

# Asia becomes a new 'arc of crisis': the Kissinger Plan versus the LaRouche Plan

by Linda de Hoyos

The attention trained on Asia from the outside during 1983 stemmed from the fact that the Asian countries—Japan, South Korea, Thailand, Malaysia, and India in particular, though not China—have remained relatively unscathed by the world depression. By contrast with the rapid decline of the economies of Ibero-America, Western Europe, and the United States, the Asian countries represent an opportunity either for the extraction of wealth by financial and asset looting—or as the powerful engine, in combination with the United States, for global industrialization.

The results of the first policy option—which can be called the Kissinger Plan—will be the sacrifice of the Asian economies to the monetarist policies that have already ravaged Latin America, and the continued strategic displacement of the United States by the Soviet Union throughout the region.

The second policy option was put forward by *EIR* founder Lyndon LaRouche during two trips to Asia this year, one in July to India and Japan, and another in October to Thailand, just before the trip of President Ronald Reagan to Asia in early November. The LaRouche plan centers on a “package of projects.” Around these huge infrastructural projects—the development of the Ganges-Brahmaputra waterways, the building of a North-South canal in China, the creation of a canal through the Kra Isthmus in Thailand, the development of the Mekong Delta in Indochina, and the digging of a great second Panama Canal—are to be arrayed high-technology centers producing the energy and industrial capital goods to bring the entire region into the 21st century.

Focusing on what each country can uniquely contribute to the needs of others, LaRouche’s concept calls for an economic axis of Japan, the United States, India, and Indonesia. The realization of the LaRouche plan also assumes the junking of the Bretton Woods system—a political undertaking against the International Monetary Fund and its financial backers to which all the Asian countries can add significant clout.

The lack of an effective alliance among Asian nations with the United States on the basis LaRouche proposes, has

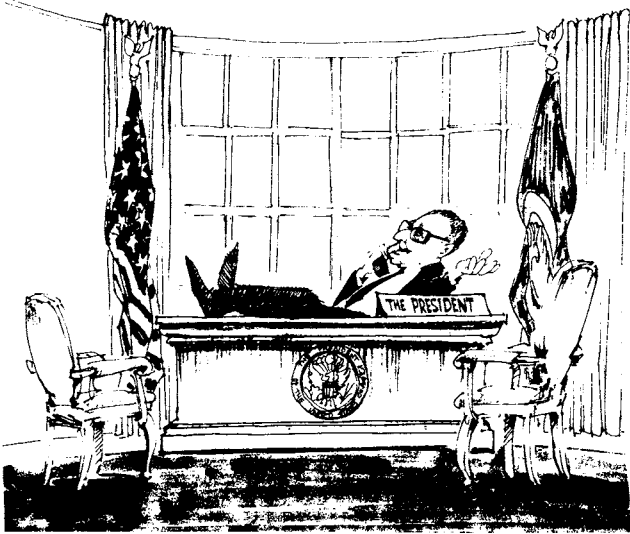
already turned the Pacific Basin into a new arc of crisis—from Seoul to Pakistan—orchestrated by the Soviet Union and its allies.

The explosion in the region went off in Pakistan, on Aug. 14, when the opposition parties, led by the Pakistani People’s Party founded by Z. A. Bhutto, sparked violent protests against the Zia military regime. Within a month, it was clear that the protest movement, based primarily in the Sind province of Pakistan, was being manipulated by the Soviet Union into a provincial separatist movement that would provide the opportunity for a Soviet military move into Pakistan, perhaps through the northwestern province of Baluchistan. As this issue of *EIR* goes to press, the Soviet Union has delivered a message to the Zia government, warning that if it does not stop with its alleged interference among Afghani rebels that Moscow will retaliate.

On Aug. 21, exactly one week after the upsurge in the Sind had begun, Filipino opposition leader Benigno Aquino was gunned down as he emerged from a plane at the airport in Manila. The Aquino assassination sparked a massive wave of protest in the Philippines that forced President Ronald Reagan to cancel his scheduled November trip there. Among the key points of the opposition to Marcos: Get rid of the U.S. bases on the islands. The opposition is receiving help from the same forces that have led the agitation in Western Europe against the placement of Pershing IIs, including the KGB-funded Green Party of Germany.

On Sept. 1, the Soviets downed the KAL airliner in a signal to the world—but especially to South Korea, Japan, and the United States—that Moscow was in a military war-mode.

On Oct. 9, seventeen members of the South Korean government, including four cabinet officials, were murdered in a bombing explosion in Rangoon carried out by North Korean special commandos. Only one country has defended the North Korean government against the charge that it carried out the bombing attack, which was meant to assassinate close Reagan partner President Chun Doo Hwan—the Soviet Union.



Going further than even the North Korean regime itself, Moscow has accused Chun of pulling off the atrocity himself.

Since September through to the present, the Soviets have systematically violated Japanese air space and have surfaced nuclear submarines right off the Japanese coast. This is to underline the Soviet psychological pressure on America's foremost ally in Asia, pressure augmented by the steady buildup of air installations on the southern Kurile Islands a few miles north of Japan.

At the same time, nearly every country in Asia has been hit by upsurges in both separatist and Islamic fundamentalist protest movements. For its manipulators in Teheran, Switzerland, and Moscow, Islamic fundamentalism is a thread which, when pulled, acts efficiently to unravel the entire fabric of the nation-state. In November Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Musa announced that Iran was attempting to destabilize the Malaysian government through Islamic Shi'ite fundamentalists. In Pakistan the government expelled the Iranian consul in Karachi after riots by Shi'ites. In India, separatist movements continue to operate—with ample funding from the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation and from the Swiss-based Nazi International—in the Punjab, in the state of Jammu and Kashmir and in Assam. In addition, the Tamils in Sri Lanka opened up a campaign for a separate state, causing increased tensions between India and its southern neighbor.

In short, nearly every country in the region is facing restive movements at home and increased pressure from the Soviet Union. As in the Middle East, the Soviet Union is determined to push the United States out of the region and become the ultimate dictating force for the political behavior in Asia, including that of Japan. Asia is to become a new Soviet sphere of influence.

That will certainly be the future for the region if the policies of Henry Kissinger and his business partner and ideological preceptor Lord Peter Carrington prevail. Kissin-

ger put forward his views toward Asia in a forum of the Hong Kong Trade Fair in late October. Speaking to various representatives of the dope-based financial powers of Hong Kong, Kissinger declared that America must give up its belief that morality should affect foreign policy. He directly challenged the policies of President Ronald Reagan and declared his adherence to the China card, and his rejection of a closer U.S.-Japan defense alliance. The United States must learn to coexist with the Soviet Union in a pact that recognizes a balance of power based on tensions between countries in the area, most notably between Pakistan and India. Lastly, Kissinger states that the major concern for Asia must be "development." By this is meant an asset-grabbing policy by OECD corporations and banks in Asia.

To the extent that the Reagan administration has not fully rejected the geopolitical and economic premises of Kissinger's policy, the United States has no effective policy to deal with the Soviet challenge in Asia—despite the progress made by President Reagan in the right direction in the past three months. During his trip to Japan and South Korea in early November, Reagan reversed the policy of strategic withdrawal from the region followed during the Ford and Carter administrations, most importantly placing the Republic of Korea back under the U.S. nuclear umbrella. Second, Reagan showed that his concern is to build a strong U.S.-Japan defense alliance with South Korea and other allies, including Peking, orbiting around that primary axis. No longer will the United States rely upon the "China Card" at the expense of its friends.

The inadequacy, however, of the Reagan administration's policy toward Asia is twofold. First is the United States' current overall military weakness in the face of the global Soviet threat. That weakness results in additional pressure upon Asian countries to seek some accommodation with the Soviet Union, the powerful neighbor on or near their borders.

Second, the United States has formulated no forward-moving economic policy toward the region. As in Ibero-America, Washington has strictly adhered to the policies of the International Monetary Fund in constraining the industrialization of the underdeveloped sector. The Reagan administration has tended to maintain the competitive stance toward Japan and opposition to Asian industrialization. Washington's blunder in this area is epitomized by its refusal to resupply India's Tarapur nuclear energy plant.

Therefore, the Asian countries' fear that the United States is an unreliable ally has not been dispelled. The LaRouche development alternative, correlated with the development on a crash-program basis of beam weapons and the commensurate military strengthening of the United States, is the only American bridge toward Asia that will withstand the pressures emanating from Moscow. It is in that context that the resolution of the strategic crisis in Asia—barring nuclear war—will depend upon the outcome of the battle between the Kissinger and the LaRouche plans, a fight that will be fought both in Asia and in Washington.