

# International Intelligence

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## ***Walesa sees little chance for talks***

Polish Solidarity leader Lech Walesa said Nov. 20 that there was no prospect of negotiations between his opposition movement and the Polish government. He made the statement after two secret meetings with Poland's interior minister.

"At the moment the 'roundtable' talks have not even the slightest chance of taking place," Walesa told Reuters in a phone interview.

He said he and Interior Minister Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak made minimal progress at meetings on Nov. 18 and 19.

"The coming days will be decisive. . . . I repeat that compromises must be far-reaching because the situation in the economy is bad and there can be no more claims as far as pay is concerned. There can be no strike claims," he said.

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## ***Gorbachov, Gandhi want U.N. role in Afghanistan***

Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachov, ending his three-day visit to India Nov. 19, signed a joint statement with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi that said an international conference might be needed to produce a solution to the Afghan conflict.

The declaration urged U.N. Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuellar to use the mandate he was given by a resolution passed in November, to get talks going between the parties to the Afghan conflict to establish a coalition government.

The declaration also noted that "the two countries deplore the obstructionist policy of certain forces which are violating the accords," a presumed reference to Pakistan and the United States, as well as Afghan guerrillas.

Gorbachov left open the door to abandoning the Geneva Accords and leaving troops in Afghanistan beyond the Feb. 15, 1989 deadline, noting that the actions of the United States and Pakistan "appear to indicate that they would like to make us rescind

those accords."

On other matters, the declaration said that no nation should have military bases outside its borders. This was not elaborated on, nor did Gorbachov offer to close Soviet bases abroad. "Militarism, power politics and the division of the world into military alliances . . . should be discarded. There should be no military bases or facilities outside national borders."

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## ***Trotsky's son is rehabilitated by Kremlin***

Leon Trotsky's son, Sergei Sedov, who was shot in Moscow in 1937 after his father was alleged to have plotted to kill Josef Stalin, has been rehabilitated.

The decision was made by the Soviet Supreme Court, which during November "lifted all charges" against Sedov, who stayed behind when Trotsky was exiled abroad in 1929.

Sergei's brother, Lev, was murdered in Paris by Soviet agents at the beginning of the Moscow purges.

Analysts view the decision to rehabilitate Sedov as an obvious step toward partial rehabilitation of Trotsky himself.

Another step came during October, when an official of the State Publishing Committee announced that some of Trotsky's works would be published in Moscow next year to mark the centenary of his birth.

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## ***Form new opposition alliance in Burma***

A new alliance of 22 Burmese factions, including guerrillas, fugitive students, and overseas groups, joined into the Democratic Alliance of Burma in mid-November, and urged the international community to completely isolate the military government currently in power in Rangoon.

It has called for an interim government to be established under U.N. auspices.

Rangoon radio reported that government officials had met with diplomats from Australia, Singapore, Egypt, and neighbor-

ing Bangladesh to explain the country's situation and ask that normal commercial relations be maintained. On this, there was agreement.

Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng also said during a visit to Thailand that commercial relations between the People's Republic of China and Burma were proceeding normally.

Only the United States, Britain, and the United Nations have halted all aid.

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## ***Briton sees Soviet manipulation of 'greens'***

Former British Defense Minister Michael Heseltine warned Nov. 23 that the Soviets are playing the "green peace" card, to manipulate the "environmentalist" movement to cause the unilateral disarmament and weakening of the West. Because of such Soviet operations, Heseltine warned, the Soviet Union under Mikhail Gorbachov was potentially more dangerous to the West than previous Soviet regimes.

The speech was unusual, coming from a liberal politician and strategist. All the more so in that it was delivered before the very liberal Royal Institute for International Affairs in London, also known as Chatham House, the seat of the most pro-Soviet faction of British intelligence.

Heseltine identified his approach as that of the "realists" of the West, presumably indicating that same faction as CIA Deputy Director Robert Gates and former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who agree with liberal Establishment factions on "global power sharing" with the Soviet Union, but refuse to put so much trust in the Russians' living up to agreements that they do not insist that the West maintain its military strength.

Heseltine focused on the Soviets' use of the phrase "international ecological security," as a key-and-code for using "environmental" issues to bring about the disarmament of the West.

In the concluding section of his speech, Heseltine stated that there is a particular danger in the Soviets focusing their "green

peace" ploys on West Germany, against the modernization of NATO weaponry, and against short-range missiles stationed in West Germany. The Soviets will argue that NATO weaponry is destroying the environment, and that the West's refusal to disarm is forcing the Soviets to keep arming, thereby worsening the environment even more. Such arguments, he said, will find a particular resonance among the West German electorate.

The reason the Soviets push international cooperation on "environmental matters," is that technologies important for monitoring the environment, both via space and via computers, are also applicable in the military domain.

### **Australia promotes Soviet Pacific role**

Australian Foreign Affairs Minister Gareth Evans has told neighboring nations, especially the island nations of the South Pacific, that Australia would not oppose their development of trade with the Soviet Union, the *Daily Telegraph* of London reported Oct. 27.

Talks are already being held in Moscow on a plan for Soviet fishing fleets to use Australian ports. The former foreign minister, Bill Hayden, now the governor-general designate, had strongly opposed fishing and other agreements with the Soviets.

But Evans said on television in late October that "Australia has to acknowledge the reality that all these Pacific countries are sovereign nations in their own right, perfectly able and willing to make decisions without help from countries like us. To protest about Pacific links with the Soviets would go against the maturer set of relationships we want to develop in the region."

Papua New Guinea is now discussing allowing the Soviets to open an embassy in Port Moresby, and Aeroflot is seeking landing rights—to rotate fishing crews, it claims. Fiji, Tonga, Vanuatu, and Kiribati are negotiating or have already signed fishing agreements with the Soviets.

Ian Sinclair, leader of the Federal National party, called Evans "recklessly indif-

ferent to the strategic and political realities of Australia's neighboring region."

### **State Dept. considers visa for Arafat**

The U.S. State Department, as *EIR* goes to press, is considering issuance of a visa to Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat. The United Nations formally submitted a visa application on Nov. 21, so that Arafat might address the U.N. General Assembly on Dec. 7.

Reuters reported that Arafat, speaking in Cairo Nov. 22, said that Egyptian leaders had told him that the United States would give him a visa to visit New York Dec. 6 and 7.

This would coincide with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachov's visit to the U.N.

However, State Department spokesman Charles Redman Nov. 22 denied that the United States had already decided to grant the visa to Arafat, and stated that Arafat had not yet submitted a formal application, contrary to the indications of a U.N. spokesman.

### **Vietnam initiates population measures**

The government of Vietnam, which is facing severe food shortages, has announced that any family having more than two children will be punished, Britain's *Independent* newspaper reported Nov. 22.

One day earlier, Malaysia followed Hong Kong in announcing that it could accept no more Vietnamese "boat people," because of the difficulty of maintaining the rapidly growing numbers of refugees.

Over 1,000 Vietnamese arrived in Malaysia in October alone, and the main Malaysian refugee camp already has 13,000 people in it. The camp will be closed after the refugees are resettled.

Meanwhile, advanced sector nations are taking only a tiny number of Vietnamese refugees for final settlement—as few as 2-3 a month by Great Britain, for example.

## **Briefly**

● **AUSTRALIAN** Prime Minister Bob Hawke announced Nov. 22 that the United States will be permitted to operate its two early warning bases in Australia for at least another 10 years. Hawke told parliament that the United States had agreed to allow more Australian involvement in the management of the bases at Pine Gap and Nurrungar under a new agreement.

● **RITA SÜSSMUTH**, the West German health minister notorious for her do-nothing AIDS policy, was elected speaker of the Bundestag Nov. 25, replacing Philipp Jenninger, who resigned after a Soviet-orchestrated propaganda campaign falsely branded a speech he delivered "Nazi."

● **ISRAEL'S** Supreme Court will hear an appeal from lawyers for the condemned John Demjanjuk Dec. 5. In April, an Israeli court ruled that the retired Cleveland autoworker was in fact "Ivan the Terrible," the murderous Treblinka concentration camp guard. The only evidence was Soviet-supplied, and the proceeding has been broadly condemned as a railroad.

● **THAILAND'S** foreign minister, Siddhi Savetsila announced that his deputy will meet with Deputy Japanese Foreign Minister Takekazu Kuriyama when the latter arrives in Bangkok from Hanoi to present a Japanese peace plan for Kampuchea. The plan involves Japanese aid to revive the Kampuchean economy. Siddhi said that Vietnam was concerned over improving Moscow-Beijing relations, and wanted Kampuchea settled on a regional, not international basis.

● **THE CATHOLIC** Bishops Secretariat of Central America, meeting in San Salvador, voted to urge the United States to lift all sanctions against Panama, and pledged to promote dialogue as a way to end the region's conflicts.