

‘Shining Path’ Inside Peruvian Army: Colonel Humala’s Strange Revolt

by Luis Vásquez Medina

On Oct. 18, a mediocre officer in the Peruvian Army led a rebellion in the distant locality of Locumba, in southern Peru. Initially accompanied by some 30 rank-and-file soldiers, Lt. Col. Ollanta Humala seized his barracks and took an Army general as hostage. The uprising was supposedly directed against the “corrupt” Commander of the Armed Forces at the time, Gen. José Villanueva, despite the fact that the government of President Alberto Fujimori had decided to retire General Villanueva 24 hours earlier, which Humala had to have known. The manifesto, issued by the insurgents and transmitted to a Lima radio station by satellite cellphone hookup, spoke about an unknown “ethno-Cacerist movement” within the Army which was seeking the creation of “a new Peruvian Army.”

In parallel to Humala’s actions, forces from the movement of defeated Presidential candidate Alejandro Toledo held demonstrations in Lima in support of the insurrection, and several dozen “conscripts,” unemployed ex-soldiers, rushed to several cities in the south to join this new “movement.” Among them was the brother of the insurrection leader, a former Army Major named Antauro Humala.

The movement died on the vine when it did not receive the outpouring of support that the Humala brothers had expected from other barracks around the country. Within a few days, all the soldiers who had participated in the insurrection, had rejoined their units.

However, although the insurrection took place more than a month ago, Colonel Humala remains a fugitive in the southern Andes. The Peruvian Army, largely due to political pressures from the Peru’s Ombudsman, Dr. Jorge Santisteven, has not captured and tried him.

The Humala insurrection, despite having all the trappings of a bad comic opera, is an intelligence operation directed from abroad and designed to sow the seeds of Shining Path “indigenism” inside the Peruvian Armed Forces, and in other Armed Forces of the Andean region of South America. Its international scope portends the formation of an indigenist current within the armies of Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia, as a means of finally destroying the Armed Forces of the Andean countries. This current would link up with the government of Hugo Chávez in Venezuela, and with his strategic allies, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and Fidel Castro in Cuba.

It is no accident, therefore, that one of the first to express

solidarity with Humala—and there was a great deal of support for him in the international media—was retired Ecuadoran Army Col. Lucio Gutiérrez, who led a civil-military coup against former Ecuadoran President Jamil Mahuad in January 2000, aligning himself politically with both Chávez and the FARC at the time. “I declare my solidarity with those military patriots, because they are demonstrating a great altruism and responsibility for their country, which the Peruvian generals have not done,” Colonel Gutiérrez told the international media, after Humala’s attempted revolt.

What happened in Peru, he added, confirms that “the Armed Forces have evolved,” and that the fight against corruption is a “strategy” that is being applied across Ibero-America. Gutiérrez insisted that Humala’s uprising in Peru “is no coincidence,” and he reminded the press that it has been the middle-level officer corps in various countries, such as Venezuela and Ecuador, which have carried forward the fight against government oppression, despite the fact that this required a split with Army higher-ups.

The spread of the Humala movement into the Bolivian Armed Forces has been the work of the Humala brothers’ father, “ethno-historian” Isaac Humala, who has visited Bolivia numerous times, establishing contact with military officers through the Bolivian Academy of Military History. Just weeks after the Humala brothers were carrying out their insurrection in Peru, a new indigenist movement of potentially great importance was founded in Bolivia. On Nov. 14, the leader of the Aymara peasants of Bolivia, Felipe Quispe, created the “Pachacuti” Indigenous Movement (MIP) in the locality of Peñas, some 60 kilometers from the Bolivian capital of La Paz. According to Quispe, the MIP “should serve as a [political] alternative for the Aymara, Quechua, Guarani, and Tupiguarani Indians,” and to protect “new generations of [Bolivian Indians] from the cynicism of racial discrimination and other forms of subjugation and unspeakable suffering, to which the peoples of Qollasuyo have been subjected for more than 500 years.”

Ethno-History, the Sorbonne’s Nazi Theory

The father of the insurrectionary Humala brothers, Isaac Humala, is an ideologue of the “ethno-Cacerist” movement. This ideology is an indigenist interpretation of the work of Marshal Andrés Avelino Cáceres, one of the foremost heroes of the war between Peru and Chile in the 19th Century. Cá-

ceres forged an army of Indians, and led a war of resistance from the Peruvian Andes, against the Chilean invasion during the 1879 War of the Pacific.

Antauro Humala, the brother of the insurrection leader, was investigated in 1996 by the Peruvian Army, for doing political organizing for his “ethno-Cacerist” movement inside the military. After he returned to his proselytizing inside the Army recently, he was discharged with the rank of major. After leaving the Army, Antauro Humala began studies at the Molina Agrarian University in Lima, where he hooked up with Eliane Karp, the Belgian anthropologist wife of defeated Presidential candidate Alejandro Toledo, who is herself a rabid “indigenist revolutionary” of the World Bank.

Isaac Humala was a lawyer and self-proclaimed “ethno-historian.” He was a longstanding militant in the Peruvian Communist Party, and was part of the so-called “Cahuide” cell to which porno-novelist Mario Vargas Llosa also belonged in the early 1950s. More recently, Isaac Humala won a certain notoriety as a member of a group of “democratic lawyers” who defended captured Shining Path terrorists.

Relations between the Humala family and Shining Path do not end here, however. Eldest son Isaac Humala Taso, who currently works half the year at Lima’s National Engineering University, and the other half at the Sorbonne university in Paris, wrote a book in the late 1980s defending the Shining Path’s “economic policies.”

The Sorbonne is the true birthplace of Shining Path. It was there that the anthropologists and sociologists were trained, who later established themselves at the University of Huamanga in Peru, where the first Shining Path cells were formed in the 1960s and 1970s.

Ethno-Cacerism, the invention which inspired the Humala uprising, is based on French ethno-history, a Nazi elaboration of the French school of anthropology which is spread throughout the Andean region by the French Institute of Andean Studies (IFEA), which in turn is associated with the Alliance Française of Peru and the Sorbonne. This ideology has a close affinity to the action anthropology thesis of Paul Rivet and Jacques Soustelle.

The entire Peruvian anthropological school is the child of this Nazi legacy, as revealed in the fact that the first anthropology faculty in the country, at the San Marcos University in Lima, was the product of a visit to Peru in the early 1940s by the famous Swedish Nazi-Communist, Axel Wenner Gren. Gren gave the money and launched the work of anthropologist Luis E. Valcarcel, one of the putative founding fathers of Shining Path mass killers.

French ethno-history stems from the Nazi thesis that the history of humanity has evolved from the four principal races: white or Aryan, black, yellow, and copper. Each one of these races has its determined “space,” or “hinterland.” Historic inequalities arise, according to these racist theories, when invasions or conquests change the equilibrium between the races. According to this view, one of the great imbalances of history was caused by the discovery of America. Thus, one

of the main conclusions to be drawn for Ibero-America, is that only when the copper race achieves dominion of its own continent, will “Latin America” truly be able to “liberate itself.”

Attempted ‘Coup’ in Peru Also Indigenist

Based on what we have documented above, it is appropriate to say that the mother language of indigenism, which they would insert into the Peruvian Army to destroy it from within, is French. But its second language is English, as is evident from the important connections of the indigenist apparatus in Washington. One of the main links passes through another would-be coup-maker, retired Gen. Jaime Salinas Sedo, who has not only praised Humala’s insurrection, but has even claimed for himself the intellectual authorship of the ethno-Cacerist movement. Said Salinas, “Humala must [surely] have read the essay I wrote on Cáceres, before attempting his insurgency.” Weeks before Humala’s uprising, Salinas was predicting the appearance of “a Peruvian Hugo Chávez,” to rise up against what Salinas called “the corrupt military command” of the Peruvian Armed Forces.

General Salinas led a rebellion in November 1992, against Alberto Fujimori’s so-called “self-coup” of April 5 of that year. It was later learned that Salinas’s coup attempt enjoyed the support of certain circles in the U.S. Pentagon and State Department, which did not want a real war against narco-terrorism, such as the Fujimori government was waging at that time. After his rebellion was foiled, Salinas was sent to prison, but he was later amnestied by the government. Upon leaving prison, and thanks to his international contacts and with U.S. financing, he founded the Latin American Institute of Civil-Military Studies (ILACIM), whose main objective has been to spread the argument that, in this post-Cold War period, the armies of the region should be significantly reduced.

Louis Goodman, one of the main authors of this thesis, is a sponsor of General Salinas. Goodman, dean of the International Service Faculty at American University in Washington, and who helped Abraham Lowenthal (among others) to found the Inter-American Dialogue in 1982, was one of the coordinators of the infamous demilitarization project which was launched in the late 1980s by the U.S. State Department, with the direction of its *éminence grise* for Ibero-American affairs, Luigi Einaudi. Under the pretext of “analyzing” civil-military relations in the region, this project proposed that there be a drastic reduction of Ibero-America’s armed forces.

The research of Goodman and others was written up in a book, which contained the main arguments, supposedly to demonstrate the necessity of dismantling the region’s militaries, published in 1990, under the title *The Militaries and Democracy: The Future Of Civil-Military Relations in Latin America*. When *EIR* published a critique of this book, we dubbed it “The Bush Manual” to destroy the Armed Forces of the continent, and later, *EIR* published a more detailed analysis of this demilitarization project, in its book, *The Plot*

to Annihilate the Armed Forces and Nations of Ibero-America.

The thesis of the “Bush Manual” was adopted as official policy by the State Department and the Pentagon, under both Bush’s Republican government and the Democratic Clinton Administration. In fact, at the 1995 Defense Ministerial of the Americas, held in Williamsburg, Virginia, that thesis was sealed as official U.S. policy.

American University and the Canadian Foundation for the Americas (FOCAL), financed the opening of Salinas’s ILACIM in 1996. The Advisory Board of ILACIM includes:

- Diego García Sayán of the Andean Commission of Jurists, George Soros’ puppet in the public promotion of drug legalization, and one of Alejandro Toledo’s leading advisers;
- Valentín Paniagua, the newly appointed interim President of Peru;
- Retired Gen. Walter Ledesma, who has been repeatedly invited to attend ILACIM’s conferences, and has become a leading promoter of what he himself calls, in all his presentations, the “Spirit of Williamsburg.”

Under the slogan of an “institutionalization” of the Armed Forces premised on the arguments of Goodman and the Inter-American Dialogue, Salinas and the ILACIM maintain that the Peruvian Armed Forces should “restructure” themselves, abandon their work of constructing the nation’s physical infrastructure and reduce their presence in the economic life of the country. All this, is what Salinas calls the “professional-

ization” of the Armed Forces.

Apart from supporting the Humala uprising, what are General Salinas’s international relations? During his last visits to Washington, he has closely coordinated with Luigi Einaudi, and from there has travelled to Venezuela to meet with Hugo Chávez and his team.

Beyond all of Salinas’s academic arguments, and the false moralizing of the highly ideological Humalas, what must be stressed is that the central purpose of this international operation, is the destruction of the Armed Forces of Peru, and of the entire region. The recently self-proclaimed Peruvian Presidential candidate Alejandro Toledo, for example, has announced that his future government will “restructure” the Armed Forces. He has also said that he would reinstate the U.S. military mission in Peru, the which was expelled from Peru in 1963 when the U.S. government of the time blatantly intervened in Peru’s 1962 Presidential elections, in favor of APRA party leader Víctor Raúl Haya de la Torre. Toledo has also announced that he would “demilitarize” the entire Peruvian border with Colombia—a gift to the FARC, so that they can operate freely in Peru—and he would also permit the establishment of U.S. military bases throughout the Peruvian Amazon region.

All of this is a sure formula for sinking Peru once again under the barbarism of Shining Path, and would give the entire Andean region over to Wall Street’s drug legalization scenario.

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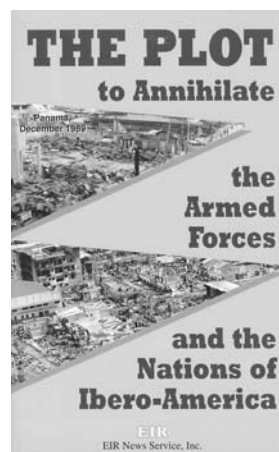
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The Plot is “required reading at several regional military academies and staff colleges. Students of Latin America affairs will ignore this book to their own detriment.”

—James Zackrisson, *Defense Force Quarterly*