

Dateline Mexico by Josefina Menéndez

Colombia's M-19 comes to Mexico

The PSUM is hosting the narco-terrorists' arrival, part of the Nazi-communist destabilization drive.

The Mexican communist party, which enjoys the enthusiastic backing of the U.S. State Department, has invited the bomb-throwing terrorists of Colombia, the M-19, to Mexico to participate in the ongoing destabilization of the country.

A leaflet signed by the M-19, recently circulating in Mexico City, announced this with fanfare: "The Colombian April 19 Movement—M-19—invites you to celebrate our anniversary, and to honor our [deceased] chief, Jaime Bateman Cayon. Representatives will be present from the FLMN-FDR (El Salvador), Radical Party (Chile), along with Mexican journalists and M-19 leader Rafael Vergara."

The "celebration" took place April 26, at the auditorium of the SUTIN nuclear workers' union—controlled by the communist party, now called the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico (PSUM).

The M-19 is the principal "narco-terrorist" organization in Colombia, which is currently on the rampage against the government of President Belisario Betancur for his "war on drugs" policy. When Betancur sent the army in to cocaine-processing regions to close down the dope factories, the M-19 laid siege to the town of Florencia in retaliation, shooting up the place and taking over police headquarters, banks, and businesses.

Peruvian War Minister Oscar Brush Noel warned in a statement at the end of April that the M-19 is expanding its operations outside of Colombia and has started conducting acts

of blind terrorism in Peru.

The M-19 is making no secret of its move into Mexico. An organizer from the Mexican Labor Party (PLM) reports that a prominent and well-dressed member of the terrorist group walked up to him on the street April 24, handed him an invitation to the "anniversary celebration," and denounced the PLM's description of the M-19 as "narco-terrorist." The man identified himself as a former head of legal affairs for the Central Bank of Colombia, who now lives in Mexico "dedicated 100% to promoting M-19 activities."

"We are not a mafia," he claimed; "we are politicians fighting with weapons because there is no democracy in Colombia." Colombian President Betancur, he said, is an "oligarch," and the Contadora group of Ibero-American nations (including Mexico and Colombia) seeking a solution to the Central America crisis is "playing with 'gringo' interests." As for Central America, he said: "We are prepared for a U.S. invasion of Nicaragua, and we are going to leave our last drop of blood there."

The two-faced policy of the U.S. government toward Mexico is pulling the rug from under the efforts of President Miguel de la Madrid to deal with this destabilization threat. In February, Paul Gorman, chief of the U.S. southern command, told the Senate Armed Services Committee that Mexico has "the most corrupt government and society in Central America. . . . Mexico is a one-party state that has pursued a policy of accommodation

with its own left and international leftist interests," he charged. "Mexico is the center for subversion throughout Central America," he said, and could become the "number-one security problem" for the United States in the next decade.

Gorman's attack on the "one-party state" was a coded reference to the State Department's increasingly open support for the communist PSUM and the fascist National Action Party (PAN), the Nazi-communist alliance that is out to destroy Mexico's republican institutions and the PRI party.

As we reported last week, George High, the head of the Mexican desk at the State Department told *EIR*: "I think it would be very interesting to see what comes after the PRI. . . . Elements of the PRI are pro-Soviet. . . . I'm for democracy, not just for one party, so I think it is important to have other parties; the PAN is another party; I even think it's fine to have the PSUM."

It is scarcely a coincidence that the surfacing of the M-19 in Mexico occurs just weeks after President de la Madrid returned from a highly successful organizing tour throughout Ibero-America, which established the beginnings of a common market for the continent and a debtors' cartel. De la Madrid also reached an agreement with Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi for a joint war on drugs and terrorism.

From the standpoint of the oligarchs who pull the strings of the terrorists, Mexico is getting out of line, and has to be stopped.

The terrorist activation also occurs just two weeks before de la Madrid goes to Washington to meet with President Reagan to try to gain the President's support for the efforts of the Contadora group to solve the Central America crisis and for a solution to the debt crisis.