

Peruvian voters choose Fujimori over U.N. stooge

by Sara Madueño

Peru's incumbent President Alberto Fujimori secured an overwhelming victory in presidential elections on April 9, sweeping almost 65% of the vote against 21% for his closest contender, former United Nations Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuellar. The voting result is one of the harshest blows that the Peruvian people have ever dealt to the arrogant one-worldist oligarchy which has sought this nation's annihilation; it is also one of the best lessons in sovereignty, self-determination, and democracy.

Pérez de Cuellar, the oligarchy's best hope against Fujimori, is the epitome of the type of dictator whom they are hoping to impose on all nations. Better able to speak French than Spanish (because he had never even resided in Peru), Pérez currently sits on the international board of Prince Philip's World Wide Fund for Nature, and is honorary president of the Inter-American Dialogue, a Wall Street think-tank which promotes drug legalization for Ibero-America.

Pérez's agenda was to guarantee continuation of the International Monetary Fund's policies, drug legalization, and support for terrorists. He had pledged, for example, to entirely revamp the Peruvian justice system, and to review every trial of Shining Path terrorists, supposedly to see whether or not the terrorists' human rights had been violated.

The hysteria which Fujimori's victory has provoked among oligarchic circles was best reflected in a *New York Times* editorial on April 11. While acknowledging that the victory was "convincing," the *Times* whined that "it is not a great triumph for Peruvian democracy," because Fujimori "has continued to offend democracy" by protecting his military allies, "notorious for abuse of human rights." Nor were the *Times*'s backers elated by the fact that Fujimori's politi-

cal movement gained an absolute majority in the Congress, winning 65 out of a total of 120 seats in an election that foreign observers acknowledged was totally devoid of irregularities.

A vote against British-backed terrorism

Fujimori's response to a reporter during a press conference right after he learned of his victory April 9, points to why he has so enraged the international oligarchy, but also why so many Peruvians wanted him to stay on for a second term. Asked whether he will consider a "restructuring" of the country's Armed Forces, he said, "In my government, the Armed Forces have played a fundamental role in defeating the terrorism of Shining Path and the MRTA [Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement]. The entire nation must and should be grateful to our Armed Forces; they were the ones who freed us from this plague."

Above all, Fujimori emphasized, "we must thank the Joint Command led by Gen. Nicolás de Bari Hermosa Ríos"—the individual most demonized by the international human rights lobby for launching the war against Shining Path. "What did the defenders of the terrorists' human rights want?" Fujimori asked. "Did they think that the Armed Forces shouldn't kill terrorists while combatting them? You ask me about the future role of the Armed Forces; aside from fighting what's left of terrorism, our Armed Forces will be strengthened to continue with the task of developing the country, just as the Military Engineers Battalions have been doing in building roads and infrastructure throughout the country, as well as carrying out their traditional mission of defending our territorial sovereignty." The latter is a clear

allusion to the recent border conflict with Ecuador.

In a political statement issued in March entitled "Why the Butcher of Baghdad Pérez de Cuellar wants to be President of Peru," the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSIA), a coalition which shares the policy orientation of Lyndon LaRouche, warned that "the Peruvian people saw in [Pérez de Cuellar's] background, in his electoral message, and in the makeup of his congressional slate, the true intent of his campaign: to transform Peru into an outright pawn of the one-worldist financial oligarchy, in which ethnic separatism, multiculturalism, malthusianism, and unabashed liberalism would have been a central feature of his government's agenda."

The one-worldists launched Pérez's candidacy, the MSIA wrote, for the sole purpose of "destroying the civic-military alliance which acted on April 5, 1992 [in shutting down the corrupt Congress], and saved the country from the clutches of Shining Path's and the MRTA's trans-national narco-terrorism. This patriotic and sovereign decision was what temporarily disrupted the plans of these globalist financial forces, who were prepared to blow up the continent with a wave of ethnic, separatist, and Jacobin wars."

Attack on national sovereignty

As the MSIA statement revealed in detail, "Don Javier's" political movement is one in which dyed-in-the-wool Marxists, apologists for Shining Path, disguised liberation theologians, and other experts in subversion, coexist cheerfully with ultra-liberal free-market monetarists.

Pérez de Cuellar's candidacy was born in the heat of what the MSIA has identified as the "Plot to destroy the Armed Forces and nations of Ibero-America," launched by this same one-worldist oligarchy. It was the Woodrow Wilson Institute in Washington, D.C. which sponsored the founding of Peru's Democratic Forum on April 5, 1993, exactly one year to the day after Fujimori shut down the Congress. This was the entity which took charge of promoting Don Javier's candidacy locally. Immediately afterward, the National Endowment for Democracy (NED), the Inter-American Dialogue (IAD), and the North-South Institute of Miami all arrived on the scene to trumpet their doctrine of "limited sovereignty," which Pérez de Cuellar so ably defended while serving at the U.N., and to campaign on behalf of the "human rights" of terrorists. All this was done in the name of "democracy."

Certainly, these forces will never forgive Fujimori for exercising the right to defend Peru's sovereignty. The one-worldists wanted Peruvians to give up what they had won, by launching one of their most faithful servants as a candidate, and trying to sell the lie that Fujimori was a dictator and candidate of the rich, while Don Javier was the alleged guardian of democracy. Paradoxically, Fujimori received his most overwhelming voter support from among the poorest sectors of the population. Peru is a country in which there

is universal and obligatory suffrage, and in which more than 80% of Peruvians of voting age made use of that right in the recent election.

Nor was it just Pérez de Cuellar and his mentors who were taught a lesson. The erstwhile powerful political parties were demolished at the polls. APRA, the party of former President Alan García, failed to win even 5%, the minimum required to maintain its registration as a party.

Don't confuse democracy with party-ocracy

At the same April 9 press conference, President Fujimori questioned the traditional British concept of democracy based on "balance of power." To a reporter's question whether he considered himself a democrat or a dictator, Fujimori firmly replied, "I don't believe in that democracy which doesn't function, where there is no efficiency and the state doesn't function. . . . What we had in Peru was party-ocracy," not democracy, he said. "Was that democracy? . . . Is there democracy when in a country of vast resources, poor families have no water, sewer systems, or electricity?"

The only democracy which existed, Fujimori continued, was one which protected terrorist subversion and not only got used to living with it, but in some cases even colluded with it. These are the same democrats, he said, who talk so much now about free education, but in schools made of mud and straw. What the world doesn't know, the President reported, is that with the Military Engineers Battalions, the Fund for Construction and Development (Foncodes), and the aid of the private sector, the government has been inaugurating daily since 1994 three modern and fully equipped state-run educational centers; and soon there will be five daily.

This has been possible, he said, in large part due to private Japanese donations, although a small percentage of the public budget has also been allocated for this purpose. Discipline and a determination to get things done are fundamental for our country, the President emphasized. Some will confuse this with authoritarianism or dictatorship. But, he continued, the *principle* of authority is something very different, and must exist in order to have a functioning democracy.

Any Peruvian or foreign citizen who has lived in Peru for the past 12-15 years can confirm what this author asserts. More than 20 years of an International Monetary Fund (IMF) dictatorship, combined with 12 years of brutal and merciless warfare by the terrorists, climaxing with the corrupt and inefficient administration of Alan García (1985-90), had almost succeeded in achieving what Citibank president John Reed called for when he told the Brazilian magazine *Veja* in July 1990 that Peru, along with Bolivia, "would disappear as a nation."

From 1989 until early 1992, the city of Lima and the entire country were a replica of Beirut, with daily terrorist

attacks, indiscriminate murders, car-bombings, and kidnappings. People either left the country, if they could, or survived, paralyzed by terror, and in the case of the large majority, living in misery as well. The economy was completely paralyzed; no one in his right mind would risk investing in anything, knowing that it could be blown up by a Shining Path bomb at any time. Peasant populations living in the designated emergency zones migrated in huge numbers to the cities and, as a result, agriculture collapsed. Slums grew up in the cities which were unprepared for the influx.

This was the situation Fujimori faced when he took office in July 1990. With the country bankrupt, the burden of the debt left by Alan García's APRA government fell on the population, and, in a single month, inflation zoomed to over 7,000%. The results were predictable: It was in Peru that the cholera pandemic first broke out, spreading far and wide from there.

It was at this time that the then-U.N. Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuellar offered his services to help the Fujimori government "reinsert" Peru into the disintegrating international financial system represented by the IMF. The "reinsertion" took place, but despite the IMF and its draconian measures, the defeat of terrorism, combined with the mobilization of the Military Engineers Battalions throughout Peru changed the face of the nation. Once again, there was peace, tranquility, and hope for the country's future, especially among young people.

The role of the Armed Forces

With minimal resources, the Military Engineers have completely rebuilt the entire national highway system. Not only had this not been maintained for the previous 20 years, but it had also suffered from terrorist attacks. At the same time, the country's electricity grid was upgraded.

Largely unbeknownst to the rest of the world, especially since November 1993, the Military Engineers also built roads to reach the most isolated communities of Peru's coastal, mountain, and jungle areas. Together with Foncodes, an agency depending directly on the Presidency, they are committed to building several other small infrastructure projects such as hydroelectric dams and irrigation facilities. As incredible as it may seem, with these small projects, many communities have been integrated into national life for the first time in Peru's republican history.

Now, medium-sized projects are also under way, some with private funds, both national and foreign, and others with public monies. This is the case with the San Gabán hydroelectric project in the southern province of Puno which, when completed, will guarantee the energy supply needed for this zone's industrial development. The modernization of the port of Callao has also begun, with the purpose of making it one of the most modern ports on this side of the South Pacific. The building of the Olmos-Marañón trans-

Andean tunnel, delayed for more than 30 years, has now also been relaunched. This project, under the direction of the Military Engineers, will permit the irrigation of the large Olmos desert on the country's northern coast.

There are many large projects on the agenda as well, such as transoceanic canals, large energy projects, nuclear plants, the national integrated railroad network, and others which the MSIA had proposed in its 1990 "Program for an Industrial Peru." The building of the southern transoceanic axis is already under way. Together with the building of the northern transoceanic axis, this implies not only the joining of the Atlantic and Pacific basins, but also the physical integration of the subcontinent which is crucial for its industrial development.

The ugly olympian

Upon learning of his defeat, Pérez didn't even have the diplomatic composure, supposedly his specialty, to graciously admit defeat.

All opinion polls, including those done by the non-governmental organization Transparencia, created and financed by the NED to oversee Don Javier's campaign, conclusively predicted his defeat. But the gods of Olympus first drove mad those whom they would destroy, and the arrogant Pérez de Cuellar, egged on by the media which supported him, led six other minor candidates in an attempt to halt the electoral process by claiming, just one day before the elections, that a gigantic fraud was planned, and insisting that the election be aborted.

The high point of this charade occurred at midnight on April 8, when "the seven dwarves" led by Don Javier threatened to resign their candidacies, and in a joint statement asked the secretary general of the Organization of American States (OAS), César Gaviria, who was in Peru as an election observer, to leave the country so as not to lend credibility to the alleged fraud. But Fujimori's overwhelming victory was so obvious that not even Gaviria could help out his friend.

The former U.N. secretary general's desperation was such, that at an improvised press conference that same night, he virtually called for a coup d'état, demanding that patriotic military officers "not permit fraud to be consummated."

Despite Fujimori's win, however, the one-worldists have by no means stopped their efforts to destroy Peru. The day after the elections, Carlos Tapia, one of the "repentant leftists" who had run on Pérez de Cuellar's congressional slate, mused in the daily *La República* that the "peasant self-defense militias" created to fight terrorism, could become an irregular army in a situation similar to Chiapas in Mexico. The same day, a television station run by the mayor of Lima and former presidential candidate against Fujimori, P. Ricardo Belmont, provided a forum for the rabidly anti-military and anti-Fujimori journalist César Hildebrandt, who put out the same line as Tapia about the possibility of a "new Chiapas" in Peru.