

associates and I worked to support stabilization of these governments, including the Gandhi government of India, the Bhutto government of Pakistan, and the government of Iran. In this connection, I was heavily involved in efforts to defeat Khomeinians from early 1978 onward, committing my resources to strengthening of the successor, Prime Minister Shahpour Bakhtiar government as the United States' last option for preventing general destabilization of the entire region.

(5) It is already reported in news media that U.S. NATO General Huyser was instrumental in implementing Carter administration orders to overthrow the Shah. It was former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, acting then and now as an official representative of the Carter administration, who led a Teheran demonstration demanding the overthrow of the Bakhtiar government in favor of the Khomeini dictatorship, and who has been closely connected to those persons who have been directing the "students" holding the U.S. hostages throughout the past 116 days.

Not only did the Carter administration, acting under direction from Henry A. Kissinger, orchestrate the taking of U.S. hostages, but that administration and Kissinger have since combined efforts to using threats of U.S. military action in the Gulf to blackmail Europe and Japan into bending to Carter administration demands delivered chiefly through Henry A. Kissinger and through close Jerry Brown and close Ramsey Clark associate, Warren Christopher. As a side-benefit of that exploitation of U.S. hostages for "crisis management" operations, the Carter administration is using its keeping the hostages in Iran as a lever for manipulating the 1980 U.S. presidential elections.

### **The analogy to the Hitler case**

From 1932 through 1938, the British government not only put Adolf Hitler into power, but used Hitler as its adopted "asset" for "Eastward only" geopolitical purposes through the Munich agreements of 1938. However, having set their Frankenstein's monster, Hitler, afoot in that way, London overlooked the nasty propensities of overgrown Frankenstein's monsters to turn upon their creators. The accelerating collapse of the Carter administration's power to manipulate the internal situation in Iran is a fresh example of the same 'Frankenstein's monster principle' exemplified by London's creation of the Adolf Hitler regime in Germany.

The latest, Caribbean caper of the forces which control puppet-President Jimmy Carter, is another example. Of a nation which continues to tolerate Kissinger's and Carter's lunatic adventures in bluffing, one must repeat the old adage, "Whom the gods would destroy, they first drive mad."

## **The M-19 file** *A Jesuit creation of Colombian military intelligence*

Over the past year, both Colombian and international press have expended significant efforts to give credence to the M-19 as a well-organized leftist guerrilla organization. However, *EIR* is in possession of growing evidence indicating that leading members of Colombia's Jesuit oligarchy, in particular Senator Alvaro Gómez Hurtado and the military intelligence and Church factions allied to him, are among the principal controllers of the M-19. This group and its international patrons not only stand to benefit most from the destabilization of Colombia and the Caribbean which is resulting from the M-19's current terrorist actions. It has in fact utilized every action of the M-19 over its six years of activity in Colombia to justify stepped-up repressive and police-state measures against the population and well-organized labor movement.

The M-19—shorthand for the Movimiento 19 de Abril—was founded in the immediate aftermath of the April 19, 1970 presidential elections which massively defrauded the followers in the ANAPO party of Colombian right-wing ex-dictator Gustavo Rojas Pinilla. One section of the ANAPO became so disillusioned with Colombia's lack of democracy that they decided to become urban guerrillas—or so the folklore goes. The M-19 was thus formed, largely out of right-wing exmilitary followers of Rojas Pinilla, and took its name from the date of their disenfranchisement.

Their first terrorist act was a pure publicity stunt: in 1974 they stole the sword of Simon Bolivar, Latin America's liberator.

Since then, Colombia's Jesuit networks have been working overtime to try to launder the M-19 as a bona fide "leftist" urban guerrilla group, including by trying to establish links with Nicaragua's Sandinistas. But the stigma of its "rightist" origins has persisted to this day. For example, just last week, Colombia's ambassador to Mexico told the press: "The M-19 was founded by ultra-

rightists. . . . The fascists of the battered ANAPO group constituted themselves as a subversive group.”

In the past year, a significant development has been the link-up between the M-19 and another urban terrorist group, the MAO, or Movement of Worker Self-Defense. The *EIR*'s evaluation, as corroborated by experts on Colombian terrorism, is that the M-19 and the MAO are now virtually one and the same organization—if there ever was any real difference between the two. One interesting indication of this is the persistent, though unconfirmed report that the head of the M-19 embassy takeover, “Comandante Uno,” is Ernesto Charry Montalgre, a founder of the MAO.

The significance of this fact will be made clear below.

### **The M-19's modus operandi**

It is striking the predictability with which every M-19 (and MAO) action since it first emerged in 1974 has resulted in a military crackdown against the population and labor movement it purports to defend.

- February 1976: The M-19 kidnapped and subsequently assassinated José Raquel Mercado, Colombia's foremost trade unionist and president of the Colombian Confederation of Workers (CTC). Though labeled as a “traitor to the working class” by the M-19, Mercado was at the time of his kidnapping engaged in negotiations to unite the country's four largest trade union federations against the government's imposition of World Bank-dictated austerity programs.

Sources close to Mercado in the Colombian labor movement have privately reported that his kidnapping followed a violent disagreement with the Labor Attaché at the U.S. Embassy in Bogotá. It is known that agents of Alvaro Gómez within the labor movement work closely with the U.S. embassy to prevent any efforts to forge trade union unity. The same Colombian labor sources have reported that their own investigations into Mercado's murder led them to find hard evidence demonstrating that a well-known member of the Gómez-linked oligarchy, and current cabinet minister, was a top controller of the M-19.

- September 1978: Members of the MAO, “disguised” in military uniforms, entered the house of former Interior Minister Rafael Pardo Buelvas and assassinated him in his bathroom while he was shaving—on the eve of a major labor mobilization. Simultaneously, the M-19 took over several radio stations to warn that former cabinet ministers would be assassinated to avenge their “repressive actions” against workers. Immediately following this, the Colombian military demanded—and the government acceded to—full implementation of a special “Security Statute” which in effect established military control over the country's judicial system. Under the aegis of the Statute, the military cracked down on the

entire left and labor movement, forcing the cancellation of the scheduled trade union march and rally.

- January 1, 1979: The M-19 carried out a spectacular robbery of a large military installation at Usaquén in the northern part of Bogotá. Without arousing suspicion from neighbors, passers-by, or the military itself, M-19 members Rafael and Esther Arteaga directed the construction of a sophisticated 80-meter tunnel from underneath their business front, Produmédicos, to the military installation across the street at Usaquén. They succeeded in constructing an electrified tunnel with ventilation and a railroad track; removing and concealing countless tons of dirt; and finally lifting over 4,000 weapons from under the noses of the military—all without arousing the least suspicion. Before escaping, they called the press and notified them of the robbery. The military reportedly only discovered the robbery after notification by the press.

Within days of this highly suspicious “guerrilla action,” Colombia's armed forces demanded—and the Turbay government again acceded to—invocation of Article 28 of the Constitution, which suspends habeas corpus for individuals arrested on suspicion of wanting to “disturb the public order.” The armed forces proceeded to carry out one of the most massive repressive dragnets in recent Colombian history. Hundreds of individuals—indiscriminately including M-19 terrorists, members of Colombia's Communist Party, and labor leaders—were arbitrarily arrested and in many cases tortured.

- February 27, 1980: M-19 terrorists, disguised as soccer players, take over the embassy of the Dominican Republic while a major diplomatic reception is in process. Despite the military being placed on alert at least 12 days prior to the seizure, in the foreknowledge that a terrorist assault would occur, not a single soldier or policeman was guarding the Dominican embassy at the time of the M-19 assault.

In response, Colombia's Defense Minister and Alvaro Gómez ally, General Camacho Leyva, has ordered his troops to “shoot to kill” anyone on the street who looks “suspicious or who refuses to heed orders to halt.”

Since the Feb. 27 embassy takeover, trigger-happy military have killed a half-dozen citizens, and wounded 14 more. As of this writing, troops are sweeping the streets of the major cities, demanding proof of military service and are arresting all males who do not possess such proof. Colombia is today closer to a military coup than at any time in recent history.

### **Intelligence operatives in the M-19**

The above demonstrates the agent provocateur nature of the M-19, on the basis of the evident effects of their terrorist actions. More startling still is the following

evidence that the group's leadership consists of military intelligence operatives, Jesuits, and the like.

- *Tony López Oyuela*: A former magistrate of the Superior Military Tribunal and chief of the Judicial Police of the political police (DAS). In 1976, López Oyuela was named to investigate the M-19 assassination of José Raquel Mercado in collaboration with DAS director General José Joaquín Matallana. In 1979, shortly after the M-19 arms robbery, López Oyuela—one of the highest judicial officers in the entire military—was arrested for criminal collusion with the M-19. He is now in jail awaiting court martial, and is one of the “political prisoners” whose release the M-19 is demanding.

The evidence against López Oyuela that has been made public includes the following. López Oyuela was legal counsel to Prodimédicos, the business front from which the tunnel was dug to the military camp to steal the arms. He is a close personal friend of the Arteagas who ran Prodimédicos and directed the theft. López Oyuela and Rafael Arteaga, who is now among the M-19's top leadership, previously rented professional offices together, and shared many of the same friends.

- *Dr. Carlos Toledo Plata*: Allegedly a founder and one of the top leaders of the M-19, Toledo Plata coordinated the arms robbery in January 1979. He was active in the right-wing of the Peronist movement as a university student in Argentina during the 1950's, and subsequently joined the right-wing of the Colombian ANAPO party formed by dictator Rojas Pinilla.

Numerous articles have appeared in the Colombian press to the effect that retired right-wing military officers who formerly followed Rojas Pinilla, now belong to the M-19 and have been crucial in providing the group expertise on military and security matters.

- *Alfredo Camelo Franco*: Franco was arrested and charged with the September 1978 murder of former Interior Minister Pardo Buelvas. Immediately prior to his joining the ultraleft M-19, Franco had been an employee at Alvaro Gomez's ultraright newspaper, *El Siglo*. He was hired at *El Siglo* by Gomez' brother-in-law, Hugo Escobar Sierra—who is currently Justice Minister in the Turbay cabinet.

Arrested along with Franco were two Jesuit priests, Luís Alberto Restrepo and Jorge Arango, who were leftist activists working out of the notorious Jesuit social action center, CINEP (Center of Popular Research and Education).

Also arrested for the Pardo Buelvas murder was one Juan Manuel González Puentes, a close personal friend and colleague of MAO-founder Ernesto Charry Montealegre.

- *Ernesto Charry Montealegre*: One of the founders with González Puentes of the MAO and its predecessor group, the Popular Self-Defense Forces (FAP), Charry is suspected of being the mysterious Comandante Uno of

the M-19, the leader of the current embassy takeover. Charry is an ex-seminarian who was originally arrested for the Pardo Buelvas murder, but then released “for lack of evidence.”

### **The M-19's support network**

Over the last year both international and Colombian press have made a concerted effort to play up the M-19's “left” image. In the wake of the January 1979 arms robbery, the M-19 itself emphasized its alleged connections and solidarity with the Sandinista forces in Nicaragua, a fact which led Alvaro Gómez to suggest that Colombia join forces with former Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza, before his August 1979 political demise, to wipe out their common enemies: the M-19 and Sandinista forces. In January and February of 1979, Toledo Plata was reported to have taken refuge in neighboring Venezuela, where he claimed to be organizing an alliance of the M-19, the Sandinistas, and a grouping called the Venezuelan Armed Forces of National Liberation. And within Colombia, Uruguayan and Argentine nationals, said to be members of the Tupamaro and Montonero organizations, have been arrested in conjunction with the M-19 investigation.

Parts of the Colombian left have denounced the M-19's extremist actions as leading to greater repression of the population. This was the case with the Colombian Communist Party (PCC) who in 1978 stated that behind the Mercado killing “there can only be the pro-coup (military) forces, which carry out bombings, assassinations and which seek to disorient our people's struggle.” The PCC also labeled the MAO as a police organization.

However, groups like the Maoist-oriented “Firmes” and the widely read magazine *Alternativa*, have given the M-19 legitimacy as a left grouping and readily publish its communiques and statements. When the M-19 carried out a “plebiscite” to determine whether Mercado should live or die, *Alternativa* published its results.

*Alternativa* is also crucial as a central clearing house for the various Jesuit and Maoist layers in Colombia, for establishing international links for them, and for providing a “left” cover for fascist policies that the oligarchy otherwise supports. This is the case with their advocacy of the legalization of Colombia's mammoth marijuana production—a point they share with Senator Gómez Hurtado.

Many of *Alternativa's* international connections are run through its founder, Gabriel García Márquez, a famous Colombian novelist who is intimate with the international “left intelligentsia”—such as Mexico's Carlos Fuentes and France's Jean Paul Sartre—who are terrorist controllers in their respective countries. García Márquez is also a member of the Bertrand Russell human rights tribunal.

—Dennis Small and Cynthia Rush