

als—let people come here and witness the reality. We are fighting for a system based on Western democracy. We are rebuilding in Zagreb a big Jewish center with 10,000 rare books.

I visited last year Mr. Singer of the Jewish Congress and I organized the visit in Zagreb of the very famous Rabbi Arthur Schnier. He is member of the White House commission on human rights and visited Zagreb last year, in the fall. He was received by President Tudjman and by the Cardinal of Zagreb. At that time the decision was made to rebuild the synagogue. Rabbi Schnier is the president of the ecumenical delegation in the U.S.A. and he was part of the U.S. delegation at the United Nations. He has contacts with the most important figures in the world. In Rome he visited the Pope, in Moscow the Patriarch, and he is respected by all the statesmen of Europe, a very known figure in the Jewish world. Why there are people who want to stick to this dangerous slander of the anti-Semitism of the Croatians?

EIR: Why in your opinion does the U.S. not recognize Croatia?

Montillo: Formally, the U.S. ambassador came here to Zagreb and recognized that Croatia has been attacked by Serbia. Officially the State Department recognizes it, but words are not enough. The statements are there, but we need action. We ask all the governments of the world to recognize Croatia. Nobody should forget: We had a referendum and 94% of the people voted for independence.

The other problem is the Serbian lobby in the U.S. You have people like Congresswoman [Helen] Bentley [R-Md.]. She goes to Congress and she says: Croatia was on the wrong side in World War I and World War II, and Serbia was on the right side. Well in a sense this could be true for World War I. My father, for example, was in the Austro-Hungarian army because these regions were part of the Austro-Hungarian empire. But in World War II in Croatia we had 1% of the people with the Ustashi and with Hitler, but there were 200,000 guerrilla partisans that fought against that.

More than half of the partisans in the whole of Yugoslavia were in Croatia, while in Serbia they fought only three months in the beginning of 1941, then they would break for years and wait for the Red Army. So the war of Serbia was very symbolic, only three months in 1941! But the biggest anti-Nazi forces, the partisans, were in Croatia, this is a historical fact. More than half the partisans were in Dalmatia.

I personally was a partisan. I was 16 years old, and I fought in northern Croatia. But now the Serbian lobby, I suppose, would say that I am a Ustashi! As they said about our [Federal] President Mesic [a Croatian], who was a partisan and had 11 members of his family killed by the Nazis!

The problem is this Serbian lobby. You know, Lawrence Eagleburger. He was ambassador in Belgrade. Lived there for a number of years. He got involved in some business in Serbia like the production of the Yugo cars, this I know.

ADL and Bronfman defame Baltic states

by Ronald Kokinda

The Anti-Defamation League (ADL) and friends of world Zionist figure Edgar Bronfman have opened a defamation campaign against Lithuania and the Baltic states as being filled with "Nazis" and "Nazi collaborators." The attack is part of an Anglo-American effort to keep a grip on the Baltic states in the vacuum left by the dissolution of Bolshevik-Stalinist tyranny.

The ADL "collective guilt" propaganda campaign went into high gear on Sept. 5 after Lithuanian prosecutor Arturas Paulaskas announced that several Lithuanians who had been convicted in a Soviet communist court of being Nazi war criminals, or accomplices in Nazi war crimes, would be rehabilitated. Paulaskas made no apology for the Nazis, but stressed the illegitimate way the individuals were tried: "These people were convicted not by courts of law, but by special commissions established by Moscow after the war. They were forced to make concessions. Witnesses against them were coerced. They had no right to a legal defense. The trials were corrupt, and therefore the verdicts have no legal standing."

World Jewish Congress President Edgar Bronfman said in a letter to the *New York Times* that the rehabilitations would diminish Lithuania's reputation just as it was becoming independent, and would "cast a shadow on its soul." The Simon Wiesenthal Center in Los Angeles demanded an immediate halt to the rehabilitation process.

The Bronfman-ADL apparatus instigated the creation of the Office of Special Investigations in the U.S. Department of Justice, which, using KGB evidence, stripped naturalized American citizens (such as Karl Linnas, an Estonian) of their citizenship and deported them to face communist "justice." The Bronfman-ADL collaboration with the communists runs deep, and Bronfman personally received an award from former East German dictator Erich Honecker. The shrillness of their campaign may arise from fear that the KGB files will be opened.

That Paulaskas's action was merely a pretext was clear from the series of inflammatory statements which preceded the campaign, including an editorial in the Henry Kissinger-linked *Jerusalem Post* on Sept. 3, entitled "Baltic Debt." The editorial claimed: "The Baltic people in the main were pioneers in implementing the 'final solution.' . . . Throughout the war they were the Nazis' most ardent helpers in the work of extermination."

Landsbergis fights back

Lithuanian President Vytautas Landsbergis, in a letter to Bronfman on Sept. 6, denied that Lithuania was pardoning Nazi war criminals, but said that it did want to rehabilitate people the KGB had framed for war crimes. He denied that certificates of exoneration were being issued to thousands of people condemned as Nazi war criminals by Soviet courts, without a review of case records.

"Claims that Lithuania is rehabilitating criminals from the years of the Nazi occupation—people who committed crimes against humanity, who were the executors of the Nazi Holocaust—are particularly provoking," Landsbergis said. Lithuania, he said, had stated many times that there was no statute of limitations for those who committed Nazi or Bolshevik crimes and that even if they had served their sentences, they would not be rehabilitated. He said that the Lithuanian prosecutor was investigating each case instigated by the KGB "during the years of Soviet occupation," and that when the evidence was found to be insufficient, the sentences are declared null and void.

"To act otherwise, to leave standing a Stalinist sentence without having it backed up by reliable accusatory material, would be completely unjustified," he said. Landsbergis said the two cases mentioned in the *New York Times* article would be investigated to see if any mistakes had been made.

'Stop trying to revive Soviet empire'

The Bronfman-ADL campaign comes as eastern European leaders are realizing that the Anglo-Americans do not support their independence. President Landsbergis addressed the more fundamental point at issue in an interview with the German daily *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* on Sept. 6, demanding that western countries stop trying to revitalize the dying Soviet empire.

"The objectives of the Soviet government," he warned, "to secure Lithuania as a property of the Soviet empire, have failed, but it would be too bold to declare already now that the Soviet Union has ceased to pursue its objectives." The sympathy in certain western governments for the Moscow view that the Soviet Army needs bases in the Baltic states in the future, will meet the strongest opposition, said Landsbergis. He likened the Soviet campaign for the preservation of these bases to a "Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact in new clothes."

Certain Western tendencies to revitalize the U.S.S.R. while all the peoples of the former union tried to dissolve it and build democratic and sovereign republics, were the more despicable, Landsbergis said. The existence of the two super-powers led to the partition of the world, which was especially dangerous for the enslaved nations like the Balts. Only "those forces that have imperial objectives," he said, could miss the usefulness of the present changes in world politics which have reached a "turning point." One of the main results of the process of changes is that Europe no longer has to fear the Soviet Union, the Lithuanian President declared.

Argentine resistance worries Anglo-Americans

by Cynthia R. Rush

A Buenos Aires federal appeals court ruled Sept. 1 to uphold a sentence of life imprisonment for Malvinas War hero Col. Mohamed Alí Seineldín, charged along with 14 other officers with "mutiny with the shedding of blood." The officers were on trial for their participation in the Dec. 3, 1990 military uprising through which they had attempted to force President Carlos Menem to halt the destruction of Argentina's most vital institutions, including the Armed Forces, under the aegis of George Bush's "new world order." Menem has aligned his government completely with the policies of the Bush administration, in domestic as well as foreign policy, allegedly to permit Argentina to "enter the First World."

Last February, a military court had imposed life sentences on Seineldín and six officers associated with him. Eight other officers received sentences of 12-20 years amidst government claims that the uprising had intended to overthrow Menem and even assassinate him. In the immediate aftermath of the Dec. 3 uprising, Menem had demanded that the rebellion's leaders be executed.

The appeals court threw out the government's contention that Dec. 3 was a coup attempt; it reduced the jail terms of most officers, converting the life sentences of all officers *except* Seineldín to terms of between 10-20 years. Just hours before the court announced its decision, Menem ranted that the nationalist leader should be locked up for life, and that this "would be to Argentina's benefit." Interior Minister José Luis Manzano later complained that the sentences were "too light," and announced that the government would take the case to the Supreme Court to seek stiffer ones.

Why Seineldín?

The Argentine military leader may be locked up, but this hasn't calmed the nerves of the Anglo-American political establishment which is intent on destroying all resistance in pursuit of its usurious policies. The institution of the Armed Forces, traditionally a defender of national and territorial sovereignty, is clearly an obstacle to implementation of this policy.

Menem has authorized the slashing of Argentina's defense budget, to the point that the Army is now in virtual "hibernation" until February 1992, in the words of the Bue-