

# The drug bankers take their revenge in Peru

by Sara Madueño

At close to midnight on Sept. 7, nearly two weeks after the first announced and then postponed reports of a *paquetazo*, or packet of austerity measures, the Peruvian population was slammed by what the national press nearly universally described as “the worst *paquetazo* in the republican history of Peru, worse even than any the International Monetary Fund could impose.” The ensuing chaos has driven home to all the near total loss of control by President Alan García over the reins of power, ever since he struck his pragmatic alliance with the international social democracy.

It is by exploiting that alliance, that the international drug banks represented by the IMF, the Socialist International, and the narco-terrorist hordes directed from Moscow, have driven Peru to its knees with the intention of making the country a bloody example to the entire continent of what happens to those who dare to defend their sovereignty against international usury, as García did in his first two years in office.

The *paquetazo* announced by Economics Minister Abel Salinas, is—just as he said—the first in a series of “adjustments” scheduled for the Peruvian economy. This first, designed to last for 120 days, has already sent prices soaring into the stratosphere, driving even the most basic popular consumer items out of reach of the average Peruvian. The black market dollar was left to float freely, while the exchange houses and black market windows on Peru’s infamous “Ocoña Street” were reopened, effectively legalizing drug-money laundering—all in the name of stopping inflation.

The economic shock was accompanied by rumors that ranged from President García’s alleged plans to resign, to reports of a possible coup d’état. Given the evident power vacuum, social chaos has broken out, whose consequences are still unpredictable. In various cities, outbreaks of looting and violence have been reported; shop owners have shut their doors, and the country is facing alarming shortages of nearly every basic product.

Despite a growing chorus of demands that García “swallow his pride” and return—hat in hand—to the international creditor community, García has continued to insist that he has not yielded on the fundamental battle, that of submitting to the austerity conditionalities of the IMF. However, as long as Prime Minister Armando Villanueva del Campo and the

social democratic mafia continue to run the show, García’s protests will ring hollow to starving Peruvians.

## The ‘Peruvian model’ did not fail

The moment chosen to perpetrate this disaster was chosen with great premeditation. Ibero-America today is the scene of a resurgence of patriotic forces which, determined to defend their sovereignty against the looting and genocidal dictates of the international drug banks represented by the IMF, are moving toward a consolidation of the long-held goal of Ibero-American integration. The successful meeting in Panama Aug. 8-12 “Toward the Second Amphictyonic Congress,” the emergence of Cardenista nationalism in Mexico, the triumph of Peronist nationalism in Argentina, and above all, the courageous defense of Panamanian sovereignty by its government and armed forces, all present an extremely dangerous situation for world imperial interests.

It is now, according to the sinister calculations of the financial oligarchy, that the “Peruvian model” of which President García was the standard-bearer must be destroyed. There should be no confusion, however. It is not the “Peruvian model” against usury which has failed. Rather, it was the combination of the social democratic Masonry, the international drug banks, and their representative in the IMF that conspired to destroy the García government, and García himself, with the invaluable assistance of the narco-terrorist hordes who now stand to gain what García—and Peru—has lost.

The scenario to achieve these objectives is now well under way. In the midst of calls from anti-García forces for his resignation, the social democratic magazine *Sí* has perversely suggested that such a resignation would turn García into the Peruvian Getulio Vargas. *Sí* explains that 34 years ago, Brazil’s nationalist President Getulio Vargas “not only abandoned power, but took his own life. Only hours before, a group of 30 generals had met and agreed to ask him to temporarily step down from the presidency.”

President García has strongly denied that this scenario is applicable, saying that “to resign would be a sign of disrespect to the history and people of Peru.” As the rumor campaign was heated up in the press, he was visited by the joint Army command, which gave him their unconditional support.

However, the blow that has been dealt García has already had its impact continentally, as can be seen in the Sept. 10 editorial in Brazil’s *Jornal do Brasil*, which warns Argentina’s Peronist presidential candidate Carlos Menem “and other countries,” that what happened to García will befall them. It calls the *paquetazo* “the backwash of a romantic posture. . . . Civilians returned eight years ago, but the plague of cheap nationalism and demagoguery was not properly neutralized; and President García decided to occupy the pedestal the military had left vacant. . . . As can be seen, it didn’t pay off. . . . Will this serve as an antidote to the political pressures in countries neighboring Peru?”