S.E. Asian revolutions face Viet Nam backstabbing

Across Southeast Asia, from the Philippines to Burma, national liberation struggles emerged in the 1950's and 60's. Since then they have taken solid form from the defensive to the offensive.

In Asia, the Soviets use Viet Nam's Caspian Sea as a temporary naval base, and are constructing yet another Pacific naval base, enlarging a super airstrip in the southern part of the four mountainous islands they occupy, displacing Cambodian politicians on a diplomatic swing around the region, and offering arms to both the Thai and Philippines governments to use against the revolutionary struggles in those areas.

Today national liberation struggles have entered a new stage facing Soviet, Vietnamese, or Cuban intervention as well as that of the U.S.

Afghanistan rebels target Soviets

In April, Aleksandr Velepeks, political commissar of the Soviet Army and a key figure in the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia, flew into Afghani stan, Velepeks was not vacating in the mountainous, Texas-sized Asian nation. He was there to prop up the pro-Moscow government of Nur Mohammad Taraki, which is looming rapidly, exacerbating civil war with Islamic guerrillas.

The Khalqi Party, which Taraki heads, seized control of the country in a military coup, which they have dubbed "socialist revolution," early in 1978. Opposition at first was limited - the dictatorship of Mohammad Bahaullah, also pro-Soviet, had done nothing for the desperately poor Afghani masses.

But Taraki instituted a series of ill-considered social reforms and backed them with repressive laws. The government did muck into its local custom and tradition or undermine the people's property. The people's property. The people's property. The people's property. The people's property.

The People's Army and the New People's Army in the Philippines continue to score advances on the military front. Guerilla struggles are spreading to Cambodia and Laos, and in the Philippines, for its guerrilla movement otherwise has turned to the Soviets for its aims of controlling Southeast Asia.

Vietnam has responded to this challenge with aid to its puppet government in Laos. The Vietnamese have been militarily successful in Laos, and are now concerned about its political stability.

The Thai People's Army, with the People's Army in the Philippines, has turned to the Soviets for arms to prop up the pro-Moscow government of Nur Mohammad Taraki, which is looming rapidly, exacerbating civil war with Islamic guerrillas.

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