

The Position of the United States of America on the Communist Movement in Mexico, 1949-1953

Asst.Tect. Saba Rabee Ahmed, Prof.Dr.Mohammed Yahia Ahmed

University of Anbar / College of Arts

Art.dr.mohammed.y57@uoanbar.edu.iq, Saba.ahmed@uoanbar.edu.iq

ABSTRACT:

The Mexican government's policy against Left-Wing members led to the escalation of the activity of Mexican political parties with communist orientations in 1949, as well as the transformation of the Soviet embassy in the capital, Mexico City, into a propaganda center to spread communist ideology in all Latin American countries via influencing the intellectual and the cultural life in Mexico and consolidating Communist members in the Mexican trade unions and organizations that aimed to strengthen the anti-American force in the Western Hemisphere, which raised the concern of the American administration, which directly dealt with to confront the communist movement in Mexico, and used various means to confront it via directing the Mexican government policy against the Communist movement in the country and has taken the propaganda style as an interface to influence Mexican public opinion.

Keywords:

The Communist Movement, The policy of the United States towards the US Mexico towards Mexico, Administration of President Harry Truman, President Miguel Aleman, Cold War.

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Introduction

The United States of America devoted a great importance to its relationships with Mexico, and placed it within an international security context, being the main gateway to Latin American countries, and their connection to the ninth longest border in the world for a distance of up to two thousand miles from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean, and the problems that occur on one side of the border it necessarily has consequences on the other side, after the end of World War II in 1945, the world witnessed the decline of the old great powers and the rise of two great powers represented by the United States of America that led the Western camp, and the Soviet Union that led the eastern camp within the framework of the Cold War, and at a time when the regional defense was Solidarity in the Western Hemisphere is a priority in US foreign policy, the Soviet Union sought to strengthen its relations with Latin American countries, especially with the most important country that shares land and sea borders with the United States of America. Besides, Mexico refused to raise the issue of anti-communism in order to preserve the country's

sovereignty from the American hegemony, after two centuries of suffering because of the political, the military and the economic interference of the United States of America in its affairs, in a way that serves the American interests at the expense of the development and prosperity of the Mexican people.

The position of the United States of America on the Communist movement in Mexico 1949-1953

Mexico and the United States of America had formed since 1949, an Implicit deal as long as Mexico refrained from supporting the Soviet Union or adopting any communist practices in its political system, the United States would not interfere in the internal affairs of Mexico, and after the United States made sure of the stability of its southern border with Mexico and the northern part with Canada turned its attention towards the Cold War conflict in Europe and Asia, and although Mexico benefited from the US policy by not interfering in its internal affairs, the United States completely ignored Mexico, and neglect became the most frequent topic in its foreign policy towards its southern neighbor during early 1949, at a time when Mexico was firmly committed to the

Organization of American States (OAS) it was able to develop a prominent position among other Latin American countries through its declared policy of non-interference in the policies of Latin American countries, as it was generally accurate in performing its duties in this regard, it opened the door to asylum and received communist political exiles from those countries and granted them the right to asylum in Mexico. This raised the doubts of the US administration about the sympathy of the Mexican regime with the communist movement.

The government of Mexican President Miguel Alemán 1946-1952 tried to hold the stick in the middle by preserving its diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union on the one hand, and with the United States of America on the other hand, for two reasons: the first is that the Soviet Union emerged victorious from World War II, and it became a great power and the only country that was friendly and loyal to the peoples and governments concerned with protecting their sovereign rights, and the second reason: to ease Mexico's strong political and economic dependence on the United States and at the same time, the Alemán government was sharing with the United States its anti-communist confidence after it became the revolutionary party (PRI) governing Mexico and one of Washington's most followers.

It seems that the barrier of distrust between Mexico and the United States has continued despite the political and the economic rapprochement between the two parties and this explains why Mexico continues to maintain its diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

While the American administration pressured the Alemán government to bring it in line with its anti-communist policy, President Alemán tried to win its approval by taking several measures against the communists in the country, as he used various methods to weaken the Mexican Communist Party (PCM) from within, Among those methods were the infiltration of Mexican police agents into the party and the exploitation of the weakness of some members to turn them into loopholes and spies, in addition to accusing Left-Wing members in his government of colluding with international

communism, and thus they were marginalized from political life especially after the sources of the Central Intelligence America Agency revealed in March 1949, about contacts that were taking place between the Mexican Leftist leaders and the Communists in Colombia, which prompted the Mexican Communist Party to take defensive measures by monitoring intelligence agents in the Mexican government, and forming a wide Front of the masses in the country to defend what His name (peace, democracy and national independence) to face the increasing political and economic pressures from the United States (), after the Mexican Communist Party distanced itself from the regime of President Alemán under the pretext that it surrender to the demands of the US administration and abandoned the basic principles of the Mexican revolution. In April 14, 1949, the CIA found a letter from the Spanish Communist Party to the Soviet embassy in Mexico City, which contained instructions to The Communist Central Committees in Mexico in order to coordinate efforts against the United States, and urged the governments of Latin American countries to show solidarity with communism.

The CIA also received information about the activities of the Communist Party in Mexico and appointed reliable members of the party, among whom was a clever Spanish writer- the document did not mention his name - for the purpose of preparing classified data that the CIA described as dangerous and against US interests.

The Mexican Communist Party was not the only party to adopt Marxist principles and goals, however, the president of the Latin American Workers' Union, Vicente Lombardo, Toledano (1938-1963), had adopted those principles, especially after President Alemán exiled him along with the Left-Wing members of his government, especially after the Lombardo Toledano establishing the Popular Party (PP) in 1948, which adopted Marxist principles, and its attempt to search for a formula that would enable it to oppose the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party without offending the Mexican government. However, the USA Central Intelligence Agency described most

of the activities opposing the Mexican regime as (communist and subversive), especially after the CIA revealed in May 1949 that Lombardo Toledano sought to visit Moscow, and consequently the concerns of the US administration were exacerbated as a result, along with, some of the Opposition political parties in Mexico used to call their nationalist slogans, and reports from the CIA and Mexican intelligence described them as members of Marxist organizations, but most of them were not as described by those reports, as facts and myths were mixed together as soon as they adopted national slogans, which created a climate of suspicion and distrust between the US administration and the Mexican government on the one hand, and the Mexican political opposition on the other .

The concerns of the United States increased after the Mexican Communist Party received instructions from the Soviet Union in August 1949, which confirmed the holding of the "Peace and Democracy" conference in the capital, Mexico City. The CIA explained that the instructions instructed the Communist Parties in the Latin American countries of Reducing the pro-Soviet rhetoric in order to encourage intellectuals to join the conference" and indicated "the willingness of prominent Cuban communist figures - not mentioned - to attend the Mexico City conference".

The Continental Communist Peace Conference was held in the capital, Mexico City, between 5-12 September 1949, in which more than a thousand delegates from all Latin American countries participated. As a result, the United States of America realized that the democratic spring in the Western Hemisphere had withered under the conditions of The Cold War, especially since the Communist Conference was aimed at strengthening the anti-American force throughout the Western Hemisphere, and the Soviet Union had great interest in strengthening its relations with the Latin American countries, and thus with the most important country that shares land and sea borders with the United States. The conference was held with a support by the Mexican Marxists, beginning with the painters Diego Rivera and David Alfaro

Siqueiros to the labor leader Lombardo Toledano, as was attended by the President of the Cuban Socialist Party Juan Marinello (1944-1961), who attacked US policy in the countries of Latin America, in a speech he delivered at the conference on September 12, 1949, in which he called on the people of the Americas, as supporters of peace, to work and unite against the policy of the United States of America, while, Lombardo Toledano delivered his official speech in the conference, through which he launched an indirect attack on the nuclear monopoly of the United States of America, saying: "Scientific progress was the legacy of all mankind and did not belong to one country." He also criticized the companies that took a headquarters in the United States of America and were operating as monopolistic companies in Latin America, accusing the United States of seeking to establish economic colonies throughout the countries of Latin America. Lombardo Toledano denied that the Soviet Union has any connection to the conference or that it belongs to communist origin, and this is a great contradiction to his speech, when he said: "It was the Soviet Union Deep peaceful endings, and that those who lit a horrific fire of the war, are nothing more than the tails of the United States of America" Lombardo Toledano also insisted on that the Soviet Union was the most powerful force for peace, and while the goal of the United States of America was to launch the Cold War to impose capitalism on the world, The Soviet Union was ready to wage an unforgiving war if necessary to achieve peace in the world

The final statement of the Continental Communist Peace Conference in the preamble to its decisions referred to the necessity of combating nuclear weapons and mass destruction, as well as calling on governments and peoples to reject the policy of aggressive blocs The communist press in various Latin American countries supported the peace conference and described it as a successful step towards achieving Global peace.

It seems that most of the political speeches at the Mexico City conference have directed all the accusations against the United States that struck the

sovereignty of the Latin American countries, and despite the speech of Lombardo Toledano in support of the Soviets, but he tried to absolve the Soviet Union of his relationship with the conference, in order not to show the impression of the oppositional political orientations to the United States in Latin America, which was carried out under the pressure and aid of the Soviet Union.

The proceedings of the Communist Conference in Mexico raised the concern of the US State Department, and it realized that the Mexican government was not concerned enough about the spread of communist activity in Mexico, and the communist threat in the country was not fully appreciated, and the tolerant position of the Mexican government allowed Mexico to be used as a center for Union Soviet activities in Latin America., in addition to that, the Soviet embassy in the capital, Mexico City, is considered the second largest Soviet embassy in the world, and the Soviets used it as a main center for spreading communist ideology and coordinating activities with the Communists in various parts of Latin America, although the Mexican government did not have any role in convening the Communist Conference, but the US State Department described communist activity in Mexico by saying: "It is almost as if Mexico hopes to mediate someday between the free world and the communist world." This came after the speech delivered by US Secretary of State Dean Acheson Acheson (1949-1953) in front of the Organization of American States on September 19, 1949, in New York, in which he referred to the rising tide of communism in the Caribbean and the areas close to it, saying: "The counter conspiracy have brought a state of political turmoil to the region, a position that the United States of America strongly condemns, being an offense to the fabric of the integrated system between American countries" Acheson pledged that his country would make all efforts (to combat aggression and conspiracy to defend democracy and peace) in the Western Hemisphere

It seems that President Aleman's repressive policy against the local communist members was

not enough in the view of the US State Department, in light of the presence of the Soviet Union in the capital, Mexico City, whose activities and diplomatic relations with the Mexican government raised the concern of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs about the possibility of influencing the rest of the popular movements in Latin American countries taking advantage of its deteriorating living conditions.

The Mexican communist organizations were not large or cohesive and stable, but they may be influential, as the communists played an important role in the political and the cultural life in Mexico since the early twentieth century until the fifties, and at the time the Aleman government suppressed local communists and other activists, it provided a safe haven for accused foreigners Communist affiliation, including many American writers, artists and painters, as well as Communists exiled from South America. It is worth noting here that communism since its inception was a sect of the toiling class of workers, while the educated class of Latinos joined it, and the reason for this lies in the prestige of this class and its influence over the public opinion in Latin America.

Since the early 1950s, the Mexican government has responded to the US policy of suppressing the communist movement, due to Mexico's need for American investments and fear that the United States will suspend its investments in Mexico if the Mexican government shows an increased interest in communism, as well as defending the legitimacy of the government inside Mexico from During the anti-communism, along with calming US fears of communist activity in Mexico, which contributed to Mexico's indirect support for US foreign policy in the framework of the Cold War, via using the Federal Security Directorate (DFS) (1947- 1985), and with the help of the Central Intelligence Agency, which provided technical and logistical support to Mexico, as well as equipment for spying on the phone, and on June 20, 1950, the CIA formed the Communist Latin American Media Committee to collect and provide information and data with the Communists in Mexico which enabled the Security Directorate

Federalism to monitor the activities of Mexicans active in the Labor movements and members of the Left in general, and to monitor the Mexican Communist Party, and monitoring the exiled Communists from the United States of America to Mexico in particular, and the last result of the internal conflict between the Mexican government and the United States on the one hand and the Communist movement in Mexico on the other hand, was the establishment of a third communist party under the name of the Mexican Workers and Peasants Party (Partido Obrero y Campesino Mexicano (POCM)). 1950, it is a mixture of political factions made up of separated members of the Mexican Communist Party, including members of railroad unions, who were more interested in the principle and ideology of Communism, as well as their stated goal of the need to unite the Mexican Marxists into one strong political party, which prompted the US administration to increase pressure on the Mexican government of Alemán to hand over all American Communists exiled in Mexico to the United States, in order to strike communist activity in Mexico and this coincided with the convening of the eleventh National Congress of the Mexican Communist Party in the period between 21 and 21 November 25, 1950, in the capital, Mexico City, which opened its sessions by reading the list of participating delegations to verify the presence of the majority of members of the Communist Parties of other Latin American countries, the conference issued a statement on the hegemony of the Mexican ruling regime over its people, which stipulated that "The Alemán government, which represents the great merchants and landowners, applies a reactionary policy of aggression against the Mexican people, and its betrayal of the people's interests and the principles of the Mexican Revolution, and in light of this circumstances, the government of Mr. Miguel Alemán, which was initially described by the Tenth National Congress of the Communist Party as "the progressive bourgeois government," has ceased to take the reactionary path, linking Mexico with the policy of American aggressors eager for war, and making major concessions to the United States of

America. The conference indicated that the Mexicans were persecuted by the United States, as well as suffering from the domination and persecution of the Mexican government.

The American administration was closely observing the movements of the Communists in Mexico, and their gathering at the Mexico City conference led to its invitation to hold the Fourth Conference of Latin American Foreign Ministers during the period March 26 to April 7, 1951, in Washington, DC. The conference sponsored by the organization of American States revealed a profound divisions over security and economic development in the Western Hemisphere, and in order to consider problems of an urgent nature that concern Latin American countries in a common way, the Latin American delegations at the conference demanded the improvement of living standards by the United States of America and its support with American military and economic aid, and The US Congress agreed to grant US aid after the United States realized its importance as the best defense against communist infiltration or any external threats.

The United States implemented the American aid program for Latin American countries under the Mutual Security Act in April 1951, after US President Harry Truman approved it on October 10 of the same year, which used to authorize military, economic and technical assistance to countries of Asia, Europe, and Africa, In addition to Latin America, as nearly five hundred thirty-five million two hundred fifty thousand dollars were allocated to Latin American countries in military aid, and two hundred thirty-seven million and fifty-five thousand eight hundred and sixty-six dollars in economic aid, to consolidate and preserve peace in the Western Hemisphere. The aid program also emphasized training for Latin American officers in counter insurgency technology and use them as a weapon against communism, as well as the intervention of the Central Intelligence Agency in every Latin American country to contain the spread of communism.

The CIA, in cooperation with the Mexican Federal Security Directorate since 1951, has been involved

in deporting many American communists from Mexico to the United States by illegal means, that is, without the knowledge of the Mexican courts, and according to the testimonies of some communists that they were beaten and detained by force and forced to leave Mexican territory to the United States, and habeas corpus American courts, and among them was the American Communist leader Gus Hall who was arrested in the capital Mexico City in September 1951, and was deported to the United States, appeared before the American court, and was sentenced to five years imprisonment, which led to the Mexican Communist Party forming a permanent committee on the issue of asylum, and in turn lodged a protest with the Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Mexico, to clarify its position on the violations against the Communists in Mexico. The Mexican Human Rights Committee published a statement in which it indicated, "The illegal deportation led to Mexico's loss of national sovereignty".

Although all the American exiles did not raise any problems in Mexico, however, the pursuit of them was part of the campaign launched by the US embassy in the capital, Mexico City, against the activity of the Communist movement in Mexico, and the American ambassador William O. Dwyer (1950- 1952), has sent a memorandum in 1951 to the US State Department in which he summarized the campaign in two stages: the first stage was to conduct a personal campaign to convince the Latin American countries of the personal danger that would threaten them in case the communism assumed power in any country of the Western Hemisphere, while the second stage was the use of media, especially the Mexican anti-communist newspapers, with the US embassy officials monitoring the implementation of that campaign, to be a main weapon against the anti-American communist influence in Mexico especially after the growing Soviet propaganda campaign in Mexico, on September 15, 1951, the CIA indicated that "the Soviet embassy distributed free tickets in Mexico to attend the screening of Communist films until a

number of Mexican theaters were filled with large crowds of people".

The United States of America used its embassy in the capital, Mexico City, as well as the Mexican press, including the newspaper Excelsior as a means of disseminating information about the activity of the Communist movement in Mexico, and accordingly, the US embassy exercised intensive pressure on the Mexican government to hand over the American Communist Party leaders in The United States, who fled to Mexico, and the US embassy's anti-communist campaign was effective only in convincing Mexican government officials of the dangers of communism and exiled communists in Mexico. The embassy expressed concern about the lack of interest shown by Mexican government agencies in countering communist activity in Mexico, as well as the lack of control of the Mexican Federal Security Directorate over the telephone communications between the communists inside the country, in the final report of the campaign, which was sent by the American ambassador, William Odero, to the US State Department on October 1, 1951, in which he described the Mexican position towards communist activity by saying: "The government and the Mexican people were generally negative about anti-communism",.

The Communists have achieved a greater penetration in Mexico compared to their numbers, as the Mexican Communist Party did not have more than ten thousand members, and the Communist People's Party did not exceed fifty thousand members and this breakthrough was achieved by artists, writers, and school teachers and their great influence on the intellectual and the cultural life in Mexico, as well as the Communists firmly entrenched in trade unions and organizations, and despite these concerns, US officials spent several months assessing the internal situation in Mexico, and despite the fact that communism in Mexico does not bear much weight or pose any threat to US-Mexican relations, however, the US State Department held the communist movement responsible for some of the difficulties that the United States of America faces

in its relations with Mexico, and in this politically tense atmosphere, the US administration realized that using the propaganda method in Mexico is much better than political messages, especially since most of the Mexican citizens lack the necessary knowledge to comprehend political messages, and if the propaganda content is clear, the cooperation with communist ideology is likely to disappear, as well as gaining the trust of the Mexican people, through the focus on topics close to their daily lives, such as land cultivation, animal husbandry, disease control, and others.

It seems that the United States relied on the cultural aspect, and took it as an interface to influence public opinion in Mexico, especially after it realized the importance of mobilizing public opinion against the Soviets due to the growing communist ideology in Mexico .

Since 1951, the US administration has given print companies, publishing institutions, and libraries in the United States political pamphlets in the English language to prepare Spanish copies that can be distributed throughout the countries of Latin America, and based on that policy, the Biblioteca Benjamin Franklin (BBF) has been transformed in the capital. Mexico City became an American media center, and it began publishing many Latin American books, in addition to American books, in order to conform to the new rationale for the US propaganda operations. Officials in the libraries complained about this imposed policy, but they ultimately complied with Washington's instructions, as it was imposed. The United States of America took control over the radio stations in the capital, Mexico City, by preparing programs and films aimed at discrediting Soviet works and comparing them with American facts, and among them was a drama of realistic episodes that shed light on the methods of the Soviets in Latin America, as it filmed an American student named John Joun who lives in one of the Latin American towns, and his character sheds light on the advantages of living under a democratic system which is prevalent in the town, compared to the completely opposite way of life prevailing under the communist regime, and the aim of this drama

was to win the Mexican people and inform them about American foreign policy, and correct misconceptions about the United States of America, which were inspired by the communists, as well as an attempt to expose the errors of communist doctrines and practices The United States of America showed great interest in the Mexican news agency, and imposed on the latter to publish Washington news among the Mexican people, and this interest came after the CIA obtained in February 1952 Soviet reports stating that the embassy of the Soviet Union in the capital, Mexico City, established a company to distribute Soviet news and films in Mexico and the rest of Latin America, and the CIA prepared it as evidence of what the Soviet Union was intending to do, using Mexico as a base for propaganda operations to spread the communist ideology in the Western Hemisphere.

It is evident that the US administration realized that the tone of the political messages was not positive in urging the Mexican government to oppose communist activity in the country, and the situation must be contained by launching a cultural war and appealing to Mexican public opinion alongside capitalism, and that war was represented by using various American propaganda methods such as radio and movies, newspaper articles, books and publications. However, it was unable to win the feeling of the Mexican people toward the United States of America and the memories of American hegemony were present in their minds.

Despite the attempts of the Communists in Mexico to confront the American cultural war in the country, the communist movement in Mexico had witnessed an internal struggle since September 1952, and its members often disobeyed the directives of its leaders, and members of the Mexican Communist Party cooperated with members of the Workers` and Peasants` Party, when they were the leaders of the two parties in a bitter struggle, which led to the weakness of the Communist Party in the face of external pressures, and many members have relapsed or avoided belonging to the Communist Parties entirely. The main factor of the weakness of the Communist

Mexican movement is the inability of the president of the Mexican popular party, Lombardo Toledano, of establishing a solid base between the Mexican federations after turning his attention to international affairs and opposing the American administration.

It can be said, in the early beginnings of the Cold War, it began as if Mexico was able to escape from the political, the economic and the social turmoil that other Latin American countries have experienced, as a result of the policy that President Miguel Alemán followed towards the Leftist members in government institutions, and that policy generated a cold war in Mexico itself between the Mexican government and members of the Left .

Conclusion:

-The United States of America realized how dangerous the communist movement in Mexico on the rest of Latin America, especially since it was almost unique in comparison to other communist movements, as it did not include one party but three communist political parties, the Mexican Communist Party, the Popular Party, as well as Workers 'and Peasants' Party.

-The US administration initially used Miguel Aleman's government as an internal weapon to confront the Communists, but it realized Aleman's lack of seriousness in his obligations to restrict their movements, with the presence of the Soviet embassy in Mexico, which served as a center for Soviet activities in the country.

-There is not much evidence indicating that Mexico was completely drifted into an anti-communist campaign as the United States wished. As for the Aleman government's practices against the communists, they were no more than symbolic practices aimed at satisfying the United States.

-Although the United States of America used a policy of cultural warfare against the communist movement, that policy was not able to end the communist presence in Mexico, which worried the United States of America for later years.

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- [2] *Organization of American States: The oldest regional organization in the world*, dating back to the First Conference of American States in 1889, which approved the establishment of the International Federation of American States, and the organization came into existence on April 30, 1948, in the Colombian capital Bogota by 21 countries in North and South America, with the aim of consolidating democracy, supporting regional cooperation among the countries of the organization, and a peaceful settlement of disputes. For more, see: Khaled Abed Nammal Houran, *Federation of the League of American States 1933-1948 Historical Study*, Ghaida Publishing and Distribution House, Amman, 2018, pp. 274-292.
- [3] *Foreign Relations of the United States*, Vol.II, 1951, Policy Statement Prepared in the Department of State, No.823, Washington, October 1, 1951, pp.1497-1498. We'll symbolize it as (F.R.U.S.)
- [4] Miguel Aleman Valdes (1905-1983): The first civilian president of Mexico after a series of revolutionary presidents, graduated from the Mexican National University as a lawyer in 1928, he was elected governor of Veracruz (1936-1940), but he was forced to resign in order to lead the presidential campaign of General Avila Camacho , Who held the position of Minister of the Interior until mid-1945, resigned from this position to present his candidacy for the presidency, and in July 1946, he was elected to the Presidency of Mexico until the end of his term in 1952, Mexico witnessed during the rule of Aleman peace and respect for citizens' freedoms, as well as support for national unity, and he obtained He received many awards and distinctions, including a

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- [6] Jose Fina Zoraida Vazquez and Lorenzo Meyer, The United States and Mexico, University of Chicago Press, U.S., 1987, p.165.
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- [8] Javier Aguero Garcia, America Latina Durante La Guerra Fria (1947-1989), Revista Intersedes, Vol.17, No.35, Universidad of Costa Rica, Jun, 2016, p.13.
- [9] Mexican Communist Party: Mexican political party, founded in 1917, under the name of the Partido Socialista Obrero (PSO) Socialist Workers 'Party, then changing its name to the Mexican Communist Party in November 1919, as a result of the strength of the international communist movement, the workers' movement in Mexico, and the success of the October Socialist Revolution in Russia in 1917, when the Communist International sent Mikhail Borodin to Mexico to organize the Communist Party along the lines of the Bolshevik Party, the party suffered at the beginning of its formation from a lack of members and a scarcity of funding and a policy of government repression, then it reached the height of its power and popularity during the presidency of Cardenas (1934-1940), who worked He decided to lift restrictions imposed on the communist press, and ordered the release of communist political prisoners, but their days under the sun did not last long, especially after the assassination of the former leader of the Russian revolution, Leon Trotsky, who was exiled from the Communist Party as a result of the competition between him and Joseph Stalin for power. His assassination in May 1940, in Mexico City, President Cardenas accused the Mexican Communists of complicity in the murder, which led to the expulsion of the Communist Party from the 1940 elections. For more, see Renata K. Eller, Mexico's Cold War Cuba, The United States, and the Legacy of the Mexican Revolution, Cambridge University Press, UK, 2015, pp. 34-35; Donald F. Busky, Democratic Socialism: A Global Survey, Praeger Publishers, U.S., 2000, p. 173.
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- [14] Horaci Crespo, *Mexican Communism and the Struggle for Peace at the Stat of the Cold War*, *El diario de Historia Mexicana*, Vol.66, No.2, Diciembre, 2016, p.672.
- [15] CIA, *Spanish Communist Party Communication Delivered to Soviet Ambassador to Mexico*, No.82, April 14, 1949, p.1.
- [16] CIA, *the following Information has been Received Concerning the Recent Activities of the Spanish Communist Party in Mexico*, No.82, May 23, 1949, p.1.
- [17] Vicente Lombardo Toledano (1894-1968): Mexican politician, and the most prominent leader of Mexican workers in the twentieth century, obtained a law degree at the National Autonomous University of Mexico in 1919, founded the National Prep School in 1921, and was the director of the Summer School for Foreigners at the National Autonomous University in Mexico in 1922, he held several positions, including deputy in Congress three times in a row (1921-1925), Governor of Puebla State in 1925, Secretary General of the Federation of Mexico's Workers (CIM) (1936-1946), President of the Latin American Workers Union (1938-1963), Vice President of the World Federation of Trade Unions since 1945, he founded the People's Party in 1948. For more see: Eduardo Saenz Rovner, *Apuntes para una biografia politica de Vicente Lombardo Toledano*, Centro de Estudios Filosoficos, Politicos y Sociales, Mexico, 1998.
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- [25] *The Detroit Tribune (Newspaper)*, No.37, Michigan, September 24, 1949, p.1.
- [26] Diego Rivera (1886-1957): Mexican artist and political activist, he studied painting and sculpture at the San Carlos Academy of Fine Arts in 1898, devoted the first years of his life to learning the arts and moving between Europe, the United States and Mexico, joined the Mexican Communist Association in 1920, founded Revolutionary Union of Technical Workers and Painters in 1922, participated in the trade union delegation to the Soviet Union in 1927, to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Russian October Revolution, he painted many frescoes in New York and San Francisco. For more, see Laura Baskes Litwin, *Diego Rivera: Legendary Mexican Painter*, Enslow Publishers, Inc., U.S., 2005.
- [27] David Alvaro Siqueiros (1896-1974): Mexican painter and mural artist who reflected through his art his Marxist political ideology, he studied at San Carlos Fine Arts before joining the army fighting during the Mexican Revolution of 1913, then worked with Diego Rivera (1919-

- 1921). The Spanish Civil War (1936-1939), his communist political activities resulted in his imprisonment and exile many times. For more, see Justino Fernandez, *A Guide to Mexican Art: From Its Beginnings to the Present*, University of Chicago Press, U.S., 1969, pp. 170-171.
- [28] Juan Marinello (1898-1977): Cuban communist writer and politician, founded the Cuban Institute for Spanish Culture in 1926, imprisoned in 1927, being a communist activist, and head of the Cuban Socialist Party, exiled to Mexico in 1948, due to his political activity, adopted the Cuban Revolution In 1959, through his support of Fidel Castro, he became President of the University of Havana in 1962, and Cuba's ambassador to UNESCO in 1963. For more see: Daniel Balderston and Mike Gonzalez, *Encyclopedia of Latin American and Caribbean Literature 1900-2003*, Routledge, London, 2004, p. 337.
- [29] Patrick Iber, *Neither Peace nor Freedom: The Cultural Cold War in Latin America*, Harvard University, UK, 2015, p.34.
- [30] U.S. House of Representatives, The Committee on Un-American Activities, *Report on The Communist "Peace" Offensive: A Campaign to Disarm and Defeat the United States*, Washington, April 1, 1951, pp.21-22.
- [31] Horaci Crespo, *op.cit*, p.673.
- [32] The Committee on Un-American Activities, *op.cit*, pp.21-22.
- [33] Renata K. Eller, *op.cit*, pp.38-39.
- [34] Dean Acheson (1893-1971): American politician and diplomat, graduated from Yale University in 1915, Harvard Law School in 1918, appointed to a law firm in Washington in 1921, then was appointed Under Secretary of the US Treasury in 1933, and Under Secretary of State (1945 - 1947), then he was appointed Secretary of State in Harry Truman's administration (1949-1953), and he is considered one of the most prominent foreign ministers of the United States, given his important role in shaping American policy at the beginning of the Cold War. He appointed an advisor to US President John F. Kennedy, who suggested that he launch an air strike To get Soviet missiles out of Cuba, instead of imposing a naval blockade, and as an advisor to President Lyndon Johnson on how to withdraw from the Vietnam War. For more, see Edward S. Mihalkanin, *American Statesmen Secretaries of State from John Jay to Colin Powell*, Greenwood Press, U.S., 2004, pp. 2-16.
- [35] The Caribbean: includes the group of states and provinces of the Bahamas, the Greater Antilles, and the Lesser Antilles, and includes Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic, Haiti, the Cayman Islands, and Anguilla, located within or surrounded by the Caribbean Sea, which lies to the west of the ocean The Atlantic between latitudes 9 degrees and 22 degrees north, and longitudes 89 degrees and 60 degrees west, with an area of approximately 1.063,000 square miles, from the south it is bordered by the coasts of Venezuela, Colombia and Panama, and from To the west is Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Belize, and the Yucatan Peninsula in Mexico, to the north by the Greater Antilles, and to the east by the northern and southern chain of the Lesser Antilles. For more, see: Marty Snyderman and Clay Wiseman, *Guide to Marine Life Caribbean, Bahamas, Florida, Aqua Quest Publications, Inc., New York, 1996, pp. 13-14.*
- [36] F.R.U.S., Vol.I, 1949, Editorial Note, No.293, 1949, p.463.
- [37] Rebecca M. Shreiber, *Cold War Exiles in Mexico U.S. Dissidents and the Culture of Critical*, University of Minnesota Press, U.S., 2008, p.67.
- [38] Mark Eric Williams, *Revisiting the Cold War in Latin America*, Latin American

- Research Review (LARR), U.S., December 12, 2017, p.919.
- [39] Federal Security Directorate: a Mexican government security agency, founded by President Miguel Alemán in 1947, and merged with the Political Police of the Ministry of the Interior, to maintain internal stability in Mexico during the Cold War, and General Marcelino Inurrieta was appointed as the agency's first director (1947-1952). It dissolved in 1985, due to its arbitrary unlawful operations towards the political opposition. For more, see Carlos Amando Hernandez, *Narco mundo: How Narcotraficantes Gained Control of Northern Mexico and Beyond, 1945-1985*, A dissertation the Degree Doctor of Philosophy in History, University of California, U.S.A., 2015, pp. 108-109.
- [40] CIA, Communist "Latin American Information Committee", No.457, June 20, 1950, p.1.
- [41] Renata K. Eller, *op.cit*, p.37.
- [42] Rebecca M. Shreiber, *op.cit*, p.68.
- [43] The Tenth Congress of the Mexican Communist Party was held in November 1947, in the Hall of the Progressive Workers' Union in the capital, Mexico City, with fewer delegates attending the estimated attendance. The conference took a decision stipulating the need to support the progressive Aleman government unconditionally, because it has become in a position Under American hegemony, it is necessary to cooperate with it and support its progressive measures to develop anti-American tendencies. For more, see: Barry Carr, *Marxism and Communism in Twentieth-Century Mexico*, University of Nebraska Press, U.S., 1992, p178.
- [44] U.S. Congress, *Publications Relating to Various Aspects of Communism, World Communist Movement 1950*, Vol.II, No.61, 1950, pp.479-480.
- [45] Mark T. Gilderhus and others, *op.cit*, p.127.
- [46] F.R.U.S., Vol.II, 1951, *Current Economic Developments*, No.110, Washington, October 15, 1951, p.426.
- [47] Mark T. Gilderhus and others, *op.cit*, p.127.
- [48] Goose Hall (1910-2000): Leader of the American Communist Party, was recruited by his father to join the American Communist Party (CPUSA) in 1927, participated in trade union activities in 1933, was among the Communist group that was arrested in the year 1949, on charges of plotting to overthrow the US administration by force and sentenced to five years imprisonment, but he escaped from prison and sought refuge in Mexico, and was re-arrested in 1951, and imprisoned until 1957, appointed Secretary-General of the Communist Party in 1959, nominated for four times in the elections US Presidency (1972, 1976, 1980, 1984). For more, see Neil A. Hamilton, *America Biographies: American Social Leaders and Activists*, Facts On File, Inc., New York, 2002, pp. 180-181.
- [49] Rebecca M. Shreiber, *op.cit*, p.68.
- [50] William O'Dwyer (1890-1964): An American diplomat, he studied law at Fordham University Law School in 1917, and was appointed a lawyer in 1923, then entered the field of politics when he was nominated for mayor of New York City in 1941, but he lost to the candidate for Guardia, and was nominated once Others in 1945, to become Mayor of New York (1946-1950), President Truman appointed him ambassador to Mexico (1950-1952). For more, see: Brian Greenberg and Linda S. Watts, *Social History of the United States the 1900s*, ABC-Clio, Inc., California, 2009, p. 54.
- [51] Rebecca M. Shreiber, *op.cit*, p.69.
- [52] CIA, *Activities in Connection with Mexico- Soviet Friendship Month*, No.82, September 15, 1951, p.2.
- [53] *Excelsior*: A Mexican daily newspaper, published in the Spanish language, founded

by Rafael Alducin on March 18, 1917, but he died six years after its founding. On the newspaper until the 1960s, when Gilberto Figueroa managed the commercial side of the newspaper, Rodrigo de Lano managed the editorial page, and during the mid-twentieth century the newspaper supported the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party, so the newspaper's high standards and strong news coverage made it one of the most respected and popular newspapers in the country. For more, see Leonardo Ferreira, *Centuries of Silence: The Story of Latin American Journalism*, Greenwood Publishing Group, U.S., 2006, pp. 173-174.

- [54] Rebecca M. Shreiber, *op.cit.*, p.69.
- [55] Jose Antonio Montero Jomenez, *The Creation of the Cold War American Public Diplomacy in Mexico (1938-1955)*, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Madrid, 2013, p.277.
- [56] F.R.U.S., Vol.II, 1951, Policy Statement Prepared in the Department of State, No.823, Washington, October 1, 1951, p1498.
- [57] Jose Antonio Montero, *op.cit.*, p.280.
- [58] The first American library was established abroad with the help of the American Library Association, as a gift presented by the United States to the Mexican people, inaugurated by the Mexican President Avila Camacho and the American Ambassador Mussersmith in April 1942, in order to enhance friendship and cooperation between the two countries, by supporting the cultural aspect in Mexico, and the library includes many Books in the fields of law, political science, and cultural and social books. For more see: Robert A. Seal, *Mexican and U.S.A. Library Relations*, Loyola University Chicago, No. 1, Vol.20, Academic Press, Inc., U.S., 1996, pp. 86-87.
- [59] Jose Antonio Montero, *op.cit.*, p.281.
- [60] Gilbert M. Joseph and Daniela Spenser, *In from the Cold: Latin Americas New Encounter with the Cold War*, Duke University Press Durham, U.S., 2008, pp.173-174.
- [61] Renata K. Eller, *op.cit.*, p.38.
- [62] Leslie Bethell and Ian Roxborough, *Latin America Between the Second War and the Cold War 1944-1948*, Cambridge University Press, U.K, 1992, p.214.