

Report from Rio by Silvia Palacios

'Green terrorism' looms

Brazil's terrorists from the 1970s are suddenly very concerned about saving the ecology.

The Brazilian environmentalist movement is getting ready to enter into a pre-terrorist phase, with its most visible targets being advanced science research centers, military technology, and energy production facilities.

In October, several ecologist groups attempted by legal means to block military maneuvers in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul, with the argument that those maneuvers would damage the environment. They also attempted to halt the operations of the Angra I nuclear plant, and to shut down the army's Technological Center in Rio de Janeiro. On Oct. 26, a horde of greenies "occupied" a hydroelectric plant in São Paulo. Approaching the plant by river, they attempted, without success, to disconnect the motor on a water pumping device.

As elsewhere in the international ecology movement, the leadership nucleus of Brazil's "greenies" is made up of a group of "former" terrorists from the 1970s. Among them is Fernando Gabeira, head of Brazil's Green Party, and various militants of the old Aliança Libertadora Nacional (ALN), the best organized terrorist group of that decade, led by urban guerrilla expert Carlos Mariaguella.

Recently, the Brazilian Green Party formalized its relations with its West German counterpart, the Greens, who already hold seats in the West German parliament. Both parties decided to combine their fascist goals. At a press conference given Oct. 24, the general secretary of the German Greens, Eberhard Walde, an-

nounced that the two parties would dedicate their efforts to sabotaging the continued nuclear deal between Brazil and West Germany. That deal has already been shrunk to a mere shadow of its former self, a result of the financial straitjacket that has been imposed by the International Monetary Fund on Brazil.

The Greens in both countries advocate the installation of small hydroelectric and thermal plants—part of the "appropriate technologies" strategy encouraged by the World Bank—and urge rationing of energy consumption by 20%. Such rationing will be the inevitable catastrophic result, in any case, of the serious lack of investment that Brazil's energy sector is suffering—another consequence of the genocidal colonial policies imposed on Brazil by its international creditors.

It came as no surprise when Tani Marilene Adams, the Ibero-American representative of the international ecological terrorist movement Greenpeace, announced Oct. 16 that that organization will be opening offices in Brazil, its first in a developing sector nation. Adams said that Brazil's participation in "the world debate on the environment is indispensable," and that Greenpeace in Brazil would serve as a major distribution center for information to other groups throughout the continent.

In the 1970s, Greenpeace boasted of being "the ecology movement's shock troops." Now, Greenpeace serves as an intelligence agency for several countries, but principally the Soviet Union and the British Com-

monwealth. Since its founding, Greenpeace has accumulated capabilities quite atypical of an international lobbying effort. For example, it possesses an international fleet of ships, which enables its forces to deploy globally to any point of military or commercial interest; it has sophisticated electronic surveillance equipment and a complex computer network worldwide.

To these ecologist pressures on Brazil can be added that of the United States, which is determined to block development of the Brazilian aerospace program, and the rantings of the international ecological-fascist hordes who seek to impose the concept of "limited sovereignty" over the Brazilian Amazon. It was this "Amazon" lobby which sponsored the demonstrations in front of the Brazilian embassy in London on Sept. 13. The entrance of the embassy was blocked by a mountain of mailbags containing letters demanding that the Amazon region be treated as "the common patrimony of humanity," instead of as the territory of a sovereign nation.

Participating in that demonstration were, among others, Greenpeace, Survival International, and Friends of the Earth—all coordinated by the Brazilian Network. Some of these are also connected to the Ecological Assembly, an entity in Mato Grosso do Sul which has sought to prevent the holding of military maneuvers.

The intent of these coordinated actions is to force the Brazilian government to abandon its commitment to researching and implementing modern technologies, such as nuclear and aerospace. They want to force the government, by means of terrorist blackmail, to sign the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which has been properly viewed by the majority of Brazilians as a clear violation of national sovereignty.