

# The Truth Commission lies, in drive to destroy the Armed Forces

by Hugo López Ochoa

On Oct. 2, 1993, for the first time in 25 years, the leftist rite of commemorating the student massacre that occurred in 1968 in the Plaza of the Three Cultures of the Tlatelolco apartment complex in Mexico City, attracted somewhat more than the usual handful of romantic students tied to the past. About 50,000 demonstrators, led by Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, candidate of the leftist Revolutionary Democratic Party (PRD), demanded that the events of that day, which have been known since 1968 as the "Tlatelolco Massacre," and for which the left has always blamed President Gustavo Díaz Ordaz, his Government Secretary Luis Echeverría—President of Mexico from 1970 to 1976—and the Mexican Army, be cleared up once and for all.

The demonstration was thought by some to be the launching of Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas's electoral bid for the presidency of Mexico in the Aug. 21, 1994 elections, but in reality it was part of an operation which goes far beyond mere electoral theater: It was an important element of a vast intelligence operation run from abroad and intended to cause the outbreak of civil war in Mexico, with the included objective of dismantling the nation's Armed Forces, as part of the program of the Inter-American Dialogue, the PRD and the Cuban-linked São Paulo Forum to balkanize Mexico.

## Cheering on the 'Zapatistas'

All the organizations and "intellectuals" who called the demonstration have been shamelessly running around since Jan. 1 of this year as part of the political support apparatus "in defense of the human rights" of the narco-terrorists of the Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN), who announced their arrival on the scene New Year's Day with their armed takeover of four towns in the state of Chiapas, on the border with Guatemala.

At the demonstration backing the EZLN were, among others, the National Coordinator of Education Workers (CNTE), founded by Teodoro Palomino, who now leads the faction of the Maoist Workers' Party, which is demanding that the Mexican Armed Forces leave Chiapas; the People's Independent Movement (MPI), tied to Peru's barbarous Shining Path narco-terrorists; the University Student Council (CEU), the student branch of Cárdenas' PRD; the National

Assembly for Human Rights; the Francisco Villa Popular Front; and the terrorist front based in Oaxaca state and tied to the EZLN, known as the Procup.

But the summons that brought all these organizations together did not come from among their own ranks—many of these organizations are nothing but propaganda facades—but from the multimillion-dollar publicity campaign that created the so-called Truth Commission to investigate the 1968 events.

## The El Salvador model

In July 1993, forty-five members of what was once the National Strike Committee (CNH) of the 1968 student movement, created the "25 Years Since '68 National Committee," which began organizing for the immediate formation of a "Truth Commission" to investigate the Tlatelolco Massacre. Formally installed on Sept. 1, the self-selected "Truth Commission" revealed that its immediate objective was the demand that the government open up the official archives of various cabinet departments covering this period, ostensibly in order to "clarify" what occurred, and to "determine who was responsible." It became clear at once, however, that this had nothing to do with any impartial effort to ascertain what happened, but was simply part of the campaign to discredit the Armed Forces, at the very moment that the Armed Forces were attempting in a thousand and one ways to alert the government to the existence of a narco-terrorist network in Chiapas.

The model for the Mexican Truth Commission is El Salvador's so-called Truth Commission, formed and run by the United Nations in 1992 to completely justify the Salvadoran guerrillas of the FMLN, and give the *coup de grace* to the Salvadoran Armed Forces.

Mexico is now heading down the same path. In its report, made public on Dec. 16, 1993, the commission charged that President Díaz Ordaz was responsible for genocide against the students. On Dec. 2, journalist Raymundo Riva Palacio described in *El Financiero*, a three-minute segment of film "that shows the Army executing a pincers movement to surround several hundred persons, in the first moments of the massacre," and that the students "at no point were able to

react to this aggression," which, he said, "contradicts the version of events maintained for decades, that the Army was responding to aggression" by the students.

However, on Dec. 23, Defense Secretary Gen. Antonio Riviello Bazán played an 8- to 10-minute film clip to a group of reporters that, according to those who saw it, clearly shows that there was a third group of participants shooting at both the students and the army. The first shot seriously wounded General Toledo, in command of the Army troops, leaving the soldiers without leadership from the first moments. The film clip also shows a sniper firing from the Chihuahua building of the Tlatelolco apartment complex. Not only that: While the opposition's version, propagated for the past 25 years, has the shooting commencing after a helicopter shot off signal flares, the film clip shown by the defense secretary clearly revealed that these flares originated from the flat roof of the building of the foreign relations secretariat, next to the apartment complex. Other segments show the soldiers aiming up, that is to say, at sharpshooters, and not horizontally, as would have been the case had they been shooting at students.

On Dec. 26, Raúl Alvarez Garín, a member of the Truth Commission, former student leader in 1968, and now a PRD federal deputy, hysterically told the press that the video shown by General Riviello Bazán was "cause for indignation" and an "insult," because "everyone knows that the Armed Forces everywhere in the world are repressive." With this mentality, could an impartial investigation of the events possibly be hoped for? In his interchange with the journalists, General Riviello Bazán referred to a list, presented by the Truth Commission, of 90 members of the Olympia Battalion, a military unit formed in 1968 to handle security for the Olympics that were held that year in Mexico City, and which has always been referred to by the left as the "third force" who, disguised as civilians, had provoked the shootout.

But to this date, "We have not seen the lists of those who burned trucks, of those who placed bombs. We have not seen the lists of those who gave money for these things. We have not seen the lists of those who wanted another system of government," he emphasized, clearly referring to the Soviet KGB and Cuban DGI intelligence operatives who were leading the students. And a few days earlier, another general had indicated that the Truth Commission list might be phony to begin with.

There is no doubt that to fully clarify what happened on that day is a very complicated matter requiring an investigation in which the Army must have the right to present its defense. In fact, General Riviello himself proposed the formation of an impartial commission to do just this. But a review of the list of those composing the "25 Years Since '68 Committee," shows that they were all student leaders or leftist intellectuals at that time, and that their present activities leave no room to doubt their partiality today.

There is not one who is not presently involved in the campaign to tie the hands of the Army in its efforts to confront the EZLN narco-terrorists.

### Who's who in the investigation

Following are the leading members of the Truth Commission, whose activities and affiliations speak for themselves:

**Mariclaire Acosta Urquidi** is a member of the Inter-American Dialogue and of the PRD. She led the Mexican Human Rights Commission, financed to the tune of \$45,000 by the National Endowment for Democracy in Washington.

**Lorenzo Meyer**, also a member of the Inter-American Dialogue, is a propagandist for Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas in the United States.

**Alonso Aguilar** is a member of the Editorial Council of *América Libre (Free America)*, the official organ of the São Paulo Forum.

**Jorge G. Castañeda**, a founder of the Inter-American Dialogue, is involved with the Woodrow Wilson Center at Princeton University. It was a series of seminars at the center on demilitarizing Latin America that led to the creation of the Dialogue, and to the preparation of the "Bush Manual" against the armies of Latin America. Castañeda presents himself to the press as "Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas's friend," as he described himself to the *Wall Street Journal* in a Jan. 4, 1993 article. His book *Utopia Unarmed, The Latin American Left after the Cold War*, written in 1993, justifies narco-terrorism.

**José Agustín** is notorious for his impassioned defense of the use of drugs and LSD.

**Bernardo Bátiz** is a former PAN party leader who is now a member of the Democratic Forum Party, which is backing Cárdenas's presidential candidacy.

**Carlos Montemayor**, author of *War in Paradise*, supports narco-terrorism. His Jan. 2, 1994 article in *La Jornada* was perfectly in character in asserting that the intervention of the Army to dislodge the EZLN from the four towns it had taken was "a serious error."

**Miguel Angel Granados Chapa** is a disciple of renegade Benedictine priest Gregorio Lemercier, and of infamous deschooler Iván Illich, who were in turn cofounders of the Theology of Liberation heresy in Cuernavaca (Morelos state), where they headed an indoctrination center for narco-terrorists before and after 1968. President Luis Echeverría dismantled their base of operations, the Center of Information and Documentation (CIDOC). Granados Chapa was also an intimate of the "red bishop of Cuernavaca," the late Sergio Méndez Arceo.

**Froylán López Narváez** is a columnist at *Proceso* magazine, which is run by Julio Scherer, who has been heading the campaign against the Army from the beginning.

**Elena Poniatowska**, a writer and member of the International Pen Club and author of several books on the events of 1968, is a sympathizer of Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas and part of the so-called Cuernavaca mafia.