

June 26, 1990

National Intelligence Daily for Tuesday, 26 June 1990

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Summary:

The CIA's National Intelligence Daily for 26 June 1990 describes the latest developments in Yugoslavia, Liberia and Germanys.

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CIA CPAS NID 90-148JX



Director of Central Intelligence

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE DAILY

Tuesday, 26 June 1990

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CPAS NID 90-148JX

26 June 1990

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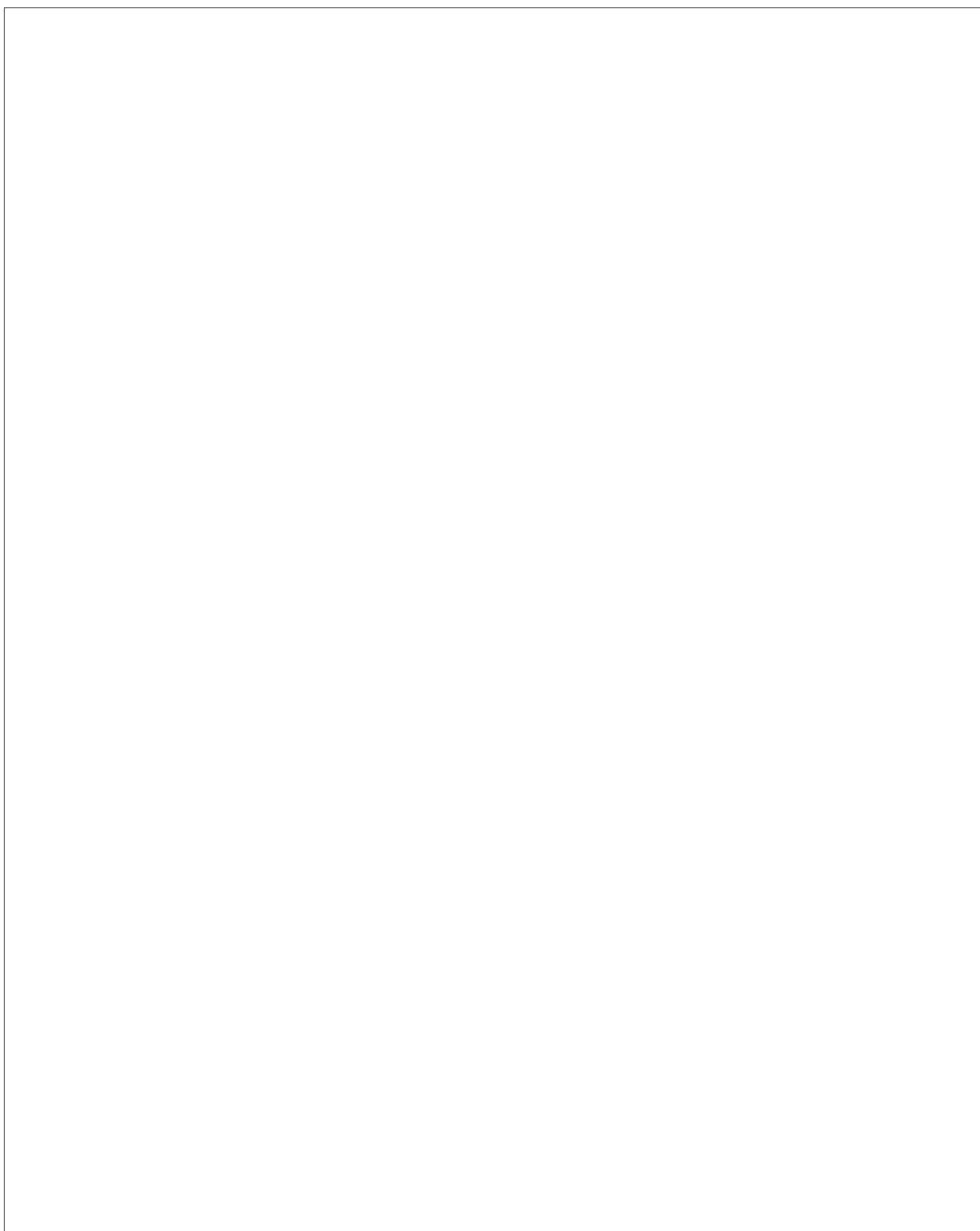
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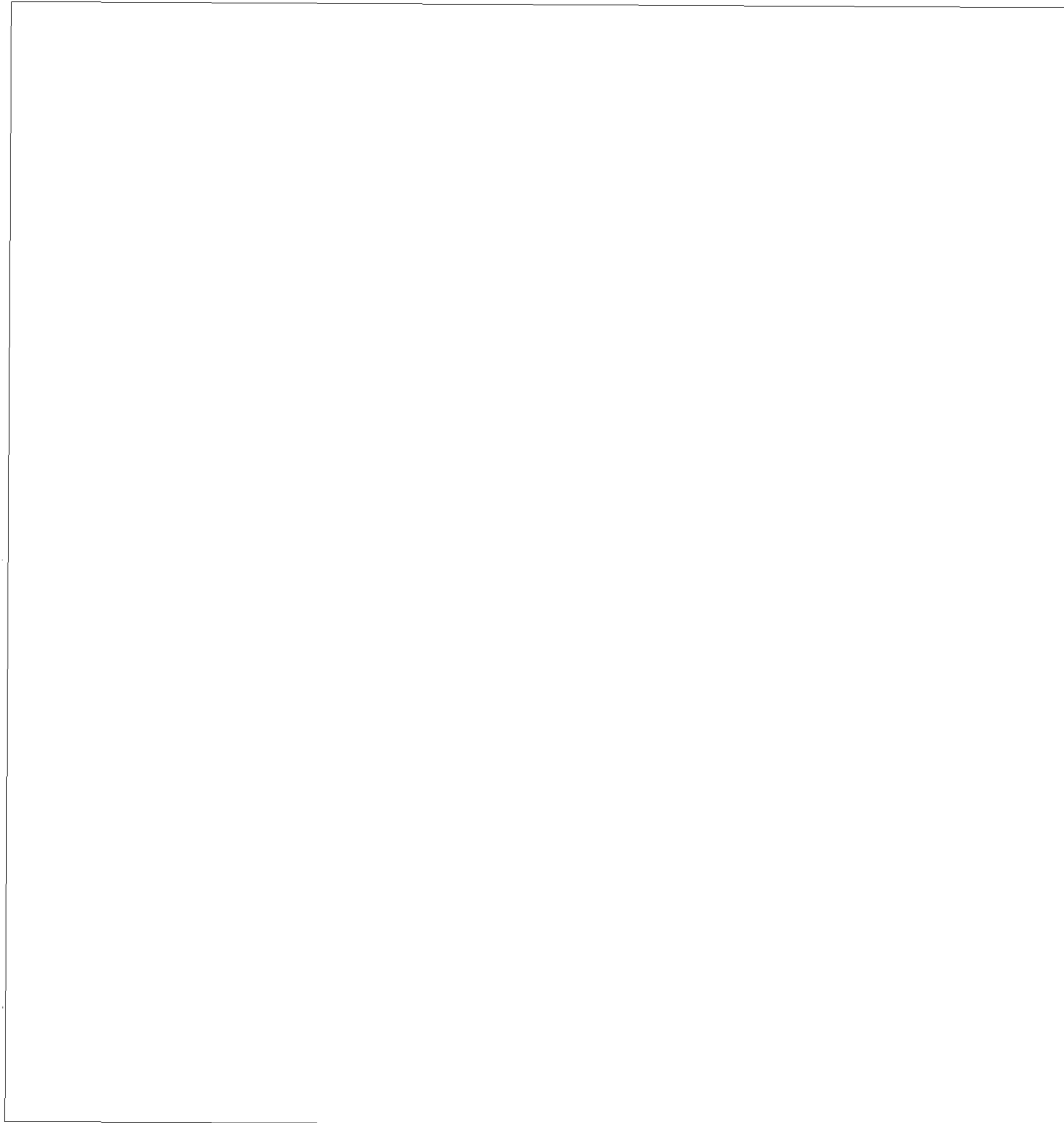
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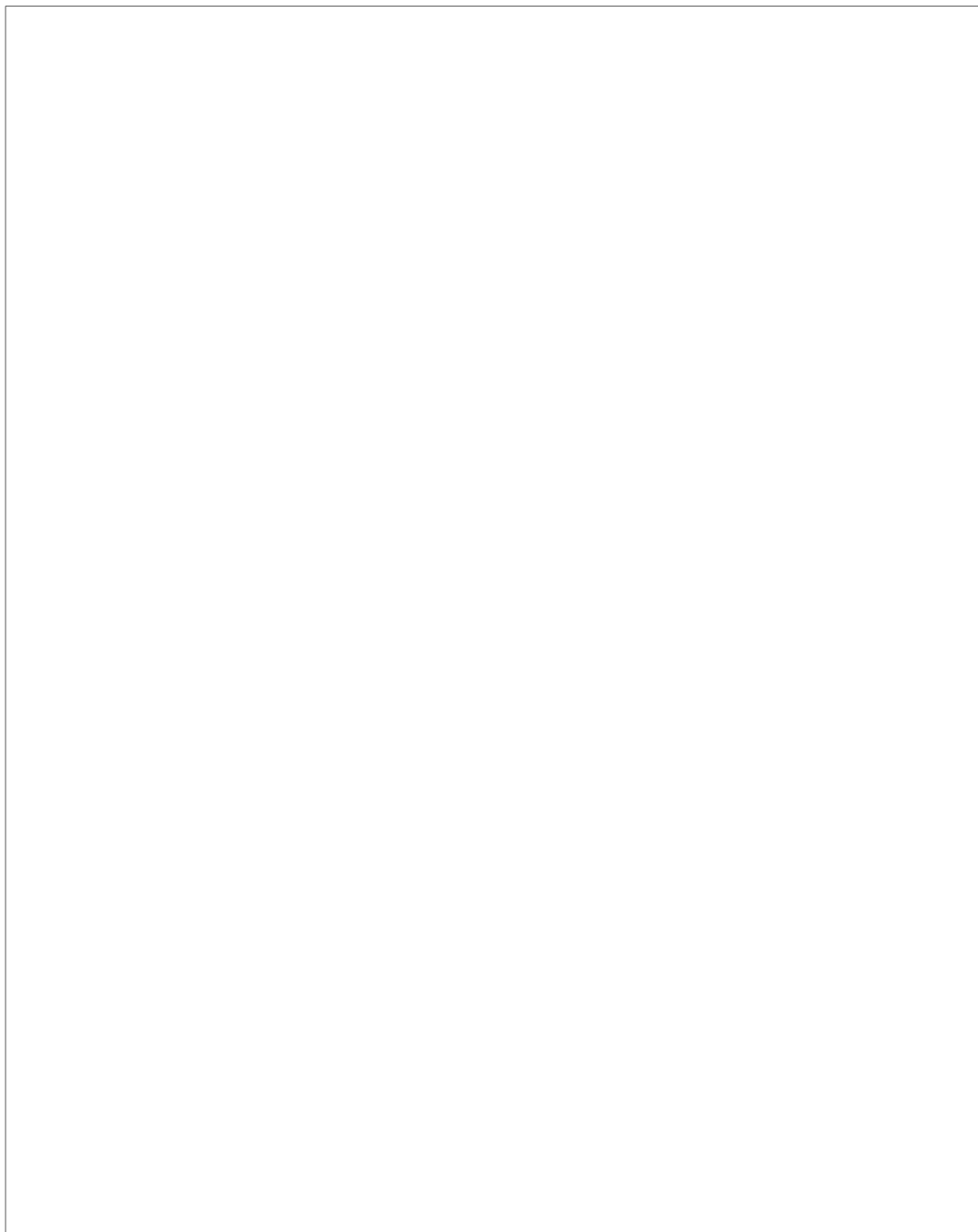


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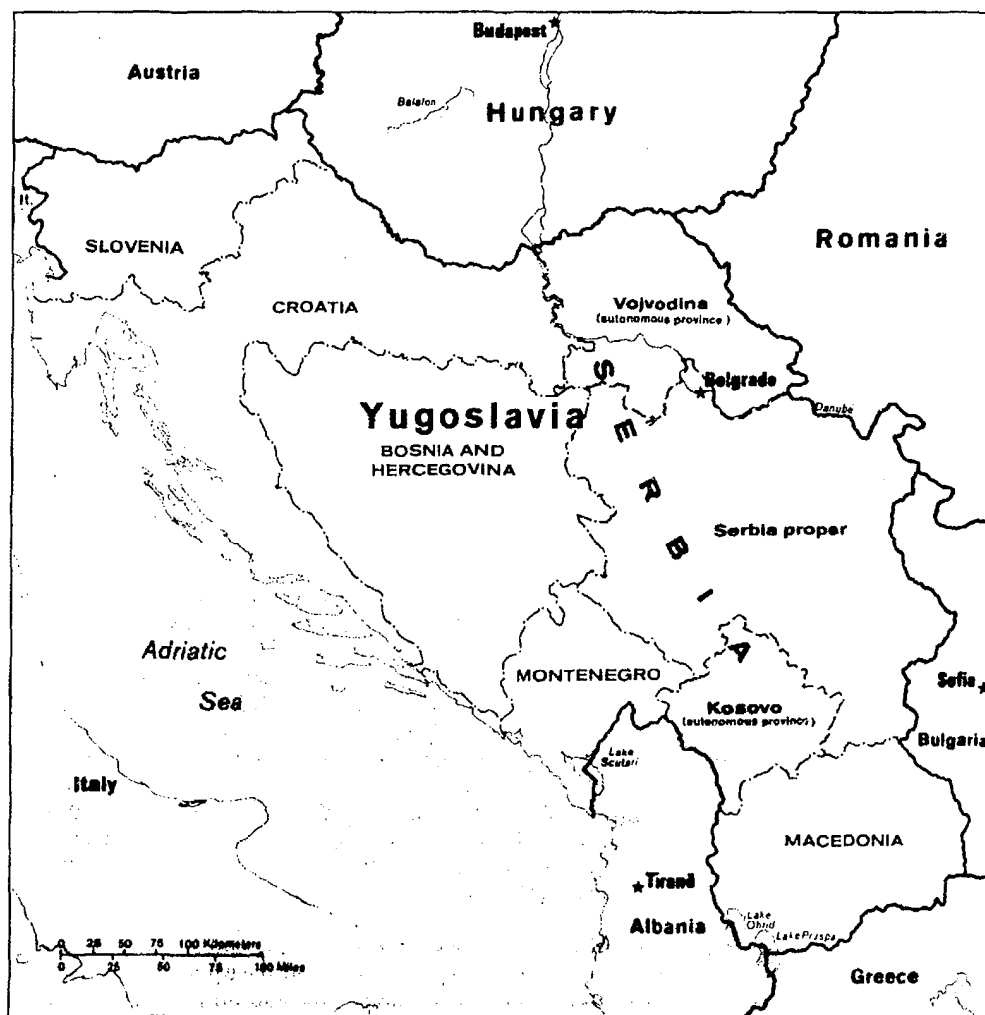
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~~Top Secret~~**YUGOSLAVIA: Milosevic Hoping To Create "Greater Serbia"**

Serbian President Milosevic yesterday proposed a new Serbian constitution that would give the republic complete control over its currently autonomous provinces of Kosovo and Vojvodina. He ruled out Serbia's participation in a confederative Yugoslavia for now, saying the question of the republic's borders would be reopened if Serbia became an independent state. A referendum on the proposed constitutional changes is reportedly scheduled for 1 and 2 July although Milosevic reiterated his opposition to multiparty elections before a new constitution is implemented.

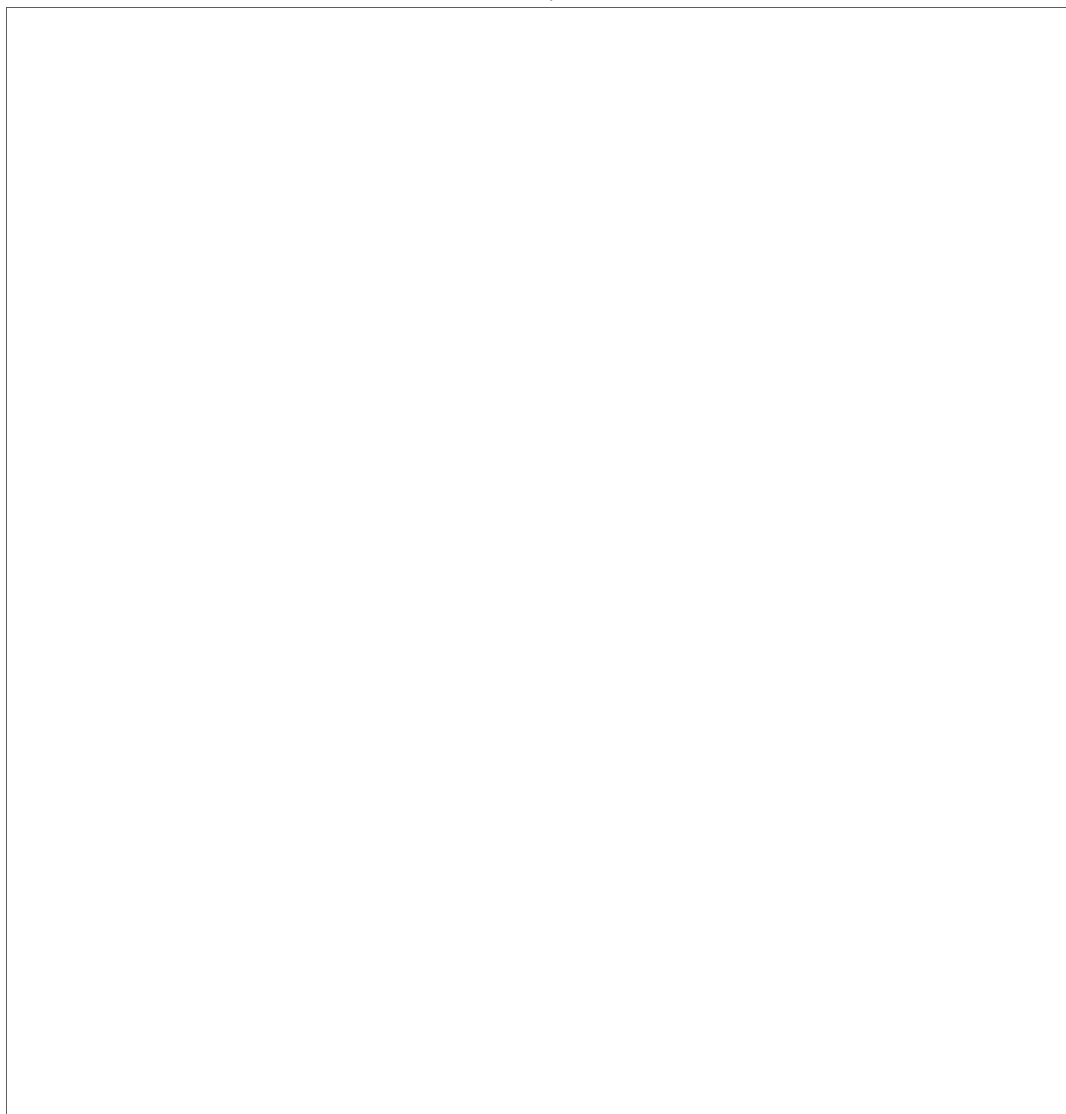
Comment: Milosevic, a longtime supporter of a strong central government, albeit Serbian controlled, realizes that his political survival requires him to regain leadership of the Serbian nationalist movement. His plans to absorb the provinces almost certainly will spark another round of communal violence in Kosovo, which is largely populated by ethnic Albanians. Milosevic's heavyhanded proposal heightens concerns in the neighboring republics of Croatia and Bosnia and Hercegovina, home to large numbers of Serbs. Croatia and Slovenia will speed efforts to ratify their republic constitutions and take additional measures to assert their autonomy.

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~~Top Secret~~**LIBERIA: Peace Talks Fail To Resume**

A spokesman for the rebels told reporters yesterday they will not return to the peace talks in Sierra Leone unless President Doe steps down. He indicated the insurgents instead will proceed with plans to take Monrovia by force and form an interim government. The rebels say they already have decided who will be in the cabinet and the national assembly but will make no announcements until they control the capital. The Liberian Council of Churches has organized a rally for today to call for a cease-fire; other groups are planning a march tomorrow to call for Doe's resignation.

Comment: Monrovia are becoming less passive about their situation as the rebels move closer and life in the capital becomes increasingly difficult. Although intended to be peaceful, the public demonstrations may trigger violence by security forces in the highly charged atmosphere. The rebels evidently are impatient with what they see as Doe's stalling and are eager to resume their advance toward Monrovia. Lightly defended towns on the outskirts of the city, such as Schieffelin or Paynesville, are likely next targets.

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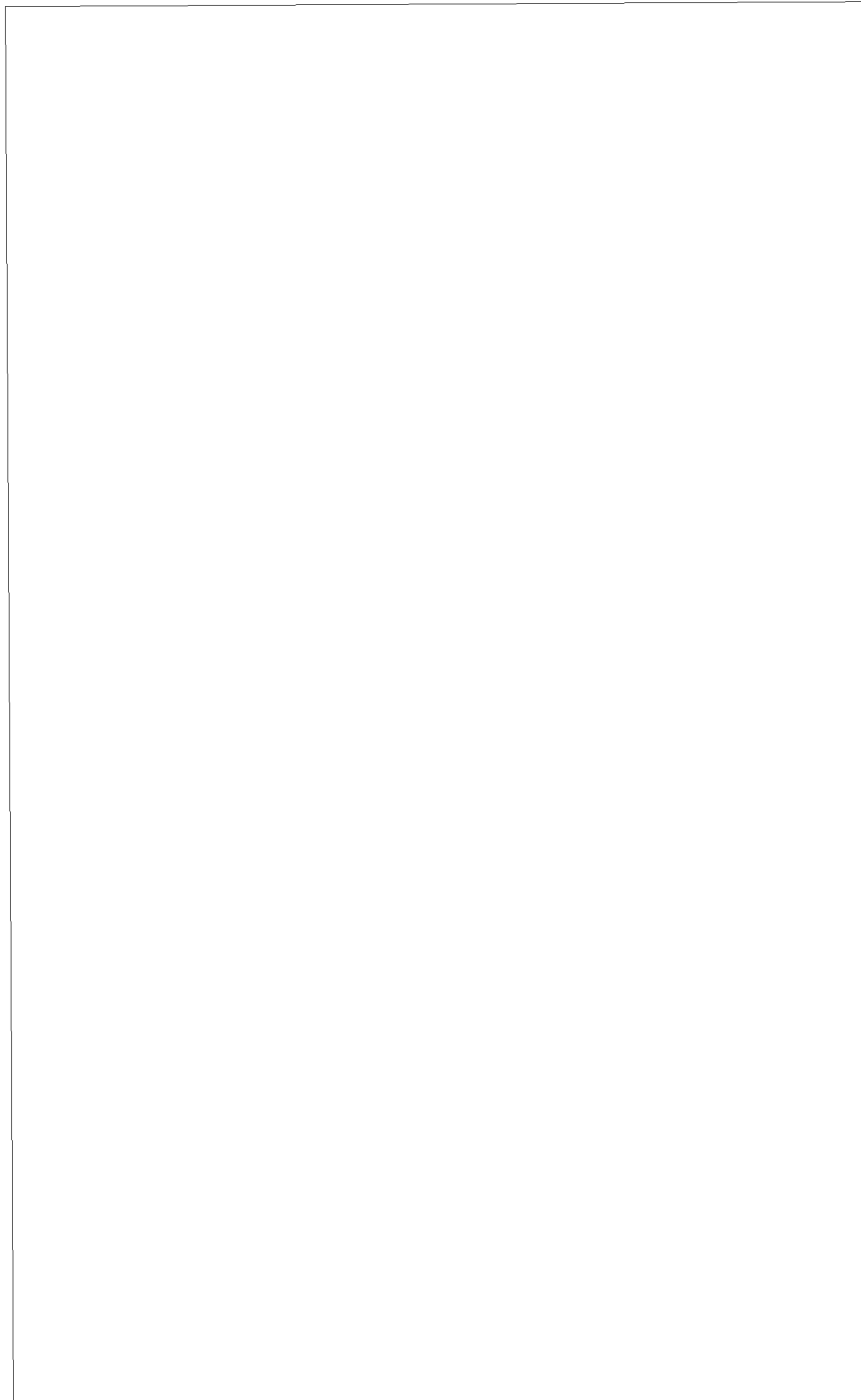
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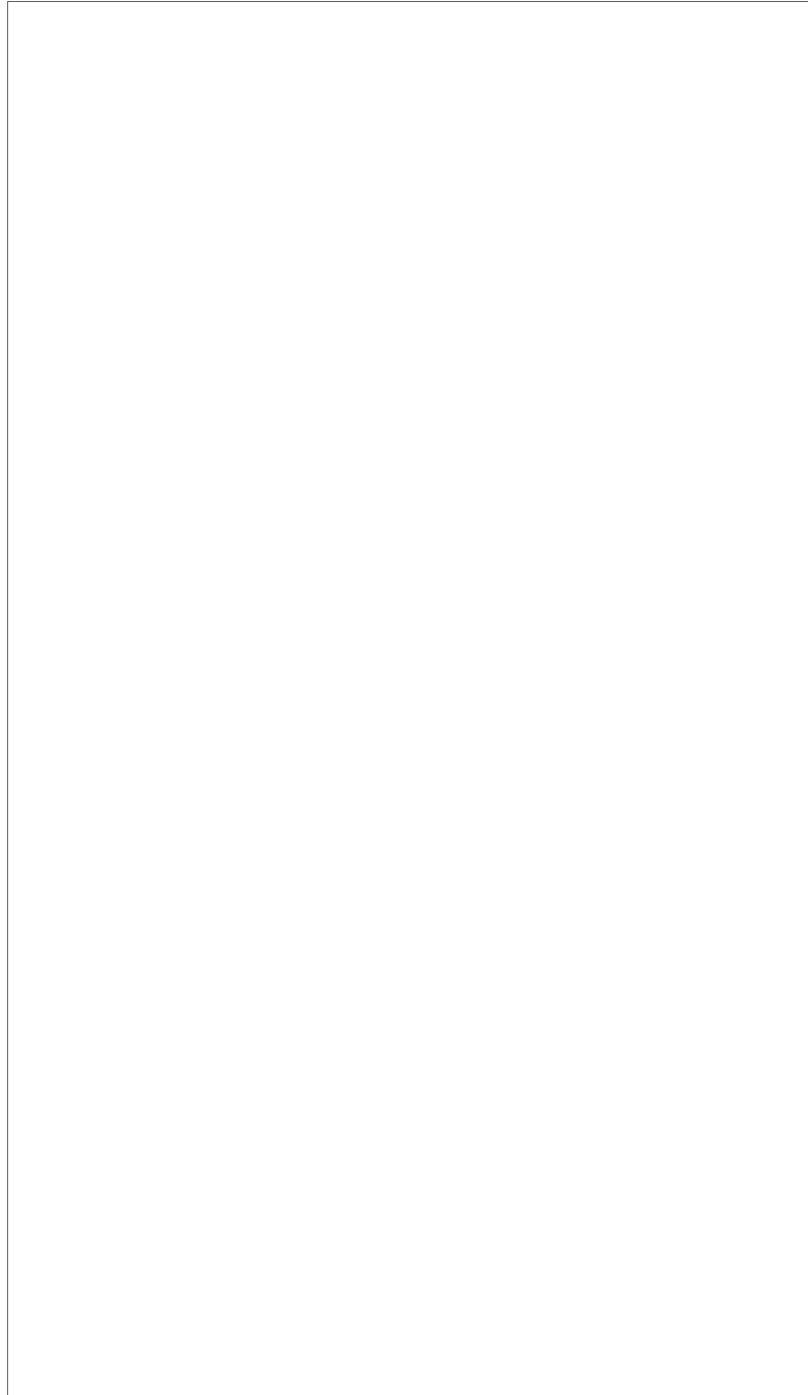


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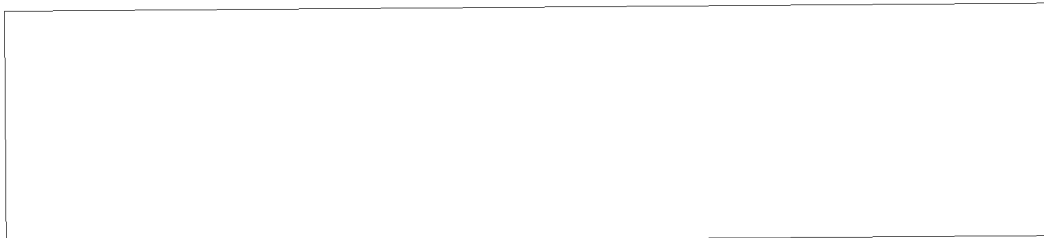
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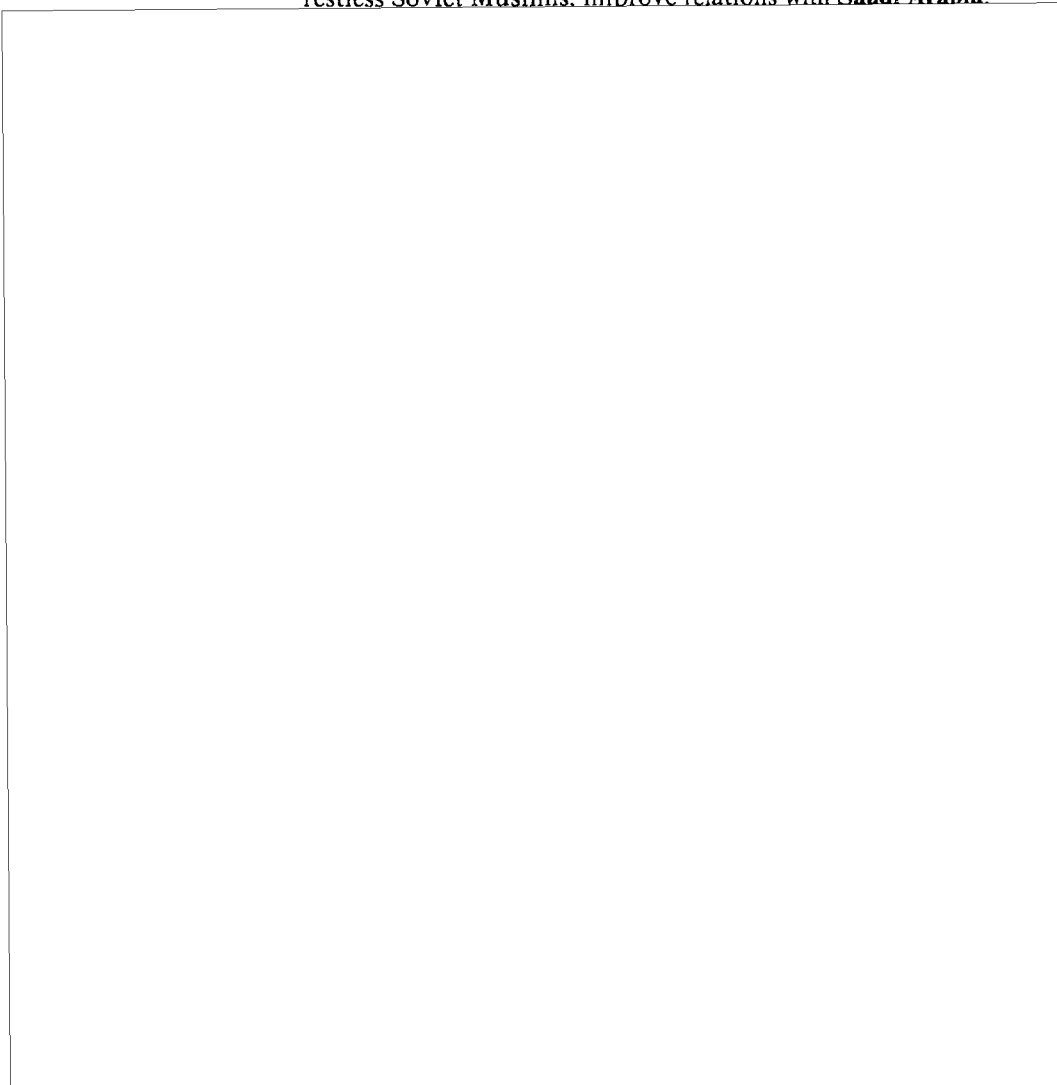
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USSR

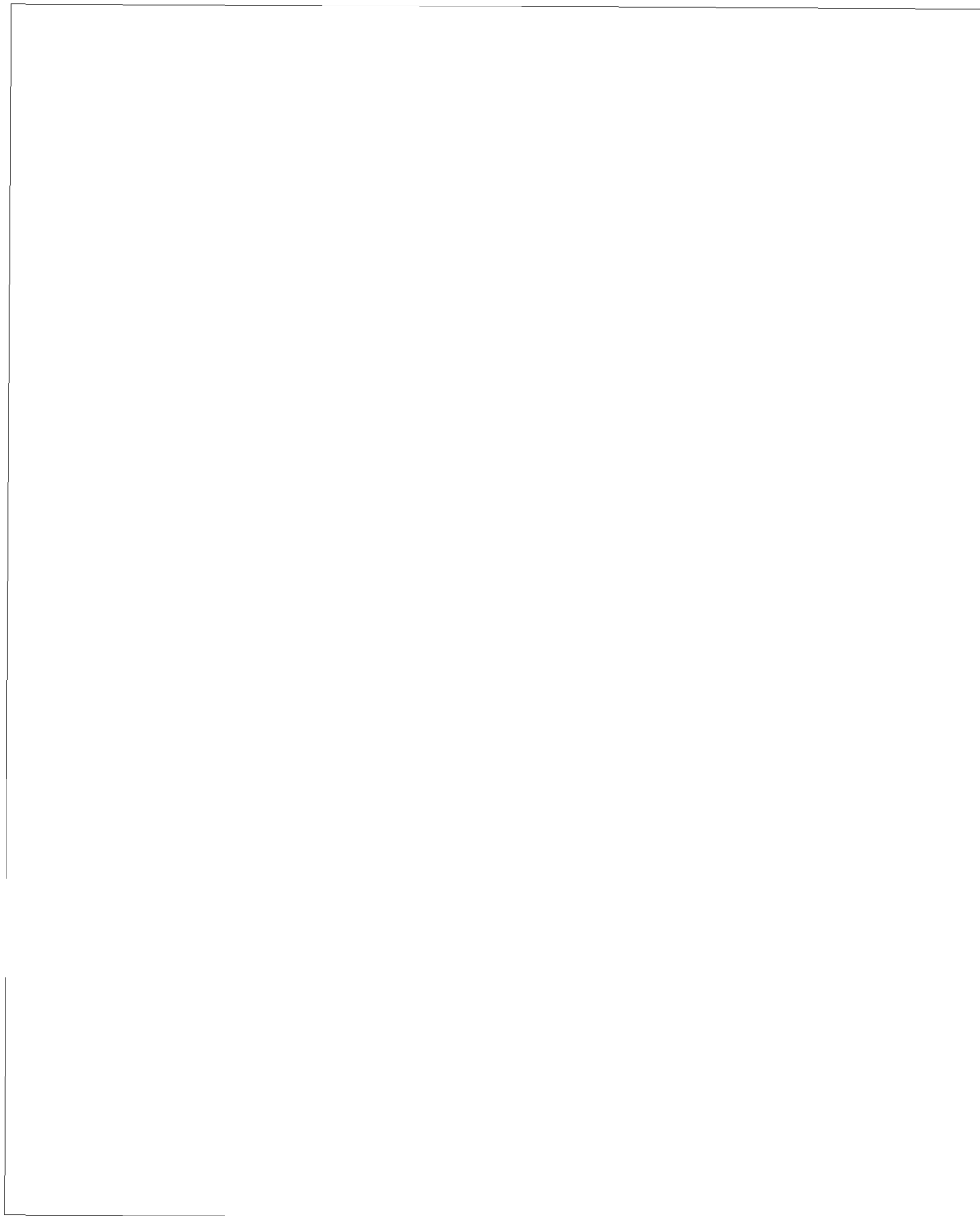
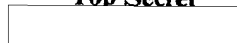
— Largest contingent of **Soviet** Muslims in 60 years—some 1,500—to arrive in Mecca this week for hajj . . . Moscow seeking to soothe restless Soviet Muslims, improve relations with **Saudi Arabia**.

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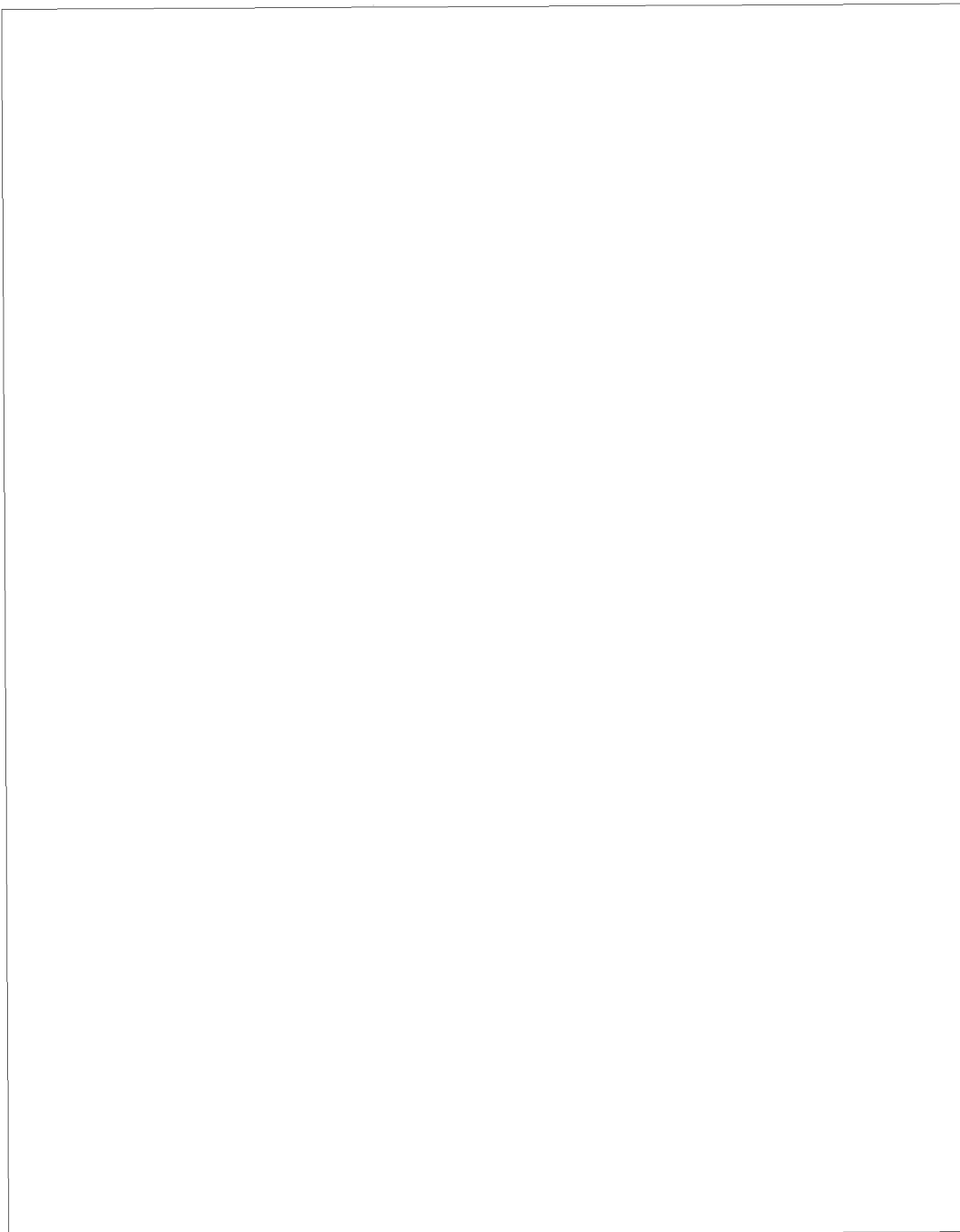
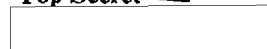


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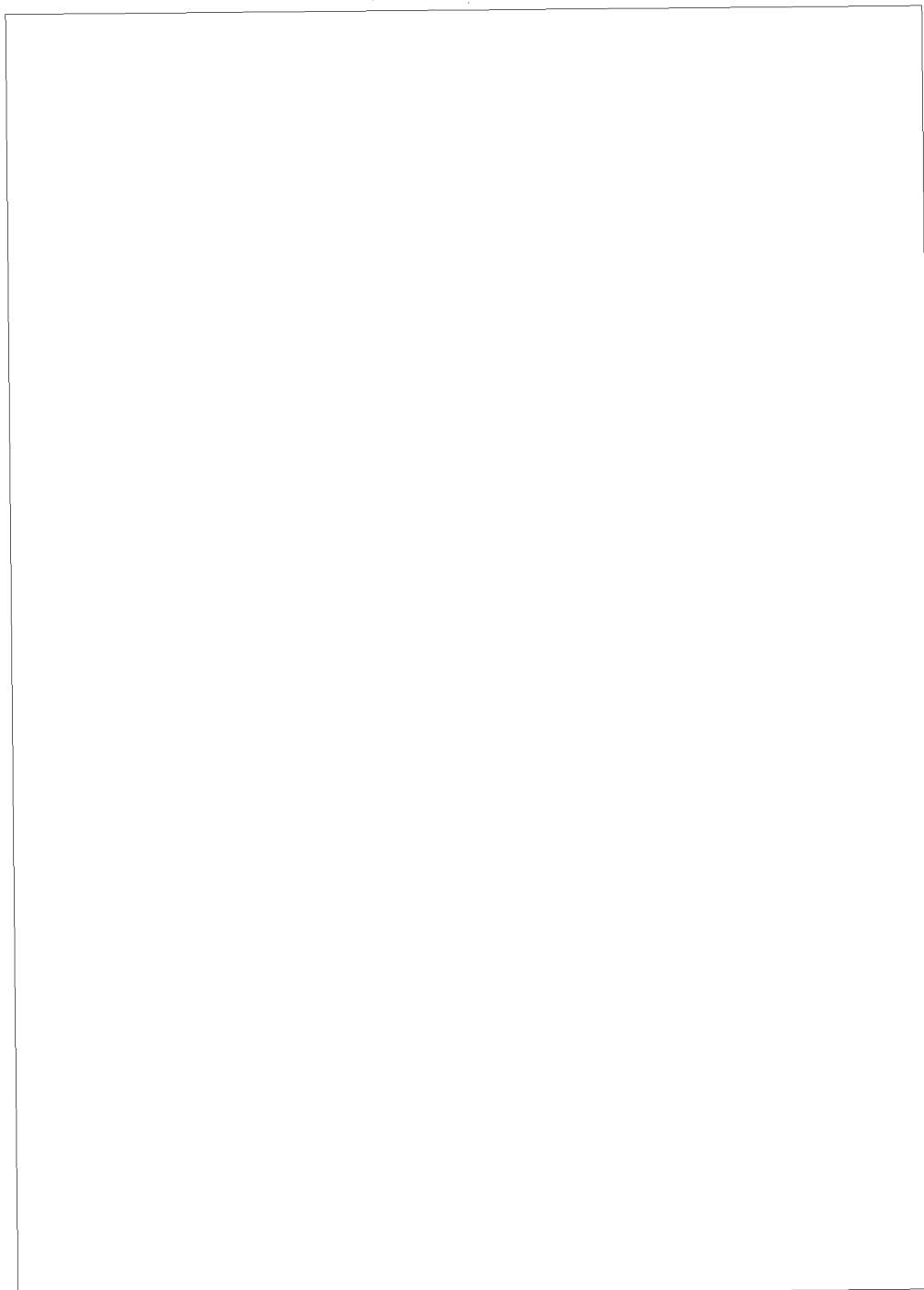


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~~Top Secret~~**Projected German Armed Forces**

	1990	1995
<i>West Germany</i>		
Manpower	495,000	300,000
Corps	3	3 ^a
Armored/Armored Infantry Divisions	10	5
Airborne/Airmobile Divisions	1	3 ^b
Mountain Division	1	1
<i>East Germany</i>		
Manpower	172,000 ^c	50,000
Military Districts	2	1
Tank/Motorized Infantry Divisions	11	0
Territorial-Defense Regiments	0	8-12

^a One German and two multinational.^b The Bundeswehr also plans to participate in a multinational airmobile division in northern Germany.^c Active-duty manpower has fallen below 100,000 in the past six months.~~Top Secret~~

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1939

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Special Analysis

GERMANY: Unification Promises Military Cuts

Bonn's current plans for a combined military force of no more than 350,000, including 50,000 territorial forces in eastern Germany, mean a substantial reduction in its forces committed to NATO and apparently assume a continued Allied troop presence to back up German forces in a crisis. The Kohl government continues to resist Soviet demands for a 200,000-man ceiling, which would require a radical military reorganization but probably would accept further cuts under an agreement affecting all European forces.

Soviet demands for a cap on the future German military and the prospect of major cuts in defense spending, in part to help fund reconstruction of East Germany, have emerged as the principal determinants of future German military size and capabilities, replacing a prospective CFE agreement, a decline in the number of West Germans available for military service, and deficit-related pressure on the defense budget. In the past six months, the Bundeswehr (West German military) has repeatedly revised manpower and funding projections; its latest plan calls for a combined force of 350,000, with a 300,000-man ceiling on forces in western Germany. This would require disbanding at least three of the 12 divisions Bonn currently has committed to NATO.

More Is Less

Bundeswehr planners are just beginning to grapple with the security of eastern Germany, an issue complicated by Bonn's commitment that NATO forces will not be deployed there. The current approach envisions reliance on airmobile forces for a quick-reaction capability and on multinational units to bolster the small German Army:

- To enhance the mobility and striking power of a small overall force and to improve its ability to respond quickly, Bonn would field four airmobile divisions, three German and one British-Belgian-German.
- Bonn is proposing that two of the three West German corps be multinational formations; the remaining corps, positioned between the other two, would reinforce eastern Germany in a crisis.

Although the future of East German forces is still under discussion, senior Bundeswehr planners envision transforming the East German

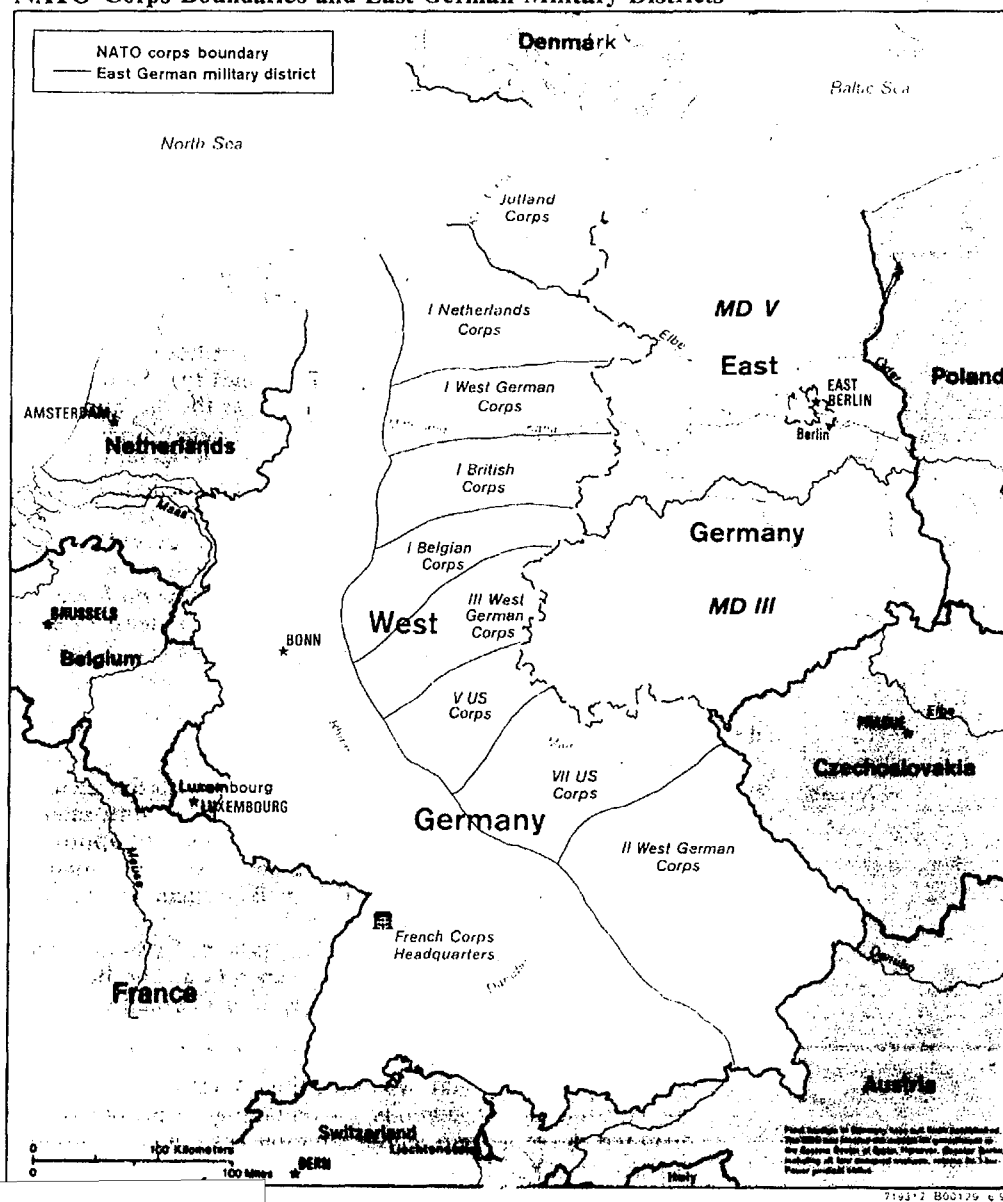
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NATO Corps Boundaries and East German Military Districts

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Nationale Volksarmee (NVA) into a lightly armed, 50,000-man territorial defense force of eight to 12 regiments for border security and ground-based air defense. Bundeswehr advisers will be attached to these units to develop common standards of training, and the units will be integrated into the Bundeswehr after the Soviets leave. Bonn has not decided how to deal with East German naval and air forces.

The East Germans want to turn the NVA into an independent security force that would remain a separate entity as long as Soviet forces are in Germany, providing job security for NVA careerists. Although Bonn is unlikely to accept this plan, it has abandoned earlier ideas of purging the new territorial force of all commissioned and noncommissioned officers associated with the former Communist regime.

Further Cuts Possible

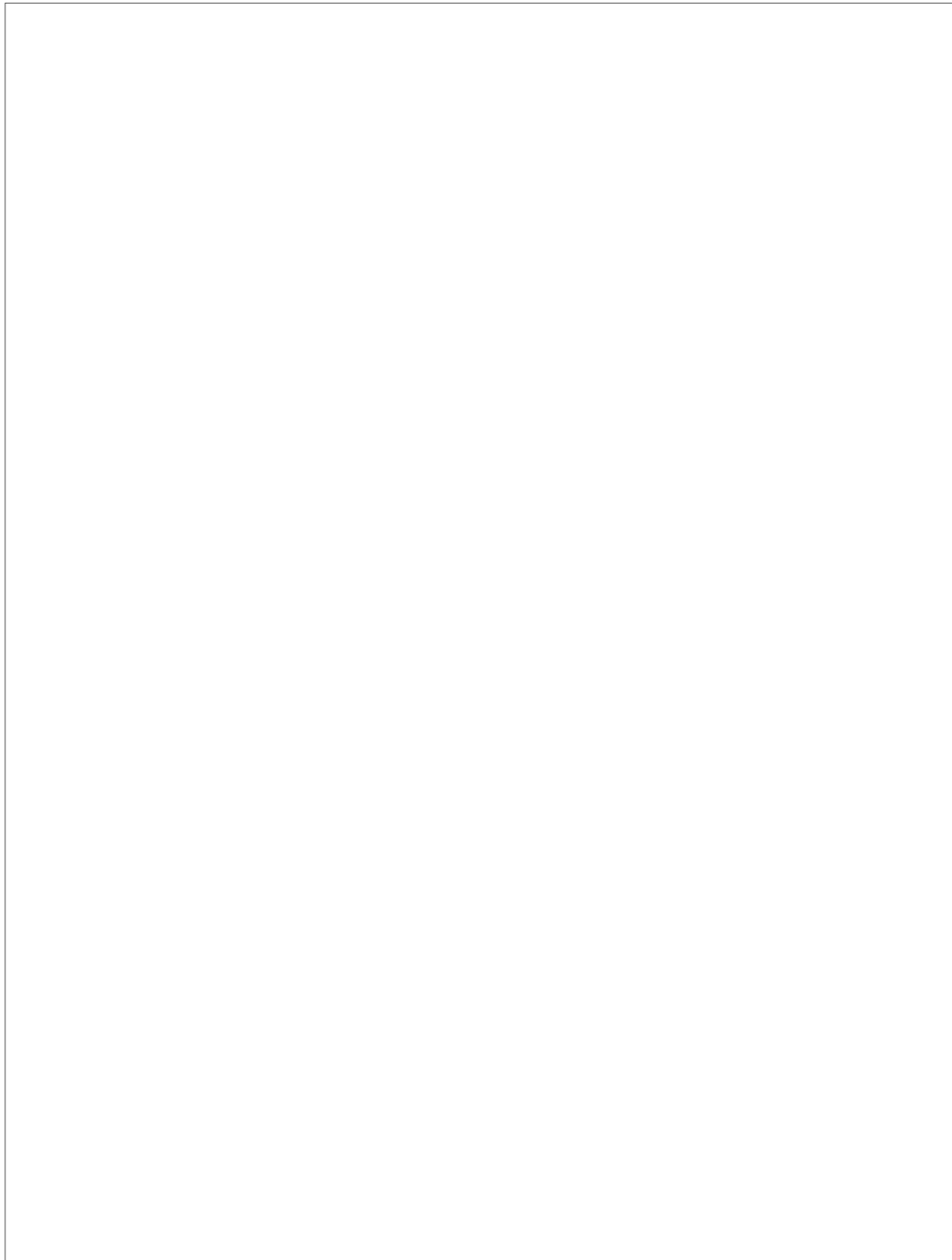
The Soviets and the German Social Democratic Party have proposed severe limits on manpower to ensure that unified Germany has a small, nonthreatening military. Some senior Soviet commanders have argued publicly for eliminating the Bundeswehr and NVA completely and limiting Germany to a 150,000- to 250,000-man territorial defense force.

The Social Democrats have called for cutting the Bundeswehr to a force of 240,000 or fewer with no offensive capability. If Bonn decides to move in this direction to placate the Soviets, it might eliminate divisions and reorganize its ground forces into corps and brigades. The Air Force might disband several wings and the Navy might decommission at least half its current ships. Such a radically reduced force could provide only minimal defense. The Kohl government, however, has refused to consider drastic cuts to German forces alone, claiming that any additional cuts would be possible only under an arms control agreement to reduce all European forces.

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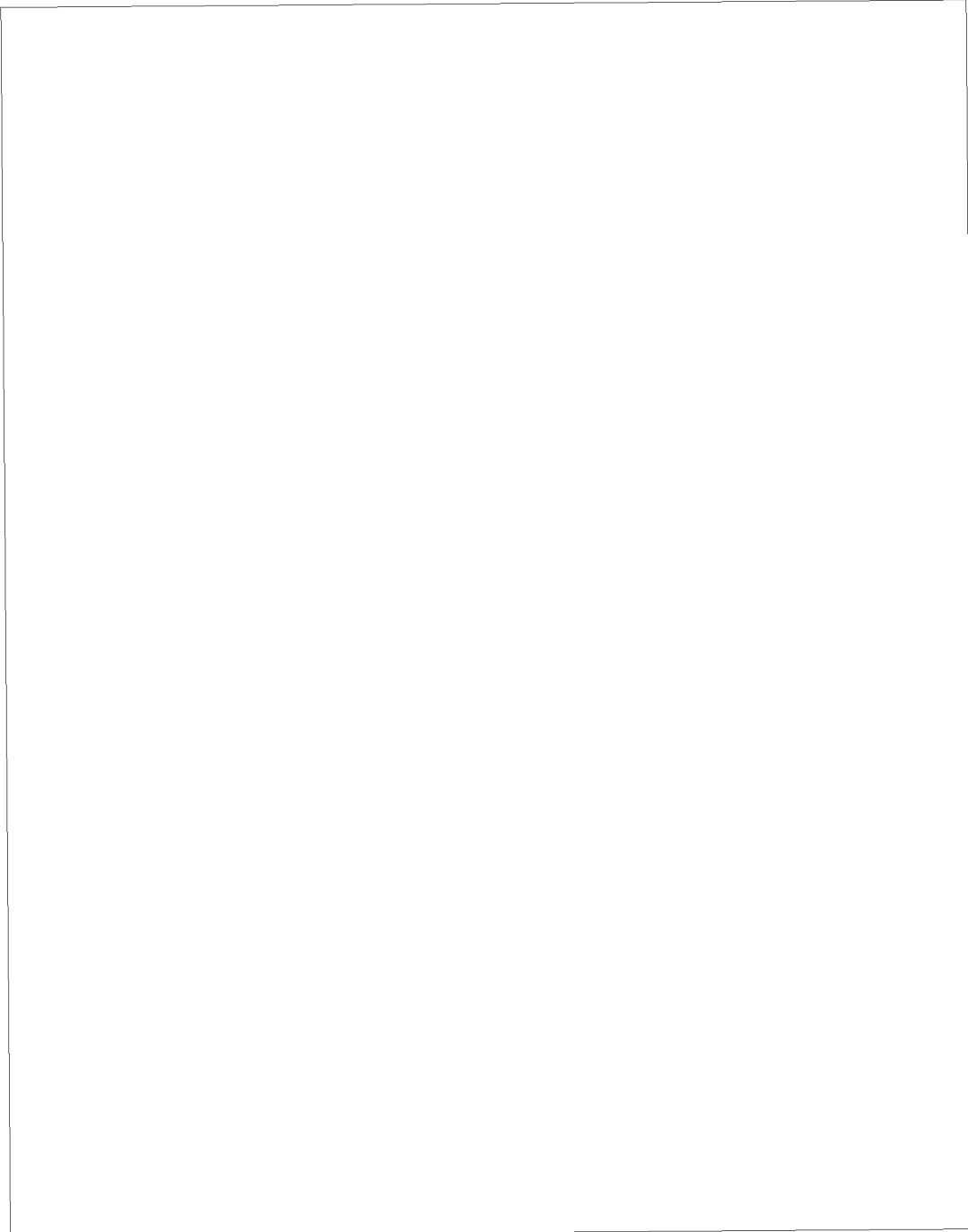
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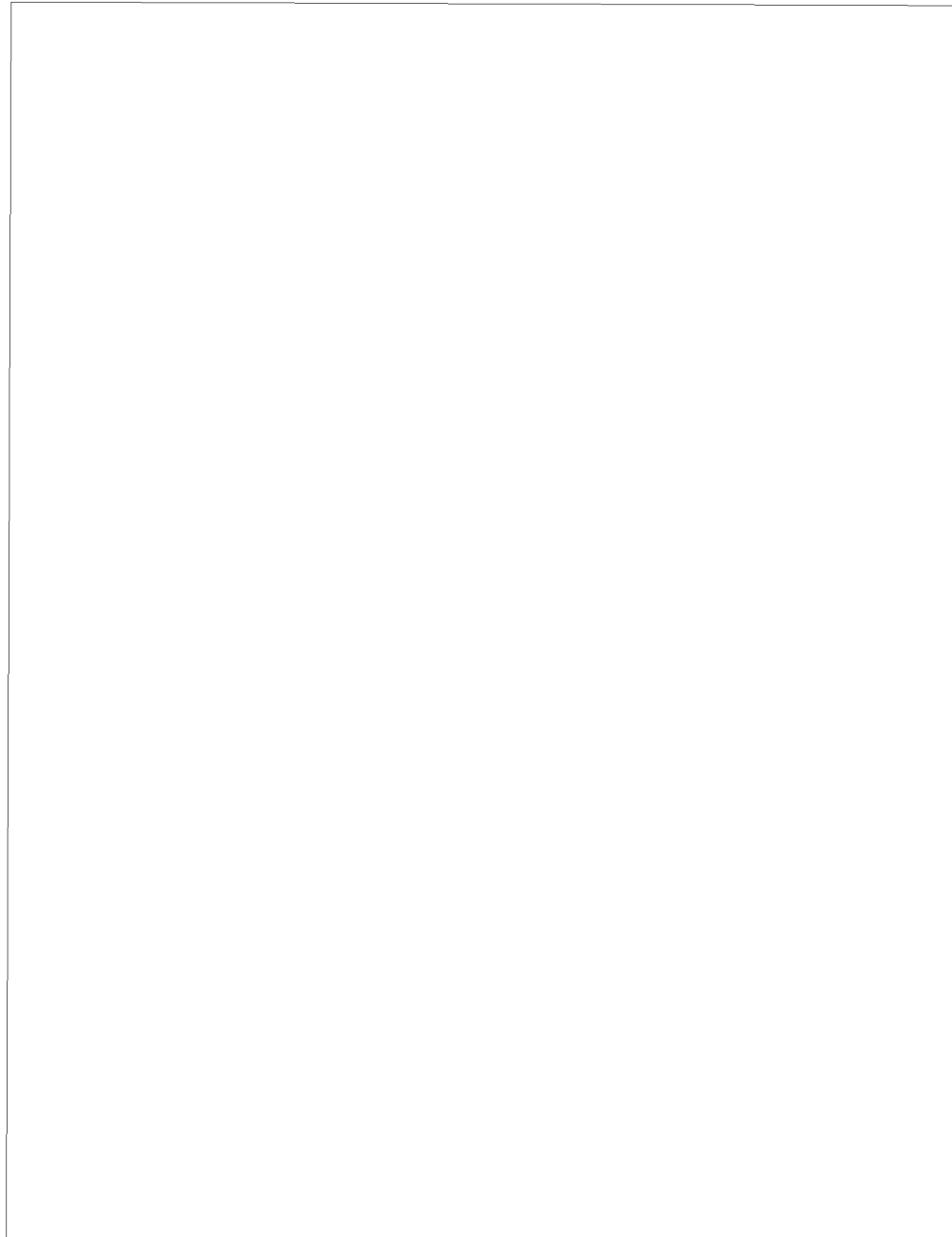
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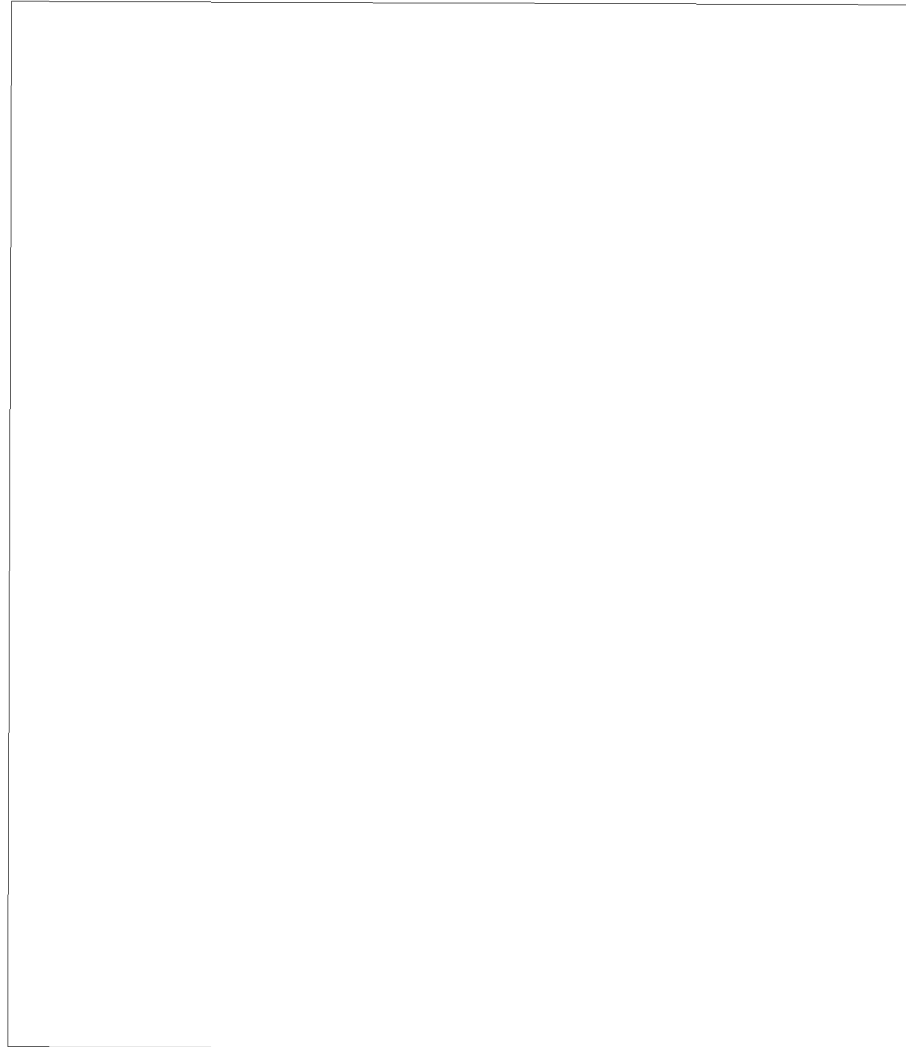


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1945

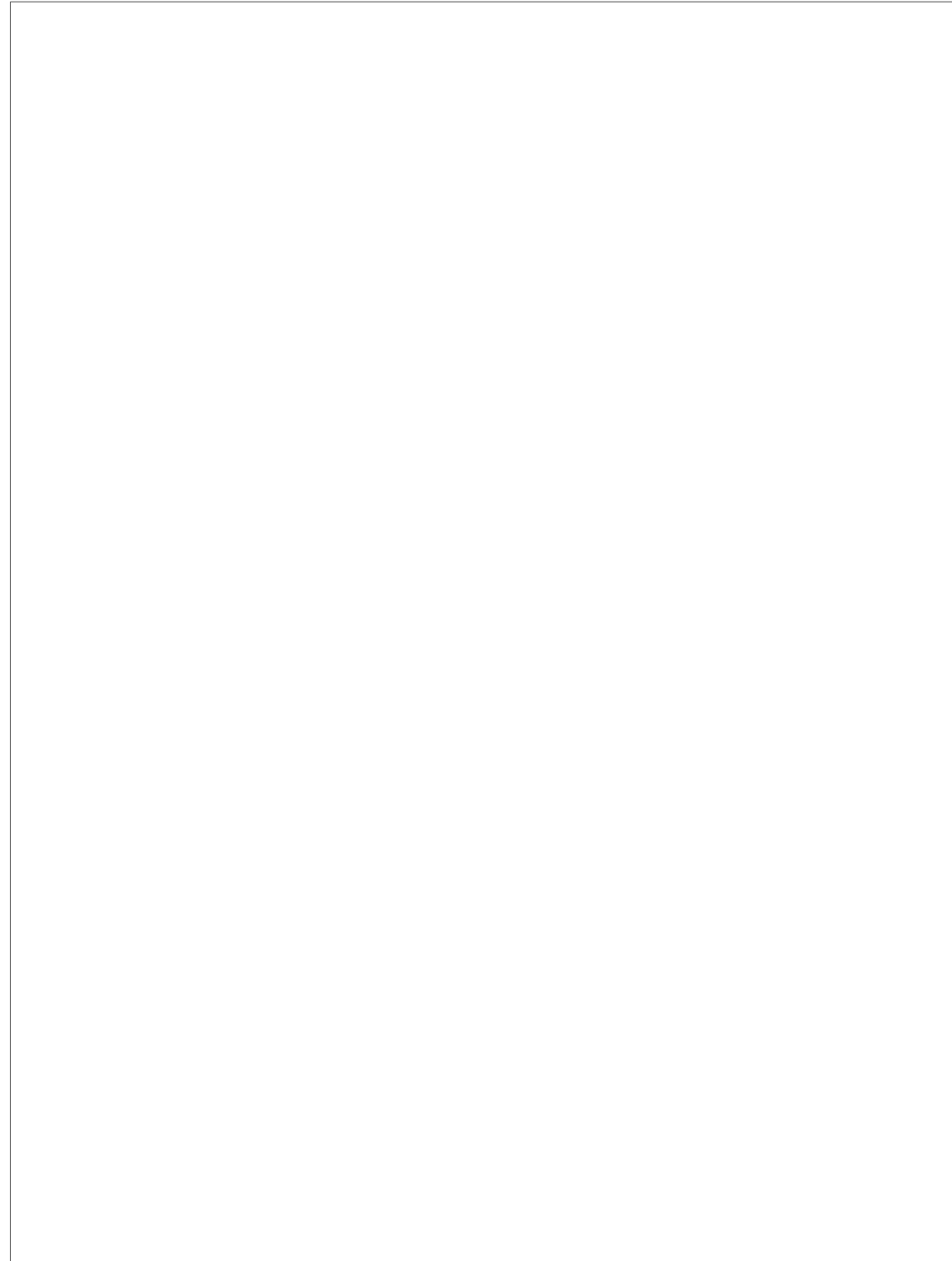
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