

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.

The Individual's Role At a Turn in History

U.S. Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche spoke to the "Argentina-Brazil-Mexico Integration: Hour of Truth" festivities in Buenos Aires on July 4, and also directly greeted the freedom of Col. Mohamed Ali Seineldín (see box).

Very few people seem, yet, to understand, two connected things: First of all, that there are specific turning-points in the history of nations, and of the world. Secondly, that in these moments of crisis, these turning-points, the role of the individual is sometimes crucial.

I referred earlier this week, in an address on the subject of the U.S. Presidential candidacy, which is now in motion; on the nature of the crisis; and the incompetence, the pitiful incompetence, of all my so-called rivals for this position; including a fatal, Hamlet-like weakness in the leading one of my rivals, the only one who would otherwise be treated seriously as a candidate: Sen. John Kerry.

Now, we come again to that point; history has a lawfulness to it, a lawfulness which is typified by the greatest works of Classical tragedy: that a nation makes a fool of itself, or civilization makes a fool of itself; the people behave foolishly; the institutions become decadent; civilizations, nations fall into misery. And there comes a time, when the people are ready to be awakened, and awakened to action to correct their errors, to correct the errors of prevailing civilization. And the subject of tragedy pertains largely to these kinds of subjects in actual history. Sometimes it refers to a legendary part of history; sometimes, actual history.

Just as the case of the famous Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, a legendary case, which corresponds also to a lesson in real history: Here's this soldier, Hamlet, who's out slaughtering people in warfare. Slaughtering people at the touch of his nerve, as plunging the sword through a curtain, without finding out who's behind the curtain, beforehand. But, yet, when faced with a crisis, he says that his cowardice, his lack of sense of immortality, makes a coward of him. And, he plunges, flight forward, into the destruction of himself and his nation.

We have now come to such a point.

For example, I referred to the events of July 1-3 of 1863, the famous Battle of Gettysburg: Where, after a failure of the forces of the United States, commanded then by General Hooker, Gen. George Meade arrived in Pennsylvania, and made a correct appraisal of the situation, as the forces of the Confederacy were moving north. And by virtue of decisions

The Colonel Is Free!

On July 4, 1776, the U.S. Declaration of Independence changed the history of the world. On July 4, 1863, as the Confederate troops retreated from their defeat at Gettysburg, the efforts to crush out the existence of the independent republics of the Americas were doomed—until that bad turn of events, beginning with the 1982 Malvinas War and the Autumn crushing of Mexico, against which our Colonel, Mexico's President López Portillo, and I fought those enemies of humanity typified by the voices of neo-conservative editor Robert Bartley's *Wall Street Journal*.

Now, the old battle resumes in a new form. The Colonel is free, the 1982 UNO address of President López Portillo resonates throughout the hemisphere, and I am leading the fight against these same enemies, politically stronger than ever before.

This time we shall win, because we must win, not only for the republics of the Americas, but the world as a whole.

Greetings to my old comrade in battle.

—Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., July 4, 2003

he made, and those of his co-commanders, he exploited the situation such, that that battle, on the evening of the 3rd, had become a turning point in the Civil War, a fight to save the nation of the United States.

Sometimes the people who are called upon are not the top leaders, appointed leaders. Sometimes, they're just people in leading positions, who make the right decision. And, not failing to make the right decision, enable the civilization to turn upward.

United States Must Change Course

We're in such a situation, today, worldwide. And, there are many good things happening around the world: For example, what is happening in Europe, and in Eurasia generally, with steps toward large-scale infrastructure-building programs, long-term; new credit systems for these programs, to build up trade and development in Europe and in parts of Asia. This is a great thing.

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 change our course. End the tragedy, and go on to a more heroic period of history.

Now, in this, I'm very happy to have the occasion to be

on the telephone, once again, with my friend Col. Seineldín: Because 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, he responded as a patriot of his country under tragic circumstances. Well, he was crushed, as I was crushed, repeatedly. But, here we are! Back on the stage, again! And, I'm having more fun, in the sense of an historical mission, and also a sense of influence in various parts of the world—filling a vacuum of leadership—than I've ever had before.

So, don't be discouraged. We, some of us, remember how Argentina was in former times, remember Argentina's power and pride during the 1940s, the postwar period; remember again, Argentina was still a strong nation in 1984, even after it had been partly crushed—there were great traditions, great capabilities in the country. The diet was excellent—a little bit too excellent, sometimes, in Buenos Aires. The normal families could have a good meal. These were better times. They've been taken away.

But the people are still there. The people still have the same potentiality. And, the collapse of the international system, this tyrannical system, which has destroyed so many nations, gives us, again, a turning point in history, where, if we can find the leaders, we can change the situation, end our foolishness, and resume the path of progress.

My confidence, as you know, is based on what I see in the generation of young people, especially those between 18 and 25 years of age: young people of the so-called university generation—those who would be entering higher education, and going on to their professional degrees, by the time of their mid-20s and so forth; to become physicians, to become scientists, to become leaders of other types. Now, these young fellows know that they've entered a future, as young adults, of a society which has no future. What they've inherited from their parents' generation, worldwide, generally, especially in Europe and the Americas, is a no-future situation. Therefore, they are responsive to the challenge, to develop within themselves those capabilities of leadership, which may not bring them immediately to the top leading positions of society; but *they, as a force of conscience*, an informed force of conscience, would go to the older generation, which is still in positions of power, and, at that point, turn the older generation *back* onto the path of progress.

Leadership Will Come from 'Colonels'

I remember a joke by an old friend of mine, Jean-Gabriel Revault d'Allonnes, the general in France; we were having a meeting in the middle of—the early part of the 1980s. And, he told an anecdote, a true story, of the time he was the only colonel among a group of otherwise French general officers, sitting at a table in occupied Germany. And, they had a discussion of what do you do, in the case of the outbreak of a new war. And he, being a young colonel, said, "Well, the first thing

you do is fire all the generals! And get the colonels back in to run the point." The point being, of course, that sometimes, as you approach, for a long period of time, a period of conflict, the old leaders are so habituated to the conditions of peacetime, that when war comes, they can not react appropriately, and sometimes, younger people can react.

We have a situation like that, today. The older generation, people now in their 50s and 60s, from the Baby Boomer generation, from the post-Missiles Crisis, post-Kennedy-assassination generation, were terrified into a flight from productive society, into a pleasure society, a consumer society. These people are running the world, and they're making a mess of it. Some of them can be revived. Some of them can be kicked, into roles of leadership we need from them. But, the answer's going to come from the colonels: That is, from the young fellows, who are not yet trained for top command, but who are insisting that the top command get out there, and do the job.

And therefore, I'm confident, because of my recent experience, in the Americas and in Europe—I'm confident that we've entered a time, when we can recruit youth to act like the colonels—as Revault d'Allonnes said in that anecdote—to kick the generals, the leaders of society, into taking the road toward reconstruction.

We're at a turning-point in history, a turning point where we can go upward. We're also at a crisis point of tragedy: If we do not go up, civilization globally is doomed. Or, if we can seize the moment, and find the leadership to inspire the people to do it, *we shall win*, and it shall be one of the greatest moments, in all known history, if we win.

Thank you.

Col. Mohamed Alí Seineldín

'These Marvelous Ideas Are Etched in My Heart'

Well, dear Lyn, I've listened to your marvelous message, as always. 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! I hope to meet you some day. But I'm content to only know your ideas. Your honorable personality is etched in my heart by these marvelous ideas. Nonetheless, I am anxious to meet you—in not more than the coming two years! Because it's sad for a subordinate to not know his commanding officer. So, we're going to try to solve this problem.

Good. The battle-lines have been drawn. I think there is no longer any doubt: the Anglo-Americans have flung themselves directly to occupy the entire world. And, as you have



Colonel Seineldín, the Malvinas War hero who was held a political prisoner in Argentina for 13 years, addresses the crowd on the mission of Ibero-American economic integration, and LaRouche's international leadership.

said, in that assault, the survival of the human species is at stake.

We, here, despite all the hazards—and having been in the hands of the adversary so long, for 13 years—we are here once again, raising and waving the flag of battle. We are advancing as General Torrijos said: without taking one step backwards, not even to gather momentum. We don't look to the number of people who are with us; those of us who are here, fight with determination to achieve the objective of Ibero-American integration, while respecting the nation-states.

I thank you for leading this struggle. We have our world commander; it is you. We here, in this continent, are advancing.

So, to not go on at length, I'm going to tell you an anecdote about Jeanne d'Arc, that great fighter who became a saint in leading this good battle. On one occasion, in the face of a siege that had been laid on a British fort, a subordinate from her general staff said to her: "Listen, Jeanne, with what we have, we're not going to be able to win. We are too few."

And she answered him, "Don't worry, because people from everywhere will come, spiritually, and will help us. So, we have to attack with what we have at hand."

The interesting thing is, she took the fort.

We are on that same path, with a lot of faith, with great strength, with the clear ideas which you have educated us in, with a fire in our hearts, and wanting to do battle. And there is no retreat.

I send you a strong embrace on behalf of all of our brothers who are here, in Christ and the Virgin of Guadalupe, the Virgin of the Americas. I love you very much; and we pray that you remain firm, as I have known you in these 24 years of battle. Greetings to your marvelous wife, who also gives great strength to all the rest of the struggle. Until soon—because I do have to meet you!

Mohamed Ali Seineldín

'There Is No Time To Lose'

These are excerpts of former Colonel Seineldín's presentation to the 700 participants of the Argentina-Brazil-Mexico Seminar on July 4.

My very dear brothers united in the Ibero-American soul:

In the unforgettable memory of those iron-willed fighters who have left us physically, but not spiritually—such as Gen. Tasso Villar de Aquino, our brother [Carlos] Cota Meza, and so many others—I greet you with my heart so filled with joy by your presence, and by the extraordinary objective which we are so proudly carrying forward: *Ibero-American integration*.

From a very young age, I made a comparison with the highest levels, and I observed that these premises of the natural order weren't carried out at the level of nations, producing the logical consequences: divisions, confrontation, rancor, wars, backwardness, etc.; which compelled me to study the history of the Ibero-American people, not egotistically to know or nourish my intellect, but to interpret and pose the questions.

When I was a young Army officer, the first situation that really impressed me was during my first military exercise on the Brazilian border, around 1957. I noticed that after these long and difficult exercises, the troops of both armies met to share lunch and strengthen their bonds of friendship.

I was very much struck by this attitude, and encouraged by it to study the independence and Constitution of the United States, the model followed by almost all of the Ibero-American nations for their own organization. I found that our own Forefathers had been very interested in [the U.S. model], but that tremendous domestic interests, backed by foreign ones, had been so influential, that they succeeded in totally annulling the intent [to pursue it].

'Globalization,' Enemy of Integration

I must say with humility that I have fought for integration 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 Noreiga in particular, I was able to convene the Second Amphyctionic Congress of Panama, which, though successful, did not continue to exist after that.

As you see, we have seen [integration] as a necessity starting many years ago.

During my stay in Panama, where I served in 1987 as [Argentina's] Military Attaché to the Republic of Panama, I learned of a new international revolution (a continuation of the French Revolution of 1789 and the Communist one of 1917), which appeared on the world scene under the name of the "New World Order" or "globalization." Emerging from the meeting places of the Anglo-American upper caste, its intent was to wipe out nation-states and their Armed Forces, and depend for its support on three significant political-military world actions.

The first would be the formation of the European Economic Community. Secondly, out of that political formation, establish an invasion route along the general lines of Israel, Lebanon, Syria, Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan, North Korea, with the ultimate aim of blocking Russia, and partially surrounding China; and, thirdly, organize Ibero-America as an economic bloc of the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA), to disguise the military objective of including it under the North American nuclear umbrella, and thus completing the final siege of China.

In the face of this knowledge, I issued a number of warnings to my military superiors, without receiving one single reply. After insisting tenaciously, I was led by circumstances to a dead-end street, forcing me into the military action of Dec. 3, 1990.

After the failure of the Dec. 3, 1990 action, and sentenced to prison, I continued to study the world and the Ibero-American situation. . . .

It was this situation that led Mr. Lorenzo Carrasco, leader of the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSIA)—based on the doctrine of "Operation Juárez" conceived of by the statesman Lyndon LaRouche—to organize the Guadalajara Forum, which today, thankfully, exists and is moving forward.

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 and with such great effort—convinced of the correctness of the path we have adopted, and with the infrastructure projects for our dear Ibero-America already developed—must endow this new gathering of the "Brazil-Argentina Seminar: the Moment for Integration" with great importance. It is my view that we have two roads to follow: Continue working as we have done to date, or approach these new Ibero-American authorities to offer them our support and our projects.

The Seminar must now go out and move forward with force, and make its presence felt at this crucial moment in the life of Ibero-America.

Dear Brothers: With the help of God, and of His Holy Mother the Virgin of Guadalupe, never doubt that we shall build the much-desired Great Ibero-American Fatherland, dreamed of by Bolívar, San Martín, Artigas, O'Higgins, and so many others.

There is no time to lose!

America is possible!