

clear that the plan will include some provision of this sort.

On the amnesty question, the initial calls for adoption of a lenient measure granting legal resident status to all aliens residing in the U.S. for the last two to six years, have been replaced by a tough, restrictive policy. Attorney General Bell in his statements to the San Diego conference announced that an amnesty plan would apply only to "undocumented aliens who have built up substantial equities during extended residence in this country. They would be persons who have, in effect, been woven into the nation's economic and social fabric."

In light of expected resistance within the U.S. to the new immigration policies, the Administration has attempted to push through its program as part of the effort

to lower unemployment within the U.S. The *Wall Street Journal* this week revealed that at the first Carter Cabinet meeting in December of 1976 Marshall "warned that failure to act on the issue (of "illegals") could undermine the new Administration's programs to create jobs and reduce unemployment." The connection between the Administration's immigration policy and the Carter plan for "creating" labor-intensive jobs, however, was driven home by Castillo two weeks ago. If the several million illegal aliens in the U.S. were rounded up, Castillo stated, "You'd have to find U.S. workers willing to take many menial, low-paying jobs. You'd have to relocate a lot of them. Would an unemployed iron worker in the East want to come and pick cabbages in Texas?"

New 'Violencia' Touted For Colombia

COLOMBIA

Colombian President Alfonso López Michelsen acknowledged on April 22 that his collapsing government is in desperate political straits, in a warning that "the political fighting in Colombia is extremely cruel and, until now, dormant... (but)... *physical violence* has begun to reappear." López's choice of words was deliberately intended to evoke the bloody civil war of the 1950s between Liberals and Conservatives popularly known as "La Violencia" (The Violence).

López's warnings of a new Violencia were more than a simple commentary; they were brandished as an open threat against stubborn political opposition to his World Bank policies of triage and deindustrialization in which working class and industrialist layers have increasingly made common cause. In an address to the nation earlier this month, López identified this pro-industrial cross-party alliance in a twisted fashion, charging that "Today there is class warfare rather than party warfare. Thus, we are divided between those who want to overthrow the system and those who want to preserve it... (those who are) friends of the status quo and those who aspire to a different order."

The preparation of a new Violencia has been in increasing evidence during, especially, the last two weeks. The prominent national daily *El Tiempo* has repeatedly editorialized about the imminence of a new Violencia outbreak. On April 22 its lead editorial noted that "(parliamentary aggressions) contribute to the fomenting of extra-Congressional passions, at times — and we have lamentable experience with this — causing physical violence in the cities and in the countryside as easy to provoke as it is difficult to eradicate." Newspaper coverage of criminal incidents has become increasingly sensationalist as well, with *El Tiempo* running shock headlines such as "Violence in the Countryside," to capitalize on the terrifying memories of the Violencia.

This psychological warfare is part of a deliberate and coordinated plan. Finance Minister Espinosa Valderrama this week announced that Liberal youth were arming themselves to prevent a Conservative electoral victory from replacing the Liberal government now in power. This declaration was calculated to aggravate the historic tensions between Liberals and Conservatives, and on cue Conservative spokesmen responded that they had lost all confidence in the government's claims of "impartiality" in next year's presidential elections.

Violencia Against Whom?

The 1950s Violencia — while nominally a civil war between the two major parties in Colombia, Liberals and Conservatives — was actually a stage-managed decade-long terror scenario designed to exterminate all real and potential opposition within the working class and progressive capitalist layers, and to thereby institutionalize World Bank control over the Colombian economy. Bands of fascist goon squads joined with police and military assassins under the Conservative banner to rove the country, massacring thousands of peasants and workers and executing Liberal and Communist Party leaders wherever they could be found. When the Violencia ended, estimated deaths were 300,000 and higher.

The unleashing of a new Violencia in Colombia certainly poses no *sane* political option for anyone. And yet the failure of López and his World Bank backers to find *any* workable political combination capable of imposing severe austerity has underlined the urgent need for even such drastic "solutions." A Chile-style military coup in Colombia, under active consideration earlier this month by the World Bank and its friends, had to be put aside for the time being when major factional splits within the military itself and a visible strengthening of the Colombian Communist Party's organizational capacity became evident.

The splintering of both Liberal and Conservative Parties around the issue of economic policy for Colombia has prompted an hysterical López to resort to blackmail

and red-baiting to try to force rebellious industrialist layers back into the World Bank fold. Charges of "con-sorting with Communists" and "coup-plotting" have been thrown at particularly the Ospino-Pastranista "Unionist" faction of the Conservative Party, whose industrialist base has drawn the line on dismantling the country's industry under the government's World Bank-dictated orders. The Communist Party and the Ospino-Pastranistas in Cali, a major industrial city, have recently allied to overturn government funding for a military-government food control center and replace it with a much-needed industrial park. The "Unionists" have responded to the government's red-baiting tactics with statements like the following, judiciously worded to play upon the susceptibilities of their factional enemies: "Although we have radical ideological discrepancies (with the Communists), we have very good friends among them...and they appear to us as morally superior to the bourgeoisie of other political sectors."

Left-Right Violencia

The simultaneous activation of both "left" and "right" terrorism during the last several weeks has paralleled López's threats and significantly heightened the "Violencia" atmosphere in Colombia. The airing last week of a television serial (actually prepared years ago) by Colombian author Gabriel García Márquez on the

story of the Violencia was followed by the surfacing of a fascist terrorist creation calling itself the "Falange Conservadora," which bombed a mobile television unit involved in the filming of the serial. The new Falange declared that its goals were to seek the "moral restoration" of the country, a Conservative watchword of the Violencia period.

Also last week, the capital city of Bogota was heavily militarized when hooded provocateurs triggered a car-burning and rock-throwing spree at the National University — allegedly to commemorate the anniversary of the creation of the M-19, a CIA synthetic "leftist" terrorist creation. During the week, a young policeman guarding the Paraguayan embassy in Bogotá was gunned down by terrorists calling themselves the "Liberation Army of the People," and a group claiming to represent an "urban cell" of the Communist-linked peasant self-defense organization, the FARC, threatened a rash of kidnappings of political leaders in the heavily Conservative city of Popayan.

The first shots of a possible new Violencia were fired this week when a dissident Conservative leader in the department of Boyaca was assassinated in a political feud with an opposing faction. Charges and counter-charges on responsibility for the murder have already echoed in the National Congress.