

up. One means, that of military bases, will be increasingly difficult to obtain. The costs of projecting effective power abroad will thus be higher than it has been in the past....

Given the geostrategic disadvantages of the West, as compared to the Soviet Union, in the Gulf and in South Asia, as well as the potential brittleness of many regimes in the area, commitments, to be credible, cannot be open-ended, and there will be a risk that the demonstration of military force, if not clearly defined in its purpose, can instead, in the event, amount to a demonstration of military impotence.

(8) ... Military developments can only partially indicate the direction of major trends in international security. ... What are these trends?

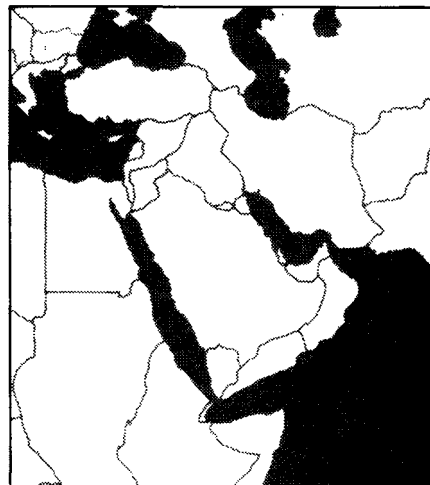
(a) The frequency of conflicts in the Third World is likely to increase, for reasons other than East-West antagonisms; but to what extent will East-West security considerations overshadow these conflicts, and East-West competition be sharpened by them?

(b) The Soviet Union is faced, in the 1980s, with a series of adverse trends: a weak economic base, increased U.S. strategic power, China's development, potential turbulence at its periphery, both in Eastern Europe and along its borders with the Third World. Will she react to this by searching to improve the dividends for her of East-West cooperation, in the economic, technological and arms control fields? Or will she respond by a "fortress Russia" strategy, implying greater rigidity at home and in the socialist camp, a further increase in the emphasis on military power to shore up her expansive notion of national security, an exploitation of Third World crises to damage the Western interests and of gaps in Western cohesion by seeking to separate America from her allies through pressure and promises?

(c) The United States seem to have found a new consensus for their international role in the 1980s, emphasizing military effort, assertiveness and nationalism, even if it means of usable military power—i.e., conventional forces—will take time to bring up to the state required by this new mood. But how durable is this consensus? How will it affect relations with the Soviet Union and with America's allies?

(d) America's allies—in Europe and in the Far East—still seem to be ill-prepared for the change that America's new stance implies for the respective alliances. Will Western European governments and Japan respond by taking a more active role—politically and, perhaps, militarily—in shoring up the alliance, or will they instead pursue, in their turn, more nationalistic policies too?

II. The chosen



MIDDLE EAST

Igniting Iran to blackmail Europe

by Robert Dreyfuss

The April 7 announcement that the United States will launch economic and political sanctions against Iran, although those sanctions will have virtually no effect in Iran itself, is meant to serve as a critical test of whether or not Western Europe and Japan will abandon their independent policy initiatives and agree to return to the Anglo-American NATO umbrella. Should the Europeans and Japanese, who have already indicated repeatedly that they think the Carter Administration is "incalculable" and unreliable as a partner, refuse to join the American-sponsored confrontation with Iran, Washington has indicated that it is fully prepared to launch unilateral military action in the Persian Gulf that would cut off the supply of oil to European and Japanese industry.

In other words, the Carter administration is engaged in the crudest sort of blackmail in regard to its nominal allies.

To understand the dimensions of the present crisis, it

regional 'hot spots'

is first necessary to state that both the Israeli government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin and the dictatorship of Ayatollah Khomeini in Iran are acting as puppet states of the Anglo-American elite. Immediately, following the London strategy session of the Trilateral Commission, the sanctions crisis in Iran and a terrorist raid into northern Israel touched off a general crisis in the Middle East, forcing the armed forces of Israel, Syria, Jordan, Iraq, and Iran onto full-alert status.

Blunt threats from Washington

Given the explosive and delicate nature of the situation in the area, the statements from the Carter administration and the U.S. Congress could hardly have been more provocative.

At a background briefing, NSC Director Zbigniew Brzezinski warned April 7 that a European refusal to act might lead to U.S. military action. Said Brzezinski, "We hope that they understand that it is indeed in their own interest to work with us to resolve the situation now, rather than forcing the U.S. to take unilateral action that would cause additional risk."

Senator John Glenn, using language that is usually reserved for private meetings and not for public discussion, announced on April 8 that Western Europe must "go along with sanctions on Iran" or else they "will lose their oil supplies." The situation in Iran, he said, "could lead to World War III." Equally violent was the opinion expressed by Senator Howard Baker and Senator Joseph Biden during a visit to the U.S. naval flotilla stationed off the coast of Iran in the Arabian Sea. Diplomacy is useless in the Iran crisis they declared, and demanded that the U.S. bomb Iran's oil refineries and electrical power installations and launch an invasion of Kharg Island, the terminal for all of Iran's oil exports.

Tom Wicker, in the April 8 *New York Times*, included among his suggestions to Carter the following:

"One such action should be a concert of pressures on—not mere requests to—allyed nations to break relations with Iran and impose equally severe embargoes. Such pressures would be more than justified by Western European and Japanese dependence on Iranian oil, the

flow of which could be irremediably interrupted if the United States ultimately had to resort to force against Iran."

President Carter himself, speaking in a press conference to announce the measures, hinted at military action by noting, without details, that "other measures may become necessary." The next day, each American ally received diplomatic notes politely requesting them to go along with the anti-Iran sanctions policy.

The problem, of course, is that Iranian officials have made it clear that any nation joining the sanctions against Iran will instantly be shut off from Iranian oil. Oil Minister Moinfar specifically warned Europe not to join the U.S. embargo in an official statement April 8. For Japan, heavily dependent on Iran to the tune of 500,000 barrels of oil per day, or for Western Europe, an embargo against Iran would be suicidal. Even more, it is generally recognized that such a policy would simply push the Iranian government into the hands of the Soviet Union.

Occupy Kharg Island?

Contingency plans leaked by the U.S. administration reveal that the Carter cabinet is considering a quick action to seize control of Kharg Island, which would put Washington in the position of being able to dictate who gets Iranian oil.

But, upon closer examination, the Kharg Island strategy and similar military options appear foolish and even cataclysmic in their immediate implications. Nevertheless, the Europeans are extremely unlikely to abandon their commitment to the global development strategy embodied in the European Monetary System because of Carter's oil blackmail; the unpredictable—and even insane—character of the Carter administration might induce that administration to start military action there anyway.

Of course, such action would guarantee the involvement of the Soviet Union in Iran, either by invitation or unilaterally. As the *Washington Post* noted with trepidation April 8, there is no indication that Moscow is willing to abide by the scenarios spawned at U.S. thinktanks

concerning a U.S.-Soviet "partition" of Iran and so forth. More likely, the U.S.S.R. would simply repeat its blitzkrieg method as it did in Afghanistan, possibly in conjunction with neighboring Iraq.

Needless to say, a U.S. military intervention would also guarantee the immediate execution of the 53 U.S. hostages.

Furthermore, Iran has said that, in case of U.S. military action, it would "set the Gulf aflame." Ayatollah Khamane'i, a leading member of the Revolutionary Council, declared that Iran would support terrorist action by Shiite fanatics throughout the Gulf, as well as in Iran's own oil fields, to explode the entire region and shut down two-thirds of the world's oil supply. PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, on April 6, also stated his organization's intention to blow up Arab oil wells if the U.S. should intervene in the Gulf.

Amid such totally unpredictable and potentially disastrous results, the fact that Washington would even consider launching an adventure in the Gulf underscores the lunacy of the administration.

The role of Iraq

Beginning last week, the Baghdad government escalated its year-long campaign against Khomeini and his mullahs by issuing an ultimatum to the Iranians to withdraw from three Persian Gulf Arab islands occupied by Iran in 1971. In a letter to United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, the Iraqis declared that what they called the "racist lunatic" Khomeini was using the islands as bases of subversion and spying against Arab Gulf countries. According to some analysts, Iraq may launch an invasion of Iran's islands as the prelude to a much wider war between the two countries.

The Iraqi armed forces, equipped with the most sophisticated Soviet weaponry, is capable of overwhelming Iran's disintegrated army.

According to Iranian sources opposed to Khomeini, Iraq has lent its support to Iranian exile military forces who seek to topple the Iranian regime, and Baghdad is sponsoring anti-Khomeini movements in Kurdistan and Khuzestan inside Iran. Such support began in 1979 after it became clear that the new Iranian regime was intent on using Muslim fundamentalism to topple the Iraqi government and spread the Islamic Revolution.

Recently, Iran has been involved in a series of assassination attempts inside Iraq against leading Iraqi officials, and the crisis began heading for direct war. Both armed forces were put on alert last week and there were unconfirmed reports of border clashes and aerial battles.

According to informed sources, Iraq has stationed a large part of its armed forces just across the border from Iran's oil-rich province of Khuzestan, and its army is

capable of occupying that province—inhabited by Arab-speaking people—in as little as 48 hours. The policy of Iraq would be to make sure that the Iranian oil fields are preserved intact and that the flow of oil to Europe continue with as little interruption as possible.

The Israel angle

On the same day that the Carter administration announced its sanctions against Iran, five Palestinian terrorists invaded an Israeli military kibbutz and, following a brief shoot-out with the armed forces, died, leaving two Israelis dead. The incident, which was blamed on Iraq and its faction of the Palestinian movement, was probably carried out by Israeli intelligence, which often creates terrorist incidents in order to deploy its military in some desired direction.

In this case, the raid on Israel caused an instant alert throughout Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, and the Palestinian camps, and heavy Israeli retaliation into Lebanon and possibly Syria was expected. Such action, of course, forces Iraq to look over its shoulder at the possibility of an explosion in its western front, and thus serves as a diversion from preparations for possible war with Iran.

For this obvious reason, it was considered highly unlikely that Iraq would have launched the attack on Israel just as the showdown with Iran was developing.

The incident reflects another instance of the tactical cooperation that has marked Iranian-Israeli deployments since the coming to power of the Khomeini regime. Israeli intelligence controls extensive elements of the Palestinian extremist movement, and the Muslim Brotherhood terrorists now controlling Iran and heavily involved in destabilizing Iraq and Syria. Israeli intelligence purposely wrecked the chances of Carter and President Bani-Sadr of Iran clinching a deal over the release of the hostages. Now, Israel is intent on serving as the spearhead of a general regional confrontation with the U.S.S.R. in the Middle East.

Iran will be the focal point of that, along with Syria—should the internal crisis facing President Hafez Assad get out of hand there.

The Israelis have now, following the London Trilateral meeting, won the blessing of the Anglo-American oligarchy for their policy in the area, although perhaps not for the settlements policy, and—together with Egypt—the Camp David axis will serve as the vehicle for creating a nascent NATO-style political-military bloc in the area. That, combined with the militarization of the region, the creation of U.S. bases in Egypt, Israel, and other states in the Indian Ocean, and the establishment of the U.S. "rapid deployment force," is the emerging geometry that Carter intends to drag the Europeans into supporting.

AFRICA

France faces a Jesuit tool named Qaddafi

by Douglas DeGroot

Tensions in the "hotspots" throughout northern Africa have heated up at the very time required to sabotage French President Giscard d'Estaing's "trialogue" plan of having Europe link up with the Arab oil producers to develop Africa. Those African countries either closely allied to France, or strongly supportive of Giscard's desire to develop the continent have been destabilized.

These destabilizations have been brokered into the region through Col. Muamar Qaddafi, leader of the oil-rich desert country of Libya, and a man with more than desultory connections to an intelligence service called "Societas Jesu."

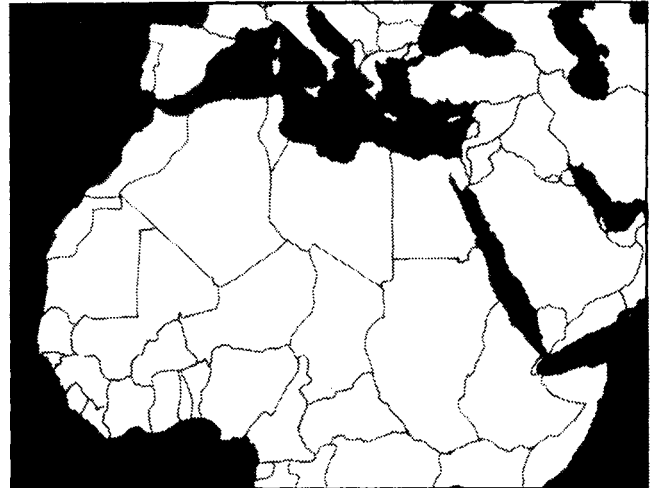
In February Qaddafi announced publicly that he was declaring "war on France in Africa." At the time that Giscard's trip to the Mideast was announced, a trip in which he enlisted the backing of Saudi Arabia and four other Mideast countries for his EMS-related triologue strategy, Qaddafi said he would bomb Giscard's plane if he went on his trip. These statements plus the sacking of the French embassy in Libya demonstrate that Qaddafi has been programmed to destroy French policy in Africa.

Sources in the French Foreign Ministry assert that "Quaddafi is an Anglo-American agent." This is true, as far as it goes.

The destruction of Chad

Since late March, just prior to the first of a series of international meetings organized by the French focussing on the development of Africa, Qaddafi has concentrated his attention on the destruction of Chad. A French colony until 1960, Chad is strategically located in north-central Africa, and reportedly has sizeable uranium deposits.

Since last year Qaddafi has been actively organizing what he calls a "pan-Saharan army" among the nomadic desert tribes in the countries bordering the Sahara. Were this force, composed primarily of mercenaries, according



to African diplomats, to come out on top in the communal warfare now raging in Chad, Qaddafi would be able to deploy the desert army against all the countries bordering the Sahara, from Ethiopia in the east to Mauritania in the west. Many countries closely allied with the French economically, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and the Central African Republic, would be threatened, as well as Algeria and Tunisia. Many of these countries have already experienced other Qaddafi operations first hand.

The French-supported effort to put together a stable coalition government in Chad made up of the 11 armed factions vying for power there began to unravel March 14 when two of the major factions clashed in Ndjamen, the capital city. Since then, repeated ceasefire attempts have collapsed.

On March 21 a prolonged period of fighting involving mortar fire, heavy exchanges of artillery, machine guns and small arms broke out. Over 1,000 people were killed in two weeks, and an estimated 100,000 refugees fled into the neighboring country of Cameroon.

Large parts of Ndjamen, which was once a town of 190,000, have been destroyed and are now deserted. Foreign diplomats who have been evacuated from the destroyed city, describe it as "like Beirut."

A fragile ceasefire finally held, at least temporarily, but nothing has been resolved. One of the major factions (headed by the president) announced that the only way the warfare could be resolved was by the complete elimination of the other major faction (headed by the Defense Minister).

Qaddafi's Jesuit "assets"

Since independence 20 years ago Chad has not been able to achieve any long-term stability due to the continual fighting between the various clans and factions. Most of the country, which is two and a half times bigger than France with a population of less than 5 million, is rock

and desert sparsely populated by nomads. The non-nomadic population in the southern part of the country has been subjected to intense Jesuit missionary activity, with more Jesuits there than any other African country after the 1960 independence era. That fact is significant for Qaddafi's demonstrated influence in the would-be nation. Since coming to power in 1969, Libya's Colonel has consistently served as an agent of Anglo-Jesuit influence in Africa and the Arab world. Although he is often characterized as a madman by the media, in fact, according to European sources, the circles around Qaddafi are drawn largely from the French "existentialist left" and the Italian and Maltese aristocracy. Their intelligence service is the Jesuit Order, which is, in turn, Qaddafi's principal asset. These medieval forces have run Libya for centuries.

In particular, Qaddafi owes allegiance to such persons as France's Roger Garaudy, one of his advisors, a Jesuit-run radical who is the presidential candidate of the ecologist party in France.

In the Arab world, Qaddafi is associated primarily with the radical secret society, the Muslim Brotherhood, which British intelligence created in Egypt in 1929, and which currently runs Iran's Ayatollah Khomeini.

Since Qaddafi came to power in neighboring Libya, he has been supporting various of Chad's armed groups in opposition to whatever central government was attempting to consolidate its position. Last year a new provisional government was formed based on an alliance of the 11 armed factions. Some of these factions broke with Qaddafi to form the new government, and Qaddafi immediately shifted his support to other groups, including one which had previously been closely allied with the French and had been an integral part of the central government. This latter group joined up with Qaddafi because it feared it would lose influence in the new alignment of force. Libya is presently aiding any faction preoccupied with maximizing their influence in proposed governments, which means any faction temporarily "in opposition."

Qaddafi elsewhere

After Qaddafi's disastrous interventions into Uganda and the Central African Republic last year, resistance to his adventurous destabilization policies surfaced in Libya itself. Qaddafi quickly resolved this in his favor by executing 17 Libyan army officers. Since then he has instigated trouble against French policy throughout northern Africa.

- Tunisia: The violent disturbances in Gafsa earlier this year, that had the announced intention of toppling the government, were run from Libya. Information given by prisoners, documents seized, the fact that the terrorists came into Tunisia from Libya via the Algerian desert,

and that they came in Libyan trucks, clearly places the responsibility. The Tunisian government is waging a concerted campaign against the Muslim Brotherhood networks of which Qaddafi is part.

- Algeria: Unrest in the community of the Berber minority has flared up in protest of what they call the repression of their culture by the Arab majority. Late last year Algerian authorities intercepted trucks supplying arms and ammunition to Berbers from Libya.

- Western Sahara: Efforts by Morocco and Algeria to agree on the independence of the former Spanish Sahara late last year failed when Libya moved in, began arming the Polisario liberation group, and recruited nomads from Mali and Niger to join the fray. The subsequent Polisario offensive sabotaged the delicate negotiations.

- Mauritania, Mali and Niger are also threatened by Qaddafi's pan-Saharan nomadic mercenary army. Mali last year denounced Libya for backing a so-called liberation front among its Northern nomadic population.

French strategy

The latest and most violent flareup of the communal warfare in Chad in late March preceded the first of a series of French-organized meetings concentrating on the question of economic development of Africa. The French-African Foreign Minister's Conference which opened April 3 in Paris was addressed by Foreign Minister Jean Francois Poncet who urged the stabilization of Chad so that France and its African allies could begin to deal with the real problems facing Africa, the energy crisis and the worldwide depression.

This conference was preparatory to the upcoming French-African heads of state conference scheduled for May 8 and 9 in Nice. Once including only former French colonies, Giscard has expanded the summit to include former Belgian, British and Portuguese colonies as well. At this French-African heads of state conference next month Giscard will officially propose a date for a heads of state conference to include African, Arab and European leaders, possibly in 1981, to implement his three-way development strategy for the Third World, called the dialogue.

On the same day that Francois Poncet opened the Foreign Minister's conference in Paris, French Economics Minister René Monory was meeting with African Finance Ministers in Libreville, Gabon.

Giscard's former right-hand man, Rene Journiac, was intimately involved in organizing Africa for the dialogue policy. Last December, just before he died in a plane crash in northern Cameroon, described in some French press accounts as an assassination, Journiac said that if anything happened to him, the man to investigate was Muammar Qaddafi.

CARIBBEAN

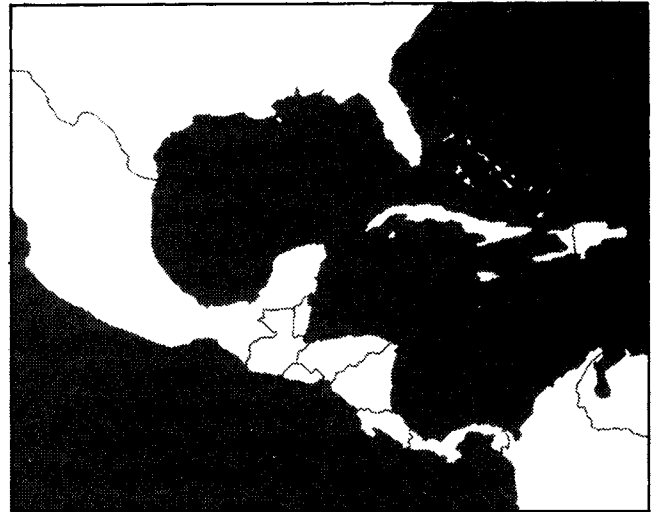
'Hard ball' with Cuba a dangerous sport

by Gretchen Small

Informed analysis of the report that thousands of "dissident" Cubans have stormed the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, and now wait inside that compound to immigrate to any country that will receive them, leads to the sober conclusion that Carter administration policy toward the Caribbean has dramatically lowered the threshold for Soviet launching of general thermonuclear war against the United States over the past few weeks. And yet, the Trilateral Commission administration in Washington has received report of the Peruvian Embassy affair with gleeful self-congratulations. Anti-Castro leaders in Miami immediately hopped aboard planes for Washington, where policymakers inside and outside the White House are already busily planning the next step in operations against the government of Cuba.

There can be no question that the mass "occupation" of the embassy by Cubans wishing to leave the island—Castro has announced they *may* leave—is a product of U.S.-directed operations against the Castro government which have mounted steadily since Zbigniew Brzezinski's short-lived effort to create a crisis around the presence of "Soviet troops" on the island. Cuba has been the immediate target of the more general destabilization of the Central American-Caribbean region conducted by Carter administration strategists. The White House, as well as policymakers of common origin in the Reagan Camp, have revived "gunboat diplomacy" toward Cuba, which Carter began to implement right after Brzezinski's "Soviet troops" affair by ordering Caribbean naval maneuvers featuring some within sight of Cuba's shoreline.

This touches upon the reasons for Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's accusations that Cuba is fomenting "insurrectionary movements" in Central America in hopes of gaining control of Mexican oil resources—denounced as absurd by the Mexicans themselves. More such special military maneuvers by U.S. forces in the Caribbean have been announced for this month, with expanded opera-



tions involving OAS Latin American forces to follow.

The Cubans have publicized evidence of U.S. "biological warfare" against Cuban export crops, and stepped-up CIA-type "covert operations" in Cuba over recent months.

Finally, the dramatic "dissidents" convergence on the Peruvian embassy, resembling China's "boat people" operation against the Republic of Vietnam, is enough to convince the Cubans to put their military on full alert in anticipation of U.S. military action. It simultaneously convinces the Soviet Union that general thermonuclear war could be provoked by the incalculable crowd in Washington at any time, if not elsewhere, then in the Caribbean.

The Soviet nuclear umbrella extends over Cuba, Moscow has made emphatically clear, and no U.S. effort to make the Cubans "pay" for Soviet deployments in Afghanistan will be tolerated.

Playing "hard ball"

It is such strategic realities that are glibly ignored by those in and around Washington who now boast of playing "hard ball" with Cuba—a most dangerous sport. Involved is a plan to topple the Castro government, by renewing a naval blockade, or even carrying out "Dominican-style" invasion with regular Marine units, as some have actually proposed, led by the Patrick Moynihan-"Scoop" Jackson group in the Democratic Party.

Earlier this year, Cuban President Castro warned the United States, in particular, that any country involved in urging Cuban nationals to flee the country should be prepared to accept them, a response to stepped-up anti-government activities by Anglo-American intelligence networks on the island. Staying in Cuba is a "voluntary" proposition, Castro said.

For months, both the Peruvian and Venezuelan governments had protected groups of Cubans who had

driven cars, trucks and finally last week a city bus through Embassy gates in big publicity stunts of "seeking asylum." When a Cuban soldier was killed in last week's bus incident, the Cuban government announced that it would no longer offer protection to any embassy which did not wish it, and would consequently lift all police protection around the Peruvian Embassy, and grant exit passes to all those wishing to leave the country through that Embassy.

The tolerant attitude of the Peruvians and Venezuelans to these incidents had "stimulated the use of force, terrorism and violation of diplomatic territory" the Cubans charged in a communiqué issued yesterday in the government daily, *Granma*. The "hero" treatment given to the common criminals who forced their way into the embassies was like "raising Al Capone to the level of Boliver, Juarez or Marti," the statement curtly noted, and had created an environment in which "gangster elements" involved in anti-government organizing had even concocted plans to kidnap the Spanish Ambassador to Cuba, and to invade and occupy the U.S. Interest Section Office in Havana. Given the "grave international crisis" the world is passing through at this moment, *Granma* stated, the Cuban government could not allow the continued development of such actions on its own territory.

The Peruvian government, like the U.S., not interested in accepting the thousands of people now sitting in their Embassy, has called on agencies of the United Nations and the Red Cross, to aid them in relocating the refugees. Peru, which has indicated it is considering a break in relations with Cuba, has called for a meeting of the Andean Pact countries later this week to discuss what action to take.

The attitudes of the Peruvian and Venezuelan governments towards Cuba "coincide suspiciously with the intensification of hostility and threats of aggression by the United States," an official statement in *Granma* charged last week. Cuba has suffered "blockade, seizure of its sugar markets and other criminal actions against itself" for nearly twenty years, involving almost every Latin American country, with the "sole and honorable exception of Mexico," the communiqué stated; "Cuba feels no fear in facing that again"; it will not tolerate the "violation of our laws and our sovereignty" being instigated by those governments.

Clearly, if it comes to a new "Bay of Pigs"—or even the Marines themselves—Cuba means to fight. The tenor of the government's statements reflect no mood to compromise on even the smallest of the matters the U.S. government as presently constituted might consider a "victory." Cuba's population would defend her. Unlike most Latin American nations, Cuba is no one's puppet,

but self-conceived as a sovereign nation-state, and Castro is not the kind of leader to be easily subject to pressure.

Biological warfare?

Every indication exists that included among the weapons for "intensification of hostilities" against the island is biological warfare in a deliberate effort to worsen Cuba's present economic crisis. Suspicious diseases have hit the country's two main agricultural crops, sugar and tobacco, badly damaging the country's vitally needed export earnings. A blue mold on the tobacco plants destroyed 90 percent of the plants this year, forcing the country to import tobacco to maintain a minimum of internal consumption. Most telling is the sudden resurgence of "swine flu," which has forced the country to slaughter significant portions of the pig stock. The Cuban government had charged previously that a similar epidemic in 1971 was the result of biological warfare by the Central Intelligence Agency. The second outbreak on the island began suspiciously close to the U.S. military base at Guantanamo.

Kissinger-connected policymakers in both the Democratic and Republican Parties have been virtually tripping over each other in their efforts to sound the most committed to "serious" anti-Cuban operations. Reagan advisor Roger Fontaine, working out of the Jesuit-run Georgetown Center for Strategic Studies, told an interviewer recently that the U.S. should cut off all contacts with the Cuban government, tear up the fishing agreement, and shut off their tourist dollar flows. The U.S. should "put them on notice that they either break with the Soviet Union, or pay the price," including a blockade.

A document issued by the "Coalition for a Democratic Majority," the Jackson-Moynihan group within the Democratic Party, is even more provocative. Written by the Chairman of the Center for Policy Studies in London, Hugh Thomas, the CDM bases its plans on the assessment that "open operations" like the U.S. Marines landing in the Dominican Republic in 1965 are, in the long run, more successful than "covert operations" like the Bay of Pigs!

Preparing for war on all fronts, the Cuban government has put its troops on full alert, and ordered increased exercises of the reserve units. While the Castro government is widely acknowledged to be able to muster a massive in-depth resistance capability from Cuba's intensely nationalist population, Cuba's main defense lies in the clear, repeatedly-stated, nuclear umbrella extended over it by the Soviet Union.

If they are still capable of strategic thinking, policymakers in Washington would be well-advised to remember that umbrella.