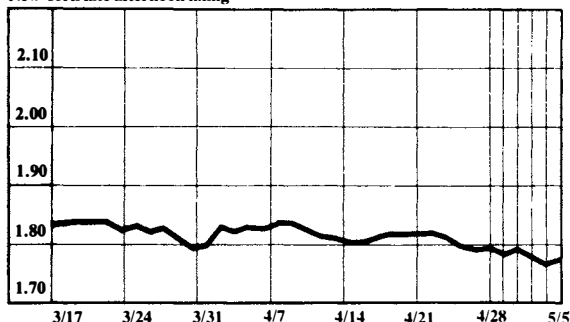


Currency Rates

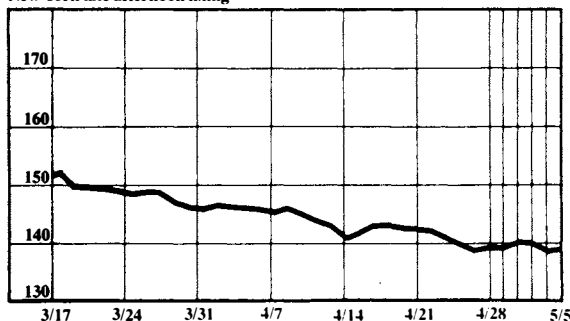
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



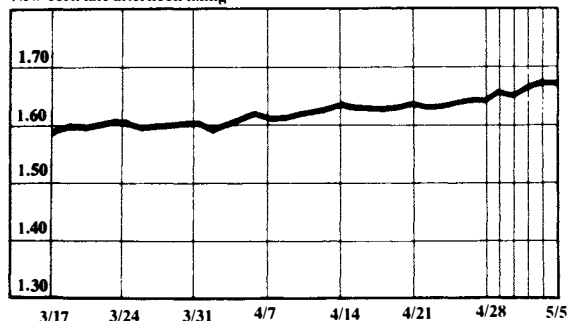
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



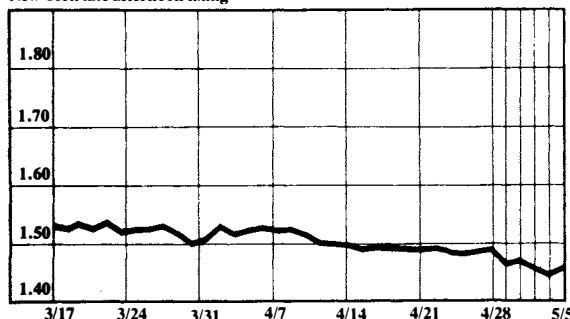
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



Peru

Alan García gets the

by Gretchen Small

With Brazil's audacious finance minister, Dilson Funaro, forced out of government, the international banking community—with the active collusion of Moscow—has turned its sights on Peru's President Alan García, the other leader who has dared to challenge the West to radically reform the international financial system.

Events of May 4 exemplify the scope of the military, psychological, and economic war against García. At 8:45 p.m., terrorists blew up, simultaneously, 14 electrical towers, located in three different places in the country, cutting electricity to six departments, including nine cities, one of them the capital. As families sat by candlelight listening to the radio for news, Radio Programas del Peru, whose owners are close to former Peruvian Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa, broadcast a hysterical woman screaming that García was the problem: "Get that crazy man, García, out of here."

Local news agencies controlled by entrenched financial interests allied with foreign banks, have launched a propaganda campaign against García, labeling him "impetuous," "arbitrary," "arrogant," "crazy," a communist Mussolini who intends to break all of Peru's ties to the international world—on a whim. On May 4, someone within the government's own press agency, Andina, reported that García had threatened to stop all international sales of Peruvian oil and fishmeal—two of the country's largest export earners—because Peru was not paid enough for them. The President's office immediately issued a denial, providing the actual text of García's statement. García had simply reiterated his argument that the world financial system must be reordered, so that developing nations receive payments on the product of their labor, sufficient to allow the nations to develop.

The campaign to paint García as an isolated madman tilting at windmills repeats the strategy used against Brazil's Funaro, who had said upon resigning: "Not finding solid reasons to attack the Brazilian position, which they knew to be correct, they mounted against us a campaign of disinformation. This way, the presentation of the truth was characterized as arrogance; the defense of the legitimate interests of a sovereign country was labeled confrontation."

Stop that growth!

The press campaign has taken a toll in Peru, creating cynicism in the political and business elites. But García's