

Soviets assert 'land power' over Asia, Africa, Mideast

by Mark Burdman

In the spring of 1983, Soviet Union chief of state Yuri Andropov declared in an interview with the West German *Der Spiegel* magazine that the Soviet Union was a "land power," while the United States was a "sea power." By this logic, the Soviets were to be granted the Eurasian land mass, while the United States would nominally revert to sovereignty in the Americas and to "over-the-horizon" sea-power doctrine.

One year later, a look at the map shows that the Soviet Union, along with its Nazi International allies, is exerting extreme pressure, both external and internal, on all the countries along the rim of the Euroasian land mass, from South Korea to Tunisia. This coincided with global naval maneuvers carried out by the Soviets which were not only the largest naval deployment in history, but also a testing of Soviet command and control, simulating conditions of strategic nuclear conflict with the United States.

Although the Soviets are able to rely upon their own assets within the countries targeted for destabilization—like the Islamic fundamentalist movement of Muammar Qaddafi and Ayatollah Khomeini—their most important ally in this global powerplay is Henry Kissinger, the point man for the decoupling of the United States from its allies in Western Europe and the underdeveloped sector. For the United States, it has now become a game of "heads you win, tails I lose."

Soviet military on the move

On the highest strategic plane, Soviet strategy has one aim: to reinforce the "crisis-management" of the Pugwash Conference/Trilateral Commission world federalists whom

Kissinger works for, so that the atmosphere of global confrontation will force the United States to back down from the commitment to develop antiballistic-missile systems.

The Soviets have escalated their attacks on the U.S. beam weapons policy to a fever pitch. Typical is the mid-April edition of the U.S.S.R.'s *New Times* magazine, which likens U.S. ABM development policy to the "Third Reich model," comparing the policy to Adolf Hitler's attempts to "solve the unemployment problem by intensive preparations for a big war." On several occasions since March 12, Soviet publications have blasted *EIR* founder Lyndon LaRouche for "Hitler-like" policies because of LaRouche's outspoken advocacy of crash development of beam weapons.

Putting the issue on a strict military footing, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko told the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers gathering April 18 that U.S. beam-weapon policy is "an adventure which borders on madness." Given the Soviets' own well-known development of such weapons systems, Gromyko's words can only underscore the arrogance typical of an imperial leadership confident that its pretensions to become the "Third and Final Roman Empire" are meeting with success.

Hence the period of mid-April witnessed an astounding array of provocations.

On April 17, in a manner echoing the Soviets' cold-blooded shooting down of the KAL airliner over the Sea of Japan last Sept. 1, Soviet-Nazi asset Muammar Qaddafi ordered armed underlings in his embassy in London to shoot at a crowd of anti-Qaddafi protesters, killing one policewoman

and wounding eleven people. Qaddafi simultaneously deployed upwards of 500 students to surround and threaten the British embassy in Tripoli, unleashing a crisis similar to the Ayatollah Khomeini's organized takeover of the U.S. embassy in Teheran in 1979.

Qaddafi's act of murder occurred only days after the April 7 "day of liquidation" he had proclaimed for assassination of his political enemies around the world. The episodes in London and Tripoli are seen by security experts as the beginning of a new wave of international terrorism by Soviet assets against targets in Europe, the Middle East, and the United States.

During the same week, Karen Brutents, the Soviet Central Committee member responsible for the Middle East in the Communist Party's International Department, arrived in Damascus on the heels of a series of spectacular terrorist incidents in Israel claimed by Syrian-supplied Soviet assets in the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Coinciding with Brutents's visit, Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Tlas praised the acts of terrorism, saying these would create "more and more volunteers in Damascus for suicide operations against the enemy."

Through these actions, the Soviets are rapidly pushing toward a strategic humiliation of Israel and a resultant further smashing of American influence in the Middle East.

Pressure on Asia

In the Asian theater, the Soviets for the first time ever during the week of April 16 landed 500 naval infantrymen on the shores of Vietnam, as one feature of large-scale naval maneuvers in the South China Sea. Simultaneously, the Vietnamese have mounted their most aggressive dry-season offensive against the Khmer rebels, with incursions into Thailand, which have received nary a whimper of protest from the Reagan administration in response.

The attacks on the Khmer Rouge rebels has the aim of pressuring Thailand and forcing a fissure among the ASEAN nations, especially between Thailand and Indonesia. With its noticeable lack of policy toward the ASEAN nations, the Reagan administration is making the Vietnamese task easy.

New eruptions of border conflicts between Vietnam and China have also broken out, at a particularly embarrassing time for the disoriented Ronald Reagan. Under Kissinger's Rasputin-like influence, Reagan is on the eve of a propagandist extravaganza trip to Peking, which is being orchestrated not as a trip to forward American-Chinese economic relations, but as a "card" against Moscow. The policy itself was contrived by Kissinger to cover for the imminent drastic loss of American influence and prestige among the ASEAN nations.

Aside from a potential strategic humiliation in the Thai-Vietnamese theater, the U.S.-allied regime of Ferdinand Marcos in the Philippines is coming under intensified pressure from internal assets of the Soviet KGB and the Society

of Jesus. The situation is beginning to take on the complexion of an Asian "El Salvador," as government troops are dispatched to the countryside to mow down guerrillas of the Soviet-backed New People's Army, whose political arm, the National Democratic Front is backed by the World Council of Churches, Moscow's "Third Rome" lobby organization.

In South Korea, joint KGB-Jesuit-British assets in the main university in Seoul launched, beginning April 12, student riots against the government, using the hoked-up issue of the military draft to weaken the government of strong U.S. ally President Chun Doo Hwan.

Further west, India is being hit by a series of ethnic-separatist destabilizations in the northwest Punjab region, by members of the Sikh faith controlled by the Nazi International and the Kissinger-Dulles wing of the Anglo-American intelligence services. Sources close to Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi are warning that "foreign intelligence services" are behind an assassination plot against the prime minister.

Under such conditions of crisis, the chances increase day by day for an otherwise-unlikely conflict between India and Pakistan to break out. The Soviets are positioning themselves for a major move in that theater, with the dispatching of 136 bombers to the border with Afghanistan. Thirty-six of these are of the TU-16 "Badger" type, with a 1,950-kilometer range. Others are of a medium range capable of hitting the Persian Gulf.

Soviet strategic pressure and U.S. perceived weakness in the Gulf theater are such that at least two Gulf sources, one a Kuwaiti paper and the other the Saudi ambassador to Washington, have indicated that the Saudis are now prepared to establish diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R. and to buy Soviet arms.

The special case of Egypt

Perhaps no case is more graphic of the Kissinger-International Monetary Fund sabotage of American influence than that of Egypt, a country that has been seeking a strong strategic and economic relationship with the United States.

Echoing the developments in the 1950s when U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles drove Egyptian leader Gamel Abdel Nasser into the Soviets' arms by refusing Egyptian aid requests to build the Aswan Dam, today the Egyptians are again sending out feelers to the Soviet Union for economic assistance, in response to Reagan administration and International Monetary Fund austerity pressure on the country, including reported threats to cut down badly needed food aid to the Egyptian population.

"The love affair between the United States and Egypt is over," said the director of a recent Council on Foreign Relations study on the Egypt. There is no reciprocity from Egypt's side on that evaluation; it is the Kissinger circles that have decided to hand the entire eastern hemisphere over to the Soviet Union.