

Strategic Map

The anti-bolshevik resistance explodes

Since Lyndon LaRouche issued his call for an international anti-bolshevik resistance movement one year ago, the world political scene has been transformed by explosive developments in one country after another. In the map on the following page, we highlight some of these.

1. Federal Republic of Germany:

Nov. 10, 1988—Bundestag President Philipp Jenninger delivers speech on the 50th anniversary of *Kristallnacht*, when Hitler launched his attack on the Jews. Moscow and its fellow-travelers in the West orchestrate a slander campaign

against him, distorting his remarks, which ends in his resignation the following day.

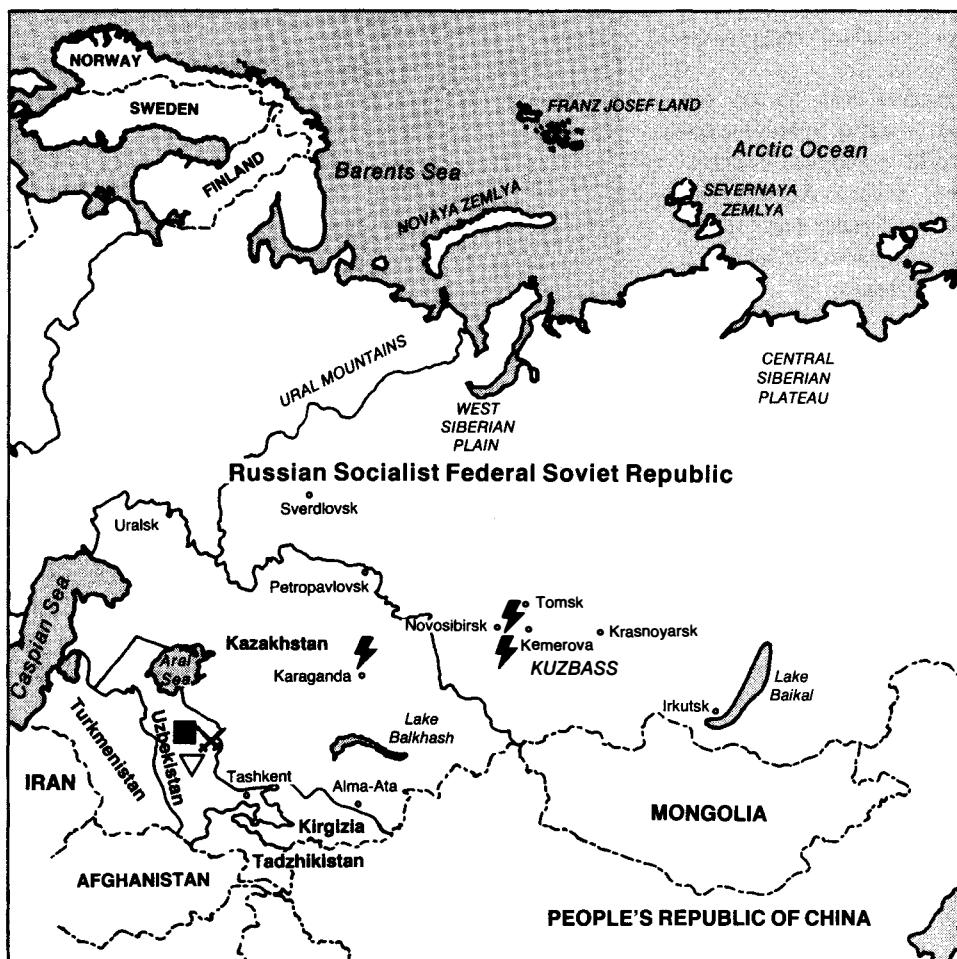
2. United States: Nov. 14, 1988—Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. issues call for “A Worldwide Anti-Bolshevik Resistance Struggle.”

Jan. 27—LaRouche and six associates are jailed after a “rail-road” trial in Alexandria, Virginia federal court. The jailing sparks an international outcry that will intensify.

3. Yugoslavia: Nov. 19, 1988—Ethnic conflict threatens to dissolve this socialist state on the southwestern border of the Soviet empire. Following a Serbian ultimatum to the Albanian ethnic leadership of the Kosovo autonomous region, 1.3 million Serbs demonstrate in Belgrade, demanding control over Kosovo.

4. Transcaucasus: Nov. 23, 1988—Azeri Shi’ite mobs launch pogrom against Armenians in Azerbaijan; state of emergency is declared in the region, where non-Russian republics of the U.S.S.R. are set off against each other.

April 9—Soviet Army and Interior Forces units crush demonstration of Georgian nationalists in Tbilisi, killing 40-50 and wounding 150. Tbilisi is placed under military rule.



Unrest in Asian U.S.S.R.

Key of Symbols

- ⚡ labor strikes
- ▽ mass demonstrations
- 💣 terrorism and sabotage
- ✕ ethnic conflicts
- armed repression

August—Bloody clashes between Armenians and Azeris in the predominantly Armenian region of Azerbaijan called Nagorno-Karabakh. In Baku, Azerbaijan, demonstrators demand political and economic autonomy.

Sept. 2—General strike in Azerbaijan. Soviet Interior Troops are deployed to “keep order.”

October—Mass demonstrations against military draft in Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Armenia.

Oct. 11—Soviet troops fire on Armenian protesters in Nagorno-Karabakh, following a government order for an end to Armenian-Azerbaijani clashes and to the two-month-old Azerbaijan rail and road blockade of Armenia and Karabakh.

5. Argentina: Dec. 2, 1988—Col. Mohamed Ali Seineldín, hero of the Malvinas War, launches a limited military rebellion, demanding an end to the dismantling of the country’s military forces, which are the prime target of Soviet-backed narco-terrorist irregular warfare.

6. Italy: Jan. 19-20—Founding of the International Martin Luther King Tribunal on Crimes Against Humanity, at a conference in Rome. The tribunal vows to reverse the political frameup of Lyndon LaRouche and associates.

7. Venezuela: Feb. 27—Riots erupt in 17 cities in protest against the government’s austerity program, imposed on orders from the International Monetary Fund, by President Carlos Andrés Pérez, a professed admirer of Gorbachov’s *perestroika*.

8. Brazil: March 17—President José Sarney denounces foreign designs on the Amazon basin, upholding national sovereignty against “One World” ecological fascists.

9. Lebanon: April—Gen. Michel Aoun closes down ports through which Syrian intelligence has run the Lebanese drug traffic for more than a decade. Soviet-allied Syria responds with terror-bombing of Beirut.

10. Ibero-America: May—One hundred congressmen, from all shades of the political spectrum, sign and circulate a statement demanding freedom for LaRouche.

11. People’s Republic of China: May 15-18—Mikhail Gorbachov goes to Beijing, but is swept aside by massive demonstrations by students and workers, which continue throughout the month.

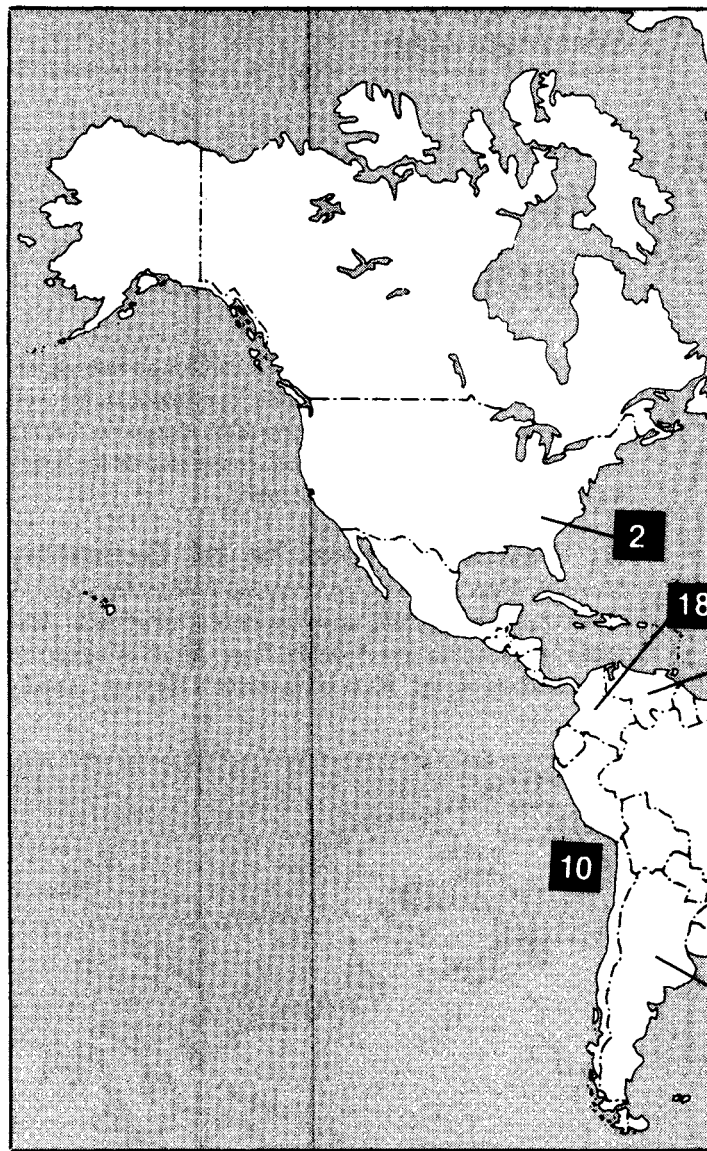
June 3-5—Massacre at Beijing’s Tiananmen Square.

June 11—Exiled Chinese democracy leader Wuer Kaixi, and Yan Jiaqi, formerly of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, call for economic sanctions against the Beijing regime. In the United States, the National Democratic Policy Committee (LaRouche wing of Democratic Party) circulates 1 million leaflets demanding a U.S. embargo of the P.R.C.

12. Poland: June 4—Massive defeat for Poland’s ruling communists in parliamentary elections; Solidarnosc emerges as decisive force.

Aug. 24—Poland’s first non-communist prime minister in 45 years, Tadeusz Mazowiecki of Solidarnosc, is elected by parliament.

13. Uzbekistan: June—Riots over lack of food



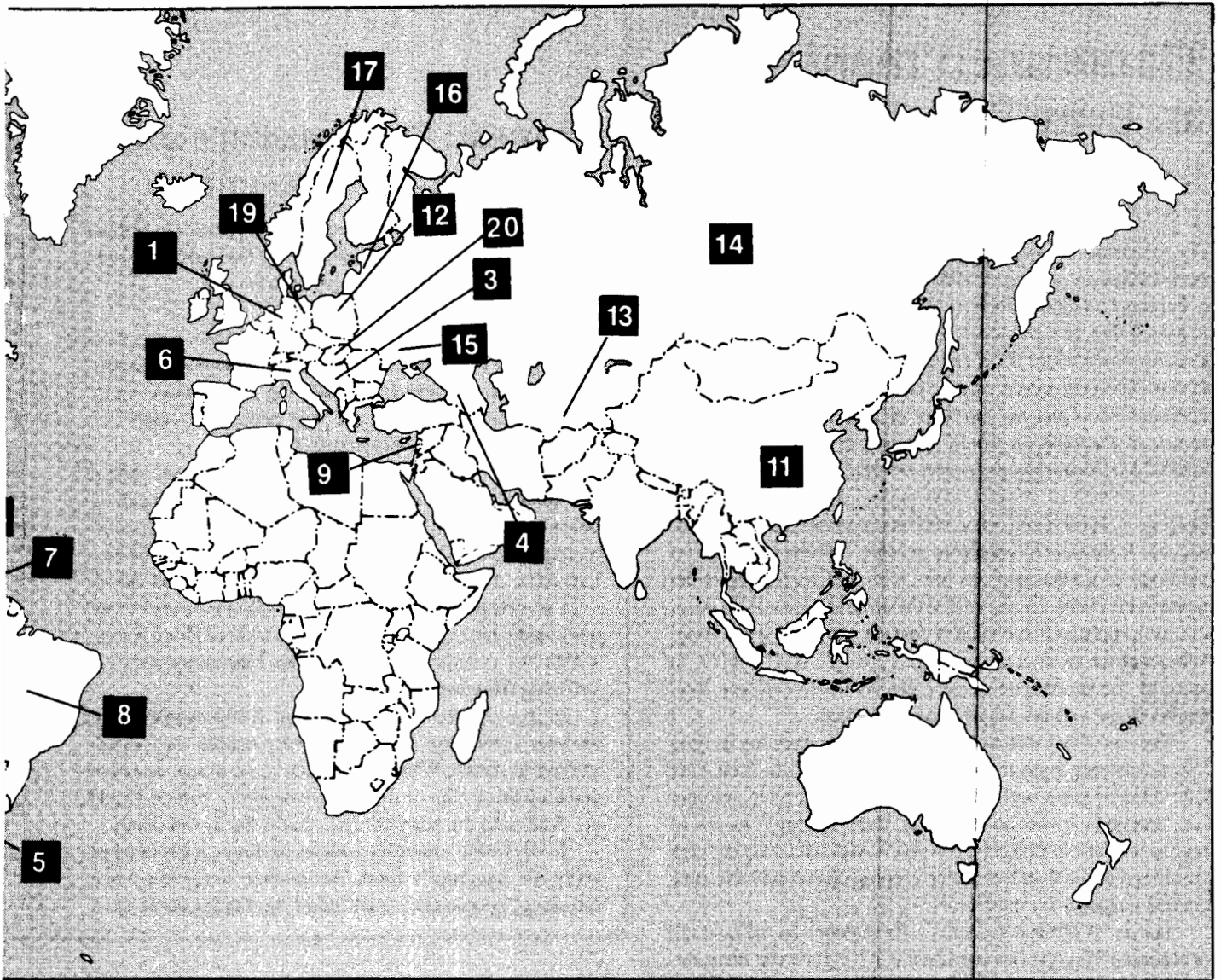
and over ethnic disputes.

14. Soviet Union: July—Strikes hit the principal mining regions: the Kuznetsk Basin (Kuzbass) in central Siberia, the Donetsk Basin (Donbass) in eastern Ukraine, and Karaganda in western Kazakhstan. A general strike is declared in Soviet Georgia, while Russian workers in the Baltic republic of Estonia strike against “repression” by Estonian authorities.

Oct. 23—Coal miners in Vorkuta, north of the Arctic Circle, go on strike, with both economic demands and demands for political freedom.

15. Ukraine: August—Demonstrations in Lvov and Kiev demanding freedom for the Uniate Church.

Sept. 8—Founding of new Ukrainian mass national movement, the Narodni Rukh, with support from Poland’s Solidarnosc.



Sept. 17—Demonstration of over 150,000 Catholics in Lvov, demanding legal status for the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

16. Baltic Republics: Aug. 23—Anniversary of the Hitler-Stalin Pact. Culminating months of agitation for autonomy, two million demonstrators in the Soviet-occupied Baltic states link arms in a human chain starting in the Latvian capital of Riga and extending in either direction to the capitals of Estonia and Lithuania, in protest against Soviet annexation of their nations under that pact.

17. Sweden: Aug. 24—Swedish intelligence circles leak to the press the information that the Soviet KGB knew in advance of the planned assassination of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme.

18. Colombia: Aug. 25—Following the assassination of anti-drug presidential candidate Luis Carlos Galán,

Colombian President Virgilio Barco declares war on the “narco-terrorist” mafia. Mass arrests of drug traffickers begin.

19. “German Democratic Republic”: September—Exodus of East Germans to the West, which has been building since the spring, now picks up steam.

Oct. 6—East Germany “celebrates” its 40th anniversary by imposing virtual martial law in an attempt to suppress freedom demonstrations all around the country, including a rally of 70,000 people in Leipzig.

Nov. 9—East Germany lifts restrictions on emigration by its citizens.

20. Hungary: Oct. 7—The ruling Hungarian Socialist Workers Party votes itself out of existence and creates a socialist party that says it supports a transition to “democratic socialism.”