

# If Trudeau Cared About Environment He'd Stop "Making Nice" with Brazilian President Bolsonaro

By [Yves Engler](#)

Global Research, August 26, 2019

[Yves Engler](#) 25 August 2019

Region: [Canada](#), [Latin America & Caribbean](#)

Theme: [Environment](#), [History](#), [Law and Justice](#)

*By now most environmentally conscious people understand that Jair Bolsonaro is a bad guy. Brazil's president has scandalously blamed environmentalists for starting fires burning in the Amazon region, after having called for more "development" of the huge forests.*

Canadians are lucky we have a prime minister who is not such an embarrassment and understands environmental issues, right?

While Justin Trudeau has [called](#) for better protection of the Amazon, his government and Canadian corporations have contributed to the rise of a proto fascist Brazilian politician who has accelerated the destruction of the 'planet's lungs'.

In 2016 Workers Party President Dilma Rousseff was impeached in a "[soft coup](#)". While Canadian officials have made dozens of statements criticizing Venezuela over the past three years, the Trudeau government remained silent on Rousseff's ouster. The only comment I found was a Global Affairs official [telling Sputnik](#) that Canada would maintain relations with Brazil after Rousseff was impeached. In fact, the Trudeau government began [negotiating](#) — there have been seven rounds of talks — a free trade agreement with the Brazilian-led MERCOSUR trade block. They also held a [Canada](#) Brazil Strategic Dialogue Partnership and Trudeau warmly [welcomed](#) Bolsonaro at the G20 in June.

Bolsonaro won the 2018 presidential election largely because the front runner in the polls was in jail. Former Workers Party president Lula da Silva was blocked from running due to [politically motivated](#) corruption charges, but the Trudeau government seems to have remained silent on Lula's imprisonment and other forms of persecution of the Brazilian left.

With [over \\$10](#) billion invested in Brazil, corporate Canada appears excited by Bolsonaro. After his election CBC reported,

*"[for Canadian](#) business, a Bolsonaro presidency could open new investment opportunities, especially in the resource sector, finance and infrastructure, as he has pledged to slash environmental regulations in the Amazon rainforest and privatize some government-owned companies."*

Canada's support for right-wing, pro-US, forces in the region has also favored Bolsonaro. Since at least 2009 the Canadian government has been openly pushing back against the leftward shift in the region and strengthening ties with the most right-wing governments. That year Ottawa actively [backed the](#) Honduran military's removal of social democratic

president Manuel Zelaya. In 2011 Canada [helped](#) put far-right Michel Martelly into the president's office in Haiti and Ottawa passively supported the 'parliamentary coup' against Paraguayan president [Fernando Lugo](#) in 2012. In recent years Canada has been central to building regional support for ousting Venezuela's government. The destabilization efforts greatly benefited from the ouster of Rousseff and imprisonment of Lula. Brazil is now a member of the Canada/Peru instigated "Lima Group" of countries hostile to the Nicolás Maduro government.

Ottawa has long supported the overthrow of elected, left leaning governments in the hemisphere. Ottawa passively supported the military coup against Guatemalan President [Jacobo Arbenz](#) in 1954 and played a slightly more active role in the removal of Dominican Republic president [Juan Bosch](#) in 1965 and [Chilean president](#) Salvador Allende in 1973. In Brazil Canada passively supported the military coup against President [João Goulart](#) in 1964. Prime Minister Lester Pearson failed to publicly condemn Goulart's ouster and deepened relations with Brazil amidst a significant uptick in human rights violations. "The Canadian reaction to the military coup of 1964 was careful, polite and allied with American rhetoric," notes *Brazil and Canada in the Americas*.

Along with following Washington's lead, Ottawa's tacit support for the coup was driven by Canadian corporate interests. Among the biggest firms in Latin America at the time, Toronto-based Brascan (or Brazilian Traction) was commonly known as the "the [Canadian octopus](#)" since its tentacles reached into so many areas of Brazil's economy. Putting a stop to the Goulart government, which made it more difficult for companies to export profits, was good business for a firm that had been operating in the country for half a century. After the 1964 coup the *Financial Post* noted "the price of Brazilian Traction common shares almost doubled overnight with the change of government from an April 1 low of \$1.95 to an April 3 high of \$3.06."

The company was notorious for undermining Brazilian business initiatives, spying on its workers and leftist politicians and assisting the coup. *The Dark side of "The light": Brascan in Brazil* notes,

"[Brazilian Traction's vice-president Antonio] [Gallotti](#) doesn't hide his participation in the moves and operations that led to the coup d'État against Goulart in 1964."

Gallotti, who was a top executive of Brascan's Brazilian operations for a couple decades, was secretary for international affairs in the Brazilian fascist party, Acao Integralista. Gallotti quit the party in 1938, but began working as a lawyer for Brascan in 1932.

Historically, Canadian companies empowered fascists in Brazil. Today, corporate Canada appears happy to do business with a proto-fascist trampling on Indigenous rights and fueling climate chaos. Ottawa has also enabled Bolsonaro. At a minimum the Trudeau government should be pressed to follow French President Emmanuel Macron's [call](#) to suspend free-trade negotiations with MERCOSUR until Bolsonaro reverses his wonton destruction of the earth's 'lungs'.

\*

Note to readers: please click the share buttons above or below. Forward this article to your

email lists. Crosspost on your blog site, internet forums. etc.

*Featured image is from the author*

The original source of this article is [Yves Engler](#)

Copyright © [Yves Engler](#), [Yves Engler](#), 2019

---

**[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)**

**[Become a Member of Global Research](#)**

Articles by: [Yves Engler](#)

**Disclaimer:** The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: [publications@globalresearch.ca](mailto:publications@globalresearch.ca)

[www.globalresearch.ca](http://www.globalresearch.ca) contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: [publications@globalresearch.ca](mailto:publications@globalresearch.ca)