

# International Intelligence

---

## ***Shamir: Israeli and Jewish interests differ***

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir declared that the interests of Jewish organizations and of the State of Israel are not always the same.

In an interview with the Sept. 8 *Jerusalem Post*, Shamir defended Israel's refusal to get sucked into the frenzy around the Catholic convent at the Auschwitz concentration camp in Poland. "The State of Israel, at any rate, will not see this [anti-Semitism] today, as a main battlefront. That has always in fact been our policy throughout the years. Israel cannot fight the whole world."

Asked about Israeli policy toward the Catholic Church, Shamir said, "Are you suggesting that the State of Israel can declare an all-out war against the Church? We have a dispute with the Church. . . . That is not a particularly favorable fact in our life. I would much prefer if we had warm relations, close relations with the Catholic Church. . . . There are areas of tension, of conflict between us . . . but nor should we mount the barricades or declare war."

"We don't have to have declarations of war" against every anti-Semite, Shamir said. "Can I kill every anti-Semite in the world? What I must try to do is to kill anti-Semitism . . . but that is an historic process that will take centuries."

---

## ***Hitler-Stalin Pact commission suppressed***

A majority of the members of a Soviet parliamentary commission formed to study the 1939 Hitler-Stalin Pact announced that the results of their study had been distorted and suppressed in advance of the commemorations scheduled during the 50th anniversary of the pact.

Yuri Afanasyev, a historian and member of the commission, said that Alexander Yakovlev, close adviser to Gorbachov, had acted under party discipline when he an-

nounced that the commission found that the secret protocols of the pact had existed, but that they were not related to the annexation of the Baltic states.

"This is a case of sheer disinformation," he said. Igor Grazin, a panel member from Estonia, added, "The party apparatus obviously felt that our real conclusions were unacceptable, and they had to take the route they did." The only commission members who did not sign the report were Yakovlev, Georgi Arbatov, and Valentin Falin.

The commission's final report declared the pact "null and void from the moment of its signing."

Afanasyev said the party's reaction was "not atypical" of the resistance to shifting power to new government organs. "There is clearly a struggle for power now going on in our society," Grazin said. "The party wants to protect its power, but they also want to use us as a shelter to say they are involved in democratization. But we don't want to be anybody's shelter."

---

## ***Soviets developing new weapons, paper charges***

"The Russians are secretly developing what may be the ultimate weapons of war—genetically engineered poisons that can destroy the ability of troops to fight—at a time when, publicly at least, they are proposing to do away with all chemical armaments," the *Sunday Times* of London reported Oct. 1.

Defense correspondent James Adams wrote the weapons are "believed to provide a leap in capability," and "could change the face of warfare. . . . The poisons are designed to have a very specific effect for a defined time. Soldiers in a tank regiment could be made to have violent diarrhea to prevent them fighting. Infantrymen could be made to weep uncontrollably so that they could neither fire their weapons nor obey orders. To generals, they would be the perfect weapons, allowing invading armies to take territory without heavy loss of life on either side."

These new weapons are believed to have been tested after development at several secret research stations in the Soviet Union. The British Ministry of Defense's Chemical Defense Establishment at Porton Down "is urgently working on new equipment and antidotes to the poisons." According to Adams, the development of these weapons is "casting a shadow" over proposed talks to limit the stockpiling and development of chemical weapons. The Soviets have consistently lied about the real extent and content of their work in this area, and, in one case, reneged on a promise to destroy a chemical weapons plant, claiming that "environmentalists" had protested against the destruction of the plant.

---

## ***Canadian banks hit for money laundering***

Sen. John Kerry (D-Mass.) a confidential report, prepared by the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, which says that hundreds of millions of dollars stream into Canada each year to avoid American laws designed to detect money laundering, the *New York Times* reported Sept. 28. Canada has no laws requiring reports on money entering and egressing the country.

The report states that the money comes in by car, and by electronic transfers between banks. There is little risk involved, because of the huge volume of traffic and transactions, and because Canada and the United States have just implemented a far reaching free-trade agreement that removes almost all barriers to trade. Bush administration officials told the *Times* that they expect the money laundering in Canada to increase, as the free trade agreement is further implemented.

Staff members on Kerry's subcommittee on Terrorism, Narcotics, and International Operations told the *Times* that officials of the Canadian banks have declined to appear and testify before the subcommittee.

## ***Shevardnadze announces new Great Depression***

Speaking before the Foreign Policy Association in New York City on Oct. 2, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze said, "Right before our eyes, the world is sliding into a deep economic depression. The debt of the Third World countries, the interest they have to pay and the pace of their economic development—are those not the signs of an impending catastrophe? The response, however, has been most inadequate. The measures taken thus far can only temporarily mitigate or slow down some trends. They do not offer a way out or a solution."

But neither will the fascist solutions proposed by Shevardnadze. He called for "radical bold steps . . . a kind of New Deal, a transition to a policy that would draw the developing countries into the scientific, technological, and information revolution. It will be necessary to overcome a certain psychological barrier, to go beyond national concerns and to start thinking in global terms." In other words, he proposed applying an even more virulent form of "globalist," "post-industrial" insanity which has already brought the world's physical economy into its current breakdown crisis.

Shevardnadze also engaged in the favorite Russian pastime of rewriting history, repeatedly likening the economic situation inside the U.S.S.R. now, to the Great Depression era in the U.S. beginning 1929 and extending into the 1930s. "In 1929," he said, "a powerful and confident state took an economic nosedive. There were bread lines in New York's Times Square and tents of the jobless huddled along Riverside Drive. In Washington, troops were fighting the Bonus Army that had invaded the capital. People were dying in demonstrations, strikes and riots."

Shevardnadze proceeded, in the best tradition of logical-positivist "dialectical materialism," to argue that, just as the capitalism survived in the U.S. in the 1930s, so, too, will Communism survive its present crisis

in the Soviet Union. "It is well known that in those years there were widespread expectations in [U.S.] left-wing circles that the severe crisis of the world capitalist system would finally bring about the world revolution. And long after that it was still believed that only the World War helped that system to stand up and survive. . . . Any analogies and comparisons have limited value. But I would still say that to a certain extent our economic problems today are similar to the problems the United States faced in the early 1930s. Then, uncontrolled rugged individualism upset the balance in your economy. . . ."

## ***Gorbachov sets visit to Japan for 1991***

Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachov has agreed to visit Tokyo in 1991, a Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman at the U.N. said Sept. 27 after a meeting between Foreign Minister Taro Nakaya and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

Nakaya told Shevardnadze that the new government placed a high priority on relations with the Soviet Union, but complained that improved relations were stalled by a "lack of a strong political will on the part of the Soviet Union," according to Reuters.

Japanese sources believe that the timing of the summit in early 1991 assures that a U.S.-Soviet summit will occur before the unprecedented Soviet visit to Tokyo.

The Soviet Communist Party paper *Pravda* said Oct. 1 that the Soviet Union and Japan were actively seeking a way to sign a postwar peace treaty and confirmed the planned Gorbachov visit.

The daily also discussed the Soviet-Japanese feud over the Kurile Islands "in far more relaxed terms than previous Soviet media reports on the subject," according to the *Washington Times*. *Pravda* acknowledged that the four islands had belonged to Japan before the war, and it did not repeat the usual declarations made by Moscow that the area was traditionally part of Russia.

● **POPE JOHN PAUL II** told Thomas Melady, the new U.S. ambassador to the Vatican who presented his credentials on Oct. 2, "The curse of drug addiction, which hovers like a dark cloud over entire nations, is surely one of the most serious menaces to freedom in our time."

● **FERDINAND MARCOS**, the former President of the Philippines, died of heart failure in Sept. 28 in Honolulu, Hawaii, the sad victim of the "Project Democracy" grouping which forced President Reagan to betray his old friend and agree to his ouster in 1986.

● **THE ANDEAN** Supreme Court, comprised of the presidents of the supreme courts of Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela, passed a resolution at a meeting in Quito, Ecuador Sept. 29 expressing solidarity with Colombia and the war it has declared on the drug mafia. The judges met for three days to study coordination of anti-drug legislation among Andean countries.

● **NEW ZEALAND** Finance Minister David Caygoll said while in Washington for the IMF conference Sept. 27 that the July 1985 sinking of the Greenpeace ship *Rainbow Warrior* was "a piece of good luck." It allowed his government to implement radical policy reforms. "It took the attention of the New Zealand public away from some of the economic difficulties," he said.

● **AN ATOMIC BOMB** was detonated during a Soviet military exercise on Sept. 14, 1954, according to a Soviet Defense Ministry statement Sept. 29. Its purpose was to study the effects of the explosion and test troops' ability to negotiate contaminated terrain, according to the Soviet Defense Ministry.