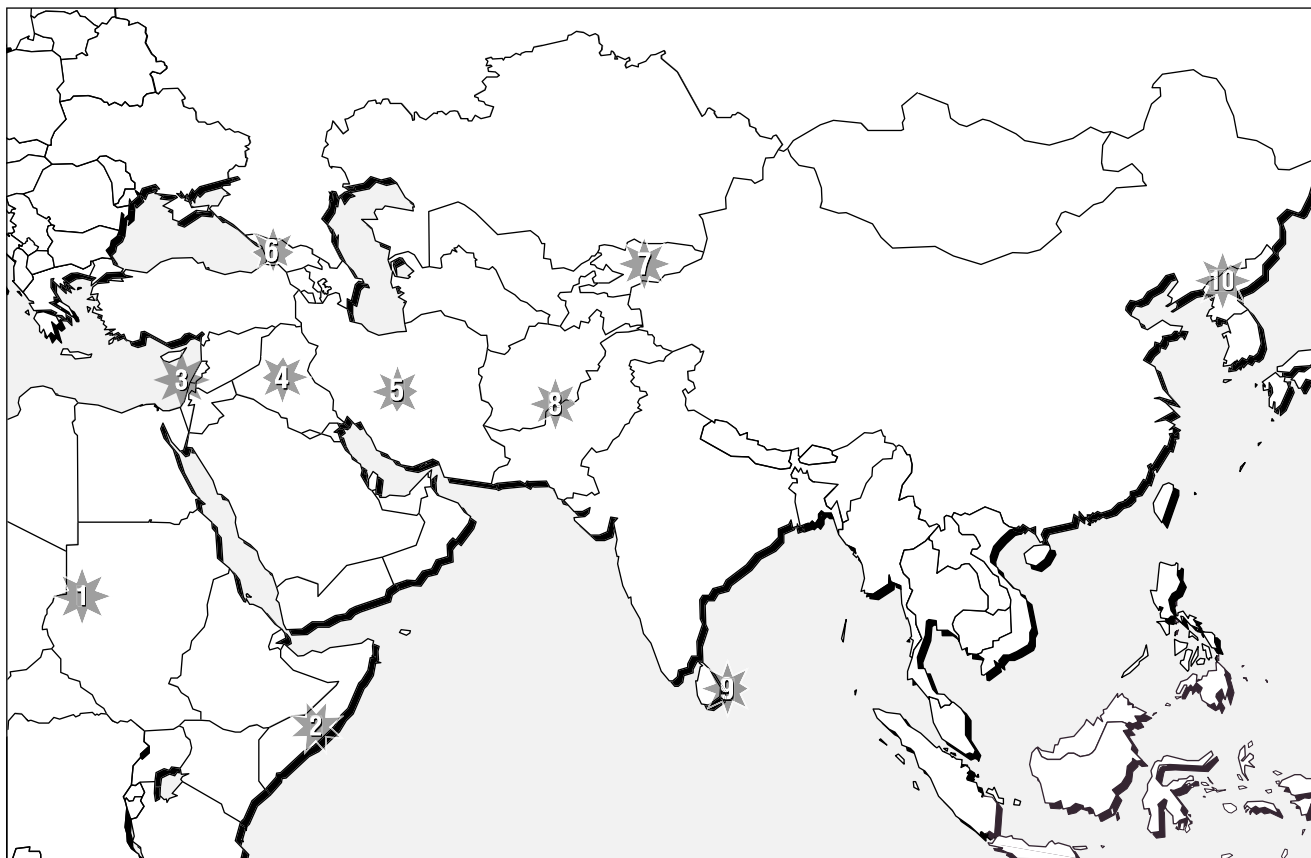


Bush-Cheney Policies Proliferate Hotspots

The wave of irregular warfare, which has been set off by the Bush Administration's pursuit of an Anglo-Dutch global imperial strategy, has put the world on the edge of conflagration. In fact, none of the conflicts shown in this map has been generated by local forces, or causes, but by the financial oligarchy's international strategic drive for the elimination of the nation state. Without immediate action toward impeachment of the Anglo-Dutch puppets Cheney and Bush, one of these hotspots is likely to be chosen as a military target in the very near future.

1. Darfur region of Sudan: The UN Security Council passed resolution 1706 on Aug. 31, under U.S. prodding, which opens the door for armed intervention in this vast western region of Sudan, where bloody civil conflict already reigns. The resolution calls for the UN peacekeepers, if invited by the Sudan government to replace African Union forces, to operate under Chapter VII, which authorizes the use of all necessary means in the areas of deployment of its forces in Sudan. (See article.)

2. Somalia: Ongoing warfare between groups, some of them Muslims reputedly linked to al-Qaeda, and others linked to the U.S., threatens to internationalize this conflict.



3. Palestinian Territories: The Israeli Army has been carrying out increasingly violent actions within the Gaza Strip, the most recent of which killed 19 Palestinian civilians, most of them women and children. The Israeli attacks are aimed, among other things, at preventing the creation of a unity government between Hamas and Fatah within the Territories as a whole.

4. Iraq: The escalating bloodbath, which killed over 100 U.S. soldiers in October, and continues to kill over 100 Iraqis every week, is ongoing, even after the elections.

5. Iran: Negotiations between Iran and the “international community” remain at a stalemate, while the Bush Administration and its allies at the UN try to push through further provocative sanctions leading to military action. U.S. and NATO military deployments in the area show the danger of imminent aggression against Iran.

6. Georgia/Russia: While Russian President Putin and Georgian President Saakashvili are on a path of diplomacy, at present, the Georgians continue to be backed by certain Western forces in their provocative stance—as part of the overall Anglo-Dutch offensive against a revived Russian nation-state.

7. Kyrgyzstan: A U.S.-backed coalition of politi-

cal activists and NGOs is making its third effort this year to bring down the Kyrgyz government of Kurmanbek Bakayev and Prime Minister Feliks Kulov. An opposition rally led to violent clashes with police on Nov. 7, but has been suppressed for the moment.

8. Pakistan/Afghanistan: The U.S. bombing of a *madrassa* (religious school) in the Bajaur tribal region of Pakistan killed over 80 people on Oct. 31, and has set off heated agitation, including threats of suicide bombings, against the Americans. This conflict is a spillover of the increasing aggressivity of the Taliban in Afghanistan, which has taken over an increasing amount of territory. It is considered only a matter of time before the violence also spreads to Kashmir.

9. Sri Lanka: Fighting between the Tamil Tigers and the government has been escalating dramatically over recent weeks, leading to an increasing death toll among civilians.

10. Korea: Neo-con spokesmen in the United States continue to call for military confrontation with North Korea, following its nuclear test, despite China’s announcement that the North Koreans have agreed to come back to the Six-Party Talks.