A Patriot in Brazil Speaks Out About Brazil's Controversial Stolen Presidential Election

Paul du Queno, writing in *Chronicles of Culture*, argues that the U.S. should not recognize Brazil's "stolen election results," noting that President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva's personal defense attorney, elevated to Brazil's highest court, stepped in to deliver a victory to his former client.

Lula's Brazil's Worker's Party (PT) is a central component of a global communist or socialist network, linked to historical anti-American or Marxist movements.

In Flávio Bolsonaro's statement in English on his stolen presidential victory, he said:

"On Sunday night, I watched in disbelief as electoral fraud unfolded before my eyes. The illegitimate and illegal actions of Lula's former lawyer allowed a mathematical impossibility to become reality, with Lula gaining more than 10 million votes between the first and second rounds. A ruling by the Federal Supreme Court (STF), overriding the jurisdiction of the Superior Electoral Court (TSE), extended voting at the very last moment, and the order only arrived after the legal closing time, when the polls had already closed. Voters were subjected to different rules."

He escaped the country for this reason:

"The regime's response to my challenge came swiftly. As though following a previously devised plan, seven minutes after this repugnant electoral fraud, the judge—who is implicated in a massive corruption scandal, directly named in the investigation he used to try to confiscate my passports, and who would very likely be in prison had they not prevented me from taking office—set the regime's machinery of political persecution in motion. Given that he was legally barred from the outset and entirely lacking in impartiality to initiate any judicial proceedings against me, his mere participation in procedural acts demonstrates the scale of the arbitrariness and illegality now underway."

He added, "To be clear, there is no arrest warrant against me, because I have committed no crime. What exists is a politically

motivated witch hunt intended to hold me hostage and use me as a tool of blackmail to protect corrupt Supreme Court justices from impeachment."

- With these facts in mind, Cliff Kincaid interviewed a patriot in Brazil who is remaining anonymous to protect his identity under the country's emerging communist dictatorship. He describes how the fraud was carried out and the implications for the Free World.

Kincaid: Has the presidential election in Brazil been stolen by Lula?

Patriot: Everything points to that being the case, although, given the Brazilian electronic voting system, there is absolutely no possibility of a recount. The only remote chance would be to examine the individual vote tally sheets (*Boletins de Urna*) from nearly 500,000 polling stations—provided the Electoral Justice system allowed it, which is highly unlikely.

During the first round, there was a period of over an hour where no votes for President were reported, even as results for governors, senators, and members of the Chamber of Deputies continued to appear. If all votes are entered simultaneously, why was the tabulation for the presidential race stalled? It is believed that Bolsonaro was on track to win in the first round and that the algorithm was altered during that interval.

In the second round, the voting—which was scheduled to conclude at 5:00 PM—was extended by two hours at the request of Lula. The Electoral Court did not approve this, but a Supreme Court justice—who had previously served as Lula's defense attorney during the *Lava Jato* (Operation Car Wash) investigations—intervened at 5:03 PM and "granted" the additional two hours. It is to note that that is the same strategy used by Maduro in 2024 with the same results. It was chaotic, as countless polling stations had already closed and sealed their voting machines, only to be forced to restart them. Bolsonaro had been leading by 2 percentage points, but when the polls finally closed at 7:00 PM, the result showed a win for Lula.

Kincaid: Is there a lesson here for President Trump in the USA and the Republicans?

Patriot: Yes. I am aware that in the United States, elections are managed at the state level, so I am not sure if it would be possible to ban the use of voting machines—at least not machines like our old Smartmatic ones (or their derivatives), which do not allow voters to truly know who they are voting for.

A Cuban living in Brazil once told me: "In Cuba, we have the *real* secret ballot—even the voter doesn't know who they're voting for; they simply receive a sealed envelope from their 'neighborhood block chief' to drop into the ballot box." With a thin veneer of technology, that's exactly how it is here.

Certainly, too, you need greater control over the elections through well-trained Republican poll watchers, with the assistance of IT technicians.

Kincaid: Following Lula da Silva's presidential "election victory" over Flávio Bolsonaro, Brazil's benchmark stock index (Ibovespa) experienced a sharp market sell-off. Why did this happen?

Patriot: I don't know much about economics, but I believe this is because Bolsonaro represents a return to capitalism, free enterprise, and a reduction in the state's role—involving the privatization of government assets and a decrease in government spending—whereas Lula represents the exact opposite: more state control, including the re-nationalization of previously privatized companies, along with increased government spending and rising inflation.

This is why, immediately following the first round of voting, the Ibovespa index surged significantly when it appeared Bolsonaro might win; conversely, with a victory for Lula, it plummeted by the maximum limit of 20%, which automatically triggers a suspension of trading. As I write this (at 12:00 PM), the index is down 2.95%, and the dollar has risen by 0.28%.

Kincaid: Ten years ago, the Brazilian philosopher Olavo de Carvalho said, "Never and nowhere has a government been so completely rejected by its own population," referring to protests against Lula's Workers Party. He described the regime as a "whole system of power that has been created by the Workers' Party, which includes intellectuals and opinion-makers in the big media." But Lula has now returned to power. How did he accomplish this?

Patriot: I consider Olavo the greatest Brazilian philosopher of the second half of the 20th century—not least because he studied classical conservative thinkers and fostered a generation of young people who are conservative in their values and liberal in their economic views. His legacy is of paramount importance and influenced both Bolsonaros, father and son. After years of solitary study, he began publishing articles and books toward the end of the 20th century—precisely when "cultural Marxism" was spreading rapidly in Brazil.

That said, I think in this case Olavo was only half right. The protests emerged primarily in the wake of Operation Car Wash (*Operação Lava Jato*) and the exposure of the massive corruption that had taken place under Workers' Party (PT) administrations since 2003; yet, the underlying Marxist worldview persisted. I often heard the same tired refrain: "We are against corruption, but we support the PT's policies"—as if the corruption under the PT were not a direct consequence of those very policies.

(Note: Lava Jato grew into a massive anti-corruption probe that exposed systemic bribery involving Brazil's state oil company (Petrobras), major construction conglomerates, and top politicians, including Lula. In July 2017, Judge Sérgio Moro convicted Lula of corruption and money laundering, sentencing him to 9.5 years in prison (later increased by higher appellate courts to over 12 years). However, Lula was freed after 580 days in custody and his convictions were annulled, after the Supreme Court ruled that Sérgio Moro was partial and biased in his handling of Lula's trial.)

Ten years ago, Dilma Rousseff was in power. She was impeached on August 31, but—in violation of Article 52 of the Constitution—she did not lose her political rights, thanks to an arrangement orchestrated by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Federal Court, who constitutionally presided over the Senate during the President's impeachment proceedings.

That marked the beginning of the Judiciary's encroachment upon the Congress—a subject we shall examine further on.

The Brazilian people's disillusionment with corruption certainly led to the 2018 election of Jair Bolsonaro, who governed well—even while being nearly prevented from taking action by the Judiciary, a

situation further exacerbated by the pandemic. Bolsonaro opposed the adoption of radical measures such as lockdowns, mandatory masks, social isolation, and, most notably, vaccines. The pandemic then evolved from a medical issue into a political and judicial one. It was at this juncture that the power of the Judiciary expanded enormously. To prevent Bolsonaro's reelection, the Supreme Court annulled all rulings from the *Lava Jato* (Car Wash) investigation and released Lula from prison, as there was no other politician capable of defeating Bolsonaro. Even so, all indications are that Bolsonaro won, but the election was stolen, and Lula returned to power.

Kincaid: The pro-communist association called the São Paulo Forum was created in 1990, after the collapse of the Soviet Union led many to believe communism itself was on the wane. However, that was when Fidel Castro reached out to Luiz Inácio Lula de Silva of the Workers' Party of Brazil, who would later become President of Brazil. An event was hosted in São Paulo, Brazil, bringing together what came to be known as the São Paulo Forum. The international movement included many different leftist groups, such as the communist narco-terrorists known as the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), and communist and leftist parties in the region. How powerful in this group today? And what danger does it pose to the United States?

Patriot: It is unclear whether it was Fidel who summoned Lula, or if Lula arrived in Havana already carrying a project drafted by Marco Aurélio Garcia—a Trotskyist who would go on to serve as an advisor on foreign relations to both Lula and Dilma, and who originated the idea of reclaiming in Latin America what had been lost in Eastern Europe.

Lula had first run for office in 1989 against Fernando Collor de Mello, a conservative who opened Brazil to international trade—a move that had been blocked by the preceding military regimes and the democratic government that followed them. Collor's candidacy was endorsed by Margaret Thatcher and supported by former President Ronald Reagan. Collor did not complete his term because he resigned to avoid impeachment based on a false accusation of corruption—an accusation later dismissed by the Supreme Court.

The Forum was quickly embraced by the political left and evolved into a rapid "red wave" that swept across the entire continent. While

leadership always remained with Lula and Fidel, Chávez emerged as its most prominent star.

More recently, the Forum—which has since been renamed the Puebla Group—has begun to lose momentum, largely due to the influence of President Donald Trump and there is a liberal-conservative wave. Liberal in the traditional sense: economics – conservatism in moral, ethics and a carefulness with the money of the taxpayers.

In a sense we could say a wave to reinstate right and wrong. Real nationalism and patriotism are coming back again. It seems people are fed up with demagoguery socialism e learning by the worst way that socialism brings only misery under a new class (apud Milovan Djillas) of tyrants enriched by theft from those most in need, whom they swore to defend. Not forgetting inflation. And this is reflected in the elections of another kind of Presidents and legislators with the exception of Brazil.

But we cannot declare victory just yet. Even in countries where this wave has been sweeping aside the left, the latter remains active and retains a considerable degree of power. One need only look at the assassination of Miguel Uribe Turbay in Colombia, or De la Spriella's victory by the narrowest of margins and many insurrectionist attacks—not to mention Evo Morales's ability to mobilize the indigenous population against the conservative government in Bolivia.

The real danger to the United States lies in the fact that there is significant interference from China in our continent. On a global scale, Xi is following the strategy Mao used to win the Chinese Civil War in 1949: rather than attacking cities directly, Mao targeted the countryside, encircling the urban centers until they were gradually seized through the strangulation imposed from the rural periphery.

Xi is employing the "Belt and Road Initiative to encircle the United States—a "belt" designed to tighten its grip, all while a "fifth column" operates from within. Compounding this is the American commitment to religious freedom, which—in a suicidal fashion—allows for the presence of imams who openly vow to destroy the country, all while aligning themselves with the Democratic Socialists

of America. This constitutes a dangerous "red-green" alliance capable of destroying Western civilization.

The long-standing São Paulo Forum is also part of this alliance—as is organized crime. In Brazil, there is already evidence that Hezbollah is paying organized crime figures to attack Jews and Jewish property, allowing the terrorist organization to keep its own fingerprints off the acts. Although the police are aware of this, the possibility of a *Kristallnacht* occurring in Brazil remains a real threat. Furthermore, one of the first messages of congratulation for Lula's victory came from Hamas.

Lula is openly anti-American and recently showed his antisemitic side.

Kincaid: What can the Trump Administration do about it?

Patriot: I endorse the suggestions of Travis A. Karnes that Trump should ask the countries that belong to the Shield of Americas* to do the same.

(Note: Karnes argues that "The Secretary of State and the President of the United States must come out now, cut off diplomatic relations, and shut down everything with Brazil—no trade, nothing. This is an illegitimate Marxist globalist government. If you do not believe this election-stealing apparatus is already being prepared for deployment on American soil, you are not paying attention. The warning is not rhetorical. It is operational.")

Kincaid: A report once appeared which seemed to demonstrate a possible link between the Obama presidency and this leftist group. On March 1, 2008, before U.S. presidential elections, Operation Phoenix was launched by Colombian special security forces just inside the Ecuadorian border. Raúl Reyes, second in command of the FARC, was killed. Documents found in Reyes' computer after his death disclosed that "gringos" representing Obama wanted to meet with the FARC and that they were opposed to U.S. military aid for the Colombian government. Obama had been publicly critical of the Colombia government's human rights record.

Is Obama their point man in the U.S.?

Patriot: Probably. Obama apparently runs the Democratic Socialists of America, and it was the Biden administration that sent agents to Brazil to assist in the theft of the 2022 elections. Lula has always been in contact with the leftist wing of the Democrats.

Kincaid: Obama and Brazilian leadership collaborated extensively on energy, oil exploration, and climate change through bilateral initiatives, such as the Strategic Energy Dialogue (SED). It was announced during Obama's March 2011 visit to Brazil alongside President Dilma Rousseff. The SED focused on oil and natural gas (including offshore drilling support), biofuels, nuclear power, and renewable energy.

The U.S. National Security Agency (NSA) surveillance targeted Brazilian President Dilma Rousseff, her personal communications, and the state-owned oil company Petrobras. Why do you think this surveillance was conducted?

Patriot: As far as I am aware, there was an interest in assessing corruption within Petrobras—the biggest den of corruption, alongside Banco do Brazil.

Kincaid: On Saturday, March 21, 2015, I spoke at the Washington Conclave for Democracy, held at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C. to discuss freedom, democracy and free elections in Latin America. What can Americans do to assist a free Brazil?

Patriot: First and foremost, there would need to be a free Brazil—something that has not been the case for a long time, with the PT having been in power for 23 years (with the exception of four years of Bolsonaro). Only then could I offer a positive response: invest in Brazil, bring companies here.

For a long time, in the United States, Lula was viewed as the "vegetarian" left, while Chávez was seen as the "carnivorous" left—with the belief that Lula was the only one capable of taming Chávez. They failed to grasp that Lula was the primary actor; today, he is to the United States what Fidel Castro once was. Trump—and especially Marco Rubio—have already realized this. But I fear that if Lula remains in power until the next U.S. presidential election, Trump's successor might once again seek good relations with this lackey of Xi Jinping.

*The **Shield of the Americas** (also associated with the *Americas Counter Cartel Coalition*) includes **19 member countries** across North, Central, and South America, as well as the Caribbean:

- **United States** (lead / founding nation)
- **Argentina**
- **Bahamas**
- **Belize**
- **Bolivia**
- **Chile**
- **Colombia**
- **Costa Rica**
- **Dominican Republic**
- **Ecuador**
- **El Salvador**
- **Guatemala**
- **Guyana**
- **Honduras**
- **Jamaica**
- **Panama**
- **Paraguay**
- **Peru**
- **Trinidad and Tobago**