

occupation, and announced that they were coming. The armed resistance of Lithuania lasted some 14 years. After that, people said, "America has betrayed us."

What happened on July 31 reminds people in our country of this post war period. And the concern that has arisen from that, has naturally also been noticed by the government of Lithuania. The question is the same: Is there some kind of superpower agreement?

Tumelis: It seems to me that various agreements have already been made, probably already in 1989 in Malta. Many of the Malta accords astonish me, especially when I compare them with subsequent events in central Europe. Very likely, Bush and Gorbachov at the time discussed a new division of spheres of influence. Gorbachov could no longer hold central Europe as he had formerly, and neither could he keep it as a *cordon sanitaire*. He gave up this region to the sphere of influence of Western Europe, and for that he probably obtained some promises; for example, that the borders of the Soviet Union would not be changed, i.e., that the Baltics would remain part of the Soviet Union.

EIR: What *concrete* help do you expect from the West, particularly Western Europe?

Katkus: Above all making clear a position that the creeping aggression must cease, that we must have returned to us all the occupied buildings, and that the aggressive troops of the Soviet Union must be pulled out of Lithuania. We demand the inauguration of an international commission to investigate the bloody events. Our problems should be discussed within the framework of the Helsinki process. In this regard, I am thinking about a special conference which would set itself the goal of solving the Baltic problem. That would also contribute to stabilizing the situation of this entire region.

Naturally we need good cooperation in the areas of the economy and trade, not *by way of* the Soviet Union, but rather in a *direct* manner. Otherwise, the Soviet Union should continue to possess the corollary means for keeping us in subjection. We are ready to undertake and implement concrete economic projects in cooperation with the European states, with the European Community, or on a bilateral basis. For it is through concrete economic cooperation that many of our problems might be solved.

Shaul Eisenberg at U.S.-Soviet summit

Senior Israeli businessman and intelligence operative Shaul Eisenberg was present in Moscow at the Bush-Gorbachov summit as a "surprise" participant, and played a special role in striking a Soviet-Israel-U.S. deal at the summit, *EIR* has learned.

What the Soviets indicated, in Eisenberg's presence, was that they were in desperate need of financial resources, and that "Jewish financial interests" could provide help in this direction, whereas the Palestine Liberation Organization, which is seen increasingly as a "nuisance" by the Soviets in any case, could not.

Soviet concessions

Eisenberg reportedly agreed to expedite significant funds for conversion of Soviet industries and for other projects, in exchange for two conditions on the Soviet side. One was continued Soviet Jewish emigration to Israel, and the other was that the Soviets would drop the PLO. Past days' Soviet statements attacking the PLO have codified the latter part of the deal. Further arrangements will be made during Soviet Foreign Minister Aleksandr

Bessmertnykh's upcoming trip to Israel.

Eisenberg's presence at, and participation in, the summit, has been totally blacked out of the international media.

Sources in Germany familiar with the goings-on at the summit and with the details of the Middle East negotiations, say that "big surprises should not be excluded" in the Middle East over the coming one to two months, which may involve Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir "popping up" in Damascus, or perhaps Syrian President Hafez al-Assad popping up in Israel.

One Israeli source told *EIR* that Eisenberg "is doing an enormous amount these days both in the Soviet Union and China, he's built up a very big thing. His direct contacts are enormous in both countries. In the Soviet Union, he can speak, when he wants to, to both Gorbachov and Yeltsin. In China, he's the first they call in, when special problems arise, whether it be agriculture, or other areas. He has a very fine sense of power. He's become very important for the Soviet Union. He's part of a whole galaxy of Israelis with special know-how, who are restoring vast tracks of agricultural land and are involved in other business, particularly in the Soviet Far East. As Israel aided Africa in the 1960s, so it is now doing in the Soviet Union. And Eisenberg's strength, is that he keeps politics out of it all, it's pure economics, except of course, there are political or diplomatic spin-offs, as we see in the Middle East right now."—*Mark Burdman*