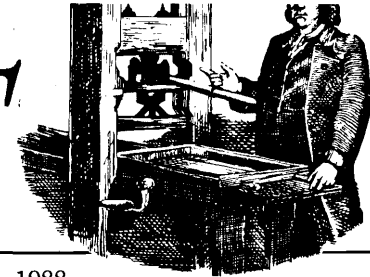


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Anti-Bolshevik Action in Argentina!

Col. Seineldin, Malvinas War Hero, Leads Fight to Defend Armed Forces

by Robyn Quijano

Dec. 4 (EIRNS)—Argentina's Col. Mohamed Ali Seineldin, the legendary hero of the 1982 Malvinas War, took military action Friday morning to save his nation's armed forces as an institution capable of resisting the Moscow-inspired communist onslaught plaguing Ibero-America.

Latest reports from Buenos Aires Sunday evening are that Seineldin's forces agreed to call off the action, which lasted over three days, after army commander Gen. Jose Dante Caridi agreed to resign and stated that the "aspirations of the army" would be met. His post will reportedly go to Gen. Isidoro Caseres, a general acceptable to all factions of the military, including the nationalist, anti-communist faction of Col. Seineldin.

Seineldin's Demands

Col. Seineldin had stated that his actions do not threaten democracy, but are a military matter. His demands, backed by majority sections of the army, which refused to repress the action, included the

restoration of the military budget, an increase in military wages, and amnesty for jailed officers. Officers have been jailed by the Alfonsin government for fighting subversion, for rebellion, and even for having fought the Malvinas War to retake part of their national terri-

Profile of Argentine Military Hero

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tory from British usurpation. Gen. Caridi had rubber-stamped the near-dismemberment of the army.

Seineldin's forces took over part of the large Campo de Mayo garrison and the Villa Martelli base in a suburb of Buenos Aires, and two army units from Cordoba and Mercedes joined the rebellion. A Cordoba army air born unit, ordered to attack Seineldin's troops, refused.

Strategic Significance

Seineldin's resistance has great strategic significance for its poten-

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COL. MOHAMED ALI SEINELDIN (center), leader of the Argentine military action, shown here examining captured British war materiel during the Malvinas War of 1982.

Anti-Bolshevik Action in Argentina!

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tial to halt the destruction of the armed forces of the Ibero-American nations. The military defenses of the U.S.A.'s Ibero-American neighbors are being torn apart, under pressure from Russian-spawned narco-terrorist guerrillas on one side, and the U.S. bankers' "Project Democracy" apparatus, which uses human rights organizations to bludgeon the armed forces, on the other. Latin American governments, one by one, are being pressured to surrender to the subversives' "right" to take over the continent.

Lyndon LaRouche, a friend of Col. Seineldin, noted yesterday that he is one of the best generals in the Western Hemisphere, who has taken this action to prevent the Soviets from taking over the Andean spine of South America. Upon his success, LaRouche said, rests the chances for reversing Soviet operations in the region.

Drug Terrorists' War Plan

Military forces in Colombia, Venezuela and Peru, have been under double assault, from Amnesty International and the international human rights lobby, and narco-terrorist guerrillas. The narco-terrorists, deployed by Moscow, and armed with high tech weapons they buy with the millions they get in protection money from the drug mob, have a war plan to seize control of the entire region by 1992. The Ibero-American debt crisis has led to budget cuts in already meager defense expenditures, leaving the armed forces out-gunned by the narco-terrorists.

Fight to the Death

Seineldin has become a legend because of his heroic actions during the Malvinas War. He is a devout Roman Catholic who rallied his soldiers in with the battle cry, "God and the fatherland or death." According to a Reuters wire, "On one occasion he led his men in prayers to the Virgin Mary to calm a storm as they sailed to take up their posts in the Falklands. The storm was said to have abated almost im-



Argentina's unpopular President Alfonso

mediately."

Perhaps that is why, when President Alfonsín gave orders to Army chief of staff, Gen. Jose Dante Caridi, to "suffocate" the rebellion immediately, the chief replied, "So I have to fight?"

Caridi, who has allowed the army to be nearly destroyed under Alfonsín's government, was unable to mobilize a counteroffensive from within the army. Even the few officers that are not sympathetic to the demands of Col. Seineldin, recognize that the military forces have been damaged by the present government, and have no love for President Alfonsín.

There was even a move to use fed-

eral police against the military, demonstrating the inability of the government to mobilize the armed forces.

Long after Gen. Caridi was sent by Alfonsín to put down the rebellion, nine trucks and tanks filled with troops loyal to Col. Seineldin, left the infantry school at Campo de Mayo, and drove to Villa Marteli, a logistics base and munitions depot closer to Buenos Aires. Col. Seineldin himself led the taking of the base, which went over to the rebels without a shot. Campo de Mayo was supposed to have been surrounded by government troops by then, but no effort was made to stop the colonel.

According to Reuters, rebel commandos left by Seineldin to hold the infantry school inside the Campo de Mayo complex, said they were prepared to fight to the death and would avenge their leader, if he were killed. "If Seineldin dies, we will effect special operations until everyone who opposes the colonel is assassinated," an officer who identified himself as Captain Brum told reporters.

Seineldin has declared that they are not in reality the rebels, but the patriotic forces reestablishing respect for the army. The colonel, who was scheduled for promotion to general, was passed over two weeks ago, as were all of the nationalist officers. The entire Argentine high command was filled with liberal monetarist generals, who will threaten any incoming president bent on imposing a nationalist economic policy.

Caridi had personally vetoed Seineldin's promotion to the rank of brigadier-general, for accusing the high command of failing to uphold the honor of the army.

Presidential elections are scheduled for May, and all political observers agree that traditionalist Peronist candidate Carlos Menem will sweep the Radicals out of office. Caridi's manipulation of the military high command was seen as a threat against a future Menem government.

PROFILE OF COL. MOHAMED ALI SEINELDIN

Charismatic Military Leader Behind Argentine Action



Col. Mohamed Ali Seineldin

by Carlos Wesley

Colonel Mohamed Ali Seineldin, 54, was legendary among Argentina's military even before the war of the Malvinas, but it was his prowess in that war that spread his fame throughout the Americas.

The commando units he trained and led, suffered the fewest casualties, and inflicted the most on the British. This success was partly due to Seineldin's mining his own rear flank, giving rise to a slogan now famous in Ibero America, "Not one step backward." He adopted this tactic from Hernan Cortez, who burned his ships during the 16th-century campaign to conquer the Mexican empire of the murderous Aztecs.

Seineldin came out of the disastrous Malvinas campaign as virtually the only Argentine officer recognized as a hero. But he was seen as a threat to the plans to dismantle the armed forces slated to be carried out by President Raul Alfonsin, a Socialist International-linked politician. In 1984, Henry Kissinger, in an obvious slur on Seineldin's Lebanese ancestry, lied that Argentina faced the danger of being taken over "by a Qaddafi."

So the colonel was assigned to what was considered a backwater posting, Panama, first as military attaché, and later as adviser to Panama's Defense Forces (PDF), at the request of PDF commander, Gen. Manuel Noriega. There, Seineldin helped the Panamanians create their first military academy to train their own officers,

and helped train their commandos and special forces. He taught his trainees by example. For his services to the PDF, Gen. Noriega personally pinned a silver medal on Seineldin Nov. 23.

A staunch anti-communist, the colonel is a devout Catholic who believes that Christianity—with its central tenet that each individual is made in the image of the living God—offers mankind its best hope for liberation. The enemy of Christian civilization, the colonel believes, has been carrying out a centuries-long project to destroy Christian unity. First, it undermined religious unity through Martin Luther's Reformation. Later, the enemy destroyed the political unity of the Western Christian world through the French Revolution, and began to destroy modern capitalism through the Russian Bolshevik Revolution.

According to the colonel, we are now in the final stages of the Russian plan: the military destruction of the West, a process that has started by fracturing the Andean spine, dismantling the armies of the nations of the Southern Hemisphere, weakening the soft underbelly of the United States for the eventual conquest of the leader of the West by the Soviet Union before the year 2000.

Everything then, revolves around stopping this strategy of Soviet world domination, and this is why the dismantling of the armies of the Western Hemisphere by the Soviets and their Western allies, must be halted.

For Seineldin, a devout convert to

Roman Catholicism (his parents were Lebanese Druze who immigrated to Argentina), the art of warfare starts with religion. After religion, politics and economics, in that order, are the most important aspects of warfare. Lastly, there are the military aspects as such.

Thus, he sees the unity of the Western Hemisphere as indispensable. The Spanish-speaking countries must achieve economic integration and a modicum of political unity. But he is also a great admirer of the United States.

One of the most frequently told stories about Col. Seineldin is this account, summarized from reports of Argentine military historians and news media.

The invasion of Malvinas was on a strict timetable because it had to take place before winter set in. The Argentine landing vessels were being battered in a South Atlantic storm, troops were in danger of drowning, and it looked like the capture of the islands was going to end in disaster before it even began.

At that point, then Lt. Col. Seineldin approached the fleet commander and insisted that the only way to save the operation was to dedicate it to the Virgin Mary. The fleet commander accepted his proposal, and renamed the landing "Operation Rosary." By next morning, the storm had abated, the sea was clear as a mirror, and the troops were able to land with no further incident.