

Moscow delivers 'pre-war' threat to West Germany

by Gabriele Liebig

Eduard Shevardnadze, the "peace-loving" Soviet Foreign Minister, delivered an astonishingly warlike tirade to the United Nations General Assembly on Sept. 26, warning of the rebirth of "Nazism" and "revanchism" in West Germany, and promising the direst of consequences for those nationalist movements within the Soviet empire which would dare assert their independence, or for anyone who would dare support them.

Shevardnadze's threats—completely blacked out of the news media in the United States—ran in part: "Fascism is the ugliest and most extreme form of nationalism. German Nazism marched under the flag of revanchism. Since the forces of revanchism are now again becoming active and are seeking to alter and destroy the post-war realities of Europe, it is our duty to warn all those who wittingly or unwittingly are giving encouragement to those forces." That evening, Shevardnadze held a discussion with French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, to whom he observed that recent statements by West German politicians betray "undertones from the era preceding the Second World War."

Shevardnadze's tone was still more threatening toward the opposition movements in the Baltic nations of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia. "The ship of our world has not yet traversed these dangerous waters. New threats are approaching, which could capsize it." The dangers he cited were the violent forces of a self-serving nationalism, which is threatening the physical survival of entire nations. "Those who want to live well at the expense of others, do not realize that their own existence is at risk."

What is the purpose of this attack on "revanchism"? Quite simply, the Kremlin wants to nip in the bud, any thoughts in the West of giving support to opposition movements within East Germany or in the rest of the East bloc. Its plan is

to make Western Europe—and especially West Germany—cringe in fear, while the United States is still inundated with its cynical babblings of "peace."

In the view of one member of the Baltic opposition with whom *EIR* spoke, Shevardnadze's assault on the nationalist movements within the Soviet Union are even more ominous than the infamous Soviet Communist Party Central Committee declaration of Aug. 26, which warned that the "very existence" of the Baltic nations was now at risk. The Baltic leader noted with some bitterness, that "When the Soviet tanks roll into the Baltic, people are supposed to think that this is happening in the name of peace and better East-West relations."

Pre-arranged with Washington

One entirely overlooked aspect of Shevardnadze's invective, was that it clearly had been worked out in advance with the approval of the Bush administration. U.S. Secretary of State James Baker III admitted that "the German question" had been on the agenda at his meetings just before with Shevardnadze at Jackson Hole, Wyoming, even though they had agreed to keep the proceedings secret. In the portion of Shevardnadze's U.N. speech dealing with Germany, he explicitly referred to the meeting he had held with Bush just a few days before: "The advance of the revanchism movement is dangerous and is hostile to the march toward peace which President Bush spoke about yesterday," he said.

Moreover, the Soviet foreign minister prefaced his tirade against an alleged rebirth of German "fascism" and "revanchism," with an invocation to the Three Powers of the Yalta Treaty—the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union. With this, he was indirectly referring to today's "New Yalta," the condominium of the superpowers in Washington

and Moscow, whose effectiveness, unfortunately, is being demonstrated by the policies of the administration in Washington.

While Baker had the discretion not to blab in public about a joint U.S.-Soviet policy on the "German question," he did let it be known in a television interview on "Face the Nation," that the Balts for their part should expect no support from the United States. Baltic opposition figures are already speaking of a sharp change of policy in Washington. For example, the chairman of Lithuania's Sajudis opposition movement was not received at the White House during his recent U.S. visit. Many Balts now fear that, under pressure from Moscow, the passivity which Western governments have shown heretofore toward their struggles, is now changing into outright hostility.

One further indication of the existence of far-reaching agreements between Washington and Moscow on this question, is the worse than pitiful amount of economic aid which the U.S. government has given to the new Polish government.

Selling out Western Europe

It is an open secret, that the superpower condominium, with its wretched INF treaty, has begun the process of U.S. nuclear disengagement from Western Europe. Indeed, the top agenda item in Wyoming was the continuation of this decoupling of Western Europe from the United States. Regardless of what most news media chose to focus on, all other topics and results of that meeting were of tertiary importance, in comparison to the announcement that both sides desired to ensure that the Vienna talks on conventional disarmament in Europe are concluded *within the next six months*. The chief issue in Vienna is a stepwise withdrawal of foreign troops from Europe—i.e., the pullout of the U.S. troops.

This will also be the actual theme of the planned summit meeting between Bush and Mikhail Gorbachov next spring. And the main topic of a "European summit meeting" à la Reykjavik which the Soviets have repeatedly proposed for sometime next year, would be nothing but this: a Europe entirely under Soviet domination.

All the other resolutions and agreements made at Jackson Hole are relatively insignificant, or at least, are nothing new:

- For the purpose of achieving 50% disarmament, a verifiable catalog of fixed intercontinental missiles is to be assembled. Of course, the era of mobile ICBMs already began some time ago; indeed, it began in the Soviet Union much earlier than in the United States, which only now is constructing its first mobile MX and Midgetman missiles.

- A great fanfare was given to the Soviet "concession," that the termination of the United States' Strategic Defense Initiative program would no longer be made a precondition for the conclusion of a START agreement. This has been under discussion behind the scenes for some time, but any idea of a "concession" was quickly contradicted by Yuri

Nazarkin, the Soviet negotiator in Geneva, who stated that Moscow continues to regard the SDI and START as linked problems.

- The Russians also announced (for the umpteenth time) the dismantling of their Krasnoyarsk radar station. But this is merely one of 11 phased-array radar installations, all of which are in violation of the ABM treaty.

- The statement of both sides' intention to drastically reduce their arsenals of chemical weapons, even if it were actually carried out, has little strategic significance, since this is chiefly a matter of disposing of aging, outmoded stockpiles.

- Of the series of bilateral agreements concluded in Wyoming, one is particularly noteworthy: an agreement concerning visits to the United States of Soviet legal and psychiatric experts. The months-long visits by these delegations must be seen in connection with U.S.-Soviet coordination in dealing with Western opponents of the superpower condominium; the most prominent of those opponents in the United States is the economist and former U.S. presidential candidate, Lyndon LaRouche.

CIA sees Europe as the enemy

On Sept. 19, William Webster, director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, delivered a speech before the World Affairs Council in Los Angeles (see article, p. 58), which caused the French daily *Le Figaro* to observe that Bush's advisers are clearly saying that "the essential conflict is no longer with the Soviet Union, but rather with Tokyo and with 'Fortress Europe.' "

The CIA chief's declaration was so brash, that even the *Realpolitik* experts around former West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt can't stomach it. "This is wishful thinking," said a close aide to Schmidt. "Tremendous changes could soon occur in the East, which would have dramatic consequences. This will force thinking about the relationship with Moscow all over again. There is an overwhelming feeling among those who have taken a close look at the Soviet Union, that the whole gamble of *perestroika* is about to fail, and there can be nothing done about it. Things are doing down the drain in the Soviet Union. It's that simple."

But while these "realists" murmur their warnings, officials in West Germany's capital Bonn are acting, if anything, worse than their Washington counterparts. In the federal parliament, the opposition Social Democratic Party has stepped up its campaign against low-flying NATO air maneuvers, arguing that the noise they produce is damaging the environment. Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher hastily announced a pilgrimage to Moscow; the Christian Socialist governor of Bavaria has demanded an end to all public debate about the possibility of German reunification; and the ruling Christian Democratic leadership, while expressing concern over Shevardnadze's tirade, has decided "not to make it into a state incident." In other words, official Bonn is cringing before the "peace-loving" Soviets.