1. Active preparation for a Communist Party Spring campaign in Spain and consideration of plans to insure its success had been started by 6 December 1948. The difficulty in obtaining armaments was the primary preoccupation of the Communists. They are counting upon a large deposit of armaments in Italy and have been studying possible ways of parachuting these supplies into Spain. By early December, however, the necessary cooperation for carrying out such an operation had not yet been obtained. In recent months, the Communists have to have succeeded in sending into Spain large quantities of heavy armament, especially machine guns, from the Skoda factories of Czechoslovakia.

2. The Communists are planning to divide Spain into the following four zones for the purpose of the Spring campaign: Galicia, Asturias, Leon and Extremadura; the Ebro Basin, Northern Spain, the Levante and Catalonia; Central Spain; Southern Spain. In addition, the Communists, source learned, are creating armed groups in Barcelona, Madrid, Malaga and Valencia, to cooperate with the guerrilla forces in creating disturbances within the cities.

3. Preparations for the Spring campaign are most advanced in the Levante-Catalonia Zone as a result of the efforts of Communist guerrillas leader Juan Cesar BLAZQUEZ. The Communists are expected to devote their attention from now on to the organization of the Army of Galicia.

4. By February 1949, the Communists hope to have 500 well-trained officers from training schools which have been operating in certain Eastern European countries. The Communists, source states, are planning to send certain elements from France into Spain. All Communist officers and officers who are still in France will have been sent into Spain by the summer of 1949, including Colonel Enrique LISTER, who would be in charge of the Southern Zone.
5. Source has learned that some members of the Political Bureau of the 
Spanish Communist Party advocated the use of personal assaults prior 
to or concurrently with the Spring campaign. Dolores IBARRUKI ("La 
Pasionaria") is reported to be opposed to this procedure because of the 
severe reprisals which would result for each Falange personality 
involved.

6. In early December, consideration was being given to a short trip into 
Spain by Dolores IBARRUKI and another member of the Political Bureau. 

(Comment: They would visit guerrilla units, probably in the 
Levante area, in an effort to raise the morale and combat spirit of 
these units prior to the Spring campaign. Source speculated that 
Francisco ANTON might be the other member selected.)