

## Gorbachov: Ogarkov's end-game to grab Europe

by Criton Zoakos

Mikhail Gorbachev, the man of whom Margaret Thatcher said "we can do business together," is now at the top of the Kremlin's imperial bureaucracy. Promptly, the British oligarchy and their European blood relatives commenced "doing business together." The Russians' and the Western oligarchs' joint immediate objective is to tear Western Europe from its alliance with the United States and resituate it inside an expanded Russian imperial sphere of influence.

NATO General Secretary Lord Carrington and his business partner Henry Kissinger, as a result of these developments, are fast approaching that point of their lives which both men had for years, with great relish, looked forward to as the crowning of their careers: the moment in which, by the stroke of a pen, they can help re-draw the political map of the world for many years to come.

Back in August of 1982, when George Shultz had just been appointed Secretary of State, Kissinger addressed Mr. Shultz at a gathering in a wooded California retreat and instructed him that the great task of American statesmen for the 1980s will be to steer the United States, as painlessly as possible, through a drastic shrinkage of worldwide power and influence to "approximately 25% of the level of worldwide power this country had enjoyed at the end of the Second World War in 1945."

Mr. Shultz, according to reports, seemed thrilled with the idea at the time. To this day, not only has he not expressed any objections, but has taken every public opportunity to display his friendship and admiration for Kissinger. So, wrapped in the sick rationalizations of Kissinger's Metternichian theory of history, our present Secretary of State and the Kissinger appointees at the State Department are working out the betrayal of the United States—to take place this spring and summer.

The principal focus of the betrayal is the Geneva Arms Control Negotiations which began March 12. The principal issue of contention is President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative. And the principal weapon to be used by Shultz's oligarchical partners in crime against President Reagan is economic and financial warfare.

Here is how matters had been shaped from early February until Gorbachev's accession to the top of the Kremlin:

Contrary to both popular belief and self-deluded opinion in "highly informed circles," every Soviet diplomatic move and every outward political initiative of Soviet and Soviet-allied political forces is under the control of a grand strategic plan elaborated and implemented by Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, the ex-Chief of Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces who now heads up the Western Theater of Operations. In its essentials, the plan is simple: The Russian military machine will launch a pre-emptive first strike nuclear attack against the United States not later than the spring of 1989—the time at which, according to Ogarkov's plans, the United States would be ready or about to deploy its first defensive space based anti-missile systems.

However: this war can be avoided if Western Europe and its industrial and technological potential are absorbed into the Soviet sphere of influence early enough (i.e., 1985) for the Russian military leaders to so take advantage of West European advanced laboratories and defense plants as to themselves be able to deploy their space-based Ballistic Missile Defense system before the United States does. The projected war could also be avoided, in Ogarkov's assessment, if the United States is soon subjected to a financial, monetary, and economic crisis of such proportions as to make President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative impossible to carry out.

Meanwhile, Ogarkov has so reorganized the Russian and

allied armed forces as to be able to launch his preemptive nuclear assault even before the projected "spring of 1989" deadline, should an acceleration in development of the American SDI program warrant such a decision.

Within these policy parameters, Russian diplomatic and political initiatives have been directed in recent months for the purpose of eliciting and profiling the reactions of all political factions throughout the West. purpose of this has been to obtain detailed assessments of the West's various political potentials so as to better enable the Russian military leadership to decide which thrusts of their strategy to emphasize. Hence Gorbachev.

When Mikhail Gorbachev visited England back in December of 1984, it had then become known that the leadership of Her Majesty's government was eager to strike any deal with the Russian leadership for the purpose of preventing the success of the American Strategic Defense Initiative and also for the purpose of "reducing America's worldwide power and influence to approximately 25% of its postwar extent," in the words of Henry Kissinger. Whatever promises the British Establishment made to Moscow, the delivery on these promises was somehow associated with the prospects of Mr. Gorbachev becoming the dying Chernenko's successor. Therefore, Chernenko conveniently died the day before the opening of the Geneva Arms Control negotiations.

### **The Genscher visit**

Prior to Chernenko's arranged death, a significant transaction occurred between the Western oligarchs and their Russian interlocutors: The sudden, unscheduled visit to Moscow of West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Despite low key publicity, it was "most significant."

Genscher went to Moscow at the end of highly secret, several week-long behind-the-scenes discussions and negotiations with the Russians. Genscher conducted that affair not as the foreign minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, but as a mediator coached primarily by the British Foreign Office, by NATO General-Secretary Lord Carrington and by U.S. State Department officials who, being close to the British Establishment, are fully committed, first, to stopping President Reagan's SDI and, second, to carrying out Kissinger's perspective of "reducing U.S. power to 25%."

Certain features of Genscher's bargaining operation had been made public in the course of this "back and forth," in several places. One was an early February piece in the *Boston Globe* by Lou Cannon and the second was a similar item in the London press.

Both these published items speculated at the time that the upcoming Geneva talks would offer President Reagan a "tremendous opportunity" to "go down in history" as a "great peacemaker," without even having to carry out his SDI. The Russian negotiators, the published accounts went on, might well make a spectacular offer at Geneva, propose a "radical reduction" of their ballistic missile forces and/or a "radical

reduction" of their intermediate range missiles (SS-20s and the like which are of special concern to the Europeans), in return for an American commitment to abandon the Strategic Defense Initiative. Such an "extremely," "radical," "generous," and otherwise adjectivally decorated Russian offer would give President Reagan, the argument went, the great opportunity to fulfill his dream and "drastically reduce" weapons of mass destruction many years before the uncertain results of his SDI "research and development" project were reached.

This, the British Establishment press proclaimed, would be "an offer the President can't refuse."

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Genscher, having been assigned by London and the State Department to fine-tune this trap, went to Moscow for the final touches. What specific transactions were carried out during his brief stay, we do not know. He was immediately followed by French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, the Arne Treholt of France. Chernenko was mercifully put out of his misery. Gorbachev, with whom Margaret Thatcher "can do business together," was proclaimed emperor and carried on the shields of Marshal Ogarkov's soldiers. The grand slam will now be attempted at Geneva.

### **European 'proletarian unity'**

It is now worth paying attention at certain political developments in Western Europe which accompanied Genscher's brokering efforts: A major leadership conference took place just prior to Genscher's arrival in Moscow between the West German Social Democratic Party, the SPD, which is the flagship of the Socialist (Second) International, and the Italian Communist Party, the flagship of Western Europe's Communist (Third) International. The two party leaderships

announced that “now is the time to once and for all end the historic division of the European labor movement” and move for unity between the “socialist” and “communist” wings of the “labor movement” around a “European program” which includes the separation of Europe from the United States on:

- 1) economic, monetary and financial matters;
- 2) technological and scientific matters;
- 3) military and national security matters; and
- 4) “prevention of militarization of outer space.”

Similar arrangements and mobilizations were observed throughout Western Europe. Suddenly, the distinctions between pro-Western “socialist” parties and pro-Moscow communist parties began disappearing with impressive speed, as they all flocked, as though on “orders from above,” to join hands in their opposition to the SDI.

Marshal Ogarkov’s warroom “somewhere in Byelorussia” must have been rejoicing at the recording of these developments.

Also, while French Foreign Minister Dumas was in Moscow, it became appropriately known that French Socialist President François Mitterrand is about to announce in the near future his “Grand Vision” of Europe, a Europe independent of the United States in all the matters earlier mentioned in the SPD-PCI agreements. In London, the titular chief of the British wing of the Socialist International, Denis Healey of the Labour Party, announced, “If the Soviet Union is ready for deep cuts, especially in Intermediate Nuclear Forces, in return for stopping President Reagan’s Strategic Defense Initiative, we European should say ‘yes,’ and start the biggest row ever with the United States if necessary.

Finally, while Genscher was still in Romania, two major political shifts shook the Western European map on the same day in which Chernenko’s death was announced: Greek Socialist Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, at the request of the Greek Communist Party engineered the collapse and resignation of the pro-Western President Constantine Karamanlis and opened up this year’s election season on the basis of a new Socialist-Communist partnership whose immediate intent is to get Greece out of NATO during this year.

Secondly, in the elections of the Federal State of Saarland in Germany, the chief anti-NATO spokesman of the SPD, Oskar Lafontaine, led his party to a sweeping victory and himself to the position of Saarland prime minister—an electoral reversal ominous for Germany if it is a portent of things to come in the upcoming May 10 election for the Federal State of North Rhine-Westphalia, the politically crucial state in F.R.G. politics (see page 00).

If Ogarkov grabs Germany, he will have grabbed Europe’s economy. Does he intend to do it by May 10?

It will depend on whether his puppet, Gorbachev, can play his assigned part so well that the deluded idiots at the Foreign Office and the State Department might marshal enough forces to compel President Reagan to accept at Geneva the “offer he can’t refuse.”

## Chernenko’s successor augurs no new era

by Konstantin George

Indicating a collective leadership decision made weeks if not months earlier, Mikhail Gorbachov, 54—in the name of a “unanimous” Soviet Central Committee—was proclaimed Chernenko’s successor as Soviet party chief on March 12, a mere four hours and 15 minutes after the official death announcement. Gorbachov, the youngest to assume the leadership post since Josef Stalin, has been named Kremlin leader in the midst of an ongoing full rehabilitation of and praise of Stalin, “the wartime leader.” The death and the record-time succession coincided with the beginning of U.S.-Soviet arms talks in Geneva.

The media is already filled with rosy forecasts and commentaries, stressing a Gorbachovian “accent on reform,” alleged devotion to “arms control,” to “peace,” the “young man at the helm” signaling a “policy shift.” It all sounds so pleasant and reassuring. The alleged basis for this drivel was the Kremlin announcement that despite the death and funeral, the Geneva talks would begin as scheduled on March 12.

Reality, however, is quite different. Amid the “optimism,” “cautious” and otherwise, one commentary on a West German TV station echoed the reality principle, reminding the audience that “Gorbachov, after all, was a close supporter and follower of Yuri Andropov’s policies . . . and, one shouldn’t forget that it was under Andropov that East-West relations were the worst ever . . . the deepest Ice Age.”

One need not proceed any further than examining the recent words and deeds of Gorbachov himself, in order to document this telling assertion. It was Gorbachov who led a major Soviet delegation to London in December for a week of talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe, shortly before the Shultz-Gromyko meeting Jan. 7-8 in Geneva—the meeting which agreed to begin the Geneva negotiations. During that visit to London, Gorbachov—through Evgenii Velikhov, a member of the delegation and one of the Soviet Academy of Sciences’ leading experts on space-based defense systems—issued the most brutal ultimatum to date against the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative.

Velikhov was widely quoted in the British press—the