

British fume against Argentina's Seineldín

by Cynthia R. Rush

In early November 1996, Argentina's Army Chief-of-Staff Gen. Martín Balza became the highest-level military officer to visit London since the 1982 Malvinas War between the two countries. Amidst the public displays of friendship and high honors accorded to Balza, the British delivered one distinct message to their guest: continuing relations between Argentina and Great Britain, broken in April 1982, is contingent on guaranteeing the complete destruction of the nationalist military movement led by Lyndon LaRouche's friend and Malvinas War hero, former colonel Mohamed Ali Seineldín.

At the time of Balza's visit, Seineldín had been in prison for six years, serving a life sentence for his leadership of the 1990 nationalist uprising against the Army's corrupt high-command. The Armed Forces had been annihilated by years of demilitarization policies—which Balza obediently continues to implement to this day—and there was little or no chance that Seineldín was ever going to be released from jail. The former Army colonel was, de facto, a *British* prisoner of war.

One might assume that this provided a certain degree of comfort to London. But today, almost a year and a half later, British assets in Argentina who hate Seineldín are anything but complacent about his role. Look at the weekly magazine *Noticias*, which dedicated almost the entirety of its Feb. 7 issue to attacking the imprisoned nationalist, justifying itself with Napoleon's maxim, "Know thy enemy." *Noticias* trotted out two of the most rabid, British-backed proponents of globalization and destruction of the institutions of the nation-state to rant against Seineldín: Luis Moreno Ocampo, Transparency International's president for Latin America and the Caribbean, and Rosendo Fraga, an anti-military think-tanker associated with the Swiss-based Geopol, an international network which includes enemies of LaRouche.

'The number-one enemy of the system'

In one sense, Seineldín's situation is far worse today than it was in 1996. He has no political movement to speak of, isn't likely to be pardoned, and is a lone voice in the increasing economic and political chaos characterizing Argentina. Yet, the British still fear him.

Why? Because Argentina, like all of Ibero-America, is reeling from the meltdown of the international financial sys-

tem. The "Asian" financial crisis is not "Asian" anymore, and those who claimed that Ibero-America's future depends on embracing the policies of globalization, have been thoroughly discredited. Nations are crumbling, and there is no fixing the old system. This is the context in which Argentines, and Ibero-Americans, will look to leaders such as Seineldín, just as more and more Americans are looking to Lyndon LaRouche.

The British know that Seineldín is widely respected throughout Ibero-America, not only as the hero of the Malvinas War, but because he has dared to publicly attack, beginning in the 1980s, the new world order associated with former U.S. President George Bush and Britain's Margaret Thatcher. He has also publicly identified himself with LaRouche and his friends in Ibero-America, circulating LaRouche's *Resumen Ejecutivo de EIR* magazine, and authoring, from prison, an introduction to *The Plot to Annihilate the Armed Forces and the Nations of Ibero-America*, published by *EIR* in 1993.

The fact that Seineldín has never renounced his principles provokes tremendous teeth-gnashing among his enemies. The *Noticias* editorial admits as much, when it writes that, "like it or not, Seineldín and his ideas" are the reason why there still isn't full "reconciliation" in Argentina, by which it means total acceptance of the "democracy" the globalists have tried to impose. As Rosendo Fraga complains, Seineldín's following isn't just found in the Army; he is seen as the "anti-model . . . the expression of the values of nationalism, confronting globalization."

The virulently anti-military Moreno Ocampo is the most hysterical about Seineldín. One of the prosecutors in the 1985 trial of former members of the military junta which took power in 1976, he has worked for over a decade in the London-directed campaign to dismantle the Armed Forces, and more recently, the police force of Buenos Aires province. In his article in the *Noticias* feature, he says that what most impressed him about Seineldín's 1991 trial for rebelling against the Army high-command, was that "he didn't show the slightest bit of remorse." He "owes society a display of remorse," Moreno hissed.

But Seineldín told *Noticias*, "I do not repent of anything. . . . I am a Christian nationalist. I still consider myself an idealist, still prepared to give my life for my Fatherland. I am a militant of the Pope, a man who confronts Anglo-Saxon imperialism, a man who fights alone. . . . I am the number-one enemy of the system. . . . They can't make me bend, and so they are going to leave me in jail all of my life, until I die."

Nor does Seineldín mince words in discussing General Balza or President Carlos Menem. Menem, he told the *Noticias* reporter, "is the biggest traitor in Argentina." He promised to defend the Armed Forces, but lied. As for Balza, "he didn't participate in the fight against terrorism, and supported the Proceso [the 1976 military coup]. . . . He has no authority to say anything. I didn't abandon the Fatherland. . . . He did. . . . [Now] he defends international goals."