

# José Goldemberg, a Trojan Horse

*Brazil's secretary of science and technology is an agent of the neo-colonialist policies of the superpower condominium. Lorenzo Carrasco Bazúa reports.*

In 1992, when the United Nations World Summit on the Environment is held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil will be the stage on which the world ecologist movement will seek to play out its scenario of imposing the concept of "limited sovereignty" within the framework of the superpower condominium. That movement has already launched its pressure campaign, specifically directed at limiting Brazil's sovereignty over its immense Amazon wealth, by alleging that Brazil is incompetent to preserve and protect the area.

In much the same way that the Anglo-American side of the condominium is preparing a military assault against Iraq, through which it hopes to impose a system of limited sovereignty throughout the Middle East, it would come as no surprise were an invasion against Brazil and the Amazon attempted sometime in the coming years, in the name of "defending the environment."

From now until the 1992 meeting, the imposition of the condominium's design requires the gradual erosion of national power in Brazil, especially of the Armed Forces, with the intention of undermining any capability to mount a real defense of national sovereignty. And the individual who best represents this strategy is Science and Technology Secretary José Goldemberg.

Goldemberg's first act in office was to try to wrest control of the nation's nuclear energy programs from the Armed Forces. Although Goldemberg works in partnership with the equally evil José Lutzemberger, Brazil's secretary of the environment, we shall limit this report to documenting Goldemberg's treason.

## **A neo-malthusian primitivist**

Goldemberg, a physicist by profession, is known for his neo-malthusian obsessions, for his primitivist concepts concerning science and technology, and above all, for his strange habit of selling the one-worldist ideas of the superpowers as his own. For example, Goldemberg shamelessly defends swapping foreign debt for environmental conservation projects in the Amazon—i.e., handing over chunks of national territory to international oversight—which is one of the demands of the Anglo-American ecology groups. In a *Folha*

*de São Paulo* column dated Jan. 29, 1989, Goldemberg declared, "If it were possible to convert part of the foreign debt into support for such measures, why not use this instrument? . . . Preliminary calculations show that nearly 30% of the Amazon could be turned into parks or protected areas at a cost of \$3 billion. . . . Three billion dollars is less than 3% of our foreign debt. It doesn't seem that accepting those dollars would imply any loss of sovereignty."

Goldemberg has naturally been enthusiastically embraced by the U.S. Establishment, which seeks to smash Brazil's scientific and technological capability. This can be seen in an interview he granted to the *New York Times* during a recent visit to the United States. Published Oct. 10 without prior knowledge of the Brazilian Congress, the interview reveals to the U.S. public the alleged existence of a mysterious "50-page confidential report given to President [Fernando] Collor [de Mello] on the Brazilian atomic bomb project." The international malthusian lobby has always used the claim that Brazil is building an atomic bomb as justification for its assaults against all scientific and technological development in the country. In this case, military participation in the nuclear sector is especially targeted. The *Times* crowed that Goldemberg has always been a "leading critic of the program's secrecy and military control."

In the same article, the *Times* carried anti-nuclear statements of "green" Congressman Fabio Feldmann, a Brazilian agent of the genocidal Club of Rome. The *Times* praised the fact that Feldman has been working on a constitutional amendment to force the Executive branch's Department of Strategic Affairs to relinquish control over Brazil's National Nuclear Energy Commission (CNEN). Instead, the CNEN would be placed under Goldemberg's jurisdiction.

Also in the interview, Goldemberg goes to the extreme of blaming two of Brazil's best scientists—true patriots who were responsible for the country's independent technological development—for the alleged atomic bomb project. "The two principal officials who carried out the project were Rex Nazareth Alves, who was president of the National Nuclear Energy Commission until Mr. Collor replaced him earlier this year, and Hugo Oliveira Piva, now a retired Brazilian

Air Force Brigadier.”

Why were these two scientists singled out?

Nazareth was the director of Brazil's independent nuclear program, and the man who created the conditions for Brazil achieving a complete nuclear fuel cycle, including uranium enrichment by ultracentrifugation, a process which had been systematically denied to Brazil since the 1940s and which was the basis for furious international campaigns against the father of nuclear energy in Brazil, Adm. Alvaro Alberto.

Hugo Piva was the father of the Brazilian space program, and was considered “the Wernher von Braun of Brazil.” Piva had practically no links to the nuclear sector, which makes the seriousness of the slanders directed against him by Goldemberg that much worse, since Goldemberg has never hidden his personal hatred of the Armed Forces—and especially of the Air Force—ever since his son was expelled from the Aerospace Technical Center in the 1970s under the accusation of organizing a subversive cell.

### **Pugwash and Greenpeace**

Goldemberg's cynical hostility to the Brazilian nuclear program was demonstrated by his description of it to the *New York Times* as “a mix of Irangate and *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.” Goldemberg's “revelations” are extremely harmful to the national interest, as confirmed by Gary Milhollin, director of the Wisconsin Project on Nuclear Arms Control. “This is new. I have never heard any official in Brazil confirm that there was an intention to make a bomb,” he said. According to the *Times*, Milhollin's is “a private group that investigates the spread of nuclear weapons.” In truth, Milhollin and his group belong to a group of “non-governmental” institutes that work together informally to spy on scientific and technological research centers which the U.S. government—within its new superpower arrangement—considers damaging to the interests of the Anglo-American Establishment.

Collaboration between certain Brazilians and the neo-colonial Anglo-American circles is nothing new. Since the end of World War II, when the Yalta agreement was first signed and the concept of nuclear nonproliferation launched, there have always existed servile Brazilians like Goldemberg to lend themselves to such campaigns as that against nuclear energy pioneer Admiral Alberto, in the first half of the 1950s.

The primary forums for collaboration were the infamous “Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs,” begun in 1957 and continued to this day. The leading figures behind the Pugwash movement were the British genocide advocate Bertrand Russell and American physicist Leo Szilard, the latter a participant in the Manhattan Project. From this movement emerged a series of parallel organizations, among them the Federation of American Scientists (FAS) and the magazine *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, which currently play a key role in repressing technology transfers to the Third World.

In May 1989, evidence emerged of close coordination between FAS and the Brazilian Physical Society (SBF) headed by physicist Luis Pinguelli Rosa, when *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* published a series of articles jointly written by Pinguelli and the FAS's David Albright, elaborating a new strategy for controlling Brazil's nuclear program. Albright's career as an “atomic bomb hunter” was developed in close collaboration with the green terrorist organization Greenpeace. (See *EIR*, March 16, 1990.)

During a Rio de Janeiro seminar in January 1990, David Albright's collaboration with the SBF became consolidated into a plan of action, which included creating a non-governmental group to take charge of pressuring the Brazilian Congress into placing its nuclear research under “civilian control”—a euphemism in Brazil for outright sabotage. Shortly thereafter, Congressman Feldmann presented Congress with a proposal to create an investigatory commission for the pur-

## **Apostle of a New Dark Age of environmentalism**

The perverse influence of José Goldemberg in the Brazilian government has made itself felt primarily in the areas of energy and the environment. His malthusian theses are contributing to the destruction of every Brazilian conquest—in the expansion of its electrical energy generating program, in its oil exploitation capacity, etc.—over the past 20 years. His thesis concerning such “appropriate” (read: primitive) technologies as “biomass,” logs, sugar-cane husks, exactly coincides with the eco-fascist ideas promoted by the Club of Rome in the late 1960s, and more recently revived by the Brundtland Commission, which put out the neo-malthusian study *Our Common Future*.

After his installation as science and technology secretary in March of this year, Goldemberg jointly authored an article with the Indian N.K. Reddy, published in the September 1990 *Scientific American*. Under the title “Energy for a developing world,” Goldemberg proposed an energy model based on technologies from the last century. These are presented as “efficient end-use technologies” which, according to Reddy and Goldemberg, could enable developing nations to achieve “modest increases in generating capac-

pose of stripping away all secrecy surrounding the Brazilian nuclear program. Feldmann's proposal was, in fact, elaborated by Luis Pinguelli Rosa of the SBF.

### The Moscow connection

Goldemberg's connections with the forces of the global condominium are not limited to the Anglo-American side. Perhaps even more significant are the ties he has maintained for some time with the Soviet *Nomenklatura*. The reasons for such ties lie in the fact that the Pugwash conferences also generated a Soviet version of technological nonproliferation, as represented by the faction of Yevgeni Velikhov within the Soviet Academy of Sciences, which in turn gave rise to the International Foundation for the Survival and Development of Humanity, the so-called Club of Moscow, and similar bodies.

On April 12, 1989, *Folha de São Paulo* reported on the

invitation of Aleksei Makarov, director of the Soviet Atomic Energy Institute, to Goldemberg to join the recently formed International Energy Club headquartered in Moscow. Goldemberg wrote an article for *Estado de São Paulo* on April 20, explaining that the Club of Moscow got its "suggestive" name "because of its similarity to the Club of Rome, which played an important role nearly 20 years ago." According to Goldemberg, the role of the new "non-governmental association" is, "on the one hand, that of alerting governments and public opinion to the problems generated by energy production and, on the other, to serve as humanity's conscience in transcending local political concerns."

On Feb. 2, all Brazilian papers revealed that Goldemberg's nomination to the post of science and technology secretary was a direct result of the recommendation made to President Collor by Yevgeni Velikhov, who is vice president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. Goldemberg's relation-

ity to affordably obtain the energy they need without ruining the environment."

It is highly significant that the co-authors of this genocidal piece are a Brazilian and an Indian, and therefore come from two of the most technologically and scientifically advanced countries of the Third World, which the environmentalists are desperate to turn back. The reason for the article can be seen in the following passage: "to the poor . . . survival is a problem of such urgency that, if necessary, they will survive at the expense of the environment. . . . Clearly, both the improvement of the environment and the reduction—if not eradication—of poverty are important and deserve simultaneous attention insofar as it is possible. If putting national priorities ahead of an international obligation to preserve the atmosphere seems wrong, it is only because conventional development plans based on energy consumption compel a trade-off between these priorities. . . . Fortunately, such a head-on collision between industrialized and developing countries is unnecessary."

The message of the authors is that the argument which prevails in the advanced sector—that between development and the environment, one must choose the latter—won't work in the South. The developing countries, they argue, require at least a verbal guarantee that they can continue to develop and protect the environment at the same time. The article bases itself on the false theory that one can "unlink" economic growth from energy growth—that is, that the first can be achieved without the second. The authors complain that there has been "an almost linear rise in energy consumption in the developing world for

two decades. . . . Such increases are unsustainable, and the new view of the energy problem is essential."

Brazil is a country whose electrical energy consumption is nearly 1,450 kilowatt-hours per capita, which places it below the world average and only 40% of that of South Africa, 17% that of Australia, 11% that of the United States, and less than 10% that of Sweden, Canada, or Norway. With his argument, Goldemberg seeks to prevent Brazil from achieving more dignified living conditions for its nearly 30 million citizens who have no electricity in their homes.

Goldemberg would deny to developing nations not only the energy options coming on line for the 21st century, but those which have been traditionally available throughout the present century: "The cost and energy contributions of various technologies for conserving and generating energy are plotted to calculate the least expensive means of reaching . . . energy goals for the year 2000. The goal could be met without introducing controversial technologies such as nuclear power and large hydroelectric dams."

According to Goldemberg, "Fossil fuel burning . . . contributes to the buildup of atmospheric carbon. . . . Development plans that would expand the share of carbon emissions from these [developing] nations poses a threat to the atmosphere and possibly to global climate." With this, Goldemberg reveals his true colors, sharing the same genocidal World Bank recipes revealed in last July's secret report by the institution which has contributed extensively to the depopulation of vast regions of the Third World, especially in black Africa.

ship to the Soviet "cosmopolitan" faction, to which Velikhov and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze belong, is a longstanding one.

As early as August 1986, Velikhov had invited Goldemberg to become a member of the board of directors of the International Foundation for the Survival and Development of Humanity (IFSDH). Velikhov was personally responsible for Greenpeace's setting up shop in the Soviet Union: In late 1989, the Berlin newspaper *Tageszeitung* reported that Greenpeace had close ties to the IFSDH. The paper reported that "the bridge to the apparatus for Greenpeace is the Academy of Sciences. Discussions with the environmentalists are carried on by the director for nuclear affairs, Yevgeni P. Velikhov." The London *Sunday Times* reported on March 5, 1990 that Greenpeace and the IFSDH had split \$12 million in contributions. Greenpeace recently published a book on energy and the environment, whose co-author is none other than Brazil's Science and Technology Secretary José Goldemberg.

In January 1990, the IFSDH sponsored in Moscow the Global Forum of Spiritual and Parliamentary Leaders on Human Survival. Goldemberg, this time accompanied by Sen. Roberto Campos, attended.

Members of the IFSDH include David Hamburg, president of the Carnegie Foundation whose 1989 report, "Nuclear Exports: The Challenge of Their Control," accused Argentina, Brazil, India, Iraq, and Pakistan of engaging in contraband of nuclear components for military purposes.

Yevgeni Velikhov is also chairman of the Committee of Soviet Scientists for Peace and Against the Nuclear Threat. In the March 1987 issue of the *Journal of the Federation of American Scientists*, an article entitled "FAS and Velikhov Committee plan joint study" reveals the close collaboration of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. condominium "to undertake a joint scientific study of the feasibility of implementing and maintaining disarmament."

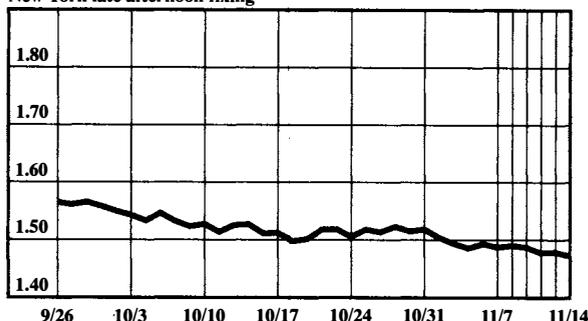
Thus we see that the containment of Brazil's nuclear development, through the networks of Pinguelli Rosa, David Albright, FAS-Greenpeace, and Yevgeni Velikhov, comes back full circle to José Goldemberg. This is an incontestable fact—not mere coincidence. It is a pincers operation: Goldemberg operates for the government on the one hand; on the other are the series of "non-governmental" organizations, pressuring and backing up his actions from the outside.

Goldemberg's treachery is quite evident, but the big problem for Brazil is that he enjoys the absolute confidence of President Collor de Mello, and therefore wields great power within the current government. His presence in all important strategic decisions constitutes the gravest threat to Brazilian national sovereignty, and undoubtedly represents Brazil's greatest vulnerability in its efforts to stave off the violent pressures of the superpowers, who want to subject the country to a technological dictatorship and punish any and all autonomous economic development.

## Currency Rates

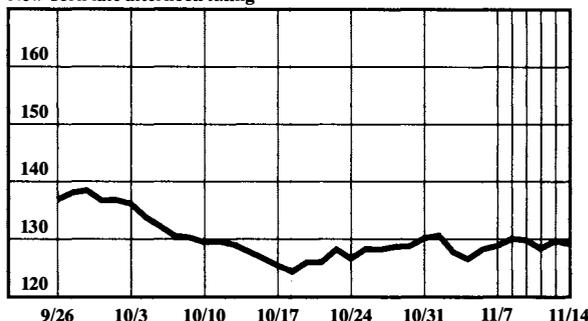
### The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



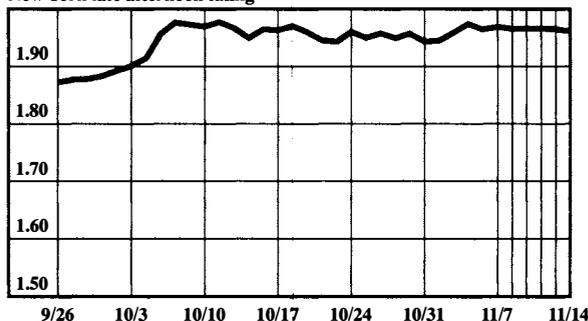
### The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



### The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



### The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing

