

of State George Shultz and ex-U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon. (Simon jumped off the sinking ship one month before Brasilinvest's bankruptcy was announced, but went to Brazil to testify as a character witness for Mario Garnero!) The network of Brasilinvest partners and executives is lost in the muddy waters of the transnational auto assembly plants. One example is Newton Chiaparini, vice-president of Brasilinvest, and ex-vice-president of Ford Motors. Garnero himself, besides having been a VW executive, kept tight relations with Gianni Agnelli, the owner of the giant Italian auto firm FIAT, and had interceded with the late Brazilian President Tancredo Neves in FIAT's favor.

And so, in 10 years, Garnero succeeded in making Brasilinvest into one of the biggest financial groups in Brazil, with a network of operations in the Bahamas, Panama, Switzerland, and Liechtenstein, the notorious centers offshore banking centers, which allow every kind of money laundering and capital flight operation.

In early 1985, as a result of investigations by the Treasury Ministry, Brasilinvest was ordered liquidated for having carried out fraudulent operations, for issuing financial instruments out of thin air, without backing. For these proven financial crimes, Garnero, an erstwhile agent of the U.S. State Department, deserved to be jailed, and this was demanded by the Treasury Ministry and the Justice Department's prosecutor. But from then on, the judicial process against Garnero got bogged down, and in the end he got off the hook, when the Central Bank allowed Italy's Ferruzzi group to buy up Brasilinvest, in partnership with the Monteiro Aranha group. Thus, the former brother-in-law of Garnero, Joaquin Monteiro de Carvalho, who owns 10% of the stocks of VW Brazil, picked up the tab on the mess—but everything stayed in the family!

The Ferruzzi group, headed by Italian entrepreneur Raul Gardini, is not exactly alien to the sugar business. Besides producing grain, concrete, cement, ships, and tents, it holds the reins of the biggest sugar monopoly empire in Europe. The Ferruzzi group is the main producer of sugar in Italy, and the main producer of sugar in France, besides controlling a large volume of soybean imports and owning 800,000 hectares of land between Brazil, Paraguay, and Argentina.

It must be remembered that the Monteiro Aranha group was a key part of the Atlantic Community Development Group for Latin America (ADELA) created by Nelson Rockefeller to run the policy of the big oligarchist interests in Latin America. Among the creators of ADELA were FIAT's Gianni Agnelli and Olivetti/FIAT executive Aurelio Peccei, who founded the Club of Rome to push a genocidal policy toward the Third World. It was precisely the year of the creation of the Club of Rome when the Pro-Alcohol program got under way in earnest in Brazil, spurred by the same wealthy families and having the same genocidal aim—the reduction by any means possible of the “non-white” populations of the world.

Why did VW have so much interest in the Pro-Alcohol program? Not only does it produce 250,000 alcohol-fueled

cars per year. VW is the biggest feudal landlord in Brazil, together with Italian-based Pirelli conglomerate and the Swiss-based Nestlé. These are part of the 342 landholders who own 47 million arable hectares in Brazil.

These Brazilian and European families are the only ones who benefit from such an energy program, which has to be one of the major causes of internal inflation in Brazil. It is this clique of families that has let loose its dogs, in the Society of Sugar and Alcohol Producers (SOPRAL), in the National Society of Vehicle Manufacturers (ANFAVEA), among the distillery producers, and in the Central Cooperative of Sugar and Alcohol Producers of Sao Paulo, to howl and bay against those who want to impose reason, and dismantle the insanity called Pro-Alcohol.

## Fuel from food in Europe, too?

Recently, a proposal circulated in Europe to produce ethanol with Common Market surpluses, i.e., fuel made substantially from grain, and alleged to be more economical, cleaner, and more “ecological” than petroleum. The proposal came from the Ferruzzi group, headquartered in Ravenna, Italy, one of the biggest agricultural groups in Europe and the world—and a leading player in the Brazil Pro-Alcohol hoax.

The Ferruzzi group, managed by Raul Gardini, is quoted on the Milan stock market, but its empire extends to every corner of the globe. It has land and livestock in Paraguay, Brazil, and the United States, and finance companies in Luxembourg, Belgium, France, the U.S.A., and Brazil. Its annual turnover surpasses \$4 billion. Ferruzzi is the only Italian firm, besides the Venetian insurance giant Assicurazioni Generale, to have been recognized by Edmond de Rothschild, the “Swiss-Venetian” financier, as having international stature.

The Ferruzzi group is said to be allied to Italian financier Carlo De Benedetti, who recently made an unsuccessful bid to buy the Italian state-held food finance company, SME, as part of a growing trend toward the takeover of Italy's food processing companies by multinational financial blocs. De Benedetti has been praised by Henry Kissinger as his favorite European entrepreneur. Among the partners in De Benedetti's finance company, COFIDE, is First Boston International bank, whose chief executive officer, Pedro-Pablo Kuczynski, was indicted by the Peruvian government for illegal practices during his term as Peru's Mining Minister.