

Washington might be upset seeing her as prime minister again.

Rather, there are clear indications that Washington may not tolerate further harassment of Bhutto. A recent letter to President Bush by Rep. Stephen J. Solarz (D-N.Y.), man of the House Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs and a personal friend of Bhutto, drew the American President's attention to the reports of nuclear weapons development by Pakistan and urged him to cut off military and economic aid to Islamabad. The letter was clearly meant to exert pressure: The money at stake is \$500 million, not negligible in light of Pakistan's depleted foreign exchange reserves, now under even greater strain due to increasing oil prices and the return of Pakistani migrant workers from Iraq and Kuwait.

President Bush subsequently announced that he would withhold certification of Pakistan's "nuclear weapons-free" status, the precondition for new aid, until after the Oct. 24 elections. The Pakistani establishment, and the Army in particular, can ill afford strained relations with the U.S. at this point and is expected to make any deal necessary, which may well include reinstatement of Bhutto as prime minister if she wins the elections.

It has also been evident that Washington is not particularly enamored with the Pakistani opposition. U.S. Ambassador Robert B. Oakley provoked an uproar among the anti-Bhutto crowd in Pakistan with a remark at an Asia Society seminar in New York Sept. 11. Oakley, speaking personally, said that if Bhutto's government is held accountable by the caretaker regime, it would be proper to hold the Junejo government similarly accountable for its tenure from 1985-88—lest the proceedings "inevitably be seen as partisan and further divide the country."

At a press conference on Sept. 17, the caretaker Interior Minister Zahid Sarfraz angrily retorted: "Mr. Oakley's behavior is like a viceroy's and not an ambassador's. . . . Why should a U.S. team come to observe our conduct?" Within days, Ambassador Oakley interrupted his leave to return to Islamabad with a personal letter from President Bush to President Ishaq Khan in hand.

The letter has not been made public. But, while those upset with Oakley consoled themselves that Bush had apologized on his behalf, leaks in the Pakistani media assert the letter dealt with an increased Pakistani role in the U.S. Gulf deployment and with the handling of Benazir Bhutto. Whatever may be the actual content of the letter, it is well known that Bhutto does have friends in powerful positions in the United States who would be unlikely to stand by and allow the opposition to persecute her and throw the country into yet another turmoil.

Under the circumstances, President Ishaq Khan is under almost as much pressure as Bhutto herself. If Bhutto and the PPP do well in the coming elections, which is not an unlikely prospect as things now stand, President Ishaq Khan might decide to accept Bhutto's suggestion and resign before things get too embarrassing.

Collor imposes green agenda on Brazil

by Silvia Palacios

When Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mello came to the United States in late September to open the United National General Assembly session, he spelled out his decision to switch Brazil's national priorities. Collor repeatedly made it clear that Brazil would abandon any attempt to gain technological autonomy; instead, it would tie its hands and surrender to ecologism and to the one-worldist agenda of the great powers, in the illusory hope that they would generously help Brazil become a developed nation.

At the opening ceremony in New York, President Collor announced that Brazil had finally accepted limiting its development of nuclear energy, even for peaceful purposes. He stated, "The moment has come to go further" than the 1967 Tlatelolco Treaty by which most countries in the Americas have renounced all nuclear weapons. "Today's Brazil discards the idea of any experiment which implies nuclear explosions, even though they be for peaceful ends; and it hopes that other countries consider taking the same path." This was from a country which once had the Third World's most ambitious peaceful nuclear development plans.

Collor went so far as to describe the upcoming United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to be held in Brazil in 1992 as "perhaps the most important international meeting of the century."

Dumping Friedrich List for John Lennon

To give a living example of the new character of the Brazilian government, President Collor de Mello had the gall to go jogging in New York's Central Park wearing a T-shirt blaring "GREEN, I want you alive." And, if that weren't enough, he gave a show of what he treasures as "modernity" by placing a flower on the plaque honoring the assassinated drug addict John Lennon of the Beatles.

The Brazilian government's new international postures naturally provoked unusual enthusiasm in the Anglo-American Establishment. President George Bush, when meeting with Collor Sept. 30, praised him for his firm decision against nuclear energy development. U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency assistant director Gordon Bradley was quoted in the daily *O Globo* Sept. 28 declaring on the eve of Collor's U.S. visit, "We hope that, in the future, both Brazil and Argentina will permit the International Atomic Energy Agency to inspect their nuclear installations."

The unusual support of 30 U.S. senators for virtually the

entirety of Collor's reform program was even more illustrative of Brazil's compromising itself to the limited sovereignty system. The document they sent President Collor was drafted by Sen. Timothy Wirth (D-Colo.), who busies himself shutting down productive industry through mislabeled "Clean Air" legislation.

The document also places great importance on the presence of two avid malthusians in Collor's cabinet: "Your nomination of Dr. José Lutzenberger to be National Secretary of the Environment and of Dr. José Goldemberg to be National Secretary of Science and Technology are very positive signs of your commitment to a new era of Brazilian development." It adds, "one of the great challenges you undoubtedly must face is balancing the necessity to administer natural resources and control pollution with urgent economic needs, chronic poverty and the foreign debt burden. . . . We agree that solutions to these difficulties must be considered jointly. In particular, links between negotiations for debt reduction and environmental protection are very promising."

It is precisely through this debt-for-nature formula that the one-worldists hope to get Brazil to relinquish sovereignty over part of the Amazon jungle.

Collor, accompanied by Lutzenberger, a fanatic of pagan New Age ideas, met on Sept. 26 with Maurice Strong, the general secretary of the 1992 U.N. Conference on Environment and Development. On discussing "self-sustained development"—which is nothing but a return to the Stone Age—Strong insisted that the upcoming meeting must propose fundamental changes in the "economic development model." Lutzenberger added, "It is necessary to deal with the economies and change the economic thinking and programs of the industrialized countries. If everybody wanted to have the number of automobiles there are in the United States, there would be five billion [autos] and we would all be poisoned, dead," he lied.

The Establishment's euphoria over Collor follows from decades of pressure and blackmail of all kinds against Brazil by the superpowers to block its legitimate aspiration to sovereign mastery of advanced technologies. These maneuvers were particularly active during Jimmy Carter's Trilateral Commission-controlled administration.

Neo-liberalism and environmentalism

The neo-liberal ecologist conception, which is fundamentally opposed to sovereign industrial and technological development, was defined by President Collor in his Sept. 10 review of his first six months of government. He instructed his cabinet that all their actions be guided by ecology and "human rights." "Economic stability will be the norm," he declared, "and ecological concerns will orient growth efforts. . . . Today, the cause of human rights comes first among all the government's causes."

What stood out most, however, was Collor's historical reference. He told the United Nations, "Following the exam-

ple of what the nation faced in 1822, we today also have the obligation to be in the vanguard, inspired by the values of our time. With independence, a new relationship was defined between the country and the world."

Unfortunately, 1822 was not the Brazilian nation's most fruitful period. It was precisely in that year that the most atrocious economic liberal regime, imposed by England by means of the Rothschild banking house, subjected the country to decades of being a mere colonial producer of raw materials and delayed its industrialization process for more than 100 years.

Collor's Achilles Heel: Brazilians

Although this project has international support, it is not supported by the forces within Brazil which have shaped its major national institutions. Thus, President Collor has put himself on a confrontation course with the Brazilian military-industrial establishment, responsible for Brazil's great economic development during several stages of the country's history since the 1930s.

On Sept. 18, Collor traveled with an entourage of his military, technology, and environment ministers to the Cachimbo Mountains in the Amazon. They went to fill up a shaft dug by the aviation ministry to store nuclear waste. The message was clear: The President was putting the brakes on all technological initiatives by the Armed Forces which do not fit into the ecologist vision.

Even more, according to the daily *O Globo* of Sept. 27, Collor emphasized in meetings with U.S. businessmen and politicians at David Rockefeller's Council of the Americas that his government would slow down the nuclear programs developed by the Brazilian Armed Forces. And, at lunch with journalists, Collor revealed for the first time that upon taking office, he had ordered that an alleged military nuclear project called "Operation Solimões" be immediately canceled.

In the face of these attacks, as well as the Collor government's cancellation of all technological cooperation with Iraq, Air Force general Hugo Piva, one of the architects of the Brazilian aerospace program and a protagonist of cooperation with Iraq, told journalists on Sept. 25 that he disagreed with President Collor's policy of limiting technological cooperation with other Third World nations. "This is a mistake," said the retired officer. "Such a measure would mean a regression for Brazil. We would return to being stuck in dependency on exporting iron, beans, and coffee, when we could earn much more by transferring technology and intelligence."

Due to its many and ever more frequent differences with the armed forces, the Collor regime has begun to be described in Brasília as a "belated Alfonsínism." The reference is to former Argentine President Raúl Alfonsín, who, on the pretext of waging a campaign in defense of human rights, in fact began to dismantle the Argentine Armed Forces by subjecting them to "bread and water" budgets.