

**Q:** Finally, regarding the case of Peru. What do you think we can expect vis-à-vis this OAS resolution to intervene in Peru?

**LaRouche:** There are people in Washington, including the people tied to Mrs. Albright, who would try to push this as far as they can. They would actually—I mean, assassinations are not impossible in a situation like this. Knowing the state of mind of these people, as I know it, they are in a state of real hatred against President Fujimori. And they are out to destroy him.

My appreciation of Mr. Fujimori is that he is a courageous person, more courageous than many other people who have had to deal with these fellows. He seems to be highly respected by his countrymen, which is all very good in this situation. But, as someone who is experienced with this kind of thing, I would say to be prepared for tough times ahead. I'm optimistic about the situation, but it's not going to be easy for the moment. These fellows are in a very mad fit, and are somewhat unpredictable.

**Q:** Are you saying, then, that the life of President Fujimori is directly in danger, as of now?

**LaRouche:** Well, I don't know. What I do know is the temperament of these people. They have been my opponents for a long time, and I think I probably understand them about as well as anyone. I certainly would not take any chances with the life of Mr. Fujimori. But I do know the mental state of Al Gore and the people around him. I also know the mental state of the Prime Minister of Great Britain, which is also dangerous. Mr. Blair is in a rather desperate political situation at the moment, and Blair is a very close ally of Mr. Gore. So, anyone who is tied to Gore and Blair, I would say they're very dangerous. But I think that Peruvian security officials and the President of Peru are sane, very capable people, and I think if anyone has the chance of surviving, they are the kind of people who would tend to survive a situation like this.

Remember, that when President Fujimori dealt with the Japanese Embassy incident, and also cleaned up some of the other terrorist problems in Peru, he made a serious enemy of those in Canada and elsewhere, who want him to capitulate. So, their hatred is partly opportunistic, because Peru is very important for all of the Americas right now. And for this pro-drug crowd around George Soros and the Inter-American Dialogue—these guys are all pro-drugs—and for Al Gore and for Madeleine Albright, there's a very special hatred against the government of Peru right now. I think that, under better circumstances, President Clinton would be, shall we say, much more reasonable. But at the moment, I think that the [U.S.] President is in a bad mode.

In the meantime, I think that the onrushing international financial crisis is going to produce some very quick and fundamental changes in global politics. And I think that, in a time like this, one must take a good strong position, do the right thing, have firm nerves, and stick it out. That's my view.

## The 'Iran-Contra' Crew behind Gustavo Gorriti

by Carlos Wesley

Gustavo Gorriti Ellenbogen, a Peruvian national, is a member of the political apparatus that gained notoriety in the mid-1980s as George Bush's "Iran-Contra" arms-for-drugs trafficking operation.

It is through this apparatus that Gorriti is linked to former U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams, and his successor Bernard Aronson; with Samuel P. Huntington and Luigi Einaudi, the intellectual authors of a plan to do away with the institutions of the nation-state; with Panamanian banker Roberto "Bobby" Eisenmann, implicated in various drug money-laundering operations; and with others who, like Gorriti, are openly dedicated to the defense of such narco-terrorist groups as Shining Path, the MRTA, and the FARC.

1. *The Soros connection:* Gorriti serves today as a press spokesman for the defeated Peruvian Presidential candidate Alejandro Toledo. Like Toledo's top adviser Diego García Sayán, Gorriti is tied to George Soros, the billionaire speculator who leads the drug legalization apparatus globally.

Gorriti is one of only 21 members from the Americas, of an organization called the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIJ), headquartered at the Center for Public Integrity in Washington, D.C. The ICIJ is financed by George Soros's Open Society Institute, along with the Carnegie Corporation, Ford Foundation, and Rockefeller Financial Services.

In addition to Gorriti, other Ibero-American members of the ICIJ include Peru's Angel Páez and Fernando Rospigliosi, Colombia's María Jimena Duzán Sáenz, and Brazil's Amaury Ribeiro Jr. (who most recently consulted the FARC's Raul Reyes as his reliable "source" for a campaign against the Brazilian Army for supposed "human rights violations"), and Argentina's Horacio Verbitsky, who ran intelligence for the terrorist Montoneros in the 1970s.

2. *The connection with money launderer Roberto Eisenmann:* Until he joined Toledo's campaign, Gustavo Gorriti was assistant director of the Panamanian newspaper *La Prensa*, owned by his old friend and collaborator Roberto "Bobby" Eisenmann. Gorriti's relationship with Eisenmann goes back to at least the mid-1980s, when both were students at Harvard University. Eisenmann was at Harvard on a Neimann Foundation scholarship to study journalism, and Gor-

riti was there, thanks to a scholarship from the Guggenheim Foundation, to write a book about Shining Path.

It is during that period that Eisenmann dictated articles to Gorriti attacking Panamanian Gen. Manuel Noriega (whom George Bush wanted to get rid of), the which Gorriti then published in the Peruvian magazine *Caretas*. The same articles were then published in Eisenmann's *La Prensa*, citing *Caretas* as the source. With this "laundering" maneuver, they were able to evade Panama's strict laws against libel and slander.

## Dadeland Bank

It was during this time frame, that a scandal broke over drug money laundering at the Dadeland Bank, a Florida bank co-owned by Eisenmann. As *EIR* documented in its 1986 *Special Report, Who is Trying to Destabilize Panama, and Why?*, Dadeland Bank's ties with the drug-trafficking ring of Antonio Fernández came to light during the 1986 trial of the Fernández gang in U.S. Federal court. Fernández not only laundered his drug money through Dadeland, but was a stockholder in the bank! In effect, he was Eisenmann's partner.

The Fernández smuggling operation, which introduced more than 700 kilos of marijuana into the United States between 1977 and 1984, was aided by Winston Robles, then-director of Eisenmann's *La Prensa*.

Other relatives of Robles were also implicated in the operation, including his brother Iván, who also worked for Eisenmann at Dadeland Bank, his sister Alma Robles de Samos, and his brother-in-law Stephen Samos.

Samos, still another stockholder of Eisenmann's Dadeland Bank, was a key member of Bush's Iran-Contra team. Samos, whose specialty was setting up shell companies—his own company, Interseco, created and sold more than 2,000 such shell companies—established various companies used by Elliott Abrams's Iran-Contra operations.

When what Eisenmann himself dubbed "the Samos affair" was exposed, Eisenmann wrote an article defending "my friend" Iván Robles and his brother Winston, *La Prensa's* director, whom he described as a man of "inflexible integrity." Similarly, Eisenmann praised his own former partner, in an interview with the *Wall Street Journal*, saying that his former partner, money launderer Samos, was a "highly successful" man.

The "Samos affair" was by no means the only money-laundering case in which Eisenmann's name has come up. Eisenmann was also director of Panama's Banco Continental when the Rodríguez Orejuela brothers—top honchos of Colombia's Cali cocaine cartel—used it to launder some \$40 million, which was uncovered in 1985.

Today, Eisenmann is president of the Panamanian branch of Transparency International, the non-governmental organization created by the World Bank, with the direct participation of Great Britain's Prince Philip. Transparency International—which has used Elliott Abrams as one of its agents

in the Americas—has become one of the main instruments deployed to destroy national sovereignty around the world, under the fig-leaf pretext of "fighting against corruption."

3. *The Shining Path connection*: Gorriti revealed his own loyalties, in his 1990s book, *History of the Shining Path*, which is a de facto apology for Shining Path, blaming the Peruvian military for the existence of the terrorist insurgency. In the book's preface, Gorriti expresses his gratitude to his tutor when he studied in the United States: Samuel P. Huntington. Huntington is one of the main strategists of the Trilateral Commission, which put Jimmy Carter into the U.S. Presidency in 1977, and which placed various of its members in Carter's cabinet. An advocate of what the Trilateralists called "fascism with a democratic face," Huntington is a leading theoretician of the takedown of national militaries (a thesis which Gorriti shares), as he outlined in his call to "abolish the military," in his 1993 book, *The Third Wave: Democratization in the Late Twentieth Century*.

For help in writing his own book, Gorriti turned to former State Department official David Scott Palmer, another open apologist for Shining Path, who had gained first-hand knowledge of that terrorist movement when he worked at Peru's University of Huamanga at the same time as Shining Path leader Abimael Guzmán was organizing the terrorist movement there in the 1960s.

## A Source of Disinformation

Gorriti's disinformation on Shining Path was used in the early 1990s by the U.S. State Department, as another justification for its attacks and embargos against the Peruvian government and military. In September 1992, when the U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Relations Committee, presided over by Robert Torricelli (D-N.J.)—at that time, the boyfriend of the same Bianca Jagger who this year was back in Peru trumpeting that the conditions for a "free electoral process" did not exist—held hearings on Shining Path, one of its main witnesses was Gorriti, who called for the Fujimori government to be isolated internationally, at precisely the moment that it was facing a major offensive by Shining Path.

In April 1992, when President Alberto Fujimori decreed the emergency measures which led to the defeat of Shining Path, government security forces jailed Gorriti on charges of espionage. He was released thanks to the personal intervention of then-Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Bernard Aronson, at which point he fled the country to take refuge at Miami University's North-South Center, a key think-tank for U.S. policy toward Ibero-America, run by former U.S. Ambassador to Panama Ambler Moss, a member of the Inter-American Dialogue, one of the organizations of "notables" which, since the mid-1980s, has promoted the legalization of drugs. Gorriti remained at the North-South Center, until he went to Panama to work for Eisenmann.