

Wall St. Sacrificing Peru For Drug and Gun Traffic

by Gretchen Small

“The International Drug Trade Wants To Topple Fujimori,” Peru’s second-largest circulation magazine, *Gente*, proclaimed on the cover of its May 24, 2000 issue. The headline covered an interview with *EIR*’s Ibero-American editor, Dennis Small. Other Peruvian media carried similar interviews during the run-up to Peru’s second round vote for the Presidential elections, getting out to the Peruvian public *EIR*’s warning that, as Peru’s largest circulation afternoon tabloid, *Extra*, put it: “Those Who Have Handed Colombia Over on a Silver Platter, Want To Hand Over Peru.”

Over the following two months, *Gente* magazine would publish four interviews with *EIR*’s founder and contributing editor, then-Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche. LaRouche explained that Peru is under attack, because the imperial Anglo-American interests who run the global dope trade, “intend to liquidate the sovereignty of every nation-state as rapidly as possible,” and in South America, that means turning the area into a no-man’s-land of dope plantations and narco-terrorist armies, as Colombia has become today. These people hate President Alberto Fujimori and consider assassinating him, LaRouche told *Gente*, because he dares to defend his nation, “In a time like this, one must take a good strong position, do the right thing, have firm nerves, and stick it out.”

(In the pages below, we publish a fifth interview which LaRouche conceded to *Gente* on Sept. 28.)

Today, there are many, and not only inside Peru, who are remembering LaRouche’s warnings from earlier this year, as waves of crises sweep daily over Peru in the wake of President Fujimori’s Sept. 16 stunning announcement that due to overbearing force, he would not finish out his third term, but would

call new elections. Anyone attempting to assess the ongoing battle in, and over, Peru without factoring in LaRouche’s strategic intervention, will miss the boat.

Peru’s Enemies Sit on Wall Street

LaRouche, after all, has been proven right, and those who dismissed his warnings as “exaggerated,” proven wrong. It is now out in the open that Wall Street will accept nothing less than the wholesale dismantling of the nationalist civic-military coalition which defeated narco-terrorism in Peru in the 1990s, and the prosecution and jailing—if not assassination—of those who led it. It is their intent that Peru be handed to the narco-terrorists, with all that means for the entirety of South America.

Faced with international ultimata backed up by financial warfare, the Fujimori government has already made significant concessions to foreign demands. The President agreed to step down; Vladimiro Montesinos, the man who set up and directed the National Intelligence Service (SIN), which played a pivotal role in allowing Peru to defeat the Shining Path and MRTA narco-terrorists with a minimum of bloodshed, has been sent into exile. The government has drawn up the legislation required to modify the Constitution, such that the new, extraordinary elections can proceed, probably in March of next year.

President Fujimori, however, has insisted on his right, and that of his collaborators, to organize a political movement throughout the country, with sufficient political muscle to defend the principles with which his government became identified over the years. As he put it in a speech at the celebra-

tion of Armed Forces Day on Sept. 24, that idea is that, “democracy, apart from a finger inked to vote, is the right to have potable water, a worthwhile education, health, but above all, peace, security, tranquility, which are the conditions to be able to work and progress.”

That, is precisely what Peru’s enemies are hell-bent on stopping. Wall Street’s premier mouthpiece, the *New York Times*, delivered the orders in a violent Sept. 19 editorial: “Fujimorismo,” with or without Fujimori, must be dismantled. The *New York Times* demanded Fujimori resign immediately, not ten months from now, and suggested that trials, including prosecution of President Fujimori himself, should follow thereafter.

“New elections should be held within weeks, supervised and monitored by the Organization of American States,” the *Times* wrote. “Opposition politicians in Peru face pressure to grant amnesty to Mr. Fujimori and his top officials,” but that “would only allow the rot inside Peru’s government and security forces to continue.” Again, in a Sept. 27 editorial, they insisted that Montesinos be tried by somebody, anybody—by Panama, if no other country will do it. Get him on charges of “torture, which any nation may do,” they demanded.

It may be dangerous, but it is very honorable to have earned the hatred of the *New York Times*. As detailed in the dossier included in this section, the *New York Times*, with its unbroken track record of evil, its Confederacy-loving racism, its hearty support for Adolf Hitler, its cover-up for an attempted assassination of Lyndon LaRouche in the 1970s, epitomizes how evil Peru’s enemies are.

Why Target the SIN?

The President’s decision to dismantle the SIN and oust Montesinos produced the most serious cracks yet in the nationalist coalition which has governed Peru for a decade. Foreign powers had delivered the ultimatum that Montesinos had to go, in a deliberate strategy to drive a wedge between the President and the Army, the institution which knows that it is next on the chopping block, of those who seek to strip the country of its defenses against narco-terrorism.

The ultimatum was first delivered by that piggish agent of the Sir George Bush’s political machine esconsed at the State Department, Madeleine Albright, “surrogate sister” of the Condeleezza Rice who runs son George “Dubya” Bush’s foreign policy team. Albright delivered the “Montesinos must go” message when she met Fujimori in New York Sept. 8. It was reiterated by U.S. Ambassador to Peru John Hamilton on the night of Sept. 20. “It was inconceivable that foreign powers would allow him to stay on,” London’s *Financial Times* wrote drily on Sept. 21.

Other Bush assets—such as the notorious arms trafficker Sarkis Soghanalian (see p. 50)—have also been deployed to bring about Montesinos’s ouster.

But ousted is not enough, for this crew. Mirko Lauer, a much-cited Peruvian leftist commentator known to be linked to the U.S. Embassy in Lima, summed up the strategy in a Sept. 26 article in Peru’s most pro-terrorist national daily, *La República*. If the Montesinos case “has served as a way of dismantling Fujimori’s authoritarianism, could it also serve to ease the transition to an effective democratic stability?” he asked. The transition scenario “isn’t as clear-cut as we might like, it will take more crises before we can speak of some form of stabilization.”

Wall Street’s hired hands inside Peru have already drawn up hit-lists for those to be tried, headed by Fujimori, Montesinos, former Army Commander Gen. Nicolás Hermoza, and current Army Commander Gen. José Villanueva Ruesta.

The jail cells now occupied by narco-terrorist killers, are to be emptied to make room for those who saved Peru. A Washington-based journalist asked Inter-American Dialogue President Peter Hakim on Sept. 19 what he thought of calls “to free some of the political prisoners, Shining Path, and so forth. Do you think that would take place under a new government?” Hakim’s answer was straightforward: yes. “I think there will be a *lot* of changes, depending, of course, on who the new government is. My guess is, that, yes, there will be a review. . . . A transition from authoritarian governments in other countries in Latin America almost invariably led to a whole series of new trials and what-have-you,” he replied glibly.

Other Nations Threatened

The Fujimori government was not brought down after the May second round of elections, largely because other countries in Ibero-America, led by Brazil and Mexico, refused to go along with the State Department-led OAS project, on grounds that the principle of national sovereignty must be defended. This time, the message has gone out throughout the continent, that no one is to interfere with “Operation Overthrow Fujimori.” With the incoming Vicente Fox government of Mexico deeply committed to Wall Street’s globalization project, pressure has been concentrated on the government of Fernando Henrique Cardoso in Brazil, to not get in the way.

As of this writing, Brazil has gone along with this demand, despite the consequences for its own security. If the Fujimori-military coalition is shattered in Peru, the country will fall to Wall Street’s narco crowd. Neighboring Colombia is increasingly under de facto control of the narco-terrorist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), and they are supported by Hugo Chávez’s government in Venezuela. And the stability of the Bolivian government of Hugo Bánzer is being put in serious jeopardy by armed, protesting coca growers.

Will Brazil survive such a sweep of South America by armed narco-terrorism? And will the United States?