

'Free Seineldín' movement reflects growing LaRouche influence in Americas

by Cynthia R. Rush

In its Oct. 24 issue, *EIR* reported that military and other nationalists in Ibero-America were involved in a vigorous, if indirect, dialogue with Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., on the nature of the current global crisis, and the policies required to reverse it. Two months later, that dialogue has intensified, as the inevitability of the world financial crash makes the adoption of nation-building policies, of the type outlined by LaRouche, an urgent necessity.

Reflecting this process, the former President of Brazil, Gen. João Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo (ret.), has signed an open letter to U.S. President Bill Clinton, urging him to exonerate LaRouche, so that the American economist can be free to advise the President on steps which must be taken to confront the systemic financial crisis.

General Figueiredo also signed an open letter to Argentine President Carlos Menem, requesting that he grant a pardon to former Army Col. Mohamed Alí Seineldín. Seineldín, a hero of the Malvinas War, is, literally, a hostage of the British Crown. His sentence of life imprisonment — the British failed to have him executed — for leading the Dec. 3, 1990 nationalist uprising against the Army high command, was a condition demanded by the British for normalizing relations with Argentina, broken off in 1982. The open letter to Menem, circulated by the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSIA), a LaRouche co-thinker organization, explains that the signators are acting in the spirit of the October 1994 letter to Menem by the late President Dr. Arturo Frondizi, requesting that the Argentine President pardon Seineldín.

As Seineldín explained in an interview with the Argentine daily *La Nación* on Dec. 10 (see excerpts below), he remains "the head, defeated or not," of the country's patriotic resistance. He symbolizes an unflinching defense of national sovereignty and the institution of the Armed Forces, and is deeply respected by nationalists around the continent for that. It is lawful that, as Ibero-American nations reel from the effects of the global financial crash, calls for LaRouche's exoneration and for Seineldín's freedom have escalated. This is particularly true in Argentina and Brazil, two of Ibero-America's biggest economies, whose close financial and trade relationships make them targets for simultaneous economic disintegration.

The movement grows

By mid-November, at least three Brazilian newspapers, including *Ombro a Ombro*, the publication of the retired military, had published an article entitled "Mohamed Alí Seineldín," written by Brazil's Gen. Tasso Villar de Aquino (ret.), in which he calls for Seineldín's release. He references the mid-September trip to Argentina by his son, Adm. Sérgio Tasso Vasquez de Aquino (ret.), during which he met with Seineldín for six hours, and also addressed audiences on the "growing need for understanding, for joint action between the two great sister nations, Brazil and Argentina," to confront the one-worldist plot to destroy Ibero-America's nation-states and their institutions.

Admiral Tasso has also authored an open letter to active-duty Brazilian officers, calling on them to take action against the policies of globalization and the "new world order," which are destroying Brazil. On Nov. 26, under the headline "Criticism from Brazil," *La Nación* published excerpts of Admiral Tasso's letter, and reported that copies of it had reached the headquarters of Argentina's Joint Chiefs of Staff. On Dec. 2, *La Nación* quoted Seineldín's political secretary, Carlos González Cabral, reporting that Brazilian and Mexican military officers "are demanding Colonel Seineldín's freedom." Then, on Dec. 10, came *La Nación*'s interview with Seineldín, in which he repeatedly attacked those "globalization governments," whose leaders have dragged their countries into the new world order, by sacrificing national sovereignty and economic development.

President Menem is reportedly contemplating a pardon for the imprisoned patriot, possibly by the end of 1997. In an interview with the daily *Clarín* on Nov. 23, Interior Minister Carlos Corach recalled that Menem "has indicated many times his desire to complete [Argentina's] pacification. I don't know whether or not there will be a pardon, but the President's policy would not be alien to the possibility of pardoning several existing cases." The national DyN news agency quoted its high-level, but anonymous cabinet sources, who said that, while the government has repeatedly denied the possibility of a pardon, "one never knows what this President might do."

Predictably, national political figures most closely associated with British policy for the region, are loudly protesting.

Graciela Fernández de Mejjide, of the São Paulo Forum-affiliated Alliance for Justice, Work, and Education, declared that reports of a pardon were “worrisome.” Former prosecutor Luis Moreno Ocampo, president for Ibero-America of Prince Philip’s Transparency International, penned a letter to *La Nación* lying outrageously that releasing Seineldín would constitute a threat to “democracy” (see article in this section).

Colonel Seineldín: ‘I am the head’ of national resistance

Here are excerpts of the interview with former Col. Mohamed Alí Seineldín, published in the Buenos Aires daily La Nación on Dec. 10. The interview was headlined, “I Know I’m Targetted for Death.” Reporter Graciela Guadalupe prefaces the interview, noting that Seineldín “is convinced that, in the name of what he calls the New World Order, countries ‘give up their sovereignty, destroy jobs, deny God in order to justify the existence of sects, and prey on the Armed Forces, to force them to depend on the circumstantial support of an international command center. . . .’ In this context, he believes that the globalization governments consist of men who are ‘easily corruptible and subordinate to international consortia’; for all these reasons, any pardon would have to be ‘authorized from abroad.’ ”

Seineldín: If you ask me whether I want [a pardon], personally, I’ll say no, but I will request it again for the other [Army prisoners].

Q: And if they don’t ask?

Seineldín: If it comes suddenly . . . my life is already set; my wife, and especially my son, need me. . . . I’d have to get a job [he smiles], but the real problem would be my safety. I know that I’m targetted for death. Those who couldn’t coopt me, discredited me, and would kill me. I’m inconvenient for them. I’m a tough Turk, who doesn’t keep quiet. [Seineldín’s nickname is “the Turk.”]

Q: Are you concerned about human rights?

Seineldín: How could I not be concerned? I am a Christian. I work with the Vatican’s globalization. . . .

Q: The Constitution is made by men. Do you respect it?

Seineldín: I am a constitutionalist—have no doubt. . . . I opposed the 1976 coup, and that’s why I was jailed. I prefer a bad civilian government to a good military one. In 1976, there was an international maneuver to divide the Armed



“I know I’m targetted for death,” says Col. Mohamed Alí Seineldín. “Those who couldn’t coopt me, discredited me, and would kill me. I’m inconvenient for them.”

Forces, forcing them into the war against terrorism. The Army advised [President] Perón that this was a problem better handled by security forces, but the subversives had received a lot of money to discredit us, and the Army’s ambitious leaders were used—they fell into the trap.

Q: You talk about the high command. Does this justify [action] by subordinates?

Seineldín: When [former President Raúl] Alfonsín took office, he didn’t try the Armed Forces for having broken the constitutional order [in 1976], but rather for human rights [violations]. . . . Beginning in 1983, a nationalist current began to take shape inside the Army, opposed to [Alfonsín’s] policies. [Col. Aldo] Rico saw the agitation, the crisis. Immediate solutions were required, and he obtained them. . . .

Q: Rico today is calling for you to be pardoned. Are you friends now?

Documentation

Seineldín: Neither he, nor anyone else, is authorized to request [a pardon] in my name. I don't want any favors. I was taught to serve as a model of sacrifice. . . . I've acted to revive the Armed Forces. To rebel, I had to break discipline, and this cost me a great deal. But had I not done so, I would have been a coward.

Q: Did you feel remorse for the Dec. 3, [1990] rebellion, for the deaths which occurred?

Seineldín: I was forced into it. . . . [President Carlos] Menem even came to Panama to meet with me, to solve the problem of the Armed Forces. I told him what my comrades were demanding: strengthening of the institution, [making it] fully national, and respected. He agreed . . . but later I was left alone. Menem offered me several positions, which I turned down. . . . I offered to create a constitutional defense force. . . . He offered to make me a general, to run the General Police Directorate. I finally ended up there, but as a prisoner. After that, they "hung" all the accusations on me. . . .

Q: You're responsible for the rebellion. . . .

Seineldín: Yes, and I knew I was going to lose, but I couldn't remain silent in the face of the anarchy in the Army. I am an anti-anarchist. To date, there is only one head. Defeated or not, I am that head.

Q: And the deaths?

Seineldín: In Palermo, they sent in the two officers, Pita and Pedernera, to attack their own regiment, at night, dressed as civilians. Those who called themselves loyalists, decided that to abort the rebellion, they needed a bloody event. We didn't kill them.

Q: You know that in all rebellions, people can be killed.

Seineldín: Yes, and I take responsibility for those deaths, but we didn't shoot them.

Q: Did your project fail?

Seineldín: Yes, it failed.

Q: Would you try it again?

Seineldín: I couldn't prevent the dismantling of the Army. Now, there's nothing more to do. I never wanted to stage a coup, as has been charged. Even the Federal Court [which tried me] understood that.

Q: Are you no longer a *carapintada* [painted face]?

Seineldín: The media created that [image]. I am a patriotic and constitutionalist former officer, who detests seeing the military involved in political activity.

Q: Are you a fundamentalist?

Seineldín: I am a Catholic nationalist and, if you will, an idealist.

The following are excerpts from an article, titled "Mohamed Alí Seineldín," by Brazilian division Gen. Tasso Villar de Aquino (ret.), a former president of Brazil's Military Club. It was published in the Brazilian military newspaper Ombro a Ombro in its November 1997 edition, in Tribuna da Imprensa, and in Jornal do Commercio of Pôrto Alegre, the capital of the state of Rio Grande do Sol.

It is certainly the case that many of those who read my article have never seen or heard the name in this article's headline. They will most certainly be surprised to learn that the unusual name belongs to a colonel of the Argentine Army noted for his bravery; a hero of the Malvinas War, but a *de facto* Hero, with a capital H. It is the name of a top military leader, of a man devoted to the service of his country, the noble Argentine nation. . . .

. . . People will be stunned, will not believe that this military leader, an exemplary citizen and Catholic, has been serving a life sentence for the past seven years in the Campo de Mayo military prison in Argentina, less than 30 kilometers from Buenos Aires.

And why? For the "monstrous crime" of possessing the rare virtues cited here, of loving his God and his country above all else. . . .

Colonel Seineldín was convicted because he would not accept, he would not agree to the affront, the exploitation, the humiliation, the lack of respect with which the great Argentine nation and its Armed Forces were being treated, to the meanness and connivance of governments out to destroy the nation in the service and in the pay of powerful foreign forces. . . . Although imprisoned, he continues to fight for his ideas. Ideas cannot be imprisoned. . . .

I have not had the pleasure of knowing him personally. My son, Vice Admiral Tasso Vasquez de Aquino (ret.), has had that privilege. He spent six hours with him, on the occasion of his recent four-day stay in Buenos Aires. He gave there a presentation for his comrades of the Argentine Armed Forces, on the growing need for understanding, for joint action between the two great sister nations, Brazil and Argentina, for the support of all the peoples of Latin America in successfully confronting the sinister actions of satanic entities such as the Inter-American Dialogue, the São Paulo Forum, the New World Order, one-worldist savage capitalism. . . .

The following are excerpts from an open letter, "To Active-Duty Officers," by Vice Adm. Sérgio Tasso Vasquez de Aquino (ret.), dated Nov. 13, 1997. A subhead has been added.

The system of power mounted in our country as of 1990, following foreign dictates of so-called “neo-liberalism” and “globalization,” have weakened national sovereignty repeatedly and deliberately, restricting the expression of the Armed Forces in Brazilian life, and diminishing the sovereign right of our people to the legitimate search for happiness. This system hooked into the ruling currents of world politics and of the world economy, internationalists and servants of hegemonic groups and nations which wish to see the “status quo” perpetuated, and the power of decision, of rule, and of enjoyment of wealth on a planetary scale kept in the hands of today’s powerful, without any opportunity for developing peoples who are fighting for more dignified living conditions and for more just participation in the fruits of the earth, in accordance with the intent of All Powerful God, who made each man in his likeness and image. . . .

Suddenly we were awakened from the illusion in which we were steeped. The opening up of the country to international financial speculation enabled us to experience first hand, sometimes in a magnified way, the effects of the collapse of the monetary house of cards. The so-called “stock market crisis” hit us hard, already vulnerable and weakened by administrative measures which made us hostages of the world, opening up our economy without controls to the unequal competition of products imported from stronger, more technified and developed economies, endowed with greater productivity and lower costs.

The defense program announced for confronting the hurricane created and encouraged by the very followers and executors of the “neo-liberal” card, is hard, but the worst punishment, at least seen thus far, will once again fall on the weakest segments of society, the middle class and the poor. And unemployment, already intolerable, will increase, becoming Brazil’s worst nightmare. . . .

We must develop a ‘National Project’

We must return to the path of our destiny, to develop a National Project like that advocated by the Superior War College, with an integrated, effective, and efficient plan that can guarantee development with security, with the conscious and sovereign participation of the nation. . . .

We need good men, committed to God and to those created in his image, to take charge of Brazil’s destiny! The urgent and enormous task of winning back the nation belongs to genuine Christians, and to all other persons of good will and altruism, who are willing to serve without demanding anything in return, a profound dedication to the common good! . . .

Despite its apparent passivity of the past eight years, I refuse to believe that the glorious Armed Forces will tolerate the sly attempts to destroy them and to destroy our beloved country. Everywhere, a nationwide clamor is heard: I therefore emotionally and fraternally call upon you not to fail Brazil.

TI weighs in against Seineldín pardon

by Gonzalo Huertas and Cynthia Rush

During the third week of November, rumors and press reports began to proliferate in Buenos Aires that President Carlos Menem might grant a pardon to jailed military nationalists, led by Malvinas War hero, former Colonel Mohamed Alí Seineldín. Immediately, local figures controlled by British oligarchical interests, including the British Crown, went into action. The violently anti-military former federal prosecutor, Luis Moreno Ocampo, president of Transparency International for Ibero-America and the Caribbean, and founder of the local Citizen Power, a non-governmental organization (NGO), objected to any possible granting of a pardon.

In a letter to the editor in the daily *La Nación* on Dec. 3, Moreno Ocampo insisted that the nationalist military officers shouldn’t be pardoned; he apparently wasn’t concerned that members of the narco-terrorist All for the Fatherland Movement (MTP) might also be included in the pardon. He implied that Seineldín was linked to a series of terrorist acts in the country, including the 1992 bombing of the Israeli Embassy, and the 1994 bombing of the AMIA Jewish community center. Releasing Seineldín would constitute a threat to Argentine “democracy,” he lied. “Is it wise to pardon Seineldín, primarily responsible for the deaths of Pita and Pedernera?” referring to two officers who were killed in the Dec. 3, 1990 nationalist uprising against the Army high command. Colonel Seineldín was sentenced to life in prison for his involvement in that uprising.

As *EIR* has documented, Transparency International, or TI, was founded at the Villa Borsig in Berlin, Germany, in May 1993, and is presided over today by former World Bank official Peter Eigen. Described as an NGO committed to “combatting corruption” worldwide, it is in fact a tool of the British Crown, deployed to attack the institutions of the sovereign nation-state, whether they be the armed forces or traditional political machines which are obstacles to the implementation of the international oligarchy’s one-worldist schemes.

Among its sponsors are Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh; the Ford Foundation; the Konrad Adenauer Foundation; the World Bank; Coopers & Lybrand consultants; the Rio Tinto mining conglomerate; and the Inter-American Development Bank—not exactly defenders of national sovereignty. As journalist Gianluigi Nuzzi reported in the Italian daily *Il Giornale* on April 14, 1997, “TI’s moral-theological foundation received precious contributions from a series of