

International Intelligence

Ghana's Awoonor puts a challenge to G-77

In his farewell address as chairman of the Group of 77 developing nations, Ghana's U.N. representative Dr. Kofi Awoonor said, "We will defend our rights in a world which sees more and more every day, excessive dependence on might, bully-tactics, and abuse against the poor and the weak."

The chairmanship of the G-77 is being taken over by Pakistan.

Awoonor warned that "no effort is being seriously made to correct the inequities of the international economic system which breed poverty . . . there can be no lasting peace if these inequities are not addressed."

An interview with Awoonor was published in *EIR*'s issue of Nov. 1, 1991.

Indian U.N. envoy Chinmaya Gharekhan also spoke at the meeting, expressing the pessimism now reflected by many developing sector leaders: "We've had to conduct damage-limitation exercises in response to Western initiatives. The assembly is being used by powerful countries in the new scheme of things." Other delegates noted that proposals by industrialized countries are aimed at eroding the sovereignty of developing countries.

IISS: Next Mideast war could be nuclear

The London-based International Institute of Strategic Studies released a report the week of Jan. 13 which claims that the next war in the Mideast could be nuclear. The report, "The Gulf Conflict: A Political and Strategic Analysis," was timed to coincide with the first anniversary of the start of the Gulf war on Jan. 17.

The author, Roland Dannreuther, told a London news conference that a future war in the region might be fought with chemical weapons delivered by missiles or with nuclear weapons. IISS director François Heisbourg said that the development of nuclear

and chemical weapons suggested that if there was a new war in the Gulf "we may not be quite so lucky as we were. We came very close this time. Nobody knows what will happen in 10 years' time."

Meanwhile, Frank Barnaby, a former director of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), told a London conference the same week that the transport of plutonium around the world as a result of growing nuclear reprocessing increased the risk of theft. "In only eight years' time, some 300 tons [of plutonium] will have been produced worldwide, enough to make over 30,000 crude nuclear bombs," Barnaby told reporters. "Although terrorist or sub-national groups have not yet used or threatened to use nuclear explosives, it may only be a matter of time, unless nuclear materials can be scrutinized extremely tightly under a national inspection scheme," he said.

These statements are part of an Anglo-American campaign for "technological apartheid," to deprive the Third World of advanced technology and a sovereign military defense capability.

Infamous 'Yalta' document sees the light of day

The document on the partition of the world at Yalta into British and Soviet spheres of influence, informally drafted by Winston Churchill for Josef Stalin, was published for the first time on Jan. 11 by the British daily *The Independent*.

According to the newspaper, the document surfaced during the making of a four-part series on Churchill by the BBC.

In "Road to Victory: Winston S. Churchill 1941-1945," British historian Martin Gilbert described how Churchill, then British prime minister, produced what he was said to have called a "naughty document" at a meeting with Stalin on Oct. 9, 1944, in Stalin's study at the Kremlin. Gilbert said that Churchill set down a list of countries, noting the percentages of Soviet and other Allied interest. The document was interpreted to mean that Romania would

fall 90% to Russia and 10% to "the others"; Greece would go 90% to Great Britain ("in accord with the U.S.A.") and 10% to Russia; Yugoslavia and Hungary would be divided 50-50; and Bulgaria would go 75% to Russia and 25% to the others.

Churchill was said to have written the names of the countries and the figures and then pushed the piece of paper across to Stalin, who made a large blue checkmark across the top with a pencil. *The Independent* said that Churchill wrote in his memoirs that he suggested that the paper be burned. "Might it not be thought rather cynical if it seemed we had disposed of these issues, so fateful to millions of people, in such an offhand manner?" Churchill reported himself as saying. "No," Stalin responded. "You keep it."

The original paper disappeared, but two photographs were found recently among Churchill's papers.

Pakistani military said to favor nuclear option

The *Times* of London reported on Jan. 14 that it has a copy of a Pakistani policy paper calling for sharing Pakistan's nuclear expertise with Iran. The paper, written during the Gulf crisis, is reported to have been backed by former Chief of Staff Aslam Beg, who was an outspoken opponent of the war against Iraq.

The authenticity of the report has not been confirmed.

Titled "Crisis in the Gulf 1990," the report is said to conclude with a call for Pakistan to declare its possession of a nuclear bomb. "Let us now lead the Muslim world as a nuclear-weapon state," the *Times* quotes the paper. It also denounces Bush's new world order as the "new face of mercantile colonialism."

The *Times* quotes Shireen Mazari, head of the department of strategic studies at Qaid-i-Azam University, that "the faction within the Army that espouses a tough stance against Washington has grown in strength since the suspension of aid. They

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are more convinced than ever that the U.S. cannot be trusted and that the nuclear option is the only guarantee of Pakistan's security."

Mexican journal attacks Bush's new world order

The Mexican magazine *Jueves* on Jan. 9 compares the problems of George Bush and his "new world order," to the difficulties of Russia's Boris Yeltsin, commenting that the fate of both Presidents will be determined by the end of this year.

Bush's recent trip to Japan, the magazine explains, was an attempt to get the Japanese to bail out the "collapsed U.S. economy from catastrophe." While in Australia, Bush "took the opportunity to warn of a new war: trade war, so feared by his competitors."

Since the "evil empire" has been defeated, *Jueves* says, the U.S. government needs new enemies. "Does anyone doubt that they will be the scapegoats Bush uses in his election campaign, as he attempts to avoid responsibility for his country's economic debacle?" The truth is that "the destroyed U.S. economy, the most indebted and deficit-ridden in the world, won't respond with pure injections of saliva."

If all else fails, Bush can always resort to the "resources of war—economic war, already outlined in Canberra, or, why not say it, a hot war—against Iraq once more, or maybe Libya, or perhaps Cuba?"

Colombian senator scores government AIDS policy

Sen. Carlos Corsi denounced the AIDS policy of Health Minister Camilo González, a member of the "former terrorist" M-19, in a speech on Jan. 18. He castigated González's pornographic pro-condom campaign, and identified the importance of Henry Kissinger's recently declassified 1974 National Security Study Memorandum 200, which described the growth of population in Third World countries as a "national security"

threat to the United States (see *EIR*, May 3, 1991).

Corsi, who is a Catholic, said that condoms don't help stop the spread of AIDS, and that González's campaign merely helps spread promiscuity, for example, in a government ad that shows a nude man with a condom saying, "This is the only piece of clothing never to take off." The senator described the condom as nothing but the weapon of U.S. anti-natalists, whose views are official U.S. policy, as shown by NSSM 200.

Corsi counterposed that the only way to fight AIDS is with science and Christian morality. He charged that in the past, González used to attack the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations. "Mr. Minister, these foundations still exist, and are promoting population reduction. Why aren't you attacking them?" Rather, he said, González is translating the campaigns from the United States into Spanish, for use in Colombia.

González replied that the sexual behavior of Colombians cannot be judged by the criteria of "medieval Christian morality."

Will Mitterrand give up 'force de frappe'?

French President François Mitterrand hinted, in a speech Jan. 11, that he might eventually turn control over France's nuclear deterrent, the *force de frappe*, to a supranational Europe. "Only two of the 12 [European Community nations] have an atomic force," said Mitterrand. "For their domestic policies, their doctrine is clear. Is it possible to conceive of a European doctrine? This question will become one of the major questions of the construction of a common European defense policy."

European Community President Jacques Delors expressed support for this idea. "If one day the European Community constructs a very strong political union, then why not transfer the nuclear weapons to this political authority?" he asked. Former French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing also backed the idea.

● **GORBACHOV** met Henry Kissinger in Moscow on Jan. 14, according to Radio Moscow. The meeting took place "behind closed doors," after a photo session with the press, at the office which the former Soviet President is using to establish his new foundation for political forecasting.

● **RUSSIAN** official Valery Nikolaev, head of the Latin American Department of the Foreign Ministry, called on Cuba to "send signals" to the United States that it is willing to "bend over backward" to negotiate an end to the feud between the two countries. In an interview with the *Baltimore Sun* published Jan. 18, he said that many of Cuba's "shortcomings originated from our own bad advice."

● **YASSER ARAFAT'S** arrival in New Delhi on Jan. 21 is causing headaches for the pro-Israel lobby there, which fears that the visit may sabotage India's shifting attitude toward Israel, wrote the *Economic Times*. The Indian Council of World Affairs is presenting the first Indira Gandhi Award for International Justice and Harmony to Arafat.

● **IRAQ'S** food situation is deteriorating, and there is no improvement in sight as long as U.N. sanctions remain in place, Catholic Relief Services reported on Jan. 15. "Hunger and malnutrition are now widespread," said Douglas Broderick, the agency's representative in Baghdad, in a report issued from its Baltimore, Maryland, offices.

● **A CHINESE** government internal document calls George Bush's Asia trip an attempt to subvert the Beijing government's power, the *London Observer* reported on Jan. 12. The document says that Bush's trip was really about "digging a tunnel under the great wall of socialism and trying to attack from the inside." How such a strategy fits with Bush's hapless attempts to sell cars in Tokyo, was not explained.