

de Solar, was the latest media figure to be jailed. The highly respected journalist Patricio Ricketts, a friend of Lyndon LaRouche's, and familiar to readers of this magazine for his outspoken defense of national sovereignty, has also been fingered as a "Fujimori man," and García Sayán's Justice Ministry is reported to have opened an investigation against him for "influence peddling." Others of those in the media who defended the Fujimori government, have begged for plea-bargains, in hopes of avoiding jail.

Mobs have been deployed to back up the Justice Ministry's terror. On March 6, an open-air mass given by Msgr. Juan Luis Cipriani, newly named Cardinal of Lima, was disrupted by protesters who pelted him with tomatoes and eggs, shouting that Cipriani was corrupt, "an accomplice of the dictatorship," and, even, an "assassin." A week later, Congresswoman Luz Salgado, an outspoken leader for the Fujimori camp in the Congress for years, warned that she and others who fought against terrorism are being set up for assassination, being labelled "assassins of political prisoners." Salgado, who refuses to bow before the terrorists, or their protectors in the interim government, was re-elected to Congress on April 14.

### **Fighting Terrorism = 'Genocide'**

In their desperate drive to ensure that no one in Peru ever rises up again to defend the country, the foreign-run interim government has abandoned any pretense that its actions are other than revenge for the Fujimori government's crushing of the terrorists. And they want Fujimori's head, too.

Their drive is so extreme, that the charge of genocide is being concocted against former President Fujimori, General Hermoza, former intelligence chiefs Gen. Julio Salazar Monroe (another of those jailed), and Vladimiro Montesinos (hiding somewhere in exile), and the soldiers who risked their lives to rescue the 72 hostages held for more than four months by the MRTA at the Japanese Ambassador's Lima residence in 1997.

The Peruvian Army's spectacularly successful April 1997 rescue, was recognized around the world, for being the most successful anti-terrorist action in 30 years. None of the hostages died in the rescue; two officers gave their lives while protecting hostages from terrorist fire. All of the terrorists were killed in the operation. Yet, based on allegations only now being made—five years later!—by one of the Japanese hostages, the charge is being levelled that one or more of the MRTA terrorists were "illegally executed" during the rescue, rather than killed in combat. Justice Minister García Sayán ordered the bodies of the MRTA terrorists exhumed, to develop evidence for this charge.

García Sayán and other Peruvian government officials argue that, since "illegal execution" is a crime against humanity, the rescue could be declared a case of genocide, and those involved in the rescue, starting with Fujimori, could be tried in any country in the world.

## **The Workers Party and 'Viva Rio' Are Threats to Brazil's National Security**

by Silvia Palacios and Lorenzo Carrasco

The naming of Brazilian sociologist Luiz Eduardo Soares as adviser on citizen security to Tarso Genro, the Workers Party (PT)-affiliated Mayor of Pôrto Alegre, the capital of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, sealed the alliance between the PT and the primary structure of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Brazil. Behind this are two processes of strategic significance for Brazil:

First, reinforcement of the PT's ties with the world globalist apparatus, as part of the campaign by an important sector of the international financial oligarchy to promote the PT's Presidential candidate, Luís Inácio "Lula" da Silva, in the 2002 national elections. In this sense, it is worth noting the interview in the Feb. 28 issue of *Veja* magazine with British historian Kennedy Maxwell, head of a task force at the New York Council on Foreign Relations, on the policies the George W. Bush government should follow toward the Western Hemisphere. In a discussion about Lula's chances of winning, Maxwell stated: "I think that his candidacy wouldn't be a problem for the U.S. He has already gone to the U.S. a number of times, he knows a lot of American leaders, inside and outside the trade union area, so I doubt very much he would adopt a preconceived policy regarding the U.S."

Second, to achieve the restructuring of the entire nation's public security forces. In this, Soares's background is most relevant.

### **'Citizen Security'**

Soares's affiliation with the PT derives from the fact that he is one of the most important members of the NGO "Viva Rio" movement, which was founded as a conglomerate of organizations of the so-called Third Sector (i.e., the NGO sector), under the sponsorship of the Anglo-American Establishment's most powerful groups in Brazil.

The Viva Rio movement was born at a Nov. 17, 1993 seminar held in Rio de Janeiro, whose star speaker was David Rockefeller, and in which other representatives of the oligarchy participated, such as communications magnate Roberto Marinho of the *O Globo* network, and spokesmen of several establishment foundations, including Brascan and Kellogg.

Later, the leadership of this movement split in two: Some of its leaders were deployed to seize control of public security

policy, while others took over environmental policy. For example, the international mouthpiece of the Marinho family, José Roberto Marinho, was sent to preside over the Brazilian branch of Prince Philip's World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF, formerly the World Wildlife Fund), taking as his second-in-command there a representative of the Antunes family, whose mining conglomerate was also represented at the meeting which gave birth to Viva Rio.

Soares, who was educated in the United States, specialized, along with other luminaries of the Third Sector, such as Justice Ministry Secretary General Isabel Sussekind, in experiments of mass psychological control, using the techniques of London's Tavistock Institute, particularly targeting the marginalized populations of Brazil's ghettos, or *favelas*. These policies were later baptized "citizen security."

Viva Rio and its "citizen security" game were unmasked in 1997 by Gen. Nilton Cerqueira, then secretary of public security in Rio de Janeiro. He described Viva Rio as an entity linked to the drug traffickers who control Rio's favelas. "Fish need water to live; the traffickers are the fish, and the aquariums are those NGOs," he charged. It is a matter of public record that Viva Rio supports the legalized consumption of drugs.

Such charges against Viva Rio and similar NGOs are well founded. For example, not long ago, Soares publicly defended cinematographer João Moreira Salles, son of the banker Walter Moreira Salles, linked to Rockefeller family interests in Brazil. The young Salles was indicted because he had given a monthly financial stipend to trafficker Marcinho VP, a capo of the Dona Marta favela, to write a book narrating his drug-trafficking adventures in the guise of "social ideals." Earlier, Viva Rio had become famous for having suggested to the degenerate rock star Michael Jackson that he seek the permission of Marcinho VP for taping a filmclip with the Dona Marta favela in the background. Mediating the contact was Viva Rio star Ruben Cezar Fernandes.

## Security for Whom?

When Soares joined the PT at a March 23 ceremony in Rio de Janeiro, in the presence of PT leader "Lula," it was announced that Soares was going to form part of a commission which was preparing the PT's national program on public security. Thus, Soares represents an attempt to give continuity, in an eventual Lula government, to the ideas of "deconstruction" of the Brazilian state and of its public security forces, which have already begun being implemented, successively, by Justice Ministers José Carlos Dias and José Gregori.

Last year, Minister José Carlos Dias brought Sussekind to the Secretary General's post at the Justice Ministry. The idea of current Justice Minister Gregori, a product of the international "human rights" mafia inside Brazil, is to replace the concept of security with a new relativist juridical system, in the worst tradition of G.W.F. Hegel and Karl Savigny, who

laid the legal basis for the Adolf Hitler regime in Germany, and in whom we have a contemporary example with the regime of Lt. Col. Hugo Chávez in Venezuela.

Meanwhile, the Governor of Rio Grande do Sul, PT member Olivio Dutra, has made several attempts to demilitarize the state, and to apply the same relativist ideas of public security. Doubtless, the insertion of Soares in the mayor's office of Pôrto Alegre, will reinforce the national and continental role that the state PT has been playing in protecting and promoting the pro-terrorist activities of the São Paulo Forum and its new international counterpart, the World Social Forum (WSF). Indeed, under the PT, Rio Grande do Sul is quickly becoming an important center of political and logistical support for the narco-terrorist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC).

Governor Dutra has been holding meetings with FARC "ambassadors" since 1999, when the FARC sought official political representation in the national capital of Brasilia. And it was the Dutra government which offered security guarantees to FARC representatives during the WSF meeting in Pôrto Alegre in January of this year.

While Dutra and the PT were promoting the FARC in Rio Grande do Sul, the Colombian Army on Feb. 22 captured Brazilian drug-trafficker Nei Machado, who was discovered in FARC-protected territory inside the Colombian jungle. A native of the border city of Passo Fundo, in Rio Grande do Sul, Nei Machado was personally responsible for establishing the FARC's Paraguay connection, for swapping weapons for drugs. He is also second-in-command of the band run by Rio de Janeiro drug-trafficker Fernando Beira Mar, one of the most dangerous of drug traffickers, who is also known to be hiding out in Colombia under FARC protection.

The relationship between those traffickers and the Colombian guerrillas was confirmed by a spokesman of the FARC, Comandante Iván Ríos, who told the Brazilian daily *O Estado de Sao Paulo* in an April 6 telephone interview: "We collect taxes from the transporters who seek out our peasants. I think that Beira Mar is one of them." The same newspaper reported on April 2, that "'The big capos of the Brazilian trade are here,' according to Col. Alberto Ruiz of the Judicial Intelligence Department of the Colombian National Police. And, according to the Brazilian Federal Police, the two capos of the Brazilian mafia hiding in Colombia are Beira Mar and the businessman Leonardo Dias Mendonça, the latter accused of being one of the leaders of the 'Suricartel,' a drugs and weapons cartel with connections among Brazil, Colombia, Guyana, and Surinam."

Indignant over this narco-terrorist connection, Rio Grande do Sul State Deputy Elmar Schneider insisted: "Now that Gov. Olivio Dutra has received members of the guerrillas [the FARC] in his cabinet, it would be interesting if he says what he thinks of the [FARC] relationship with the drug-trafficker Nei Machado."

The Dutra government has yet to reply.