
Entente Bestiale

Danielle Mitterrand promotes a new 'Chiapas' in Brazil

by Silvia Palacios and Jeffrey Steinberg

In the past month, the Anglo-French "Entente Bestiale," which comprises the hard core of the European Club of the Isles financier-oligarchy, has dramatically escalated its warfare against the United States all across the Western Hemisphere. In the span of 30 days, beginning in mid-July, the London- and Havana-sponsored São Paulo Forum of radical narco-terrorist "political parties" from every country in Ibero-America, met in El Salvador to plan the next phase of their political destabilization of the hemisphere. The Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN) of Mexico held its international gathering in Chiapas, which featured a European delegation, led by Danielle Mitterrand, the widow of former French President (and slavish Club of the Isles asset) François Mitterrand. Next, a previously unknown guerrilla army surfaced in the nearby Mexican state of Guerrero, with armed assaults on Mexican military patrols.

From the Rio Grande to the tip of the Southern Cone, the Club's assets are on the offensive, out to spread chaos, through the activation of narco-terrorist assets.

Recently, officials of Peru's Army Intelligence linked the recent re-emergence of Shining Path to a narco-terrorist offensive in the south of Colombia, led by the FARC and the ELN, two guerrilla movements that comprise Colombia's "Third Cartel" drug gang.

The ultimate target of this upsurge in irregular warfare is President Bill Clinton's United States. Should the United States ever break from the insane grip of International Monetary Fund policies, and adopt Lyndon LaRouche's proposals for Western Hemispheric economic integration, based on the revival of the sovereign nation-state system and "great projects" of high-technology infrastructure development, the Club of the Isles would suffer a potentially irreversible blow.

Hence, the destabilization of the Western Hemisphere—and the buildup of an anti-U.S. continental insurgent apparatus—has become a top priority for the Club. Every time that investigators have attempted to cut through the veil of secrecy and identify the sources of funding and political backing for this narco-insurgency, the leads have all pointed to London, Paris, and other Club centers.

In this column, we focus on the case of Brazil, which has been a particular target of the Club's "roving ambassador," Danielle Mitterrand.



One of the major accords which came out of the Narco-Terrorist Tricontinental held in Chiapas, Mexico, at the end of July 1996, was the opening of the Brazilian front—to create a second "Chiapas," an operation which the Landless Movement has already set into motion with a helping hand from the Brazilian Workers Party (PT). The political godmother of this operation is Danielle Mitterrand, who helped to establish the ties between the Zapatista National Liberation Army and the MST. As readers will recall, Danielle Mitterrand was in Chiapas last April and went to Havana from there, and thence to Brazil, where she gave broad support to the MST "landless," which in those

very days had carried out land invasions in Eldorado de Carajás, in the state of Pará, and provoked a clash with the Military Police which resulted in 19 deaths.

In July, Mitterrand received in Paris the governor of the Brazilian Federal District, Cristovam Buarque, a member of the Workers Party and partisan of the MST, and invited him to take part in the meeting in Chiapas, according to the July 14 edition of the Brazilian daily *O Globo*.

Upon returning from Chiapas, Gilmar Mauro, one of the

main leaders of the MST, said that “we believe that the cause of [the Zapatistas] is just,” and that the plan of the MST is to carve out a “free zone” in Brazil, similar to that of the EZLN in Chiapas. Intelligence experts in the Brazilian government, cited in the magazine *Istoe* of Aug. 7, affirmed that the MST is trying to set up this “free zone” in the south of the Amazon state of Pará. Gilmar Mauro said that his idea is to create “an MST republic” in the zone of Pontal do Paranapanema, in the state of São Paulo. This region is a tinderbox on the verge of exploding, because the state government has just rehabilitated Francisco Graziano, a former president of the Institute of Agrarian Reform and Colonization, and one of the creators of the Landless Movement, and named him state secretary of Agrarian Reform.

The leader of the MST, economist João Pedro Stedile, declared that “whoever steals from a thief, gets a hundred years in pardon,” and announced that the MST would launch its most ambitious campaign of land invasions, and that it would occupy tens of ranches of landowners in debt to the Bank of Brazil. The daily *Estado de São Paulo* printed on Aug. 13 that the Bank of Brazil has already made 107 ranches of debtors available to the Institute of Agrarian Reform, to be used as settlements. Even though the parceling out of these confiscated lands is the official policy of the government of President Fernando Henrique Cardoso—an overt concession to the MST—such aggressiveness even frightened the government, and Minister of Justice Nelson Jobin called the threat “unacceptable.”

But the offensive has begun. On Aug. 8, some 350 members of the MST, coming from 157 encampments, occupied the Esplanade of the Ministries in Brasilia, the nation’s capital, to pressure for agrarian reform. According to Landless spokesman Valmir de Oliveira, the government of the Federal District, headed by Cristovam Buarque of the Workers Party, authorized the occupation of the public area by the Landless.

In the wee hours of Aug. 13, the MST invaded the “Recreio” ranch, to the east of São Gabriel D’Oeste (Mato Grosso), which is owned by the Bank of Brazil. The Itapora Ranch, in Aquidauana, eastward of Campo Grande, capital of the state of Mato Grosso do Sul, was also invaded by the MST. On Aug. 15, about 1,200 members of the MST occupied properties of the Institute of Agrarian Reform in Cuiaba, Mato Grosso, and announced invasions in Rio Grande do Sul and Paraná. “We are going to increase the pressure,” said Delwek Matheus, one of the coordinators of the invasion of the Institute of Agrarian Reform. There were also various ranches invaded in Sandovalina, and others which are on the target list. The Workers Party, the flagship group of the narco-terrorist São Paulo Forum and a backer of the MST, is also mixed up in this.

Like the MST, the PT also invited political or “military” representatives of the EZLN to visit Brazil next November. Gilberto Carvalho, PT secretary of communications and a delegate to the meeting in Chiapas, declared that “the Zapatista experience puts our political practice into question,” and

FIGURE 1

Brazil: slated for separatist insurgency



added that “some aspects which Zapatismo is developing can be interested for the left and for the PT. . . . The PT does not anticipate not participating in elections, but we want to balance our electoral presence with base organization.” Carvalho is the principal link between the Workers Party and the São Paulo Forum, and he is a member of the editorial board of the Forum’s review, *América Libre*.

The ties between the PT and the EZLN go back quite a way. Last April, when Danielle Mitterrand was on her way to Chiapas, Carvalho was also there, in his capacity as a personal envoy of Luís Inacio “Lula” da Silva, the Workers Party leader and member of the Wall Street bankers’ Inter-American Dialogue. Mexican press reported that Subcommander “Marcos,” the putative leader of the Zapatista guerrillas, said that one of the tasks ahead is to establish closer contacts with comrades in Brazil. In her speech in Chiapas, Mitterrand stated: “The destruction of the nation-states is the destruction at the same time of degraded forms, it is the breakdown of corporatist and authoritarian forms.” On July 30, Workers Party deputies Luiz Gushiken and Eduardo Jorge published an article in *Folha de São Paulo* proposing a “democratic world federation,” with “a world parliament, a court to take on global problems, an executive with peace forces, and a world civilian society which would include its own NGOs.”