

## Strategic Map

# The global chokepoints: State Department's gift to the Soviet Navy

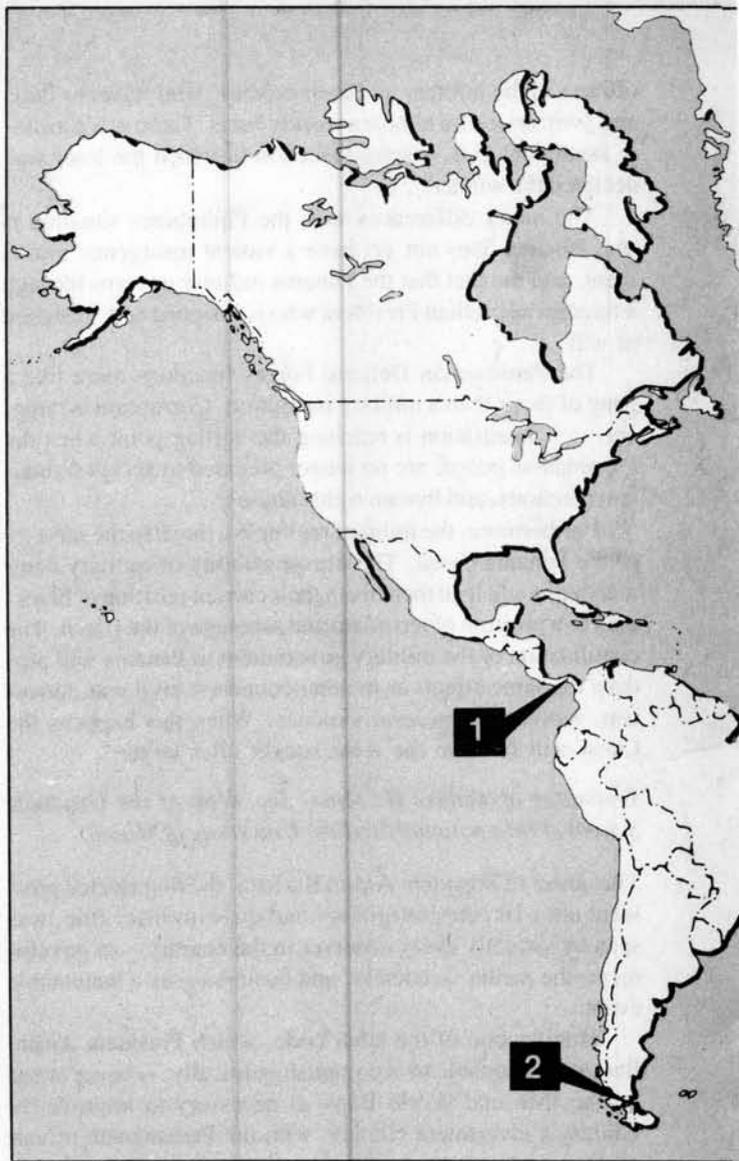
In our March 7 issue, *EIR* warned that the State Department's policy of abandoning our allies in Asia, signaled by the overthrow of President Marcos in the Philippines, was not only treason, but was giving the Soviet Navy control of the world's naval chokepoints. Many figures from the Congress are co-traitors with the State Department. Below is the updated review of that process:

**1. Panama:** Panama Canal. Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) and the State Department have joined forces to bring to power a Nazi-run opposition movement in Panama, in the name of "democracy" and "human rights." Their efforts are moving forward rapidly on two fronts: Senate hearings that began on March 10 and are to be expanded through March and April; and the forcing of Panama's Delvalle government to accept World Bank austerity conditionalities, designed to destroy industry and break the labor movement (pp. 26-35). The hearings are also designed to target Mexico, a pivotal country in the four-nation Contadora group of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela. In Colombia, the supporters of narco-terrorism and the international banks have just won sweeping victories in elections (pp. 46-47).

**2. Argentina:** Straits of Magellan. Argentina has accepted the "Baker Plan" imposed by the State Department, to implement IMF austerity at the risk of that nation's fragile democracy. But with the arrival March 13 of Peruvian President Alan García, the fight opens up for Argentina to take a leading role in launching a world financial reorganization.

**3. Spain:** Strait of Gibraltar. The March 12 national referendum on Spain's role in NATO approved by a wide margin the option of "yes" to continuing in NATO. In the weeks before the vote, mass anti-American actions, and separatist/terrorist activation occurred. *EIR* has posed the fight in Spain now as opposition to the Trilateral Commission and its plans to use Spain's role in NATO to "decouple" Europe from the United States (pp. 42-43).

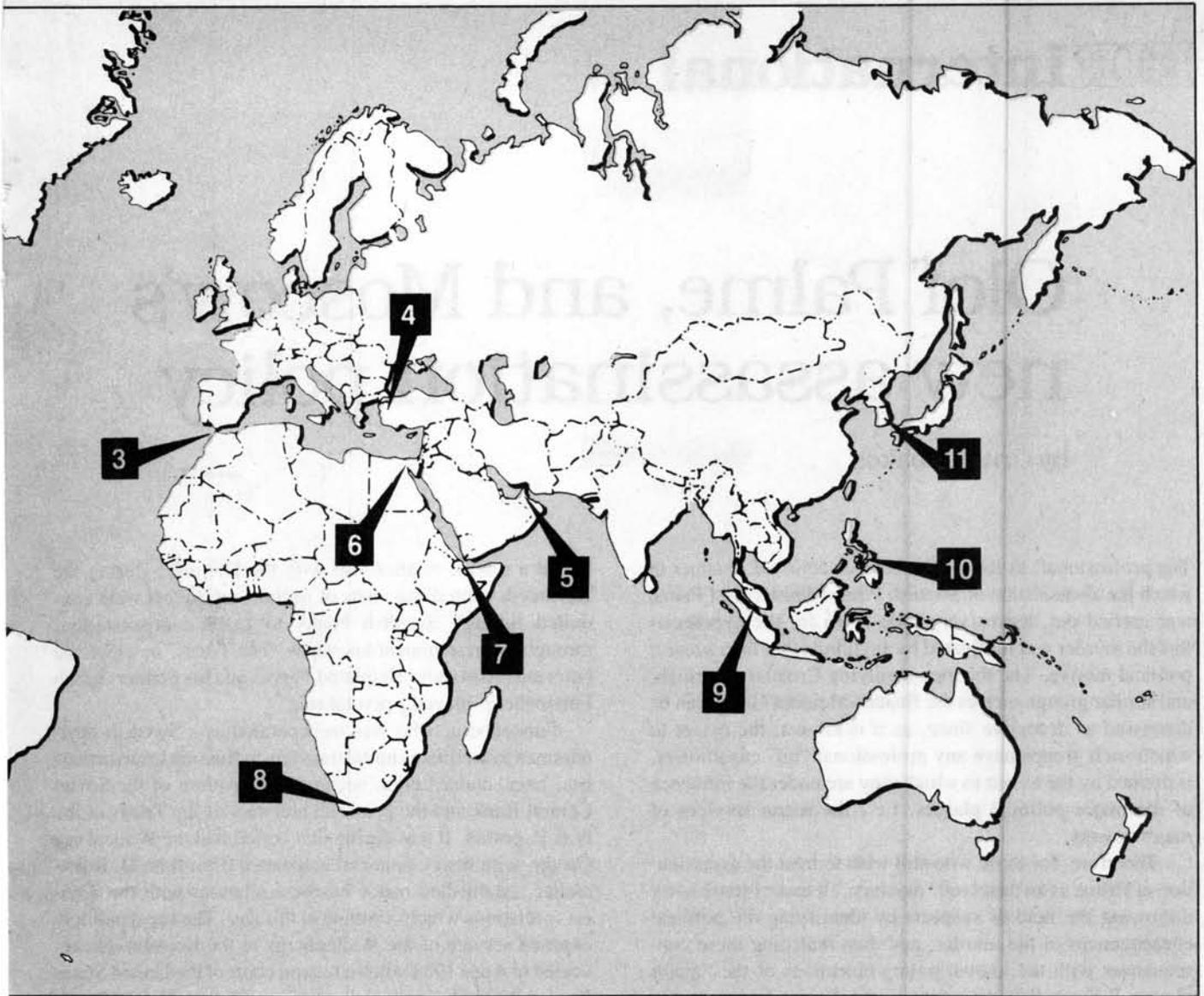
**4. Turkey:** Dardanelles and Bosphorus. More than 20,000 workers staged a mass protest on Feb. 22. Turkey has been under intense strategic pressure from the Soviet Union, which it borders, while U.S. military aid is held up. It is on



the same State Department destabilization list which featured President Marcos of the Philippines.

**5. Saudi Arabia:** Persian Gulf. U.S. Senator Alan Cranston is spearheading congressional opposition to the sale of jetfighters to the Saudis, who are threatened by Iran in the Gulf War. On March 11, Cranston overtly targeted the Saudi regime for the same treatment that was meted out to the Shah of Iran in 1979 (page 69).

**6. Egypt:** Suez Canal. Egypt continues to be highly unstable after some 8,000 security policemen rioted from Feb. 25 to March 1, killing several hundred and causing millions of dollars in damage. On March 10, U.S. Undersecretary of State Richard Murphy delivered an ultimatum to Mubarak in Cairo, demanding that Egypt implement "economic reforms" before some \$265 million of economic aid would be released by Washington (pp. 48-49).



**7. Yemen/Horn of Africa:** Gulf of Aden. Both South Yemen and Ethiopia are tied to the Soviet Union.

**8. South Africa:** Cape of Good Hope. On March 5 South African President Botha announced that his government would lift the state of emergency and is ready to implement U.N. Resolution 435 on Namibia. If the State Department and allied banking circles persist in economic sanctions, it will become clear they never intended a peaceful settlement. On March 7, Barclay's Bank in London announced that it would refuse all new loan requests or rescheduling of existing debts of South Africa (page 51).

**9. Indonesia:** Strait of Malacca. The oil crisis has already provoked an economic collapse. Jesuit operations are in progress by the same groups that started the Filipino destabilization. State Department-IMF operations against the

ASEAN countries are exemplified by the targeting of Thailand's Kriangsak (page 50).

**10. Philippines:** South Pacific. The Aquino-Laurel government, imposed by the U.S. State Department, is in a total crisis as it has been unable to "legalize" itself. Communist insurgency by the New People's Army has increased since the overthrow of President Ferdinand Marcos; the government is attempting to negotiate an amnesty with the terrorists. The International Monetary Fund, the State Department's AID, and Manufacturers Hanover Bank are all in the country.

**11. South Korea:** South China Sea. The State Department-backed opposition says it is encouraged by the "people power" in the Philippines. More than 1,000 students battled with riot police at Seoul universities on March 14. North Korea may start a war with South Korea.