

## Andean Report by Aurelio Córdova

### Peru's 'Fujimori Doctrine' announced

*The Peruvian President's new "anti-drug" strategy will mean both legalized coke and U.S. troops in the Andes.*

**T**he Peruvian government of Alberto Fujimori has taken the extraordinary step of naming a former high-level U.S. State Department official as his special presidential adviser on the sensitive issue of the war on drugs. Ann B. Wroblewski, former Undersecretary of State for Narcotics Affairs, was presented to the Lima press corps by President Fujimori himself on Nov. 16, amid great pomp surrounding the announcement of the new "Fujimori Doctrine." Under the doctrine, Fujimori announced the formation of a new civilian organization—to be composed of journalists, researchers, and other specialists, with "participation" by the Peruvian Armed Forces and police—which will be charged with fighting the drug trade.

The President's announcement put an end to the brief but heated dispute between the U.S. and Peruvian governments over the issue of how to best combat drugs. The Peruvian government has refused to sign a military aid agreement with the U.S. which would give the United States de facto veto power over the Peruvian war on drugs effort and open the door to the presence of U.S. Special Forces and CIA mercenaries in the coca-producing regions. Opposed to this "Vietnamization" of the Andes, the Peruvian government argued that it were better to have a "dialogue" with the coca-growing peasants and offer them economic solutions, including the legalization of their now illegally held plots of land.

Now, the Fujimori Doctrine has brought together the *worst* of both proposals: the Vietnamization of the

Andes, combined with steps toward the legalization of the dope trade. It is precisely the combination which the Bush administration wants to impose across Ibero-America.

The presence of Wroblewski as an official adviser to Fujimori is an unmistakable signal that Peru, after being subjected to heavy-handed pressure and threats from a string of State Department envoys, has accepted the militarization demanded by Bush. UPI, for example, recalled that "many South American leaders . . . have in the past resisted U.S. government efforts to use military forces to combat drugs on their own turf," but this seems to have changed with the Fujimori Doctrine. The Nov. 16 *Christian Science Monitor* explained that Peruvian diplomats had informed them that the "Peruvian government has not ruled out taking U.S. military aid." The paper emphasized that "the Arciniegas strategy"—a reference to the Peruvian general who has allied with the coca growers—"was more successful than any recent Peruvian counter-subversive policy."

Fujimori stated, in announcing the new policy, that there was no reason to reject the coca growers' desires, which are known to include the legalization of their activities.

Wroblewski was head of Narcotics Affairs in the State Department under George Shultz, who has openly advocated the legalization of drugs.

Fujimori explained that Wroblewski's presence was due to the efforts of his emissary, Hernando de Soto—Project Democracy's star in Ibero-America—who, on his recent

trip to the United States, was able to establish important contacts with Environmental Protection Agency officials who were favorable to Peru's approach to the drug issue. De Soto has been one of South America's most active defenders of the "informal economy"—including the drug trade.

The new Fujimori Doctrine has already been subjected to strong criticism inside Peru. The Peruvian diplomat Alejandro Deustua, in an article in the Nov. 19 issue of the magazine *Caretas* entitled "Dangerous proposal," emphasizes that "the Fujimori Doctrine . . . will probably lead less to the establishment of the presence of the state in the [coca-growing] zones, than to legalizing the narcotization of the state." Deustua asserted that Peru should not "grant the benefit of legitimacy and consent to the Fujimori Doctrine, but rather consider it as a step in the legitimization of an activity that threatens our national security."

National security is an issue that doesn't seem to interest Fujimori's government. How else to explain its strange silence in the face of the presence in the Huallaga coca region of foreign mercenaries linked to Ollie North and the Iran-Contra scandal, as *EIR* reported Nov. 2 in its *Andean Report*.

Criticism was also expressed at a seminar in Lima entitled "Narco-Economics or Development: Peru at the Crossroads," organized by *EIR*. Keynote speaker Luis Vásquez, the president of a group called the Solidarity Movement, attacked both Bush and Fujimori's "anti-drug" policies. The latter, Vásquez argued, in effect proposes peaceful coexistence with the coca growers, while the strategic objective of the former is to place U.S. Special Forces on Peruvian territory. Neither is acceptable, Vásquez told an audience of mainly military and security service officers.