

and the Tigers, with links to gun-runners from Israel and North Africa via Singapore, intelligence officials of Mossad and MI-5, and drug-runners in Karachi and Myanmar, made hay against a poorly trained and corrupt Sri Lankan Army.

Rebuilding bridges

Kumaratunga's visit to India in late March, during the lull in negotiations between the government and the LTTE, resolved a number of important political and trade issues and alarmed the terrorist controllers. The Indian demand to extradite Prabhakaran in connection with the 1991 assassination of Rajiv Gandhi, was reportedly agreed upon. In reply to a question in the Rajya Sabha, the upper house of the Indian Parliament, on April 26, Minister of State for External Affairs R.L. Bhatia said the deportation of the LTTE leader involves not just "legal measures, but emotions of the Indian people."

In addition, as President Kumaratunga noted in a recent interview, international opinion is also pushing the LTTE to the negotiating table. Following the Tigers' attack on Trincomalee, many nations condemned the Tigers' renewal of terrorism. Kumaratunga also pointed out that international support to the LTTE has declined sharply. This was partly because of the improvement in the human rights record in Sri Lanka, which has been acknowledged by the European Union, the U.S. Congress, and the British government, among others, she said.

Kumaratunga, daughter of President S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike (assassinated) and Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike, and wife of Vijaya Kumaratunga (assassinated by right-wing Sinhala fanatics), a potential Presidential candidate of the left parties in the late 1980s, has outmaneuvered and checkmated the Tigers and Prabhakaran. Disassociating herself from the right-wing Buddhist Sangha-led Sinhala chauvinism, and expressing genuine concern for the northern Sri Lankan Tamils, the real victims of the Tigers-led war, she took powerful weapons away from the so-called Tamil cause. In addition, her success in reestablishing contacts with India and her fearless campaign against money-grubbing individuals within the Sri Lankan military, have consolidated her politically and weakened the terrorists significantly. This has also helped to reestablish the mainstream politicians who were ruthlessly annihilated by both the Tigers and their partners-in-crime, the right-wing Sinhala fanatics, led by the Buddhist Sangha.

Under the circumstances, Prabhakaran and his controllers acted in the only way they know how. They pounded military positions in the north using rockets and mortar bombs. The Sri Lankan government has rounded up a large number of suspected Tigers for questioning, and has given the green light to the Sri Lankan Air Force to bomb suspected Tiger strongholds. In a three-page statement, the government called on the Tamil community to join hands with it and other communities in its endeavor for peace.

Fujimori's reelection irks the British

by Manuel Hidalgo

The landslide reelection of Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori last April 9, and the defeat of his rival, former U.N. Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuellar, has already begun to have its first positive effects. And the Anglophile networks of Project Democracy and the Inter-American Dialogue which stand behind the plot to destroy the Armed Forces and the nations of Ibero-America, cannot hide their hysteria over those election results. The reason is clear: The *Fujimori model* of how it is possible to defeat narco-terrorism while maintaining popular support, poses a formidable obstacle to their plans to ignite the continent through secessionist, ethnic, and border wars.

Fujimori has also proclaimed the end of rule by political parties, or "party-ocracy" as it is known in Peru and elsewhere in Ibero-America. Fujimori told the *Houston Chronicle* on April 16 that "this system is going to fall like the Berlin Wall. . . . The political parties no longer function. . . . they brought the country to ruin. They failed." His statements triggered a flood of responses. Especially striking was the London *Economist's* violent denunciation of the reelection of Fujimori and of his "military circle," and warning that a continuation of the International Monetary Fund's "structural reforms" does not agree "at all . . . with Fujimori's style."

His reelection now gives Fujimori the chance to change the most vulnerable flank of his administration, namely, the economic program imposed by the IMF during his first term in office. Several statements by Fujimori tend to point in that direction. Referring to Fujimori's post-election postponement of the privatizations of Peru's oil and electricity monopolies (Petroperú and Electroperú), opposition journalist Mirko Lauer wrote in the leftist daily *La República* April 25: "It would seem that Fujimori wants to begin to free himself of some of the pressures of the IMF and World Bank. . . . The idea of the IMF and World Bank is to keep Fujimori as an asset stripper and collector of debts . . . without too much control over the economic program. Fujimori is no longer so committed to that role, and neither are a section of the armed institutions."

Immediately following Fujimori's victory at the polls, the IMF warned that there is a risk that the Peruvian economy is "overheating"! The IMF is insisting on another ratchet increase in its brutal "austerity" policies for Peru, and the

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!