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Wikileaks: Brazil's New Unelected President a US Informant

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A US State Department cable that Wikileaks published on 5 March 2011 and that concerns the newly appointed President of Brazil but that has nonetheless been ignored by Western ‘news’ media (such as *The New York Times*, *Washington Post*, *Guardian*, *CNN*, *BBC*, etc.), reported the latest inside information that the US government’s secret Brazilian agent in Sao Paulo had just supplied.

Since the agent, Michel Temer, is now Brazil's appointed 'interim' leader, the context of that cable is important to understand – especially because the situation here is similar to other recent examples in which the US President has, essentially, selected the leader of a foreign government after a US-backed coup has occurred there:

After an American coup overthrowing the existing democratically elected President in Ukraine, Arseniy Yatsenyuk was the interim leader of Ukraine from 27 February 2014 till April 2016, chosen by the US President (via his agent Victoria Nuland); and after an American-backed domestic-aristocracy-perpetrated coup overthrowing the existing democratically elected President of Honduras, Roberto Micheletti was the interim leader of that country from 28 June 2009 to 27 January 2010, chosen by the US President (in conjunction with Honduras's 12 aristocratic or «oligarchic» families). In both instances, only candidates who were acceptable to the US President were allowed to compete in the subsequent 'election', and massive propaganda was issued to the local public, with US government approval, for each of those candidates. That operation then produced the 'non-interim' regime, which still rules each of these now-dictatorships.

This particular cable, on 11 January 2006, was from Christopher J. McMullen, the US Consul General at the US Embassy in Sao Paulo, to the US Secretary of State, US Southern Command, National Security Council, and to seven US Embassies and Consulates throughout Latin America. It transmitted the information from the then Brazilian Federal Deputy Mr Temer, who was at the time also the national president of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party, which was the Party (with no ideology whatsoever) that had been set up to take over Brazil for the US CIA if and when Brazil's ruling progressive party of Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, known simply as Lula, could be overthrown. Lula's chosen successor, from Lula's Party, the Workers' Party, was Dilma Rouseff, who ruled until Temer, the US informant, was installed as Brazil's President by Brazil's Congress, on 12 May 2016.

Lula was President until 2011, when his former Chief of Staff, Rouseff, succeeded him, and the former President, Lula, became her Chief of Staff on 16 March 2016 in order to shield him from prosecution that would be based upon recent police information that he had illegally transferred funds from the semi-public Petrobras, Brazil's oil company, to his political Party, a party which Brazil's aristocracy refuses to fund. The Workers' Party is vigorously opposed by the aristocracy. Consequently, in order for the Workers' Party to exist and to win any national election, there are only two options: Either the Party must cooperate with the aristocrats, so that the public won't actually rule (the aristocracy will); or else, the Party must find some other way of funding its campaigns – an illegal way, because the aristocracy *make* the laws. Consequently, Brazil's Supreme Court quickly ruled that the appointment of Lula to become the Chief of Staff to President Rouseff was invalid.

In Brazil, they make the laws via the Congress, the key faction of which has been the PMDB Party, the Party of Mr Temer.

Here is how he maneuvered himself into the office of being Brazil's Vice President, so as to inherit the government from his opponent, Dima Rouseff, when she's forced out; this is how it

was described by Grazielle Castro, Huffington Post's Political Reporter in Brazil: «In 2010, then-President Lula asked the current President of the Senate Renan Calheiros and the current Senator Jader Barbalho if he could name the vice president in Dilma's ticket. He tried everything he could to get Henrique Meirelles, then-president of the Central Bank, on Dilma's ticket. The PMDB congressmen refused – and so Lula sought three other nominations. A few days later, both congressmen came back with the same answer: 'Our nominations are: Michel Temer, Michel Temer and Michel Temer.' Although the members of the Workers' Party considered Temer to be overly voracious when he defended a greater participation for PMDB in the government, they had little choice but to accept his nomination».

So: now, Temer struck and made his move for the Presidency. This was the time to do it, because the US government and the Saud family had agreed in September 2014 (soon after America's successful coup in Ukraine) to drive down oil prices, in order to drive out-of-office the rulers of major oil-producers that they want to defeat – especially Russia, Brazil, and Venezuela. (The results are actually even worse in Venezuela than in Brazil, because Venezuela is the world's most oil-dependent economy.)

The 2006 cable opened: «Federal Deputy Michel Temer, national president of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB), believes that public disillusion with President Lula and the Workers' Party (PT) provides an opportunity for the PMDB to field its own candidate in the 2006 presidential election. However, party divisions and the lack of a compelling choice as a candidate could force the PMDB into an alliance with Lula's PT or the opposition PSDB».

And now, ten years later, Mr Temer – and the US regime, and Brazil's aristocrats – finally struck, because the iron was just about as hot as it would get.