

London's orders: 'Get rid of Fujimori and Peru's military!'

by Manuel Hidalgo

On May 29, the Latin American Institute on Civil-Military Relations (ILACIM) presented itself in Lima, Peru amid great pomp, and international guests including U.S. Ambassador Dennis Jett. ILACIM is headed by Gen. Jaime Salinas Sedó (ret.), infamous for having led a failed coup d'état against President Alberto Fujimori in November 1992. At that time, Fujimori accused him of trying to assassinate both himself and the head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. Nicolás Hermoza. Salinas Sedó never renounced his plans against Fujimori and Hermoza, and has instead publicly embraced as his model the anti-military "constitutionalist" revolution of 1872, which culminated with the hanging of the head of the Peruvian Army from the towers of the Lima Cathedral, after which the Army was drastically reduced, leading to Peru's defeat, six years later, in the British-orchestrated War of the Pacific.

From this standpoint, the reader will understand why the presence of Ambassador Jett was especially provoking to the Peruvian government and Armed Forces: It is as if the Peruvian ambassador to Washington had participated in 1985 in the launching of a new political group headed by John Hinckley, who carried out the failed assassination attempt against Ronald Reagan in March 1981.

Beyond the diplomatic affront, the most significant presence at the ILACIM meeting was that of Louis W. Goodman, of Washington's American University. Goodman was one of three coordinators of the Bush administration's "privatized" Civil-Military Relations Project, inspired by the State Department's Luigi Einaudi, also known as "Kissinger's Kissinger for Latin America." The book Goodman co-authored as a result of that project is better known as "The Bush Manual to Dismantle the Armies of Ibero-America." Goodman went to Peru to bless Salinas Sedó and his ILACIM, with a ticket paid for by the State Department's USIS agency, which was publicly thanked by Salinas for its generosity. Goodman is one of ILACIM's "international consultants," along with retired colonel John Cope of the U.S. National Defense University; Ricardo Cerdas of the Organization of American States' Inter-American Commission on Human Rights; Hal Klepak, adviser to Canada's Foreign Ministry; pro-Shining Path "terrorism experts" Cynthia McClintock and Gustavo Gorriti. On ILACIM's Consultative Council are members of Goodman's demilitarization project, a Peruvian Congressional member

of the narco-terrorist São Paulo Forum, two local members of the Inter-American Dialogue, Peruvian military figures discharged for following Salinas in his abortive coup attempt, members of the pro-terrorist Democratic Forum, the APRA party, etc.

And the controlling hand behind all these marionettes? London and its agents of influence in Washington's bureaucracy, the majority of them associated with the political networks of former U.S. President Sir George Bush. Their purpose? Let us see.

The international working group

The inauguration of ILACIM was the signal for a major escalation in both the internal and external destabilization of the Fujimori government and of the Peruvian Armed Forces, just a few weeks after the victorious recovery of the Japanese ambassador's residency in Lima on April 22. The one-worldist oligarchy, with its headquarters in London, helped the MRTA terrorists in the hostage seizure, through its network of communications media, non-governmental organizations, and diplomacy, because it hopes to destroy the prestige of the anti-subversive "Fujimori model" in the eyes of the continent. That model presents a major obstacle to British plans to set Ibero-America aflame through narco-terrorist and separatist wars, through the kind of British-inspired border wars that have so devastated Africa.

London counterposes to the Peruvian anti-terrorist model, that which is ongoing in Colombia, where the government is surrendering both territory and political sovereignty to narco-terrorism, without a fight (see article in this issue).

London is thirsty for revenge against Peru. On April 23, the day after the successful anti-terrorist operations in Lima, the Inter-American Dialogue (IAD), mouthpiece for the Anglo-American oligarchy on hemispheric affairs, expressed "deep concern" over Fujimori's decisive actions, when it presented its annual report in Washington. In that report, it called on the Organization of American States (OAS) to become a "regional government," under the aegis of the United Nations. On April 11, the IAD organized a forum in Washington at which Einaudi laid out the strategy: to defend the rights of the Peruvian opposition to "oppose," "organize," and "replace" Fujimori. Einaudi, who is also

The destabilizers

The strings of the marionettes destabilizing Peru are being pulled from London, and by the U.S. political networks associated with George Bush:

Inter-American Dialogue (IAD): Its influence during the Bush administration was immense. According to the Lima daily *Expreso*, Bush's ambassador to the OAS and the chief promoter of "reforming" the OAS, Luigi Einaudi, will be leaving the State Department—where he serves as U.S. representative in Ecuador-Peru border talks—to join the IAD.

One of its prominent members is Pedro Pablo Kuczynski, an official of Credit Suisse First Boston, former Peruvian energy minister, and bloodhound for British looting operations in Peru and other countries. Kuczynski was key to George Soros's investments in Peru.

Other Peruvian members of IAD are Diego García Sayán and Lourdes Flores Nano, the latter one of the most outspoken opposition voices against Fujimori.

Human Rights Watch/Americas, HRW/A: Financed by George Soros, among others, it promotes sanctions against the Peruvian government for supposed human rights violations, and has a broad audience in the U.S. Congress. HRW/A urged, for example, that World Bank assistance to Peru be suspended if Peru did not agree to pardon numerous allegedly innocent convicted terrorists. *Expreso* says that HRW/A has decisive influence in the

OAS's Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (CIDH).

Democratic Forum: Founded by Francisco Sagasti and Max Hernández, who heads Agenda Perú, an NGO financed by the National Endowment for Democracy. The NED is a privatized fund that financed Bush's covert operations, such as the introduction of drugs into the United States via the Nicaraguan Contras.

Andean Commission of Jurists (CAJ): Headed by Diego García Sayán, a member of the IAD and host of the Soros-financed NGO pushing drug legalization. The CAJ edits the reports of the HRW/A in Peru, and serves as HRW/A's local source of information. The CAJ's activities, in the creation, design, and implementation of the Constitutional Court, led directly to the crisis that caused the firing of the three magistrates, which then became the pretext for the current destabilizations.

ILACIM and Jaime Salinas Sedó: There are few who doubt that Salinas's coup attempt against Fujimori was aided and abetted by the Bush administration. Salinas, a partisan of the Thatcherite Mario Vargas Llosa, Fujimori's 1990 rival for the Peruvian Presidency, was fired from the Army in late 1991, amidst rumors that he had been a supporter of the coup. Salinas flew to Washington, where he was embraced by the OAS bureaucracy—precisely when Einaudi was the Bush administration's representative to that organization. Salinas says that he decided to return to Peru surreptitiously, to head the failed coup effort, after meeting with Bush's Undersecretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, Bernard Aronson.

Washington's representative in the Ecuador-Peru border talks, pressured Fujimori to be more flexible in his position of not yielding sovereignty in the border talks with Ecuador. The OAS and the domestic opposition are thus working hand-in-glove to dump Fujimori, assisted by timely border provocations from Ecuador and by London's international press apparatus.

The plan was executed with mathematical precision: The OAS General Assembly, held in early June in Lima, set off a series of marches and street confrontations by the opposition Democratic Forum, by Fidel Castro's São Paulo Forum, and by the APRA party, in the environs of the OAS conference, something which has not been seen since 1990. The OAS bureaucracy, and especially the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (CIDH), took advantage of the opportunity to openly back the opposition, violating the international principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of a sovereign nation. The CIDH presented its annual report, in which it attacked the Peruvian government, its Armed Forces, and its anti-terrorist strategy, and instead backed the narco-terror-

ists of the Shining Path and MRTA as "armed political groups at war."

The anti-government line goes as follows: Fujimori has become a "dictator," because the recent firing of three judges of the Constitutional Court does away with the "state of law," and a Congress dominated by the government wants to facilitate a second re-election of Fujimori. Further, they say, the government, with its "threats to the media," violates freedom of the press. These arguments were publicly seconded by U.S. Ambassador Jett, who, since late May, has issued various statements to that effect. When Peru's foreign minister announced that the U.S. government has been informed of the "impertinence" of these statements, which violate the principle of non-intervention, State Department spokesman Nicholas Burns backed Jett, with the latter reaffirming that sovereignty *is* limited, when one deals with "democracy."

That was not all. On May 31, the *New York Times* published a vicious attack on Peru's Armed Forces, with the intention of derailing Peru's purchase of MiG-29 airplanes from

Belarus. Once again, one can see the hand of Einaudi, who in mid-1996 publicized the doctrine (shared by the Inter-American Dialogue) that the United States should recover its monopoly on supply of sophisticated weapons to the region, as an instrument of its demilitarization plans. According to the Peruvian press, the State Department, under Einaudi's obvious influence, derailed a Peruvian MiG purchase from Ukraine. Fujimori responded strongly to the *Times* on June 7, to which Jett immediately replied that Peru should submit all of its arms purchases to the OAS comptroller!

On June 13, the Lima daily *Expreso* denounced Salinas Sedó, the Democratic Forum, the APRA party, and "the Marxist left" (i.e., São Paulo Forum) for their "new coup plot," describing the latest destabilization tactics as "a project to 'Bucaram-ize' Fujimori"—a reference to former Ecuador President Abdala Bucaram, forced out of the Presidency earlier this year. *Expreso* noted that "it was never clear what involvement Washington had" in Salinas Sedó's frustrated coup plot in 1992, when Bush was U.S. President, but cited as symptomatic the appearance of Ambassador Jett at ILACIM's inauguration.

The 'Bush Manual' and LaRouche

We return to Louis Goodman's participation in the founding meeting of ILACIM. Goodman, questioned by this author on May 29, went berserk at the very sight of *EIR's* book *The Plot to Annihilate the Armed Forces and Nations of Ibero-America*, which documents the British conspiracy to destroy the nation-state and its defense institutions. Goodman protested that the book was "lying." He fulminated, "In every country I go to, with the generals I meet, I have to answer questions about that book." Goodman had to admit that the fame (or infamy) of his own book is entirely due to *EIR*, and that his book is known everywhere as "The Bush Manual," as *EIR* had re-baptized it. As Goodman spoke with this author, his fury increased, to the point that he exploded against *EIR* founder Lyndon LaRouche, whom he called "a convict" and "a criminal." Only at this point, did he realize that he had been speaking with a LaRouche associate.

Goodman sought to deny the role of Einaudi and the Bush administration in the Bush Manual's demilitarization project, and grew extremely nervous when reminded of his high praise for Ecuador's Gen. Paco Moncayo, today chief of the Ecuadoran Armed Forces, but also a high-level participant in Goodman's project. Moncayo, I reminded him, is known in Peru as the strategist of the Ecuador invasion of Peru in January 1995, and is a known co-thinker of Einaudi, who himself is seen in Peru as the promoter of an unacceptable territorial "concession" to Ecuador. Goodman admitted that Moncayo was "very, very prominent" in the "project," but added, "It is very important, I think, to separate [this participation] from Moncayo's actions during the war."

Peru's military will have a difficult time making that separation.

Colombia

Samper gives up land to terrorists

by Javier Almario

The government of narco-President Ernesto Samper Pizano persists in betraying the Colombian nation, by handing over territory to the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARC) and the National Liberation Army (ELN), on the pretext of seeking peace. Samper is determined to show "results" before his term ends next year, since his first three years were spent deploying the powers of the Presidency to thwart justice and cling desperately to office, despite the scandalous way in which the country's drug cartels bought Samper the Presidency in 1994.

In late May, Samper delivered 13,160 square kilometers of land to the FARC, embracing the municipality of Cartagena del Chairá in the southern department of Caquetá, supposedly to provide guarantees for the narc-FARC to release the 70 soldiers it had been holding hostage for many months (see map). Samper ordered a total military evacuation of the zone, which is in the epicenter of a region strategic to the Colombian drug trade, and which is equivalent in size to the U.S. state of Connecticut. More than a month is now past, and in the aftermath of the publicity show the Samper government organized for the FARC, including live television broadcasting by the state TV channels, the Armed Forces and police are supposedly returning to the territory from which they had been booted.

During the month in question, the FARC was the sole authority in the region. It requisitioned goods, collected "war taxes," established curfews, and harangued and threatened the inhabitants to prepare themselves for "repelling the military," when the soldiers would return to the area. The FARC also organized about 1,000 residents of San Vicente de Caguán to "invade" the evacuated military base at Cartagena de Chairá, allegedly to protest against Army and police activities against coca and poppy production, which the FARC charged was producing unemployment in the region!

The Cartagena del Chairá military base was new, having been built in the aftermath of the bloody August 1996 FARC attack on the Las Delicias base in neighboring Putumayo department, during which 50 soldiers were massacred and another 60 kidnapped by the narco-terrorists. Although the Army and police are exercising great caution in returning to the region, as per Presidential orders to avoid confrontations, the narc-FARC already assassinated 5 soldiers and wounded