

World Bank is insisting that the Peruvian government negotiate a Brady Plan with its creditor banks.

In reality, if Fujimori chooses to use his second term in office to bring his country out of economic misery, he will have to face the fact that a full 39% of the national budget is dedicated to payments on the foreign debt. Another obstacle is the government's blind faith in the dogma of a "balanced budget," as if that were synonymous with responsible economic management. Five years of a "balanced budget" have led to a collapse in the state's ability to finance national development, which has led to a general bankruptcy of the business sector.

Starting in 1991, national business groups began to be rapidly replaced by foreign groups. For example, the auction of national assets and the commercial "opening" attracted, among many others, four Anglophile companies: Shell, Rio Tinto Zinc, Anglo American, and Unilever, all companies which have claimed enormous quantities of land through mining concessions or oil contracts. To this can be added the fact that at least 14.27% of national territory is already under the direct or indirect control of a branch of Prince Philip's Worldwide Fund for Nature (formerly, World Wildlife Fund), in the form of "units of ecological conservation." By means of legislation overseen by the United Nations, both the Peruvian state and Peruvian nationals are prohibited from economically developing these "units," which not so coincidentally are centered along the border, especially the Amazon region.

The civil-military alliance

Fujimori's reelection also means support for the civil-military alliance. On May 2, Peruvians watched on television as Fujimori paid homage to the Armed Forces and to the soldiers fallen in defense of the national territory during the recent conflict with neighboring Ecuador. The head of the joint chiefs of staff of the Armed Forces, Gen. Nicolás de Bari Hermoza, said that the sacrifice and patriotism of the soldiers "generated unity and solidarity with the people of Peru."

During the ceremony, Fujimori and General Hermoza also warned that they would not cede "one millimeter" of national territory, thus responding to the pressures of the U.S. State Department's Luigi Einaudi, a long-term British agent of influence and specialist in Ibero-American border conflicts. In particular, Hermoza warned that just as the Armed Forces stood together with the Peruvian population in defense of territorial integrity and against narco-terrorism, so too "will we fight for the well-being of our people . . . contributing to economic and social development."

This insistence on the role of the Armed Forces in the economic development of the country is what most infuriates the Anglophiles, especially at a moment when they have launched a major offensive against South American armies in the name of "human rights."

Seineldín scores sale of arms to Ecuador

Jailed Argentine nationalist leader Col. Mohamed Alí Seineldín criticized the sale of weapons to Ecuador in a statement issued from Santa María Magdalena prison on April 2:

Once again a sad and irresponsible act has shaken the people of Ibero-America: *the sale of weapons by the government of Argentina to Ecuador, in the middle of the war with Peru.* I had contained my indignation hoping for a worthy explanation from the government of my country to the people of Peru and to all Argentines. Unfortunately, this extremely grave occurrence has been cast as a mere commercial transaction and, as is now habitual, *no one is responsible.*

But, without a doubt, a full analysis of the situation shows that its gravity goes beyond the norm and that Argentina's current government acted improperly and irresponsibly. This undesired and lamentable situation took place at a time when Argentina's foreign policy was undergoing a radical change: *The replacement of the traditional doctrine of non-interference in the affairs of other states, with the current one of "doing the bidding of spurious interests, anywhere in the world."* Of course, this tremendous change in Argentina's foreign policy is made worse by the fact that Argentina is one of the "Guarantors of the Rio Treaty," which compromises our National Honor. Even worse, we cast doubts on our loyalty toward the sister Republic of Peru, with which we share the same liberator: Gen. José de San Martín, who clearly gave Peru its independence, and it was not to take over the place for his own advantage nor to sell arms.

This unusually grave situation, unique in the history of our Fatherland, leads us to reflect carefully on this ominous incident. It is a new maneuver orchestrated by Anglo-Saxon Imperialism and its local native servants; the same one that has subjected us to the scourge of terrorism and narco-terrorism; the same one that casts a covetous eye on our wealth and natural resources; the same one that *promotes fratricidal confrontations to weaken us and so prepare the way for our definite takeover by the international monetary empire. It is the same one we fought in the Malvinas.*

With the usual firmness with which we have always opposed the subjection of our people and the dismantling of their Armed Forces (for which reason we are in prison), we emphatically denounce these reprehensible procedures, which are contrary to the historical tradition of the countries of the Americas.

As a final reflection, I want to stress that *only the authentic union of Ibero-America could protect us and save us from all these current and potential threats.* The Americas is still possible!