Corroborating the above-cited statements, note, also, that the magazine, *Executive Intelligence Review (EIR)*, published in November 1994 (Doc. 17), carried an interview where Prince Philip said that if he could choose how he could be reincarnated, he would come back as a "virus against humanity," the which, obviously, provides the basis for any charge of total contempt for the human race. . . .

III. The Truth of the Statements In Fact Issued

Note that, in light of the evidence presented in the previous section, it becomes clear that a) there are distortions made by the Appellant as to information attributed to the Defendants; and b) the information which was in fact put out by the Defendants is duly based on evidence taken from various sources in the public domain, and, even, that it is "true that they are not the only ones issuing such opinions," as [the first judge] rightly pointed out in his decision. . . .

V. The Teachings of Rui Barbosa

In the frontispiece of the appeal, the Appellant transcribed a phrase from Rui Barbosa, the eminent patron of Brazilian lawyers....

It is a pity that the [WWF] did not pay attention to the other teachings of Maistro Rui Barbosa, contained in his famous "Speech to the Youth" . . . given as the valedictorian for the Class of 1920 of the old Law Faculty of São Paulo. If the [WWF] had read the entirety of the speech in question, it is probable that they would not have brought the present Appeal, nor brought to court the action which they are testing, because the teachings which follow, as an illustration, are as if Rui already raised the alarm about what could happen in the future to a country such as ours:

"Let us not seek the path of a return to a colonial situation. Let us protect ourselves from international protectorates. Let us be on the watch for economic invasions. Let us be on guard for absorbing powers and expansionist races. Let us not so much fear the already wasted great empires, as much as those anxious to make themselves one, at the expense of defenseless and poorly governed peoples. . . .

"Brazil is the most coveted of prizes; and offered, as it is, unprotected, ingenuous, defenseless, it has more than enough to satiate the ambitions of countries two or three times more formidable than we.

"But what is important, is that it begins to govern itself, because none of the arbiters of peace and of war take into account a nationalism made dormant and weakened by the perpetual oversight of governments that it did not choose. A people which is dependent within its own territory, and within it subject to masters, cannot seriously hope to maintain its independence abroad. . . .

"O, senhores! Virile youth! Brazilian intelligence! Noble exploited Nation! Brazil of Yesterday and Tomorrow! Give us that which today we lack!"

LaRouche, British Crown Battle in Brazil over S. American Development

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.'s *EIR* and Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSIA) are today recognized by an increasing number of nationalists throughout Brazil as the authoritative source of reference for the "who, what, and why" of the war they see being waged against Brazil, to keep this largest of South America's countries from becoming the highly developed industrial, technological, and agricultural giant it clearly could become—and even to strip it of the greatest portion of its territory, the Amazon.

In large part because of the LaRouche movement's work, the British royal family has come to personify the face of the enemy for a broad spectrum of Brazilian nationalists from all walks of life: military officers and soldiers, scientists, teachers, labor leaders, farmers, businessmen, journalists, leaders of Indian communities. Most enraging to the British Crown, a number of Brazilian nationalists have had the audacity to publicly single out the British Crown, as the effective head of the war to destroy their nation.

The following chronology of a few of the direct run-ins between LaRouche's forces and the Crown's in Brazil in recent years, demonstrates the battlelines as they have been drawn locally in Brazil, and reveals some of what drove the WWF-Brazil to seek court "protection," to defend its very existence.

May 1997: EIR published a special issue of its Portuguese-language weekly Scientific and Environmental Alert, dedicated to The Great Waterway. The issue documented the role of the WWF, and other non-governmental organizations (NGOs), both in sabotaging development worldwide, and in financing the anti-waterway campaign in Brazil. The report circulated widely among business and other pro-development circles in Brazil.

Sept.7,1997: A Gazeta, the daily newspaper of the capital of the state of Mato Grosso, Cuiaba, published a five-page article on the waterway, quoting extensively from EIR's The Great Waterway report. The impact of the report was such, that the Governor of Mato Grosso, Dante de Oliveira, publicly attacked "the environmentalists and NGOs which receive anti-waterway funds from the U.S. to fight this project," and named the WWF as one of the "foreign entities interfering" in Brazil's internal affairs. Another indication of its impact came a week later, when A Gazeta published an ID-format slander of LaRouche on Sept. 15, penned by one of the opera-

tives of the NGOs in the coalition against the Great Waterway. (The author was particularly incensed over LaRouche's proposals for building large infrastructure projects around the globe and for colonizing the Moon and Mars.)

Oct. 11,1997: In a speech before the Commercial Association of Corumba, Mato Grosso do Sul, reported also in *A Gazeta*, Adm. Moura Neto, then Commander of the Sixth Naval District, warned that "international interests cannot obstruct the development of a region which was, in the past, a great fluvial center." He named the WWF and *Rios Vivos*, a coalition of NGOs opposed to the Waterway project set up at the instigation of the WWF, as two of the most "radical" NGOs which are "being sponsored by international organizations for the purpose of stopping the waterway."

April 29 and 30, 1998: Under the headlines "Foreign Plan To Dismantle the Country" and "London Sponsors Subversion in Brazil," the national newspaper *Jornal do Commercio* reported that Brazilian military intelligence had sent President Fernando Henrique Cardoso a "secret dossier" which warned that London, in collaboration with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), is deploying the Jacobins of Brazil's Landless Movement (MST) in a project to set up an independent republic in the southeastern region known as the Pontal de Paranapanema, break up Brazil, and thus "reestablish its colonial control over the Ibero-American subcontinent." The source for the dossier, author Genilson Gonzaga reported, was *EIR* and a MSIA pamphlet on the MST.

The military intelligence document warned that "a vast network of NGOs headed by the WWF, of Prince Philip, Consort of Queen Elizabeth II of England," is being mobilized against Brazil, and that the MST functions as a Jacobin irregular army on behalf of London, which aims to "Africanize" Brazil, stop any great infrastructure projects, and destroy the scientific and technological capabilities "without which the subcontinent cannot save itself from economic disintegration which the IMF is imposing," Gonzaga wrote.

May 1998: MSIA published *The 'Green Mafia' Assaults the Waterways*, one of the pamphlets cited as evidence of "slander" by the WWF, and seized in the court raid.

Oct. 13,1999: Gen. Luiz Gonzaga Schroeder Lessa, thenhead of the Amazon Military Command, delivered a three-hour speech at Rio de Janeiro's "Clube Militar," one of Brazil's most influential military institutions, laying out systematically the foreign threat to Brazil's Amazon. The speech was attended by more than 200 people, including commanders of other military regions, retired military officers of the highest rank, and the press. The Amazon has long been coveted by "foreign greed," General Lessa argued, and today these foreign efforts employ indigenism and environmentalism to achieve their goal, with foreign NGOs demanding the creation of nature parks and Indian reserves. Lessa presented a map of the Amazon region, with three overlays: the areas targetted to be locked up as "ecological corridors" linking up the Amazon's numerous nature parks; the Indian reserves

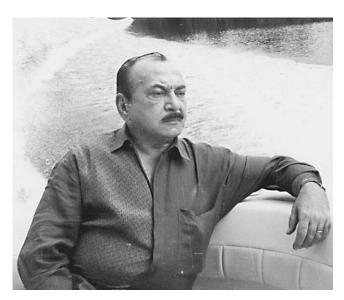
(existing and planned); and deposits of key minerals. The overlap of these three areas is no coincidence, he suggested, but follows a carefully thought-out logic.

Oct. 15, 1999: EIR came head-to-head with the British Crown over another major development battlefield: the strategically located northern state of Roraima, bordering on Venezuela and Guyana, where more than 40% of the state's territory has already been declared off-limits to modern economic activity, as a "nature" or "Indian" reserve. EIR correspondent Lorenzo Carrasco testified at the final session of the State Assembly's Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry (CPI) on Land, set up to investigate the efforts of an NGO, the "Amazon Alliance," to create yet another "nature reserve" in the state, as well as the drive to create another giant Indian reserve, the Rapose Serra do Sol. As covered extensively in the state capital's daily Folha de Boa Vista, Carrasco provided the CPI with a dossier, identifying how the Amazon Alliance campaign for the new park was but a part of a broader, historically British project to split off a northern piece of Brazil, join it with a southern part of Venezuela, and all of Guyana, Surinam, and French Guiana, to form the so-called "Guyana" Island," and that the WWF, its sister organization, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and the World Bank were funding the project. In one of several articles published on this fight, Folha de Boa Vista reported that the head of the Amazon Alliance so feared that the state of Roraima would shut down his NGO, that he had called in two high-ranking emissaries of the British government, Secretary of the Foreign Office Paul Taylor, and British Embassy secretary John Pearson, to pressure the State Assembly and government.

Nov. 5, 1999: Sen. Gilberto Mestrinho, from the state of Amazonas, raised the possibility of convoking a Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry, empowered to supoena witnesses, documents, etc., to investigate the NGOs operating in Brazil, given the role of foreign NGOs in locking up Brazil's territory in "nature" and "Indian" reserves.

Nov. 8, 1999: As Senate debate continued on the role of the NGOs in blocking Brazil's development, Sen. Bernardo Cabral, also from the state of Amazonas, called the Senate's attention to General Lessa's Oct. 13 Clube Militar presentation. Senator Mestrinho went directly after Prince Philip and the WWF, and he was seconded by Senator Cabral. Mestrinho stated on the floor of the Senate: "I know and follow this plot against the nation, which has its official headquarters in Grandson, Switzerland, but the intellectual author is in London. Initially, Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Consort, ally of the former Nazi, Prince Bernhard of Holland, who, after the scandal of the airplanes [the Lockheed bribery scandal] left the group — . . . and today serves in the 1001 Club. This plot against the Amazon has existed for a long time, from the time in which the Guyana Shield was disputed. . . . That Guyana Shield-which includes French Guiana, Surinam, and the old British Guyana, today the Re-

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Sen. Gilberto Mestrinho, who represents Brazil's state of Amazonas, has asked, "Why should Brazilians go hungry to please the Queen of England?"

public of Guyana, part of Venezuela, which is the region contested between Venezuela and Colombia, today the State of Roraima—awakens the appetite of that conglomerate of bankers and controllers of oil and the timber market which has dominated the world for so long (above all, when it comes to the mining companies), and makes this constant assault over the Amazon through the publication of false news stories..."

Nov. 10, 1999: Senator Mestrinho delivered an impassioned address before an Extraordinary Session of the Senate National Defense and Foreign Relations Committee, on the subject of "The Amazon, Threatened Patrimony," chaired by former President, Sen. José Sarney. Mestrinho charged that the Brazilian government has adopted an environmental policy which is designed "to expel man from the Amazon, creating conditions under which life becomes impossible in the region," in order to please foreign interests, who know that the Amazon contains the largest mineral deposits on Earth, with an estimated \$6 trillion worth of metals (iron, copper, titanium, and precious metals such as gold, platinum, niobium, uranium). NGOs, using "the same principle of brainwashing as the theoreticians of the Tavistock Institute of London," systematically invent lies, "to stop, at any price and any cost, the development of the Amazon," to "empty" the area, so it would be easier to control, he charged. As a result, economic activity has been prohibited:

"From what are men going to live? How are they going to feed their children? In exchange for what? To please the Queen of England? To please the Duke of Edinburgh? Unfortunately, this is reality in the region. . . . It is man which is endangered in the Amazon, with this government's policy and this international pressure," said Mestrinho.

November 1999: The MSIA published another of the pamphlets now confiscated by court order on behalf of the WWF: Roraima: At the Center of the Internationalization of the Amazon.

Feb. 23-25, 2000: Nilder Costa, editor of Scientific and Environmental Alert and one of the MSIA leaders named in the WWF suit, was invited by Mato Grosso do Sul's Agricultural Federation to speak at forums in two cities on "The Pantanal and International Environmentalism." His first presentation was in Corumba, the headquarters of WWF's project to create a nature preserve over the Pantanal, the world's largest swamp. The head of the WWF Pantanal project attended, and quietly took notes throughout the two and a half hours of discussion between Costa and the 90 people present, from among the elite of the city, on how and why environmentalism was created historically for geopolitical reasons, the network of "blue-blood NGOs" which run it, how and why the British Crown's networks are "defending" a giant swamp, and why these activities by the NGOs constitute a national security threat.

When Costa delivered a similar speech two days later to 120 people in the capital of Campo Grande state, the WWF's Director of Public Policy, Dr. Manuel Cesario, flew down from Brasilia to film the event; that video was submitted by the WWF as "evidence" for why the MSIA must be silenced. Cesario attempted to debate Costa from the floor, but his imperial manner only succeeded in provoking several participants to take the microphone and put him in his place. The tenor of his polemics was exemplified by his argument that Prince Philip could not wish to be reincarnated as a deadly virus, because Anglicans do not believe in reincarnation. To which Costa simply replied: that then makes Philip a heretic, as well as a Malthusian.

Feb. 28, 2000: Carrasco met with Roraima farmers, businessmen, and state legislators, in the auditorium of the Roraima State Assembly. The meeting was called to discuss the plan to dismember Brazil's Amazon region. Adding to the urgency of the discussions, was the fact that Prince Charles had visited Guyana the day before, to inaugurate a 400,000 square kilometer ecological reserve on the border with Brazil. The meeting, Carrasco's discussions, and the "Manifesto to the People of Roraima" which came out of the meeting, were covered by Folha de Boa Vista. The manifesto attacked the insane proposals of the international NGOs to turn the state into a "no man's land" of depopulated Indian reserves, which the manifesto rejected as "human zoos," and announced the formation of a "permanent forum in defense of the state of Roraima and of Brazilian sovereignty."

March 2000: Representatives of three principal Indian associations of Roraima lobbied in the nation's capital, Brasilia, against the planned Rapose de Sol Indian reserve. Included in the packet of materials they handed out to Congressmen, Senators, and government officials, was the MSIA pamphlet, now confiscated by the WWF, Roraima and the Internationalization of the Amazon.

March 27, 2000: The MSIA issued a declaration, "End the British Crown's 'Ecological' Intervention in the Amazon," targetting Greenpeace, the House of Windsor, the WWF, and others who act as "shocktroops" in an irregular war against Brazil: "The MSIA calls upon the citizens, both individually and through their representative institutions, to firmly repudiate this gross intervention of a supranational organization into the sovereign affairs of the country, and the apparent collusion of Brazilian authorities with that strategy, harmful to national interests. It is necessary to say, in a loud and clear voice: End this 'Green Mafia.'"

March 30, 2000: Meeting as the Amazonian Parliament, Deputies from 11 Brazilian states unanimously voted to support a request made by the Roraima State Assembly, to reevaluate the demarcation of Indian lands in that state. Several participants distributed the MSIA's Roraima and Greenpeace pamphlets here.

March 30, 2000: MSIA was notified that Greenpeace intended to sue; no suit, however, ever materialized.

May 2000: The MSIA published *The WWF's Forest Trap*, another pamphlet now confiscated by the WWF. Most of the 15,000 copies, however, were immediately distributed to political sectors in Brasilia, including the National Congress, and in four key states: Paraná, Mato Grosso do Sul,

Goiás, and Acre.

June 2-3, 2000: MSIA leader Nilder Costa addressed the final session of the Amazonian Parliament meeting titled "The Man of the Amazon, the Amazon of Man," in Belém, Pará, attended by several state governors, 4 senators, 10 federal deputies, and 172 state deputies, as well as parliamentarians from Venezuela and Ecuador. He presented a resolution to declare the British Crown's Greenpeace an "organization non grata" in Brazil.

July 13-14, 2000: Costa spoke on "Infrastructure and Environmentalism," at the "Sixth Conference of Cargo Operators and Transporters of the Atlantic-Pacific Axis of Integration," held in Cuiaba, Mato Grosso. Co-sponsored by the Mato Grosso government, the Mato Grosso Federation of Industries, and the Andean Corporation for Development, attendees included representatives of private transportation companies, port operators, waterway development promoters, and government officials from Peru, Chile, Argentina, Paraguay, and Brazil. Several participants told Costa after his speech, in which he identified Prince Philip's WWF's war against the development of the South American interior, that they finally understood why the NGOs are so intensively deployed to stop the waterway projects, and why they have found it so difficult to expand trade among their countries.



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