

created by the Soviet *nomenklatura* to use it against the democratic forces.

Do you think these allegations are true?

Tumelis: Of course, if the food gets in the hands of the *nomenklatura*, it will be used against the democratic forces. Therefore, I think, the food distribution should be put into the hands of the democratic forces, at least they should be involved in it. The important thing is to distinguish the sheep from the wolves in sheep's skins.

One more thing: Abstain from giving money, or currency, because very easily it turns into rockets; so only food-stuffs, only material things should be sent, not money.

EIR: It is obvious that the economic problems are so enormous that they cannot be solved with the delivery of food and sending some materials. The American economic scientist Lyndon LaRouche has developed the concept of the "Paris-Berlin-Vienna Productive Triangle," the area of which, because of its high density in terms of infrastructure, production facilities, and qualified labor force could, if properly modernized and upgraded, function as the "locomotive" for the development of the whole European and, eventually also, the entire world economy. What do you think about such a concept?

Tumelis: I think we should expand this productive triangle to a hexagon, or even octagon, in the next five to eight years, with one angle pointing to the Baltic states, another to Ukraine.

You see, when we talk about the economic development of the Baltic states, we should actually not only think about the development of the area of the Republics of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, but about the whole area stretching from the Baltics, through the Ukraine down to the Moldavian republic; and such an approach has a lot of support everywhere. Naturally, we are not only talking about an economic program, but as well about a political one, and, of course, a cultural one, too.

Concerning the development of Europe, I think that possibly, for some time at least, Europe will consist of three, or actually four parts. In the first place you have Western Europe, the classical Western Europe, of which, I think, after not a long time, also Central Europe will become part, with countries like Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and others; also Romania and Bulgaria, though I think, with Romania and Bulgaria it will take longer, they probably will remain, for some time, the "fourth part" of Europe. Then there is Russia, the "big" Russia, stretching as far as the Urals. But Russia is more than just the area up to the Urals, it is also the part behind the Urals.

I am somewhat suspicious about the concept of the "European House" that stretches as far as the Urals. There is the very real danger that Gorbachov wants to become the administrator of a "European House," which was demonstrated by his behavior and that of Shevardnadze during the Paris CSCE

talks. What allowed them to do this? The answer to this is obvious. Apparently the Western countries do not see the big danger, they think they don't need us. Most probably the West adheres to the Olympian principle *après nous le déluge*. And this is very dangerous.

The Russians *will* come to Western Europe if the Westerners are so light-minded about it; they will come. They will go from the Pacific as far as Paris and further, and they will come naked, hungry, and angry.

Interview: Vytautas Radzvilas

'Productive Triangle is the only solution'

Vytautas Radzvilas is a philosopher and chairman of the Department of Philosophy of the Vilnius Academy of Fine Arts, and also a politician, fighting actively for the independence of Lithuania. He is the vice chairman of the Lithuanian Sajudis Council, the executive body of the Lithuanian independence movement, Sajudis, and also the leader of the Lithuanian Liberal Union, a recently created political center party in Lithuania. EIR interviewed him on Nov. 30, 1990 in Vilnius.

EIR: Mr. Radzvilas, what are the most urgent problems Lithuania is now confronted with, and do you think your government, your parliament, can solve them? And if so, how?

Radzvilas: I think that Lithuania is capable of solving all the domestic problems and of building a normal civil society, which was destroyed 50 years ago. But many of our problems cannot be solved until our key problem is resolved, I mean our negotiations with Moscow.

In principle, the political situation in Lithuania is rather stable; a multi-party system is now starting to work, and it is likely that soon our young parliamentary democracy will be functioning on a normal level. But, of course, our perspectives are not clear, because Moscow is ready to exercise great pressure upon our government in order to force us to sign the new Union Treaty; a treaty, which is totally unacceptable for Lithuania, for its parliament and government, and first of all for the Lithuanian people. I think that in the near future a new economic blockade is possible, but I think that this time it will be done in a little bit different manner; i.e., that the

Moscow government will refuse to buy our goods and everything which we can produce for the Soviet Union, which is mainly food, despite the fact that it is especially food that the Soviet people now need very much. So it will be a sort of a new economic war.

EIR: What do you think the West should do in helping Lithuania? So far, the Western countries haven't come up with much help, at least not officially.

Radzvilas: I think that if Moscow starts the new economic war against Lithuania, or even installs some presidential regime here in our country, then the Western countries must demand from Gorbachov to open our borders.

For two reasons: First of all, if we are facing a new economic blockade, we must have open borders to guarantee that there is a minimum of necessary supplies for the Lithuanian population. Secondly, if Moscow installs a presidential regime in Lithuania, leading political figures of Lithuania must have the right to emigrate, if the scale of repression becomes too great. That is our desire, and probably the only thing that the Western countries can do in this situation.

Of course, the Western countries should also demand from the Soviet government that it expresses clearly its position concerning the fight for independence of the Baltic countries, because Moscow is still only playing around with the negotiations, but so far it doesn't have any desire to negotiate seriously.

EIR: Apart from the West, do you see any forces within the Soviet Union itself, which could be of help for your cause?

Radzvilas: I think that the economic blockade which was started by Moscow, i.e., by Gorbachov, actually helped the democratic forces in the Soviet Union, because many of the organizations and ordinary people from all over the Soviet Union helped us very much during those days. But of course, they couldn't do as much as they wanted to, because all railways were blocked by Soviet officials, for example.

I think that if Mr. Gorbachov refuses to negotiate seriously with Lithuania, the process of disintegration of the Soviet Union will become extremely rapid, and in this case, an absolute majority of the parliaments of the republics will reject the new treaty. That is the only help we can get from them.

EIR: The Western countries, especially Germany, are now engaged in overcoming the food crisis in the Soviet Union; huge shipments of food are under way, food packages are being sent, and so on. Here in Lithuania, there is talk among the politicians and the population at large, that this food crisis was artificially created, especially in certain parts of the Soviet Union, and that ultimately it is being used by Gorbachov and the Soviet *nomenklatura* to go against democratic forces. Do you have a comment on that?

Radzvilas: Of course. As far as we know, a special plan has been worked out by reactionary circles in Moscow, and it foresees the possibility to blockade all cities and regions of the Soviet Union, where democratic forces came to power. So I can agree that this crisis was artificially created by Mr. Gorbachov and some people who are supporting his strict course.

But in addition I have to say, that such supplies might be useful in any case, on the condition they are being sent to private organizations, and that the official Soviet authorities are not involved in the distribution of the food. Otherwise, the greatest part of this help will never reach ordinary Soviet citizens; of this we are sure.

EIR: It is quite obvious that the problems in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union are of such a big magnitude, that they can only be overcome by a huge economic construction plan. Now, there is such a plan on the table; it was drafted by the American economic scientist Lyndon LaRouche and is called the "Paris-Berlin-Vienna Productive Triangle," with the emphasis being on what Leibniz termed "physical economy," especially its *infrastructure*.

This Productive Triangle presently has the highest density concerning infrastructure—transport, energy, etc.—industry, technology, and qualified labor force of any region anywhere in the world. If this region is infrastructurally and industrially fully developed, and then linked by "fast rail corridors" to the many already existing and future production sites all over Europe, East and West alike, it quickly could become the "locomotive" for the economic development of all of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, and obviously also that of the three Baltic states. What do you think about such a big economic plan?

Radzvilas: Such a plan is totally acceptable for Lithuania, because we consider ourselves as Europeans; in terms of our cultural tradition, we always belonged to Europe. Unfortunately, Lithuania was separated from Europe 50 years ago, and this long period of 50 years of separation meant great losses in all fields of our life. I think that for us to participate in this process of creating such a triangle is the only way to change our life and to go back to the European community. It is the only solution.

EIR: Do you have any message to the Western countries in this situation?

Radzvilas: I would like to say only one thing: We here in Lithuania know very well that the process of separation between politics and morality started some centuries ago, but any policy which is not based on certain moral principles and which is only a pragmatic policy, or which is only *Realpolitik*, has no future, and it will lead the world to total catastrophe. It is our warning to the Western people, because we Lithuanians are facing this catastrophe even in the physical sense of this word.