

Shultz sealed his treason with a kiss

by Criton Zoakos

According to eyewitnesses at the State Department on the evening of Sept. 17, Secretary of State George Shultz exchanged a warm kiss with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, to seal their "agreement in principle" to remove the American nuclear protection of Western Europe—under the guise of an Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty. The duration of the kiss exchanged between Shultz and Shevardnadze raised eyebrows among the Americans present on the scene, though their Russian colleagues, accustomed to such Slavic expressions of camaraderie, were unimpressed.

George Shultz's kiss of the Russian at Foggy Bottom, promises to become for the Reagan administration what the umbrella was for the Neville Chamberlain ministry of 1938—the visual symbol of treason, gutlessness, and capitulation. President Reagan himself, with strong support from the First Lady, Nancy Reagan, and her friend Dr. Armand Hammer, is fully committed to the agreement reached between Shultz and Shevardnadze. In fact, the two men, before announcing their purported breakthrough to the world, they paid a late-night, unscheduled visit to the White House, where they exchanged toasts with Mr. and Mrs. Reagan.

The following morning, a startled nation was treated to a massive dose of "peace in our time" propaganda by the Great Communicator's own Secretary of State, and was given the following news, in the form of a Shultz-Shevardnadze joint statement:

"The Secretary and the Foreign Minister reviewed the full spectrum of questions regarding nuclear, conventional and chemical weapons control. In particular, the two ministers, together with their advisers, conducted intensive negotiations on the question of intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles. This resulted in agreement in principle to conclude a treaty. The Geneva delegations of both sides have been instructed to work intensively to resolve the remaining

technical issues and promptly to complete a draft treaty text. The Secretary and the Foreign Minister agreed that a similarly intensive effort should be made to achieve a treaty on 50% reductions of strategic offensive arms within the framework of the Geneva Nuclear and Space Talks. . . . Secretary Shultz and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze agreed that an additional meeting is needed to review the results of the work in all these areas, including the efforts of the delegations in the Geneva Nuclear and Space Arms Talks. They agreed that this meeting would take place in Moscow in the second half of October.

"In order to sign a treaty on the intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles, and to cover the full range of issues in the relationship between the two countries, a summit between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev will take place. The summit will be held in the fall of 1987, with the exact dates to be determined during the talks between the Secretary of State and the Foreign Minister in Moscow in October."

The details of what was agreed between Shultz and Shevardnadze have not been made public, nor is any aspect of the deal to be made public until after November. What is so far known with certainty, is that the United States agrees to abandon the nuclear defense of Western Europe, an agreement which so far is "in principle" only. It is not known to what extent Shultz attempted to compromise the Strategic Defense Initiative, the object of the Russians' real interest. From a little exchange that Shultz had with the press at his morning-after press conference at the White House, it appears that the SDI is in great jeopardy. Asked if he agreed with Shevardnadze on any restrictions of the SDI, Shultz replied:

"We have addressed the Soviet concern to have a more predictable situation. And in that regard, both sides have agreed on the concept of a non-withdrawal period [referring

to withdrawal from the 1972 ABM Treaty]. We haven't agreed on the length of time of that non-withdrawal period."

Shevardnadze, in a simultaneously held press conference, was more specific on his SDI discussions: "The SDI program, which is called the Star Wars program, is what it is, yes. But it is probably impossible to persuade the U.S. administration. And therefore, we insist on a minimum solution, on a minimum option, and that is that the ABM Treaty should be complied with strictly, should be strictly observed for a minimum of 10 years. . . . If the ABM Treaty is destroyed, then no agreement on strategic offensive weapons is possible. We have now defined, identified a position that we accept and that is the position that at least the ABM Treaty has to be preserved, has to be observed for 10 years in its classic interpretation."

Senate marches to Soviet beat

On the same day, the U. S. Senate, by a vote of 58 to 38, voted to agree with the Soviet foreign minister on the subject of restricting the SDI to within the so-called "narrow" interpretation of the ABM Treaty.

To all appearances, the United States has been sold out to the Soviet Union by none other than Ronald Reagan, the man who, in 1980, campaigned on a platform calling for the repudiation of the SALT treaties. Among strategic analysts and political observers, the remaining question is whether this capitulation will be carried out to the end. This will require two further steps. First, an actual treaty is yet to be signed, presumably in November of this year. Second, the 1988 presidential election would have to produce an administration committed to securing both the ratification and the enforcement of such a treaty.

Of all presidential candidates, only Democrat Lyndon LaRouche has unambiguously declared that he intends to nullify such a treaty on the very day of his inauguration. His Democratic rivals have been longstanding supporters of this treaty. The putative Republican front runner, Vice President Bush, announced his determination to implement the INF Treaty and also to move further with a Strategic and Space Arms Treaty.

Apart from LaRouche, the other opponents of the sell-out are the leading military commanders of the country, most vocal among them being Gen. Bernard Rogers and his successor in NATO, Gen. John Galvin. Defense Secretary Weinberger opposes the treaty, but, being a member of the Cabinet, he is not voicing his opposition publicly. The Soviet leadership is fully aware of the potential that the LaRouche campaign has for reversing their diplomatic triumph. The Sept. 18 issue of *Izvestia* wrote: "The history of Soviet-American relations teaches us that we should not fall into euphoria. Our policy is consistent, but the world of American politics is complicated and it is very difficult to predict it," admitting thereby that Moscow is not ruling out an election victory of the only opponent of the INF Treaty, Democrat Lyndon LaRouche.

Shevardnadze ducks question from EIR

by Nicholas F. Benton

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Over the course of a marathon two-hour press conference held in the Soviet embassy here Sept. 18 by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze to crow about his triumph in pulling off the zero-option INF "agreement in principle," there was only one question from the over 100 reporters that was the slightest bit critical of what Shevardnadze was saying. That came from this reporter.

Otherwise, the entire conference, which followed three days of talks between Shevardnadze and Shultz and their respective teams of negotiators, was a "love fest" between the U. S. press and Shevardnadze.

One reporter asked, "Is this is the beginning of a new era of détente?" Shevardnadze, unable to repress the look of the cat who ate the canary throughout the briefing, said, "Yes, this is a substantive, material basis for that kind of period."

Another, quoting from a *New York Times* column by Tom Wicker that coincidentally appeared the same morning, "Do you want to go to a 'minimal sufficient defense' nuclear policy, creating a 150-kilometer corridor in Europe with no opposing forces in it?" "Yes," Shevardnadze beamed, "We are hopeful our agreement here will be an incentive toward that."

This reporter tried to interject some reality into the proceeding, and to test Shevardnadze in a way that would reveal his true motives.

Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadi Gerasimov was in charge of calling on the press for its questions. He gave the first question to the CBS Moscow correspondent, but then could not avoid my hand, as I was sitting in the front row, and pointed to me next. I announced my name, and my magazine. Recognizing *EIR*, Shevardnadze interjected, his voice dripping with sarcasm, "It is clear that Comrade Gerasimov likes to call on his favorite reporters first!"

The faces of all four Soviets at the head table—Shevardnadze, Gerasimov, Deputy Foreign Minister Alexandr Bessmertnykh, and Soviet Ambassador to the United States Yuri Dubinin—went through visible contortions while I asked my question.

Shevardnadze had, during his opening remarks, said that his country had invited U. S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger to meet with his Soviet counterpart to negotiate