

London deploys jacobins, greenies to shatter Brazil

by Lorenzo Carrasco and Nilder Costa

Never in its history as a nation has Brazil confronted the kind of threat to its territorial integrity which today looms in its immediate future. The source of the danger is the plans of the London-led international financial oligarchy to turn the country into a mere raw materials supplier, especially of minerals, through the balkanization of its rich land. This includes the destruction of its advanced industry and agriculture; the dismantling of its Armed Forces, considered today the major obstacle to British plans; and genocide against its population of 160 million, especially those of Afro-Brazilian descent.

The deliberate destruction of the economy and of the nation-state, under the oversight of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and its globalization policies, is already producing social chaos which threatens to erupt into civil war, a condition which the British oligarchy is encouraging by deploying organized hordes to eliminate all resistance to this strategy. The most effective instrument being wielded to this end, is the so-called Landless Movement (MST), a violent, fundamentalist organization created by the Theology of Liberation and closely tied to the Church of England, through Christian Aid and the World Council of Churches (see article in this package).

The MST—which were better dubbed the “Mindless Movement”—is part of an irrationalist international pro-terrorist apparatus centered around the so-called São Paulo Forum, created by Fidel Castro in 1990. In addition to the MST, London is deploying a vast network of UN non-governmental organizations (NGOs) against Brazil, the majority of them led by the World Wide Fund For Nature (WWF) of Prince Philip. On the pretext of defending human rights and/or the environment, Philip et al. have forged an irregular jacobin army of recycled activists from the pro-terrorist movement of the 1960s, who are promiscuously entwined with the worst

trash of the New Age rock-drug-sex counterculture, in explicit defiance of any notion of moral authority, reason, or the nation-state.

In the Aug. 22, 1997 *EIR*, we detailed the plans of London’s “invisible” empire to dismantle Brazil, as the central target of its strategy to “Africanize” Ibero-America as a whole. Here, we detail how the British oligarchy is deploying its international environmentalist and human rights apparatus, together with the MST, to: 1) make the future implementation of great infrastructure projects, especially electrical energy and transportation projects, absolutely unfeasible, while attacking the infrastructure that exists; and 2) destroy the unique scientific-technological capability of the region, which *EIR* has dubbed the “productive axis” of South America, without which the continent cannot save itself from the economic disintegration which the IMF is imposing.

This productive axis includes the southern portion of Brazil, and extends through Uruguay to the northern part of Argentina (see **Figure 1**). In Argentina, it includes the provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fé, Córdoba, and Entre Ríos; and in Brazil, those of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, Paraná, São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Espírito Santo. This region has the highest economic density of the continent—that is, the greatest concentration of skilled labor and advanced capital, which make rapid rates of growth of the productive powers of labor a real possibility.

For example, although this region accounts for only 12% of the total land area of Ibero-America, it contains 36% of its population, 39% of its electrical energy production, and 44% of its manufacturing output. This translates into densities of physical-economic activity which are significantly higher than the averages for the continent: Electricity production is nearly five times more dense (per square kilometer), and

manufactures nearly six times more dense. This means the region has the potential to be the locomotive which drives the development of the physical economy of all South America.

The productive axis also comprises the continent's most advanced capabilities of scientific and technological research. Both Argentina and Brazil have achieved significant advances in nuclear energy, aerospace, and in other areas of research and development fundamental to a modern economy, which has translated into an important degree of development of the decisive machine-tool sector, especially in Brazil.

It is this scientific-technological capability, more than anything else, which London is determined to destroy.

British geopolitics in the La Plata basin

In the last century, British geopolitics in Europe was based on sabotaging, at all cost, the development of a Eurasian economic corridor, in the full knowledge that bringing economic development to the interior of the Eurasian landmass—on the model of the American system of economics, as opposed to the British system of free trade—would reduce the British Empire to a second-class power. Similarly, the British imperialists based their policies in Ibero-America on preventing the nations there from following the American example of industrializing the interior. To this end, the British pursued policies of controlling the mouths of all the continent's great rivers, encouraging the balkanization of Ibero-America, and maintaining Brazil as a giant slave plantation (Brazil was one of the last countries in the world to ban slavery, doing so only at the very end of the 19th century).

In the mid-19th century, London organized a scorched-earth war against the then-highly developed nation of Paraguay, led by the so-called Triple Alliance (Argentina-Brazil-Uruguay), which was controlled by the British Foreign Office. That war achieved the desired effect of suffocating, down to the present time, the development of what is potentially the economically richest region of the entire continent. We are referring to the area defined by the Paraná and Paraguay river basins (see Figure 1), which includes rich agricultural regions in Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, and Paraguay, and which, properly conceived, could bring about the agro-industrial development of the entire region, including Bolivia and the interior of all South America.

The result of the sabotage by the British and their collaborators in South America is today visible everywhere: Six different rail gauges are used for the continent's railways, making their link-up next to impossible; transcontinental transportation systems are lacking; electrical energy is generated with different cycles per second in neighboring countries; and regional and border disputes are deliberately fostered, which have kept the countries of Ibero-America at each others' throats. During this century, the British have kept up the same geopolitical games that served them so well in the last century.

The 'Great Waterway'

The Paraná River and its tributaries represent the principal natural line of penetration into South America, starting from the Rio de la Plata estuary. The Paraná River system includes the region of the Cerrado (near no. 7 on Figure 1), a strategic, virtually unexplored region of 2 million square kilometers, in which a number of the major river systems of the continent (the Amazon, Paraguay, San Francisco, and Paranaíba) originate. According to Norman Borlaug, the author of the "Green Revolution" in agriculture, the Cerrado region, which contains 150 million fertile hectares to be exploited and with no shortage of water, could be one of the world's most important breadbaskets in the 21st century.

There is a long-standing proposal to open up this area to development by establishing an integrated waterway on the Paraná and Paraguay rivers. In fact, the Paraná-Paraguay waterway is merely one component of a century-old, even more ambitious project, which is known as the "Great Waterway." The latter would join the basins of the Orinoco, Amazon, and La Plata rivers, and would integrate all the countries of South America (with the exception of Chile) in a river network 9,818 kilometers long. This project would facilitate the development of the vast interior of the continent.

The strategic significance of the economic development and population this would bring to the interior of the continent, is comparable to that of the Rhine-Danube waterway in Europe envisioned by Charlemagne, but only recently completed.

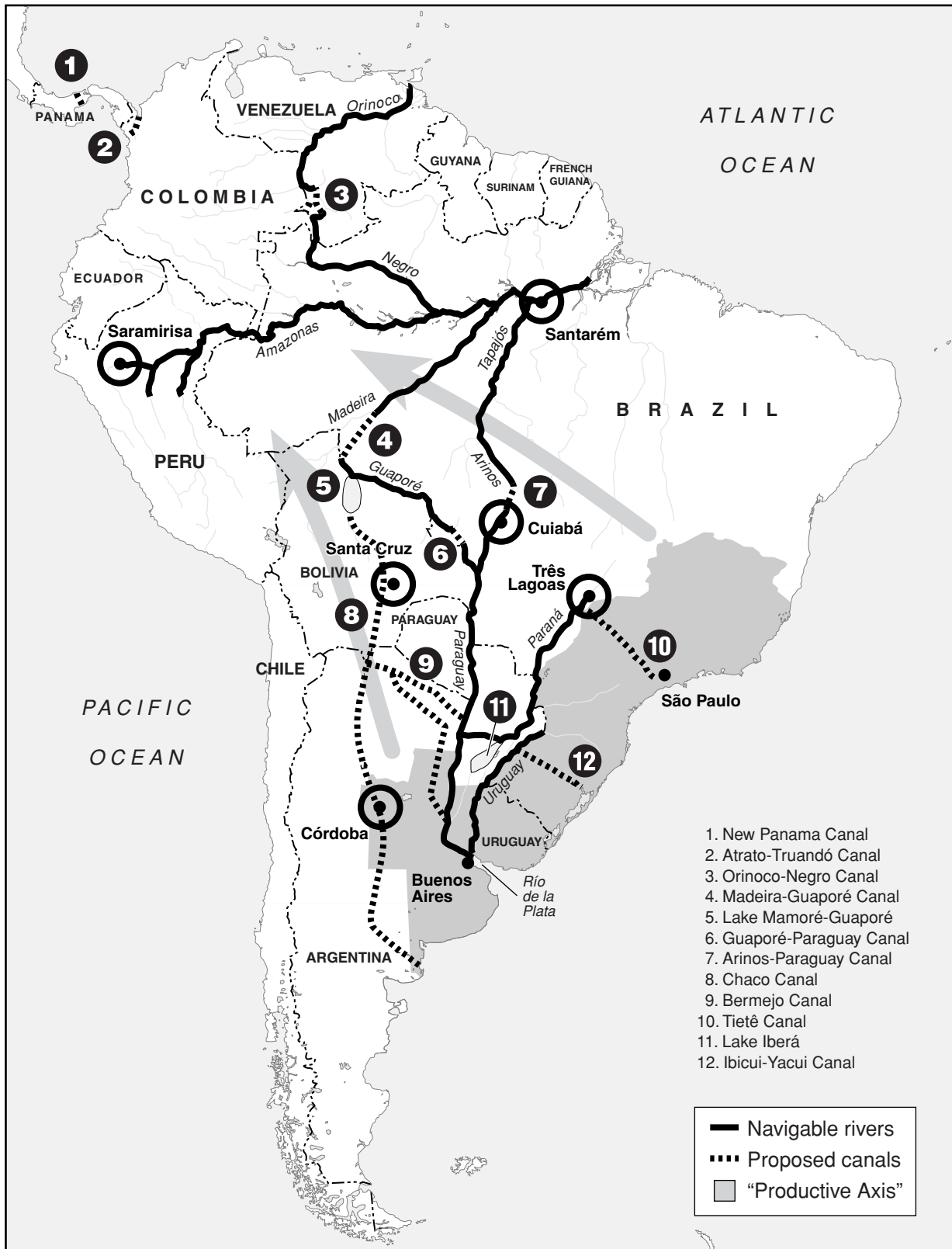
The Great Waterway was first envisioned by the German scientist Alexander von Humboldt, who stated, following his 1800-1804 trip to South America, that "skirting the Guaporé waterfalls with a canal . . . would open up a line of interior navigation from Buenos Aires to Angostura" (see no. 4, Figure 1). This vision was complemented by another German scientist, Von Martius, who wrote in his 1818 book, *Travels through Brazil*, that "when people occupy the fertile regions of the Madeira River, they will not lack the means to circumvent the waterfalls through adequate canals, and then, to open up that territory to a brilliant future in commerce."

A British triple offensive

There are two critical bottlenecks in this proposed Great Waterway: the linkage of the Orinoco with the Amazon system; and, the linkage of the Amazon with the de la Plata system. These key points, of course, have received the particular attention of the British "invisible" empire, especially through Prince Philip's WWF. Only from this standpoint can one understand the significance of three seemingly unrelated political developments over recent years:

- the imposition of the Yanomami Indian reserve along the Brazilian border with Venezuela in the early 1990s;
- the environmentalist campaign beginning in the mid-1990s, to create the Pantanal Park in the wetlands surrounding the upper reaches of the Paraguay River; and
- the MST's plans today to create what it calls "The Pon-

FIGURE 1
South America: great water projects



The Great Waterway

The following description of the Great Waterway project was written by Prof. Vasco Azevedo Neto, professor emeritus at the Federal University of Bahia, Brazil. He was a federal deputy for three terms. As a railroad engineer of international renown, Professor Azevedo has defended great infrastructure projects as fundamental to the integration of Ibero-America, and is the author of the concept of “lines of least resistance,” as the preferred parameter for defining railroad and highway routes.

Of the 9,818 kilometers of the Great Waterway, 1,650 km are located in the Orinoco Basin, 4,333 km in the Amazon Basin, and 3,370 km in the La Plata Basin.

The connection between the Orinoco and the Amazon (235 km) should be constructed in the Casiquiare, through the Pato-Cabarua Canal, which would not only shorten the distance, but would also avoid the rapids and other obstacles to the canal along other proposed routes. The Amazon-Plata connection (230 km: 140 km in the Amazon and 90 km in the Plata) is situated between the navigable extremes of the Guaporé and Jaru rivers. The only dry

stretch of the Great Waterway, some 3 km long, is found in this link, where the watershed is 330 meters high, which should be lowered by only 10 meters.

Apart from these two connections, the Great Waterway is broken at Antunes and Maipures, where there is a drop of 31 meters; and in the Tapuraquara and São Gabriel rapids (49 km long and a drop of 72 meters). All of these drops and waterfalls offer multiple potential advantages.

Although navigable, corrections and improvements will be needed in the following stretches: Cocuy-São Gabriel (250 km); Mamore-Guaporé (1,380 km); and in the Jaru River, 100 km more between Porto Esperidião and the confluence of the Jaru-Paraguay rivers.

In all, this constitutes a total of 1,730 km, or 17% of the total route, all sections of which require significant improvements.

These waterways are paths that naturally seek the “lines of least resistance,” meaning less energy expense for transport. For example, it is estimated that, on average, the energy produced by a single kilogram of coal would allow the transport of 6.5 ton-kilometers by highway, 20 ton-kilometers by rail, and 40 ton-kilometers by water. According to W. Geile, during the last 30 years in Germany, the average cost of railroad transport was 2.14 pfennigs per ton-kilometer, and 0.43 pfennigs per ton-kilometer by water—one-fifth the cost of railroad transport.

tal Republic,” in a strategic region encompassing parts of the rich states of São Paulo, Paraná, and Mato Grosso do Sul in Brazil. In this region is located nearly half the electrical generating capacity of Brazil, including the giant Itaipú hydroelectric dam, the world’s largest, on the border with Paraguay. A terrorist “sanctuary” in the Pontal, which the Pol Pot-like leadership of the MST is striving for, would compromise the electricity supply of the entire southeast of the country, including the industrial state of São Paulo.

The decision to create the Yanomami reserve was made during a discussion at Buckingham Palace in the late 1960s, among Prince Philip, Queen Elizabeth II, and British explorer Robin Hanbury-Tenison, who had just given the royal couple a verbal report on his expedition along the length of the Great Waterway. He detailed for them the enormous wealth of the area, especially of the Amazon region. This, it was decided, could not be left in the hands of a sovereign Brazil. A Yanomami Indian enclave in the area would have to be concocted.

To carry out their project, Tenison and others, such as John Hemmings, director of the British Royal Geographic Society, a favorite haunt of Britain’s environmentalists and Malthusians, created Survival International (SI), in 1969. Funding for the first operations of SI was provided directly

by Prince Philip, through then-WWF President Sir Peter Scott. As intended, SI emerged as the indigenist arm of the WWF, and promptly took up the Yanomami “cause.”

(SI’s current vice president is Lord Buxton, a member of one of the leading oligarchic families of the United Kingdom. Buxton also presides over Anti-Slavery International, the oldest human rights organization in the world, through which the British oligarchy internationally promotes the Landless Movement of Brazil.)

Lady Lynda Chalker—who, as U.K. Overseas Development Minister, is in charge of the imperial office which controls the Central African heads of state around the Nazi President of Uganda, Yoweri Museveni—travelled to Brazil in early 1991 to offer “medical assistance” to the Yanomami communities, and to prepare for Prince Charles’s April 1991 visit to Brazil. In November of that year, Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mello, puppet of the Anglophile Sir George Bush, decreed the creation of the Yanomami reserve, a decision which was helped along by a public letter calling for the creation of the reserve issued by a group of eight U.S. senators, plus Vice President Albert Gore and Undersecretary of State for Global Affairs Timothy Wirth, two of the most fervent promoters of the British Empire’s environmentalist campaigns.

On top of this decision by the Brazilian government came Venezuela's establishment of the Upper Orinoco-Casiquiare Biosphere Reserve, in April 1991. The combination of these two protected areas, located very near to each other, imposed the first major obstacle to the development of the Great Waterway.

NGOs against the nation-state

The campaign for the Yanomami reserve exposed a vast network of Brazilian NGOs which, under the control of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), work for environmentalist and indigenist causes promoted by London's "invisible" empire. Of particular note are the Institute of Socio-Economic Studies (INESC), a Brasilia-based NGO which is one of the main liaisons to London's international NGO apparatus tied to the Theology of Liberation, environmentalism, and the MST; and, the Ecumenical Center of Documentation and Information (CEDI), also created by Theology of Liberation networks.

CEDI's principal agents are Maria José Jaime, founder of INESC; José Carlos Libânio, INESC coordinator for Indian affairs, who also serves as a consultant to Canada's CIDA

NGOs are 'a threat to national security'

The Brazilian newspaper *O Globo* published on Sept. 30 an article by Gen. Nilton Cerqueira, the security director for Rio de Janeiro, in which he states: "The permissive operations of the NGOs in national territory truly constitute a threat to national security. It is public and well-known that the NGOs conspire against the very existence of the state upon which they rely, constantly, for funds." General Cerqueira then asks: "Who supervises the NGOs? Who finances them? Who controls the unproductive tourist visits of the NGOers?"

The magnitude of the problem had already been indicated, more than three years ago, by the magazine *Veja*. On Feb. 9, 1994, *Veja* documented that there exist more than 5,000 NGOs in Brazil, with more than 80,000 activists. Of these, 70,000 had studied at universities, and 60,000 live exclusively from their work in the NGOs. The census revealed that 14,000 of the NGOs militants were prisoners during the Brazilian military regime (1964-85), and that, of the total number of activists, 25% are priests or religious figures, 21% studied philosophy, and 14% called themselves "Marxist-revisionists" in the 1970s. In 1994, nearly \$700 million a year passed through the Brazilian NGOs, of which at least \$560 million came from donations from abroad.

and to the Canadian Embassy in Brasilia; and Mary Helena Allegretti, whose first mentor was the Englishman Tony Gross, Oxfam's representative in Brazil. In 1985, Allegretti worked as a specialist in Indian rights for INESC, in close collaboration with the National Wildlife Federation (NWF) and the Natural Resources Defense Council, two of the most important U.S.-based environmentalist NGOs. In 1986, Allegretti founded her own NGO, the Institute of Amazon Studies, with financing from the MacArthur Foundation in the United States.

The CEDI, founded in 1965, maintained close ties to the Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), Cultural Survival, and Conservation International, which are heavily involved in carving out environmental parks along various borders in Ibero-America. The CEDI received funds from the World Council of Churches, for which CEDI founder Niva Padilha also worked. In 1994, CEDI split into three new NGOs, and its "Indian" arm turned into the Socio-Environmental Institute (ISO). Among the founding partners of ISO are Barbara Bramble (NWF), Tony Gross (Oxfam), Dr. Jason Clay (Cultural Survival), José Carlos Libânio (INESC), Dr. Stephan Schwartzman (EDF), and Willem Pieter Groenewaldt (Cultural Survival, Canada). Last June, the ISO presented an injunction against the continued construction of the Araguaia-Tocantins Waterway.

As Canadian journalist Elaine Dewart documented in her 1995 book *Cloak of Green*, the political intent of this swarm of NGOs is the destruction of the nation-state. As Dewart puts it, Cultural Survival honcho Jason Clay's "theme was: the nation-state is a corrupt idea with no remaining political legitimacy. The nation state should wither away, its functions replaced by institutions of local and global governance. Clay laid it out with a will. . . . Two-thirds of the world's 171 states had been created after World War II. But these national states contained within them over 5,000 real nations. . . . The national states created to bind together these smaller nations had little real legitimacy. . . . Nigeria, for example, contained 450 nations. Brazil had 190. . . . National elites represented at most one or two of those groups, said Clay, and they appropriate resources which led to wars."

Sophisms against the Great Waterway

Following the establishment of the Yanomami Park, the British oligarchy turned to their second key target: the proposed Paraná-Paraguay Waterway, which governments in the area had begun to actually work on in the early 1990s. In July 1993, the London *Financial Times* greeted with great fanfare the issuing of a report prepared by the U.S.-based environmentalist group Wetlands for the Americas, titled, "Waterway: Initial Environmental Analysis of the Paraná-Paraguay River Route."

Based on pseudo-scientific sophisms, the report concluded that the Paraná-Paraguay Waterway had to be stopped at all costs, because it would purportedly drain the famous Pantanal wetlands in the headwaters of the Paraguay River,

and cause an ecological holocaust. The report was open about its intention to keep the interior of the continent unpopulated and undeveloped. "Probably," it read, "the greatest environmental impact [of the proposed waterway] . . . would be indirect, the result of the rapid process of development which would follow the launching of operations on the waterway. The waterway could expand the cultivation of new areas in the center of the continent, replacing native vegetation. This could expand the erosion of the soil and the sedimentation of the rivers."

Meanwhile, the exact *opposite* argument, that the waterway would produce flooding, is also wielded by environmentalists against the project. For example, Wirth used this argument during his October 1995 visit to the Brazil-Bolivia-Paraguay border, where he proclaimed his opposition to the waterway.

Following the publication of the Portuguese-language edition of the Wetlands for the Americas report, British-sponsored activity against the waterway intensified. In October 1994, the WWF launched an international campaign to establish a 300,000-hectare ecological park in the Pantanal, and thereby shut off the area to development. As part of this drive, they organized several public events in Brazil in late 1994. In December, for example, the international seminar "Paraná-Paraguay Waterway: Impacts and Alternatives," was held in São Paulo, which led to the creation of the Live Rivers coalition, an umbrella organization for more than 300 NGOs from Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, the United States, and Europe. From then on, the nominal coordination of operations against the waterway was handed to the International Rivers Network (IRN), an NGO headquartered in California. The IRN is linked to a network of NGOs which includes the self-proclaimed eco-terrorist group Earth First!, which has become infamous for its violent tactics.

Also in 1994, the Brazilian Foundation Center of Cultural Reference and Support (Cebrac) was commissioned by the WWF to crank up the campaign against the waterway, and in September of that year it published a Portuguese-language pamphlet, "Who Pays the Bill?" which purports to demonstrate that the project is economically and ecologically unviable. Later, the pamphlet was issued in English, in the city of Gland, Switzerland, international headquarters of the WWF and of the WWF's predecessor, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), a UN-linked environmentalist group founded in the 1940s. Cebrac maintains close ties to the Dutch NGO "Both Ends," which receives the major part of its funding from the Dutch government, through the ministries of Foreign Relations, Agriculture, and Housing, as well as from the WWF branch in that country.

In January 1996, despite the fact that there were no indigenous populations as such in the area, 108 leaders of various Brazilian "tribes" held the "First Conference of the Indians of the Pantanal," and denounced the Brazilian government for its support for the waterway. A document was issued from that meeting, which explicitly attacked Christian civilization:

"With the arrival of the white man, there came highways and railroads, and with these, diseases and new customs that we did not know. . . . In this context of decadence of the white man, we, the Indian peoples, never were taken into consideration, and we were in reality the victims of these projects. We were never consulted, and that is why we affirm that this kind of ambition must be halted, for the good of humanity. This money could offend and destroy the home of our people and of the Great Creator."

They failed to admit that it also offends the House of Windsor.

Who does pay the bills?

Clearly, this international mobilization was not financed by the leaders of nonexistent Indian tribes. Rather, it has been bankrolled by a number of so-called "philanthropic" institutions and NGOs, drawn mainly from the Canadian and U.S. branches of the global environmentalist and human rights network controlled by the British.

For example, the W. Alton Jones Foundation, a major U.S. funder of many environmentalist groups and projects, between 1994 and 1996 poured more than \$700,000 into the campaign against the waterway, much of which went to the International Rivers Network, in its capacity as regional coordinator, and to the Live Rivers coalition. This included \$100,000 for the publication of the Wetlands for the Americas report, and \$60,000 for the Environmental Defense Fund, to mobilize environmentalists and gullible Indians against the project.

Despite this well-heeled lobbying, an officially commissioned final report on the technical and economic viability of the Paraná-Paraguay Waterway, prepared by the Hidroservice-Louis Berger consortium with financing from the Inter-American Development Bank and the United Nations Development Program, and published in early 1997, downplayed any lasting ecological impact the waterway might have. According to the study, in the "worst case," one of the negative effects would be a "temporary disturbance" of the lizards, large snakes, and large birds typical of the region, as well as of some 900 other species of fish and birds of the Pantanal. As for the Corumbá-Cáceres stretch, considered one of the most critical of the waterway and fundamental to its future connection to the Amazon Basin, the official report concluded only that "wildlife would suffer temporary disturbances."

Investments get go-ahead

With this report in hand, in February of this year the governments of Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay announced investments of more than \$1 billion in the waterway projects. At the same time, in an article in the Brazilian daily *Gazeta Mercantil* of April 28, 1997, Amb. Sebastian de Rego Barros, the general secretary of Brazil's Foreign Ministry, responded angrily to a 15-page article that had appeared one week earlier in the magazine *Veja*, which repeated all the lies about the supposed dangers the waterway posed to the Pantanal. Rego

Barros described the strategic importance of the waterway for the integration of the subcontinent:

“Our objective is broad: It is not merely to procure better conditions for the export of soy and its derivatives to third markets, an objective which is important in itself. Above all, we seek to offer the center-west region an economically efficient and environmentally sustainable transportation alternative, and to seek to better utilize the potential of the waterway for regional integration—especially between the Brazilian center-west, the Bolivian east, and the Argentine north and northeast. At the same time, one must consider water transportation in the context of the integration of the continent, which will become still more interesting with the link-up of the Paraná-Paraguay and Tietê-Paraná waterways (see no. 10, Figure 1).

But the environmentalists aren't giving up either. On Aug. 20, 1997, a book, *The Navigation Project of the Paraguay-Paraná Waterway: An Independent Analysis*, was released simultaneously in Brazil and in the United States. It is anything but independent. Written by 11 stars of the international environmentalist movement, including three Brazilians, it attempts to refute the findings of the official study. The publication occurred under the auspices of the Environmental Commission of the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies, which is dominated by the MST-linked Workers Party (PT), and was promoted by two institutions closely associated with the WWF: the EDF and Cebrac.

Nor was its financing “independent”: It was bankrolled by the W. Alton Jones Foundation and the C.S. Mott Foundation, another U.S.-based group which specializes in donations to leftist and environmental causes. The three Brazilians who participated in its preparation—Israel Klabin, Henrique Rattner, and Enéas Salati—are the directors of the Brazilian chapter of the LEAD program, of the Rockefeller Foundation, which since its founding in 1990 has trained thousands of professionals around the world (including over 500 in Brazil) in ecological affairs. Klabin, a personal friend of British agent Sir Henry Kissinger, is one of the leading British intelligence operatives in Brazil, a role he inherited from his father's relations with Chaim Weizmann, a top aide to William “Intrepid” Stephenson, the director of British intelligence for the Western Hemisphere during World War II.

The Pantanal Nature Park

In addition to these general propaganda campaigns against the Paraná-Paraguay Waterway, the British have launched a campaign promoting the creation of the Pantanal Nature Park, as a means of sabotaging infrastructure development in the region. The proposed park would encompass over 300,000 hectares of wetlands; its purpose, according to the formal Terms of Reference of the project, is “to seek to establish in Brazil a new protected area, around the experimental area of the Pantanal in Mato Grosso do Sul. Equivalent to the IUCN's classification of category five, such a protected area

implies the preparation of a local development program integrated to the national policy of land management”—in other words, no development. The project, inspired by France's program of Regional Nature Parks, has a \$1.5 million fund provided by the European Commission and various French agencies.

The Society for the Development of the Pantanal, a Brazilian NGO linked to the IUCN and to the Wetlands for the Americas, was chosen to oversee development of the Pantanal Nature Park. Justification for creation of the park relies, as usual, on the false argument that creating great infrastructure works—read, the Paraná-Paraguay Waterway—“based solely on capitalist economic considerations . . . [will] lead to the irreversible destruction of the Pantanal.”

The IUCN is also actively organizing against the construction of large dams, a campaign which is backed in Brazil by the Pastoral Land Commission (CPT) of the Catholic Church, the local controller of the MST. Last March, the CPT organized in Curitiba the First International Gathering of Peoples Affected by Large Dams. That meeting's final statement is a declaration of war against all dams larger than 15 meters.

The war between British environmentalism and the promoters of the sovereign economic development of the nations of the region, is ongoing today—a war in which *EIR* and its founder, Lyndon H. LaRouche, are playing a central role.

In May 1997, *EIR* issued a Portuguese-language *Special Report* entitled “Scientific and Environmental Alert: the Great Waterway,” which documented the role of organizations such as the WWF, Environmental Defense Fund, Wetlands for the Americas, and International Rivers Network, in sabotaging development worldwide, and in *financing* the anti-waterway campaign in Brazil. The report circulated widely among business and other pro-development circles in Brazil.

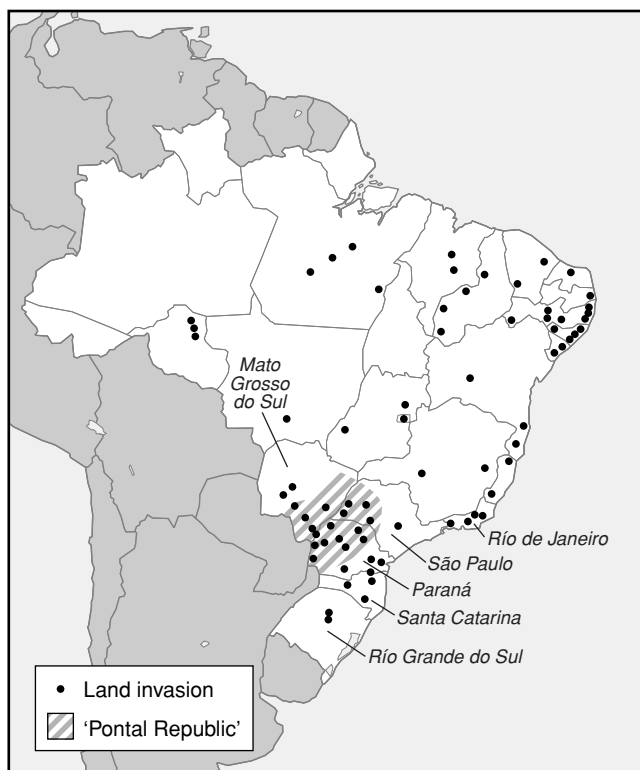
On Sept. 7, *A Gazeta*, the daily of Cuiabá, capital of the state of Mato Grosso, published a five-page article on the waterway, quoting extensively from *EIR*'s report. The impact of the report has been such, that the governor of Mato Grosso, Dante de Oliveira, publicly attacked “the environmentalists and NGOs which receive anti-waterway funds from the U.S. to fight this project,” and named the WWF as one of the “foreign entities interfering” in Brazil's internal affairs.

Reflecting the brawl, on Sept. 15, a week after it publicized *EIR*'s report, *A Gazeta* published an article by one Sergio Henrique Guimarães, which slandered LaRouche, and was particularly incensed over his proposals for building large infrastructure projects around the globe and colonizing the Moon and Mars. Guimarães's Center of Life Institute is one of the NGOs which coordinates with foreign environmental groups in attacking the waterway project.

Guimarães admits that, “of course,” he and other groups have had to seek financial help from foreign organizations—“American, Canadian, and European”—to fund the campaign “in defense of the Pantanal.”

FIGURE 2

Brazil's MST land invasions



The MST's 'Pontal republic'

The third, and most insidious component of the British deployment against Brazil, and against continental economic integration, is the irregular warfare operations deployed through the MST in various regions of the country (see **Figure 2**). The MST operates like a foreign occupation army, mobilizing a great mass of impoverished and disinherited Brazilians, through its nucleus of 5,000 cadre headed by an existentialist-fascist leadership (see accompanying article on Paulo Freire), part of which remains clandestine. Currently, the MST is preparing to conduct ever-more-daring acts which could soon turn openly terrorist, in the style of Peru's Shining Path, and prefiguring a scenario along the lines of what is going on in the Great Lakes area of Africa. This is the real meaning behind the words of MST national spokesman João Pedro Stedile: "The interior of Brazil could turn into another Colombia. The situation will go out of control, there will be social convulsions and society will disintegrate."

The period from now until early 1998 is going to be particularly critical, because the MST leadership, with the express support of the president of the CPT, Bishop Tomás Baduino (who is actually one of the high-level commanders of the MST), is planning to unleash a campaign of land seizures all across the country. They have announced that they will also

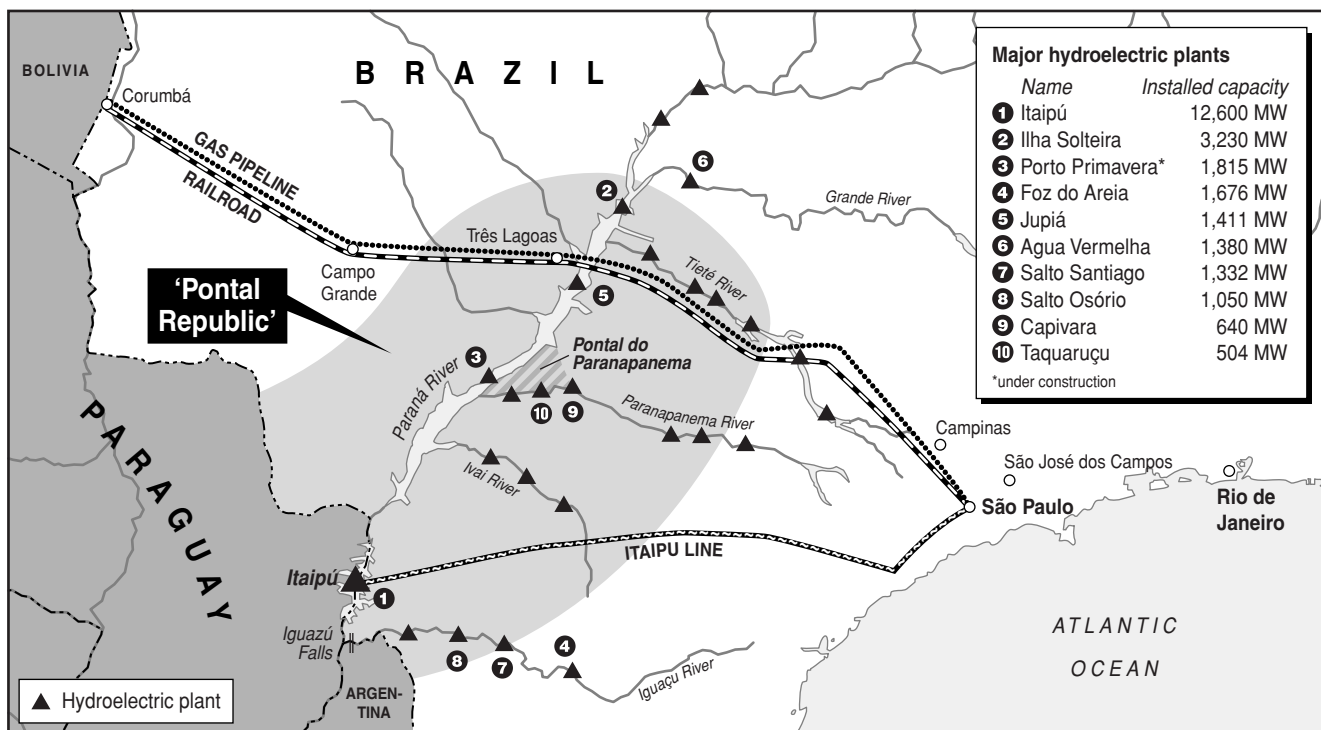
mobilize about 60,000 urban workers, linking these actions with other "revolutionary" assaults, including the seizure of idled factories, unoccupied land in the cities, and schools that have been closed. As Pedro Stedile put it on July 28 of this year: "The struggle for land occurs in the countryside, but it is won in the city, alongside the homeless or the unemployed. We want to show in the city that solutions require solidarity. If a hospital is short of blood supplies, it can count on the support of the people. Since the municipal presidencies shut the schools for lack of money, we are going to occupy the buildings and force them to function, with the support of the community."

Since its origins in January 1984, the leadership of the MST has made it clear that they do not intend it to become simply a movement of land invaders, but that they would concentrate their demands on land located in the most fertile regions of the country that were already endowed with modern infrastructure, such as in the state of Paraná. In 1990, the MST invaded land around a hydroelectric and petrochemical complex in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, where the great majority of property holdings are small family farms which are quite productive. On that occasion, military intelligence sources exposed the fact that Shining Path cadre were providing terrorist instruction to the MST leaders. Later, a similar connection of the MST with the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARC) was confirmed.

In May 1996, the Brazilian Army temporarily occupied the installations of the giant Tucuruí hydroelectric plant, the second-largest in the country with an installed capacity of 6,000 megawatts, which is part of the Carajás complex in the Amazon region in the north of the country, in order to forestall a planned MST seizure of the facilities. That same year, MST leader Gilmar Mauro announced that the MST was also demanding lands held by the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, in particular the area surrounding the Aramar Technological Center in São Paulo, where work is being carried out on the Brazilian nuclear submarine project.

Mauro, upon his return from the July 1996 Zapatista international gathering in Trinidad, Chiapas, Mexico, announced that the MST intended to create a "liberated zone" and "MST republic" in the area known as the Pontal do Paranapanema in the western tip of São Paulo state, purportedly following the example of the Zapatistas in the south of Mexico. On Aug. 17, 1997, the daily *Folha de São Paulo* published revelations by an MST dissident, regarding the discussion "which is being carried out by a limited group, the elite of the movement in Paraná and in the Pontal," to create a "Pontal republic" in the area encompassing the Pontal do Paranapanema, the northwest of Paraná state, and the south of Mato Grosso do Sul state (see **Figure 3**). In the Pontal as such, which is the area in São Paulo state sandwiched between the junction of the Paraná and Paranapanema rivers, there are about 3,000 landless families organized in 16 different camps, the largest of which is called Taquaraçu, headed by José Rainha, the top

FIGURE 3
The MST's 'Pontal Republic'



leader of the MST in the area. On the other side of the Paranapanema River, in the state of Paraná, there are another 8,000 families distributed in 98 camps, which, according to the authorities, represent the potentially most serious situation in the entire country. In Mato Grosso do Sul, conflicts over land have reached the point of violent confrontations in Navaraí and Itaquiraí, which are just across the Paraná River from the Pontal.

The strategic importance of the region

The MST did not target this region for their “Pontal republic” only because of its vast landholdings. They also selected it because the entire Paraná River basin is where the majority of Brazil’s hydroelectric dams are located, including the famous Itaipú dam, the largest in the world with over 12,000 MW in installed capacity. Some 96% of the electrical energy generated in Brazil comes from hydroelectric sources, and, according to 1996 data, 47% of the country’s electricity is produced in the plants in the Paraná basin. The state of São Paulo, which has the greatest demographic density and is the most industrialized in the country, has a particularly dense electrical grid made up of thousands of kilometers of transmission lines and dozens of sub-stations which are critical to the entire national grid—a large part of which are located in the area targeted for secession by the MST.

The vulnerability of power lines to terrorist sabotage is well known. For example, Shining Path, the bloody Peruvian narco-terrorist group that has been largely dismantled in Peru by the Fujimori government, had a manifest preference for toppling transmission towers, in light of the immediate physical damage and the visible political impact this produced. According to Peruvian government information, Shining Path caused losses of more than \$20 billion in infrastructure sabotage alone.

Given the precarious situation Brazil faces in terms of electricity generation, where demand already almost equals the potential supply, and is expected to outpace it over the years immediately ahead, it is easy to imagine the serious consequences of a disruption of the electrical supply to the industrial heartland of the nation.

But there is even more in this area, which led the MST and its British masters to select it as their preferred target. One of the main transportation arteries in the area immediately surrounding the Pontal, is the Tietê-Paraná waterway, which is in the final stages of construction, and which is also critical to the infrastructural integration of the entire Southern Cone. Currently, that waterway is interrupted by the Jupia and Itaipú dams, where waterborne cargo must be transferred to trucks to be shipped around the dams. However, locks are currently being built at Jupia, and are expected to be finished in early

1998; feasibility studies are well advanced to do the same at Itaipú. Once these limitations are overcome, it will be possible to freely navigate the entire waterway, from near the city of São Paulo in Brazil, to Buenos Aires in Argentina. This, in conjunction with the link with the Paraguay River, would transform this integrated waterway into the main axis of integration and economic development of the interior of all South America, based on the high-technology “productive axis” of industrial potential that runs from São Paulo to Buenos Aires.

More than anything else, what gives this region its strategic importance is that, despite all the British assaults, it still encompasses the greatest concentration of scientific-technological potential in all Ibero-America. In that sense, special note should be taken of the “science triangle” formed by the Brazilian cities of São Paulo, Campinas, and São José dos Campos—the last two being centers of great importance in various Brazilian military and civilian high-technology projects.

Another strategic feature of the region is the projected route of the planned Brazil-Bolivia gas pipeline (see Figure 3). Once again, it is useful to take note of the actions that have been carried out by terrorist movements in other parts of Ibero-America, in this case the Colombian ELN and FARC, which have made a specialty of bombing Colombia’s Caño Limón-Covenas oil pipeline, which pumps about 200,000 barrels per day of oil.

Another major consideration regarding the Pontal separatist enclave, is that it borders both Argentina and Paraguay, precisely in the trinational region of Iguazu Park, a sort of no-man’s land which serves as a sanctuary for international terrorism and narcotics trafficking. According to the Brazilian Federal Police, the region in which the Pontal is located has already been turned into the principal drug-trafficking route in Brazil.

Parks like Iguazu have been used in other countries to train and supply insurgents from bordering countries, such as the case of the Gorilla Park, strategically located in the Uganda, Rwanda, and Kenya border area. The park served as a sanctuary for armies of the Tutsis and other London-controlled forces, which decimated Rwanda and, later, conquered Zaire.

The MST has begun to invade lands near Brazil’s international borders. First, it targeted a locality in Rio Grande do Sul just ten kilometers from the border with Uruguay, and then another in Mato Grosso do Sul near the border with Paraguay. These are trial balloons, intended to test political and military reactions on both sides of the border. These kind of actions could provoke binational border conflicts, causing geopolitical tensions in the La Plata Basin region, just as London desires. Nor should one dismiss the possibility that the MST’s intention is to provoke a supranational intervention on the part of the United Nations, under the pretext of protecting settlements of supposed “economic refugees,” just as has been occurring in Central Africa.

British control of the Landless Movement

by Silvia Palacios

In August 1997, Landless Movement (MST) leader Diolinda Alves de Souza travelled to Europe, in search of international backing that could prevent the jailing of her husband, José Rainha, who is considered the Maoist military leader of the MST and, together with Alves de Souza, leader of that movement in the strategically critical zone of the Pontal do Paranapanema. Last year, Rainha had been convicted for the first time, and sentenced to 26 years in prison, for a double murder during land invasions. His wife’s trip clearly revealed the MST’s dependency on a London-centered international support network.

Virtually since the January 1984 official founding of the MST—whose name should more appropriately be the “Mindless Movement”—the British monarchy has provided it with financial backing, while also becoming, through the various foundations the monarchy controls, the leading promoter of an international image of the MST as a movement for social justice.

Other “revolutionary” Ibero-American movements, such as the Peruvian narco-terrorist Shining Path and Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA), the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), or the Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN) of Mexico, are better known internationally and also use the “NGO sanctuary” provided by the British Crown; but the MST is a more serious threat to the integrity, not only of Brazil, but of the entire continent. Its close connections to the British oligarchy are key to this (see **Figure 1**).

International support apparatus

Alves de Souza’s trip was sponsored by **Christian Aid** (CA), which declares itself the official philanthropic organization for the 40 churches of England and Ireland, headed by the Anglican Church, whose supreme head is Queen Elizabeth II. Through these links, Christian Aid is an appendage of the **World Council of Churches**, which was founded in 1937 on the initiative of the Anglican Church. Since its founding, the WCC has been a promoter of “world government” causes. The central thesis presented in the memoirs of its founding is entitled, “The Demonic Influence of National Sovereignty,” and was written by Philip Kerr, Lord Lothian, one of the leading members of the British political apparatus that helped place Hitler in power.

In a statement with vast implications, Cardinal Joseph