'Brazil Network': ADL-Soviet love nest gets exposed

by Lorenzo Carrasco Bazua

The most recent attacks on Lyndon LaRouche in Brazil have been most revealing, less so for the content of the slanders—which have been repeated ad nauseam for the past six months—than for the kind of organizations which were forced to unveil themselves in public as working in the interests of the condominium of power between the Anglo-American heirs of Teddy Roosevelt's imperial tradition, and the leaders of the Russian nomenklatura.

Such is the case of the Anglo-American Fabian organization known as Brazil Network, and their friends in the Institute of Socio-Economic Studies (INESC) in Brasilia, who have assumed responsibility for circulating the slanders inside Brazil. Those slanders, fabricated by the Fact-Finding Division of the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai B'rith and published by the pothead Dennis King with the help of the League for Industrial Democracy, were initially circulated by the U.S. embassy in Brasilia.

On Oct. 2, the general coordinator of the INESC, Mrs. María José Jaime, sent slanderous material on LaRouche to various members of the Brazilian national congress. Mrs. Jaime is an executive member of the Brazilian Communist Party (PCB), which is loyal to Moscow. In her introductory letter to the material on LaRouche—material which had been sent to INESC by Linda Rabben, the director of the U.S. branch of Brazil Network—Mrs. Jaime accused the U.S. politician of "having a history linked to fascist groups." She claimed to be speaking in the name of various unidentified "progressive U.S. groups."

This was not the first such case in which the PCB was involved. On July 17-18 of this year, another PCB executive, Argemiro Ferreira, used his daily column in the news-sheet *Tribuna de Imprensa* to spew the ADL/Dennis King filth against LaRouche. Ferreira had already attacked the U.S. economist four years earlier, when he attempted to defend former Río de Janeiro mayor Israel Klabin, a great friend of Henry Kissinger closely linked to the ADL.

The most interesting aspect of the new attacks against LaRouche appears to be the role of Brazil Network, whose interest in slandering LaRouche goes back years. The founding of Brazil Network in 1987 took place in the Philadelphia offices of the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), a nominally Quaker organization which functions as part of the networks servicing the condominium arrangement between the Soviets and the intelligence circles in the United States.

Since the 1917 October Revolution in Russia, the relations of the AFSC with Soviet intelligence agencies have been uninterrupted, and have surfaced with renewed force in light of the relaunching of the one-world condominium idea. The AFSC's special hatred against Lyndon LaRouche goes back many decades, since LaRouche's family first denounced the fraudulent operations of the AFSC in the political, theological, and financial arenas.

The U.S. offices of Brazil Network are housed in the headquarters of the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington, D.C. IPS controls all the various networks of the "New Left" for the benefit of the Ford Foundation. The IPS-Ford Foundation relationship goes back to the times of Eastern Establishment "dean" McGeorge Bundy.

It is hardly a coincidence that Brazil Network is in charge of conduiting slanders against LaRouche inside Brazil, above all when the Network's declared purpose is to coordinate Anglo-American environmentalist networks toward limiting Brazilian sovereignty over broad regions of the Amazon. The first attempts to challenge Brazil's sovereignty over the Amazon were carried out directly by Theodore Roosevelt. In 1902, during the so-called "rubber boom," the New York Bolivian Syndicate of raw materials speculators, linked to Roosevelt interests, attempted to appropriate the immense Brazilian territory of Acre, at the time being fought over by Brazil and Bolivia. This effort was part of a Rooseveltian strategy leading to the creation of the National Conservative Commission, for the explicit purpose of monitoring strategic natural resources around the globe.

In 1913, ex-President Roosevelt headed up a reconnaissance expedition to the Amazon, organized by the malthusian

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Henry Osborn, director of the American Museum of Natural History in New York, which, together with the Smithsonian Institution, was the origin of the conservationist movement in the United States. The Anglo-American establishment went on to launch the eugenics movement later adopted by Adolf Hitler, and then founded the Conservation Foundation, which spawned the Brazil Network and its recent proposals for exchanging foreign debt for conservationist projects in the Amazon.

In 1908, drawing on the pseudo-religious projects of Teddy Roosevelt's "New Age," the Anti-Defamation League was founded in Chicago. The ADL was controlled from the top by the U.S. branch of the Fabian Society of Great Britain, the League for Industrial Democracy. It was the LID which recently financed Dennis King's book, *Lyndon LaRouche and the New American Fascism*. The ADL's function was to carry out dirty operations, especially with organized crime, to the benefit of the Anglo-American establishment.

For this reason, the ADL maintained close ties with mobster Meyer Lansky and his Havana networks. Those ties survived the overthrow the Batista regime in Cuba, as can be seen in the relations the ADL maintains with Fidel Castro's "guest" Robert Vesco, through former ADL president Kenneth Bialkin. It was precisely through its intimacy with organized crime that the ADL developed its ties to Soviet political intelligence.

The specific efforts of the ADL have been directed to exploit fears of "neo-Nazi" bogeymen, the better to fundraise from gullible Jewish groups. There is no other explanation for the attacks against LaRouche by Jair Krishcke, adviser to the Movement for Justice and Human Rights of Río Grande do Sul, attacks which are being used to steal money from Jewish families in southern Brazil.

EIR's reply

The attacks of Brazil Network/INESC-ADL were answered by a letter from this author to nearly 100 Brazilian congressmen. We present excerpts of that letter:

"1) With respect to the source of the information circulated by INESC and Brazil Network, we note that the latter is a part of a multinational network of like organizations, all involved in the international propaganda campaign directed against the Brazilian nation and premised on the allegation that this country does not possess adequate means of its own for resolving environmental problems and those of the indigenous populations of the Amazon. These groups, including the cited Brazil Network, have de facto associated themselves with the World Bank to hinder or prevent the execution of great infrastructure and energy projects that the country needs for its social and economic development. In the United States, the Brazil Network works closely with the Conservation Foundation, which has insistently promoted the adoption by Brazil of a barter scheme whereby Brazilian foreign debt paper would be exchanged for supposed nature conservation

programs, better known as 'debt-for-nature swaps.'

"On Sept. 30 and Oct. 1 of this year, the coordinator of Brazil Network in the U.S., Linda Rabben—who sent the anti-LaRouche propaganda to Mrs. María José Jaime of IN-ESC—participated in a meeting in Sheffield, England sponsored by the Network's sister organization of the same name in that country. That meeting was designed to coordinate the efforts of these groups toward establishing an 'International Federation of Defenders of the Equatorial Forest.'

"More recently, these groups, which claim to be committed to the improvement of human rights and the protection of the environment in Brazil, were involved in the operation run against the Brazilian embassy in London, during which hundreds of sacks of letters were piled in front of the embassy door, all demanding that 'the immense wealth of the Amazon be explored for the benefit of humanity.'

"We emphasize that these groups serve in fact as 'shock troops' in the interests of the highest financial circles in the U.S., England and Holland, interwoven with the royal houses of the latter two. . . .

"2) As for the origin of the information presented by INESC, [namely] Dennis King's book entitled Lyndon La-Rouche and the New American Fascism (Doubleday, 1989), we bring to your attention that this book constitutes an important part of a disinformation campaign being run against the accused and directed by U.S. government agencies such as the CIA, U.S. Information Agency, and others. . . . Said campaign, described by eminent legal experts as an attempt at "character assassination," was intensified through the February 1986 assassination of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, with which the name of Mr. LaRouche was groundlessly associated.

"3) It is noteworthy that the material of INESC arrived at its addressees just four days before the formal presentation of LaRouche's defense appeal, in the case *United States of America v. LaRouche et al.*, thereby placing in jeopardy the rights of the accused. . . .

"Finally, it seems strange to us that an entity like INESC, which feels it so important to contribute to the battle against all forms of human rights abuses in Brazil, in Latin America, and worldwide—according to its pamphlet 'What is INESC'—should place itself in the position of the prosecution, alongside the U.S. government, in the proceedings against Mr. LaRouche."

A partial chronology

April 28, 1989: The Washington Post publishes a paid advertisement titled "100 Latin American Congressmen Demand Freedom for LaRouche," bearing 71 signatures from the entire political spectrum of the Brazilian congress.

April 29: Jornal do Brasil, the daily most read by Brazilian political elites, devotes its entire second page, usually on internal politics, to the LaRouche case. "Brazilians support politician convicted in the United States" was the title of the

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article written by Washington correspondent Manuel Francisco Brito, the son of *Jornal*'s owner.

April 30: O Globo publishes a slanderous note against LaRouche, stressing that "well-known Brazilian political figures" were among the Washington Post ad signers. "LaRouche is nothing more than one of the country's most radical right-wingers, known for his sympathy for Nazism and assiduous reader of poems written by Gen. George Patton," lied the note, which was datelined Washington, D. C.

May 2: The U.S. embassy press attaché in Brasilia, William Barr, sends the 71 ad signers an official letter declaring: "Mr. LaRouche was convicted in December 1988, on 13 counts of mail fraud and illegal loan solicitation. He was also convicted of damages to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service. Mr. LaRouche has not filed income tax returns since 1979.

"In January 1989 he was sentenced to 15 years in prison. (Mr. LaRouche could have received a sentence of up to 65 years for the crimes for which he was found guilty)," the embassy laments.

"As for the inclusion in your speech of references to Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, any suggestion of parallel with Mr. LaRouche is absurd. Dreyfus was victim of prejudice based on anti-Semitism; the Anti-Defamation League accuses Mr. LaRouche's organization of being overtly anti-Semitic."

May 4: In the name of the congressmen, Deputy Oswaldo Lima Filho responds to the U.S. embassy: "Neither I nor the signators of the cited appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court question the issue of merit involved in the trial, but rather the procedural defects embedded in it, which attack the Constitution of the United States. Whatever Mr. Lyndon LaRouche's political or religious convictions may be, he is 'entitled to a fair trial with due process of law' [in English in original]."

May 8: Deputy Virgildásio de Senna addresses the plenary of the Chamber of Deputies: "A number of congressmen, myself included, signed a document requesting the American courts and Amnesty International to look into the 'LaRouche case'. . . . I followed the publications in English and Spanish that his organizations published. I am familiar with their charges against narcotics trafficking and Democracy'. . . . I know there are mistakes in their political formulations, but there are also many correct things. It is not irresponsible of me to put my signature on a document which merely asked for a fair trial. I know, Mr. President, we are all tired of knowing that in the Soviet Union dissidents were put into insane asylums. I know how dissidents are treated everywhere. . . . In our youths, we all followed the literature dealing with the 'Dreyfus Case.' I know judicial mistakes are quite possible.

"What we want, Mr. President, is for this dissident to be treated justly. I don't understand how Mr. Oliver North, who lied to the U.S. Senate and Congress... could be sentenced to 10 years, with right to appeal in freedom, while 65-year-old [sic] Mr. LaRouche was sentenced to 15 years in prison, without right to conditional freedom and without right to post

the bond set by law so that he could appeal in freedom, on the pretext that he made fraudulent requests for loans and did not file his income tax return."

May 12: The Commission to Investigate Human Rights Violations publishes the same ad from the Latin American congressmen in the *New York Times*.

July 17-18: Argemio Ferreira, a director of the Brazilian Communist Party (PCB), devotes two of his columns in the *Tribuna de Imprensa* scandal sheet to summarizing Dennis King's book-length slander of LaRouche. As emphasized in a July 20 letter from *EIR* to *Tribuna de Imprensa* publisher Helio Fernandes, it is "strange that Mr. Ferreira chose to depict Mr. LaRouche to its readers through an obviously defamatory and slanderous book, solicited by the CIA and other parts of the U.S. Government specifically for such ends. This is ironic, coming from a member of the directorate of the Brazilian Communist Party." *Tribuna* never published the letter.

July 30: In Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul state, Jair Krischke reported in the daily Zero Hora that his "Human Rights Movement is investigating the possibility of the existence in the state of a neo-Nazi nucleus, linked to North American politician Lyndon H. LaRouche, leader of an extreme-right group which propagates Nazi, fascist, and anti-Semitic ideas. . . . He recalls that LaRouche, prisoner in the U.S. for defrauding investors, recently had a manifesto in his favor signed by Latin American parliamentarians, and even Brazilian politicians were fooled into signing."

The note links Krischke's statements to a campaign run by the ADL against an alleged emergence of neo-Nazi movements in that southern Brazilian state. The campaign was run by the ADL's Latin American affairs director, Rabbi Morton Rosenthal, by the B'nai B'rith director in Rio Grande do Sul, Nilo Berlim, and by Puerto Alegre city councilman Isaac Ainhorn.

A few days later, Krischke and other ADL members appeared on local television in Puerto Alegre with slanderous attacks on Mr. LaRouche's wife Helga Zepp-LaRouche, for having founded the Schiller Institute.

Aug. 30: Helga Zepp-LaRouche visits the Brazilian Congress by invitation of the Nationalist Parliamentary Front. Deputy Irajá Rodrígues welcomes her in the presence of other congressmen.

Aug. 30: Deputy Tadeu França communicates to the Chamber of Deputies the presence of "Dr. Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the wife of U.S. politician and economist Lyndon LaRouche, 67 years old, currently imprisoned without bail for a 15-year term. In testimony to a group of congressmen from the Nationalist Parliamentary Front, Mrs. Helga-Zepp LaRouche thanked the solidarity of a significant grouping of Brazilian parliamentarians, who, together with her, appealed in solidarity for a fair trial... and for an immediate end to the forced labor regimen and systematic aggression to which Mr. Lyndon LaRouche is being subjected."