

International Intelligence

Soviet Army grabs more buildings in Lithuania

A sign that a U.S.-Soviet summit may be in the works is the aggressive crackdown in Lithuania being conducted by the Soviets, with no protest from the United States. A pattern of building seizures by Soviet black beret troops operating in Lithuania was reported at the end of April.

The press spokesman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania, Andrius Azubalis, said on April 27: "We are getting the impression that the leadership of the Soviet Union has either lost control over the military units deployed in Lithuania, or is lying when in contact with the Lithuanian leadership. Just last night, during a telephone conversation between President of the Republic of Lithuania Vytautas Landsbergis and Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Vitaly Doguzhyev, the latter affirmed that there can be no talk of the use of force, and that all disputed questions must be solved by political and economic agreement."

In contrast to actions in January, Lithuanian sources report, the Soviet actions include cities besides Vilnius and Kaunas, and involve at least 12 government buildings. Algimantas Norvalas, a deputy of the Supreme Council, informed the Parliament that, during the night, several technical schools, a hotel, and two sports clubs were attacked and occupied. The military has confiscated technical equipment, building materials, and cars from the schools.

German-Polish treaty nears completion

Expert talks on a new treaty between Poland and reunified Germany reached a breakthrough on April 24, with all disputed issues settled, including the status of the ethnic German minority in Poland. The treaty is a comprehensive document, giving a perspective for cooperation between the two states in foreign and security policies, economic

relations, scientific and cultural projects.

German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Polish Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski said, after a meeting in Weimar, Germany, that the finishing touches should now be put on the treaty and it should be signed and ratified as soon as possible.

Poland's prime minister, Jan Bielecki, said during a late-April meeting with representatives of ethnic Germans living in the south of Poland, that "Poland's road into Europe leads through Germany." This was the first meeting between a Polish head of government and the Germans in the postwar period.

Bielecki said that his government had a genuine interest in providing a good environment for the German minority—about 150,000 people—to have them actively involved in the rebuilding of Poland. "The Germans here should feel like Polish citizens of German origin," Bielecki said, adding that it was "important for the Poles to realize that Poland's road into Europe leads through Germany, and through friendship and close cooperation with Germany."

Former minister opposes French Gulf policy

Former French Defense Minister Jean-Pierre Chevènement has reemerged on the political scene, issuing a call for France to reassert a traditional defense doctrine independent of the United States.

Chevènement, who resigned from his post last fall in protest against the Mitterrand government's support for U.S. policy against Iraq, announced on April 22 that he will seek to regain his seat in the French National Assembly.

In an article published in a French newsletter, *The Letter of the Modern Republican*, he argues that it is wrong to pursue "expeditions" of the type that were carried out "in the era of the colonies." The Gulf war was hardly a model for what a war should be, but rather an "anti-model that could have been avoided, not at all necessary, and dangerous to the inter-

ests of peace in the region."

He also opposes François Mitterrand's doctrine of "right of interference" into sovereign nations, saying this would be to "export democracy at the point of bayonets."

The French daily *Le Monde* commented April 23 that Chevènement's effort to develop an "idea of France" recalls the thinking of Charles de Gaulle, who sought an independent role for France in a "non-American Europe."

Salinger book exposes Kuwait-CIA deal

Penguin Books has published an English-language paperback edition of Pierre Salinger and Eric Laurent's account of the diplomacy leading up to the Gulf war, which highlights Kuwaiti government documents showing collusion with the CIA against Iraq, dating back to the fall of 1989.

The Salinger-Laurent book, *Secret Dossier—The Hidden Agenda Behind The Gulf War*, includes in its appendix an eight-point memorandum dated Nov. 22, 1989, from Kuwaiti Brig. Gen. Fahd Ahmed Al Fahd, the director-general of the State Security Department, to Interior Minister Sheikh Salem Al Sabah Al Salem Al Sabah. That memo, previously only published in *EIR*, highlighted the results of a week-long visit by General Al Fahd and a contingent of Kuwaiti security officials to CIA headquarters in Langley, Virginia.

Among the key points agreed to by the Kuwaitis in a secret Nov. 14 meeting with CIA director William Webster were the following:

"5) We agreed with the American side that it was important to take advantage of the deteriorating economic situation in Iraq in order to put pressure on that country's government to delineate our common border. . . .

"6) The United States side is of the opinion that our relations with Iraq should be conducted in such a way as, on the one hand, to avoid contact with that country and, on

the other, to exert all possible economic pressure on it and to concentrate on effectively bolstering its alliance."

While being highly critical of the Iraqi regime, the Salinger-Laurent book accurately documents key events leading up to the Gulf war, including British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's critical influence on President Bush in their meeting in Aspen, Colorado in early August 1990, the spring 1990 Israeli war plans against Iraq, and the Anglo-American financial and black propaganda offensive against Iraq dating back to 1989.

Brazil's Collor backs 'Indian rights' groups

Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mello announced new decrees on the "Indian question" at a palace ceremony celebrating Indian Day on April 19. For starters, he prohibited "non-Indians" from entering the Yanomami racial "reserve." The only exception will be for employees of the government's National Indian Foundation. Collor did not give any details on how this racist ban will be enforced.

Since most of the military are not Yanomami Indians, this prohibition marks a first step toward turning the reserve into a territory outside Brazilian sovereignty. As such, it strengthens the hand of those preparing a "new world order" assault on the sovereignty of Third World countries, as well as those "indigenous rights" activists who claim that the evangelization of South America was "genocide" against the Indian population.

In addition, Collor revoked 19 decrees issued under the previous Sarney government, which had limited the territory granted to the Yanomamis for their exclusive use as a "reserve." The Sarney decrees, passed in 1989, had shrunk the reserve from 23 million to 5 million acres. Collor also revoked permission for prospectors to mine in "three tracts of virgin land" totaling 1.6 million acres, which border the Yanomami reserve in the state of Roraima, near the

Venezuelan border.

Justice Minister Jarbas Passarinho explained that "the government now intends to set an example in the treatment of indigenous lands. By isolating the region, we are protecting the Yanomami people and minimizing the problems of contact with non-indigenous peoples."

Club of Rome chapter is formed in Mexico

Former Mexican Presidents Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado and Luis Echeverría Alvarez participated in the founding of a Mexican chapter of the Club of Rome, the international malthusian organization dedicated to the ideology of "limits to growth"—particularly the growth of dark-skinned Third World populations.

Miguel Angel Granados Chapa reported in his column in the Mexican daily *El Financiero* on April 23, that the chapter was founded on April 22. It has 18 members and is interested in "contributing to the discussion and clarification of the global difficulty," presented by "humanity's grave problems," including population growth.

The Club of Rome has launched a major offensive in Ibero-America, in preparation for the "Earth Summit 1992" scheduled to take place in Brazil. The formation of the Mexican chapter is just one of the many meetings and conferences they have been organizing around the continent.

Granados praises the Club of Rome's 1972 book *Limits To Growth*, one of the first salvos of the zero-growth movement internationally. Now, the Club of Rome is putting out a new report, "The First Global Revolution," to be discussed at its next general assembly in November in Montevideo, Uruguay.

The Mexican members of the Club of Rome say they want to use their experience and the "cultural identity of the country," which is moving toward greater participation in the world economy, in their evaluations of the "great problems of the end of the century and beginning of the next."

● **GERMAN** Defense Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg made his first visit to the Soviet Army headquarters in eastern Germany on April 26. He was received by Gen. Maj. Matvei Burlakov, the commander-in-chief of the Soviet Western Group of Forces, and given a tour of the military facilities at Zossen/Wünsdorf.

● **BETHLEHEM** Mayor Elias Freij denounced continuing Jewish settlements in the West Bank, in comments to the Israeli daily *Ha'aretz* of April 22. He reported that the pattern of settlements indicates that Israel intends to enclose Bethlehem with a ring of Jewish settlements. "Israel does not want peace," he said. "It wants a piece of land."

● **YASSER ARAFAT** has hinted that negotiations may be possible with a post-Shamir Israeli government. In an April 8-9 interview with the magazine *Global Viewpoints*, Arafat says that "even the Israelis know" that the PLO is the only viable Palestinian interlocutor in regional negotiations. "Yitzhak Rabin knows that. Shimon Peres knows that. I would even say that 70% of the Israelis accept this fact. Part of the [ruling party] Likud accepts this."

● **CHANCELLOR KOHL** endorsed Berlin as the future seat of the German government, saying on April 23 that the transfer of the government would not be completed in less than 10-15 years, but that Berlin would have to be the capital of the united Germany, as is stated in the Constitution. The issue is the subject of heated debate, with some maintaining that a move would be too expensive.

● **NORTH KOREA'S** official news agency called Mikhail Gorbachov's meeting with South Korean Prime Minister Noh Tae Woo "criminal dealings" and accused Gorbachov of "selling his communist principles for dollars," the BBC reported on April 23.