

INFORMATION REPORT
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COUNTRY Mexico

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SUBJECT Instructions Issued to Delegates Attending Congress of Federal District Committee of PCM

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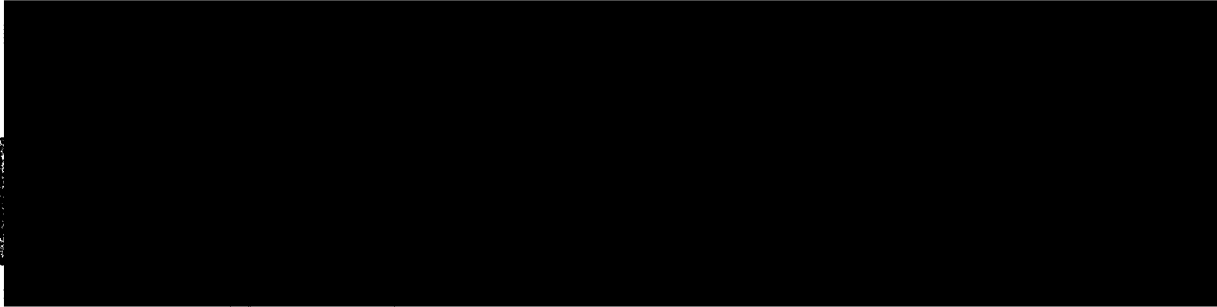
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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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1. The following material was prepared by the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Mexico (PCM) to familiarize the delegates to the Fifth Ordinary Congress of the Federal District Committee with the Party line and to make them aware of the major topics to be discussed at the Congress. The first two major topics, captioned "International Situation" and "National Situation" were presented in SO-19492. A translation of the last two topics, captioned "Federal District Situation" and "Our Party," is given below. ~~Comment.~~ Comment. The Fifth Ordinary Congress of the Federal District Committee of the Partido Comunista Mexicano originally scheduled to take place in Mexico City on 25-28 November 1948, has been postponed until 17-20 December 1948, primarily because funds were not available to pay the expenses of the Congress. Another important reason for the postponement was the feeling of the members of the Federal District Committee that the delegates to the Congress had not been sufficiently oriented as to the current Party line.

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c) THE FEDERAL DISTRICT SITUATION

- As justly analyzed by the Plenary Session of the Federal District Committee, which met in July of this year, the working class and the masses of the Federal District are those which feel most sharply the effects of the national situation, which is the result of the bad economic policy of the present regime, the rising cost of living, the economic intervention of Yankee imperialism, the controlled speculation, the closing down of factories, and other changes. This situation has become worse with the devaluation of our money, which has brought about a rise in prices and has lowered the buying power of salaries.
- Popular discontent with this situation has forced the government to take some measures, such as the creation of the popular (low price) markets. We consider this measure merely a palliative, since the prices in those markets are not really lower than those in others. The most efficient and basic measure, which the government should have taken, would be that of planning and following strict price control, realizing an immediate lowering of prices with simultaneous salary raises for all workers. These measures have not been taken because they would affect the interests and profits of the commercial bourgeoisie and the monopolists, who have high-placed agents in the government who, naturally, devote their attention to defending their interests, with no thought for the interests of the working class and masses of poor people. For example, we have the case of Liaz Lombardo, a member of the government, who controls the

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transportation monopoly in the Federal District. It has been obvious that, with regard to bus fares, he has paid no attention to the necessities of the people; he has not taken into consideration their earning power, but has adopted the policy of enriching himself and his monopoly. The justification which he presented to the authorities for raising fares was that the service was improved, but this is nonsense and the service continues to be bad. The people ought to start a movement to lower the fares. There has been complicity between the Federal District government and the livestock owners of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, who are allowed to raise prices at will, without considering the necessities of the people, who, with their small earning power, cannot eat meat. That is how the government-supported monopolies are; they can speculate with such impunity that they have intervened even in the so-called Popular Markets to increase the prices of the articles of greatest consumption.

4. Together with the above accusations, it must be stated that the fight against the high cost of living has been and is weak and disorganized, blocked by some groups, and that our Party has not organized the powerful popular movement that the situation demands. It must be made clear that this struggle, whatever may be the means and methods used, needs, in order to be triumphant, powerful mobilization to unify the working masses in an organized, disciplined, and combative form. While this organization does not exist, it is impossible to modify the governmental policy, punish the speculators, block the voracity of the monopolies and weaken their influence in the government. This movement must support not only price controls but salary raises.
5. This state of affairs has become more grave due to larger investments by Yankee capitalists, which create difficult conditions for national industries. These national industries cannot survive the competition of Yankee companies and are forced to close down, with the resulting unemployment of thousands of workers.
6. Furthermore, the problem of rents and living conditions in general in the Federal District has become more acute. Rents, instead of being lowered, have risen to such a degree that half the income of a family must go to pay rent. The ceiling on rents is constantly ignored, with the toleration of the authorities. In addition, there is a threat that the rent ceiling may be abolished, and this would bring about an alarming situation for the rent-payers that constitute a majority of the people in the Federal District.
7. Large groups of workers and common people have sought to solve these problems by forming Proletarian Colonies in various parts of the city. But the rich men who were the old owners of the land and who have the support of the government and the police, have created difficult and grave situations, such as in the Colonies "201," and "Flores Magon," and even dare to try and throw the people out of their houses and take away their lots. These reactionary activities serve only the interests of the old land-owners, who are trying to recover their lands in order to sell them at fantastic prices and build residential districts for the rich. In complicity with the wealthy reactionaries, the Federal District government attends only to the wealthy districts, giving them the services that basically are paid for by the people; meanwhile, they abandon the poor districts and leave them without water, drainage, pavement, electricity or sanitary conditions. On the other hand, they plan to beautify the Paseo de la Reforma.
8. The basic necessities of the city are ignored. Public services such as water, drainage and paving are insufficient and unsuitable to a city of more than two million people, such as ours, which should not be dirty, dark and uncared for, as ours is. Nevertheless, completion of public works is announced; public works whose construction is merely a justification for the thieving of immoral public officials of the Federal District government.

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The Situation of the Farmers and Indians

9. That is the situation in the city, but it is even more serious in the small villages of the Federal District and among the Indians. Looking over their problems, we find the following facts.
10. The population is growing, a fact which has the following effects. Part of the factories are being moved from the city, and various companies are seeking advantageous situations by building factories in Xochimilco, Ixtapalapa and other places. There is also an excess population in farming communities; these people have no land and thus no economic basis for well-being. At the same time, greater property divisions have taken place, so that many small land-owners can no longer live from the produce of their farms and must look for another way of life under very difficult conditions. As a consequence of this situation, small industries are springing up, such as the candy factory of Santa Cruz y San Gregorio, but they receive no support from the government. Ignoring this bad economic situation, monopolists make their appearance on the scene, the corrupt authorities make irregular demands, and the bus fares have been raised. In addition, the springs of San Gregorio, Xochimilco, Misquic, etc. are running dry, due to deforestation and the greater demands made upon them by the city. As a result, the farms become less productive, and the tourist industry, already affected by higher prices, is further threatened as well as those who make their living from it.
11. The farming population of the Federal District is a rich source of tax money, but this money is spent in beautifying the rich residential districts of Mexico City, leaving only crumbs for the villages, which are behind the times and in great need of more public services and improvements. Some of the villages (of the Federal District) don't even have electricity, although remote corners of the Republic already have this service.
12. Nevertheless, this region has great possibilities for progress under a government that would follow policies for the good of the people. A large part of the Federal District could be mechanized so that farming would be more profitable. Electricity is absolutely necessary for the comfort of these people, for the installation of an irrigation system depending on the springs or on wells which can be dug, and for the purpose of stimulating industrialization. Above all, for humanitarian reasons it is urgent to have service of running water in the homes of these people. It is possible to make use of land now considered unproductive by planting certain crops, such as beets being planted in land that is very nitrous. A network of wide, well cared for roads should be constructed between the villages, and the present transportation system changed. The present transportation system is characterized by high fares, poor organization, bad and irregular service, and conditions that are both unsanitary and dangerous for the public. They make daily violations of traffic laws, with the complicity of the authorities.
13. The ejidos (communal farms) run by bands of politicians belonging to the PRI also need the attention of the Communist Party. The ejidos of Santa Anita and Mexicalzingo are in danger of having their lands reduced by offers from large landowners to annex their lands for colonization. On the other hand, good technical direction of the ejidos so that maximum production could be reached, has been abandoned. Because of insufficient production, the ejidatarios are forced to take outside jobs as laborers or shopkeepers.
14. As for politics, the Federal District has become a plaything of national politics. For example, it was easy for President Miguel Aleman to name as Delegate from Tlahuac the defeated candidate for the presidency of Tulancingo. Under this system the authorities are not responsible to the people and if they choose can embezzle public funds. Since they are not from the district, their only interest is in seeing how much they can make out of their position and not in seeing how much they can do for the people. Free municipal governments were abolished under the pretense of correcting their corruption and working toward the well-being of the people, but it has been demonstrated that this measure was anti-democratic and disastrous. There was no reason to rob the heart of the country of its revolutionary right to elect municipal governments, and the Mexican Communist Party must be the people's champion in regaining the rights of free municipal governments. For this end, it is necessary to inspire

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a strong movement among the people toward realizing progress in the capital and the villages of the Federal District.

15. The Plenary Session of the Federal District Committee in July came to the conclusion that the government of Lic. Fernando Casas Aleman (chief of the Federal District government) supports monopolies and follows a reactionary policy. This conclusion was not only correct at the time, but it has since been confirmed by the development of events.

The Situation of the Working Class

16. By virtue of the above-mentioned facts, the working class in the Federal District is the most miserable, because of their starvation wages, and the unfavorable results of their struggles for salary wages which have been frustrated by labor authorities. The right to strike is being abolished.
17. The gravest aspect of the labor movement is that it is deeply divided. The union leaders, with few exceptions, work to divide, not unite, the labor movement, thus exposing themselves to the maneuvers of the enemy and making more difficult the economic struggles of the workers. This union situation has reached such a state that there are fights between various unions, as happened in the bread strike. Strikes are sabotaged by union leaders themselves who prefer the triumph of management and the "white" (anti-Communist) unions to that of the workers. The workers must be made to understand that the fight for salary increases and the betterment of working contracts is, especially in these times, an essential fight, which cannot be given up both for their own good and the good of the country. They must also understand that to make successful demands they must present a united front, as did the textile workers. Unity is absolutely necessary, and their struggles must be accompanied by complete labor solidarity.
18. This labor situation should show improvement shortly. There are indications that the workers are willing to go over the heads of their corrupt leaders to carry on the struggle. The manifestation of more than 60,000 workers against the high cost of living on 21 August shows that the working class of the Federal District can be led into unity and revolutionary combat. The solidarity of various unions during the strikes at "La Vulcano," "Sanatorio Espanol," and "Tubos de Albanal" demonstrates that the division is not desired by the workers themselves, but is only the result of the actions of their divisionist leaders, who are corrupt agents of the Bourgeoisie.
19. The Federal District has a large number of government employees whose miserable salaries make their situation lamentable. The government violates the Estatuto Juridico and as far as practice is concerned that law is dead. To complete the picture, the directors of the Federacion de Trabajadores al Servicio del Estado have assumed the sad role of servile traitors to the interests of their comrades. In the recent teachers' strike these leaders denied their solidarity, while the solidarity of the organization "Padres de Familia" was strong. That strike gained important advantages for the teachers, and is the best demonstration of the fact that the only way to make a better life is by a struggle of the masses, and not by the servile compromises of opportunist leaders. For this reason, the solution to the present insupportable situation is to organize, direct and lead the masses in a successful struggle against the high cost of living; toward gaining better salaries, better work contracts, and destroying monopolies and imperialism. This mobilization of masses of workers and farmers, organized into a great democratic front for national liberation, can lead to success in the fight for national independence and sovereignty, for effective application of our constitution, for price controls, for the passing of a federal law controlling rents. We can make the government construct great apartment houses for the poor; we can assure the establishment of proletarian communities with complete public services; we can demand the attention which the capital needs in order to be an object of pride for all Mexicans. This mass mobilization can lead to the efficient operation and government control of the urban transportation system, and to the building of sanitary markets in the poor district. This mobilization is the means for gaining an honest, efficient administration and economic policy; of throwing

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Lic. Fernando Casas Aleman and other officials responsible for the present situation out of the Federal District government, replacing them with honest men who will be responsible to the people and will use tax money, not to enrich the monopolist agents, but to improve the capital and villages of the Federal District.

20. The working class must achieve labor unity to play its part in improving the situation described above. A Labor Front, by means of solidarity during labor conflicts, is the base of the great democratic front for national liberation. It must not be forgotten that democracy among unions is indispensable in achieving labor unity, overthrowing the leaders who have sold out to management, and forming the Great Democratic Front for National Liberation. The unions must hold meetings; if their leaders try to sabotage this democratic idea, the workers must overcome their objections, demand public meetings and make the leaders comply with the union statutes. The leaders must do the will of the masses; the masses should not be the tools of the leaders. This democracy in unions will prevent the leaders from selling out and will lead to the reform of unions and the elimination of those leaders who have already sold out to the bourgeoisie. Democratic practices will make the Mexican working class conscious of their role as leader of the Mexican people in the struggle for improvements, liberation from imperialism, and organization of the Great Democratic Front for National Liberation.
21. An examination of the progressive political groups of the Federal District leads to the realization that fundamentally the working class should be the leader in the fight for a popular, anti-imperialist program. Its allies should be the farmers and Indians of the Federal District, the government workers, progressive political parties, small merchants, progressive industrial companies, and whatever bourgeois groups, willing to join this front for national liberation.

Youth Work

22. The Tenth Congress (of the Mexican Communist Party) resolved to organize Communist Youth. Efforts have been made in the Federal District to form some groups of young Communists, but the work is going slowly because our Party in the Federal District has not understood the importance which organized Youth has in the proper functioning of the Party.
23. To change this conception and attitude, each Cell should organize, as soon as possible, a Communist Youth group; in the district, in the factory, in the office, or in the school. Each member of the Party should recruit at least one young person for the Communist Party. Working rapidly and with enthusiasm, we can hope to be able to say at the Congress that the Communist Youth of the Federal District has been formed and is in the process of consolidation and development.

Work Among Women

24. Self-criticism of the Party's work among women should lead to a rapid change in our attitude toward this activity.
25. In the Federal District there are important groups of women working in factories, laboratories, offices and schools who have not been won over to doing the work necessary, along democratic and progressive lines, to improve their own situation as well as that of the working and farming classes.
26. Our Party as a whole has underestimated the importance of working among women. We must try to include all women in our movement to win a program favoring the working class and masses; for women in particular, a program which gives them the right to vote.

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The Resolution of the Information Bureau in the Case of Yugoslavia

27. Our Party has resolved to support the historic resolution of the Information Bureau of the Communist Parties in the matter of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia.
28. This document has exposed the treason of Tito's group against the Marxist-Leninist-Stalinist principles, and against the international proletariat. It sets a wonderful example for our Party, enabling it to discover its own weaknesses by criticism and self-criticism, which is the main weapon used by Communists to correct their faults and comply more fully in the great struggle for national independence, democracy, peace and socialism.
29. In our Party we find resistance to the principles of criticism and self-criticism, and there are individuals who feel aversion to the principles. This constitutes a bourgeois influence which is contrary to Marxism.
30. Democratic practice in our organization has not been and is not understood and applied correctly in our internal system. There are those who believe that Democracy signifies liberty to disobey the accords of the Party, liberty not to follow the Party line, and even to speak against Party leaders and honest Party members. There are others who believe that Democracy is only a theory and not a practice; that Party members have no rights beyond listening and obeying instructions; these individuals make bad use of authority when given positions of leadership. Both these interpretations are deformations of true Democracy and Democratic Centralism in our Party. Democracy in the Party is based on discussions; control of the application of the Party line by both the leaders and the masses of the Party; criticism and self-criticism by all; fair division of work among leaders and members; and responsibility and discipline. We also find in our Party some dictatorial leaders, absence of cooperation, and in some cases bourgeois arrogance and underestimation of Party militants.
31. Dictatorial leadership is evident in individualistic work done in the application of tasks and the functioning of committees. This type of leadership shows a bourgeois, individualist tendency which is not in conformity with the principle of collective working, which demands cooperation from all members. Work should not be individual but collective and the result of Party cooperation, in order that the tasks should be best fulfilled and results more positive.
32. The above-mentioned resolution (concerning the Yugoslav Communist Party) also renews our concern for the international proletariat. The Tito group abandoned the international proletariat in favor of a bourgeois nationalism. We are not exempt from this deformation of principle in our ranks. In 1943 the degenerate group of Miguel Velasco turned against the international proletariat and introduced nationalist, bourgeois practices. This tendency was fought energetically, but was not completely eradicated in our ranks. We did not carry out deep discussions and political education to destroy this influence which is so foreign to Marxism.
33. This tendency continues to damage the Party and is the source of our failures to apply the principles of the international proletariat. For this reason our efforts toward solidarity with other parties and peoples that are fighting oppression are not strong enough, or scarcely exist.
34. Labordismo (referring to Hernan Laborde, ex-Secretary General of the Party, expelled in 1940) and Brauderismo (referring to Earl Browder) in our ranks have brought about deformations of Marxism and even of the Leninist methods of organization.

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35. Now that the Information Bureau has exposed the treason, anti-Soviet and anti-Party attitude of the Tito group, we must examine more closely our own weaknesses and, without fear of criticism and self-criticism, correct these weaknesses.

d) OUR PARTY

36. Our Party in the Federal District has gained an important victory in having thrown from our ranks the group of Carlos Sanchez Cardenas-Alberto Lumbraes-Priciliano Almaguer and Co., who have gone over to Trotskyism and imperialism. Although the group still shows signs of life, we have dealt them hard blows.
37. The Party has participated in some important mass struggles for salary increases, supporting the strikes of some unions. We have organized some mass meetings that have strengthened the Party, such as our Registration Assembly, the meeting of painters, the celebration of the Party's anniversary, and other popular demonstrations.
38. Recruitment has also increased, with certain Cells accomplishing outstanding work.
39. The reaction of the Party to the problem facing La Vos de Mexico (the Party organ) has resulted in an important increase in its circulation, compared to its very low previous circulation.
40. Nevertheless, the Party in the Federal District suffers from an essential failing, which is its non-proletarian composition. This influenced our delay in expelling the group of traitors which had been in the Party since 1940, prolonging the Party crisis. This explains in part our lack of contact with the masses of workers, which has deprived us of their combative spirit without which we cannot accomplish our ends and follow steadily the Marxist-Leninist-Stalinist path. For these reasons our Congress must examine the fundamental task of undertaking recruitment of masses of workers in the important industries. Our motto, "On To The Factories," remains valid. To fulfill the Party program and historic purposes and to liquidate once and for all the internal crisis which has hindered us, that is the urgent task.
41. At the same time, let us realize that the fulfillment of this purpose is also demanded of us by the working class, which needs our cooperation because our Party is a guarantee of success to them in their economic demands and for the reform that will eliminate adventurers and corrupt leaders from the union movement.
42. For all these reasons, our work of recruitment and penetration in the factories, long planned, should be examined in the self-critical spirit in order to find the best ways and means of fulfilling our task. Resistance to this recruitment and penetration of the factories must be energetically liquidated; and the sectarian tendencies that disrupt the work must be abolished. Revolutionary vigilance does not impede the recruitment of thousands of workers, and we say to those who are worried about guarding the Party from enemy penetration without mass recruitment, that they stop to think. Having maintained great vigilance in the Party has not freed us from traitors. Only a great Party of masses, powerful and active in the fulfillment of all its purposes, with our permanent revolutionary vigilance, will permit us to eliminate the traitors and destroy them. This is difficult for a small Party, which is out of touch with the working class.
43. Another essential and fundamental preoccupation of our Party is the efficient functioning of the Cells. For this reason we must bring to light, by means of self-criticism, the causes that prevent correct Cell functioning. Many Cells have the vicious practice of making the work heavy and boring, especially for new members who prefer to desert. Meetings are too long, the discussions interminable and repetitious concerning the Party line, and when action is finally taken it is too late. The meetings are uninteresting politically; control and division of work is deficient; there is no organized, collective work; leadership

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is dictatorial. The Cells are not live, dynamic organisms, well organized and combative. They do not have planned, democratic action, but, on the contrary, they are passive, bureaucratic, unenthusiastic, and only tend to demoralize the Party. These faults must be corrected for the growth of the Party and its closer contact with labor.

44. Another fact to be criticized is that we have not taken advantage of the discontent of the masses toward the present regime, toward governmental corruption, the devaluation of the peso, the high cost of living and the monopolists' agents, which is manifested in the growing amount of strikes. Since we have not taken advantage of the people's feeling against Yankee imperialism and repression, our Party has not participated in the people's struggle, at least not as it should, in a position of leadership. This revolutionary feeling of the masses offers opportunities for growing sympathy toward our Party, toward the Soviet Union, socialism and Communism, in spite of the anti-Communist and anti-Soviet campaigns. This discontent gives us a great opportunity for developing the Party. The passivity of our Party is most to be condemned because it leaves an open field for those expelled adventurers, Campa, Laborde, Sanchez Cardenas and other traitors, to take advantage of the situation and, by means of ideological confusion, to corrupt the masses in order to serve the interests of Trotskyism and their master, imperialism. As a concrete case, Campa has managed to insinuate himself into the formation of the new labor "central," and as a result our Party has been scorned and a series of anti-democratic accords have been taken. The workers do not agree with these accords and do not give their support. Thus these traitors favor the schemes of the imperialists who are blocking the creation of the new "central."
45. The recruitment of the masses, penetration of factories and contact with the daily struggles of the workers will serve as a base for correcting our lack of responsibility, discipline, organization and accomplishment. It will serve as a basis for the construction of a Party that is well organized, combative, and disciplined from the rank and file to the leaders. The plans formed by the Party in 1940 for the organization and development of the Party are still in effect and must be practiced. The present situation of the working class and people of Mexico demands that each one of us be responsible and disciplined.
46. We must not forget our policy of forming alliances, as demanded for the construction of the Great Democratic Front for National Liberation, and following this policy we must remember the agreement reached in the last Plenary Session of the Federal District Committee to form an alliance with the Partido Popular and the Partido Revolucionario Institucional in the Federal District, so that we may work together to benefit the working class and people of the Federal District.
47. We Communists must not forget that our penetration of factories, closer contact with the masses, participation in their struggles and efforts to lead them will bring a large number of recruits to the Party, especially laborers and other men of the people. This will bring greater prestige for the Party and every one of its members, enabling us to follow completely the policy of our Party.

Our Finances

48. The task of the war promoters was to sabotage anything that meant Party progress and development. Therefore, in our Party there was created an erroneous idea for settling its finances on the basis of aid from the bourgeoisie, officials, and politicians, as opposed to the revolutionary idea of resorting to the aid of the masses. Thus other ideas, vague and opportunist, arose, and they are still reflected in a large number of Communists who do not pay their dues. The payment of their dues is a

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political task and a task of organization, which today more than ever is becoming urgent. The nonpayment of dues shows to what degree of laxity in our discipline and Communist responsibility we have arrived. This situation is so alarming and disastrous that it must cease quickly, everyone paying his ordinary and extraordinary dues without fail, since we Communists are responsible for and primarily interested in supporting our Party. If we do not do this, we shall be helping the enemies of the Party, of the working class, and of the people of Mexico, while they do not hesitate to spend their millions for their own propaganda in order to buy traitors, to debase and attack the Soviet Union, to subjugate Mexico, and to start a new war. It is necessary and urgent to understand that our Party and the revolution need much, much money, which will come from the cooperation of the laborers and masses and above all from our payment of dues - never from the bourgeoisie or the Government and even less from our enemies. In order that the Party may be independent and intransigent before its enemies, let us all pay our dues and bring to our party all the resources that the laborers and masses can generously give.

La Voz de Mexico

49. The Party, in order to exist and be strengthened, as well as to serve better the cause of the working class and of Mexico, needs to rely on its newspaper. The Trotskyites, expelled agents of imperialism, the "latifundistas," the clergy, the bourgeoisie, all enemies, are attempting to hurt the Mexican Communist Party, among other ways by preventing it from relying on its newspaper. This is the concrete result of the robberies, of the sale of the machines and of the loss of many credits achieved by those expelled, from Laborde to Sanchez Cardenas, attaining finally the tacit disappearance of the newspaper. We must answer this by maintaining the newspaper, assuring that it is issued every week, increasing its sales and subscriptions, giving it all possible assistance, and above all getting it into the factories, making it a necessity of the working class and of our people, making it the newspaper of the masses, paying for it and paying well. In order that the Party may exist, let us support and circulate La Voz de Mexico. In order to organize our Party better, let us support La Voz de Mexico. In order to serve the working class better, let us circulate La Voz. Let us support and publish La Voz to serve Mexico better. Let us support and circulate La Voz in order to strike the enemy harder. To liquidate enemy agents, let us support and circulate La Voz de Mexico.

Liquidation of the War Promoters

50. There can be no tolerance for the bank of political adventurers that our Party has been expelling successively since 1940. The harm that they have done to the working class and to our Party is so great that their crime cannot be pardoned or viewed with complacency. Class hatred has to be concentrated against these bandits working for Yankee imperialism. We must destroy them politically in the organizations of masses; prevent their penetration of these organizations, unmask them as agents of Yankee imperialism, as despicable Trotskyites, as traitors to the working class and to the people of Mexico. But we must understand that the way to attain success in this task is chiefly, as said before, to carry out the work and recruiting of masses, with whom we shall liquidate them. Also for the same purpose, we must not forget or abandon the revolutionary vigilance which will prevent the direct or indirect penetration of this kind.

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Self-Criticism

51. In our Party we must develop criticism, especially self-criticism. The criticism made up to the present time leads to nothing. We must understand that its objective is to remove faults and their causes with a serene and fraternal spirit and a desire to bring out truths. We must be ready to expose that which is anti-Marxist, anti-Leninist, anti-Stalinist, opportunist, sectarian, false, erroneous, or anti-Party; that which prevents us from working separately as a Party and as militants. But criticism and self-criticism are not complete with this. It is necessary to take measures to uphold everything positive in the Party and its members and to correct their errors. But even so, criticism and self-criticism are not complete and fruitful. It is necessary to show with actions that the positive is being stimulated toward improvement and the erroneous is being corrected, and that the Party is constantly being developed. Otherwise we shall fall into charlatanism.
52. On the other hand, the method of criticism and self-criticism must take care that the fraternity of the Party shall not be broken but rather affirmed with discussions that are frank, open, serene, affectionate and always respectful as far as possible. Criticism and self-criticism must cultivate the virtues and values of our Party and of each of its members. They must not lead us to negative results, to disillusionments, to demoralizations, but must construct, raise more and more our morale as fighters, enliven our enthusiasm, increase our faith in and our affection for the Party and for ourselves. In our Party there is no room for hypocritical fraternity or political duplicity, or for small bourgeois susceptibility. These things must be banished from our ranks as foreign to Communism.
53. The Congress must investigate the responsibility of the Federal District Committee. There is no doubt that this Committee has accomplished important activities and has led our Party to some victories. But also there is absolutely no doubt that its work has had and does have many serious deficiencies, that it does not do collective work, that the work has fallen back chiefly on two of its members, that some of its members have abandoned the commissions that have been given them in an irresponsible way, that the Committee of the Federal District as a whole has neglected many tasks and has not had a good control of the Working Plans that it has assigned to the Cells.
54. The Congress must appoint a stable, well-organized executive board which will do combative work and encourage the work of the Cells; that will treat these organizations better, helping them in their difficulties and help develop the Party. It must be clear that the faults and errors pointed out in this report are chiefly the responsibility of the Federal District Committee.
55. Likewise, the Congress should maintain two or three professional cadres as an indispensable basis for handling the work of this Committee. These cadres should devote all their activity to the work of the Party.

Education and Cadres

56. As for education, the Federal District Committee has developed some activities of positive political value. However, not only has it been insufficient but, for a while, nothing has been accomplished and the education of the Party is practically abandoned. The best comprehension of our political line, the assimilation of the new members, and the assimilation of the principles of Marxism, Leninism and Stalinism, require effective attention.

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57. The Cadres of the Party must be developed and placed in the work in which they are needed most and where their qualities as militants can best be used. The Cadres must be educated with the spirit of fidelity to the principles of Marxism, Leninism and Stalinism, of loyalty to the working class and to our Party, and of discipline and responsibility more than anything. We must take care that our Cadres stand out as Cadres of Masses, as effective organizers and directors of the masses, as good agitators and propagandists, trained in the daily experience of these masses.
58. It is opportune to point out that one of the things that made it difficult for the Committee of the Federal District to work and to act collectively was the lack of Cadres responsible for forming its commissions, which are being integrated and disintegrated constantly or have never succeeded in becoming integrated. In view of the great tasks that are being planned for the Party in the Federal District, the formation of Cadres is an immediate task of prime importance, in which we need the initiative of the Party and of each comrade, who must be interested in joining a Cadre in order to serve better our Party, the working class, and the people of the Federal District.

Proletariat of All Countries, Unite

Mexico, D.F., 1 November 1948

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