of the Ramgavar Party, seems to be the organizer and leader of this section of Telekian. Setrakian is not officially considered a Communist, but he is considered to be dangerous because he is a well-educated proponent of repatriation.
11. Other Armenians actively organizing a group to emigrate to Soviet Armenia are Agob Safarian, Armenian Communist from Damascus, and Agob Demirjian, Communist from Antillas. Safarian was accompanied from Damascus to Beirut by Artin Madoyan, Armenian Communist leader.

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