

does not hide the fact that he has been a member of the Brazilian Communist Party's central committee, he also fully defends the interests of Israel Klabin, while spreading ADL slanders against LaRouche and his collaborators.

Documentation

'Stop spreading slanders against LaRouche'

The following is a letter of response to Folha de São Paulo by EIR's correspondents in Brazil.

In its Oct. 2, 1992 edition, your prestigious journal gives space to a vulgar attempt to draw a connection between Brazilian neo-Nazi groups and the U.S. magazine *Executive Intelligence Review*, of which we are the representatives in this country.

In the name of the truth and of journalistic ethics, values which *Folha de São Paulo* is said to defend, we request the publication of this letter for the purpose of clarifying the fact that *EIR* magazine, founded by Mr. Lyndon LaRouche, does not have and has never had connections with any neo-Nazi or like group, either in Brazil or in any other country.

Regarding the label "neo-Nazi" as applied to Mr. LaRouche, please note that it is but one of various slanders that are frequently spread by his detractors. As an example of these, we remind you of another slander, similarly given voice in the March 18, 1986 issue of *Folha de São Paulo*, linking members of Mr. LaRouche's organization in Europe to the assassination of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme. Recently, former members of the Stasi, the intelligence agency of the now defunct East Germany, revealed to the Swedish press that the accusations against LaRouche's group were part of a successful counterintelligence operation carried out in coordination with western agencies such as the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL). Despite the fact that this information was sent to the international editorial office of your newspaper last Sept. 4, requesting the appropriate rectification of your previous report, it has lamentably not been published as of this date.

Regarding the ADL and its leading sponsor Edgar Bronfman, we offer to make available to *Folha de São Paulo*, in the event of your interest, information from the public domain which shows his ties to high levels of international organized crime, as well as to the U.S. intelligence community.

Argentines found new nationalist movement

by Cynthia R. Rush

The Anglo-American bankers aren't too happy these days. Adding to all of their other problems, on Oct. 3 over 2,000 patriots from military and civilian groupings gathered in Buenos Aires, Argentina to found a nationalist movement committed to doing away with the International Monetary Fund's usurious policies and defending the "inviolable universal rights" of the individual.

The Movement for National Identity and Ibero-American Integration (MINeII) is inspired by nationalist Army Col. Mohamed Alí Seineldín, a hero of the 1982 Malvinas War, and Capt. Gustavo Breide Obeid, both currently jailed because of their opposition to the policies of the Carlos Menem government. The two men addressed the gathering through messages taped at the Magdalena Prison. The meeting acclaimed Seineldín as its "sole commander" and Breide as its secretary general.

Such a movement, whose goals are similar to those of the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSI) founded in May of this year in Tlaxcala, Mexico, is urgently needed. Argentina is in an unprecedented economic and moral crisis, as a result of years of IMF austerity and free trade policies. As seen in recent developments in Brazil, Ibero-America is in a volatile situation. People around the continent are rejecting politicians and governments identified with the old corrupt structures and monetarist policies, and are seeking moral leadership which can defend their interests and those of their nations.

The MINeII proposes to do just that. In his speech to the conference, Captain Breide explained that the MINeII "is not a political party, but a national movement, inspired by the Social Doctrine of the Church and the sense of life of the Argentine people from within the country's deepest traditions." The purpose of the MINeII is to carry out "national revolution . . . not to be associated with the use of force or violence . . . but to produce necessary structural change, to find solutions to the grave moral, social, political, and economic crisis of our republic."

The movement's founding principles state that "the economy will be subordinate to the well-being of the *individual* and of the *community* and not the inverse. . . . We therefore condemn *usury* and the *manipulations* of high international finance which enslaves people, because we seek a society of free men." Breide emphasized what the founding principles also state: that "economics, which is inseparable from social questions, has a clear objective: that man lives, and lives

well. Therefore, economic activity cannot be understood as separate from morality and social justice.”

An international coalition

The fact that the founding conference of the new movement received 90 messages of support from 25 countries is testimony to the commitment of patriots internationally to these principles. At least three of the messages from outside Argentina came from individuals who are imprisoned because of their opposition to the policies of the Anglo-American establishment: Panama's Manuel Noriega; U.S. independent presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche; and Lt. Col. Jesús Ortíz Contreras, a member of Venezuela's Bolivarian military movement. The reading of each message was met with thunderous applause and shouts of slogans such as “the Malvinas are Argentine,” “the Canal is Panama's,” “Viva the Great Fatherland,” “Viva Argentina.”

In his speech to the conference, Colonel Seineldín called for the very thing that most frightens the international banking community: “Our nation must integrate itself with Ibero-America's brother peoples, and those of the world. . . . In our America, today submerged in the tragedy of anarchy and political corruption, economic catastrophe, and a narco-terrorist war which expands daily . . . the only hope for survival is the desired revival, from among the ashes, of authentic nation-states, supported by their people and their historical culture.”

The National Movement, the colonel insisted, “is the vital force of the nation. . . . [It] must be for the Fatherland what the soul is to man. Without it the body, materialized as political action, cannot sustain itself or live.” In Argentina's history, he explained, this movement has inspired heroic deeds. Today, “because of intrigue, treason, and the subsequent aggression it suffered,” the movement is weakened, “but latent.”

Colonel Seineldín warned those present that “our forefathers, history, and all men and women of good will in Argentina are watching us. In our hands is the power to give life to the movement which reflects the national being, in its fight to rescue the Fatherland. . . . Know that the task we begin today together is not easy, but as the founder of the Fatherland said, ‘It is for men and women of courage that such enterprises were made.’ ”

The significance of such a nationalist movement being founded in the midst of profound international crisis, was not lost on the Anglo-American establishment and its friends. A particularly hysterical attack came from the Buenos Aires leftist daily *Página 12*, known also to convey the views of the U.S. Embassy. Under the headline “The Cross and the Sword,” the paper ranted that the MINeII possessed an “apocalyptic and conspiratorial view of the world” and retailed slanders against Lyndon LaRouche, describing him as an “obscure personality” with undue influence on the MINeII's founding.

How the communists with slanders against

Part 1, by Anno Hellenbroich

In our Sept. 11, 1992 issue, EIR urged readers to demand a full retraction from every media outlet that circulated the scurrilous lie that “LaRouche was involved in the assassination of Olof Palme.” To date, although the true story has appeared in some international press, no U.S. media have printed or broadcast retractions. The following article provides more information to put the media on the spot, where they belong.

At the end of August, a bomb blew a hole in the international psychological warfare operations. In Sweden, Herbert Brehmer, a former officer of the communist East German Ministry for State Security (the Stasi), six years after the Feb. 28, 1986 assassination of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, revealed that he had personally invented the web of lies according to which Lyndon LaRouche and the political movements associated with him—the European Labor Party (EAP) in both Sweden and Germany, and the LaRouche wing of the Democratic Party in the United States—had been involved in the assassination. For eight years, this Stasi lie has been trumpeted throughout the world's media.

This lie was an essential preparation for the political trials against LaRouche and his movement in the United States. As LaRouche's defense lawyer, former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, has repeatedly emphasized, before he could be thrown into prison, LaRouche first had to be publicly branded by the media as a “non-person.” The special “Get LaRouche” task force inside the U.S. government, and such hate groups as the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), were only too glad to pitch in with this worldwide defamation campaign.

Immediately after Palme's assassination, thousands of news wires, radio reports, and newspaper reports rushed to allege that LaRouche and the EAP were the “right-wing circles” out of which the assassination had been planned and carried out. Immediately following the first two waves of this worldwide slander campaign, LaRouche stated repeatedly that this was in fact a campaign of political defamation deliberately launched by the KGB and other eastern European intelligence services. The opening shot was fired at the famous press conference given by Georgi Arbatov in Moscow on March 1, 1986, at which he said that people in the Soviet