

Peru's Fujimori Could Upset the Apple Cart

by Sara Madueño

The unexpected arrival of former Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori in Chile on Nov. 6, announcing his intention to run in Peru's April 2006 Presidential elections after five years of exile in Japan, immediately overturned Peruvian politics, and could have far-reaching repercussions on politics throughout South America, should Fujimori center his campaign on not only his successful battle against narco-terrorism in the 1990s, but also his Aug. 31, 2000 call for a highly industrialized United States of South America, at long last without poverty.

Peru urgently needs a program that defends its sovereignty, and economic and political integration, both national and continental—a program which encourages the development of the physical economy through construction of great infrastructure works, as Lyndon LaRouche advocates.

Fujimori's ouster in November 2000 occurred immediately following the first-ever South American Summit, held in Brasilia Aug. 31 and Sept. 1, 2000, where he proposed the creation of a United States of South America. Until the Brasilia summit, Fujimori had enjoyed sufficient favor in Washington, to withstand mounting pressure from George Soros's drug lobby. In July 2000, Fujimori had just begun his third Presidential term, following elections which Washington had approved. Fujimori, a pragmatic liberal, had kept the bankers happy, by faithfully accepting the dictates of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). But his proposal to form a United States of South America, and to forge a unified South American economic-political bloc built upon new large infrastructure projects, turned him into a dangerous political figure in the eyes of financier establishment. Threatened with jail by the interim government that the Organization of American States was hatching to replace him, Fujimori resigned as President in November 2000.

Fujimori has returned to the continent at one of the most heated moments of confrontation in recent times between imperial globalist interests and the South American republics, as was seen in the Summit of the Americas in Mar de Plata, Argentina on this Nov. 4-5 (see *EIR*, Nov. 18). There, the globalist agenda to impose a Free Trade Agreement of the Americas (FTAA) upon the continent was halted, under the courageous leadership of Argentine President Kirchner.

Fujimori's decision to be a candidate in the 2006 Peruvian Presidential elections, not only surprised everyone in Peru, but stopped cold the quasi-pornographic spectacle presented

by Peruvian politicians, fighting amongst themselves for the blessings of the international banks, to replace George Soros's puppet Alejandro Toledo. Electoral polls two months ago found that the exiled Fujimori was garnering 30%, and that without Fujimori as candidate, his votes would be distributed between the candidate of National Unity, and the left-synarchist Ollanta Humala, whose synarchist philosophy and ancestry has been extensively documented by *EIR*.

Can Fujimori Stop the Fascists?

Fujimori's enemies were so destabilized by his potential to overturn the political apple cart, that he was detained by Chilean authorities, pending a decision on the extradition request which the Peruvian government announced it would file against him, to face charges cooked up to keep him from ever returning to politics.

As things stand, the electoral line-up in Peru is, to say the least, pathetic. All the leading Presidential candidates have fallen over each other to ingratiate themselves with international banking interests. This lack of leadership is being exploited by Ollanta Humala and his fascist Peruvian Nationalist Party. Humala has cunningly presented himself as a critic of IMF policies, of the FTAA, and of globalism, although his primary proposal is to legalize coca cultivation, the old dream of Wall Street and the drug-trafficking mafia. The incendiary populism and revanchist demagoguery of this Peruvian Hitler, is winning him a dizzying growth of political support, and several analysts are predicting that he will win.

Were Humala to become President of Peru, following the probable victory in Bolivia's December 2005 Presidential elections of Evo Morales, who also promises to legalize coca cultivation, then chaos, and possible outright disintegration of nations, could spread across the Andean region, creating a situation which would suit U.S. Vice President Dick Cheney perfectly, as he and his faction are seeking any pretext for intervention into the region. This desire was made manifest at the Fifth Military Conference of Regional Security, held in Quito, Ecuador on Nov. 15-16, by U.S. Southern Command chief Gen. Bantz J. Craddock, who pressed for the adoption of a doctrine of "cooperative regional sovereignty," on the pretext of "working together to close off security gaps and to counteract the multinational threats that affect us all." After the invasion and occupation of Iraq, who doubts that this means anything less than military intervention?

Given the lack of any serious national leadership in Peru, only Fujimori, who already enjoys the support of one-fourth of the Peruvian electorate, could stop Humala. But that option has a condition: that the former Peruvian head of state put forward a programmatic proposal that would defend economic sovereignty and continental integration against free trade.

Fujimori's battle to return to Peru is essentially political, and not a legal matter, something which his supporters, thus far, foolishly fail to understand.