

International Intelligence

Shamir lays claim to all of 'Eretz Israel'

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir on Sept. 25 inaugurated the construction of a new Israeli town straddling the "green line" that separates pre-1967 Israel from the Occupied Territories. The town, Yigal Tsur, is part of the "star plan" construction project, which will effectively obliterate the concept of the green line by creating a dozen towns straddling the border.

"I like the color green," Shamir said, "but a green line that marks some kind of area of settlement in the land of Israel [Eretz Israel] does not exist. Everyone in the United States and in the whole world knows my opinions," he told Israeli TV, "that the land of Israel is the homeland of the people of Israel. When I say the land of Israel, the intention is the entire land of Israel. All our territories available for building will be populated by Jews to the end of the horizon."

According to Shamir's definition of the "land of Israel," it includes all lands between the Nile and Euphrates river valleys. His sidekick Ariel Sharon says that the land of Israel includes all lands occupied by Israel, plus Jordan.

Haitian coup ousts President Aristide

A military uprising in Haiti against the eight-month-old government of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide led to the toppling of that Socialist International-run government and the installation of a three-man military junta on Sept. 30.

The U.S. State Department issued a statement condemning the coup: "The United States strongly condemns the attack on Haiti's constitutional order and on President Aristide carried out by renegade elements of the Haitian army. We urge all personnel involved to return to their barracks immediately, and urge all elements of the Haitian military to respect the constitutional order and obey only the legitimate orders of their

civilian and military superiors."

As a result of intervention on the part of the United States, France, and Venezuela, Aristide was put on a plane bound for Venezuela, where he issued appeals for a United Nations military intervention to "restore democracy."

The U.S. media have chosen to play the event as a move by "hardline military elements who resented [Aristide's] efforts to dismantle vestiges of the Duvalier family dictatorship." The military had been particularly furious about Aristide's reported attempts to build a Swiss-trained, civilian elite commando under his personal control.

But Aristide is no "friend of the poor," as the U.S. media would portray him. He is backed by the Socialist International, and was put into office with the help of the National Endowment for Democracy and Jimmy Carter. A Theology of Liberation activist and pro-Cuban radical, Aristide, an ordained priest whose functions are suspended, offered precisely the combination of qualities to ensure that the extermination of the Haitian people through starvation and violence would proceed. And, although he campaigned furiously against the International Monetary Fund as a presidential candidate, Aristide shocked Haitians by clinching a stand-by agreement with the IMF just two weeks before the coup, as the condition for a \$540 million loan.

Russian military seen as formidable threat

The emerging Russian military could become much more challenging and formidable than the previous Soviet one, since it will hearken back to the best traditions of the pre-1917 Imperial Russian Army as a model, wrote Christopher Bellamy in the London *Independent* on Sept. 24.

The post-putsch Russian military will become a "scientific, well-disciplined army," according to Bellamy. Freed from the ideological concerns of the Bolshevik years, it will be guided more by professional soldiers, who will see Russia as the core of

their activity. Their model will be the pre-revolutionary Imperial Army of the 1890s and 1900s, which faced the challenge of adjusting to dramatic technological and social change. "Shorn of the worst aspects of the czarist military, that could mean very effective armed forces, indeed," writes Bellamy.

Imperial Army officers had excellent tactical, operational, and strategic ideas. They were able to integrate advanced technology, despite Russia's backward economic state. The Russian front-line forces during World War I were later praised by a leading German general as a "redoubtable adversary." It was only later Bolshevik propaganda, coupled with the downgrading of such military leaders as Marshal Tukhachevsky who tried to absorb the Imperial Army concepts into a Bolshevik context, which created the image of Imperial Army incompetence.

The transformation now under way will result in a smaller, but more effective, Russian armed forces, grouped around entities like a strategic missile and space command of a half-million men and a "quick-reaction command" with about 1.2 million soldiers. The emerging army will be better equipped than the previous Soviet Red Army, and will be better able to afford and assimilate developments in high technology, "for which Russians have a remarkable talent," writes Bellamy, who concludes that if this new army ever orients toward becoming an active adversary of the West, "heaven help us."

Markus Wolf arrested, spills beans on terrorism

The former head of East Germany's foreign intelligence service the Stasi, Markus Wolf, was detained in Germany on Sept. 24, after crossing the Bavarian-Austrian border, and transferred to the federal prosecutor's office in Karlsruhe.

The return of Wolf to Germany after a one-year odyssey that took him from Berlin to Moscow to Vienna, is generally viewed as an act of "voluntary surrender" upon certain conditions—the nature of which is not

Briefly

known yet. Wolf, as well as the prosecutor's office in Karlsruhe, have so far denied the existence of a "deal."

After an initial interrogation, Wolf was released on bail, but put under arrest again shortly thereafter. An amnesty, at least a partial one, in return for information on his agency's past and present activities in the West, has been mooted, but can't be expected at this early stage of the case.

In an interview with the French weekly *Vendredi-Samedi-Dimanche* at the end of August, Wolf pointed to connections between the CIA and the Israeli Mossad, and international terrorism.

"The CIA and Mossad's connections with these groups were, and still are, on the far side of the Moon," declared Wolf. "They are as important, if not more important than the visible side.

"For example, did you know that Palestinians arrested in Germany had had contacts, while in prison, with Mossad agents who offered—with the full knowledge of the German services—to free them in exchange for the murder of Abu Lyad?"

Tension builds between Ecuador and Peru

Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Diego Cordovez said on Sept. 26 that his country's border dispute with Peru endangers "continental peace." He said that relations between the two countries are "delicate."

Ecuador has repudiated the 1942 Rio Protocol, which ended an armed conflict with Peru, and has refused to continue the process of delimiting the border area, as called for by the protocol. Peruvian Foreign Minister Carlos Torres has stated that he hopes the guarantors of the protocol (United States, Chile, Brazil, Argentina) will come forward to act as observers and prevent any open conflict.

Adding to the tensions, a UPI wire dated Quito quotes a United Nations publication, *Military Strategy Yearbook*, which alleges that in 1990, Peru spent more than any other Ibero-American country in the pur-

chase of weaponry. The report is being played up by the Ecuadoran media, and based on it, the vice president of the Ecuadoran congress has called on Peru to abandon its "scandalous arms race."

Velikhov fears collapse of Soviet science

In a speech before the Extraordinary U.S.S.R. Congress of People's Deputies on Sept. 2, reported in *Izvestia*, the vice president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Academician E.P. Velikhov, pleaded with the deputies not to "break things so violently that the pieces cannot be put back together again."

Velikhov, who accompanied Gorbachov, as science adviser, to negotiate international military, arms control, and science agreements, was reported to be speaking for the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He has played a leading role in Soviet nuclear physics for two decades.

In his speech, Velikhov addressed the fact that although each republic now theoretically runs whatever scientific or R&D institutions may be on its territory, "we must understand that in the future . . . the republics in their own interests will always accept the idea that certain centralized functions must be exercised."

"We must understand," Velikhov stated, "that there is a whole series of structures which cannot be rebuilt afterwards at all. Speaking about the economy, it is not just a matter of ties. The point is that for many years we worked very hard to build systems. We did not work very efficiently . . . but we built them."

Velikhov continued, "If we 'stoop' to the principle that we will become merely producers of raw materials, we will be caught in a trap, because there are very many raw materials producers in the world. A cheap work force is also a very bad principle. . . . If we destroy science we shall never rebuild it. . . . Then we will have no future. We will all sink together. . . . Science is a very delicate instrument, and it is now collapsing very quickly."

● **SRI LANKAN** President Ranasinghe Premadasa, who is fighting a campaign to have him impeached, on Sept. 23 accused the Israeli Mossad of plotting against him. "Mossad has been activated against me because I closed the Israeli interests section in the American Embassy," he said. "There are some people in the government who had lectured at an Israeli university and are acting as Mossad agents."

● **THE FOREIGN MINISTERS** of China and Israel, which do not have diplomatic relations, held what both sides described as a good meeting at the U.N. on Sept. 24. China's Qian Qichen and Israel's David Levy held a similar meeting about a year ago.

● **POLISH** parliamentarians who are former political prisoners have called on China to release its political prisoners. "We declared our opinion that the opening of China to the world should also be an opening of the prison door to its political prisoners," Bronislaw Geremek, a former dissident, told a news conference in Beijing on Sept. 25. He headed an eight-member delegation.

● **FRANCE'S** former defense minister, Jean-Pierre Chevènement, criticized President Bush's latest disarmament package on Oct. 1, saying that Bush is only proposing to disarm in areas where the Soviets have superiority (tactical nuclear weapons), but not where the U.S. is stronger (submarine-based nuclear missiles). Chevènement quit the Mitterrand government last fall, in opposition to Operation Desert Shield.

● **WAR IS LOOMING** in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the republic's deputy prime minister, Mohammed Cengis, declared on Sept. 30. A senior army general based in Bosnia, Milan Uzelac, called for a mobilization of Serbs in the republic to "go and get" the Croats. The Bosnian collective presidency demanded Uzelac's resignation.