

## **Dossier on America - Addendum A Brief History**

An accounting of American violations of international norms, common morality, and human decency.

In the spirit of the recent "Dossier on Iraq" published by the U.K. government, the following is a "Dossier on America" and an addendum outlining a concise history of the United States.

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Dossier on America

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### **Addendum - a Brief History of U.S.**

originally compiled by cecil and annotated by others since  
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Basic Statistics for United States Imperialism

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Dossier on America

Foreign Aid (development assistance)

U.S. gives 0.2% of GNP for foreign aid, the lowest amongst all donor countries.  
Internationally agreed-upon target is 0.7%

17 million people, including 11 million children, die every year from easily preventable diseases and malnutrition.

800 million people are hungry or malnourished.

2 billion people live in poverty (on \$2 a day), and 1 billion living in absolute poverty (on \$1 a day).

2 billion people lack access to proper sanitation, and 1 billion do not have safe drinking water.

275 million children never attend or complete primary school. 870 million adults are illiterate.

If the U.S., along with other rich donor countries, fulfilled their aid obligations, there would be enough to fund the U.N. Millennium Development Goals, a recently agreed upon set of U.N. targets aimed at addressing many of the above issues.

Estimated cost of achieving the Millennium Goals is \$100-150 billion a year.

A mere 0.5% tax on America's (financial) millionaires, whose combined wealth equals \$8 trillion, would be sufficient to allow America to fulfill its foreign aid obligation.

## **War on Iraq**

Up to 500,000 people could die in a war with Iraq

A U.S.-led war against Iraq would be a pre-emptive, large-scale invasion, without evidence of an imminent threat to the security of the United States.

Source: recent report by Medact / International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (winner of the Nobel Peace Prize)

Iraq Sanctions and the Gulf War

Over 500,000 children (under the age of 5) have died from U.S. imposed economic sanctions on Iraq since the Gulf War

Up to 1.5 million people total have died from the sanctions

100,000-200,000 Iraqi soldiers and civilians died in the U.S.-led Gulf War.

## **"War on Terror"**

War in Afghanistan

3000-5000 Afghan civilians were killed in the campaign against Al-Qaeda and the Taliban regime.

Guantanamo Bay prison

Prisoners were held without trial or the standard safeguards of "prisoner of war" status, violating international standards for the treatment of prisoners.

Civil rights and liberties in America

The rights of Americans are being diminished, restricted, and violated, through mechanisms such as the Patriot Act.

Over 1,000 detentions and deportations of mostly Arab men in America without any terrorism charges. Maltreatment and violations of rights (including proper access to attorneys, contact with families, etc.) during detention were reported in many cases.

## Other

Fingerprinting and photographing of visitors from certain Arab countries.  
Support for a policy of covert assassinations/killings of suspected terrorists abroad.

## International Treaties, Conventions, and Conferences

America's stance on many international treaties places it in the company of some of the world's most vile regimes and worst human rights violators.

### World Summit on Sustainable Development

U.N. sponsored international conference aimed at addressing some of the biggest issues pertaining to the environment, poverty, and economic development.  
Summit ended almost in failure, with very few concrete commitments and timetables.

The U.S. was "the single biggest obstacle toward achieving progress", refusing to agree to any substantive commitments and goals.

### International Criminal Court

An historic achievement in human rights, the court's aim is to bring to justice perpetrators of crimes against humanity, genocide, and war crimes. The court aims to prevent a repeat of some of the greatest crimes and atrocities committed in the 20th century including the Holocaust, the Khmer Rouge genocide in Cambodia, and the Rwanda genocide.

U.S. took unprecedented steps to undermine the new court, including planning to "unsign" the ICC treaty and pressuring other countries to sign bilateral immunity agreements.

### Kyoto Protocol on Global Warming

The treaty is the primary international instrument aimed at curbing greenhouse gas emissions in order to prevent global warming. Global warming is expected to increase the Earth's temperature by 3C (5.4F) in the next 100 years, resulting in multiple adverse effects on the environment and human society, including widespread species loss, ecosystem damage, and flooding of populated human settlements.

The U.S. is the largest greenhouse gas producer in the world.

The U.S. is the only main country not to ratify the Kyoto Protocol.

### CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women)

The main international treaty designed to protect the rights of women worldwide, and ending the exploitation of and discrimination against women.

The only countries that have signed but not ratified are the US, Afghanistan, Sao Tome and Principe.

### U.N. Torture Treaty protocol

Attempting to block the new treaty after 10 years of efforts by the international community to implement and enforce the treaty ratified by most countries, including the U.S.

### Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty

U.S. officially withdrew from the landmark arms treaty, December 2001.

#### Landmine Ban Treaty

Landmines maim or kill approximately 26,000 civilians every year, including 8,000 to 10,000 children.

U.S. refused to sign the treaty, along with Russia, China, India, Pakistan, Iran, Iraq, Vietnam, Egypt, and Turkey. December 1997

#### Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty

U.S. failed to ratify the ban on nuclear testing, and continues to show opposition.

The treaty is ratified by 89 countries including France, Great Britain, and Russia.

#### Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention Treaty

Killed a 1994 protocol designed to strengthen the Convention by providing for on-site inspections

#### CITES Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species

U.S. announced support for the renewal of ivory trade, November 2002.

#### Convention on the Rights of the Child

Only two countries in the world have refused to ratify this human rights treaty -- Somalia and the U.S.

#### Child Soldiers Protocol

There are 300,000 child soldiers today.

The U.S. has yet to ratify the treaty.

#### UN Agreement to Curb the International Flow of Illicit Small Arms, July 2001

Small arms and light weapons are responsible for the vast majority of casualties in modern day conflicts, of which 3 out of 4 casualties are civilians.

The US was the only nation to oppose it.

#### Durban Conference Against Racism

U.S. withdrew from the international conference aimed at combating racism around the world.

#### Other

##### Global AIDS Crisis

3 million people die of AIDS every year. 70 million people will die of AIDS by the year 2020.

The U.S. gives much less than its fair share (in relation to America's wealth) to the Global AIDS Fund, the primary international body established to fund global AIDS prevention, treatment and care projects around the world. The Global Fund is calling for \$10 billion a year from donor countries.

The U.S. is also trying to block the manufacturing of inexpensive generic medicines which are readily available in the developed countries, but that are far too expensive for most of the world's AIDS patients. These drugs can dramatically increase the quality of life and life expectancy of AIDS patients.

##### U.S. financial obligations to the United Nations

U.S. is starting to slowly repay its massive debt of \$1 billion.

#### United Nations Population Fund

November 2002, U.S. threatens to withdraw its support for a landmark family planning agreement that the United States helped write 8 years ago.

July 2002, U.S. withheld previously approved aid of \$34 million to UNFPA

#### Embargo against Cuba in violation of repeated U.N. General Assembly resolutions

U.N. General Assembly passed a resolution in November 2002, for the 11th consecutive year, calling for an end to the U.S. embargo.

The resolution passed 173-3, with the U.S., Israel and the Marshall Islands opposing.

The Cuban government estimates the negative effect of the blockade at more than \$67 billion.

#### One-sided support for Israel in the conflict with Palestinians

Israel is in violation of several U.N. resolutions.

#### US Nuclear Posture Review

The principle of deterrence has guided international security policy since the Cold War.

The U.S. is now rejecting the policy of deterrence in favor of using nuclear weapons as instruments that could be used in fighting wars.

#### National Security Strategy 2002

The U.S. stated its aim of global military domination.

Incorporates first-strike, pre-emptive war.

Calls for development of new low-yield, earth-penetrating nuclear weapons

#### Nuclear arsenal

10,000-20,000 nuclear warheads remain in the U.S. arsenal.

U.S. the only country to have used a nuclear weapon.

#### Military spending

U.S. has the largest military spending budget in the world.

#### Arms trade

America is the largest supplier of the arms trade, and provider of weapons to other countries

The arms trade is a major contributing factor to armed conflicts around the world.

#### Missile Defense

The U.S. is planning an expensive missile defense system that threatens to destabilize global security.

#### America's wealth compared to world's poor

Average income in America is over 100 times greater than that of the poorest 1 billion people on the planet.

#### Domestic prison population

Prison population of 2 million is the highest incarceration rate in the world.

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1. Chronological list of interventions, with the purpose of effecting "regime change," attempted or materially supported by the United States - whether primarily by means of overt force (OF), covert operation (CO), or subverted election (SE):

a) OF and SE imply, necessarily, prior and continuing CO.

b) OF = directly applied state terrorism by the United States repressive apparatus i.e. the Departments of War/Defense, Energy, Treasury, and State. N.B. the formation of the National Security Council (1947) and the Office of Homeland Security (2002).

c) CO = reconnaissance, classical coups d'etat, legal harassment, disinformation (through media, legal, NGO, student, labor, and other front groups), bribery, sabotage, assassination, proxy warfare, running ratlines for fascist emigre groups, and assorted other clandestine activities.

d) SE = a particular species of CO, comparatively non-violent, high plausible deniability, usually involves dumping tons of cash and campaign technologies into the hands of rightist groups during elections, sowing discord in leftist parties, buying up media space in order to destabilize electorates, tampering directly with ballot results, and hiring jackboots to actively threaten and brutalize voters in the last resort. NB many subverted elections are preceded by lengthy terror campaigns (e.g. Nicaragua, El Salvador, Yugoslavia, etc).

It should go without saying that the following entries are simplified; only the major "payoff" year is listed, where applicable. Most attempted overthrows were preceded by lengthy preparations, vast right wing conspiracies, indeed. NB that this list remains under construction; new data will be added in the next installment.

[Date - place (head of targeted state/candidate in subverted election; political affiliation): outcome (means)]

The \* indicates that I'm not clever enough to have found the absent data yet. Apologies.

"Neutralist" refers to a given regime's desire to avoid taking sides with either power bloc in the cold war. It should be readily apparent that such is an unforgivable sin against the foreign policy establishment in the United States.

"Nationalist" refers to a given regime's desire to nationalize foreign-owned means of production within its national boundaries. It should be readily apparent that such is an unforgivable sin against the foreign policy establishment in the United States.

1893 - Hawaii (Liliuokalani; monarchist): success (OF)  
1912 - China (Piyu; monarchist): success (OF)  
1918 - Panama (Arias; center-right): success (SE)  
1919 - Hungary (Kun; communist): success (CO)  
1920 - USSR (Lenin; communist): failure (OF)  
1924 - Honduras (Carias; nationalist): success (SE)  
1934 - United States (Roosevelt; liberal): failure (CO)  
1945 - Japan (Higashikuni; rightist): success (OF)  
1946 - Thailand (Pridi; conservative): success (CO)  
1946 - Argentina (Peron; military/centrist): failure (SE)  
1947 - France (\*; communist): success (SE)  
1947 - Philippines (\*; center-left): success (SE)  
1947 - Romania (Gheorghiu-Dej; stalinist): failure (CO)  
1948 - Italy (\*, communist): success (SE)  
1948 - Colombia (Gaitan; populist/leftist): success (SE)  
1948 - Peru (Bustamante; left/centrist): success (CO)  
1949 - Syria (Kuwatli; neutralist/Pan-Arabist): success (CO)  
1949 - China (Mao; communist): failure (CO)  
1950 - Albania (Hoxha; communist): failure (CO)  
1951 - Bolivia (Paz; center/neutralist): success (CO)  
1951 - DPRK (Kim; stalinist): failure (OF)  
1951 - Poland (Cyrankiewicz; stalinist): failure (CO)  
1951 - Thailand (Phibun; conservative): success (CO)  
1952 - Egypt (Farouk; monarchist): success (CO)  
1952 - Cuba (Prio; reform/populist): success (CO)  
1952 - Lebanon (\*; left/populist): success: (SE)  
1953 - British Guyana (\*; left/populist): success (CO)  
1953 - Iran (Mossadegh; liberal nationalist): success (CO)  
1953 - Costa Rica (Figueres; reform liberal): failure (CO)  
1953 - Philippines (\*; center-left): success (SE)  
1954 - Guatemala (Arbenz; liberal nationalist): success (OF)  
1955 - Costa Rica (Figueres; reform liberal): failure (CO)  
1955 - India (Nehru; neutralist/socialist): failure (CO)  
1955 - Argentina (Peron; military/centrist): success (CO)  
1955 - China (Zhou; communist): failure (CO)  
1955 - Vietnam (Ho; communist): success (SE)  
1956 - Hungary (Hegedus; communist): success (CO)  
1957 - Egypt (Nasser; military/nationalist): failure (CO)  
1957 - Haiti (Sylvain; left/populist): success (CO)  
1957 - Syria (Kuwatli; neutralist/Pan-Arabist): failure (CO)  
1958 - Japan (\*; left-center): success (SE)  
1958 - Chile (\*; leftists): success (SE)  
1958 - Iraq (Feisal; monarchist): success (CO)  
1958 - Laos (Phouma; nationalist): success (CO)  
1958 - Sudan (Sovereignty Council; nationalist): success (CO)  
1958 - Lebanon (\*; leftist): success (SE)  
1958 - Syria (Kuwatli; neutralist/Pan-Arabist): failure (CO)  
1958 - Indonesia (Sukarno; militarist/neutralist): failure (SE)  
1959 - Laos (Phouma; nationalist): success (CO)  
1959 - Nepal (\*; left-centrist): success (SE)  
1959 - Cambodia (Sihanouk; moderate/neutralist): failure (CO)

1960 - Ecuador (Ponce; left/populist): success (CO)  
1960 - Laos (Phouma; nationalist): success (CO)  
1960 - Iraq (Qassem; rightist /militarist): failure (CO)  
1960 - S. Korea (Syngman; rightist): success (CO)  
1960 - Turkey (Menderes; liberal): success (CO)  
1961 - Haiti (Duvalier; rightist/militarist): success (CO)  
1961 - Cuba (Castro; communist): failure (CO)  
1961 - Congo (Lumumba; leftist/pan-Africanist): success (CO)  
1961 - Dominican Republic (Trujillo; rightwing/military): success (CO)  
1962 - Brazil (Goulart; liberal/neutralist): failure (SE)  
1962 - Dominican Republic (\*; left/populist): success (SE)  
1962 - Indonesia (Sukarno; militarist/neutralist): failure (CO)  
1963 - Dominican Republic (Bosch; social democrat): success (CO)  
1963 - Honduras (Montes; left/populist): success (CO)  
1963 - Iraq (Qassem; militarist/rightist): success (CO)  
1963 - S. Vietnam (Diem; rightist): success (CO)  
1963 - Cambodia (Sihanouk; moderate/neutralist): failure (CO)  
1963 - Guatemala (Ygidoras; rightist/reform): success (CO)  
1963 - Ecuador (Velasco; reform militarist): success (CO)  
1963 - United States (Kennedy; liberal): success (CO)  
1964 - Guyana (Jagan; populist/reformist): success (CO)  
1964 - Bolivia (Paz; centrist/neutralist): success (CO)  
1964 - Brazil (Goulart; liberal/neutralist): success (CO)  
1964 - Chile (Allende; social democrat/marxist): success (SE)  
1965 - Indonesia (Sukarno; militarist/neutralist): success (CO)  
1966 - Ghana (Nkrumah; leftist/pan-Africanist): success (CO)  
1966 - Bolivia (\*; leftist): success (SE)  
1966 - France (de Gaulle; centrist): failure (CO)  
1967 - Greece (Papandreou; social democrat): success (CO)  
1968 - Iraq (Arif; rightist): success (CO)  
1969 - Panama (Torrijos; military/reform populist): failure (CO)  
1969 - Libya (Idris; monarchist): success (CO)  
1970 - Bolivia (Ovando; reform nationalist): success (CO)  
1970 - Cambodia (Sihanouk; moderate/neutralist): success (CO)  
1970 - Chile (Allende; social democrat/Marxist): failure (SE)  
1971 - Bolivia (Torres; nationalist/neutralist): success (CO)  
1971 - Costa Rica (Figueres; reform liberal): failure (CO)  
1971 - Liberia (Tubman; rightist): success (CO)  
1971 - Turkey (Demirel; center-right): success (CO)  
1971 - Uruguay (Frente Amplio; leftist): success (SE)  
1972 - El Salvador (\*; leftist): success (SE)  
1972 - Australia (Whitlam; liberal/labor): failure (SE)  
1973 - Chile (Allende; social democrat/Marxist): success (CO)  
1974 - United States (Nixon; centrist): success (CO)  
1975 - Australia (Whitlam; liberal/labor): success (CO)  
1975 - Congo (Mobutu; military/rightist): failure (CO)  
1975 - Bangladesh (Mujib; nationalist): success (CO)  
1976 - Jamaica (Manley; social democrat): failure (SE)  
1976 - Portugal (JNS; military/leftist): success (SE)  
1976 - Nigeria (Mohammed; military/nationalist): success (CO)  
1976 - Thailand (\*; rightist): success (CO)  
1976 - Uruguay (Bordaberry; center-right): success (CO)  
1977 - Pakistan (Bhutto; center/nationalist): success (CO)

1978 - Dominican Republic (Balaguer; center): success (SE)  
1979 - S. Korea (Park; rightist): success (CO)  
1979 - Nicaragua (Sandinistas; leftist): failure (CO)  
1980 - Bolivia (Siles; centrist/reform): success (CO)  
1980 - Iran (Khomeini; Islamic nationalist): failure (CO)  
1980 - Italy (\*; leftist): success (SE)  
1980 - Liberia (Tolbert; rightist): success (CO)  
1980 - Jamaica (Manley; social democrat): success (SE)  
1980 - Dominica (Seraphin; leftist): success (SE)  
1980 - Turkey (Demirel; center-right): success (CO)  
1981 - Seychelles (Renee; socialist): failure (CO)  
1981 - Spain (Suarez; rightist/neutralist): failure (CO)  
1981 - Panama (Torrijos; military/reform populist); success (CO)  
1981 - Zambia (Kaunda; reform nationalist): failure (CO)  
1982 - Mauritius (\*; center-left): failure (SE)  
1982 - Spain (Suarez; rightist/neutralist): success (SE)  
1982 - Iran (Khomeini; Islamic nationalist): failure (CO)  
1982 - Chad (Oueddei; Islamic nationalist): success (CO)  
1983 - Mozambique (Machel; socialist): failure (CO)  
1983 - Grenada (Bishop; socialist): success (OF)  
1984 - Panama (\*; reform/centrist): success (SE)  
1984 - Nicaragua (Sandinistas; leftist): failure (SE)  
1984 - Surinam (Bouterse; left/reformist/neutralist): success (CO)  
1984 - India (Gandhi; nationalist): success (CO)  
1986 - Libya (Qaddafi; Islamic nationalist): failure (OF)  
1987 - Fiji (Bavrada; liberal): success (CO)  
1989 - Panama (Noriega; military/reform populist): success (OF)  
1990 - Haiti (Aristide; liberal reform): failure (SE)  
1990 - Nicaragua (Ortega; Christian socialist): success (SE)  
1991 - Albania (Alia; communist): success (SE)  
1991 - Haiti (Aristide; liberal reform): success (CO)  
1991 - Iraq (Hussein; military/rightist): failure (OF)  
1991 - Bulgaria (BSP; communist): success (SE)  
1992 - Afghanistan (Najibullah; communist): success (CO)  
1993 - Somalia (Aidid; right/militarist): failure (OF)  
1993 - Cambodia (Han Sen/ CPP; leftist): failure (SE)  
1993 - Burundi (Ndadaye; conservative): success (CO)  
1993 - Azerbaijan (Elchibey; reformist): success (CO)  
1994 - El Salvador (\*; leftist): success (SE)  
1994 - Rwanda (Habyarimana; conservative): success (CO)  
1995 - Iraq (Hussein; military/rightist): failure (CO)  
1994 - Ukraine (Kravchuk; center-left): success (SE)  
1996 - Bosnia (Karadzic; centrist): success (CO)  
1996 - Russia (Zyuganov; communist): success (SE)  
1996 - Congo (Mobutu; military/rightist): success (CO)  
1996 - Mongolia (\*; center-left): success (SE)  
1998 - Congo (Kabila; rightist/military): success (CO)  
1998 - United States (Clinton; conservative): failure (CO)  
1998 - Indonesia (Suharto; military/rightist): success (CO)  
1999 - Yugoslavia (Milosevic; left/nationalist): success (SE)  
2000 - United States (Gore; conservative): success (SE)  
2000 - Ecuador (NSC; leftist): success: (CO)  
2001 - Afghanistan (Omar; rightist/Islamist): success (OF)

2001 - Belarus (Lukashenko; leftist): failure (SE)  
2001 - Nicaragua (Ortega; Christian socialist): success (SE)  
2001 - Nepal (Birendra; nationalist/monarchist): success (CO)  
2002 - Venezuela (Chavez; reform-populist): failure (CO)  
2002 - Bolivia (Morales; leftist/MAS): success (SE)  
2002 - Brazil (Lula; center-left): failure (SE)

We should keep in mind that the goals of the imperialist in each of these instances are multiple: acquisition of access to local "markets" of all varieties; imposition of neoliberal policy; destruction of any potential alternative to the techno-fascist ruling order; provision of incentive for a sprawling parasitical and parastatal medical-intelligence-military-industrial complex (MIMIC); production of official "villains" for propaganda purposes; intimidation of non-combatants (as in the year 1945), and continuing political hegemony of the transnational elite based in DC.

## 2. Chronological list of US air warfare campaigns:

Japan (1943-45): conventional; incendiary; nuclear  
China (1945-49): conventional; biological  
Korea (1950-53): conventional; biological; chemical; incendiary  
China (1951-52): conventional; biological; chemical  
Guatemala (1954): conventional  
Indonesia (1958): conventional  
Cuba (1959-61): conventional; (biochemical attacks in other years)  
Guatemala (1960): conventional  
Vietnam (1961-73): conventional; chemical; biological; cluster  
Congo (1964): conventional  
Peru (1965): conventional  
Laos (1964-73): conventional; chemical; biological; cluster  
Guatemala (1967-69): conventional  
Cambodia (1969-70): conventional; chemical; biological  
Cambodia (1975): conventional  
El Salvador (1980-89): conventional  
Nicaragua (1980-89): conventional  
Grenada (1983): conventional  
Lebanon (1983-4): conventional  
Syria (1984): conventional  
Libya (1986): conventional  
Iran (1987): conventional  
Panama (1989): conventional; chemical; biological  
Iraq (1991-2002): conventional; chemical; biological; cluster; DU  
Kuwait (1991): conventional; chemical; biological; cluster; DU  
Somalia (1993): conventional  
Bosnia (1993-95): conventional; cluster; DU  
Sudan (1998): conventional; biological  
Afghanistan (1998): conventional  
Yugoslavia (1999): conventional; chemical; biological; cluster; DU  
Afghanistan (2001-02): conventional; chemical; biological; cluster; DU

### 3. Chronological list of US client states: [under construction]

1847 - Liberia: to present  
1848 - Mexico: to 1911  
1893 - Hawaii: to 1959  
1899 - Cuba: to 1959  
1903 - Dominican Republic: to present  
1903 - Honduras: to present  
1912 - China: to 1949  
1922 - Italy: to 1941  
1928 - Portugal: to 1974  
1933 - Germany: to 1941  
1939 - Spain: to present  
1943 - Italy: to present  
1944 - Saudi Arabia: to present  
1945 - France: to 1965  
1945 - Japan: to present  
1945 - West Germany: to 1960  
1945 - South Korea: to present  
1945 - Burma: to 1962  
1946 - Thailand: to present  
1947 - Greece: to 1964  
1947 - Turkey: to present  
1948 - Israel: to present  
1949 - Taiwan: to present  
1950 - Colombia: to present  
1952 - Australia: to present  
1952 - Lebanon: to present  
1952 - New Zealand: to 1985  
1953 - Iran: to 1979  
1954 - Guatemala: to present  
1954 - Pakistan: to present  
1959 - Paraguay: to present  
1955 - South Vietnam: to 1975  
1957 - Haiti: to present  
1957 - Jordan: to present  
1960 - Congo/Zaire: to present  
1963 - Iraq: to 1990  
1964 - Bolivia: to present  
1964 - Brazil: to present  
1965 - Greece: to present  
1965 - Peru: to present  
1966 - Central African Republic: to present  
1969 - Oman: to present  
1970 - Egypt: to present  
1970 - Cambodia: to 1979  
1970 - Uruguay: to present  
1975 - Morocco: to present  
1976 - Portugal: to present  
1978 - Kenya: to present  
1978 - S. Africa: to 1990

1979 - Yemen: to present  
1979 - Somalia: to 1991  
1982 - Chad: to present  
1982 - Mexico: to present  
1984 - Brunei: to present  
1988 - Burma: to present  
1992 - Angola: to 2002  
1993 - Azerbaijan: to present  
1993 - Eritrea: to present  
1993 - Nigeria: to present  
1994 - Ukraine: to present  
1995 - Ethiopia: to present  
2000 - Kyrgyzstan: to present  
2001 - Afghanistan: to present

[all of Latin America (sans Mexico, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Cuba 1964-1990); a legion of others ]

#### 4. Chronological list of states held in the manacles of debt-leverage imperialism:

N.B. these states are held in the thralldom of "odious debt" imposed upon them by (typically) quasi-fascistic regimes who 1) often enough were empowered via United States state terrorism and 2) accepted the terms of United States dominated Bretton Woods restructuring programs.

Many countries found themselves in dire monetary and fiscal straits in the early 1980s - after the Nixon shocks, the various oil embargoes, and the Volcker interest rate hikes. At this time of the debt crisis, the IMF and World Bank became "lenders of last resort" for regimes unable to meet balance of payments obligations to imperialist-controlled banks - but such lending comes with a cost: dismantle any and all policies that don't adhere to the mystical mantras of neoliberalism (ie such policies as protectionism, capital regulation, state industry, wage control, labor and environmental regulation, resistance to currency devaluation, autochthonous/non-export production, etc had to go); such is the nature of the structural adjustment program (SAP).

Note further that these policies were the Reaganites' answer to the "Crisis of Democracy" (as defined by the geniuses in the Trilateral Commission) that was occurring on a global scale and to the relative loss of US geopolitical power in the late 1970s. In order to disrupt the G-77, UNCTAD, and other international movements modeled on the success of OPEC, the debt crisis and its neoliberal response were engineered for the sake of ushering in a new world order of managed friggin' chaos. It is good to recall that a number of countries that have refused SAP have been attacked (e.g., Serbia) and/or destabilized (e.g., Belarus). It is also prudent to realize that many an "ethnic," "religious," or otherwise vaguely described "civil" war has been caused directly by SAP (e.g., Somalia, Yugoslavia).

Moreover note that the meaning of "debt crisis" is that subjugated nations that were unable to meet balance of payments obligations to imperialist-controlled banks threatened the survival of such banks, and thus this privately held debt was transferred to public institutions, thereby socializing risk while insuring the sanctity of corporate profit. (I.e., "crisis" does not here refer to those horrors being inflicted on subjugated peoples.)

[Year of initial SAP implementation - nations]

1980 - Jamaica

1981 - Brazil; Mauritius; Uganda

1982 - Mexico; Ecuador; Bangladesh; Central African Republic; Argentina; Tanzania

1983 - Chile; Ghana; Kenya; Malawi; Niger; Somalia

1984 - Congo/Zaire; Mauritania; Senegal

1985 - Bolivia; Botswana; Costa Rica; Gambia; Guinea; Sao Tome

1986 - Madagascar; Nigeria; Philippines; Sierra Leone; Tunisia

1987 - Zambia; Algeria; Guinea-Bissau; Mozambique; Sudan; Yugoslavia

1988 - Equatorial Guinea; Guyana; Hungary; Pakistan; Sri Lanka

1989 - Cameroon; El Salvador; Jordan; Lesotho; Trinidad; Venezuela; Congo (RC); Togo

1990 - Colombia; Czech Republic; Nicaragua; Peru; Rwanda

1991 - Angola; Burkina Faso; Cote d'Ivoire; Egypt; Ethiopia; India; Romania; Zimbabwe

1992 - Latvia; Reunion; Ukraine; Belarus; Azerbaijan; Georgia; Armenia; Kazakhstan; Uzbekistan; Moldova

1993 - Benin; Gabon; Russia; S. Africa; Surinam

1994 - Eritrea; Cambodia; Haiti; Mali

1995 - Seychelles; Swaziland; Tajikistan

1996 - Bosnia-Herzegovina; Comoros; Uruguay

1997 - Bulgaria; Djibouti; Indonesia

1998 - Mongolia; Paraguay; S. Korea; Thailand; Yemen

1999 - Kosovo

5. Rough chronological list of foreign territories "hosting" US military installations. The range of years for each group attempts to indicate when the country in question first began its role as "host" for US military facilities. NB I'm still corroborating these. [under construction]

"Mahan Doctrine" group (1898-1904): Guam; Puerto Rico; Philippines; Cuba; Hawaii, Panama

"Monroe Doctrine-Crisis of Capital" group (1905-1935): Antarctica; Azores; Galapagos; Haiti; Liberia; Nicaragua; Samoa

"Welt Krieg" group (1939-1953): Antigua; Australia; Bahamas; Belgium; Bermuda; British Guiana; Burma; Denmark; France; Germany; Greece; Greenland; Iceland; Indonesia; Iran; Italy; Jamaica; Japan; Johnston Atoll; Korea; Marshall Islands; Midway Islands; Morocco; Netherlands; Newfoundland; New Zealand; Okinawa; Portugal; Spain; St. Lucia; Taiwan; Thailand; Trinidad; Turkey; United Kingdom; Vietnam

"Post-Monroe Doctrine-War on Drugs/Depopulation" group (1954-2002): Aruba, Bolivia; Brazil; Colombia; Costa Rica; DRC; Ecuador; El Salvador; Ghana; Guatemala; Honduras; Ivory Coast; Nigeria; Peru; Rwanda; Senegal

"Carter Doctrine" group (1978-1981): Bahrain; Diego Garcia; Egypt; Israel; Kenya; Oman; Somalia

"New World Order-Persian Gulf" group (1990-1991): Kuwait; Qatar; Saudi Arabia; UAE; Yemen

"New World Order-Balkans" group (1991-2001): Albania; Bosnia; Croatia; Hungary; Kosovo; Macedonia

"Afghanistan War/Caspian Basin" group (2000-2002): Afghanistan; Azerbaijan; Georgia; India; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Pakistan; Tajikistan; Uzbekistan

6. Chronological list of US murder toll: [under construction]

The murder toll has been achieved by either direct violence (e.g. the firebombing and nuking of Japan or the firebombing of Dresden) or indirect/proxy "low intensity conflict" (e.g. Rwanda in the 90s or Nicaragua in the 80s). (I have not here accounted for the deaths attributable to SAP.) Some extremely conservative

estimates

Native Americans (1776-2002): 4M  
West Africans (1776-1865): 4M  
Philippines (1898-1904): 600K  
Germany (1945): 200K  
Japan (1945): 900K  
China (1945-60): 200K  
Greece (1947-49): 100K  
Korea (1951-53): 2M  
Guatemala (1954-2002): 300K  
Vietnam (1960-75): 2M  
Laos (1965-73): 500K  
Cambodia (1969-75): 1M  
Indonesia (1965): 500K  
Colombia (1966-2002): 500K  
Oman (1970): 10K  
Bangladesh (1971): 2M  
Uganda (1971-1979): 200K  
Chile (1973-1990): 20K  
East Timor (1975): 200K  
Angola (1975-2002): 1.5M  
Argentina (1976-1979): 30K  
Afghanistan (1978-2002): 1M  
El Salvador (1980-95): 100K  
Nicaragua (1980-90): 100K  
Mozambique (1981-1988): 1M  
Turkey (1984-2002): 50K  
Rwanda (1990-1996): 1M  
Iraq (1991-2002): 1M  
Somalia (1991-1994): 300K  
Yugoslavia (1991-2002): 300K  
Liberia (1992-2002): 150K  
Burundi (1993-1999): 200K  
Sudan (1998): 100K  
Congo (1998-2002): 3M

We should also take note that the United States bears more than superficial responsibility for the Nazi Holocaust: e.g., the turning away of Jewish, Romani, and other refugees; funding the concentration camp system; underwriting the Third Reich's military; delay in opening a western front; policies of appeasement before the war; siding with the fascists during the Spanish Civil War; turning down Stalin's offer to attack Germany jointly in 1938; providing theoretical inspiration for lebensraum, final solutions, anti-communism, anti-Semitism, etc; rebuilding Germany after the war with the fascist infrastructure still intact; saving war criminals; general ideological support; and so forth.

7. Alphabetical list of rightwing dictators, reactionary movements, and other reprehensible figures empowered/materially supported by the US: [under

construction] It seems as though the number one criterion for getting a job as the head of a client state is a willingness to butcher leftists. Indeed, the use of unsavory rightists by the United States began neither with the anti-Castro Cuban eemigree community, nor with the Afghan mujaheddin alumni, oh Nelly no!

[the dates provided are sloppily done, I concede. At times, they are just the general duration of the given regime (e.g., Selassie). Most others are the duration of US support while the regime lasted (e.g., Hitler, Saddam Hussein, etc.)]

Abacha, Sani (Nigeria: 1993-2000)  
Afwerki, Isaias (Eritrea: 1993-2002)  
Amin, Idi (Uganda: 1971-1979)  
Arevalo, Marco (Guatemala: 1985-1991)  
Bakr, Ahmad (Iraq: 1968-1979)  
Banzer Suarez, Hugo (Bolivia: 1971-1978)  
Bao Dai (Vietnam: 1949-1955)  
Barak, Ehud (Israel: 1999-2001)  
Barre, Siad (Somalia: 1979-1991)  
Batista, Fulgencio (Cuba: 1940-44/1952-1959)  
Begin, Menachem (Israel: 1977-1983)  
Ben-Gurion, David (Israel: 1948-1953, 1955-1963)  
Betancourt Bello, Rumulo (Venezuela: 1959-1964)  
Bokassa, Jean-Bedel (Central African Republic: 1966-1976)  
Bolkiah, Sir Hassanal (Brunei: 1984-2002)  
Botha, P.W. (South Africa: 1978-1989)  
Branco, Humberto (Brazil: 1964-1966)  
Carmona, Pedro (Venezuela: 2002)  
Cedras, Raoul (Haiti: 1991)  
Chamoun, Camille (Lebanon: 1952-1958)  
Chiang Kai-shek (China: 1928-1949/Taiwan: 1949-1975)  
Christiani, Alfredo (El Salvador: 1989-1994)  
Chun Doo Hwan (S. Korea: 1980-1988)  
Cordova, Roberto (Honduras: 1981-1985)  
Diaz, Porfirio (Mexico: 1876-1911)  
Diem, Ngo Dinh (S. Vietnam: 1955-1963)  
Doe, Samuel (Liberia: 1980-90)  
Duvalier, Francois (Haiti: 1957-1971) Duvalier, Jean Claude (Haiti: 1971-1986)  
Eshkol, Levi (Israel: 1963-1969)  
Fahd bin'Abdul-'Aziz (Saudi Arabia: 1969-2002)  
Feisal, King (Iraq: 1939-1958)  
Franco, Francisco (Spain: 1937-1975)  
Fujimori, Alberto (Peru: 1990-2002)  
Habre, Hissen (Chad: 1982-1990);  
Hassan II (Morocco: 1961-1999)  
Hitler, Adolf (Germany: 1933-1939)  
Hussein, King (Jordan: 1952-1999)  
Hussein, Saddam (Iraq: 1979-1990)  
Kabila, Laurent (CDR: 1997-1998)  
Karzai, Hamid (Afghanistan: 2001-2002)  
Khan, Ayub (Pakistan: 1958-1969)  
Koirala, B. (Nepal: 1959-1960)

Lon Nol (Cambodia: 1970-1975)  
Marcos, Ferdinand (Philippines: 1965-1986)  
Martinez, Maximiliano (El Salvador: 1931-1944)  
Meir, Golda (Israel: 1969-1974)  
Meles Zenawi (Ethiopia: 1995-2002)  
Mobutu Sese Seko (Zaire: 1965-1997)  
Moi, Daniel (Kenya: 1978-2002)  
Montt, Efraim (Guatemala: 1982-1983)  
Mubarak, Hosni (Egypt: 1981-2002)  
Museveni, Yoweri (Uganda: 1986-2002)  
Musharaf, Pervez (Pakistan: 1999-2002)  
Mussolini, Benito (Italy: 1922-1939)  
Netanyahu, Benjamin (Israel: 1996-1999)  
Noriega, Manuel (Panama: 1983-1989)  
Odria, Manuel (Peru: 1948-1956)  
Omar, Mohamed (Afghanistan: 1996-2001)  
Ozal, Turgut (Turkey: 1989-1993)  
Pahlevi, Rezi (Iran: 1953-1979)  
Papadopoulos, George (Greece: 1967-1973)  
Park Chung Hee (S. Korea: 1960-1979)  
Pastrana, Andres (Colombia: 1998-2002)  
Peres, Shimon (Israel: 1977, 1984-1986, 1995-1996)  
Perez Jimenez, Marcos (Venezuela: 1952-58)  
Pinilla, Gustavo (Colombia: 1953-1957)  
Pinochet, Augusto (Chile: 1973-1990)  
Pol Pot (Cambodia: 1975-1998)  
al-Qaddafi, Muammar (Libya: 1969-1971)  
Rabin, Yitzhak (Israel: 1974-1977, 1992-1995)  
Rabuka, Sitiveni (Fiji: 1987, 1992-1999)  
Al Sadat, Anwar (Egypt: 1970-1981)  
Selassie, Haile (Ethiopia: 1941-1974)  
Salazar, Antonio (Portugal: 1932-1968)  
Saud, Abdul Aziz (Saudi Arabia: 1944-1969)  
Seaga, Edward (Jamaica: 1980-1989)  
Shamir, Yitzhak (Israel: 1983-1984; 1986-1992)  
Sharett, Moshe (Israel: 1953-1955)  
Sharon, Ariel (Israel: 2001-2002)  
Smith, Ian (Rhodesia: 1965-1979)  
Somoza Sr., Anastasio (Nicaragua: 1936-1956)  
Somoza Jr., Anastasio (Nicaragua: 1963-1979)  
Stroessner, Alfredo (Paraguay: 1954-1989)  
Suharto, General (Indonesia: 1966-1999)  
Syngman Rhee (S. Korea: 1948-1960)  
Tolbert, William (Liberia: 1971-1980)  
Trujillo, Rafael (Dominican Republic: 1930-1960)  
Tubman, William (Liberia: 1944-1971)  
Uribe, Alvaro (Colombia: 2002)  
Videla, Jorge (Argentina: 1976-1981)  
Yeltsin, Boris (Russia: 1991-1999)  
Zaim, Hosni (Syria: 1949)  
Zia Ul-Haq, Mohammed (Pakistan: 1977-1988)

other nasty nasties:

RPF (contra French client Rwanda);  
SPLA contra Islamist Sudan, (a French client);  
clients in Cameroon, Congo, Ivory Coast, Togo and Benin, after subverted elections  
(contra French proxies);  
AFDL (Kabila);  
Dalai Lama (Tibet);  
bin Laden's al Qaida;  
Savimbi's UNITA

Nazi war criminals and collaborators knowingly rescued in the years after WW2 by  
US intelligence for use as covert assets against the USSR:

R. Gehlen; O. Skorzeny; A. Brunner; O. von Bolschwing; W. von Braun; M. Lebed; A.  
Vlasov; I. Docheff; K. Dragonovich; I. Bogolepov; C. Bolydreff; A. Berzins; H.  
Herwarth; K. Barbie; I. Demjanjuk; W. Dornberger; V. Hazners; B. Maikovskis; E.  
Laipeniaks; N. Nazarenko; L. Pasztor; R. Ostrowsky; L. Kairys; P. Shandruk; T.  
Soobzokov; S. Stankievich; and literally thousands of others.

8. List of "international" bodies designed/employed/perverted by the United States:  
[under construction]

UN/ OECD/ WHO

G8/IMF/WB/WTO/NAFTA/MAI/FTAA/Colombo Plan

NATO/SEATO/CTO/ANZUS/OAS

9. Chronological list of interventions by the United States, with the purpose of  
opposing (or aiding opposition to) popular resistance movements - whether by  
means of overt force (OF) or covert operation (CO):

[Date - place (targeted movement): outcome (means)]

1776-1865 - United States (numerous slave rebellions): success (OF)

1782-1787 - United States (Wyoming Valley): success (OF)

1786-1787 - United States (Shay's Rebellion): success (OF)

1790-1795 - United States (Ohio Valley tribes): success (OF)

1794-1794 - United States (Whiskey Rebellion): success (OF)

1798-1800 - United States (Alien & Sedition trials): success (CO)

1799-1799 - United States (Fries' Rebellion): success (OF)

1805-1806 - United States (Boston union "conspiracy"): success (CO)

1806-1807 - United States (Burr's Insurrection): success (OF)  
1810-1821 - Spanish Florida (Africans, Natives, etc): success (OF)  
1811-1811 - United States (Tecumseh's Confederacy): success (albeit a permanently cursed "success") (OF)  
1813-1814 - United States (Creeks): success (OF)  
1822-1822 - United States (Vesey's Rebellion): success (CO)  
1823-1824 - United States (Arikara): success (OF)  
1826-1827 - United States (Philadelphia union "conspiracy"): success (CO)  
1827-1827 - United States (Fever River & Winnebago): success (OF)  
1831-1831 - United States (Turner's rebellion): success (OF)  
1831-1831 - United States (Sac & Fox): success (OF)  
1832-1832 - United States (Black Hawks): success (OF)  
1833-1834 - Argentina (rebellion): success (OF)  
1835-1835 - United States (Murrel's Uprising): success (CO)  
1835-1836 - Peru (rebellion): success (OF)  
1835-1842 - United States (Seminoles): success (OF)  
1836-1837 - United States (Sabine, Osage): success (OF)  
1836-1844 - Mexico (anti-Texans, Natives, etc): success (OF)  
1837-1838 - United States (massive strikes): success (OF)  
1838-1839 - United States (Mormons): success (OF)  
1842-1842 - United States (Dorr's Rebellion): success (OF)  
1847-1855 - United States (Cayuse): success (OF)  
1850-1851 - United States (Mariposa tribes): success (OF)  
1851-1859 - United States (Washington tribes): success (OF)  
1852-1853 - Argentina (rebellion in Buenos Aires): success (OF)  
1854-1856 - China (rebellion): success (OF)  
1855-1856 - United States (Sioux): success (OF)  
1855-1858 - United States (Seminoles): success (OF)  
1855-1858 - Nicaragua (Walker's invasion): success (OF)  
1855-1860 - United States ("Bleeding Kansas"): success (OF)  
1857-1857 - United States (Cheyenne): success (OF)  
1857-1858 - United States (Mormons): success (OF)  
1858-1858 - Uruguay (rebellion in Montevideo): success (OF)  
1858-1859 - United States (Comanche): success (OF)  
1859-1859 - United States (Brownists at Harper's Ferry): success (OF)  
1860-1860 - Angola (rebellion in Kissemba): success (OF)  
1860-1861 - Colombia (rebellion): success (OF)  
1861-1865 - United States (confederate rebellion): success (OF)  
1861-1865 - United States (Navajo): success (OF)  
1861-1886 - United States (Apache): success (OF)  
1862-1864 - United States (Sioux): success (OF)  
1863-1863 - United States (draft riots): success (OF)  
1863-1864 - United States (massive strikes): success (OF)  
1864-1864 - United States (Sand Hill Massacre): success (OF)  
1865-1865 - Panama (rebellion): success (OF)  
1865-1867 - United States (Sioux): success (OF)  
1867-1867 - Formosa (rebellion): success (OF)  
1867-1875 - United States (Comanche): success (OF)  
1868-1868 - Japan (rebellion): success (OF)]  
1868-1868 - United States (Washita/South Plains tribes): success (OF)  
1868-1868 - Uruguay (rebellion): success (OF)  
1871-1871 - Korea (rebellion): success (OF)  
1872-1873 - United States (Modocs): success (OF)

1874-1875 - United States (Red River War): success (OF)  
1874-1874 - United States (Kiowa): success (OF)  
1876-1877 - United States (Sioux/Cheyenne): success (OF)  
1877-1877 - United States (St Louis general strike, others): success (OF)  
1877-1877 - United States (Nez Perce): success (OF)  
1878-1878 - United States (Idaho tribes): success (OF)  
1878-1879 - United States (Cheyenne): success (OF)  
1879-1880 - United States (Ute): success (OF)  
1885-1885 - United States (New York textile strikes): failure (OF)  
1886-1886 - United States (massive strikes, Haymarket): success (OF)  
1888-1888 - Korea (rebellion): success (OF)  
1888-1893 - Hawaii (rebellion contra Dole): success (OF)  
1888-1889 - Samoa (rebellion): success (OF)  
1890-1891 - United States (Pine Ridge, Wounded Knee): success (OF)  
1891-1891 - Haiti (Navassa uprising): success (OF)  
1891-1892 - Chile (rebellion): success (OF)  
1892-1892 - United States (Idaho miners): success (OF)  
1893-1894 - United States (massive strikes): success (OF)  
1894-1894 - Nicaragua (Bluefields unrest): success (OF)  
1894-1894 - United States (Chicago rail/Pullman strikes): success (OF)  
1894-1895 - Brazil (rebellion): success (OF)  
1894-1896 - Korea (post Sino-Japanese war rebellion): success (OF)  
1896-1899 - Nicaragua (rebellions): success (OF)  
1898-1900 - United States (Chippewa at Leech Lake): success (OF)  
1898-1902 - Philippines (nationalist resistance): success (OF)  
1899-1899 - Samoa (Mataafa): success (OF)  
1899-1901 - United States (Idaho miners): success (OF)  
1900-1941 - China (Boxers, communists, etc): success (OF)  
1901-1901 - United States (Creek uprising): success (OF)  
1901-1901 - United States (Steel strikes): failure (OF)  
1901-1902 - Colombia (rebellions): success (OF)  
1901-1913 - Philippines (Moslem Moro rebellion): success (OF)  
1903-1903 - Honduras (rebellion): success (OF)  
1903-1904 - Dominican Republic (rebellion): success (OF)  
1904-1909 - United States (Kentucky tobacco farmers): success (OF)  
1906-1909 - Cuba (rebellion): success (OF)  
1907-1911 - Honduras (leftists, Bonilla): success (OF)  
1909-1911 - United States (NY/Triangle textile strikes): failure (OF)  
1911-1912 - China (rebellions): success (OF)  
1912-1925 - Nicaragua (leftists): success (OF)  
1913-1919 - Mexico (various rebellions, Villa): failure (OF)  
1914-1914 - United States (Ludlow Massacre): success (OF)  
1914-1924 - Dominican Republic (various factions): success (OF)  
1915-1934 - Haiti (Sam, etc): success (OF)  
1916-1917 - United States (Arizona miners strike): success (OF)  
1917-1918 - United States (IWW): success (CO)  
1917-1919 - United States (Espionage Act trials): success (CO)  
1917-1922 - Cuba (rebellions): success (OF)  
1918-1920 - Panama (strikes, election protests, etc): success (OF)  
1919-1919 - Honduras (rebellion): success (OF)  
1919-1920 - United States (Palmer Raids): success (CO)  
1919-1920 - Costa Rica (Tinoco, etc): success (CO)  
1919-1920 - United States (Great Steel Strike, others): success (OF)

1920-1921 - United States (West Virginian miners): success (OF)  
1920-1928 - United States (prison rebellions): success (OF)  
1920-1920 - Guatemala (Unionists): success (OF)  
1922-1922 - Turkey (Nationalists): success (OF)  
1922-1923 - United States (massive strikes): success (OF)  
1924-1925 - Honduras (rebellions): success (OF)  
1925-1925 - Panama (general strike): success (OF)  
1926-1933 - Nicaragua (Sandino, others): success (OF)  
1931-1932 - El Salvador (Marti): success (OF)  
1932-1932 - United States (DC Bonus Strikers): success (OF)  
1933-1933 - Cuba (rebellion): success (OF)  
1935-1935 - Philippines (Sakdal Uprising): success (OF)  
1938-1957 - United States (leftists: HUAC, McCarthyism): success (CO)  
1943-1946 - United States (unprecedented strikes): success (OF)  
1944-1951 - Greece (EAM/ELAS/KKE): success (CO)  
1945-1949 - China (maoism): failure (OF)  
1945-1954 - Vietnam (Viet Minh): failure (CO)  
1946-1947 - S. Korea (mass resistance to US military rule): success (OF)  
1947-1950 - Turkey (TKP): success (CO)  
1948-1948 - S. Korea (democratic resistance): success (OF)  
1948-1954 - Philippines (Huks): success (CO)  
1950-1951 - United States (Puerto Rican independence): success (OF)  
1950-1953 - United States (many prison rebellions): success (OF)  
1952-1975 - Japan (general anti-US protests): success (OF)  
1952-1957 - Japan (protestors in Okinawa): success (OF)  
1953-1963 - Syria (ASRP/Baathists): failure (CO)  
1954-1962 - Algeria (FLN): failure (CO)  
1956-1971 - United States (Cointelpro-CPUSA): success (CO)  
1956-1975 - South Vietnam (NLF): failure (OF)  
1957-1959 - Lebanon (leftists): success (OF)  
1957-1958 - Jordan (leftists/anti-monarchists): success (OF)  
1959-1960 - Haiti (rebels contra Duvalier): success (OF)  
1960-1971 - United States (Cointelpro-Puertorriquenos): success (CO)  
1960-1966 - Peru (leftist rebels/PCP): success (CO)  
1960-1963 - Venezuela (FALN; leftist): success (CO)  
1962-1969 - United States (Cointelpro-SWP): success (CO)  
1963-1965 - El Salvador (various rebels): success (CO)  
1964-1964 - Panama (Canal activists): success (OF)  
1965-1968 - United States (mass urban race riots): failure (OF)  
1965-1966 - Dominican Republic (Bosch supporters): success (OF)  
1965-1966 - Indonesia (PKI): success (CO)  
1965-2000 - East Timor (independence movement): failure (CO)  
1966-1973 - United States (massive antiwar protest): failure (OF)  
1966-2002 - Colombia (FARC/ELN): success (CO)  
1966-1988 - Namibia (SWAPO): failure (CO)  
1966-1967 - Guatemala (leftists): success (CO)  
1967-1971 - United States (Cointelpro-SCLC, BPP, CORE, etc): failure (CO)  
1967-1967 - United States (Detroit black workers): success (OF)  
1967-1971 - Uruguay (Tupamaros): success (CO)  
1967-1968 - United States (San Quentin prison rebellions): success (OF)  
1967-1969 - Japan (protestors in Okinawa): success (OF)  
1968-1969 - United States (MLK assassination riots): success (OF)  
1968-1971 - United States (Cointelpro-SDS): success (CO)

1969-1970 - United States (IAT at Alcatraz): success (OF)  
1969-1970 - Oman (Dhufar Rebellion): success (CO)  
1969-2002 - Philippines (maoism): success (CO)  
1970-1970 - United States (several prison rebellions): success (OF)  
1970-1970 - United States (campus uprisings: KSU, etc): success (OF)  
1970-1970 - Jordan (Palestinian resistance): success (CO)  
1970-1972 - Bangladesh (independence movement): failure (CO)  
1970-1972 - Trinidad (rebellions): success (OF)  
1971-1971 - United States (post-Jackson murder prison riots): success (OF)  
1972-1973 - Nicaragua (Sandinistas): success (OF)  
1973-1973 - United States (Lakota at Wounded Knee): success (OF)  
1973-1976 - United States (Cointelpro-AIM): success (CO)  
1974-2002 - Israel (PLO): success (CO)  
1974-2002 - Turkey (PKK): success (CO)  
1977-1978 - United States (coal miners): failure (OF)  
1980-2002 - Peru (MRTA/Shining Path): success (CO)  
1981-1992 - El Salvador (FMLN, etc): success (CO)  
1981-1990 - Honduras (PCH, FPR, etc): success (CO)  
1981-1981 - United States (air controllers strike): success (OF)  
1982-1983 - Morocco (MOL): success (CO)  
1982-1984 - Lebanon (leftist & Moslem resistance): failure (OF)  
1986-1990 - Bolivia (peasants): success (OF)  
1989-1989 - St. Croix (Black rebellion): success (OF)  
1992-1992 - United States (LA uprising): success (OF)  
1994-2002 - Mexico (EZLN/Zapatistas): success (CO)  
1995-1998 - Japan (protestors in Okinawa): success (OF)  
1996-2002 - Nepal (CPN): success (CO)

10. US as "isolationist" pre-1941? hahahahaha! DoS-confessed conflicts & interventions up to WW2 (NB other unconfessed exist - tracking them is the tricky part).

Contra major European powers

France: 1798-1800, 1806-10

Germany: 1917-18, 1941-45

Great Britain: 1775-1783, 1812-1815

Spain [and colonies]: 1806-10, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1816-18, 1898

USSR: 1918-22

Contra minor powers, colonies, marginal states, non-European major powers

Abyssinia: 1903-4

"Africa" [west coast]: 1820-23, 1843 [allegedly contra "slave trade"]

Amelia Is.: 1812, 1817  
Algeria/Algiers: 1815 [the 2nd Barbary War]  
Angola: 1860  
Argentina: 1833, 1852-3, 1890  
"Bering Sea": 1891 [contra alleged "seal poaching" LOL]  
Brazil: 1894  
"Caribbean": 1814-25 [contra alleged "piracy"]  
Chile: 1891  
China: 1843, 1854-6, 1859, 1866, 1894-5, 1898-9, 1900, 1911, 1912-41  
Colombia: 1868, 1873, 1895, 1902  
Costa Rica: 1921  
Cuba: 1822-25, 1906-9, 1912, 1917-22, 1933  
Dominican Republic: 1799, 1903-4, 1914  
Egypt: 1882  
Falklands: 1831-2  
Fiji: 1840, 1855, 1858 [the most curious in the bunch, IMHO]  
Formosa: 1867  
Greece: 1827  
Greenland: 1941 ["defense" agreement]  
Guatemala: 1920  
Haiti: 1888, 1891, 1914, 1915-34  
Hawaii: 1870, 1874, 1893  
Honduras: 1903, 1907, 1911, 1912, 1919, 1924-5  
Iceland: 1941 ["defense" agreement]  
Italy: 1941-43  
Japan: 1853-4, 1863, 1868, 1941-45  
Johanna Is.: 1851  
Kingsmills Is.: 1841  
Korea: 1871, 1888, 1889, 1894-6, 1904-5  
Libya/Tripoli: 1801-1805, 1815 [the 1st and 3rd Barbary Wars]  
Marquesa Is.: 1813-4  
Mexico: 1806, 1836, 1842, 1844, 1846-8, 1859, 1866, 1870, 1873, 1876, 1913-9  
Morocco: 1904  
Nicaragua: 1853, 1854, 1857, 1869, 1894, 1896, 1898-9, 1910, 1912-25, 1926-33  
Panama: [Colo] 1856, 1860, 1865, 1885, 1901, [indep] 1903-14, 1918-21, 1925  
Paraguay: 1859  
Peru: 1835-6  
Philippines: 1899-1901  
Puerto Rico: 1824, 1899  
Samoa: 1841, 1888-9, 1899  
Smyrna: 1849  
Sumatra: 1832, 1838-9  
Surinam: 1941  
Turkey: 1851, 1858-9, 1912, 1917-8, 1919, 1922  
Uruguay: 1855, 1858, 1868  
Yugoslavia: 1919

Scanning the official public acknowledgment list here, we clearly see that the US had extreme paranoia about China, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Panama: Open Doors, "uncooperative" neighbors, and two potential canal zones. Also, check the rationale in the official Defense Dept. record for each of the above conflict dates. Many, many times, we have the "to protect US interests [or "nationals"] during a crisis" as the

proposed justification. Caveat lector.

11. Noteworthy Covert Operations conducted by the United States. We should keep in mind that the dates given are the confessed dates of operation. In no way does this account for programs that continued to run after they were officially terminated, nor does it reckon with the same practices under different names - or no names at all. It should go without saying that this isn't a complete listing.

Overcast (1945-46): OSS rescuing Nazi military scientists for US use  
Crowpass: (1945-48): locating thousands of Nazis for later use  
Paperclip (1946-1954): continuation and expansion of Overcast  
Mockingbird (1947-2002): CIA control of mass media  
Bloodstone (1948-50): infiltrating fascists into the USSR  
Gladio (1949-90): terrorist actions to discredit the left; assassination, etc.  
Ajax (1950-1953): supporting the Shah of Iran and overthrowing Mossadegh  
MK-Ultra (1953-1963): CIA experiments with LSD, etc on non-volunteers  
Cointelpro (1956-71): FBI destabilization of CP, AIM, SDS, civil rights, etc.  
Celeste (1960-61): CIA assassination of UN secretary-general Dag Hammarskjöld  
Mongoose (1961-63): assassinating Castro  
Northwoods (1962-2002): DoD prepares faked "terror attacks" qua casus belli  
SHAD (1962-1973): DoD performs biochemical weaponry tests on US citizens  
Merrimac (1967-68): CIA surveillance of DC  
Phoenix (1967-1971): mass agitprop and assassination program in Vietnam  
Resistance (1967-68): CIA spying on US student movements  
Chaos (1968-1974): CIA domestic espionage on students, activists, etc  
Garden Plot (1968-2002): DoD plans for mass repression/concentration camps  
Tailwind (1970): killing US defectors in Vietnam with sarin gas  
Grillflame (1971-1991): CIA "ESP troopers" i.e. over-horizon radar  
Echelon (1972-2002): NSA electronic surveillance of all communication  
Watch Tower (1974-1976): CIA builds an "air corridor" for narcotics traffic in Colombia  
Condor (1975-1977): Security arrangement in S. America to kill leftists  
George Orwell (1978-1990): CIA surveillance of US politicians, etc, to protect narcotics traffic  
Cyclone (1979-2002): funding violent Islamic fundamentalist groups  
Promis (1981-2002): CIA, etc surveillance of financial transactions  
JCET (1991-2002): "foreign internal defense" training programs  
Roots (1993-1999): CIA sows fascistic propaganda in Yugoslavia  
Storm (1995): ethnic cleansing of Serbs from Krajina  
Carnivore (1999-2002): FBI surveillance of www posts, listservs, etc  
Magic Lantern (2001-2002): FBI surveillance of PC keystrokes.  
Tips (2002-): DoJ civilian informants and denunciations

12. Prominent Front Organizations used to advance US imperialist interests:

Adolph Coors Foundation: rightist propaganda slush-fund

AFL-CIO: CIA controlled labor organization

African American Institute: CIA front group  
American Council for International Commission of Jurists: CIA front  
American Enterprise Foundation: rightist think-tank  
American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees: CIA front  
American Foreign Policy Council: rightist think-tank  
American Friends of the Middle East: CIA front group  
American Newspaper Guild: CIA front group  
American Society of African Culture: CIA front group  
Brookings Institution: rightist think-tank  
CANF: anti-Castro lobbyist  
Cato Institute: rightist think-tank  
Carnegie Endowment: rightist think-tank  
Center for Security Policy: rightist think-tank  
Center for Strategic and International Studies: rightist think-tank  
Competitive Enterprise Institute: rightist think-tank  
Ethics and Public Policy Center: rightist think-tank  
Ford Foundation: CIA front group  
Freedom Forum: rightist think-tank  
Fund for International Social and Economic Education: CIA front group  
Heritage Foundation: rightist think-tank  
Hoover Institution: rightist think-tank  
Hudson Institute: rightist think-tank  
Institute for Historical Review: neo-fascist lobbyist; Holocaust denier  
Institute for International Economics: rightist think-tank  
Institute for International Labor Research: CIA front group  
International Development Foundation: CIA front group  
International Institute for Strategic Studies: rightist think-tank  
John Birch Society: virulent anti-communist publicist  
John M. Olin Foundation: rightist propaganda slush-fund  
Koch Family Foundations: rightist propaganda slush-fund  
Liberty Lobby: neo-fascist agitprop  
Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation: rightist propaganda slush-fund  
Manhattan Institute: rightist think-tank  
National Education Association: CIA front group  
National Endowment for Democracy: CIA front group  
National Student Association: CIA front group  
Progress and Freedom Foundation: rightist think-tank  
Progressive Policy Institute: rightist think-tank  
RAND Corporation: rightist think-tank  
Reason Foundation: rightist think-tank  
Scaife Family Foundations: rightist propaganda slush-fund  
Smith Richardson Foundation: rightist propaganda slush-fund  
Soros Foundation: CIA front group  
USAID: official humanitarian front used to control food politics  
USIA: primary disseminator of official "white propaganda"  
Voice of America: CIA-controlled radio

13. "Low intensity wars" conducted by the United States and its proxies ("medium intensity warfare" = direct and usually acknowledged involvement of US military apparatus; "high intensity warfare" = Dr. Strangelove stuff: "nuclear combat toe-to-toe with the Russkies," &c).

The primary goal of low intensity conflict is to use proxies, intelligence, and special forces to destabilize a region and its official government. The purpose of destabilization is to achieve 1) access to resources amidst the chaos, 2) delegitimation of an "enemy" political/economic system, 3) influence over specific local groups, and 4) depopulation of regions inhabited by "untermenschen."

All leftists should learn about low intensity warfare; it is by far and away >one of the most disgusting and useful tools in the imperialist repertoire. Don't let the words "low intensity" trick you: rivers are dammed with corpses and the fields are sown with the blood of the targeted nation.

1950s: Poland; Ukraine; Russia, China; Thailand; Burma

1960s: Congo; Vietnam; Laos; Cambodia; Thailand; Burma

1970s: Congo; Vietnam; Laos; Cambodia

1980s: Congo; Cambodia; Nicaragua; Afghanistan; Mozambique; Angola; Ethiopia; Yemen; Western Sahara

1990s: Congo; Cambodia; Afghanistan; Yugoslavia; Nigeria; Sierra Leone; Guinea-Bissau; Colombia; Liberia; Sudan; Central African Republic; Equatorial Guinea

14. Proxy Wars fought by the United States, which typically involves the use of clients, dupes, mercenaries, unofficial "volunteers," and official, though disavowable, special forces. [under construction]

contra Soviet Union: stock-in-trade Cold War superpower jousting

contra France: after the Soviet Union ended all activities in Africa, the US began its bid to force French proxies out of North Africa.

contra Germany: during the 1990s, Germany and the US used multiple proxies to fight over control of the Balkans, with its precious "Corridor 8," thereby ruining the entire region.

contra China: from Cold War crimes to New World Order harassment, the US has used many proxies against the Chinese: Thai, Tibetan, Burmese, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Islamic, Taiwanese.

15. Foreign policy doctrines more or less practiced by the United States.

Monroe Doctrine - western hemisphere = US property; non-whites = untermenschen

McKinley Doctrine - Open Door Policy i.e., China, Pacific = potentially, possibly, most likely US property; non-whites = untermenschen

Roosevelt Corollary - western hemisphere = US property, and we mean it this time! non-whites = untermenschen

Taft Doctrine - Dollar Diplomacy i.e., western hemisphere = US property, and we mean economically, politically, and all other ways; the Middle East = potentially, possibly, most likely, US property

Wilson Doctrine - 14 Points internationalism (i.e., great powers should respect each other; to hell with the rest); western hemisphere = US property, and we really mean it this time! non-whites = untermenschen

Roosevelt Doctrine - "Good Neighbor Policy!" i.e., western hemisphere = US property, and we really really really fucking mean it.

Truman Doctrine - aid to fascists in Greece, Turkey, the Philippines, Korea, Vietnam, western Europe, Eastern Europe, North Africa, etc. i.e., what Kennan called "Containment."

Eisenhower Doctrine - the Middle East = US property; non-whites = untermenschen; massive retaliation

Nixon Doctrine - enter neocolonialism: overthrowing governments, installing clients, using local elites to manage foreign populations for US advantage i.e., Asia, Africa, western hemisphere = US property, but we're gonna try to be sneaky about it. Overall, see above.

Carter Doctrine - the Middle East = US property, and we aren't kidding; trilateralism

Reagan Doctrine - "Rollback"; mutually assured destruction; low intensity warfare; support for rightwing Islamist groups, narcotics smuggling, etc.

Bush I Doctrine - New World Order; "What we say, goes."

Clinton Doctrine - New World Order; "multilaterally if we can, unilaterally when we must."

Bush II Doctrine - New World Order; "unilaterally when we can, multilaterally if we must."

16. Noteworthy propaganda campaigns, hoaxes, and other lies qua casus belli utilized by the United States:

It is well known that German Fascists transformed their buffoonish leader, Hitler, from a national joke into der Fuhrer die Reich by means of a) securing moneys from large industrialists and financiers (they liked his extremely rightwing ideas on race, labor, religion, nationalism, capitalism, imperialism, etc) and b) by using multiple

propaganda hoaxes in order to sway domestic opinion.

The Reichstag fire in 1933 allowed for Hitler to be proclaimed leader of the state as well as for the Night of the Long Knives the following year (violence against leftists) and all of the anti-jewish bullshit that came soon after. As we all know, the Reichstag was burned by fascist thugs and blamed on communists; they even got a disabled Dutch guy to "admit" to both arson and communism - smoking gun! woohoo!

In 1938, the Nazis claimed that they needed to perform a "humanitarian intervention" in the Sudetenland (in the modern Czech Republic) in order to stop "ethnic violence." Of course, it was Nazi thugs carrying out the "ethnic violence" in the first place, but never mind that small detail.

In 1939, the fascists contrived Operation Canned Goods - a faked attack on a German border patrol, which was allegedly a surprise massacre, carried out by Polish military personnel. Evil Slavic Untermenschen Evildoer Terrorists! Too bad, however, that we now know those corpses in German uniform shown on Nazi TV to be dead Poles, kidnapped and murdered; the German public, though, went insane with jingoism, calling for invasions and genocide.

As we shall see, this is a technique learned by the Nazis from the masters of such things in the US (Hitler credited the development of the "Final Solution" to his study of US treatment of Native Americans), and something that was then perfected by the US after it recovered and reconciled with its mad dog Nazi assets during the Cold War.

The overall pattern is using irrelevant, misinterpreted, or completely fabricated events in order to convince all of the clarences (who had nothing to gain from militarism, but who were susceptible to jingoism, racism, ethnocentrism) that... war is a great fucking idea! NB that many of these propaganda hoaxes seem to be more effective now than they were when first produced. Also NB, these are the times that the state was forced, for whatever reasons, to consult with the public - either Congress or the people. Most US crimes are committed without recourse to either, or with only a general, vague acknowledgement: "Oh, that CIA is just protecting Freedom from Evil! We can't tell you what they're doing specifically, because that would compromise them to the Forces of Darkness!"

1775 - Britain: so it begins, and the story runs that Evildoer British imperialists took away Our Liberty, &c.; produced Evil Boston Massacres, Stamp Acts, Massachusetts Uprisings; and tried to import tea. While the British were certainly imperialistic, and tea is the mark of the ruling class in colonial times, we should take heed that the first offensive of the American War for Independence was a colonial invasion of Quebec. Huh? You mean, before they even signed the Declaration, the proto-United States was invading other countries? You bet. What's at stake here is the Proclamation Line and the Quebec Act, both of which prevented the fledgling colonies from expanding. And be sure to recall that during the next US war, a conquest of Canada would again be attempted.

1812 - Britain: tales of "naval impressments." Too bad that this narrative, of war caused by US sailors being conscripted, like slaves, into the British privateering fleet, is a lie; too bad that the landowners all across the infant US wanted the British, French, Spanish, and natives off the continent so they could expand their holdings, import more slaves, and thereby make more money; too bad that plans for such expansion existed way before the declaration of hostilities. The keys here are Florida, the Caribbean, and the western frontier.

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One of the Indians most responsible for opposing and further American (western frontier) expansion was Chief Tecumseh. Tecumseh tried to create an Indian Confederation which would be a union of tribes that agreed to stop selling any more lands to the Americans. This would have created a huge piece of Indian territory right in the middle of the Ohio Territory. Tecumseh was successful enough that Governor William Henry Harrison of the Indiana Territory created an army to stop what he perceived as an Indian threat to American expansion. While Chief Tecumseh was away trying to gather support in the southern United States, his brother and spiritual leader Tenkwatawa was left in charge (with strict instructions NOT to attack the American army). But Tenkwatawa was goaded into attacking by aggressive movements on the part of the Americans, and when the Indians did attack, the Americans were thoroughly beaten. Tenkwatawa thought he had won a great victory against the Americans. What he did not realize (and Tecumseh did realize this) was that the Americans would be back, and on the next day, the Americans attacked and defeated once and for all the Indian Confederation (Tecumseh arrived just in time to see his armies beaten). This was the first battle of the War of 1812.

### Zero-year Curse

One of the most curious events of American History happens at this battle. Realizing that he was beaten and that he had not listened to his brother's instructions to not engage the enemy, Tenkwatawa took the only course of action he could--he placed a curse on William Henry Harrison. Nothing curse-like happens to Harrison for the next 30 years until he is elected President of the United States. On his inauguration day, he gives perhaps the longest inaugural address in U.S. History (over an hour long) and he did so in freezing rain. He caught a cold that day which turned to pneumonia and by the end of the month he was dead, becoming the first President to die in office and holds the record for the shortest Presidency (30 days). Harrison was elected in 1840--a year that ends in a zero. Since that day, every President between 1840 and 1980 who is elected or re-elected in a zero-year has died in office (Harrison, 1840; Lincoln, 1860; Garfield, 1880; McKinley, 1900; Harding, 1920; Franklin Roosevelt, 1940; Kennedy, 1960). President Reagan (1980) was shot but survived.

NB Reagan was considered virtually dead by Bush the First (ruling from 1980-1992) who actually ran the Presidency (after a son of the Hinckley Family - friends with the Bush family - shot Reagan which sent Reagan into surgery during which Reagan's

capacity to govern was compromised). The fact of Reagan's tragic diminishing by Hinckley shows contravening and overriding evidence and proof that Tecumseh's curse has continuing and ongoing effect. There are unique sequences of events in every case.

reference:

[http://207.63.225.98/Social\\_Studies/Classes/psychology/WEB%20PAGE/Presidents%20Madison%20and%20Monroe/Presidents%20Madison%20and%20Monroe.html#Zero-year Curse](http://207.63.225.98/Social_Studies/Classes/psychology/WEB%20PAGE/Presidents%20Madison%20and%20Monroe/Presidents%20Madison%20and%20Monroe.html#Zero-year%20Curse)  
Presidents Madison and Monroe

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1838 - The Trail of Tears - the forced exile of the Cherokee Indians under the "Indian Removal Act" of 1830. It forced 17,000 Cherokee's from their lands in Georgia to reservations in Oklahoma, many having to walk barefoot. 4000 died of disease, hunger, and cold along the way.

reference: <http://historyq.freesevers.com/facts5.htm>  
facts5

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(President) Jackson's views on Indians was simple--the only good Indian was a dead one! Jackson's plan was to get all Indians to move west of the Mississippi River. He had managed to get 94 tribes to do so. The Black Hawk and Seminole Indians both put up military resistance, but both were terribly defeated. The most problematic was the Cherokee Indian tribe in Georgia. The Cherokee Indians were not a group of savages. They had long since realized that the only way that they would ever be able to keep their lands was to adopt the ways of white Americans. They bought their own ancestral lands from the colony of Georgia (even before the Revolution), engaged in cotton plantation farming (some even owned their own slaves), they read and spoke English, dressed in typical American fashion, and became Christians.

Gold had been discovered in the hills of the Cherokee lands and Georgians began to wish to revoke the Cherokee ownership of these lands (ironically, the gold was a very small amount). The State of Georgia sued for ownership of the lands in the Georgia State Supreme Court and won (Jackson supports this victory by Georgia). The Cherokees then appeal to the United States Supreme Court and here Chief Justice John Marshal rules that the State of Georgia has no jurisdiction over the Cherokee Indians. The State of Georgia ignored this ruling and moved the Indians anyway. Jackson even sent General Winfield Scott. Jackson was reported to have said "Marshal has made his decision, now let him try to enforce it".

The Cherokee Indians were moved out of Georgia and were forced to walk from Georgia, cross the Ohio Territory, cross the Mississippi River, and enter the territory that is now Oklahoma. This forced march killed thousands of Cherokee Indians along the way and is known today as the "Trail of Tears".

reference:

[http://207.63.225.98/Social\\_Studies/Classes/psychology/WEB%20PAGE/President%20Jackson/President%20Jackson.html](http://207.63.225.98/Social_Studies/Classes/psychology/WEB%20PAGE/President%20Jackson/President%20Jackson.html)

President Jackson

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1846 - Mexico: the US is forced to retaliate against the Mexicans, since Mexican troops ruthlessly attacked US regiments, who just happened to be occupying slave-owning Texas. Why would the Evildoers in Mexico do that? Not, I hope, because Texas was part of Mexico? Not, I fear, because Mexicans were anti-slavery (abolished since 1829)? Not, I believe, because the US had aggressively assaulted Mexico multiple times already, including the original secessionist agitation in Texas? No, none of that matters; they're just Evil.

1898 - Spain: the "Remember the Maine!" incident as well as Hearst newspapers proclaiming that Cuba needed a "humanitarian intervention" - both obvious lies - help sway people in the US to genocidal furor. Enter Empire, the subjugation of the people of Guam, Puerto Rico, and Cuba, and the Philippine genocide.

1917 - Central Powers: the Lusitania incident and the Zimmerman Telegram fire up US war fervor; too bad the Wilson administration provoked the Germans by aiding the British under a flag of "neutrality," generated tons of anti-German racist BS, and managed to invade every country in the Caribbean, including Mexico several times. Also, we needn't forget that the Wilsonian declaration of War was timed perfectly with Lenin's "April Theses." All in the name of "protecting democracy," from Evildoers, no doubt! An honest student of history will note that it's more like "protecting certain segments of Kapital from others, whilst destroying genuine democratic resistance."

1918 - USSR: "Communists eat babies!" "Bolsheviks seek to conquer world!" "International Jewry grabs power in Russia!" "Reds to start war in India next!" "Socialism and incest: partners in Sin!" So ran the newspapers, every day, in every city, after Czarist absolutism was broken by popular resistance, no thanks to the US. Wilson's administration used such imbecilic pretenses in a failed attempt to "strangle bolshevism in its cradle," as one imperialist from a different genocidal nation put it. Of course, the real motives behind western intervention weren't mentioned: Capital Capital Capital.

1941 - Axis Powers: the Pearl Harbor attack was known in advance, no matter how "sudden" or how much "infamy" Roosevelt would later claim for it. NB FDR's well-planned provocation strategy to ensure that Japan would attack the US, thus allowing the US to dictate terms to the rest of the world, which would be destroyed by war's end. NB that the overrated Operation Overlord was delayed just long enough for the Soviet Union to be shattered by Kapital's mad dog Hitler, but just timely enough to prevent the Soviets from taking out all of the fascists in Europe, from the Volga to Gibraltar.

1945 - Japan: event nukes; propaganda lie "saving Japanese and American lives"; bitter truth: self-serving genocide and terrorism to intimidate Stalin. Only assholes can believe the US story here.

1950 - DPRK: despite claims that "the Totalitarian North ruthlessly invaded the Free South," it looks as though a communist North reacted to a long series of provocations carried out by a fascistic South, which included border skirmishes, coordinated raids, and artillery battery. But who cares? America to the rescue! Of fascism!

1952 - East Germany: despite Soviet attempts to get out of Berlin, requiring only assurances from the US that Germany would be a) democratic, b) demilitarized, c) united, and d) neutral, the US insisted on the precarious, ignorant status quo, obviously preferring it to the just Soviet proposal. Up, then, went the Berlin Wall in 1961, which was called an act of tyranny by moronic US commentators, but was intended by the Soviet Union to keep fascists, CIA operatives, saboteurs, assassins, and other agents of Kapital away. This event is largely responsible for much escalation of the Cold War during 50s, which would predictably and wrongly be blamed on the USSR.

1953 - Iran: Commies are gonna get us! Or so it was said by flag-waving retards. The unfortunate truth: a democratic regime thought it was allowed to use its own resources for its own benefit. The US disagreed with Mossadegh.

1954 - Guatemala: Commies are gonna get us! Or so it was said by flag-waving retards. The unfortunate truth: a democratic regime thought it was allowed to use its own resources for its own benefit. The US disagreed with Arbenz.

1964 - Vietnam: the USS Maddox got hit by some lightning, but LBJ thought it'd be a good idea to bow before the banking cartels, the Seven Sisters, the Pentagon, and crusty McCarthyoids, thereby inventing the notion that the (repeat the old script) Red North ruthlessly invaded the Free South or, at least they ruthlessly attacked an innocent US naval vessel in international waters. Turns out that there was no attack, that the ship was in Hanoi's waters, and was not-at-all-innocently deploying special forces and other anti-communist swine into the North for the normal roster of Kapitalist Karnage.

1973 - Chile: Commies are gonna get us! Or so it was said by flag-waving retards. The unfortunate truth: a democratic regime thought it was allowed to use its own resources for its own benefit. The US disagreed with Allende.

1981 - Nicaragua: Commies are gonna get us! Or so it was said by flag-waving retards. The unfortunate truth: a democratic regime thought it was allowed to use its own resources for its own benefit. The US disagreed with Ortega.

1983 - Grenada: Commies are gonna get us! Or so it was said by flag-waving retards. The unfortunate truth: a democratic regime thought it was allowed to use its own resources for its own benefit. The US disagreed with Bishop.

1986 - Libya: Evil Terrorist Nation! Quit doing Terrorist things! We will bomb you! Turns out that the Libyans weren't responsible, after all, for the acts of "terror" of which they'd been accused. Hmm... high publicity bombing mission right in the middle of the Iran-Contra Affair? What a coincidence! And at a time when Gorbachev was making peaceful overtures and the US was in danger of having no enemies? Amazingly coincidental!

1989 - Panama: They said that Noriega was an Evil Doer Drugdealer! You must go Evil Doper! USA All The Way! Humanitarian Intervention! We should mention that Noriega was attempting to institute some democratic reforms and social services, had been a CIA asset, and largely oversaw US drug smuggling and could document his and US involvement in the Iran-Contra Affair. But why trouble anyone with the facts? Especially the fact that the true meaning of the words "Operation Just Cause" is that US Delta Force teams secretly attacked US Army units so that the US could claim "Panamanian terrorists are shooting us!"

1991 - Kuwait: the famous "dead babies" hoax, which was revealed to be a lie. Other tidbits: Kuwait had provoked Iraq in numerous ways; Iraq got approval from its imperial master, the US, before invading; Bush had personal investments in the region; and US strategy had long called for a way to control the Gulf States directly. With the USSR gone and the Kuwait-Iraq border dispute, the US now had both pretext and opportunity.

1992 - Bosnia: never mind all of the dead Serbs. Instead, check out this photo! The Evil Serb Evil Doers have Evilly put some guy in a concentration camp at Trnopolje! Look at the barbed wire! Look at how starved he is! Oh - wait a minute - looks like that the barbed wire is around someone's shed, that the photographer is in the shed, that the starving guy is a refugee on the outside of the barbed fence, that the headline "Belsen 92" is a lie, that there were no concentration camps, and that the entire series of US operations in the early 1990s were resurrected Nazi policies on Yugoslavia, which still maintained some socialistic economic policies. Well, I'll be damned: another "humanitarian intervention" for Kapitalism.

1993 - Somalia: Yet another "Humanitarian intervention!" Thing is, the famine was nearly over, the US wasn't anywhere near where it had been, the Somalis already hated the US for thrusting Barre on them, and the US was only there now for 1) oil prospecting, 2) uranium mining, 3) military basing, 4) public relations, and 5) a "paid advertisement" for the Pentagon, in Chairman of the Joint Chiefs Colin Powell's cynical phrase..

1998 - Sudan: Evil terrorists are making VX nerve gas in that big factory! Tomahawk it! Turns out, though, that the plant manufactured antibiotics for half the country.

Given that the Sudan was in the midst of a disease crisis, the destruction of their medical infrastructure only served to exacerbate the problem. How many died as a result? Who knows the US, as is typical, doesn't care to investigate, apologize, or acknowledge.

1999 - Kosovo: "Humanitarian intervention!" Now for something completely different. Racak, Srebrenica, Izbica, Trepca - all more complicated than they seem, as according to numerous international organizations, the FBI, and so on. Ethnic cleansing? Only if we are talking about the cleansing of Serbs by NATO. And the banner hoax here: the "Serbian MIG," allegedly attacking civilians, is revealed as a fraud in state-press photos, which obviously display English writing on the alleged fuselage.

2001 - Afghanistan: Evil Terrorists got us! We will get them back! Of course, the true story is much more complicated, involving US complicity, deception, and strategic planning at all levels, as noted in the recent historical record (cf. "the complete 9/11 timeline").

2002 - Iraq?: Evil! Smite Evil! Get oil! Did I say oil? I meant that Evildoer tried to kill my daddy! One excellent hoax, besides the manufactured general "threat" rhetoric, is the alleged 15 kg of "weapons-grade uranium" recovered in Turkey in mid 2002, allegedly bound for Iraq from "Eastern Europe." Too bad that this "weapons-grade uranium" has "Made in West Germany" written on it - in English.

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Dissent

Extra!

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Independent

International Socialist Review

Monthly Review

The Nation

New Left Review

New Politics

Observer

Race Traitor

Socialist Review

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