

## LaRouche: Don't believe Kissinger about Peru

*Democratic presidential contender Lyndon LaRouche issued this statement on April 6, on the subject of the top-down coup d'état in Peru:*

I particularly wish to warn my friends in Peru, both on the military and the parliamentary side, with whom I have enjoyed a close friendship since 1975, that they should not believe any assurances from Washington currently, to the effect that Washington, in repayment for Peru's submission to International Monetary Fund conditionalities, will actually back Peru in its fight against domestic subversion—specifically, the *Sendero Luminoso* [Shining Path] and similar elements.

In point of fact, it is my knowledge of the policy, that it is the intent of leading forces in the United States, particularly those associated with Henry A. Kissinger, such as Luigi Einaudi of the State Department, to encourage a general destruction of the Andean Spine countries along the lines which were previously associated with Che

Guevara and with, naturally, the sponsorship of Fidel Castro. The *América Latina* line [referring to the monthly publication of the Latin America Institute of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences—ed.] has been taken over in a certain form by these elements in Washington and London.

What will be done is simply to use the military situation in Peru at present, to exploit the natural reaction against a military national emergency government to create the situation in which Sendero Luminoso and its allies in Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, and elsewhere, will be activated along the lines suggested by recent U.S. operations in Brazil concerning the Eco-92 summit.

I know there is a tendency in South America and Central America, as in eastern Europe, including the former Soviet Union, to believe that Washington is acting in good faith. I can assure you, that as long as Henry Kissinger and what he represents—including Luigi Einaudi—are represented in policy-shaping of Washington, the intent for the present governments and social forces, especially the military of Central and South America, is indicated somewhat by the situation in El Salvador, and by special reports of which Luigi Einaudi is the sponsor: the liquidation of the military and related institutions of the countries of Central and South America, by one trick of deception or brute force, or another.

Indian peasants into miners and city dwellers . . . combined with racial mixing, created an ever-growing *mestizo* problem," he moans.

Klaren carries this racist outlook forward to say that Shining Path's war against civilization is the continuation of "500 years of Indian resistance." He acknowledges that Shining Path—which he claims has 5,000-7,000 fighters and is "probably the wealthiest guerrilla movement in modern history," collecting "perhaps \$30 million" in war-taxes each year from the Colombian drug traffickers controlling Peru's coca growing—represents "murderous fanaticism," but justifies the rebellion as against the Conquest.

"Andean history is full of desperate Indian peasant uprisings," he writes. "Seeking support of the Indian masses, Shining Path leaders today are not so very different from those Creole rebels of the past. . . . They seek to harness the grievances of the Indian proletariat and dispossessed peasants to their own political agenda."

### III. March 1992 congressional hearings echo the theme

The Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs held hearings on "The Threat of the Shining Path to Democracy in Peru and U.S. policy," on March 11-12. According to the testimony of

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Bernard Aronson before the committee, the hearings were called at the request of the State Department to generate a national and international debate over how to handle "this hemisphere's most brutal insurgency."

Aronson denounced Shining Path in his testimony, stating that "if Sendero were to take power, we would see this century's third genocide." He offered as solutions, however, continued U.S. support for President Fujimori's IMF program—he argued that this program had allowed Peru to resume debt payments—and proposed "U.S. involvement in a counterinsurgency program in Peru . . . only after careful consideration and debate."

The most significant aspect of Aronson's testimony, however, was that he singled out for praise the testimony of another participant in the hearings, David Scott Palmer. It was the only other testimony Aronson mentioned.

A former State Department official, who continues to advise the Bush administration on Peruvian affairs, Scott Palmer raised the possibility of negotiating a deal with Shining Path at the hearings. Posing whether "a strategy [could] be pursued designed to bring Shining Path to negotiations for a peaceful resolution of the conflict," Palmer answered: "To date, Shining Path has shown no interest whatsoever in engaging the government of Peru in any kind of dialogue. . . .