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TABLE OF CONTENTS

CTM COUNCIL PASSES IMPORTANT MEASURES

MEXICAN AND CUBAN LABOR SHOW CLOSE
COOPERATION

LABOR WILL SMASH REACTION LOMBARDO
TOLEDANO ASSURES.

CHIAPAS FARMERS GRANTED 25,000
HECTARES OF LAND.

5,000 NEW SCHOOLS SET UP FOR MEXICO'S
ILLITERATES.

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MEXICO CITY. (MLN)--- The National Council of the Confederation of Mexican Workers, meeting here July 25-27, adopted the report of the National Executive Committee outlining the critical situation confronting the Mexican working-class and then passed measures to place organized labor into the offensive against reaction.

The Executive Committee's report pointed out the danger looming from the continuing maneuvers of Almazan, in spite of his defeat at the polls, and warned the component unions of the CTM that absolute discipline was necessary in face of the aggressive unity of reaction behind Almazan. Linking Leon Trotsky with the rest of Mexican reaction, the report recalled Trotsky's policy of attack against CTM leaders and his tricks to divide labor, calling for Federal action against him.

In regard to the international situation, the Council adopted the Executive Committee's analysis, which pointed out that the non-belligerent status of Mexico could be taken advantage of to develop the domestic economy, provided the working class could achieve sufficient unity to defeat the selfish aims of reaction.

Dealing with maneuvers afoot to sow discord in the ranks of the Confederation, the Council agreed that the member unions should take immediate disciplinary action against any individuals, no matter who or how high-placed they might be, at the first indication that they are serving labor's class enemies by means of divisionist tactics. "Union discipline," the report stated, "is the only means guaranteeing stability of the organization, and is especially necessary in these times..."

On the question of the social orientation of the Mexican working-class, the Council agreed upon the publication of a manifesto explaining the danger threatening labor, farmers, and small business from the increased activity of Almazan-led reaction. It also recommended that all member organizations of the CTM hold immediate meetings to acquaint every union man with the facts of the present situation. As a part of this educational work, the Council arranged for the printing of Lombardo Toledano's recent speech of analysis.

The Council called upon all working-class organizations in the country in the production end to use all their efforts to stimulate production, especially if their industry is worker-controlled, for the purpose of bettering the economic situation of the country as a whole and to knock the props out from under the reactionary propaganda that the working-class is unable to run its own affairs.

The council laid heavy stress on the need for educational work in the individual unions and suggested that all unions which have not already done so should immediately create functioning educational committees. It was further suggested that individual unions could occasionally exchange these committees, for the purpose of acquainting members with the allied problems of other groups.

As a method for fighting against the high price of food, rent, and clothing, the Council proposed the organization of Committees against the High-Cost of Living, to be organized on a popular scale. Beginning with the union members themselves and the immediate members of their families, these Committees will branch out to include the entire community, and will be organized on a basis of locality, that is, according to block, district, or town. Under the direction of the CTM, these Committees will stage a nation-wide demonstration in the near future. The economic program proposed by the CTM, recently published in MEXICAN LABOR NEWS, will also be fostered by the Committees against the High-Cost of Living.

The National Council of the CTM also made important decisions concerning the problems of the workers in the petroleum and railroad industries. A complete resume of the situation in these industries will be published in a forthcoming issue of this bulletin.

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LABOR WILL SMASH REACTION LOMBARDO TOLEDANO ASSURES.

MEXICO CITY. (MLN) -- Speaking before the National Council of the Confederation of Mexican Workers, which met in Mexico City July 25-27, Vicente Lombardo Toledano declared that the Mexican working-class would smash any attempt by the defeated Almazanists, in league with foreign reaction, against the forward march of the Mexican Revolution. The meeting, attended by leaders of all the component unions of the Confederation, took immediate steps toward orientating the working-class against the rickery being plotted by Almazan.

The present struggle, Lombardo said, is not a simple political one or a matter of two candidates; hanging in the balance is "victory or defeat, all the Mexican people have constructed in thirty years of effort. The question is whether the work of President Cardenas should be continued or changed."

"Mexico, it must be remembered, is a semi-independent country, economically speaking, because it does not rely upon its own economic processes; it is also semidemocratic, because for many centuries it was a feudal country, with its farmers dispossessed of land.

"The people of Mexico have fought against these two conditions by means of its revolutionary program. During the six years of the Cardenas government the people really began to struggle for the complete achievement of their aspirations. Mexico has taken a gigantic step towards ridding itself of the feudal method of production, and has entered a new stage in which production will be in the hands of the farmers themselves.

"With the democratization of the agrarian economy, the political democratization of the country must come also. Suffrage without a democratic economic base to sustain it would be a hollow word. Without material and economic freedom it is useless to speak of political freedom.

"As part of this great economic transformation, the labor movement has come out of its primitive preoccupation with purely craft matters, and has become a factor of importance in the economy of the country. Labor grouped around the Confederation of Mexican Workers has become a determining factor in the orientation of the national economy.

"Because of these gains of the working classes, the reactionaries have united to halt the march of the Revolution, to dilute its principles.... The means of propaganda, the means for the diffusion of ideas, are not as yet in the hands of the revolution, but in the hands of reaction, the enemies of the people.

"To this is due the fact that certain elements, who because of their economic situation, should be among the best and most militant partisans of the Revolution, have finally become victims of the counterrevolutionary propaganda. But the great mass of the people, the poor and exploited, have an irrepressible instinct which does not allow them to be deceived. They know now what they want, and it was these masses that carried the Mexican Revolution to its glorious triumph election day.

"We are in the midst of a decisive struggle. The counterrevolutionaries are attempting new tricks. From individual crime to collective crime against the proletariat; from the individual attempt at assassination to armed rebellion-- this is the thought process of counter-revolution. But they will not find the people indifferent, nor unarmed...."

"If we maintain our ranks, if we maintain the unity of the revolutionary sector, then victory, with all its tremendous consequences, will belong to the people of Mexico. Victory depends on us, principally. We are living in times in which the future is being decided-- times which will decide not only the fate of the CTM and the Government, but the future itself.

"We must fight hard to maintain our institutions, to impede the growth of fascism. Fascism can only prevail in Germany and Italy if the entire world becomes fascist. If England routs the Fascists, if America retains its democratic institutions, next spring will see a people's revolution in France that will light up the European world."

Concluding his analysis, Lombardo pointed out the need for individual responsibility to meet the crisis. "If every responsible member of the labor movement will stop to think that the salvation of the Mexican Revolution depends on his personal conduct, then we shall be invincible."

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5,000 NEW SCHOOLS SET UP FOR MEXICO'S ILLITERATES.

MEXICO CITY. (MLN) -- According to figures released by the Campaign for Popular Education, a division of the Department of Education, 5,388 schools have been set up in Mexico for teaching illiterates to read and write.

These schools, in the short while since their establishment, have taught more than 125,000 persons how to write and read the Spanish language. The importance of this work, which is just getting into its stride, cannot be overestimated in a country such as Mexico, where because of the feudalism of the past, more than fifty percent of the population is either semi-literate or illiterate.

As an example of the eagerness with which the people are receiving instruction the Campaign officials cited a small town in the outlying state of Campeche, where

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one thousand illiterate workers in the chicle industry are being taught the elements of reading and writing.

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MEXICAN AND CUBAN LABOR SHOW CLOSE COOPERATION.

MEXICO CITY. (MLN) -- The close cooperation and understanding that exists between the organized labor of Mexico and Cuba was demonstrated the past week by two significant actions.

Vicente Lombardo Toledano, in the name of the Confederation of Mexican Workers and the Latin American Labor Federation, both of which he heads, sent a cable of congratulation to the Cuban Workers Federation as a result of the overwhelming election of Colonel Batista as Cuban president.

A few days later, after General Juan Andres Almazan, defeated candidate for the Mexican presidency, had arrived in Cuba on an unknown mission, the Cuban Federation issued a statement declaring Almazan, because of his reactionary record, to be persona non grata in Cuba.

Cuba, it will be remembered, was also firm in her support of the Mexican working-class when it fought imperialism during the petroleum crisis. With Camacho the incoming president in Mexico and Batista in Cuba, labor in both countries appears to be advancing almost side-by-side.

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CHIAPAS FARMERS GRANTED 25,000 Hectares of Land.

MEXICO CITY.)MLN(--Continuing the program of the Mexican Revolution, which in large part originated from the demand of tenant-farmers for land of their own, the governor of the state of Chiapas last week ordered more than 25,000 hectares of farm land divided among farmers of the region.

Approximately 1,500 heads of families will benefit by the new division. They will be aided by the government in getting started and will be given the benefit of government instruction in the use of modern farming implements and in the selection of crops especially adapted to the district, which is in the southern hot country.

A new land division is also expected shortly in the State of Mexico, which borders on the Federal District. The greatest center of actual cooperative farming exists in Torreon, in the north-central region of the country.

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