that "a continental front against neo-liberalism" must be built. Mexico's current economic crisis will be repeated in other Ibero-American countries, he said; a continental project can be built "upon the failure of neo-liberalism."

Cuban CP Politburo member Abel Prieto demanded that the United States be made the target of anti-IMF ferment, charging that neo-liberalism represented a new U.S. colonial strategy. The Forum was founded by the Cuban CP in 1990, to ensure the survival of their regime and its political allies, after the fall of the Berlin Wall and Soviet communism. Prieto assured his comrades, that the prophets of the collapse of Cuban socialism will be silenced in 1995. Cuba "will come out victorious with a vigorous socialism founded in the ideas of Martí, Ché, Fidel, Marx, Engels, and Lenin and with the creative knowledge of revolutionary practice," he raved.

El Salvador's Shafik Handal, head of the Farabundo Martí Liberation Front who today also wears the hat of the U.N. Peace Negotiations Commission for El Salvador, endorsed Prieto's comments. Handal promised: "The left is the hope, and in Latin America, Cuba is the hope. . . . There will be Cuban socialism and revolution forever."

Peru: NGOs set off renewed irregular war

by Sara Madueño

The landslide reelection of President Alberto Fujimori in Peru last April has turned into quite a headache for the mentors of the scheme for destroying the nations of Ibero-America and their militaries. Fujimori and the civilian-military alliance he put together in April 1992, proved that nationalists can wage, and win, a just war against international terrorist subversion, setting an example which leaders of other war-torn countries in the region, such as Colombia, are studying carefully. Adding to the globalist financiers' jitters over the Fujimori regime, is the possibility that the unpredictable Fujimori, enjoying unprecedented political strength from his mandate from 65% of the voters, could suddenly decide to overturn his government's "free-market" liberal economic program, acting with the same quality of executive decision which he demonstrated when he launched the war on Shining Path in April 1992, despite all international objections.

The desperation now exhibited by the political machine formed around the candidacy of aristocratic former United Nations secretary general Javier Pérez de Cuellar at their crushing defeat in the elections, reveals just how fanatically this globalist political machine is committed to regenerating terrorist war against Peru, one way or the other.

Thus, United Nations non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have moved into high gear with their campaign to humiliate Peru's military as the enemy of the country, rather than the terrorists. The method used is an attempted repeat of what has just occurred in Argentina: Pérez de Cuellar's NGO machine demands the military repeat the collective mea culpa recently enacted by some Argentine military officers, and "repent" for having won the just war which they had waged. The NGO spokesmen likewise are demanding a Truth Commission against the military be set up in Peru, modeled on the one the U.N. created in El Salvador—and with the same purpose, to bring to power a communist insurgency which had no political base in the population.

The creation of a Truth Commission is not just a matter of the United Nations putting into practice its "limited sovereignty" doctrine, but also the first open deployment of the U.N. in defense of the so-called human rights of the terrorists—a mission currently shared by the entire NGO constellation for this express purpose. Carlos Chipoco, a congressman elected on the Pérez de Cuellar slate, who was an active member of the El Salvador Truth Commission, summed up its success: "The Armed Forces were greatly reduced . . . a new police was constituted . . . integrating former members of the guerrillas."

A Peruvian 'Chiapas'

The propaganda campaign was started by Carlos Tapia, a "Shining Path expert" close to the networks of Fidel Castro's São Paulo Forum. He is also part of the Pérez de Cuellar slate, though he did not get elected. On April 9, election day, when the former U.N. chief was about to get trounced, Tapia entitled his Sunday column in the newspaper La República "Is a Peruvian Chiapas Possible?"

After pronouncing Shining Path a "failed project," the psychological warrior warned that "potential conflicts are gestating which could threaten domestic peace . . . which are equally or more serious than what took place in the last 15 years." Tapia, a mouthpiece for Shining Path throughout those brutal years, claims that the Self-Defense Committees, which were organized and armed by the Armed Forces to protect the peasant communities from being hounded by Shining Path, could turn into the new threat of violence, because, he says, the conditions of misery in which they live have not gone away.

On May 9, La República then gave big play to demands by the director of the national executive committee of the Peasant Patrols, Juana Cabrera, that the authorities "dismantle the [anti-subversive] self-defense committees because they are under the politicized control of the Armed Forces, and their subsequent reorganization into autonomous patrols." Cabrera also requested that these self-defense committees, reorganized into peasant patrols, be directed by "authentic farmers of the community."

It just so happens that the Wenner-Gren Foundation—

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the anthropology fund with the most impeccable Nazi credentials going back to the Hitler era—just published a study by the American anthropologist Orin Starn, of Duke University, with the more-than-suggestive title, "Rethinking the Politics of Anthropology: the Case of the Andes." He confirms the anthropologists' determination (the Shining Path experts in particular, as he makes clear) to "develop their capacities to contribute to the struggles for equity and justice."

Already in 1991, the Institute of Peruvian Studies, which was bankrolled to the hilt by the Ford Foundation and has a taste for publishing the essays of any "Shining Path expert" who knocks on its doors, published in Spanish one of Starn's books. This one, entitled Reflections on the Peasant Patrols, Rural Protest and New Social Movements, takes up the subversive potential of the Peasant Patrols, referring to them as an "alternative justice system." "A previously disorganized peasantry," concludes Starn, "thus developed the political force to carry out protests" against the State.

The Peasant Patrols to which Starn refers are the ones which have often been singled out by Peruvian authorities as possible vehicles for Shining Path infiltration.

The goal: ethnic separatism

But the real content of the irregular-warfare plan against Peru has been sketched by the influential Jesuit Felipe Mac-Gregor, a member of the United Nations Permanent Peace Council and protector of the putative father of Theology of Liberation, Gustavo Gutiérrez. In an article published on May 1 in *El Comercio*, MacGregor says he shares with Alvin Toffler (the "Third Wave" futurist quack so beloved of Newt Gingrich and the other U.S. radical populists) the conviction that the "fallacy of the ideal of making men equal is dissipating, because if we accept the diversity of groups, it becomes obvious that there are differences among persons and that it is on these differences that true democracy must be founded."

MacGregor concludes, "In a multi-ethnic society, it is necessary to limit the extent of the universal vote to what is truly common and to recognize the capacity of the minorities to decide democratically, according to their traditions, things pertaining to their habitat, their culture, their values." Here he is in agreement with Pérez de Cuellar, who told Caretas magazine that "there is a Quechua nation within the Peruvian State and it has to be preserved. . . . I am with those who think that in the departments of the country where Quechua is spoken, all elementary school instruction should be given in Quechua," even as he admitted, that "Quechua is not a language of great communication nor present-day culture when it comes to science and technology."

In the same line of argument as MacGregor, and admitting that ethnic and multicultural separatism goes hand in hand with the disappearance of the nation-state, one Javier Lajo wrote on May 11 in *La República* that "the *refounding*

of the nation-state upon a multi-ethnic and pluri-national project, starting with automatic regionalization" is necessary, "before the Chiapas effect catches up with us."

The plot against the Armed Forces

The NGOs, whose explicit reason for existence is to defend the "human rights" of the terrorists, have unleashed a campaign with the watchword coined by Carlos Tapia in La República on April 29: "And what about our dirty war?" They are clamoring to impose on Peru the same kind of brainwashing with the "collective guilt" syndrome, which the British-trained Tavistock psychiatrists have spread in Argentina.

Tapia gives credence to the statistics of Shining Path leader Abimael Guzmán, now in jail, on the number of fallen in the Shining Path ranks, and flatly rejects the Defense Ministry's figures for the same period, 1980-86. Tapia asserts that the discrepancy "with all certainty," can be attributed to the fact that the Armed Forces eliminated "a large quantity of innocents."

Tapia, the same chap who declared that the 1990 escape of another terrorist leader, Víctor Polay Campos of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA), "would favor the peace process," reveals his "statistics" in this article, according to which between 1980 and 1995 some 3,000 were "arrested and disappeared," and, although he recognizes that the least number of these alleged disappearances occurred under the first Fujimori government, he claims "the number of extra-judicial executions . . . was notoriously greater."

As might be presumed, Tapia's "statistics" did not take into account the more than 25,000 assassinations committed by the Shining Path hordes during that same timeframe, much less the devastation of the country by Shining Path bombs. Shining Path's assassinations were models of extreme cruelty. The Shining Path killers eliminated their victims via satanic rituals, mutilating them little by little. Most of them were the relatively prosperous peasants, "executed" in front of their children for the "crime" of being well-off.

The Dantesque theater into which the "liberated territories" were converted is corroborated by numerous witnesses. The children were indoctrinated into Shining Path insanity through macabre chants and games; youths were recruited by being forced to kill, until killing became a reason for one's existence. Only a few months ago, the country and the world became aware, with horror, of the fact that the ecological reservation of Apurimac (which is protected by some of the World Wildlife Fund-connected NGOs) where the Asháninka people live, had been turned into the main Shining Path concentration camp. The Army discovered there countless common graves with more than 1,200 corpses of children, men, and women, all brutally assassinated. According to survivors' accounts, any dissident who tried to flee was assassinated and as a reprisal, his entire family was "executed" with him.

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