

life and defense of the spiritual values which are the patrimony of all men.

The *international order* which Argentina proposes to other nations of the planet implies non-intervention in the internal affairs of other nations; peaceful co-existence—but not only co-existence—and the consensual solution of disputes. This order is not possible if the principle of sovereignty and juridical equality of nations is not accepted. . . .

Our foreign policy affirms total sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, and those of the Antarctic and South Atlantic.

We propose moreover the rebuilding of what was the Viceroyalty of Rio de la Plata, in a community of independent nations. The revival of this ingenious geopolitical conception of the Spanish Crown will be done with the obvious agreement of the corresponding states, on the basis of our common roots and for the purpose of protecting our mutual interests. A balanced development of member countries will make up what we shall call the Great Fatherland.

## Colophon

Despite the growing revulsion and disbelief to which incessant frustrations have brought us, we Criollos love our country. We wish to live in dignity in a “free,” “great,” and “respected” nation.

We Argentines have a higher commitment to that truth which is our fatherland. We feel that Argentina is everything, and we have a duty to her. We know that not to fight for our nation’s emancipation is a crime against our brothers.

That is why the instinctive love which the Criollo shows to his native land, which in another era witnessed the campaigns of San Martín, *shall be reborn*, despite two centuries of effort to suppress it, when we are called upon to join ranks behind the greatest political enterprise ever: *national independence*.

Action for a *culturally authentic, politically sovereign, economically developed, and socially just* nation is a sacred duty and collective task for all Argentines of good will.

## Who is Col. Seineldín, and why is he in jail?

For many years, Argentine Col. Mohamed Alí Seineldín has been an object of hatred for the Anglo-American political establishment and the Washington, D.C.-based apparatus which goes by the name of Project Democracy. The hero of the 1982 Malvinas War, who earned the loyalty and devotion of his men because of his determination to fight and defeat the British enemy, has been vilified by the Anglo-Americans because he refuses to bend to their agenda of dismantling Ibero-America’s armed forces to facilitate implementation of the International Monetary Fund’s free trade economic policies.

Seineldín, a devout Catholic, is an uncompromising defender of national sovereignty and of the Armed Forces as an institution which must “provide for the common defense and at the same time collaborate in national development.” He is imprisoned today because of his role in the Dec. 3, 1990 military uprising which protested the anti-national policies of the Carlos Menem government. As he explained in his statement before the Buenos Aires federal court on Aug. 7, 1991, “I base myself on the thinking of General San Martín, from whom I have derived inspiration in my military training. He said, “When the Nation is in danger, everything is licit, except allowing it to perish.”

The 1990 book *The Military and Democracy: The Future of Civil-Military Relations in Latin America*, a manual for destroying Ibero-America’s armed forces,

warns that the thinking that Seineldín typifies among some factions of Ibero-America’s military is extremely dangerous—to the Anglo-Americans. The book complains that especially in South America’s Southern Cone, the armed forces conceive of their mission as defending the values of “the Christian West . . . honor, dignity, loyalty . . . [and] to guard and guarantee the development process.”

The book names Colonel Seineldín as a representative of this current, which it characterizes as “fundamentalist” and “authoritarian.” The same terms have been used to describe Panama’s Gen. Manuel Noriega, whom Seineldín has described as “an outstanding patriot and an excellent Latin American soldier.” During four years in Panama, and at Noriega’s request, Seineldín founded the Military College, the Superior War College, and the Center for High Military and Political Studies. As he told *EIR* in an interview published in the Aug. 30, 1991 issue, he was especially proud of the fact that “I dedicated the greatest part of my time [in Panama] to resolving the hypothesis of conflict involving drug trafficking and terrorism.”

Spokesmen for the Anglo-American establishment have repeatedly tried to portray Seineldín as a supporter of the March 1976 military coup which ousted then President Isabel Martínez de Perón from power, and put Rockefeller intimate José Martínez de Hoz in charge of the Argentine economy. This is a lie. As he explained before the federal court, in early 1976 he personally tried to “prevent the rupture in the constitutional order, because we knew that we were heading straight for political containment and a trap” whose purpose was to destroy the Armed Forces.

—Cynthia Rush