

Shevardnadze offers U.S. more 'new Yalta' plums

by Nicholas F. Benton

Prior to his sudden departure for the hastily called Communist Party Central Committee plenum in Moscow on Sept. 28, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's latest venture onto U.S. soil provided the strongest evidence yet that a new global strategic order, based on the new climate of "détente" between the United States and Soviet Union, is well on its way to realization.

As *EIR* has warned, the "peace offensive" by the Soviets has aimed at exploiting President Reagan's desire to go down in history as a peacemaker, in order to deceive the United States into embracing a "global condominium of the superpowers."

Under an arrangement of such U.S.-Soviet cooperation for international crisis management, the United Nations is intended to play a more important role as the policeman of the Third World and the "newly industrialized countries" (NICs) of Asia, which are now replacing the Soviets as the perceived major strategic threat to U.S. interests.

The Nobel Committee underscored this by its announcement that the U.N. peacekeeping forces, which have present and anticipated roles in policing Third World hotspots all over the globe, would receive the Nobel Peace Prize this year. The Committee's first preference, to award the prize jointly to President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachov, was passed over, because some feared it might influence the outcome of the U.S. elections. The committee was also leery of the outcome of what most analysts considered a preemptive power play by Gorbachov at the suddenly called Communist Party confab Sept. 30.

However, the combination of choices before the Nobel Committee—Reagan and Gorbachov, on the one hand, and the U.N. peacekeeping forces on the other—point to exactly the deadly "condominium" combination the Soviets are trying

to institutionalize, with the support of Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz.

The Soviet chess moves

To call this a deadly arrangement for the United States is an understatement. This was made clear during Shevardnadze's latest visit—both his meetings with Shultz and Reagan in Washington Sept. 21-23, and his following visit to the opening of the United Nations General Assembly in New York.

Consider the developments that occurred during the short visit of Shevardnadze to Washington and the U.N.:

- **Krasnoyarsk radar.** Shevardnadze reiterated Gorbachov's cynical proposal to convert the giant phased-array radar at Krasnoyarsk into a peaceful center for international scientific cooperation. The radar is a violation of the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) treaty, and the strongest material evidence, experts say, that the Soviets are preparing a nationwide ABM defense system—the kind of system which could be used to augment a Soviet nuclear first strike against the West.

The mere fact that Gorbachov made such a proposal, during a speech he gave while standing in front of the facility in August, was taken as a signal by Western strategic experts that the Soviets have no intention of derailing their plans for a "breakout" of the ABM treaty. His proposal was seen as an attempt to influence Western public opinion against previous U.S. demands that the radar facility, larger than a football field, be torn down entirely. Experts know that allowing the facility to stand, while claiming merely to remove the radar disks, leaves the Soviets with the capacity to re-convert it back to a radar installation at virtually a moment's notice.

Nonetheless, Secretary of State Shultz indicated that the

United States is considering swallowing the Soviet offer, during a press conference at the White House following his three-day visit with Shevardnadze Sept. 23. "We're taking another look at the Soviet proposal," he said.

When an *EIR* reporter challenged Shultz to say what the Soviets were demanding in exchange for their "offer," noting that "Krasnoyarsk has been a pawn, a part of Soviet efforts to get us to abandon our Strategic Defense Initiative," Shultz retorted, "No, no, no! What we're working on now doesn't have any links to those kinds of things."

During his press conference at the Soviet embassy an hour later, Shevardnadze confirmed that the United States was "rethinking" the Soviet "offer," but instead of saying there were no strings attached, added, "We think it would be good for the U.S. to give thought to dismantling its radar in Thule, Greenland, in exchange."

● **Afghanistan stall.** Shevardnadze announced at the United Nations that the Soviets are putting the second phase of their troop withdrawal from Afghanistan on indefinite hold, because of continued military attacks on the Kabul regime by Afghanistan rebels. This announcement came as no surprise to those analysts who doubted that the Soviets were serious about withdrawal in the first place. It merely underscored what the new Soviet policy toward the Third World actually is: Direct military intervention will only be pulled back under conditions where client states and puppet regimes are thoroughly stabilized.

Predictably, State Department spokesman Phyllis Oakley said Sept. 28 that the United States has told the Afghan rebels that "it is not in their interest to fire on withdrawing Soviet troops."

If this policy were applied to southern Africa, where Moscow is ostensibly cooperating with Washington to encourage peace talks between the ruling MPLA party of Angola and the Republic of South Africa, then it can be assured that the Soviets would never permit the withdrawal of Cuban troops and Soviet materiel from Angola, unless the anti-communist UNITA movement of Jonas Savimbi is shut down.

● **Electronic warfare.** During his press conference, Shevardnadze was confronted by *EIR* with information about the Soviet development of battlefield electronic warfare capabilities—both electromagnetic and radio frequency weapons—which has been published in *EIR*, and some of which also appeared in a recent issue of *Aviation Week* magazine.

Shevardnadze refused to answer the question, and instead went into an evasive dissertation on the alleged effort the Soviets are undertaking to shift their military posture from an offensive orientation to one based on "defensive sufficiency" in Eastern Europe—even though military experts in the West see no concrete signs of this.

● **Global environmentalism.** In his speech to the U.N., Shevardnadze singled out the "importance" of superpower cooperation on the issue of global environmentalism, calling for the formation of an "international regime" to slow indus-

try and infrastructure development in the West and the Third World.

The Soviet "environmentalist" push would work hand in hand with the West German Greens and other anti-technology movements in the West to shut down the nuclear industry and large-scale development projects. Shevardnadze said, "Faced with the threat of environmental catastrophe, the dividing lines of the bipolar ideological world are receding. The biosphere recognizes no division into blocs, alliances or systems. All share the same climatic system and no one is in a position to build his own isolated and independent line of environmental defense. It is much more sensible . . . to abolish some planned or on-going military programs and channel the funds thus released toward instituting an international regime of environmental security."

● **Sino-Soviet rapprochement.** It was announced at the United Nations that the foreign minister of the People's Republic of China would visit Moscow before the end of the year, the first such visit since the breakdown of Sino-Soviet relations in the 1950s. This is perhaps the single most ominous development coming out of Shevardnadze's visit, given how far the United States has committed itself to the "China card."

The thought of a new Sino-Soviet alliance, relieving the Soviets of their military obligations on the eastern front and shoveling all the technological concessions the United States has made to the P.R.C. right into Soviet hands, sends chills down the spines of Western security analysts.

The deception is working

These are all ominous signals that the new global condominium of the superpowers is nothing but Soviet deception, exploiting the "warm fuzzy" media reaction that President Reagan received for the signing of the INF treaty, after his harsh experience with the Iran-Contra scandal. The reality remains that the Soviets are moving ahead as ruthlessly as ever to achieve global hegemony.

But what impact has all this had on President Reagan or Secretary Shultz?

Shultz bubbled at his Sept. 23 press conference, "I think what we have in place is something that works, and that has, on the whole, produced a lot of results. If you take the situation today and compare it with the situation in the middle of 1985, it's practically night and day. This process has worked."

Then Shultz went to New York to hear Shevardnadze give his speech to the U.N. He cut short a press conference so as not to miss a word of Shevardnadze's speech, and, unlike years past, when Shultz was ordered to walk out during the Soviet speech at the U.N., this time he stepped forward to warmly embrace the Soviet foreign minister in front of the U.N. General Assembly.

As for Reagan, his reaction was similar. Commenting on the special Communist Party plenum in Moscow, Reagan said, "I hope Gorbachov succeeds."