

The unofficial content of the U.S. opposition to the nuclear development program is nothing but the Trilateral Commission blueprint for eliminating new capital-intensive energy sources in favor of low-investment, labor-intensive sources. In the November, 1976 issue of the Council on Foreign Relations publication *Foreign Affairs*, Norman Gall presents the "alternatives" to the "too costly" Brazilian nuclear energy, matching the Rockefeller Brothers Fund feudal campaign for a "solar-energy economy" in the U.S. Gall suggests that "Brazil is in an excellent position to use the photosynthetic transformation of solar energy to produce liquid and gaseous fuels like alcohol, methane, and hydrogen which are light and easily transported." Scientists, he claims, "calculate that the biomass of the Amazon (jungle) can be industrially transformed into

methane gas at a cost competitive with the current prices of petroleum"!

While both the Germans and Brazilians have indicated a (perhaps only "diplomatic") willingness to talk with the administration, there is no sign at this time that either government intends to give an inch on the deal. As the secretary general of the Brazilian opposition party MDB put it, "the energy problem is the core of independence or submission of nations." The ouster this week of Brazilian nationalist Industries Minister Severo Gomez, and consolidation of a cabinet uniformly committed to meeting drastic IMF and Wall Street austerity dictates, however, create the conditions for a future compromise on the nuclear treaty by President Geisel, who has not yet taken a public stand in the controversy with the U.S.

Argentine Military Magazine Backs Development Of Nuclear Energy

Following are excerpts from three articles in the Argentine military magazine Estrategia of Sept.-Oct. 1976, supporting the development of nuclear energy supplies. Estrategia is published by the Argentine Institute of Strategic Studies and International Relations.

"Argentina: Nuclear Plan and Foreign Pressures (Proliferation Safeguards and National Security)"

by Retired Division General Juan E. Gugliamelli, leading Argentine military strategist.

The peaceful use of nuclear energy occupies a fundamental place in the independent economic development of Argentina, particularly in its applications in the production of electrical energy. In effect, (atomic energy) allows the substitution, with advantages, of other thermal sources that use fossil fuels, as well as complementing in an optimal way hydro-electric resources. On the other hand, the possession of scientific and technological knowledge to build nuclear explosive devices for peaceful ends constitutes a potential security reserve that cannot be underestimated or negated. Thus arises the necessity to achieve the goals and plans programmed for the decade 1975-1985 and to not miss (the opportunity of) what appears to be a future demand: to enrich uranium and reprocess the fuel to obtain plutonium that will be used in nuclear centers that are projected (for operation) on a commercial basis in the future. Only in this way will we be in a position to cooperate effectively in the development of other countries and to participate in the regional and world markets as suppliers of nuclear materials and equipment...

It is appropriate to insist on a proposal formulated in an earlier work: to reach an accord with Brazil (for) information, consultation and eventual technical cooperation in the nuclear field that, among other things,

can determine security measures with regard to possible fabrication of nuclear devices, even though these may be intended for peaceful purposes.

"Nuclear Energy in Latin America"

by Jorge Sabato and Raul Frydman, leading Argentine nuclear researchers;

conclusions to their detailed survey of "Nuclear Energy in Latin America."

What we have described provides ample evidence of the legitimacy of undertaking nuclear electric programs in Latin America, based on the necessity of assuring medium- and long-term satisfaction of energy demand. Thus, despite what sometimes appears in the press of the hegemonic countries about fantasy-ridden plans put together solely for motives of prestige or status or to disguise nuclear armaments plans, these are serious and solidly based programs. A common objective may be discerned in the plans formulated by Argentina, Brazil and Mexico: the use of nuclear electric energy not only as a means to meet electrical consumption requirements, but also as a tool to promote the technical and scientific development needed to provide an autonomous capability to make full use of their sovereignty in nuclear matters.

... Both Argentina and Brazil have emphasized achieving control over the (nuclear) fuel cycle, keystones of any autonomous nuclear electric development process.

... These coherent and rational decisions run up against the firm opposition of the hegemonic countries which, on the pretext of impeding the proliferation of nuclear arms, try at all costs to prevent the developing countries from achieving complete control over reprocessing and enrichment techniques.

... It is thus evident that protests in international forums should be complemented by dynamic programs of cooperation between the developing countries. Only

through mutual and complementary efforts will it be possible to achieve future nuclear autonomy. There is much to be done in this direction in Latin America, where, until now, nuclear cooperation has been weak and has not gone beyond the first stages of what we have called the "first phase": exchanges of students and experts, collaboration and assistance in radiochemistry and its applications, as well as in nuclear physics, metallurgy, electronics, industrial uses of radiation, information, etc....

"Argentina: Nuclear Policy"

*by Rear Admiral Carlos Castro Madero,
head of the Argentine Atomic Energy Commission.*

The development of a nuclear policy with a high national component has highly important benefits which we should point out. In the first place, the nuclear industry has a multiplier effect on other industrial activities. In effect, the high levels of quality needed for the efficient and safe functioning of nuclear installations require new materials and processes, better methods of *verifying* proper operation, new quality controls and guarantees — all of which are (then) available for application to the rest of industry, with the logical benefit of products improvement.

In the second place, the broad field of activities in-

cluded in the development of nuclear technology becomes an important focus of attraction for our professionals of almost all scientific technological disciplines. This would significantly contribute to solving the acute... "brain drain"... of recent years. On the other hand, it creates new jobs by developing new industries and expanding others.

*Folha De Sao Paulo Defends Brazilian Right
to Independent Nuclear Development*

The following are extracts from an additional in Folha de Sao Paulo published Jan. 27.

If its worries are only of a pacifist nature, the Carter administration as well as the other members of the 'Atomic Club' can be reassured. The government of President Geisel is ready to negotiate additional protocols to the treaty considering all the safeguards necessary to convince the international community that Brazil will not begin a nuclear race in Latin America. Brazil never considered this and does not see any impediments to signing new accords definitively clarifying the question.

However if the North American goal is to put obstacles in the way of Brazilian access to scientific knowledge in that field, President Carter should count on unexpected difficulties in the relations between the two countries. Brazil is not going to let go of what it considers its right, and it will use whatever means it can to defend it.