

Report from Rio by Lorenzo Carrasco

Church, army unite against 'coup'

On the anniversary of a Comintern-organized rebellion, warnings are issued.

On Nov. 27, as every year, the Brazilian armed forces rendered homage to the "dead of the Communist putsch." The putsch came from a movement organized by the Comintern 52 years ago, through which "a few traitors tried to impose a totalitarian government on the Brazilian nation by force," according to the signed declaration of the commanders of the three armed services.

The Comintern's 1935 movement was a frustrated armed rebellion, run by the international Bukharinite networks, in particular, by Luiz Carlos Prestes under orders of the German Communist Arthur Ewert. Ewert, in turn, was a colleague of Jay Lovestone, the architect of the AFL-CIO'S international section. The Comintern-sponsored uprising was directed against the government of then President Getulio Vargas, the Brazilian nationalist who created the basis for Brazil's industrialization, and who is one of the great pioneers of Ibero-American integration.

Bukharin's networks, today disguised as "anti-communists," are the soul of the "parallel government" in the United States known as Project Democracy.

The Armed Forces' declaration does not overlook that connection: "Fifty-two years later, the threat with which we must now concern ourselves, although it presents itself to us in different forms, possesses a similar nature to that which in 1935 led to the assassination of those brave patriots whom we revere today. . . . There is a proliferation of those who, consciously or not, are participating in a

process of social disintegration and perversion of values, a process which could fatally wound the national soul and destroy all that, whether with blood or with sweat, the Brazilian people have built over this half century."

The statement clearly reflects the discussions Ibero-American military commanders held in Mar del Plata, Argentina in early November, which addressed ways of dealing with narco-terrorism and cultural warfare based on the doctrines of the Italian Communist Antonio Gramsci.

"The different forms" being used "to impose a totally foreign system of government upon the aspirations of the Brazilian people," as the Armed Forces document asserts, are those being employed by the Soviets in a modern version of irregular warfare against the continent. Namely, "promotion of organized crime, drugs, and moral permissiveness," presented "as the natural fruits of progress," and with "defense of urban and rural violence as the right of the individual."

The military statement also notes that those who would carry out these plans are "minds which, either for personal or political ambition, astutely practice corruption and demagogy."

The Armed Forces' alert is a verbal portrait of the movement led by former Rio de Janeiro governor and demagogue Leonel Brizola. But behind the demagogy that Brizola wields is a genuine movement of irregular warfare inside Brazil. Associated with that movement is the ancient Luiz Carlos Prestes, leader of the 1935 putsch.

During his rule in Rio, Brizola joined with Darcy Ribeiro, the Nazi-Communist anthropologist who represents the Bulgarian-Gnostic connection in Brazil, to build an alliance with organized crime to control the city. Subsequently, many of the traditional leaders of Rio's neighborhoods were displaced and even physically eliminated. Those criminals today control nearly all of the organizations in the poorest parts of the city.

Brizola, who is frequently referred to as the "Willy Brandt of Brazil," is the man chosen by the German social democracy to try to take over the Brazilian presidency in next year's elections. As Willy Brandt's emissary, German congressman Freimut Duve, stated during his recent visit to Brazil, "In Europe, we know little about Brazilian politicians. To the Socialist International, Leonel Brizola is a figure of democratic socialism. We know and respect him; he belongs to the organization."

The Brazilian Catholic Church has added its voice to that of the military in warning against this new "Communist putsch." Cardinal Don Eugenio Sales recently asserted that "the population, by the nature of its structure and composition, is unstable, subject to rapid changes in behavior and easy prey to agitators. A tiny minority, using appropriate techniques, can without great difficulty lead huge multitudes, indulging sometimes shameful desires."

"Thus," concluded Cardinal Sales, "alongside the importance of the masses—respectable insofar as the dignity of the person is concerned—is the risk of manipulation, for dark purposes. . . . There is talk of dictatorship. The worst comes from the people, in the sense of the anonymous multitude, under the command of certain not always obvious personages."