

# The 'Get Fujimori' operation escalates

by Manuel Hidalgo

For those who thought that the Peruvian government of Alberto Fujimori had assured its stability three months ago, by successfully recovering the Japanese residence from the MRTA narco-terrorists who had seized it, the events of the last few weeks have been a bucket of cold water. The plan to overthrow President Fujimori has actually escalated over this period, and there have even been scarcely veiled death threats against him—coming from U.S. Ambassador to Peru Dennis Jett.

The British, and their agents of influence in the U.S. State Department, such as Jett, have it in for the Fujimori government, because of its stubborn defense of national sovereignty, which stands in the way of their genocidal plans for the region. Among these plans are taking control of the country's mineral riches, including important deposits along the northern border with Ecuador. Thus, part of the "Get Fujimori" operation includes provoking a border conflict between Peru and Ecuador.

U.S. Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche explained the matter in a July 15 radio interview with "EIR Talks": "The current issue in Peru—leading issue—is the fact that George Soros's friends, in their operation with the current government of Ecuador, are using the government of Ecuador as a cat's-paw for certain British interests, including their collaborators in the United States, to grab part of the territory of Peru bordering Ecuador, in order to control some gold-mining prospects!"

LaRouche named Luigi Einaudi, the Kissingerian who ran State Department policy on Ibero-America for 23 years, as one of the keys to the plot "to get that border area set up as a kind of a 'no-man's-land' in which these British interests can take over various mineral assets inside Peru, under cover of so-called disputed claims between Ecuador and Peru, which have been revived for precisely this purpose."

Einaudi retired from the Foreign Service in July, but has been kept on as the lead consultant to the U.S. team involved in border negotiations between Peru and Ecuador. State Department sources report that he also maintains a close working relationship with Ambassador Jett.

In early 1997, these same British-sponsored interests ran the MRTA assault. The same media which told you then that the MRTA killers were innocent youthful "rebels," now lie that Fujimori is a "dictator," whom the world must overthrow to "restore democracy." And today, instead of MRTA commander Nestor Cerpa Cartolini, the anti-Fujimori barrage is being headed up by Jett, or "Nestor" Jett, as some in Lima

prefer to call him in private.

Peru's foreign minister called Jett in on June 25, to deliver an official protest over Jett's repeated interference in Peru's internal affairs. Jett's response was a scarcely veiled threat against Fujimori. On July 3, he decried an alleged "persistent sense of political instability" in Peru. Democracy "is a system of institutions, and not individuals," he said. "Individuals come and go, and a helicopter accident which could provoke a dramatic change, cannot be discarded. If there are solid institutions, one knows that there will be continuity."

The reference to Fujimori, who frequently travels by helicopter, was unmistakable.

## The case of Baruch Ivcher

Jett is using the case of Peruvian-Israeli TV magnate and arms trafficker Baruch Ivcher, to rally an internal opposition movement to topple Fujimori. Even prior to the military raid to retake the Japanese residence, Ivcher's Channel 2 had conducted a violent campaign to discredit the Peruvian Armed Forces, presenting them as torturers worse than the narco-terrorists. The military officially denounced Ivcher on May 24. Media subsequently reported that he and his brother are arms suppliers to the Ecuadoran Army, and work directly with Gen. Paco Moncayo, the head of Ecuador's Armed Forces. On July 13, the government revoked Ivcher's naturalization, after documenting that he had not given up his Israeli citizenship, as the law requires.

According to Peruvian law, a foreigner cannot own mass media—which now spells the end of Ivcher's control over Channel 2. The Peruvian opposition, led by Jett, accused Fujimori of violating freedom of expression. Jett threatened that there would be capital flight from Peru, if Fujimori did not revoke the suspension of Ivcher's naturalization; the local partner of Soros, Jorge Picasso of the business federation Confiep, repeated the same line. The State Department came to Ivcher's defense on July 15, calling his case a "test" for the Fujimori government on freedom of the press. And the opposition, controlled by persons who receive funding from the National Endowment for Democracy and the State Department Agency for International Development, organized street protests, which culminated on July 17 with a rally of ultra-leftists who tried to storm the Presidential palace.

Fujimori has not backed down, and has instead accused the opposition of using totalitarian methods of "brainwashing" to convince the population of the lie that they are living under a "dictatorship." On July 15, however, Jett's mobilization of the opposition fractured the cabinet, and Foreign Minister Francisco Tudela resigned. On July 17, Fujimori swore in a new cabinet, which the press denounced as "militarized," because of the inclusion of two active-duty military men as ministers of interior and defense. That same day, the commanders of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and the police, along with 120 top officers, led by Gen. Nicolás Hermoza, met with Fujimori and pledged their full support to his government.