

16, 1990 article, "Argentine-Brazilian Nuclear Cooperation under Threat," *EIR* denounced the operations of the non-proliferation mafia, coordinated by Brazilian physicist Luiz Pinguelli Rosa, whose views had also seeped into the Brazilian Physics Society (SBF) and the Association of Argentine Physicists (AFA). This mafia orchestrated the creation of an "anti-nuclear network of 'civilian agencies' to end the autonomy of the Argentine and Brazilian nuclear programs," *EIR* reported.

At that time, Pinguelli stated, "We want to inspect the Navy installations to ensure that the nuclear fuel they are producing there doesn't exceed 20% enrichment."

Pinguelli was never more than the local agent of foreign interests. But the campaign he began turned into a huge operation when sections of Anglo-American intelligence began to act under the facade of "pacifist organizations" such as the Ford Foundation and the Federation of American Scientists. It appears probable that that operation was led by U.S. physicist David Albright and his colleague William Higginbotham, both participants in the Manhattan Project which created the first atomic bomb in 1945, and who today play the part of "repentant nuclear scientists."

In its March 16, 1990 article, *EIR* charged that Pinguelli and other scientists were pushing the notion of "oversight," in order to create "unwarranted frictions between Brazil and Argentina which, in the calculations of the anti-nuclear networks, would end up destroying any nuclear cooperation programs between the two nations."

*EIR* also reported that the U.S. reaction to Brazil's late-1980s announcement that it had achieved the full nuclear fuel cycle was that Brazil should put all its nuclear installations "within reach of IAEA inspections," on pain of raising "suspicions they are using nuclear technology for other than peaceful purposes." *EIR* noted that "this is the same argument used today by . . . the 'universalist' group at Itamaraty . . . which recently demanded . . . that Brazil sign the Non-Proliferation Treaty."

Unfortunately, all of *EIR*'s predictions have come true. Collor and Menem implacably foisted the Anglo-American agenda on their nations' nuclear programs. With international backing, Presidents Collor and Menem installed perfervidly one-worldist teams in their foreign ministries. Individuals such as Marcos Coimbra, Rubens Ricupero, Marcos Azambuja, Celso Lafer, and Helio Jaguaribe, on the Brazilian side, and Domingo Cavallo, Guido Di Tella, and others, on the Argentine side, were inserted to dominate their nation's foreign policy actions. Both ministries generally work in tandem.

The result of this treasonous capitulation is that Argentina cancelled its Condor II project, while Collor created a scandal against his own country by publicly denouncing the unknown "Solimoes Project" (whose existence was vehemently denied by the Brazilian National Nuclear Energy Commission, CNEN), charging that it supposedly sought to manufacture

## Admiral Alberto's battle against Bernard Baruch

Efforts to sabotage Brazil and Argentina's nuclear programs are far from new. They began in the infancy of the age of nuclear energy, and became intense after World War II. In August 1946, the U.S. Congress approved the McMahon Act, which limited nuclear cooperation between the United States and other countries to exploration for and extraction of uranium. Along with this came the creation of the United Nations' Atomic Energy Commission. The commission's first meeting was attended by the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France, and four other countries, invited as "observers" because of their status as having the world's largest uranium reserves. Those countries were Brazil, India, Belgium, and Canada.

At that meeting, American representative Bernard Baruch presented a proposal for creating a supranational agency to "control ownership of world uranium and thorium reserves," an affront to national sovereignty. The infamous "Baruch Plan" operated on the thesis of the "injustices of nature": that those countries lacking in nuclear technology should have been graced with considerable reserves of strategic minerals.

Brazilian representative Adm. Alvaro Alberto was the only one present at the meeting to oppose the injustice of the Baruch Plan, describing the U.S. policy as an attempt to force the mineral-rich nations to surrender their natural wealth. In 1951, Alberto proposed legislation to protect Brazil's reserves of thorium and uranium from foreign looting. He advocated the concept of "specific compensa-

nuclear components for military use.

At the same time, nuclear mutual cooperation accords between the two countries were cancelled and replaced by the Brazil-Argentina Accord for the Exclusive Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy (the so-called Bilateral Safeguards Accord), which fulfilled precisely the demands made by Albright, Higginbotham, and Pinguelli. Finally, despite *EIR*'s warnings, in December 1991, Collor and Menem signed the Four-Party Accord.

### New world order allies

In Brazil, the Foreign Relations Ministry had an important ally in José Goldemberg, a malthusian physicist and known agent in Brazil of the interests of the world condominium that the Anglo-American oligarchy maintained with the Soviet *nomenklatura* before the fall of the Berlin Wall. Goldemberg, who was both science and technology and education

tions," meaning that commercial transactions in strategic minerals should not be conducted in dollars, but only in the form of technological exchanges.

### **Secret diplomacy**

Admiral Alberto's resistance did not suffice to prevent a U.S. assault on Brazil's reserves. In 1952, in a single transaction, the United States imported the entire thorium quota guaranteed by a two-year agreement. In response, Admiral Alberto asked the Brazilian government for authorization to begin negotiations with other countries, and left for Europe to make contacts with France and Germany, the latter still occupied by the Allies.

There, Alberto met with Prof. Otto Hahn, the father of nuclear fission, and with two other professors, Paul Harteck of the Hamburg Institute of Physics and Chemistry, and Wilhelm Groth, to arrange for Germany to build Brazil the centrifuges it needed for isotope separation. At this point, Admiral Alberto's trip took on aspects of a secret mission, in that his purpose—transferring prototypes of uranium centrifuges to Brazil—forced him to rely on secret diplomacy which bypassed the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, as well as other decision-making agencies such as the National Security Council, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Department of Mineral Production. The admiral requested and received special authorization from President Getulio Vargas to get the Foreign Ministry to back a secret shipment of the machines. Less than 24 hours after the authorization was granted, however, the Allies' Military Security Board seized the centrifuges in Göttingen and Hamburg. The seizure had been orchestrated by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (USAEC).

Admiral Alberto contacted Lewis Strauss, who was

then AEC head, but he was offered no hope of getting the confiscated machines released. Strauss, according to Alberto's close collaborator Renato Archer, "told the Brazilian admiral, in the presence of the Brazilian ambassador, that like all scientists, he [Alberto] was crazy and that everything he was proposing was pure fantasy, did not exist."

### **Alberto forced to resign**

The USAEC's action forced Admiral Alberto to return to Brazil with empty hands. His resignation from the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq) followed in March 1955. One year later, in 1956, a committee of the Brazilian Congress gained access to secret U.S. diplomatic documents which revealed the intense U.S. pressure to force Alberto's resignation.

The downfall of President Getulio Vargas himself was related to Brazilian resistance to exporting radioactive minerals without technological compensation. The day before Vargas's death, he was visited by a group demanding that export of radioactive minerals and monazite sand (thorium) be authorized. Only days later, in August 1954, a new government decree authorized the exports.

Anglo-American pressure on Brazil to accept the post-war technological order set back Brazil's development of the technology of ultracentrifuging for uranium enrichment by 30 years. In just the same way, the new accommodation by the top echelons of the Foreign Ministry to the demands of "technological apartheid" and the "new order," under the illusion that Brazil will "now, finally" be treated as a First World country, will merely produce a gigantic backward step in the technological development of the country.

minister under Collor, but who essentially functioned as a Rasputin, frequented the same "environmentalist" and "pacifist" circles in which Pinguelli Rosa and other scientific mediocrities of the Brazilian Physics Society and the Brazilian Society for the Progress of Science (SBPF) traveled.

But Goldemberg always maintained greater "international credibility," thanks to his foreign godfathers. For example, the "suggestion" to Collor that Goldemberg be brought into the cabinet was presented by Yevgeni Velikhov, former head of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and one of the main links between the Anglo-American oligarchy and the Soviet *nomenklatura*.

### **Cardoso: Anglo-American darling**

The strengthened presence of the social democracy in the government of Itamar Franco, who replaced Collor last fall after Collor was impeached for corruption, is perhaps the key

indicator that very little has changed in Brazil with Collor's political demise. Indeed, the popular mobilization against Collor that the nation witnessed in the months leading up to Collor's indictment, appears to have been in vain. Under Franco, the neo-liberal economic policies have continued unchanged, as has the submissive foreign policy conducted by the Collor government.

In this environment, the figure of the newest darling and strong man of the Anglo-American establishment has emerged: Senator and now Finance Minister Fernando Henrique Cardoso, a founder and executive board member of the Inter-American Dialogue, whom Henry Kissinger described on June 16 as "a spectacular finance minister."

A sociologist trained by French social democratic circles, exiled during the years of military government in Brazil, Cardoso is today a spokesman of the Anglo-American establishment in Brazil. The public reference by the Inter-Ameri-