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Mr. William Casey
CIA
Washington DC 20505

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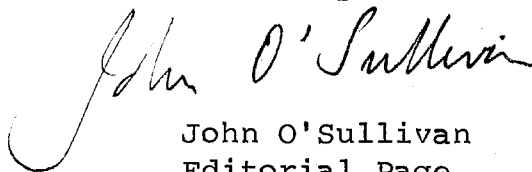
Dear Mr. Casey:

I thought you might be interested in a copy of an editorial which was based partly on your speech to the Union League Club.

I shall telephone in the next day or two in order to arrange the lunch which you so kindly suggested.

STAT

Sincerely,



John O'Sullivan
Editorial Page
Editor



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Soviets' vast empire faces rising tide of resistance

When U.S. troops landed 15 months ago on tiny Grenada, a country with a population half that of Yonkers, they encountered in addition to the Cuban "armed construction workers" 55 assorted Russians, East Germans, Bulgarians and North Koreans.

Why were these people so far from home on this pleasant but out-of-the-way island in the Caribbean?

What were North Koreans, not great vacation-trippers by and large, up to in sunny Grenada?

The answer is that they were colonial officials doing their duty in a minor outpost of what is now a worldwide Soviet Empire.

HUGE INCREASE

CIA chief William Casey pointed out last week in New York that in the last 20 years the Soviet Union has become a global power with bases and surrogates in Cuba, Vietnam, Ethiopia, Angola, South Yemen, Mozambique, Nicaragua and Afghanistan.

In the last 10 years, the number of Warsaw Pact and Cuban troops, military advisers and technicians stationed in Third World countries increased by an incredible 500 percent.

Examine some of the detailed figures established independently by analysts at the Washington-based Heritage Foundation:

- Syria hosts 3000 Soviet and East European military personnel, of whom 210 are East German and 130 Polish.
- South Yemen has invited in 1100 Soviet and East European military personnel and 2700 economic technicians.
- Mozambique is occupied by 550 Soviet and East European advisers and 1800 economic technicians.
- North Korea, a small and impoverished country, has 240 military technicians in Libya, 35 military instructors in Uganda, 134 military instructors in Zimbabwe (who trained the Fifth Division, blamed for last year's massacres in rebellious Mataberland), 140 military personnel in South Yemen, 33 military instructors in Malta, the Grenada of the Mediterranean, and military personnel in 14 other countries around the world.

CUBA LEADS ALL

But this imperialist performance pales in comparison with that of Cuba, which, though it is an economic disaster area living on massive subsidies from the Soviet Union, manages to maintain 23,000 troops, plus 6500 economic technicians (armed economic technicians, perhaps?) in Angola, 3000 troops in Ethiopia, 1000 military personnel in Mozambique and 3000 military personnel and 4000 economic technicians in Nicaragua.

Heritage's total figures for Soviet bloc military involvement in the Third World, excluding the Soviet occupying force of over 100,000 in Afghanistan, are:

Soviet Union	16,280
Eastern Europe.....	1925
North Korea	1151
Cuba	31,175

By contrast, the British acquired a

vast Indian empire with a force of 900 European soldiers and 2000 Indian recruits.

But the situation is changing — and deteriorating — all the time. Since those figures were compiled, North Korean troops have been arriving in large numbers in Angola to help counter the successful campaign of anti-Communist UNITA guerrillas.

Not all of the countries which accept Soviet military personnel are under their heel. But some are in effect colonies, others are reduced to client status and still others are well on the way there.

Thus the specialty of East German military advisers is to get control of a Third World country's secret police and intelligence services so that any later request by the country's ruler that they leave can be ignored. Indeed, the ruler himself can be ignored, for he is no longer the ruler.

DUBCEK LOST

In 1968, Dubcek's rebellious Czechoslovakia was invaded by the neighboring countries of the Warsaw Pact under Soviet direction.

Today, the Soviet Union possesses the same capacity on a global basis.

A man in a Moscow office can pick up the telephone and instruct the North Koreans to send troops to shore up a crumbling client regime in Angola. He can request the East Germans to relieve hard-pressed Cubans in Ethiopia. If an anti-Communist rebellion threatens anywhere in the far-flung Soviet Empire, he can move in foreign troops from another province, unsympathetic to the local insurgents, to restore the status quo.

Despite the odds against them, however, brave men will still fight for freedom.

REAL PATRIOTS

As Casey pointed out, today in Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Nicaragua and elsewhere hundreds of thousands of volunteers are fighting irregular wars against the Soviet army and Soviet-supported regimes.

These are genuine wars of national liberation against a global tyranny.

The freedom fighters engaged in them do not expect the help of U.S. personnel. But they do hope for U.S. aid in the form of money and modern military hardware — none more so than the Nicaraguan Contras who are struggling to overturn the first Communist tyranny on the American mainland.

This is the underlying truth on which the Senate and House Intelligence and Appropriations Committees must ponder when they vote on funding the Contras. And if these committees appear to be forgetting it, Don Regan's new White House team must remind them of it with chapter and verse on the new Soviet imperialism. History must not record that the Soviet Union gained an empire on which the sun never sets, while America slept.

1/14/84