

CIS sets up its own 'Blue Helmet' force

The July 6 Community of Independent States (CIS) summit in Moscow approved the creation of CIS "Blue Helmet" units for deployment in the former U.S.S.R. The decision occurred three days prior to the July 9 opening of the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) summit in Helsinki, in which the U.S., Britain, and others sought to approve plans for NATO forces, under CSCE or U.N. guise, to deploy in the former Soviet Union. The Moscow summit was attended by 10 of the 11 CIS heads of state, and the "Blue Helmet" decision was unanimously approved.

The CIS resolution was in effect an endorsement of the "Grachev Doctrine"—the June 5 declaration by Russian Defense Minister Gen. Pavel Grachev that no foreign military forces could be sent into the former Soviet Union.

The plan called for CIS "Blue Helmets" to be sent to Moldova and to the Georgian region of South Ossetia. In the latter case, agreement was reached in parallel talks held in Vladikavkaz, the capital of neighboring North Ossetia, which is in the Russian Federation. The plan entails a CIS force of 3-4,000 troops, drawn equally from Russian and Georgian units, and contingents composed of South Ossetian units and North Ossetian "volunteer" units, to jointly patrol a security corridor inside South Ossetia.

The Moscow CIS summit also resolved to dispatch forces to Karabakh, the Armenian enclave within the territory of Azerbaijan, but this is currently out of the question

as Azerbaijan is de facto out of the CIS. Azerbaijan President Elcibey refused to attend the summit. The 10 Presidents who attended endorsed a resolution giving the Azerbaijan Parliament until the next CIS summit, to be held in the Kyrgyzstan capital of Bishkek (the former Frunze) on Sept. 25, to ratify the CIS treaty.

The departure of Azerbaijan from the CIS has created an ominous "grey zone" in the Transcaucasus because the conflict raging in Karabakh is technically a conflict on the territory of Azerbaijan. NATO involvement has been under way since May, and at least 150 retired Turkish officers up to the rank of general have been advising, serving with, and in many cases exercising operational and staff planning command of the Azerbaijani forces. The Turkish presence and an arms pipeline from Turkey to Azerbaijan, have been decisive in the rapid buildup of an Azeri Army and its successes in the offensive to conquer Karabakh. Azerbaijan will likely use the CSCE summit to call for a NATO-CSCE intervention into Karabakh.

In Moldova, a CIS force, possibly joined by contingents from Romania and Bulgaria, will arrive in July.

On July 7, the Moldova Parliament approved nearly unanimously the dispatch of such a force, drawn from Russia, Ukraine, Byelarus, Bulgaria, and Romania.

As Russian President Boris Yeltsin said July 6, the troops would be stationed between Moldovan forces and the Russian-Ukrainian irregulars. Moldovan forces, however, continue to bombard cities in the Dniestr region. On July 7, they shelled the city of Dubossary, and 22 people were killed. Defense Minister Grachev announced that he will not tolerate "any further attacks" on the Russian 14th Army or on "Russian speakers" in the republic.

—Konstantin George

Chakhvachze: I would say that as to both political organization and economic organization, our position is similar to the German, because we are a Christian party and on major points we are akin to the Christian Democratic model.

Also in the organization of the state—the administrative division of Georgia is by territory [*krai*]. Germany has its territorial *Länder*, we will have the territories, because that is how we were organized, historically. We will have seven territories, plus Tbilisi. And also, the Abkhazian Autonomous Republic.

In economics, the Christian model is the concept of the social market economy. But this does not mean that we took everything and simply copied it. What we liked and what is appropriate for Georgia, we took, because such structures already exist in those countries, and it is necessary to make use of them; we shouldn't re-invent the bicycle. As for an Anglo-American model, I don't think so, I'm not so sure about that.

EIR: Mr. Chakhvachze, as an American I would like to thank you personally, for signing the call for a reconsideration of the LaRouche case, for justice, which was published in the *New York Times*.

And my last question is, do you have any greetings to American members of the Schiller Institute and supporters here of Lyndon LaRouche?

Chakhvachze: When I signed that, I can tell you that for us America was a country where human rights are not violated. Based on the information I had about Mr. LaRouche, I thought that it was impermissible to put a person in prison for that. He has the concept of the Productive Triangle. Maybe that idea, that concept is not adopted, but to deprive a person of his freedom—for me that is simply incomprehensible, and it should be clarified and these cases reconsidered. I would like for truth to win. This is what I would wish for Mr. LaRouche and for the Schiller Institute in America.