

College, which included a panel on "The Amazon and Poles of Power." Gen. Leonidas Pires Gonçalves, a participant, affirmed, "We must defend our sovereignty and independence. We've invented a wave of pacifism, when now is the time to fight." Also participating were the best-known specialists on the Amazon region. Air Force Lt. Col. Marcus Vinicius Belfort Texeira harshly attacked the creation of the Yanomami Indian reserve, and named the enemies of Brazilian sovereignty behind it, prominently including the non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

The movement to defend Vale is also a vehicle for channeling discontent with other aspects of Fernando Henrique Cardoso's demilitarization policies, particularly his insistence on subjecting the Armed Forces to so-called civilian authority, and his cooperation with the NGO international apparatus and the British-run ecology movement.

The nationalist mobilization has caused such fear among Anglo-American ranks that some of the Bush crowd's spokesman have had to show their faces more publicly. For example, Colonel Jarbas Passarinho (ret.), the former justice minister in the Collor de Mello government responsible for the signing of the Presidential decree creating the Yanomami reserve, penned an article in *O Estado de São Paulo* entitled "Nationalism Has Returned."

In a vain attempt to ridicule nationalist military demonstrations, characterizing them as diatribes, Jarbas instead tightened the noose around his own neck. Justifying his signature on the decree and denying that he has been a tool of Collor de Mello's desires, he stated, "In all fairness, I received not even a hint of pressure from the President, nor any reference to his meeting in the United States with then-President Bush. It is my conviction that he was not submitting to foreign orders."

The present Cardoso government has reacted nervously to the national movement against Vale's privatization. Cardoso's anxiety is undoubtedly related to the difficulties he's having in meeting his commitments to the British Crown, given that the latter has planned to have the Brazilian President knighted when he visits England next year, as Queen Elizabeth herself announced recently.

Cardoso is currently touring Africa, visiting Angola and South Africa. While in South Africa, he is hoping to ratify agreements for CVRD's privatization with representatives of the world's most powerful mining companies, which form part of the select Club of the Isles, the economic power behind the British throne.

Before the Presidential trip, Brazil's *Jornal do Comercio* commented that during the South Africa portion of the visit, Cardoso and his entourage were hoping to meet with representatives of mining giant Anglo American, to discuss CVRD's future. According to the Brazilian media, the person who ended up meeting with Anglo American's representatives in South Africa was CVRD President Francisco Schettino.

## Bush to Ibero-America: 'I'm in charge here'

by Gretchen Small

Sir George Bush's Nov. 20-25, five-nation tour of Ibero-America, bankrolled by his current piggy-bank, the Rev. Sun Myung Moon, was an Al Haig-style routine. In each of his incoherent speeches, Bush delivered a two-part message: creation of a Western Hemisphere Free Trade Accord (WHFTA), which he had set into motion as President, must be made the number-one priority of the region; and, that, ready to lead that program into the next millennium, are Bush's sons, the politicians of the future in the United States, with whom people will have to deal.

Here was a post-election power play, indeed. Bush, under investigation at home for his role in directing the secret government's arms- and cocaine-trafficking apparatus in the 1980s, flew off to Ibero-America to line up foreign assets, crush national opposition to the destruction wreaked by the British free trade he champions, and, while at it, put a stop to the Clinton administration's anti-drug offensive in Ibero-America.

Bush was received by the Presidents of Venezuela, Brazil, and Peru, and he was even housed as a guest in the home of Argentina's President Carlos Menem. They, along with hundreds of Venezuela's oil and business elite, São Paulo businessmen, would-be prominent Limeños, and Argentines eager to be seen hobnobbing with Reverend Moon, were told to forget President Bill Clinton; his unfortunate second term will be but a brief interruption of the Bush dynasty, and its march toward a new world order.

Not that all went well for the former President. In every country, he was greeted by advertisements and press articles denouncing him, and his piggy-bank, Moon, for their various crimes, from destroying Iraq and Panama, to trafficking cocaine and arms. By the end of his trip, Bush appeared to have become unglued by the opposition, as he had Peruvian police arrest three Ibero-American Solidarity Movement organizers, for leafletting against his presence, using material from *EIR!*

### The 'Bush dynasty'

Bush's "Bush dynasty" rap began from the first event of the trip, a well-paid chat to a conference organized by the educational institute of Venezuela's state oil company, Petroleos de Venezuela. Bush charged that President Clinton had put only talk, not action, behind the expansion of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) to include other nations. "You've got to go to the Congress and fight for

a fast track authority. . . . We should also pursue extending free trade agreements eastward and westward. . . . Privatization, less regulation, free market," are needed, he said.

There, as in every other stop, Bush trotted out his Mexican daughter-in-law, to prove that he gets along with the "natives." He told his audience, as he did in every other stop: "Our politics are with two sons. Our second son, Jeb, who almost was elected governor in the fifth-biggest state in the nation, Florida, and I think will run again, and I think will win, and who loves Latin America with passion; and George, the current governor of the second-biggest state in the nation, Texas. If I ever get any political urge, all I have to do is call up Jebby [sic] in Florida, or call up George in Austin, Texas, and the urge for me goes away. These are good, decent men."

Bush also spent an hour conniving on U.S. policy for Ibero-America with Venezuela's former President, and convict, Carlos Andrés Pérez, at a meeting at the home of the U.S. Embassy's chargé d'affaires. Pérez later told the press that he had urged Bush to "pressure President Clinton to pay greater attention to Latin America." The two "reviewed some of the problems of Latin America," and discussed a Free Trade Treaty, the need for a U.S.-Cuba "understanding," and how the Helms-Burton law against Cuba must "be abolished." Said Pérez, whose ties to the Cali Cartel are notorious (see *EIR*, Aug. 18, 1995): "A very pleasing" meeting; "I have a magnificent friendship with President Bush."

### **Bush: Down with drug-money legislation!**

Bush's last stop, a visit to Lima, Peru, was a flagrant deployment against the Clinton administration's anti-drug policy. Bush did not say so in so many words (at least not publicly), but words were not necessary: His trip to Peru was arranged by Interbank, whose managing director, Ismael Benavides, is leading the campaign against a new banking law now before the Peruvian Congress. Interbank just happens to be partly owned by Bush's former treasury secretary and his good friend, Nicholas Brady, who accompanied him in Lima.

The proposed new bank regulation law includes provisions against drug-money laundering. Passing such tougher legislation was one of the main themes of the October visit to Peru of Clinton's anti-drug policy adviser, Gen. Barry McCaffrey. He told Peru's *Gestión* on Nov. 4, in discussing Interbank's campaign against the bill, "I think that [narco-money laundering] is a matter which is not controlled by a law, but through trying to know your clients."

Bush went all out for Interbank during his 30-hour visit: He met with the board of directors, attended a ceremony to lay the cornerstone for a new bank building, and had Interbank executives on the dais when he gave his one public speech. As Peru's *Si* magazine said Nov. 26, Bush's trip was the banks' "last card" against the law.

Not four days after Bush left the country, the National Anti-Drug Court announced the freezing of 100 bank accounts held in four Peruvian banks, all of which belonged to

a recently captured drug trafficker, Wilder Alvarado Linares, and his family members. The Banco de Credito held 74 of the accounts; Banco Continental, 18; Banco Wiese, 3; and Brady's Interbank, 5.

There was no way these banks did not "know their clients," and what they were doing. Transactions were carried out daily in each account, most of them deposits made in the banks' branches in Iquitos, a city in the Amazon known for its dope activity, only to be then withdrawn from accounts in Lima, the following day.

### **Teddy Roosevelt's retinue rides again**

Bush's stop in Buenos Aires gained the most international notoriety, as he there served as the star speaker for the inauguration of Moon's new newspaper, *Tiempos del Mundo*. The paper lost no time in identifying itself as an instrument of the filibuster-Teddy Roosevelt tradition, which has long sought to absorb the Ibero-American nations into the United States as colonies, under the banner of "pan-Americanism," and opposed the efforts of such U.S. patriots as Secretary of State James Blaine, who sought to foster the spread of the Hamilton-List American System throughout Ibero-America.

An editorial in the Nov. 28 *Tiempos del Mundo* attacked those who oppose hemispheric free trade zones, as "sectoral interests which try to keep this consolidation of pan-Americanism from being concretized," and proclaimed that those who warned that NAFTA would bring economic ruin and loss of sovereignty, were wrong.

The same message was delivered by two prominent Bushmen also in town for the Moonie festivities: former Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, Bush's partner in Barrick Gold Corp., and former Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams, the point man for Bush's Contra operation at the State Department in the 1980s.

Mulroney and Abrams pushed the free-trade line at a symposium on "The Americas in the 21st Century," organized in Buenos Aires by Moon. Abrams, once known as "Mr. Narco-Contra," called for a war upon those who oppose NAFTA. "We have to stop the United States from retreating. There is always someone who loses, and those who lose, fight; they must be defeated so that free trade can advance," he said. Out with industrial growth, he argued. The United States should have "invested in human resources and education, basically. Nothing for roads, nothing for ports. Too much was invested in physical infrastructure."

In an interview with *Tiempos del Mundo*, Abrams attacked the Clinton administration for pressuring Ibero-American countries to take action against drugs, threatening that if it continues to do so, "internal" problems will become "inter-American" problems. His solution? That nations privatize their customs facilities! He forecast that the drug problem could spread throughout Ibero-America, to the same degree as it has today in Colombia and Peru. With this program, it certainly will.