

# Peruvian Elections: Defeat for Synarchism

by Luis Vásquez Medina

The second round of the Peruvian Presidential elections represented a significant setback for the international Synarchist plan to turn Peru into a narco-republic, and to submerge the entire South American continent into chaos and destabilization. On June 4, the Peruvian electorate chose to give the Presidency, for a second time, to social democrat Alan García, who won with 52% of the votes, versus the 47% given to Ollanta Humala.

As García himself was the first to admit, his victory was primarily due to the “loaned” vote that the citizenry gave him, to prevent Humala from taking power. Despite the “anti-neoliberal” demagoguery that Humala presented throughout his campaign, in an attempt to benefit from the population’s widespread rejection of free-market policies, the majority of the Peruvian electorate said “no” to the Synarchist project that ultimately had as its goal the legalization of drugs, the encouragement of ethnic and regional separatism, and the fostering of “ungovernability” that the Cheney/Rumsfeld crew seeks as a pretext to intervene militarily in the continent.

In large measure, the vote of the Peruvian electorate—above all in the capital city of Lima, where García surpassed Humala by 1 million votes—was determined by the widely circulated analysis of international Synarchism put out by Lyndon LaRouche. The book *Return of the Beasts: The International Neofascism Behind the Humala*, which was edited by EIR, and distributed by the Peruvian LaRouche Youth Movement (LYM), helped to open the eyes of the population about the Synarchist conspiracy in their midst. It could even be said that the publication of that book in early 2005 represented a turning point in the popular perception of the Humala phenomenon, for it is in there that the Humala movement is scientifically identified as neofascist, a term that was afterwards adopted by the Peruvian media in discussing the Humala clan. More than one and a half million people who attended the International Book Fair in Lima in July 2005, passed by the LYM sales table, where a display of the book gave the details of the international origins and connections of the Humalas. *Return of the Beasts* was one of the most widely sold books at that fair.

Distribution of the book by LYM squads in Peru since then, which continued right up to the eve of the second-round election, was met by threats, harassment, and other

forms of aggression by the Humala campaign. In fact, it was so risky selling the book at Lima intersections, that there wasn’t a day that LYM organizers weren’t cursed, spat at, and even stoned by Humala’s thugs. On the other side, there were also many people who offered us their thanks for daring to publish the truth. Indicative of the state of affairs was the comment of popular television host Cecilia Valenzuela, who gave a book-selling LYM squad a thumbs’ up as she passed by, and then exclaimed, “Hey kids, aren’t you afraid of getting shot?”

## A Partial Confession

Despite the fact that Fernán Altuve—a leading agent of the new Synarchist International, close associate of Spanish fascist Blas Piñar, editorialist for the Synarchist magazine *Los Maritornes*, and key operator in the Humala conspiracy—hysterically insisted to LYM organizers that they were unjustly attacking him, and that he had no contact with the Humala clan, the reality is that near the end of the electoral campaign, he went public with his ties to the Humalas. On May 29, in an interview with Lima television, Altuve was directly asked about this, and declared that he “respects Ollanta Humala, and has spoken with him every day since 2000.” Altuve angrily added, “Those who are denouncing Humala are nothing more than Johnnies-come-lately, who don’t know what nationalism is; he is more nationalist than all of them put together.”

Relations between the Humalas and this agent of Blas Piñar have been a matter of public record, acknowledged several times by Ollanta Humala himself. Humala has repeatedly defended Fernán Altuve from attacks by members of his own movement, who questioned Altuve’s self-promoting activities. With the shout “Nobody touches my friend,” Ollanta Humala publicly stopped criticisms of Altuve from within his movement on a number of occasions.

## International Repercussions

The greatest repercussions from the defeat of Synarchism will be on the regional level. In fact, the Synarchist goal with Humala’s victory was to push the nascent Ibero-American “Presidents’ Club” into a sterile confrontationist posture toward the United States, consolidating the so-called “Red Axis” led by Venezuelan President Hugo Chávez and Cuba’s Fidel Castro, and dragging Bolivia’s Evo Morales and the rest of the Ibero-American Presidents away from the constructive approach that Argentine President Néstor Kirchner has defined, in the midst of the worst financial crisis in history. The Humalistas themselves declared that, once in power, “Peru would join the revolutionary axis,” referring to the integration agreement between Cuba, Venezuela, and Bolivia. In the middle of the electoral campaign, one of the leading spokesmen for Humala’s party, Congressman-elect Daniel Abugattas, said that “the party of Ollanta Humala is already thinking of bringing Peru into the Trade Treaty of the People, which will



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Alan García (left), elected President of Peru on June 4, must join the Ibero-American "Presidents' Club" of Argentina's Kirchner, Brazil's Lula da Silva (shown here, right), and Chile's Bachelet, who are trying to implement a constructive program to confront the crises hitting the continent.

be subscribed tomorrow with the governments of Bolivia, Venezuela, and Cuba, and from that, we will propose the use of a zero tariff and free buying and selling of coca."

As the *EIR* book on the Humala conspiracy makes clear, drug legalization is at the very center of that program, and a key political objective of the Synarchists. This position, sometimes camouflaged as a defense exclusively of the coca leaf, was definitively exposed, following the first electoral round, by the words of the new Congresswoman to the Andean Parliament, Elsa Malpartida, a coca-farmer leader and one of the leading figures of the Humala movement. In a statement March 23 to the Lima press, the former *cocalero* leader from the Upper Huallaga Valley said, "It is not enough for the cultivation of coca leaf to be legalized; what is truly at stake is the legalization of cocaine, since the war against drugs has been a fiasco, and the only benefit that prohibition has brought is to the mafias, just like occurred with the prohibition of alcohol in the 1930s in the United States."

### Alan García's Challenge

President-elect Alan García is clearly facing an uncomfortable moment. On the one hand, he will have to defend the nation from the damage wrought by the explosion of the worst economic crisis in history, and while he has publicly stated that we are in the midst of "a world economic boom," the puncture of the financial bubbles, above all the commodities' bubble, may force him back to earth even before he takes office on July 28. If García tries to assume the role of a lackey in the service of the lunatic imperial policy of Bush and

Cheney—as some are pressuring him to do, along the lines of the outgoing Toledo Presidency—the political cost will be extremely high for him.

So therefore, García must understand that the high vote Humala received, rather than being an endorsement of the fevered ideas of this Synarchist, represented in fact a popular repudiation of the current liberal economic system and of the Free-Trade Agreement. And thus, the only viable path for the second García Administration is to join the Ibero-American Presidents' Club of Kirchner, Brazilian President Lula da Silva, and Chilean President Michelle Bachelet, who with a constructive program, are trying to confront the current insanity coming out of Washington. García has already sent emissaries to Argentina and Chile, and is preparing a tour of those countries to be conducted be-

fore assuming office.

On the other hand, García will have to continue to contend with the Synarchist phenomenon, which although defeated at the polls, is preparing to carry out brutal opposition to his government. After finally acknowledging García's victory, Ollanta Humala has declared that he does not consider himself defeated, and that, on the contrary, he believes that he has obtained "a social and political victory." He immediately launched the formation of the Nationalist People's Front, which in Ollanta's words, will have the most powerful congressional bloc.

This front has already been joined by the most recalcitrant groups of the Peruvian left, which had disappeared from the Peruvian political scene in past elections. Among the first to respond to Synarchism's call were: the party of Patria Roja, supporters of the Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) terrorists; the pro-violence grouplet of Javier Diez Canseco; the National Leftist Movement of Alberto Moreno, who did not even garner 15,000 votes in the last election; the teachers' union SUTEP; a large part of the leadership of the pro-Communist CGTP trade union federation; and the fire-brand union of civil construction.

However, the bulk of the Nationalist People's Front proposed by Humala will be made up of associations of coca-growing farmers, or *cocaleros*, all of them directly manipulated by the drug trade. This sector will be led by the National Federation of Cocalero Basins of Peru, headed by Nelson Palomino, the *cocalero* leader who has just gotten out of prison.