

Andean Report by Mark Sonnenblick

Villanueva and his terrorist friends

Peru's prime minister has shown his true colors, consorting with a top narco-terrorist.

Peruvian Prime Minister Armando Villanueva went to a Lima jail for a 20-minute visit with an old friend on Feb. 4. His friend, Victor Polay Campos, is the chief of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA).

Polay (a.k.a. Comrade Rolando) had been captured by the Army the previous day in the Andean city of Huancayo, in the government-run Tourist Hotel, where Villanueva was staying. That hotel is one of the best-guarded places in Huancayo, a city where elected officials and industrial technicians are assassinated almost every week. Some people wondered why a man at the top of the "most wanted" list for having directed the kidnaping of more than 100 businessmen, countless assassinations, and for proven links with drug running would enter such a place. Speculation that Villanueva had gone there to make a deal with Polay was heightened by his extraordinary jail visit.

Villanueva "clarified" that he only wanted to make sure the master terrorist's "human rights" would be respected. Does his act, however, betray an interest in obstructing police investigations and in telling Polay not to reveal MRTA's pacts with pro-terrorist factions inside Villanueva's APRA party?

Armando Villanueva's political ties abroad are to both the liberal international bankers and to the Socialist bloc. In this sense, he is a typical agent of the "Trust," the alliance between the Soviet nomenklatura and the liberal Establishment in the West. He made common cause with Manuel Ulla—whose policies as finance min-

ister (1980-82) helped Dope, Inc. gain hold of Peru—to sabotage President Alan García's attempt to nationalize the banks that were laundering narcodollars. He undermined García's resistance to International Monetary Fund austerity and is now triaging "useless eaters," like pensioners. And he is trusted by the Soviet Embassy to decide which Peruvians should attend Embassy functions, so it is said in Lima.

While his long-term adversary within APRA, García, sought an independent path for Peru, Villanueva stresses that he was the first to point out "the necessity of ties with the socialist and communist countries." Villanueva said his January 1988 tour of Eastern Europe "was indispensable to strengthen relations between a revolutionary party such as APRA, and the new socialist world that is opening the way to fulfill its objectives."

The new world order the Trust is working out with Moscow includes power-sharing with Soviet-backed terrorist movements in the Americas. Colombia is cutting such a deal for dual power with the M-19 terrorists; and Villanueva is seeking the same with the Peruvian guerrillas. The M-19's first big splash was to capture Simón Bolívar's sword; the MRTA did the same with the sword and banner of General San Martín. Such rituals are a hint of the Freemasonic origins of both groups.

Villanueva has given credence to reports that he is a master of dirty Masonic operations in Peru. He was the first Peruvian cabinet member to refuse to kneel before the cross or swear

upon the Bible, when he was sworn in as prime minister last May 16. He is the brains behind the anthroposophists at the APRA-run Villarreal University who act as North Korean dictator Kim Il-Sung's Peruvian connection.

His relations with the Shining Path terrorists are of a similar order. He would probably have them in his cabinet today, had they not scorned his pleas for "dialogue." Villanueva plays off the wanton barbarism of the "bad" Shining Path to accentuate what he considers the legitimate revolutionary fervor of the MRTA, whose irregular warfare violence is more "politically" targeted and whose verbose pronouncements about "social justice" sound much like Villanueva had written them.

Once captured, Villanueva's terrorist friend Polay confessed to 102 kidnapings of industrialists and more than a dozen attacks in Lima alone, according to investigatory police director General Reyes Roca. He also led MRTA into the northern Peru cocaine-producing region. MRTA retaliation for Polay's capture included a murder attempt on APRA leader Luis Negreiros on Feb. 6, bombings of six buildings on Feb. 9, and four grenades fired from a mortar at President García's palace on Feb. 11. They did little harm, but García announced that the part where he lives would be fortified with iron plate.

García implicitly condemned Villanueva on Feb. 5 when he asserted, "We do not concede special status to anyone, much less to those assassins who have bloodied the country, and upon whom the law must fall with total rigor and severity. . . . We live in a democracy that must defend itself with all police, military, and legal energy, from those assassins, and the only way to do so is not to turn to deals with those who have chosen the path of assassination."