

Peruvian Elections: Synarchists Hit a Snag

by Luis Vásquez Medina

International Synarchism's triumphal march into Peru's Executive branch stumbled in that nation's April 9 general elections. Although the Presidential candidate of the narco-synarchists, Ollanta Humala, did come in first with 31% of the vote, he fell far short of his hoped-for first-round victory, and now faces a run-off election, against either Social Democrat Alan García or Social Christian Lourdes Flores. Which of Humala's opponents will make it into the second round awaits the final tally, as each won around 25%.

Humala's spokesmen had trumpeted that their candidate would win outright in the first round, as Evo Morales did in Bolivia in December 2005, and that Humala's party would win a majority in the Parliament. The Peruvian electorate denied them both. Former President Alberto Fujimori, who had been blocked from participating in the campaign, made his still-potent presence on the political scene felt, when his daughter, Keiko Sofia Fujimori, received the most votes of any Congressional candidate. She, therefore, should preside over the next Congress.

That the synarchists did not achieve their objectives, thus offering Peruvians another opportunity to defeat them, should be credited in good measure to the book *The Return of the Beasts: International Neo-Fascism Behind Humala*, which *EIR* published in 2005. It had been broadly distributed by the LaRouche Youth Movement in Peru before the electoral campaign began; exposing the synarchist conspiracy behind the Humala family, it rapidly became one of the most widely read books of the campaign.

Moreover, Humala's vote was not a vote for him per se, but a protest against the International Monetary Fund-dictated policy implemented by the Alejandro Toledo government. Toledo's party, failing to meet the minimal 4% requirement, lost its registration as a political party, while its ally, the Independent Moralizing Front of Fernando Olivera, won only 1.03%, and will also disappear.

While Humala, with his populist mouthings against privatizations and the Free Trade Accord, and his calls for changing the obscenely generous rules governing investments in mining and natural gas, captured the vote of marginalized voters; the central plank of his campaign is the legalization of coca leaf, that long-desired demand of international drug-traffickers. Humala demonstrated throughout the electoral campaign that he is nothing more than a peon of the drug mafia, and he succeeded in getting various leaders of the *cocaleros* (coca-

growers) elected. Nancy Obregón and Elsa Malpartida, leaders of the Peruvian *cocaleros* who are assets of mega-speculator George Soros's Andes drug-legalization campaign, and legalizer Hugo Cabieses, were elected to the Congress and the Andean Parliament, respectively, on Humala's slate.

With Aid From Foreign Financiers

Humala's proposal to legalize cultivation of coca leaf, and, "why not?" the export of cocaine, as he has said, found a surprising ally. In an act reminiscent of then-New York Stock Exchange chief Richard Grasso's 1999 infamous embrace of machine gun-toting Raúl Reyes of the narco-terrorist FARC in the demilitarized zone in the southern jungles of Colombia, at the height of the Peruvian Presidential campaign, Toledo's Prime Minister Pedro Pablo Kuczynski, the financiers' man in Peru, came out for drug legalization. In an interview with Radio Programas del Perú on Feb. 15, Kuczynski declared: "As for coca: Its legalization is a subject under discussion in the United States. There are people in the U.S. who are thinking of . . . the legalization of narcotics. Certainly, if we look at it mathematically, if we legalize coca in Peru and we tax it at the 19% [sales tax rate], we would get \$190 million. With this, we could solve the infrastructure problems of the jungle rim area, in the Upper Huallaga Valley. Things are not so simple. There must be international acceptance for this, and, unfortunately, we don't have that right now." With this, Peruvian-American financier PPK (as he is known) not only backed Humala's program of government, but extended a public offer to serve as Minister of Economics in a Humala government.

An Opportunity To Defeat Humala

Going into the second round, where do Humala's opponents stand? Alan García, in his desperation to gain *cocalero* votes, at the end of the campaign announced that he would also legalize the cultivation of coca in Cuzco. Lourdes Flores, a right-winger on the board of directors of the financiers' Inter-American Dialogue, who, despite representing the banking interests, admitted in the final days of the campaign, to the surprise and discomfort of her pro-free-trade press backers, that "neo-liberalism had failed in Peru." Whichever candidate wishes to beat Humala will have to acknowledge that the economic system imposed upon Peru by the IMF has totally failed, and that the apparent mining-export boom only benefits the foreign cartels. They must acknowledge that only by integrating Peru into the incipient Presidents' Club in South America, forming around Argentine President Néstor Kirchner, can the resistance of the nations of the region be strengthened, in the face of the ongoing breakdown of the international financial system.

They must also expose Humala's ties to the international drug trade, as the decisive weapon. Hitting both these flanks will be the key to stopping, in Peru, the narco-fascist threat looming over the entire region.