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'Expelling U.S.' - how radicals work it

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A new coordinated radical strategy has been devised to drive the United States out of key regions of the world, according to a recent threat assessment prepared for the CIA.

The architects of the strategy, the study says, include radical Third World states and terrorist groups, with clear support from the Soviet Union.

Basic elements uniting the group, according to the report, are "extreme hostility toward the United States" and "deep anxiety over U.S. intentions and policies."

This language is strikingly similar to that used by President Reagan earlier this week in his speech to the American Bar Association when he outlined what he termed the "strategic perspective" behind the actions of international terrorists.

He said Libya, Iran, North Korea, Nicaragua and Cuba are engaged in

a "pattern of terrorism" designed "to disorient the United States, to disrupt or alter our foreign policy, to sow discord between ourselves and our allies ... [and] to remove American influence from those areas of the world where we are working to bring stable and democratic government."

"Their real goal is to expel America from the world," the president declared.

Mr. Reagan cited terrorist training camps in Libya, arms provi-

sions by Cuba and joint military operations in Nicaragua as evidence of mutual cooperation by the members of "Murder Inc."

But he provided few details of the motivations and operations behind the strategy of expulsion.

The strategy, however, is detailed in

the new report, titled "Expelling America: A New Coordinated Radical Strategy." It outlines the origins, participants, purpose and implications for the United States of this radical expulsion strategy.

It also details the involvement of the Soviet Union in fomenting Third World terrorism against U.S. interests — details Mr. Reagan did not divulge in his address.

A copy of the report was obtained by The Washington Times.

The report lists Libya, Iran, Cuba

and North Korea among the participants in the coordinated terrorist strategy. In contrast to Mr. Reagan's list, the report includes Syria, but not Nicaragua.

Mr. Reagan said his list was not inclusive, but administration officials conceded that efforts by the government to elicit Syria's help in freeing seven remaining U.S. hostages in Lebanon led to the decision

not to publicly brand Damascus at this time.

The countries participating in the coordinated strategy are seeking to expel U.S. military, political and economic influence from five key regions of the world — East Asia, South Asia, the Middle East, West Africa and Central America.

The United States is perceived as being both a "strong ideological threat" as well as a "potential military threat" to these countries, the report states.

"U.S. pro-status quo policies interfere with the radicals' political ambitions," while U.S. support for Israel is regarded by Arab radical states "as indicating U.S. strategy in the region."

Coordinated strikes against American targets are "a result of shared ideology, common enemy and joint purpose." But direct coordination is "superfluous" since the terrorists are guided by their

common ideology and methods of operation, the report states.

Their activities, moreover, are not limited to terrorism. There exist "multiple types" of anti-U.S. actions including "dislodging external strategic assets [allies, bases, etc.], stretching U.S. forces thin, and direct targeting of overseas U.S. presence and interests."

The report outlines three areas in which radicals seek to subvert U.S. relations with the allies:

- Economic subversion, includes such disruptive efforts as mining the Red Sea to halt vital tanker traffic

- and seeking to subvert the Saudi oil industry and economy.

- Political subversion involves state-sponsored terrorism, for example, attacks by such groups as the PLO, Al-Jihad and the PFLP. It also includes "supporting internal insurgencies" within countries friendly to the United States, such as the Philippines, Thailand and El Salvador. Conventional military pressure and psychological warfare also are included.

- Ideological subversion involves granting scholarships to people with the potential of supporting radical objectives; holding seminars (ideological and religious); and propaganda (ideological and religious).

In discussing efforts to stretch thin U.S. forces around the world, the report cites as a case history cooperative relations between Libya and North Korea.

Starting with the U.S. shooting down of two Libyan Su-22 jetfighters over the Gulf of Sidra in 1981, North Korea and Libya began a concerted effort against U.S. interests. One week after the gulf incident, for instance, North Korea for the first time unsuccessfully attempted to shoot down a U.S. SR-71 reconnaissance aircraft with a surface-to-air missile.

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In early 1983 and 1984, during joint U.S.-South Korean troop-training exercises, Libya engaged in "diversionary actions," including incursions into Chad and the Sudan. At the same time, North Korean leader Kim Il Sung wrote to Col. Muammar Quaddafi acknowledging the Libyan' leaders "resolute support."

The Soviet Union, the report says, does not need to control strategy and

operations of the radical countries because they are "sufficiently motivated to act independently against the U.S."

Nevertheless, the Soviets are not "passive watchers but actively support the radical offensive," the report states. And the Soviets seek to exploit radical pressure to "penetrate" target areas, such as Kuwait, Lebanon and North Yemen, the report says.

The Soviets work to "radicalize radicals further" by "streamlining" their hostilities exclusively against the United States, by supplying advanced military weaponry (to Syria and Libya), and deterring the United States from responding.

The implications of Soviet involvement are "far-reaching," the report states.

"The Soviets may seize the opportunity, or pre-plan with radicals, to launch a major strategic move in conjunction with radical diversionary activities." There is, in addition, "noticeable Soviet readiness not only to displace but replace America in areas of intensive radical pressure [Kuwait, Lebanon]."

A "major developing concern," according to the report, is the "gradual radicalization of Soviet policies vis a vis the U.S." It cites as evidence Soviet willingness to consider a friendship treaty with Libya, the supplying of anti-ship missiles to Syria, SS-12s and sophisticated mines to Libya and resumption of aircraft deliveries to North Korea.

The Soviets, however, may face an internal dilemma if, for example, Islamic fundamentalism spreads inside its own southern borders in regions with large Moslem populations.