

Rabid Anglo-Americans Demand Crushing of Peru

by Cynthia R. Rush

Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori's dramatic Sept. 16 address to the nation, in which he announced he would call general elections as soon as possible, not run as a candidate, and deactivate the National Intelligence Service (SIN), stunned his nation, Ibero-America, and much of the rest of the world. "Despite having been elected by a majority of our citizens," he told Peruvians, "I do not wish to become a factor of disturbance."

The Peruvian President's decision, however, had little to do with the stories about bribery by intelligence chief Vladimir Montesinos, intrigue, corruption, and a myriad of other imaginative reports, which have flooded the international media since the Sept. 16 announcement (see p. 32). Rather, as Lyndon LaRouche underscored in a statement released Sept. 17, President Fujimori's action is only the latest reflection of an insane Anglo-American financial oligarchy which, aware that its global monetary system is about to implode, is hysterically "looting every corner of the world . . . picking over the corpses to loot everything, and destroying everything and everyone who gets in their way—as President Fujimori did."

And President Fujimori did indeed get in the way of these mad oligarchs. Most recently, it was at the Aug. 31-Sept. 1 summit of South American Presidents in Brasilia, where he called for the formation of "the United States of South America," that would have the power, especially with Brazil as part of the equation, to fight for the continent's economic justice and industrial development from a position of strength.

Fujimori also correctly asserted that Ibero-America had already paid its foreign debt many times over, adding that with its wealth of natural resources and human talent, a united South America had the potential to become an economic and political powerhouse capable of uplifting its desperately poor

populations. A week later in New York, he repeated many of these same themes at the United Nations, zeroing in on the debt issue in particular.

The Peruvian President had already enraged London and Wall Street, with his courageous offensive to defeat the murderous Shining Path and MRTA narco-terrorists, whose rampages during the 1980s and early 1990s had threatened Peru's existence as a nation-state. Intense efforts led by London and U.S. agencies, to prevent Fujimori's reelection for a third term in last May's elections, failed when he was reelected with 51% of the vote. Now, in the current unstable climate, in which many governments in South America and around the world are increasingly questioning the insane premises of globalization, Fujimori's extraordinary initiative at Brasilia was the last straw for the rug-chewing New York rentier crowd.

Bust the Nationalist Coalition

On Thursday, Sept. 14, all hell broke loose in Peru after opposition Congressman Fernando Olivera publicly revealed a video, purportedly showing Vladimiro Montesinos, of the National Intelligence Service, paying \$15,000 to Congressman Alberto Kouri. Kouri was formerly of the "Perú Posible" coalition, whose Presidential candidate Alejandro Toledo, a wholly owned agent of Madeleine Albright's "democracy" apparatus, was defeated by Fujimori.

Immediately, the opposition went into high gear, in coordination with the State Department and the Organization of American States (OAS). There were demands that Montesinos be immediately arrested, that Fujimori resign, that an interim government be formed, and elections be convened within no more than a few months. On Sept. 16, right after Fujimori's speech, the OAS's High-Level Mission to Peru,

consisting of OAS Secretary General César Gaviria and Canadian Foreign Minister Lloyd Axworthy, issued an ultimatum: unless Montesinos were fired, the OAS would convene a Foreign Ministers' meeting, in which sanctions would be discussed. Gaviria charged that Montesinos had "committed a criminal act." In meetings in New York, both Secretary of State Albright and National Security Adviser Samuel Berger

had told Fujimori in no uncertain terms, that Montesinos had to be removed.

Since Sept. 16, Peru has been awash in all manner of rumors, speculating on Montesinos's whereabouts, on whether or not he has been arrested—he is apparently free, but under protection—and on what the Armed Forces were doing. For three days, the military leadership remained silent,

LaRouche on N.Y. Bankers' Drive To Topple Fujimori

The following press release was issued by EIR on Sept. 18.

Lyndon LaRouche, the renowned U.S. economist and former Democratic Presidential pre-candidate, stated today that Wall Street and allied financial circles were behind the massive pressure and ultimata directed toward toppling the Peruvian government of Alberto Fujimori. This foreign pressure led, over the weekend, to Fujimori's public announcement that he would call general elections in that country, and would not himself be a candidate for the Presidency.

"The New York rentier financial crowd, and their operators in the U.S. State Department, are engaging in a repulsive abuse of power against Peru," LaRouche said. "But only the uninformed, or outright idiots, believe the U.S. will be a superpower for long. Their entire financial house of cards could collapse any week.

"The simple fact of the matter, is that the U.S. financial bubble is being bailed out, principally by Europe and Japan, to the tune of over \$3 trillion per year—that is, \$7 billion or more is flowing into Wall Street every day. Moreover, the rate of increase of this flow is itself increasing. This has led to a hyperinflationary process, which no amount of hysterical lying by the media and others can conceal.

"Hysterical desperation has seized the Anglo-American financial oligarchy, and in a hopeless effort to bail out their bankrupt system they are looting every corner of the world. They are sucking every last drop of blood from every nation they can, picking over the corpses to loot everything, and destroying everything and everyone who gets in their way—as President Fujimori did, as most recently demonstrated in his speech before the Brasilia summit of South American Presidents," LaRouche noted.

In that speech to the Aug. 31-Sept. 1 summit, President Fujimori called for the formation of the United States of South America, and argued that, with such unity, the peoples of the region could achieve the economic progress



"I will kill them all!"

to which they have a right, and which today's globalization denies them. Fujimori also underscored the illegitimacy of the foreign debt of the nations of South America, noting that the debt had been paid various times over, and yet it still keeps growing.

LaRouche emphasized that the Anglo-American oligarchy is not reacting to Peru, as such. "This is a global reaction to their own crisis. They are in a 'shoot-to-kill' mode, on all fronts, from London to Melbourne to South America.

"This New York rentier crew is also key to the world oil crisis, which is the result of spot market speculation, principally by the four New York-based oil multinationals and their financial associates. These guys run the spot market, and they are using it as an essential part of their looting operation to inflate the bankrupt dollar bubble. The oil spot market has become a major source of additional revenue to keep the New York bubble growing—and hyperinflation is the consequence.

"The oil crisis has become the spearpoint of the demise of the global financial system," LaRouche emphasized.

heightening speculation that they, or some part of the high-command, opposed Fujimori's decision to deactivate the SIN, and refused to allow Montesinos to be arrested. It was not until Sept. 20, that the Joint Chiefs of the Armed Forces issued a four-point statement, backing the President's Sept. 16 address, and announcing their "firm commitment to collaborate permanently with the government to achieve the objectives" laid out by the President.

All the speculation about Montesinos is irrelevant, however. What is important is that he, together with the the Armed Forces' leadership, are key components of the *nationalist coalition* led by President Fujimori, who were central to Peru's decisive victory over narco-terrorism, and which buttress Fujimori's current economic proposals that so disturb Wall Street. The campaign against Montesinos is actually an attempt to dismantle the nationalist coalition as a whole.

Under Fujimori, Peru has stood as a bulwark against the drug cartels and terrorists which threaten the whole region. His removal, and Peru's destabilization, have immediate, and dangerous implications for war-torn Colombia, the rest of the Andean region, and Brazil. According to the Sept. 20 issue of Brazil's *Estado de São Paulo*, Brazil's intelligence services are warning that an institutionally weakened Peru, combined with increased U.S. pressure on Colombia, would mean a return of the drug trade, and by implication narco-terrorism, to Peru.

Fujimori is not prepared to be written off so easily, however. After three days in seclusion, on Sept. 19 he made a surprise appearance atop the gate of the Presidential palace in Lima, and told a crowd of cheering supporters that the announcement of new elections "does not signify my immediate resignation"; and that "there is no power vacuum. We will keep working intensively until the last days." In a press conference following his appearance, Fujimori was emphatic that he would remain in power until July of 2001, although a specific date for elections has not yet been announced. Outside the palace, he had said he might "have a little surprise" for the country in 2006, the next date on which Presidential elections would be held following next year's extraordinary elections.

International pressure through the State Department and the OAS, as well as financial warfare (Moody's has downgraded Peru's government bonds), is therefore rapidly intensifying, with particular emphasis on getting Brazil to line up against Peru, which it has so far refused to do. Puppet Alejandro Toledo is on a high-profile offensive to rope Brazil into an alliance with Argentina and Mexico, against "the dictatorship." Demanding that elections be held in four months, he is also calling for an OAS Foreign Ministers meeting to be held, for the obvious aim of imposing sanctions on Peru. And, to drive a bigger wedge into the nationalist coalition, various State Department officials have indicated they intend to implicate Montesinos in arms trafficking to the narco-terrorist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC).

Fujimori: 'I Shall Be as Always, Identified with the People'

At 9:35 p.m. on Sept. 16, Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori gave a nationally televised address to the nation, in which he announced that he would not serve out the five-year term to which he had just been elected. The President's message followed the release on Sept. 14 of a video, showing intelligence adviser Vladimiro Montesinos bribing a congressman, which sparked calls for his firing and arrest. The text of President Fujimori's ten-minute address follows:

Good evening,

During the past ten years, I have had to face, like any other government, political crises of various dimensions. Those reality checks have always required deep reflection and a careful analysis on my part. This explains my silence of the last few days regarding the latest political developments, but most importantly: We have dealt with every crisis—including this one—by assuming the supreme interests of Peru as our premise.

This week, through a video, a serious accusation has been made, in the face of which my clear and definitive position is none other than to support a strict investigation, to determine legal responsibilities. Nonetheless, I want to point out that this is, above all, a political development which has obviously had a major impact on the stability of my government and of the country.

My candidacy for President of the Republic had the legitimate purpose of offering an important sector of the citizenry the full right to agree with our government program, just as other Peruvians have the right to dissent from that.

The climate of tension was prolonged beyond the elections, including with acts of extreme violence which, however, did not succeed in preventing the inauguration of the new government on July 28.

I have acknowledged more than once that we are going through difficult times, including what is going on in other countries in the world. Therefore, as of that same July 28, we immediately put ourselves to work, to honor our commitment to the people. However, political forces and interests—which have been unwilling, and are not willing to wait for another five years—forces and interests which represent policies different from the government's, different from ours, seek a change in government as quickly as possible.

It is my moral obligation, as President of the Republic,