

Peru's Fujimori commits hara-kiri, fires Hermoza

by Luis Vásquez Medina and Gretchen Small

London's Dope, Inc. apparatus finally succeeded in August in a project that they have been working on for seven years: the break-up of the civil-military alliance which has saved the nation of Peru from disintegration at the hands of narco-terrorist armies.

The alliance had been forged by President Alberto Fujimori and Armed Forces Commander Gen. Nicolás Hermoza, who worked together closely to mobilize the nation to defend itself. But on Aug. 20, Fujimori committed political hara-kiri, firing General Hermoza and purging more than a dozen of his top collaborators from Army ranks. Next, London's strategists will demand of Fujimori the full take-down of Peru's military, as has occurred in most other countries in Ibero-America. And, although he might think otherwise, Fujimori's actions have set himself up to be dumped.

The firing of General Hermoza was carried out, taking advantage of the fact that almost all the military forces loyal to the General were far from the Peruvian capital, deployed to face a new invasion by Ecuadoran troops across Peru's northern border. His firing was followed by a complete restructuring of the command of the principal divisions of the Peruvian Army. According to diverse analysts in Lima, Presidential adviser Vladimiro Montesinos has strengthened his influence in the Peruvian Executive as a result of these changes. Montesinos, a retired Army major, has been denounced on various occasions for his political connections to Henry Kissinger, a connection which Montesinos has never denied.

LaRouche's enemies did it

A key role in the operation to split Fujimori from General Hermoza was played by former State Department official Luigi Einaudi, known as "Kissinger's Kissinger for Ibero-America." Einaudi is an old enemy of Peru (and of Lyndon

LaRouche), who now works at the Inter-American Dialogue (IAD), the premier British policy channel into the United States for the region.

The flank used by Einaudi and his operatives to secure Hermoza's ouster was the Ecuador-Peru border conflict. After a border incident flared into fighting between the two countries in 1995, Einaudi was named chief U.S. negotiator for the conflict, a post he retained even after he left the State Department to go to the IAD. With both sides resisting being driven into an accord each viewed as unacceptable, Einaudi threatened most recently that Peru and Ecuador must reach an accord at any cost, or investment would flee both countries.

Fujimori was told by Einaudi et al. that the "hard-liner" Hermoza had to go, or there could be no border peace, and thus no foreign investment for Peru. This would translate into economic chaos for the country, on the eve of Presidential elections in which Fujimori intends to run for a third term.

These same globalizers had stirred up the long-standing conflict between Peru and Ecuador in the first place in 1995, using the influence of people close to Einaudi—such as Gabriel Marcella, director of Third World Studies in the Department of National Security and Strategy at the U.S. Army War College—within Ecuador's military command, and particularly with the former commander of its Armed Forces, Gen. Paco Moncayo. (For his part, Einaudi cohort Marcella has been deployed for years, trying to counter LaRouche's widespread influence in the Ibero-American military. In December 1994, Marcella publicly complained about LaRouche's influence, telling a special edition of the *Miami Herald* produced for the first Presidential Summit of the Americas: "When Lyndon LaRouche has more credibility in Latin America than the Pentagon, that's troubling.")

These forces are now trying to use the "solution" to the



Gen. Nicolás Hermoza when he was head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Peruvian Armed Forces. His firing is a major blow to the fight against narco-terrorism throughout the Andean region.

conflict, to further their globalist cause, in particular by maneuvering to have the final Peru-Ecuador accord include the creation of a binational nature park on the disputed part of the border. Under this plan, supervision of the park would be handed over to some supranational agency (that is, one controlled by the British oligarchy's Prince Philip and his ecological mafia), a scheme which would end any national sovereignty over these strategic regions.

Einaudi and Company also intend that, once peace is signed between the two countries, the dismantling of the armies of both countries can begin, and especially Peru's Army, which, through its determined defense of the nation-state against narco-terrorism, has been the hardest nut for the globalists to crack.

General Hermoza had opposed both of these intentions: the creation of the park, and the takedown of the military.

The Colombian mirror

With the fall of General Hermoza, Peru could well begin to travel down a path which would bring it, within a short time, to a situation like that which today faces its neighbor, Colombia, and very similar to that which laid waste Peru until 1992. Colombia today is a country with its Army demoralized and cornered by the same globalist forces which overthrew Hermoza in Peru, which thus finds itself in the unfortunate situation of discussing the political dismemberment of the country with various narco-terrorist groups which occupy its territory.

London's victory in Peru, in fact, is a blow to the entire Andean region, indeed to all of the Americas, under assault by the drug cartels, the George Soros-funded army of drug

legalizers, and their terrorist armies. Particularly in besieged Colombia, Peru has been looked to as proof that nations can, even at the point of disintegration, turn around and defeat the narco-terrorists, if they rally and break with the false "democracy" of the globalizers. When *EIR*'s Peru bureau chief, Luis Vásquez, visited Colombia in July, he was told by Colombian military officers, who are horrified at their nation's capitulation to the narco-terrorists, that "the only thing today that could save Colombia, is a leader of the stature of Hermoza."

The Hermoza-Fujimori team earned wide respect throughout the region—and thereby, the unforgiving enmity of London's strategists—by delivering major defeats to the narco-terrorists. Where other nations have bowed and capitulated, Peru did not.

- In April 1992, with the murderous Shining Path narco-terrorists controlling more than 40% of the country and prepar-

ing to take over its cities, Fujimori and Hermoza rejected international pressure to negotiate with them, and instead put the country's institutions on a war-footing. By September 1992, the government captured Shining Path's chief, Abimael Guzmán, breaking the back of the insurgency.

- In December 1996, when Peru's other narco-terrorist group, the MRTA, seized the Japanese Ambassador's residence and hundreds of hostages, the government agreed to negotiate, but refused to capitulate to demands that would have unleashed terrorism again in the country. When the terrorists refused to yield by April 1997, an Army special forces team carried out a daring rescue of the hostages. Inviting General Hermoza in 1998 to brief other Ibero-American military officers on Peru's victories against terrorism, the head of the U.S. Army Southern Command, Gen. Charles Wilhelm, described this hostage rescue as "one of the few decisive victories against terrorism of the last 20-30 years."

- With the terrorists driven back to their jungle redoubts, the Fujimori-Hermoza team turned Peru's forces against the drug trade proper, working with the Clinton administration to shut down the narco-terrorists' air and river transport capabilities out of Peru. The program has won high praise from U.S. anti-drug chief Gen. Barry McCaffrey (ret.), who singled out General Hermoza for praise.

General Hermoza warned in his farewell speech that the task of securing peace in Peru is not finished; should Peruvians now turn against the military, who paid with their lives to defeat the terrorists who sought to "eliminate the presence of the state, through an insanity of blood and violence against Peruvians themselves," the door will be opened to the terrorists' return.