

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION

Page 1 of 1

1. Program Code	2. Cross File	Related Files	3. File No. AN GF-96-9077	4. G-DEP Identifier
5. By: At: SPECIAL AGENT LIMA PERU	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		6. File Title CORRUPT OFFICIALS	
7. <input type="checkbox"/> Closed <input type="checkbox"/> Requested Action Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Action Requested By:			8. Date Prepared AUGUST 27, 1996	
9. Other Officers:				
10. Report Re:				

PUBLIC ALLEGATIONS OF DRUG TRAFFICKING AGAINST THE HEAD OF THE PERUVIAN NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (SIN) VALDIMIRO MONTESINOS

DETAILS

1. ON AUGUST 20, 1996, IT WAS REPORTED BY THE PERUVIAN PRESS THAT DEMETRIO CHAVEZ-PENAHERRERA AKA VATICANO HAD DENOUNCED VALDIMIRO MONTESINOS, THE HEAD OF THE SIN AND PERSONAL ADVISOR TO PRESIDENT FUJIMORI OF PERU, FOR DRUG TRAFFICKING.

2. VATICANO ACCUSES MONTESINOS OF ACCEPTING \$ 50,000.00 PER MONTH TO ALLOW VATICANO FREE REIN IN THE CAMPANILLA AREA AS WELL AS TO PROVIDE INFORMATION ON ANTI-DRUG OPERATIONS IN THE AREA.

3. THIS IS BEING INVESTIGATED BY THE PERUVIAN CONGRESS. NOTE: IT IS WELL KNOWN THAT MONTESINOS WAS A DEFENCE LAWYER FOR MANY NARCO-TRAFFICKERS BEFORE BECOMING THE PRESIDENTS ADVISOR AND DIRECTOR OF THE SIN.

4. ALL INFORMATION WILL BE REPORTED IN A TIMELY MANNER.

INDEXING SECTION

1. MONTESINOS, VALDIMIRO - NADDIS 957467

11. Distribution:	13. Date
Division	8/27/96
District	15 Date
Other SARI, NIIP, NPSL	8/27/96

DEA Form
(Aug. 1994) - 6

DEA SENSITIVE
Drug Enforcement Administration

2 - AMRI (PINK)

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Previous edition dated 5/80 may be used.



Biographic Sketch

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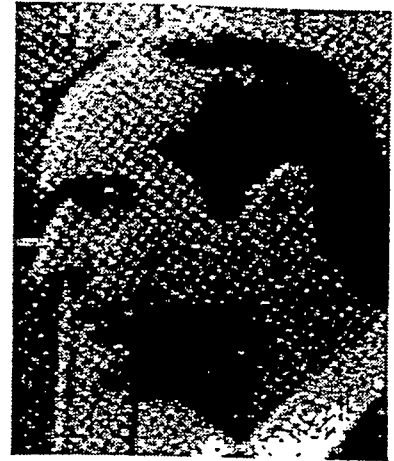
PERU
5 August 1996

NAME: Vladimiro MONTESINOS Torres

POSITION: Advisory Committee Chief, National Intelligence Service (SIN), and defacto National Security Advisor

SIGNIFICANCE:

Vladimiro Montesinos Torres is President Alberto Fujimori's chief intelligence and security adviser.



BI [REDACTED] This close personal rapport apparently led "Caretas", a prominent Peruvian news magazine, to label Montesinos "Fujimori's Rasputin" in 1991; Montesinos later won a libel suit against "Caretas" for using this characterization.

BI [REDACTED] Montesinos has been confronted with numerous allegations of human rights abuses. An anonymous letter by disgruntled military officers published in the Peruvian press in early 1993 accused him of personally sanctioning the "La Cantuta" murders. Later that year, a senior Army General who subsequently went into exile in Argentina publicly alleged that an intelligence unit under Montesinos' direction was responsible for the murders.

BI [REDACTED] Critics also accuse Montesinos of narcotics involvement, stemming from his legal practice during which he defended drug traffickers and government officials charged with corruption. Over the past three years, the Peruvian press has run several articles alleging that Montesinos has links to known drug traffickers.

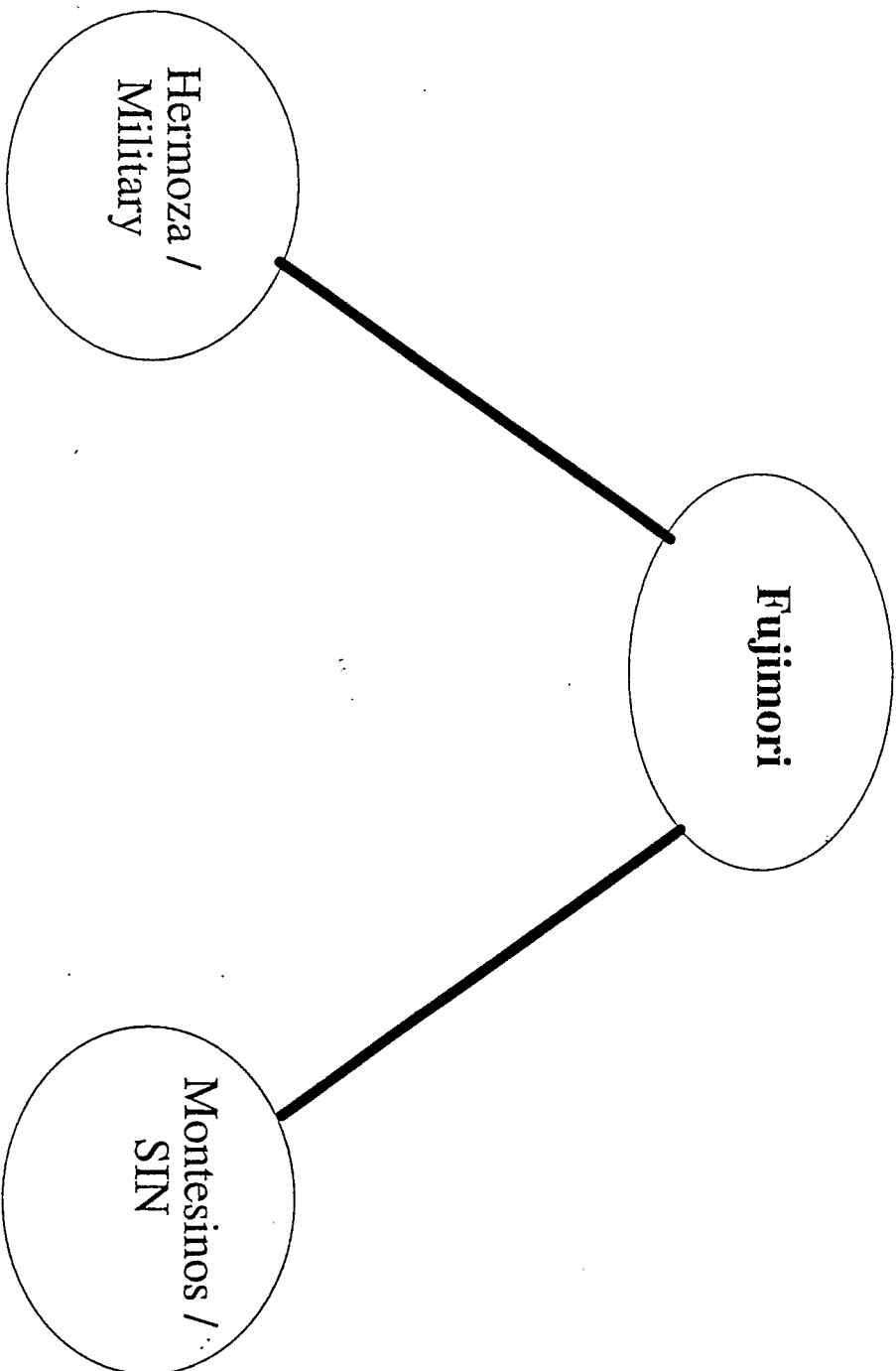
PERSONAL DATA:

BI [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
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B1

(U) Montesinos is married and has two daughters. He does not speak English.

FUJIMORI'S BALANCE OF POWER





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J2 INTEL FOCUS

27 January 1997 SCJ2 97-72

★★★★

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● (U) Discussion.

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This meeting could not have taken place without the knowledge of de-facto SIN chief, Vladimiro Montesinos, another of Fujimori's closest advisors.

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[REDACTED] Economic growth remains Fujimori's focus. He has restored
Peru's creditworthiness and rescheduled Peru's foreign debt with the Paris Club group of creditors.

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INFORMATION PAPER

6 January 1997

1. PURPOSE: To inform the CINC about the credibility of Peruvian General Robles's allegations
2. SUMMARY: Retired Peruvian General Rodolfo Robles alleges that the Peruvian Army (EP) and National Intelligence Service (SIN) operate a death squad, known as La Colina. He also alleges that General Hermoza, Peru's CINC, and Vladimiro Montesinos, Peru's de-facto intelligence chief and national security advisor, are largely responsible for creating and directing La Colina.

3. (U) BACKGROUND:

a. (U) According to Robles, La Colina was created in the early 1990s, during the height of the war against Sendero Luminoso (SL). He claims it is a joint SIN-Army intelligence operation, designed to carry the war to SL and its sympathizers. Its tactics include extra-judicial killings and torture. Robles claims further that La Colina executed 10 university students in 1992, in what is known as the La Cantuta massacre. He also suggests that La Colina now operates against opponents of the Fujimori administration.

b. General Hermoza and Vladimiro Montesinos have been President Fujimori's principal national security advisors since his election in 1990. Both played key roles in the war against Sendero. Montesinos, however, is viewed suspiciously, having been compared variously to such sinister figures as Rasputin, Darth Vader, Torquemada and Cardinal Richelieu. Robles's allegations are not the first to suggest Montesinos's involvement in executions and torture.

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