

out the dictates of the international financial institutions but who nonetheless had failed to win their full confidence.

### Enter the Inter-American Dialogue

The truth is that the naming of Sen. Fernando Henrique Cardoso to the Finance Ministry culminates a project of the Anglo-American establishment to reassert their absolute control over the Brazilian economy, and to continue the program of "internationalization" and economic "opening" that was suspended with the impeachment of the super-corrupt Collor de Mello regime late last year. Stated another way, one could say that Cardoso's elevation to a virtual prime ministership post in the Itamar Franco government is intended to put an end to all nationalist resistance to the new world order.

The clearest indication that Senator Cardoso's appointment was a countermove to the re-emergence of the Armed Forces in public life is the fact that never in the history of Brazil has the naming of a finance minister prompted so much euphoria among the liberal elites. Represented by such mouthpieces as *Folha de São Paulo*, *O Estado de São Paulo*,

and the magazine *Veja*, the elites published special dossiers designed to forge the image of a statesman for sociologist Fernando Henrique Cardoso. *O Estado de São Paulo* especially presented Cardoso as a virtual prime minister, a project that has in fact been in the works for months.

The involvement of the Anglo-American establishment in this scenario can best be seen by contrasting the treatment received by Eliseu Resende during his visit to Washington in April, with that of Cardoso's recent visit. Despite his title of Brazilian finance minister, Resende was barely received by third-level government officials. Cardoso, on the other hand, was received with great pomp and enthusiasm by the highest ranks of the Clinton administration, including a private meeting with Vice President Al Gore, National Security Council chief Anthony Lake, and White House Trade Representative Mickey Kantor.

Cardoso's meeting with Secretary of State Warren Christopher was especially noteworthy, as the Brazilian senator has maintained a friendship with Christopher ever since the latter served as human rights coordinator in the Jimmy Carter

## New military mobilization in the Amazon

To the disillusionment of the ingenuous who believed that after the U.N. Conference on Environment and Development (Eco-92), held in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992, international pressures on the Brazilian Amazon would cease, the latest U.S. military maneuvers held in neighboring Guyana confirm the very real threat that the "new world order" poses to the Amazon region, the world's greatest unexploited reserve of natural resources.

The daily *Correio Brasiliense* reported on May 14 that 7,000 U.S. soldiers disembarked on Guyanese territory in April to conduct jungle survival maneuvers along the border with Brazil. The maneuvers were begun, under cover of secrecy, on April 28 and concluded on May 16. Officially, the operations were carried out by personnel from the Army's Special Operations Command headquartered at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and backed by helicopters and amphibious vehicles.

It is symptomatic that the maneuvers in Guyana were carried out by special troops from Fort Bragg, the same which in August 1992 were forced to leave the Bolivian Amazonian state of El Beni due to massive protests from every sector of Bolivian society, which vehemently opposed U.S. military maneuvers on their territory. According to official reports released in Bolivia at the time, those special troops had participated in both the Persian

Gulf war and also in the invasion of Panama.

The concern of the Brazilian Armed Forces is especially great given that the political crisis in Suriname—the conflict between Col. Desi Bouterse and President Venetian—is a scenario that could lead to a Dutch military intervention into its old colony, a move which could in turn receive U.S. backing, as occurred in the case of the Malvinas War. In 1991, *EIR* charged that behind the accusations of drug trafficking against Colonel Bouterse were plans—revealed by the Dutch press itself—for a Dutch military invasion of Suriname.

Important historical background in this context is that Brazil took care to exclude from the Amazon Pact the three former Guyanas (French Guiana, Suriname, and Guyana), correctly claiming that their participation would give foreign powers a pretext for intervening into Amazonian development. Brazil considers the region as the entrance hall to the Amazon.

Following the meeting of the three military ministers with President Franco, the high military command held its own meeting in the city of Manaus, capital of Amazonas state, on May 20 and 21. Army Minister Zenildo de Lucena issued an urgent call for unity among the three forces because, he said, "the military is the final bulwark of the country." In what is viewed as a clear response to the veiled threats implied by the U.S. military maneuvers, the military commanders in Manaus announced that the Brazilian Armed Forces would conduct military operations this year throughout the great breadth of the Amazon.