

Peru still blacklisted despite new anti-terror victories

by Gretchen Small

Peru's President Alberto Fujimori was given a rude reminder during his visit to New York City the last week of September that his government, sooner or later, will be forced to choose between the two contradictory policies which it stubbornly insists on attempting to implement: defeating terrorism or implementing the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) speculation-based policies.

Fujimori came to New York to lead personally the government's efforts to reestablish Peru's international "credibility," hoping to get foreign investors to bring their money to Peru quickly, before the state officially goes bankrupt. The dramatic collapse of national production under IMF policies has destroyed the government's tax base. With foreign debt payments running at \$1.2 billion a year, the government is now desperately turning to "privatization," that is, auctioning at bargain-basement prices state-owned companies and resources to raise the cash needed to pay the debt.

Fujimori addressed all the "right people" in New York. He spoke before the New York Bar Association and David Rockefeller's Americas Society, and met privately with 40 select corporate officials invited by the Rockefeller group. Henry Kissinger received him alone, and then invited 14 top U.S. businessmen and media moguls to dine at his home, where Peru's *Expreso* reported they questioned Fujimori "until all hours of the night." He told them that Peru will change practically any regulation they desire to entice their "business."

The opposition magazine *Sí* suggested in its Oct. 4 issue that Fujimori hired Kissinger's "public relations firm," Kissinger Associates, to "attract foreign investment and improve the Peruvian government's political image in the United States." For its part, *Oiga* magazine suggested that the price tag Kissinger is charging for these services totals \$180 million. That is, that the government agreed to pay the American Insurance Group (AIG), whose president Kissinger advises, the full sum demanded by AIG as compensation for Belco Petroleum, a company expropriated by the previous regime of Alan García, which AIG had insured. Reportedly, the Peruvian government issued AIG a \$30 million payment on Sept. 28, two days before Kissinger invited Fujimori to supper.

Guzmán calls for 'peace talks'

Fujimori faces one central obstacle in his campaign to sell off Peru's riches. Peru continues to be blacklisted inter-

nationally as a "dictatorship," a category of pariah state into which it was placed by the Bush administration after Fujimori, with the full backing of the Armed Forces, put Peru on a war-footing against terrorism in 1992, closing on April 5 the Congress and restructuring the judiciary, which had blocked any war against terrorism. The Clinton administration has continued that Bush designation.

The war on terrorism is the one policy, however, which Fujimori refuses to change. After 18 months, Fujimori's decisive April 5 measures have been thoroughly vindicated. Speaking before the U.N. General Assembly Oct. 1, Fujimori announced that the jailed head of Shining Path, Abimael Guzmán, had just sent him a letter requesting talks on a "peace agreement." The Fujimori government had accomplished what all the Shining Path "experts" had said could never be brought about: that these Maoist fanatics might sue for peace.

Nor does Fujimori plan to fall for any "diplomatic" gambit by a now-desperate Shining Path. "There are no grounds for negotiations with this terrorist and genocidal group," he told the U.N. "A 'peace agreement' presupposes negotiations between two belligerent parties considered to be equals, not only in equivalence of forces but also in ethical and moral content." Peru will honor the Geneva Convention, "but will make no concession" until peace is won, he stated.

Fujimori defiantly defended the actions which made these developments possible. "I ask you: What is the priority: the blind defense of an institutional formality, now obsolete, or a better destiny for millions of human beings? . . . My responsibility, ladies and gentlemen, was to govern, not to serve as Peru's undertaker," he stated.

London says Fujimori has got to go

Fujimori and his close advisers have blamed "misinformation" spread by opposition Peruvian journalists as the source of Peru's isolation. So, the President went to New York to patiently explain that his government's successes against the terrorists have made Peru safe for "investment." He took every opportunity to compare his 1992 actions to those for which Russia's Boris Yeltsin had just been acclaimed internationally—although this was before Yeltsin ordered the parliament stormed.

But Fujimori met continuing ostracism. The day he ar-

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rived, Sept. 27, the self-proclaimed human rights organization Americas Watch issued its umpteenth report accusing the government of covering up military abuses of human rights, this time focusing on the unsolved case of 10 Shining Path activists who allegedly "disappeared" after a 1992 Army raid of La Cantuta University in Lima. The next day, the Soros group of international speculative financiers placed an ad in the *New York Times* which labeled the military throughout Ibero-America a threat to "stability":

"When you can be sure that military influence in the government is really firmly finished, the value of any investment goes up 30, 40, even 50%. In Latin America, whenever the army, as an institution, is part of the country's power structure, all investments are discounted because that introduces an element of instability. As an investor, one likes stability."

George Soros sits on the board of Americas Watch, a participant in the Anglo-American plot to annihilate the Ibero-American militaries.

On the following day, the *London Financial Times* carried a 12-page supplement hailing the "fantastic resources" now being put up for sale in Peru. "The country is streaked with enormous deposits of copper, iron, zinc, gold and silver," being offered at prices "significantly cheaper" than those neighboring Chile offered, the paper wrote. The recent sale of a copper mine for a minuscule \$12 million "highlights the bargains that Peru can offer investors willing to gamble."

There was just one catch, the *Financial Times* said: Would-be investors do not trust President Fujimori and "his authoritarian style of government." The paper criticized him for not being "a convinced liberal" but a "pragmatist" in economics, citing his refusal to lift import taxes on basic foods grown in Peru, the continuing of "expensive support of irrigation projects," and his hesitation to allow debt for equity deals, "fearing it would mean a field day for speculators."

Like Soros and his Americas Watch, the *Financial Times* also attacked the anti-terror campaign, and held up the unproven La Cantuta allegations as evidence that the military, which it complains is "still a force to be reckoned with" inside Peru, violates human rights.

It is policy, not misinformation

What Fujimori has yet to understand, is that the very actions which saved his nation, taken on April 5, 1992, are those which have *permanently* banned him from the good graces of the Anglo-American banking crowd. On that date, Fujimori demonstrated a capability for leadership which these financial vultures most hate and fear: that of a head of state who breaks the foreign-imposed "rules of the game" to save his nation. In particular, the Anglo-American plot to dismantle the continent's military institutions was set back months and possibly years by Fujimori's defiant defense of national security.

As the *Financial Times* put it, bankers now fear that if Fujimori felt his control over the country was slipping, he is equally capable of ordering "a sharp reverse in economic policy."

Besides, for the crowd of economic vultures now eyeing Peru, terrorism is not nearly so threatening as a strong, patriotic national government. "It's when you go from disaster to bad that you make the most money. From bad to not-so-bad you make less," the managing director of Soros Fund Management, Gerard Manolovici, explained in the Soros group's Sept. 29 *New York Times* ad on Peru.

So while Kissinger may take Peru's money for his "advice," he will not deliver Washington's stamp of approval, unless Fujimori and the military are gotten out of the way. Until then, the Clinton administration strategy toward the Fujimori government is simply to "keep 'em dancing," in order to avoid a full break with the international financial community. The latest version seen in New York: Fujimori gets a brief "photo opportunity" with President Clinton, but is "disinvited" to Clinton's dinner for Presidents and the secretary of state's reception for dignitaries. Peru's pariah status continues.

Inside Peru, the lessons of Fujimori's trip to New York are being drawn. In its Oct. 4 issue, *Oiga* magazine, close to U.S. and Israeli intelligence agencies, urged Peruvians to stop their anti-terror efforts, because "Soros, perhaps the most important New York financier, was very clear: The undeniable military influence in the Peruvian government, discourages any investments."

On the other side, an advertisement by the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSIA) in Peru, friends of *EIR* founder Lyndon LaRouche, in the daily *La República* on Sept. 29, denounced Soros as a spokesman for the insane Anglo-American policy of eliminating the nation-state globally, citing *EIR*'s new Spanish-language book, *The Plot to Annihilate the Armed Forces and Nations of Ibero-America*. In Peru, this policy would allow Shining Path, almost crushed by the military which Soros now wants wiped out, to regroup for war, the MSIA warned.

The MSIA ad delivered "a hard-hitting and well-deserved answer" to Soros's demand that the government slash the military, Patricio Ricketts, one of Peru's most influential journalists, wrote Oct. 4 in his column in the newspaper *Expreso*. "With friends like Soros, who needs enemies?"

Ricketts warned Peruvians that they had better realize that there is a strategy behind the predictions from international "experts" that Shining Path could take over Peru, but that that would not threaten U.S. interests. He called *The Plot to Annihilate the Armed Forces and Nations of Ibero-America* "a must-read book with a burning title," and suggested Peruvians connect the attacks on Peru's anti-terror war, with the 1990 pronouncement by Citibank head John Reed to the magazine *Veja* that "Peru and Bolivia will disappear."

Technology

Garbage debate is turned on its head

by Alexander Hartmann

Adapted from the German weekly Neue Solidarität.

For years, Germany has been confronted by the solid waste problem. The mass of garbage grows, old dumps are filled, and creating new ones becomes increasingly difficult, between the antics of self-styled environmentalists and the simple "not in my backyard" attitude. Everywhere, waste separation was introduced, at first for paper and glass, shortly thereafter for plastic and other so-called valuable garbage. The garbage public relations crowd came up with a paradoxical verbal creation: If something still has value, it isn't really garbage.

In a slow escalation, citizens were urged to do their part. At first the collection of paper, glass, batteries, and aluminum was voluntary. Later, garbage surcharges were imposed, often doubled or even higher. Finally the threat was added that anyone who does not throw garbage in the proper receptacles is liable to a \$500 fine.

Free yellow sacks were delivered to citizens to dispose their "recyclables." Apparently, Germans were expected to confuse the added expense of recycled products with the general inflation, overlook the rats who gladly multiply in residences thanks to the piled-up yellow garbage sacks, and not take too seriously the press reports of alleged carcinogenic vapors from the sacks.

New process: 99.5% useful products

Now, the entire garbage debate has been stood on its head by the Italian firm Termoselect, which has developed a process for garbage carbonization that can treat garbage in an environmentally friendly way, and works best if it is not presorted but rather is "well mixed."

The process is copied from nature: Just as nature transforms organic materials under pressure into coal, the garbage is here first put under a pressure of thousands of tons in a tubular pressurized oven, where it is heated within two hours to a temperature of over 600°C, and then degassed. By means of a compression to one-tenth the volume, the air is pressed out of the garbage so that paper and other organic material do not burn but rather carbonize and produce practically no