

time — was the key man. Harberger was the man who orchestrated the Chile coup.

I don't want to interfere in the internal affairs of Chile when I'm talking about Peru, but I would think that if somebody in Chile wanted to put somebody on trial for what happened under Pinochet, they ought to put Harberger on trial, and maybe Toledo along with him.

Q: Within all of this, what connections might Eliane Karp, Toledo's former wife, have to all of these things?

LaRouche: Oh, who knows? It's probably a collateral part of the operation.

Generally, I find, in my experience, that these people are picked up in bunches. Sometimes they are discarded, sometimes they play different roles. I leave these kinds of matters to the biographers, who tell the history of the corpses of the mercenaries on the field of battle.

Q: I'm sorry to insist on this point, but you really get the impression from watching Toledo, that he's been programmed to insist, to demand, to provoke violence, and to keep pushing things forward in trying to destabilize Peru.

LaRouche: Well, yes, naturally. You've got to remember that this man is an agent. He's nothing but an agent. And if one thinks about how serious political people function, they function for principles, even wrong principles. That's the difficulty sometimes in dealing with a serious opponent, because they may be bad principles, and you've got to deal with their principles.

But when you get someone like Toledo, if he fails in his mission — as he has failed so far — the enemy, the people who use him, will dump him, they'll sacrifice him in all kinds of ways, whatever they consider politically convenient. Toledo is a man who is virtually one step away from becoming a corpse in a garbage dump. And the danger to his life does not come from Peru. It comes from the people who employed him, to whom he is now becoming an embarrassment. Maybe Madeleine Albright, who is that kind of a Romantic, who would do that kind of killing, would wish he would be assassinated. And knowing what I know of Toledo, I think he's trembling in his pants, and maybe doing something else as well.

Since the Peruvian elections have occurred, and since people within the OAS, and even within the United States, are making a delicate tactical adjustment in their form of attack on Peru, these people who employed Toledo may toss him as a corpse onto the trash heap. I guarantee you that this man is hysterical, desperate, paranoid, terribly frightened. And what he has to fear most, is people around Madeleine Albright. For the rest of us, I think we'd be happier if he would just go disappear peacefully someplace.

Q: Last question. What possible connection might there be between the businessman Baruch Ivcher and the role of the

Zionist lobby?

LaRouche: The Zionist lobby is a tricky term to use, because there is the so-called Zionist faction which killed the former Prime Minister [Yitzhak] Rabin of Israel, and who are the enemies of Prime Minister Barak today. With that qualification, I would say that there is an element of the Zionist lobby — which would be that element, as opposed to patriotic Israelis such as Barak or Shimon Peres and others — these guys who are closely tied to drug runners politically, and who were an integral part of former Vice-President George Bush's Iran-Contra operation during the 1980s, and who are an integral part of George W. Bush's Presidential campaign today. They are a major problem for Peru, but they should be looked at exactly in those terms of reference.

Q: Thank you very much, Mr. LaRouche, for this opportunity to talk with you.

LaRouche: Thank you.

Peruvian Mass Media Cover LaRouche's Proposals for Crisis

On May 25, one of Peru's largest national radio chains, Radio Programas del Perú, which has millions of listeners, broadcast a five-minute telephone interview with LaRouche associate Dennis Small. In response to two brief questions, Small said:

[There is] great concern within the U.S. government over how to address the matter, and I think there are different points of view, quite at odds with each other, over how to deal with the Peruvian issue.

On the one hand, we have the Wall Street and other financial interests, who want a globalized world, and who don't like the resistance Peru has shown to the international drug trade, since these financial sectors profit from the drug trade. On the other hand, there are important people who are opposed to the drug trade, who respect what Peru has done in that regard, and who therefore are worried about the ongoing destabilization of Peru, at the hands of the NGOs [non-governmental organizations] and the Organization of American States.

So, there have been threats of retaliation, of reactions, from the U.S. and the financial centers. But you also have to evaluate how serious these threats of retaliation are.

I think that President Clinton right now is on a tightrope. He is going to have to decide if he is going to proceed with

the pressure coming from the Wall Street financial crowd; or if, instead, he is going to seek to collaborate with Peru against drugs, as in the past.

The retaliation or reactions which are under discussion, come in three areas.

First, through the OAS they could supposedly apply Resolution 1080 against Peru. They could try to push forward on June 4, at the next meeting of OAS foreign ministers in Ottawa, Canada, with the proposal that was made last year by the U.S., to take “preventive measures,” so-called, when democracy is threatened. That is, to intervene in the internal affairs of a country where they say, before the fact, that democracy is threatened. I would prefer to call this, authorization to impose “limited sovereignty,” which is what they are trying to do.

The second kind of possible retaliation is internal violence in Peru. Obviously, there have been some indications of this already. But I am confident, from what I know of the Peruvian people and of their authorities, that this won't get very far.

The third area, which is of some concern if you look at it objectively, is that of economic pressure. The banks, the Wall Street financial centers, have talked about an economic embargo, not issuing loans, and things of that sort. But here we have to take something very important into consideration. These same financial centers are in more trouble than Peru. That is, the Wall Street stock market, the Nasdaq, the speculative bubble run by these gentlemen, is in the process of disintegrating — which is much discussed today, especially in Europe — and they themselves are fighting to try to survive.

Wall Street's situation has gone out of the control of these gentlemen, and this has also had an impact on the political situation inside the U.S., where they thought they had the electoral political fight under control, and it turns out that they do not.

Here [in Washington], the big news that is being discussed, is the fact that Al Gore, the Democratic candidate who thought he had the nomination sewn up, doesn't. It turns out that Lyndon LaRouche, the second Presidential candidate within the Democratic Party, won 22% of the vote in the Arkansas primary, which wins him delegates to the national Democratic convention. And the Gore people at this point are taking steps to simply steal those votes from LaRouche — 53,000 votes — and to deny him delegates at the convention.

In other words, the political situation inside the U.S. is somewhat out of control. The financial situation on Wall Street is out of control. Therefore, just how much will they be able to put behind their threats of retaliation against Peru? That remains to be seen. I would say that, in that sense, it is a weak threat.

Look Toward Asia

On May 31, the Peruvian magazine Gente interviewed Dennis Small, which included a discussion of what steps Peru

should take to deal with the international offensive against it. Gente ran a seven-page interview with Small in its May 24 edition (see EIR, June 2, 2000, p. 38):

I believe that you have to view the threats against Peru with a certain dose of irony. The financial and economic threats against Peru are coming from the owners of an absolutely insolvent and bankrupt international financial system. There is a total crisis surrounding the speculative bubble in Wall Street. The situation is out of control, as a result of their own insolvency, that of their own banks. And in their hysteria and desperation, they are threatening Peru.

I think that Peru has very viable economic and political options.

1. Peru should build a partnership with other Ibero-American countries, such as Brazil, around economic integration for the construction of basic infrastructure for the physical economies of Peru, Brazil, and other countries.

2. Along with these Ibero-American partners, Peru should look toward the Pacific Basin, toward Asia, because in Asia there are countries and groups which are joining together to resist the international financial crisis coming from the Wall Street boys. Concretely, in Asia they are establishing an Asian Monetary Fund. They are pooling their foreign-exchange reserves among a dozen countries, including Japan and China (which have hundreds of billions of dollars of reserves). They are going to use that pool of reserves to defend themselves from any future speculative assaults, such as what they endured in 1997.

3. Peru should carefully study the example of what Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malaysia did, because they successfully defended themselves against a speculative assault from the same speculator, George Soros, who today is out to topple [Peruvian President Alberto] Fujimori. And all because Soros wants to legalize drugs. Mahathir and Malaysia defended themselves successfully against Soros, with measures protecting their economy and their sovereignty.

4. Peru and other nations must support the formation of a New Bretton Woods, a new international monetary system. LaRouche made this proposal, which includes: a) fixed parities among currencies, in order to have stable trade and put an end to speculation; b) credit for infrastructure development projects, and not for speculation and the drug trade; c) return to a system where all nations, each sovereign, are able to industrialize and develop in an international environment that favors such development; d) that every nation establish its own state-run national bank, that controls the country's credit to benefit the nation, and not the private bankers.

This New Bretton Woods System which LaRouche has proposed has gained important international support in Asia, in Russia, in China, in Europe, within Ibero-America, and so on. And since the current system is disintegrating, nations and peoples will be looking for alternatives which work. This is the future for Peru, and for the world.