

Terrorist offensive slams Peru's economy

by Carlos Potes

As they had promised, the terrorist band Sendero Luminoso on the night of July 16 launched their "final offensive" against the Republic of Peru, with the sabotage of the electrical power lines of Lima and a broad surrounding area, plus a series of bombings which ripped through the Peruvian capital. Although Sendero had announced their terror campaign for the 15th, perhaps because they abhor every last trace of Western civilization and therefore use the lunar calendar of the Wari culture, they started one day late.

The terrorist offensive is not merely psychological warfare, nor merely political destabilization. It is no accident that Sendero's insane rampage destroyed chunks of the country's vital economic infrastructure, exactly as the International Monetary Fund's program for Peru prescribes wrecking it over a slightly longer term.

The "final offensive" of Sendero Luminoso occurred shortly after Luigi Einaudi of the U.S. State Department, an associate of Henry Kissinger, had been in Lima on a tour of several Ibero-American nations designed to pressure them into accepting the conditions imposed by the IMF—or else. A total war, including flooding South America with social chaos, and then fomenting border conflicts between nations, has been unleashed since the debtor nations' economic ministers met in Cartagena, Colombia, on June 22 and mapped out strategies for joint actions in defense of their economies against IMF debt repayment demands.

Pol Pot-style terror

By noon July 17, the power was still not restored in some sectors of Lima, nor was it possible to say with certainty how many and which transmission towers had been attacked by the terrorists. In the night's dark hours, the Sendero terrorists created an environment of panic, setting off 28 bombs in various neighborhoods, taking innocent hostages to let them go a few hours later, throwing bombs from cars at passersby, and climbing on buses to terrorize the passengers.

Aside from the announcement that it would sell bonds to finance the anti-terrorist campaign, as of this writing there has been no concrete response from the Peruvian government to this blind terrorism, which went on with impunity throughout almost the entire night. Although in recent weeks there

was talk of an increasing coup tendency among the armed forces, President Belaunde obtained the army's guarantee of support, in exchange for leaving in their hands the campaign to eradicate Sendero Luminoso and authorizing them to use whatever measures they deem necessary to keep public order in the capital.

On July 12, the head of the armed forces, General Julián Juliá, stated clearly that "we are in a war, a non-conventional, a non-classical war," in a speech he gave upon being decorated with the Order of Merit of the Great Cross. The high official of the army alluded to the intervention of the Peruvian armed forces against the "insane union of narco-terrorism."

Similarly, President Fernando Belaunde Terry, in a speech on July 3, charged that the terrorist action is the product of a "harmful and clandestine intervention of secretive foreign forces." The same day similar statements were made by the Interior Minister Luís Percovich, who said that "we know perfectly well that the ideology arising from terrorism is of foreign-origin," and its leaders "are trained abroad."

Einaudi in Peru

The Sendero Luminoso terror wave was kicked off right after Luigi Einaudi of the U.S. State Department, known as "Kissinger's Kissinger for Latin America," visited Peru. Einaudi also went to Argentina, where he failed in his frantic attempt to block U.S. presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche's meetings with the President of Argentina and other high-level figures. Einaudi's mission in Ibero-America was to wreck the moves toward formation of an Ibero-American "common market" out of the debtors' cartél, as LaRouche had charted in his *Operation Juárez* book two years ago.

Einaudi met with the anthropologists of the Institute of Peruvian Studies (IEP), intimately interlaced with the Nazi-Communist networks of the French anthropologist Jacques Soustelle, who has been accused of training Sendero terrorists in the Sorbonne in Paris and the University of Huamanga in Ayacucho, Peru.

There is, of course, nothing academic about Einaudi's interest in these networks. Einaudi's family have been retainers of the Swiss financial oligarchy since early in this century. His grandfather, Luigi Einaudi, Sr., backed Mussolini's March on Rome in 1922. The Einaudi family's publishing house prints the books of the main mentors of the Italian "terrorist philosophers" who hatched the murderous Red Brigades.

The Kissinger-Einaudi strategy for border wars and internal chaos among the Ibero-American nations was put out in a 1975 RAND corporation document titled "Future U.S. Security Relations in the Latin American Context," written by Einaudi's RAND colleague David Ronfeldt. More than a military coup perpetrated by forces in Peru which they may think favorable to the financial interests they represent, these point men of the international oligarchy seek to set into motion a process of fratricidal bloodletting which will not leave a single sovereign institution standing in Ibero-America.