

Interview: Sara Madueño Paulet



Peru's war against Shining Path has not yet been won

Sara Madueño is president of the Schiller Institute in Peru and a leader of the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement. She was interviewed in Europe on July 16, by Katharine Kanter.

EIR: People think of Peru as a very poor country; they also think about Shining Path. How would you characterize Peru's situation today, especially vis-à-vis narco-terrorism?

Madueño: In some ways, Peru might indeed be seen as a poor country, although in truth, it is a rich country. Things are very bad, not only because Shining Path and the Tupac Amaru almost destroyed the country, but also because the IMF [International Monetary Fund] is helping them by pauperizing, not only Peru, but the entire continent.

Almost four years ago, the government of Peru, following the civilian-military agreement, decided to launch a war against terrorism, a war which turned out to be far easier to wage than everybody had thought. Easier, because everybody knew who the terrorists were, where they were, how they worked. And the reason is, that this kind of terrorism is, in fact, a special form of irregular warfare.

EIR: When did terrorism in Peru reach its paroxysm?

Madueño: In 1992, the leadership of these two groups called out a general offensive. The government passed laws to encourage members of Shining Path to surrender their arms and turn themselves in. This was called the Law of Surrender. It was very successful: Some 6,000 people came to the Army bases and said that they had been forced to become terrorists. They were telling the truth: Shining Path was used to kidnap villagers, and force them to kill, over and over. They were turned into killing machines.

The government had to close down Congress for a time, because under the previous government, a great number of pro-terrorists had been allowed to enter Congress as deputies. Terrorism had, up to that time, rather successfully played upon the failures of the democratic system—which is why it was decided to try the terrorists under martial law in special tribunals.

Most of the leadership of the movement is now in jail. But, once the government had virtually finished off the

terrorists, the IMF took over and began to dismantle the country, with its outrageous demands to the Peruvian government.

EIR: Shining Path has been pushed back outside the cities. What form does it presently take?

Madueño: There are only a few Shining Path members left; most are in the jungle deployed to "protect" the narcotics-producing zone.

Therefore, I would say that although we may have gained some time in the war against Shining Path, the British plan for the continent remains operational. The British plan was for a Shining Path North and a Shining Path South. Shining Path North is the EZLN [Zapatista National Liberation Army], the Zapatista movement in Mexico. Only a few months after the first big Shining Path offensive, the Zapatista movement exploded in Mexico. That was January 1994. Were these movements ever to come together, they could blow up the continent. That was the plan.

EIR: What do the Peruvians themselves, as opposed to Western sociologists, think about all this indigenist business?

Madueño: Indigenism as an ideology exists only in the minds of the anthropologists, sociologists, and other such baby-boomers trained by the Tavistock network in South America. Their leadership was trained by the notorious Tavistock Institute in London. The head of the Peruvian Institute of Psychoanalysis, which is nothing but a branch of the Tavistock Institute, is now working full time to rebuild some new version of Shining Path, because they are working with the same program. These people may well have been disappointed when the war against Shining Path was won under [Peruvian President Alberto] Fujimori, but they are losing no time to get something similar off the ground.

And, as I said, the IMF is effectively smoothing the path for terrorism; the IMF has taken over Shining Path's job of physically wrecking the country and making us poorer and poorer. This then gives the indigenists an objective argument to whip up the population into reactions which are then described as "indigenist." But the people react because they are so poor. Since the IMF took over Peru,

the people running the government's economic policy, almost to a man, are members of, or close to, the Mont Pelerin Society.

Alvin Toffler was in Peru a year ago; at a conference he gave, he stated that Latin American countries will be changed back into tribes. This reminds me of what John Reed of Citibank said around 1988 to a Brazilian magazine: "Peru and Bolivia will have vanished as nation-states in a few years." They thought they would succeed with their terrorist operation, which is why Reed said that in 1988.

Toffler's words make it clear that separatist movements are meant to continue as part of the plan to destabilize the continent. When former UN Secretary General [Javier] Pérez de Cuellar was running for President of Peru against Fujimori in 1995, one of the first things he said upon arriving was, "We have to take into account the fact that in Peru there are three nationalities: the Quechuas, the Aymaras, and the mestizos. Each group should be educated according to a distinct, separate program." This was, basically, what Toffler was referring to. Happily, the Peruvians refused to elect Pérez de Cuellar.

EIR: How is Peru's economy facing the era of globalization and privatization?

Madueño: The Peruvian model, as the IMF proudly calls it, has become one of the more flagrant examples of liberalism, more flagrant even than in Chile. Chile looks protectionist by comparison! In Peru, at this point, nothing is regulated any longer. Practically the whole country is up for sale, and, of course, there is great interest from [British] Commonwealth countries. They like gold mines. In the last two years alone, they have bought several mining corporations. One buyer was George Soros. Both the Buenaventura Company and San Antonio del Poto were bought by Anglo-Dutch companies. Two months ago, one of the biggest gas deposits was bought up by Shell and by Mobil Oil. Petroperu, the state-owned oil company, is up for sale. Over the last two years, the government has sold off the telephone company, the electricity company; all the banks in which the government used to have shares, have been sold to Spanish groups such as Bilbao-Vizcaya and Santander.

The industrial sector has almost ceased to exist, bankrupted by dumping. Energy in Peru has become very expensive. It is easy to wreck domestic production, if foreign products are allowed to come in at dumping prices. Something like 60% of industry has been shut down.

The same is true for agriculture: We have to import almost 60% of our food. This is a national security issue. We don't have food! Around 60% of our population is down to the level of extreme poverty, even misery. In Mexico, that figure is 80%, thanks to the IMF, which is literally killing off the continent.

EIR: When Alan García was President, he said that debt

repayment would be limited to 10% of export income. How do things look now?

Madueño: García, in the middle of his Presidential term, decided to surrender to the IMF, because no one supported him. Even the Socialist International, his own party, did not support him. He had no chance. There was a virtual state of economic war then against Peru, to sabotage García's project. The only international support he got was from the Schiller Institute. In addition to surrendering to the IMF, García made a deal with the international drug traffickers, and allowed drug money to come freely into the Peruvian economy. Since that time, he has been their best ally, supporting corrupt leaders such as Venezuela's jailed former President, Carlos Andrés Pérez, and others.

Now that the country has caved in to all the IMF measures, the only thing growing in Peru is the debt. In 1992, foreign debt stood at \$19 billion. One month ago, the economic minister said the debt had reached \$27 billion. One day later, the head of the Central Bank said, no, it is \$32 billion. The next day, some other official came along and said, you are all wrong, the real debt is \$40 billion. The plain fact is, nobody really knows, and that gives you an idea of the state the country is in.

EIR: You said that Peru is in fact a rich country. What is the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSIA) proposing?

Madueño: One of the riches that we have is our moral reserve. The pope once called Ibero-America the Continent of Hope. Almost 95% of the population is Catholic. That means something. The greatest wealth you can have is your people.

But we also have raw materials. It is quite unbelievable, when you think how poor we are, and how rich we could be. But we export everything which is extracted: 61% of our exports are minerals. The Peruvian Andes are sheer mineral rock.

The MSIA in Peru has, since the 1980s, insisted over and over again on our central proposal: the Great Projects of Ibero-American Infrastructure. That happens to be the title of a book on the subject, which was studied throughout the continent. In 1990, when we took part in the electoral campaign, we published specific projects for Peru, in our *Mercantilist Manifesto for an Industrial Peru*. My husband, Luis E. Vásquez, is the head of the MSIA in Peru. The MSIA is trying to get these programmatic ideas out as widely as possible, in the face of the pessimism provoked by the IMF and by the experience with Alan García.

What happens in the U.S. elections will determine things—I mean the LaRouche campaign, and LaRouche's mobilization against Gov. [Thomas] Ridge of Pennsylvania. The IMF did to Ibero-America ten years ago exactly what Ridge is trying to do to Pennsylvania. We know by experience what LaRouche is talking about, and if Ridge were to be tried as a Nazi, which he is—well, I am sure

that the IMF will be thrown out of Ibero-America, very shortly after.

EIR: What are the major infrastructure projects the MSIA is proposing?

Madueño: South America has practically no rail and no road systems. No matter how close a neighboring country may be, there is no integration of transport systems. We need an integrated rail and road system from one end of the country to the other.

Another big problem in Peru is the energy supply: We have got to build both nuclear and hydroelectric plants. As for water, well, the jungle is criss-crossed by rivers, whereas the coast is desert-like. Water must be brought from the jungle, through the mountains, and down to the coast, where it will be used for irrigation. A great deal of land could thus be opened for agricultural production. Were there an integrated road and rail system, we could open the jungle to feed many countries.

Also, were we to open the jungle and connect it with the entire country, the narcotics plantations could no longer exist. Now they exist because the Andes allows these plantations to be well cut off from the rest of the country. I think this is the best way to win the war against narcotics: to bring progress to this whole region.

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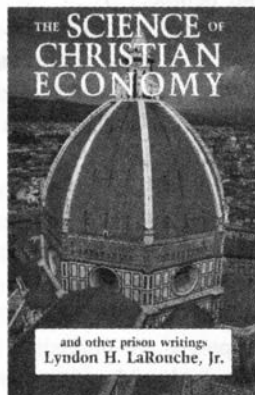
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ADL neo-cons peddle war plan for Mideast

by Dean Andromidas

Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's first official visit to the United States was filled with statements on his commitment to peace—but he wasn't talking about the peace process of the previous government of Shimon Peres. His meeting with President William Clinton was chilly at best, and, as one Netanyahu supporter remarked, "the most important meeting is the Congress and Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich."

Although he has not revealed details of his own policy beyond campaign rhetoric, a document published by the Jerusalem Institute for Advanced Strategic and Political Studies (IASPS) sheds a lurid light on what the Netanyahu policy may well be. Personally presented to the prime minister on the eve of his departure for the United States, it is entitled "A Clean Break: A New Strategy for Securing the Realm," and calls for abandoning a policy of comprehensive peace based on the "land for peace" formula—the policy supported by the Clinton administration—in favor of a concept of "peace for peace," "peace through strength," and "balance of power" policies. The policy would target Syria, Iran, and Iraq as enemies of peace who should suffer political, economic, and military punishment. The report also calls for the elimination of Palestinian Authority President Yasser Arafat and the Palestine Liberation Organization as representatives of the Palestinian people. The entire policy is underpinned by a radical, free market economic policy.

The document was written, financed, and directed by the chief ideologues of the Conservative Revolution in the United States, and is aimed at bringing Israeli policy directly behind the attack on Bill Clinton in the U.S. Presidential campaign. It was drafted by a group led by Richard Perle of the American Enterprise Institute. Perle is a foreign policy adviser of Republican Presidential candidate Bob Dole, and is currently being groomed to become a kind of second-generation Henry Kissinger. With long-standing ties to the Anti-Defamation League (a U.S.-based hate group) and to Kissinger crony Ariel Sharon (who is now Netanyahu's minister of economic infrastructure), Perle was a U.S. Defense Department official in the Reagan administration, and was an official of the Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs (JINSA). Through JINSA, Perle was the Washington controller of Jonathan Pollard, the Office of Naval Intelligence