

**Dec. 31, 1996:** Using the opportunity of a press conference inside the Japanese ambassador's residence, the MRTA reiterated their demand that all jailed MRTA members be released. They also issued a statement calling upon "progressive men and women of the world" to pressure the Peruvian government to yield to their demands. Since then, nine more hostages have been released, leaving 74 still captive.

## London pulls the strings of Peru's narco-terrorists

London has served as a base of operations for the terrorism against Peru since the 1980s. Repeated official requests by the Peruvian government that these operations, in support of both the MRTA and its sister organization Shining Path, be shut down, have been rejected by the British government, and directly by the royal family itself. At the same time, British agencies and NGOs have orchestrated an international campaign against the Peruvian government and security forces, equating their operations to stop terrorism as, *ipso facto*, violations of human rights.

Great Britain has been the world headquarters for the Revolutionary International Movement (RIM), an international network of narco-terrorist groups centered around Peru's Shining Path, from its founding in 1984. For years, its headquarters and publishing operations were located in the Russell House in Nottingham, named for the late Lord Bertrand Russell; its journal, *A World To Win*, published by the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation's Russell Press. The RIM today runs a global campaign from its London headquarters to free jailed Shining Path leader Abimael Guzmán, and has established operational ties with the MRTA's "mother," the São Paulo Forum.

### Olaechea: Shining Path's man in London

Shining Path maintained separate operational headquarters in London as well, headed by a Peruvian, Adolfo Héctor Olaechea. Olaechea still serves as an official spokesman for Shining Path. At the height of the terrorist war against Peru, he ran international support operations out of London, including generating propaganda and funds.

British government agencies coordinated support for Shining Path with Olaechea. This included the work of the so-called Peru Support Group, identified in 1992 by the Peruvian government as a part of the Shining Path international support network. The Peru Support Group was sponsored by Lord Avebury, president of the British Parliament's Human Rights Commission, and a group of British clerics,

including Michael Campbell-Johnston, England's Jesuit Provincial.

In 1992, London's Channel 4, of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, a dependency of the British Home Office, prepared a "documentary" film supportive of the Shining Path. In an operation facilitated by Olaechea, Channel 4 sent two journalists to Peru, to accompany terrorists in the jungle. Channel 4 broadcast the film on July 10, 1992, despite an official request from the Peruvian government that this not be done. The RIM affiliate in the United States, the Revolutionary Communist Party, then used British Channel 4's propaganda film to raise funds in the United States, in support of Shining Path.

The Peruvian government requested that Olaechea's operations be shut down, and that he be extradited to face terrorist charges in Peru. The British Foreign Office refused, on the grounds of protecting freedom of speech. Olaechea had appealed directly to the British Crown for protection; Shining Path's London representative then began using a note from Buckingham Palace as his letter of introduction. Dated July 25, 1992, it read: "The private secretary is commanded by Her Majesty the Queen to acknowledge the receipt of the letter from Mr. Olaechea, and to say that it has been passed on to the Home Office."

### BBC-terrorist link

The British embassy in Peru likewise maintained "unofficial" contacts with Shining Path. One such contact was established by Nicholas Shakespeare, the son of the British ambassador to Peru during 1984-89. Shakespeare, working out of the embassy, prepared several films for British Broadcasting Corp. on Peru during that period, featuring "indigenous" ethnic conflicts and rituals. In 1992, Shakespeare collaborated with BBC foreign affairs editor John Simpson, on a plan to interview Shining Path head Abimael Guzmán, from "clandestinity." The BBC team's contacts with the terrorists were such, that they had secured a commitment for the interview, for Sept. 13, 1992. BBC's plans were foiled, when Peruvian authorities captured Guzmán on Sept. 12, 1992.

Simpson then prepared a "devastating televised report on Peru," broadcast by BBC in December 1992, which attacked Peru's Armed Forces for alleged "corruption" and "violation of human rights" in shutting down the narco-terrorists, after which Lord Avebury called Simpson to testify against Peru, before hearings of the Human Rights Commission of Parliament. Lord Avebury there denounced the military for acting with "impunity," and conducting "witch-hunts" against the Shining Path networks abroad.

### An international campaign

Similarly, the human rights organizations, including the British intelligence-created Amnesty International, and George Soros's Human Rights Watch, supported the terrorist offensive against Peru since it began in 1980, by directing

international attacks against the Peruvian government and security forces on similar grounds. Both Amnesty and Human Rights Watch work closely with terrorist spokesmen such as Javier Diez Canseco; Amnesty International demanded that Peru's government should be required to hand over to such spokesmen, the identities of all military men engaged in counterinsurgency operations.

During the war, the declared intent of these NGOs was to isolate the government of Peru, and cut off international anti-terrorist assistance, a campaign which was, in large part, successful. Once the terrorists were crushed by the Peruvian government, these NGOs launched a campaign to roll back that victory. In its 1995 Annual Report, Amnesty International singled out Peru as one of the six worst human rights violators in the world, and demanded mass trials of Peruvian Army officers, and new trials for all Peruvian prisoners sentenced for terrorism by military courts, including the top MRTA and Shining Path leadership.

Behind the policy of support for the terrorism, lies a broader strategic commitment by the British Crown, to break up the American nation-states through ethnic warfare. The Dec. 19, 1996 London *Times* article portraying the MRTA hostage seizure in Lima as reflective of an Andes-wide indigenous revolt—an utter absurdity—reflects this underlying policy thrust.

A network of British-trained social engineers has spent decades in Peru, working to turn that lie into reality. The head of the psychiatric division of the project is the Peruvian Max Hernández, a graduate of the School for Community Mental Health of London's Tavistock Clinic (founded by British intelligence's psychological warfare division), former vice-president of the International Psychoanalytic Association, a British Council Scholar, and professor for decades at the University of San Marcos, a center of Shining Path recruitment.

During the 1970s, Hernández founded the Interdisciplinary Seminar of Andean Studies (SIDEA), which produced studies of Indian myths and rebellions, modern-day drug use in Indian rituals, and psychoanalytical, race-based profiles of various Peruvian ethnic groups, all of which argued that Peru had no national identity, but should be “deconstructed” into its racial components.

### **Tavistock operatives move in**

When the Fujimori government placed Peru on a war footing against terrorism on April 5, 1992, Britain's psychological warfare division redeployed to seek to bring down the Fujimori government. Heading the operation were two Tavistock-trained operatives, Max Hernández and Francisco Sagasti, chief of global Strategic Planning at the World Bank. Sagasti left that post to return to Peru, to join Hernández as the conceptual team running the opposition to the government, from their think-tank, AGENDA-Peru.

Sagasti had trained under several of Tavistock's top theoreticians (Fred Emery, Eric Trist, and Russell Ackoff), while teaching as a visiting professor at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School, the unofficial headquarters of the Tavistock Institute in the United States. He adopted as his basic conceptual framework, Emery's “turbulence theory,” that is, how the introduction of a chaotic, overwhelmingly unpredictable environment, over time, can be used to force through a “paradigm shift” in the outlook of the human beings so affected. Sagasti's work concentrated on the design of new institutions, including internationally structured non-governmental organizations, used to “make sense out of apparent chaos in an increasingly turbulent environment.”

In 1988, while working at the World Bank, Sagasti had forecast that Peru faced two extremes: a bloodbath, with years of killing; or, being carved up into a number of territories within one country, as in Lebanon.

After April 1992, Sagasti redeployed, to direct the effort to bring down the Fujimori government. At a hearing of the U.S. Congress's Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs on March 10, 1993, Sagasti testified that “authoritarian” President Fujimori had become “a major liability in dealing with the turbulent world of internal politics,” and demanded that the U.S. government channel resources to NGOs in Peru, “to counterbalance the concentration of power in government hands.” Peru, he said, must be viewed as “a social laboratory” of international importance.

One month later, Sagasti and Hernández founded the Democratic Forum, as a structure to unite the leaders of the opposition to Fujimori. The strategy guiding the Democratic Forum, still operational today, was outlined by Sagasti, at a two-day seminar at Washington, D.C.'s Woodrow Wilson Center, on June 1-2, 1993, which brought together the leading “terrorist experts” of Peru.

The working assumption of the meeting, presented by various speakers, was that as long as terrorism did not begin again in Peru, the Fujimori government would continue to enjoy popular support, and the people of Peru would continue to disdain the opposition's “democracy” project. Sagasti, who led the Politics and Government panel, argued that Peru is facing a cultural turning point, which requires that the generation of 40- to 50-year-olds, and younger, be forced through “a kind of social dismantling process.” The role of psychiatrists like Hernández, he stated, is to provide “social guidance,” and help “the peculiar psychological needs” of people forced through this “learning process.”

Seized as a hostage by the MRTA on Dec. 17, Sagasti emerged as a spokesman for the MRTA, upon his release on Dec. 21. After attacking President Fujimori, and praising the “sophistication” of his former captors, Sagasti called the head of the terrorist commandoes, Néstor Cerpa Cartolini, “an interesting guy who you can meet, and want to buy a drink, to continue talking.”