

Brazilian military strikes back against Anglo-American assault

by Lorenzo Carrasco

Upon leaving his post as head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Brazilian Armed Forces, Gen. Jonas Correa Neto denounced a "conspiracy against the Armed Forces" and held President Fernando Collor de Mello personally responsible—in the presence of his entire cabinet—for the intolerably low wages of military personnel. In a speech given on April 19, the general insisted that there was a campaign dedicated to "discrediting, ridiculing and demoralizing" the Armed Forces, and blamed "clear international pressures" which seek to "weaken us, challenging our collective morality, using doubts, half-truths, and lies to play up the negative and minimize the positive." General Correa warned that "Brazil is being attacked by countries of the so-called first world for supposed or overblown infractions—of the type that those countries themselves have been most profligate in committing."

General Correa's accusations constitute the official military response to the escalation of attacks by the Anglo-American establishment against the Brazilian Armed Forces, as against the rest of the continent's military forces. It is an escalation inspired by the recognition that Ibero-America's militaries represent the key obstacle to the concept of "limited sovereignties," the central feature of the New World Order promoted by U.S. President George Bush and his Anglo-French accomplices in Europe.

But there also exist special reasons why the Anglo-American establishment has targeted the Brazilian Armed Forces. First, for having introduced the dual concept of a "security/development doctrine"—deeply rooted in Brazil since the 1930s—into the Ibero-American continent. It is that doctrine which defines the functions of the Armed Forces from a broader standpoint than as the mere guardians of the national territory against possible foreign invaders. Above all, it emphasizes the protective role of the Armed Forces over national economic development, based on scientific and technological progress, the construction of physical infrastructure, and on social improvements.

And secondly, the Brazilian Armed Forces are targeted because they are preparing to declare a "state of war" in the Amazon, should Anglo-American plans to internationalize this vast and wealthy region proceed.

In view of General Correa's denunciations, *Noticiario do Exercito*, the newspaper of the Brazilian Army, ratified its commitment to the security/development doctrine in its

March 14 issue: "The security of the Fatherland by no means rests solely on the force of arms, although the nation understands the importance of maintaining a strong army. Security depends, above all else, on the development that has been achieved in the political, economic, and social arenas, premised on the capacities demonstrated by the population itself." And on March 31, during commemorations of the 1964 military takeover, the military members of the Collor cabinet acknowledged that, despite past errors, "Brazil's ascent from an essentially agricultural country and raw materials exporter to its present status as one of the first 10 economies of the world, is undeniable."

This perspective was especially clear during the government of Gen. Ernesto Geisel and his 1975-79 National Development Plan II (PND II). When Geisel announced his PND II in September 1974, he confirmed that "in harmony with the 'Development and Security' Binomial, Brazil can genuinely aspire to development and to greatness." The PND II set as its goal the construction of "a developed, modern, progressive, and humane society in Brazil."

The instruments for achieving that goal would be industrial development based on scientific and technological advances, and on the construction of basic economic infrastructure—such as mass urban transport, rail electrification, and very energy-intensive industries. This perspective led to Brazil's historic nuclear agreement with Germany, as well as to the acceleration of autonomous high-technology programs in both the nuclear and aerospace fields.

The PND II defined Brazil as an "underpopulated country, relative to the availability of land and other natural resources." As a sovereign nation, the document stated, Brazil had the right "to adopt a position coherent with its still being an underpopulated nation; that is, to allow its population to grow at reasonable rates, to realize its potential for economic development and scale."

This impulse, unprecedented in the history of the hemisphere outside the United States, triggered panic in the Anglo-American establishment, for it signaled that Brazil was prepared to impose sovereign control over its enormous natural reserves, the same natural reserves which the political heirs of Teddy Roosevelt have always viewed as "strategic reserves" for their own future use. Thus came the intense pressures of the Jimmy Carter government against Brazil



Government of Brazil

Modern planes, made in Brazil. The advanced Brazilian aerospace industry is one of the achievements of a sovereign military, which the Anglo-American bankers have singled out for destruction as an obstacle to their new world order.

(and Germany), even to the point of threatening to pull U.S. troops out of Germany should their bilateral nuclear agreements be maintained.

President Carter's perverse abuse of power directed against Brazil led in 1977 to an abrupt break by the Geisel government of military agreements with the United States, dating back to 1952. Following that break, Brazil's independent foreign policy was strengthened, leading to the development of special relations with Africa and the Middle East.

Collor to accept 'technological apartheid'?

The Collor de Mello government today seeks to reverse this historic process by aligning Brazil with the new world order doctrine of President Bush, which explicitly seeks to destroy the most technologically advanced sectors of the country and to dismantle its Armed Forces.

In the April 9 issue of the daily *Folha de São Paulo*, the leadership of the Brazilian Association of Defense Industries (Abimde) revealed its fear that during Collor's upcoming visit to the United States in June, he would sign a new Brazil-U.S. military agreement that would put an end to Brazilian military industry, and make Brazil the first victim of the Anglo-Americans' "technological apartheid."

Under the influence of Science and Technology Minister José Goldemberg—the most obedient in the cabinet to Bush's new world order designs—and drawn by the lure of a renewed scientific cooperation agreement with the U.S., Collor is making concessions which, in the short term, could fatally entangle the country in the restrictions and limitations imposed by such international technology control treaties as CoCom (Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Security Export Controls), MTCR (Missile Technology Control Regime), and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

This same subservience toward the Anglo-Americans is revealed in Collor's bill recently sent to Congress, which would "regulate" the activities of former civilian and military employees in strategic government programs, such as retired Air Force Brig. Hugo Piva, one of the architects of Brazil's aerospace program. With this legislation, the Brazilian government hopes to meet the demands of the Bush administration transmitted by Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger, to avoid a repetition of what has come to be known as the "Piva effect"—a reference to Piva's close collaboration with Iraq in the development of its missile technology and scientific capabilities.

Despite Collor's concessions, the technology war against Brazil is escalating. The most recent chapter was opened around the planned launching of Brazil's first satellite (SCD-1). The simple possibility that a Soviet rocket launcher might be used to make the Alcantara launching platform in northern Brazil viable, and that the same agreement with the Soviets would facilitate the transfer to Brazil of liquid rocket fuel technology, deliberately blocked by the French under U.S. pressure, has put the new world order condominium on a war footing.

An unusual memorandum from the French Arianespace company was delivered personally to the head of the presidency's military cabinet, Gen. Agenor Homem de Carvalho. Doing the dirty work of the U.S. company Orbital Science Corp., which manufactures the Pegasus rockets, the French threatened there would be "political problems" if Brazilian cooperation with the Soviets proceeded. And, should any doubt remain as to France's support for the Anglo-American new order, that same threat was repeated by the French ambassador to Brazil Jean Bernard Ouvrier, in a meeting with Aeronautics Minister Gen. Socrates Monteiro.

According to the March 21 memorandum, published by *Folha de São Paulo* on April 10, "in the view of the Western countries, the choice of a Soviet launcher with technology transfer, would be interpreted as a demonstration of Brazil's wish to develop a ballistic missile capability outside the framework of international coordination. The Soviet option would leave the Western countries extremely sensitized, and could cause political problems and obstacles to the absorption of point technologies, including in other areas." The memorandum also warns that "the launching of the Kosmos [satellite] at Alcantara would bring Soviet military presence onto national territory, on the eve of President Collor's visit to the United States of America."

Indian enclaves in the Amazon

In addition to the objective of dismantling point technology linked to the programs of the Armed Forces, the Anglo-American establishment has designed a strategy for carving "Indian enclaves" out of the rich Amazon region. The Anglo-French proposals for creating a Kurdish enclave in northern Iraq establishes the precedent in international law so that, in the near future, other such regions of "limited sovereignty" can be imposed under various pretexts, ranging from "humanitarian" and "population reduction" to "war on drugs" or "preservation of the environment." The analogy of the Kurdish problem to Brazil was already drawn by Soviet Ambassador to the U.N. Yuli Vorontsov, in his comment on the Anglo-French proposal. The Anglo-American strategy also includes the creation of military enclaves in such Ibero-American countries as Peru and Bolivia, under the pretext of fighting drugs.

In response to this multifaceted "conspiracy against the Armed Forces," a movement in favor of a "third way" has arisen which simultaneously rejects both "Marxist collectivism as well as liberal capitalism." Instead, it urges the "Brazilian model of industrial capitalism," as expressed in the pages of the newspaper *Ombro a Ombro*, the unofficial mouthpiece of Brazil's military.

In its April editorial, *Ombro a Ombro* declares that since its founding it has always proposed that the country "adopt a 'third way,' to reconcile scientific, technological and industrial development with social justice. This is proclaimed by the Social Doctrine of the Catholic Church, begun exactly 100 years ago with Pope Leo XIII's encyclical *Rerum novarum*, which prophetically warns humanity of the dangers of Marxism at the same time that it condemns the 'devouring usury' of liberal capitalism, that continues to this day. . . ."

The editorial concludes, "When we speak of a 'third way,' we are speaking of a long road to travel in the direction of a 'Brazilian model of industrial capitalism.' The country cannot remain at the mercy of pressures stemming from selfish national and international interests. Hunger, lack of housing, water, sewage, plumbing, or energy cannot be resolved by demagoguery, but with specific policies."

Bush diplomacy means more Tibetan deaths

by Mary Burdman

President George Bush's latest piece of new world order diplomacy, his sudden and unexpected meeting with the Dalai Lama of Tibet on April 16, is as badly calculated as its precursors.

President Bush has not had a word to say to date on the brutal 40 years of occupation by the People's Republic of China, and himself has denounced the Dalai Lama's "callous attitude" for refusing to cooperate with the People's Republic of China. To underline the insult to Beijing, George Bush met with the Dalai Lama the day after he announced he was sending U.S. troops into northern Iraq to oversee camps for the Kurdish refugees, an action taken outside any U.N. authority. China balked at supporting the proposal for "enclaves" for the Kurds, because of the obvious threat implied to national sovereignty and China's own perceived security.

The worst immediate repercussions of the Bush-Dalai Lama meeting will be suffered by the Tibetans themselves. The situation in Tibet is tenser than ever. The Chinese have announced their intention of "celebrating" the 40th anniversary of their formal annexation of Tibet on May 23, which will provoke Tibetan outrage despite the repression. As early as April 24, the official Beijing news agency Xinhua reported there had been "riots" in the Tibetan capital of Lhasa and 140 arrests in recent weeks. The meeting with the Dalai Lama can only provoke a heavier crackdown, especially given the Central Intelligence Agency's operations in Tibet in the 1960s.

Chinese insecurity

China's distrust of Bush's new world order stems from the security problems it faces from the restive populations in the strategic regions of Tibet and Xinjiang, formerly East Turkestan, both now firmly ruled from Beijing. Any unilateral superpower interference that comes too close to home, would be considered most dangerous by the Chinese.

"I am afraid that a new world order led by one country or a group of countries cannot provide reliable guarantees for the peaceful development of the world," Prime Minister Li