

## Largest Guadalajara Forum Yet Marks Seineldín's Freedom

by Gerardo Terán

Celebrating the freedom of the longest-serving political prisoner in the history of Argentina, Col. Mohamed Alí Seineldín, the Guadalajara Forum—founded on the programmatic ideas of U.S. Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche—held a three-day series of events in Buenos Aires, on July 3-5. Marking the first day was the celebration to honor Seineldín, attended by 700 activists from Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico, and convoked by LaRouche's Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSIA), the Movement for National Identity and Ibero-American Integration (MINEII) and the People's Reconstruction Party (PPR), the latter two guided by the ideas of Colonel Seineldín. On July 4, an all-day seminar attended by 70 individuals was held, entitled, "Brazil-Argentina: The Moment for Integration." And on July 5, a group of Argentine LaRouche Youth Movement members gathered at the Buenos Aires offices of the MSIA. They participated in a presentation and discussion that LaRouche was giving by telephone to a Youth Movement cadre school in Mexico City.

The spirit that inspired this celebration was set by the dialogue between Seineldín and LaRouche, which began with the reading of greetings LaRouche sent to "my old comrade-in-arms." He said, "Now, the old battle resumes in a new form. . . . This time, we shall win, because we must win, not only for the republics of the Americas, but for the world as a whole." Speaking by teleconference to the July 4 seminar, LaRouche stressed the importance of the new winds of integration blowing in Asia and Europe, and being fed by his programmatic proposals. He insisted, "My intention, of course, is to have a similar program for the Americas. The United States must change its ways, and go back to what we used to be, with a commitment to building up the republics of the Americas—Central and South America—which we have done so much, together with the British, to ruin. We must change our course, end the tragedy, and go on to a more heroic

period of history."

LaRouche said of Seineldín, "He, in a sense, epitomizes, in the history of Argentina, a point at which *he* as a *comandante* of his own forces under his command, acted to, in a sense, save the honor of Argentina, by his courage and that of his troops, whom he had led and trained. And again and again, responded as a patriot of his country, under tragic circumstances." In a moving response, Seineldín told LaRouche: "Imagine, it's now more than 20 years that we've been fighting together, and I have never personally met my commander in this long battle! . . . Your honorable personality is etched in my heart by these marvelous ideas."

### 'Three Titans' for the Nation-State

The July 3 event boasted, among the 700 attending, the participation of an important delegation of Brazilian politicians, businessmen, producers, and professionals, headed by Vice-Adm. Sergio Vásquez Tasso de Aquino, the president of the Brazilian Committee for the Freedom of Colonel Seineldín. Representing Mexico was Marivilia Carrasco, president of the MSIA in Mexico and a decades-long close collaborator of Lyndon LaRouche. After the enthusiastic public reception, as Seineldín entered a hall decorated with the national flags of Mexico, Brazil, and Argentina, the celebration was inaugurated with the singing of those three countries' national anthems.

In his opening address, MSIA leader in Brazil, Lorenzo Carrasco, stated that Seineldín's release now gives the push needed to escalate the fight for a new, just economic order, for which the LaRouche international movement has been battling for 30 years. Reviewing the various historic moments of that fight, Carrasco got to 1982, the year that marked Seineldín's heroism in the Malvinas War, and the year in which LaRouche responded to the great foreign debt crisis that was



*Leaders of the three political movements which brought out 700 people to the July 4 Buenos Aires rally to mark the freedom of Col. Mohamed Alí Seineldín (third from left). Others (left to right) are Col. Adrián Romero Mondani and Vice Adm. Sérgio Tasso de Aquino; Marivilia Carrasco and Lorenzo Carrasco, leaders of LaRouche's MSIA in Mexico and Brazil; and Gustavo Breide Obeid, leader of the Popular Reconstruction Party.*

exploding across the continent by writing his famous work, *Operation Juárez*. That same year, said Carrasco, Mexican President José López Portillo made the patriotic decision to declare a moratorium on Mexico's foreign debt. Precisely 20 years later, those same three titans of world history, said Carrasco, were the main protagonists behind the founding of the Guadalajara Forum, which was created to defend and promote a new international order, based on the defense of the sovereign nation-state.

As Marivilia Carrasco ascended the podium, she was greeted with a fierce embrace by Colonel Seineldín, accompanied by lengthy applause. She described the formidable effort LaRouche is carrying out today against the cabal of fascists that dominate in Washington, and which threaten humanity as a whole. "No one can conduct a more important battle in the world today than that which LaRouche is waging," insisted the Mexican leader.

She was followed by Vice Admiral Tasso, who paid homage to Seineldín in the name of the admiral's recently deceased father, an ally of Seineldín, General Tasso. The Brazilian vice admiral devoted his speech to the Gospel parable of the talents, and called on the audience to use and develop their talents, to change the world situation.

The secretary-general of MINEII, former Major Adrián Romero Mundani; and PPR President, former Captain Gustavo Breide Obeid—both of them Seineldín's colleagues

from both the struggle and in prison—were acclaimed by the audience during their interventions.

Finally, Seineldín himself spoke. The ovation lasted several minutes. He stated: "I have fought hard for integration throughout my entire life, and in 1988, with the valuable aid of the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement, led by the statesman and world thinker Don Lyndon LaRouche, and the support of the Republic of Panama, and of Gen. Don Manuel Antonio Noriega in particular, I was able to convene the Second Amphictyonic Congress of Panama. . . . Those of us who belong to the Guadalajara Forum, inspired by Mr. Lyndon LaRouche and led by our dear friend and strategist Lorenzo Carrasco, and who have worked for so long . . . with the infrastructure projects for our dear Ibero-America . . . must endow this new gathering of the 'Brazil-Argentina Seminar' with great importance."

### **Mercosur vs. NAFTA/FTAA Destruction**

During the July 4 seminar, in addition to interventions by both LaRouche and Seineldín, participants had the opportunity to hear Marivilia Carrasco of Mexico's MSIA explain why the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), the precursor to the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA), has destroyed the Mexican economy. Carrasco refuted one propaganda argument after another, which purport to offer Mexico as a model for others to follow. Also, during the morning deliberations, the audience listened to engineer Martínez Funes, of the Auditor Foundation of Buenos Aires, who gave a presentation on energy integration under the South American Common Market, known as Mercosur.

The afternoon session began with a presentation by a group of university youth, who employed the proposals of *EIR* and their own research to develop "Project Patagonia 2000," whose centerpiece is the construction of a maglev train from Buenos Aires to Ushuaia (the southernmost Patagonian city), and the construction of a complex of cities based on the model of a "nuplex" (nuclear-industrial complex). In truth, it was a revelation for the 70 people present to see a group of youth between the ages of 20-22, present something so profound, and with such competence.

The seminar decided to publish the transcript of the event as a pamphlet. All present, Brazilians and Argentines, committed themselves to produce at least 50,000 pamphlets in the medium term.