

Argentine patriots meet to 'rebuild the nation'

by Cynthia R. Rush

In the midst of an extraordinary national and international crisis, over 2,000 nationalists from Argentina and from several Ibero-American countries gathered in Buenos Aires on Oct. 3 to found a new movement, the Movement for National Identity and Ibero-American Integration (Mineii). The principles of the Mineii, which explicitly condemn "usury and the manipulations of high international finance which enslaves people," stand in stark contrast to the free market policies imposed on Argentina by President Carlos Menem at the behest of the international bankers.

From the bankers' standpoint, the new movement poses a real danger. Its founding was inspired by Col. Mohamed Alf Seineldín, the nationalist Army officer jailed by Menem because he is a rallying point of opposition to Anglo-American policies in both the economic and military spheres. Seineldín was named the "sole commander" of the Mineii, and his fellow political prisoner, Capt. Gustavo Breide Obeid, the secretary general.

Military and civilian patriots attended the meeting from almost all of Argentina's provinces, as well as from Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, the Dominican Republic, Chile, and Peru. Moreover, the audience joyfully applauded the messages of support sent to the event from 90 patriots representing 25 countries, including independent presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche from the United States, and his wife Helga Zepp-LaRouche, president of the Schiller Institute in Germany.

As both Seineldín and Breide emphasized in the messages sent to the event from the Magdalena prison where they are jailed, the Mineii is a political *movement*, not a party. Addressing the phenomenon visible throughout Ibero-America, in which populations have rejected corrupt "party-ocracies," both men proposed to rebuild the nation by recreating the "National Movement," as Seineldín put it, "at a time of real and anguished crisis and confusion." The Movement for National Identity "must be for the nation, what the soul is to man," Seineldín underscored. "Without it, the body, materialized as political action, cannot maintain itself or live." Although this movement has been battered by treason and intrigue in recent years, he



A view of the hall in Buenos Aires where over 2,000 Argentine patriots gathered to found the Movement for National Identity and Ibero-American Integration on Oct. 3.

said, "it is *latent*" and can be rebuilt.

That task is premised on attacking what Pope John Paul II has called "the structures of sin," the twin evils of economic liberalism and Marxist materialism, and seeking integration "with the brother nations of Ibero-America and of the world." As Breide emphasized, "hedonist capitalism" as well as Marxism are "the two modalities of the same subversion of the Natural Social Order and each disseminate anti-national doctrines." Seineldín specifically attacked the "fictitious regional and international integrations" being offered developing nations, as represented by the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) or the Southern Cone Common Market (Mercosur). These, he said, "don't respond to the genuine interests of each nation, but only to the same old powerful interests which, through weakening states, intend to suppress them to their own advantage."

In contrast to this outlook, Captain Breide told the audience, "We are proposing an exciting experience," one in which military and civilians can unite to "conceive of a nation." This is nothing less than a revolution, he explained, not a violent one, but one which represents "the only alternative not compromised by the corrupt system installed in the nation for so many years."

Displayed on the podium during the founding ceremony was a replica of the painting by Italian Renaissance master Raphael of the Archangel Michael, traditionally considered to be the leader of the celestial militias which combatted Satan.

Minei's opponents nervous

When asked about the new movement, President Menem immediately dismissed it as unimportant, claiming that it had "no chance of success." Others were not as confident.

Mariano Grondona, a prominent Argentine journalist who is a close friend of former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, interviewed Seineldín shortly after the Mineii's founding to ask about the movement's nature and goals. Seineldín pointed to recent developments in Brazil and the impeachment of President Fernando Collor de Mello, to give an idea of what the new nationalist movement might accomplish. "I think that what happened in Brazil, where in the demonstrations against corruption, people went out with their faces painted" like Argentine Army nationalists who are called "painted faces"—this is a symbol of what a well-oriented society can achieve." A nervous Grondona, clearly fearful that the new movement has the potential to overturn Argentina's corrupt government and party apparatus, hastened to explain that developments in Brazil had occurred "within the system," and went on to insist that Seineldín was really a voice in the wilderness, "a last of the Mohicans type," who is out of step with the rest of society.

At least this is what the corrupt politicians of Argentina hope. However, the Anglo-Americans aren't taking any chances. In November, Kissinger will participate in a seminar praising Argentina's so-called economic miracle. He will try to ensure that the situation is under control.