

# Peru Is Again Thrown Into the War Zone

During the 1990s, Peru was a model for the world on how to carry out a successful war against drugs and terrorism. Not only did President Alberto Fujimori succeed in reducing area under drug cultivation by 70% during his 11 years in office, but he also succeeded in defeating the two-headed hydra of narco-terrorism in that country, the Shining Path terrorists and the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA). And he was determined to share that success with his fellow Ibero-Americans. In February 1999, Fujimori addressed the Inter-American Defense College in Washington, D.C. on the need to rally regional support for neighboring Colombia's fight against narco-terrorism, and against power-sharing negotiations with the FARC. He received a standing ovation.

Determined to prevent the spread of such Fujimori-styled national resistance to Colombia, Brazil, and other Ibero-American nations targeted by narco-insurgencies, the same "utopian" policy formulators inside the U.S. State Department, Wall Street, and the City of London, who drove Colombia into the arms of the FARC narco-terrorists, conspired to overthrow Fujimori and do to Peru what they had done to Colombia. In 2001, Fujimori was toppled by this combination of foreign interests.

Today in Peru, terrorists and drug traffickers have been released from their jail cells in droves. Heroes of the war against narco-terrorism—most notably the military commanders who led the 1997 hostage rescue at the Japanese ambassador's residence in Lima—are now facing arrest and imprisonment for it. The national intelligence service has been dismantled, and political and judicial persecution is being used to reduce and emasculate the Armed Forces, along with any other dissident voices in Peru. The government is packed from top to bottom with drug-legalization advocates and terrorist sympathizers. Shining Path has joined forces with elements of Colombia's FARC and is making a comeback in several parts of the country. To facilitate that comeback, government drug-eradication efforts government have just been halted.

Nearly nine years ago, in September 1993, **Paul Soros**, the brother and partner of mega-speculator and drug-legalization financier **George Soros**, published an advertisement in the *New York Times* in which he spelled out the international financial elites' strategy to annihilate Peru's Armed Forces and overthrow Fujimori: "When one can be certain that it [military influence on the government] is truly ended, investment values will rise 30, 40, even 50%. In Latin America, whenever the army as an institution is part of the power struc-

ture, all investments are discounted, because it introduces an element of instability. As an investor, one likes stability."

Fujimori's 1999 appeal to Ibero-Americans to follow his lead, enraged the utopians. **Luigi Einaudi**, veteran State Department enforcer and current U.S. Ambassador to the Organization of American States (OAS), who is also known as "Kissinger's Kissinger in Latin America," told Senate hearings in May 1999, that Fujimori's regime violated "the rule of law" and posed an "authoritarian" threat to democracy in the hemisphere. **Elliott Abrams**, infamous for his role in then-Vice President George H.W. Bush's "Iran-Contra" arms-for-drugs operations in the 1980s, and today "democratization" hand in President George W. Bush's National Security Council, also testified at the hearings, on the need to cut U.S. funding to Peru's anti-drug intelligence service.

The OAS then joined the fray, defending Peru's imprisoned narco-terrorists as victims of human rights infractions, denouncing the Fujimori regime as "undemocratic," and imposing sanctions against Peru for its anti-terrorist measures. **Arturo Valenzuela**, then on the U.S. National Security Council, urged that Einaudi's long-standing proposal for the OAS to implement "preventive diplomacy" (i.e., multilateral intervention), be approved, which was immediately echoed by the pro-drug-legalization Washington think-tank **Inter-American Dialogue**. London's leading financial magazine *The Economist* branded Fujimori "an outlaw."

As Fujimori prepared his bid for a third term in the 2000 Presidential elections, vowing to defend Peruvian national sovereignty and to "extinguish every vestige of terrorism from the country," the campaign for his overthrow heated up, with the State Department, the subservient OAS, and myriad "human rights" think-tanks like Soros' Human Right Watch (HRW) leading the charge.

In mid-May 2000, the State Department's **Peter Romero**, who facilitated the FARC's power grab in Colombia, told reporters during a New York Council on Foreign Relations meeting, that it was imperative for the OAS to adopt Einaudi's "preventive diplomacy" approach. The OAS "democracy clause" allowing for multinational intervention into a country after a crisis has erupted, was insufficient, he said, speaking explicitly about Peru. "We can't wait that long." That CFR forum in defense of narco-terrorism was, not accidentally, financed by, among others, **Violy Byorum & Partners** (see Appendix A).

The blatant foreign intervention notwithstanding, a whopping 70% of the Peruvian electorate turned out to vote, and Fujimori was re-elected to the Presidency on May 28, 2000.

One day later, Elliott Abrams began telling all who would listen, "If Fujimori . . . declares himself President for five more years, he will be a pariah. We will take the lead in organizing Latin American and European democracies to isolate him and his government, block Peru's access to international financial institutions, and end bilateral and multilateral cooperation." In an interview with José Vivanco, head of Human Rights Watch, Abrams insisted that if there were a

coup against Fujimori and new elections called, the United States would back it!

On June 4-6, 2000, the OAS General Assembly met in Windsor, Canada, where then-U.S. Secretary of State **Madeleine Albright** teamed up with OAS Secretary General **César Gaviria** and Canadian Foreign Minister **Lloyd Axworthy**, to try to force the concept of “preventive diplomacy” down the throats of Ibero-America’s nations, with Peru intended as the first victim. Gaviria, as President of Colombia from 1990-94, had facilitated the surrender of his country to the drug cartels, while Axworthy made a name for himself as Foreign Minister, by supporting drug legalization, endorsing the payment of ransoms to FARC kidnappers, and demanding that Fujimori negotiate a deal with the MRTA, which, in December 1996, had seized the Japanese ambassador’s residence and held scores of hostages. Their hopes of having the other nations of the continent rubber-stamp Fujimori’s overthrow were dashed, however, when such supranational meddling was overwhelmingly rejected.

In July 2000, Albright joined with George Soros’ World Forum on Democracy to sponsor a global conference, “Toward a Community of Democracies,” in Warsaw. While there, both Albright and Soros—as well as Albright’s human rights mouthpiece **Harold Koh**—met with failed Peruvian Presidential candidate and former World Bank official **Alejandro Toledo**. The contact was facilitated by **Diego García Sayán**, then executive director of the Andean Commission of Jurists, a de facto branch of Soros’s HRW, and a prominent drug legalization advocate who, together with Soros, had signed an open letter to UN Secretary General Kofi Annan in 1998, calling for an end to the war on drugs.

Although it was not their first meeting, it was at the Warsaw World Forum on Democracy that Soros channelled \$1 million to Toledo, to organize what became the bloody “Four Corners March” on July 28, 2000, during which violence was orchestrated to sabotage Fujimori’s re-election and set the stage for his overthrow. García Sayán would later become Justice Minister during the interim Paniagua government between Fujimori’s fall and Toledo’s June 2001 election, and he used that post to begin dismantling Peru’s defense and intelligence capabilities, which had been in the vanguard of Fujimori’s war on narco-terrorism. When Toledo came to power, he named García Sayán Foreign Minister.

Fujimori nonetheless continued to fight back. Speaking to a summit of the South American Presidents in Brasilia on Aug. 31-Sept. 1, 2000, the embattled Peruvian President appealed for the formation of a United States of South America, which unity—he argued—would enable the continent to achieve the economic progress to which they had a right, but which they had long been denied. The rest of Ibero-America, too intimidated by the destabilization tactics of the Project Democracy/Wall Street crowd, did not rally to Fujimori’s call. Just a few short weeks later, Fujimori was forced to call new elections, and eventually, to flee the Toledo regime and the country, under threat of imprisonment.

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## Appendix C

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# Perpetual War Faction’s Target: Saudi Arabia

The international support for Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Abdullah’s ground-breaking peace proposal in March 2002, triggered a desperate response from the neo-conservative utopians and right-wing Jabotinskyites inside the Anglo-American-Israeli combine. Instead of pursuing peace, these maniacs escalated their campaign for the United States to completely break with Saudi Arabia, for destabilization, a campaign of vilification, and even a U.S. war against the Kingdom’s House of Saud.

Nothing shows the secret agenda of these utopian war-mongers more clearly, than their hysterical rejection of the very mention of a full regional peace plan. The most explicit rejection was spelled out by Max Singer, a radical Malthusian and one of the heads of the Hudson Institute, which is now at the forefront in the drive against Saudi Arabia, for the ousting of Palestinian Authority President Yasser Arafat, and the slanders against Egypt. Under the headline, “Free the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia, Singer wrote in the May 9 issue of the *Jerusalem Post*, “It is well within the power of the United States to make it possible for the E.P. to become . . . a new Muslim Republic of East Arabia.”

Singer’s importance lies in his being part of an anti-Islam Clash of Civilizations network that has targetted Saudi Arabia since *before* the Sept. 11 attacks, because of the Saudi Kingdom’s historic role in the Middle East. Singer’s hatred of any peace-promoting development policies in the Middle East extends to the historic meetings between President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and King Saud, to chart destiny of the Middle East, as part of FDR’s vision of a postwar world that would enjoy the end of British and European colonialism in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East. That anti-empire “real America”—today represented by U.S. Democratic Party Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche—is what the utopian war-mongers hate.

One of the Bush Administration’s warhawk “moles” told the London *Observer* on Oct. 14, 2001, that a “perpetual war”—war on Iraq after Afghanistan, and more wars after that—is the heart of the “war on terrorism.” The *Observer*’s “unnamed hawk” insisted, “*if it means we are embarking on the next Hundred Years’ War, then that’s what we are doing*” (emphasis added).

## Bust Up Saudi Arabia

Singer’s May 9 article was hysterical about “the ‘peace plan’ of Crown Prince Abdullah [which] has put the Saudi