

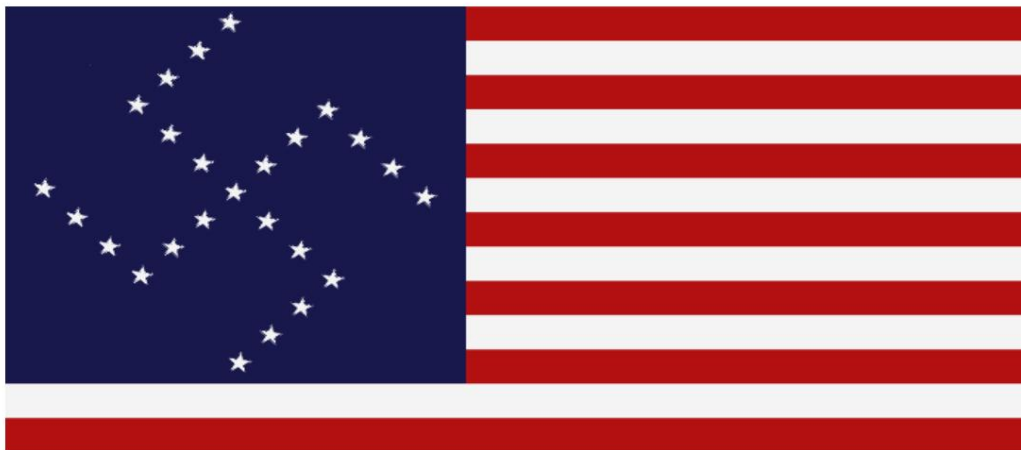
V200 Years of Terrorism USA: A comprehensive list of all American war crimes, terror, and wars

In order to establish and maintain their "right" to exploit other nations, the United States has regularly resorted to extreme violence, and especially military violence. Here is a list of known armed interventions and other crimes. Of course, it is not complete, but we can say that it is probably not better.

"Sometimes I tremble for my homeland when I think that God is righteous." - Thomas Jefferson

"I believe that all those who benefit from and contribute to the war should be shot on the first day by the citizens of their country." - Ernest Hemingway In 1661-1774 alone, about one million living slaves were imported from Africa to the United States, and more than nine million died along the way. The slaves' revenues from the operation at mid-18th century prices were at least \$ 2 billion, an astronomical amount at the time.

1622 - The American Wars begin with the first attack on the Indians in 1622 in Jamestown, followed by the War with the Indians (Algonquini) in New England in 1635-1636 and the War of 1675-1676, which ended in the destruction of nearly half the cities of Massachusetts. Further wars and skirmishes with the Indians continued until 1900. The Americans destroyed about 100 million Indians, which can be fully considered genocide, far exceeding the mass murder of Jews by Hitler (4-6 million victims).



From 1689 to 1763, four major imperial wars took place, involving England and its North American colonies, as well as the French, Spanish and Dutch empires. From 1641 to 1759 there were 40 riots and 18 internal conflicts between the settlers, five of whom reached the level of the uprising. The War of Independence began in 1776 and ended in 1783.

The Second War against England in 1812-1815 strengthened independence, while 40 wars with the Indians between 1622 and 1900 resulted in the acquisition of millions of acres of land.

1792 - Americans fight the Indians for Kentucky

1796 - Americans fight the Indians for Tennessee 1797

- Cooling down relations with France after the US ship Delaware attacks the civilian ship Croyable; wars continued until 1800.

1800 - Slave revolt led by Gabriel Prosser in Virginia. About a thousand people were hanged, including Prosser himself. The slaves themselves did not kill a single person.

1803 - Americans fight the Indians for Ohio 1803

- Louisiana. In 1800, under a secret treaty, Spain surrenders to the former France (until

in 1763) the French colony of Louisiana. Instead, Napoleon pledged King Charles IV of Spain. hand over his nephews to the kingdom of Italy. French troops were unable to conquer Louisiana, where the Americans settled.

1805 - 1815 - The United States waged the first war in Africa, on the Mediterranean coast. At that time, the traders of the American Republic developed a significant trade with the Ottoman Empire, where they bought opium for around \$ 3 per pound and sold it to the Chinese port of Canton (Guangzhou) for \$ 7-10. Many opioms have also been sold to Indonesia and India. In the first third of the 19th century, the United States gained the same rights and privileges in the Ottoman Empire from the Sultan as the European powers: Britain, Russia, and France. Subsequently, the United States entered a fight with Britain for control of the opium market in the Eastern Mediterranean. After a series of wars, in 1815, the United States imposed burdensome contracts on North African countries and provided its merchants with large amounts of money. Later, in the 1930s, the United States sought to obtain Syracuse as a base from the Kingdom of Naples, although these demands were unsuccessful.

1806 - Attempt at the American invasion of the Rio Grande, ie the territory belonging to Spain. The leader, US Captain H. Pike, was captured by the Spaniards and the intervention failed.

1810 - Louisiana Governor Claiborne invades the Spanish territory of West Florida by order of the President of the United States. The Spaniards withdrew without a fight and the area was given to America.

1811 - Charles' slave revolt (surname slaves often did not receive, as do dogs). 500 slaves went to New Orleans and freed others along the way. US troops killed or later hanged almost all participants in the uprising.

1812 - 1814 - War with England. Invasion of Canada. (More in Russian here: <http://www.usinfo.ru/1812anglija.htm>) "I am burning with the desire to join not only Florida in the south, but also Canada (upper and lower) in the north of our country," said Felix Grundy, a member of the House of Representatives. "The Creator of the world has established our borders in the south of the Gulf of Mexico and in the north in the realm of eternal cold," said another Senator Harper. Soon after the arrival of the huge English fleet, the Yankees were forced to leave Canada. In 1814, England even managed to destroy many government buildings in Washington, DC.

1812 - US President Madison orders General George Matthews to occupy part of Spanish Florida - Amelia Island and some other areas. Matthews showed unprecedented cruelty in that the president tried to deny complicity.

1813 - US troops occupy the Gulf of Spain without a fight, Spanish troops surrender. In addition, the Americans occupied the Marquis, the occupation lasted until 1814.

1814 - US General Andrew Jackson raids Florida in Spain, occupying Pensacola.

1816 - US forces attack Fort Nichols in Florida, Spain. The fort did not belong to the Spaniards either, but to the escaped Slavole slaves and Indians, who were killed in the number of 270.

1817 - 1819 - The United States begins negotiations with Spain, weakened by the loss of a number of colonies, to buy East Florida. On January 6, 1818, General Andrew Jackson, who had huge plantations, in a letter to President James Monroe submitted a proposal to conquer Florida, and promised to carry it out within 60 days. Soon, without waiting for negotiations with Spain to be completed and without her consent, American forces under General Jackson crossed the southern border of the United States and seized Florida. The pretext for the invasion of Florida was to persecute the Seminole Indian tribe, which provided refuge to fleeing black slaves from plantations (two Seminole Indian leaders, General Jackson, deceived and lured them to an American gunboat when hoisted the English flag and then brutally executed). The real reason for the American invasion was the capture of fertile land by planters in Florida from the southern United States, which was declassified in a congressional debate in January 1819 in a report by Johnson's military commission representative on the Florida War.

1824 - Two hundred Americans, led by David Porter, invade the Puerto Rico town of Fajardo. The reason was that someone had insulted an American officer there shortly before. City officials were forced to officially apologize for the misconduct of their residents.

1824 - Landing of American troops in Cuba, then a Spanish colony.

1831 - Slave uprising in Virginia led by priest Nat Turner. 80 slaves killed their slavers and members of their families (60 people), after which the uprising was suppressed. In addition, the slavers decided on a "pre-emptive strike" to prevent another uprising and kill hundreds of innocent slaves in the surrounding regions.

1833 - Invasion of Argentina, where an uprising took place.

1835 - Mexico. The United States, which sought to seize Mexico, took advantage of the unstable political situation. After the colonization of Texas in the early 1920s, the Texas colonists' uprising staged in 1835, which soon resulted in the separation of Texas from Mexico and the declaration of "independence."

1835 - Invasion of Peru, where strong unrest broke out at the time.

1836 - Another invasion of Peru.

1840 - The American invasion of Fiji destroys several villages.

1841 - After the assassination of an American on Drummond Island (then called Upolu), the Americans destroy many villages there.

1842 - A unique case. Some T. Jones figured out that America was at war with Mexico, and attacked the Monterey Peninsula in California with his troops. After finding out that the war was not really going on, he withdrew.

1843 - US invasion of China.

1844 - Another invasion of China, suppression of the anti-imperialist uprising.

1846 - Mexicans are offended by the loss of Texas, whose inhabitants decided to join the United States in 1845. Border disputes and financial disagreements increased tensions. Many Americans believed that the United States was "destined" to stretch across the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Because Mexico did not want to sell the territory, some US officials wanted to conquer it. US President James K. Polk sent troops to Texas in the spring of 1846. Over the next two years, fighting took place in Mexico, Texas, California, and New Mexico.

The US military was better trained, had more new weapons and more effective leadership, and so Mexico was defeated. In early 1847, California was under United States control. In September, Mexico City fell under US military attacks. On February 2, 1848, the United States and Mexico signed a peace agreement. In this agreement, Mexico agreed with the United States to sell an area of 500,000 square miles to Russian 15 [here: http://www.usinfo.ru/1846california.htm](http://www.usinfo.ru/1846california.htm) for million dollars. (More v

1846 - Aggression against New Granada (Colombia).

1849 - A U.S. Navy arrives near Smyrna to force the Austrian government to release an arrested American.

1849 - Shelling of Indochina.

1851 - US troops land on Johann's Island to punish the local government for arresting an American ship captain.

1852 - US invasion of Argentina during popular unrest.

1852 - Japan. Aegean Accords - Unequal treaties concluded in 1854-1858 by the US and other powers with Japan during the Ansei period [full official name of the reign (1854-1860) of Emperor Komei]. These agreements ended more than two centuries of Japanese isolation from the outside world. In 1852, the American government sent a squadron of M. Perry to Japan, which, with threats, concluded the first American-Japanese treaty in Kanagawa on March 31, 1854, which opened the ports of Shimoda and Hakodate to American ships without the right to trade. On October 14, 1854, Japan signed a similar agreement with England and on February 7, 1855 with Russia. US Consul General T.

Harris, who arrived in Japan in 1856 through threats and blackmail, made a new, lucrative treaty for the United States on June 17, 1857, and a year later on July 29, 1858 a new slave

trade agreements for Japan. Following the model of the American-Japanese trade agreement, an agreement was signed in 1858 with Russia (August 19, 1858), Great Britain (August 26, 1858) and France (October 9, 1858). The Aegean Agreements enabled foreign trade with foreign trade with Japan and integrated it into world trade by allowing foreigners the right to extraterritoriality and consular jurisdiction, depriving Japan of customs autonomy and imposing low import duties.

1853 - 1856 - Anglo-American invasion of China, where they have won favorable trade conditions through armed conflicts. (More in Russian [here: http://www.usinfo.ru/c4.files/tajpinskiyevostanie.htm](http://www.usinfo.ru/c4.files/tajpinskiyevostanie.htm))

1853 - Invasion of Argentina and Nicaragua during civil unrest.

1853 - A US military ship arrives in Japan to force it to open its ports for international trade.

1854 - The Americans destroy the Nicaraguan city of San Juan del Norte (Greytown), avenging an American insult.

1854 - The United States attempts to conquer the Hawaiian Islands. Conquest of Tiger Island in the Panama Neck. 1855 - A platoon of Americans led by William Walker invades Nicaragua. He, with the support of his government, declared himself president of Nicaragua in 1856. The American adventurer sought to annex Central America to the United States and turn it into a slave base for American planters. However, the United Armies of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras expelled Walker from Nicaragua. He was later captured and executed in Honduras.

1855 - Americans invade Fiji and Uruguay.

1856 - Invasion of Panama. Given the enormous role of the Panamanian neck, the United Kingdom and the United States fought for control, or at least control. Britain, which owned a number of islands in the Caribbean, as well as part of the Mosquito Coast, sought to maintain its influence in Central America. In 1846, the United States enforced a treaty of friendship, trade, and shipping on the new Granada, in which it undertook to guarantee New Granada's sovereignty over Panama's neck, while gaining equal rights to use any route across the neck and a concession to build a railroad across it. The railroad, which was completed in 1855, strengthened American influence in the Panamanian neck. Through the Treaty of 1846, the United States systematically intervened in the internal affairs of New Granada and repeatedly resorted to direct military intervention (1856, 1860, etc.). The treaties between the United States and Great Britain - the Clayton Treaty of Bulwer (1850) and the Hay-Paunspot Treaty (1901) further strengthened the US position in New Granada.

1857 - Two invasions of Nicaragua.

1858 - Intervention in Fiji, where a repressive operation is carried out to kill two Americans.

1858 - Invasion of Uruguay.

1859 - Attack on Japanese Fort Taku.

1859 - Invasion of Angola during civil unrest.

1860 - Invasion of Panama.

1861 - 1865 - Civil War. Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina broke away from the rest of the state and declared themselves independent states. The North will attack as if to free the slaves. In fact, as always, it was about money - they were basically arguing over the terms of trading with England. In addition, forces were found to prevent the country from disintegrating into several small but very separatist colonies.

1862 - Expulsion of all Jews from Tennessee with confiscation of property.

1863 - Expedition to Shimonoseki (Japan), where the American flag is "insulted."

1864 - Military expedition to Japan to achieve favorable business conditions.

1865 - Paraguay. Uruguay, with unlimited military assistance from the United States, Britain, France, etc., invaded Paraguay and destroyed 85% of the then rich country's population. Paraguay has never recovered since. The monstrous massacre was openly covered by the Rothschild International Banking House, which is closely associated with the famous British bank "Baring Brothers" and other financial institutions, where the Rothschilds have traditionally played a leading role.

The special cynicism of the genocide adds that it took place under the slogan of liberating the Paraguayan people from the dictatorship and restoring democracy in the country. After losing half of the territory and bleeding, the state became a poor Anglo-American half-colony, where today it has one of the lowest living standards, a thriving drug mafia, a huge external debt, police terror and official corruption.

They took the land from the peasants and gave it to a group of landowners who appeared under the auspices of the occupiers. Subsequently, they formed the "Colorado" party, which to this day rules the country in the interests of the dollar and Uncle Sam. Democracy has won. (More in Russian here: <http://www.usinfo.ru/1865paragvaj.htm>)

1865 - The introduction of troops into Panama during the coup.

1866 - An unprovoked attack on Mexico.

1866 - A criminal expedition to China over an attack on the American consul.

1867 - A expedition to China for the murder of several American sailors. 1867 - Attack on the Midway Islands.

1868 - Multiple invasions of Japan during the Japanese Civil War.

1868 - Invasion of Uruguay and Colombia.

1874 - Invasion of China and Hawaii.

1876 - Invasion of Mexico.

1878 - Attack on the islands of Samoa.

1882 - Invasion of Egypt. 1888

- Attack on Korea.

1889 - Expedition to Hawaii.

1890 - Establishment of troops in Haiti.

1890 - Argentina. Establishment of troops to protect the interests of Buenos Aires.

1891 - Chile. Clashes of American troops with insurgents.

1891 - Haiti. Suppression of the black workers' uprising on Navassa Island, which according to American data belonged to the USA.

1893 - The introduction of troops in Hawaii, the invasion of China.

1894 - Nicaragua. Over the course of a month, troops occupy the Bluefields.

1894 - 1896 - Invasion of Korea. 1894

- 1895 - China. US troops are involved in the Sino-Japanese War.

1895 - Panama. US troops invade the Colombian province.

1896 - Nicaragua. US troops attacked Corinth. 1898 - Spanish-

American War. (more in Russian here: <http://www.usinfo.ru/1898isp.htm>)

US troops conquer the Philippines near Spain, 600,000 Filipinos are killed. US President William McKinley said God had commanded him to conquer the Philippine Islands, convert their people to Christianity, and bring them into civilization. McKinley said he was talking to God as he walked through one of the White House corridors at midnight. An interesting reason used by America to provoke this war: On February 15, 1898, an explosion occurred on the battleship "Maine", which sank and killed 266 crew members. The US government immediately blames Spain. After 100 years, the ship was lifted from the bottom, and it was found that the ship had been blown up from the inside. It is possible that

America decided not to wait for an opportunity to attack Spain and decided to speed things up by sacrificing several hundred lives. Cuba is conquered near Spain and there is still a US military base there. The same one where the infamous torture chamber for all the famous Guantánamo terrorists is located. June 22, 1898 - During the Spanish-American War, American soldiers landed in Cuba with the support of Cuban guerrillas, who had been fighting the Spanish colonizers since 1895. In December 1898, American forces began a "pacification" operation against Cuban insurgents, who did not want to lay down their weapons. On May 20, 1901, the US military command in Cuba was terminated. However, US troops remain on the island. A new constitution is approved for Cuba, according to which the United States has special rights in this country. In fact (more set out here: <http://www.usinfo.ru/kubaprotektorat.htm>). With the help of the wealthy classes, capital from the United States is actively instilled into the Cuban economy. In December 1901, the first presidential elections were held, in which T. Estrada Palma, associated with the ruling circles in the USA, became president. On May 20, 1902, the national flag (instead of the American flag) was raised in Havana, and the evacuation of American troops began. America has reserved the right to interfere in Cuba's internal affairs.

1898 - Puerto Rico and Guam are conquered by Spain.

1898 - US forces invade the port of San Juan del Sur in Nicaragua.

1898 - Hawaii. Occupancy of the island by American troops.

1899 - 1901 - American-Philippine War (more here: <http://www.usinfo.ru/1898filip.htm>)

1899 - Nicaragua. US troops attack the port of Bluefields.

1901 - Sending troops to Colombia.

1902 - Invasion of Panama.

1903 - The United States sends warships to the Panamanian neck to isolate the Colombian army. The political independence of the Republic of Panama was declared on November 3. In the same month, Panama, which was literally dependent on the United States, was forced to sign an agreement with the United States, according to which the area for the construction of the canal was provided permanently for the use of the United States. States had the ability to build and then operate a canal, have armed forces, etc. In 1904, the Panama Constitution was approved, the United States was granted the right to land troops in any part of the country, which was repeatedly used by the US government to suppress anti-imperialist speeches. The presidential elections in 1908, 1912, 1918 were held under the supervision of American soldiers.

1903 - Invasion of Honduras, Dominican Republic and Syria.

1904 - Dispatch of troops to Korea, Morocco and the Dominican Republic.

1904 - 1905 - American troops intervene in the Russo-Japanese War.

1905 - US troops intervene in the Honduras revolution.

1905 - Sending troops to Mexico (helps dictator Porfirio Diaz to suppress the uprising).

1905 - Sending troops to Korea.

1906 - Invasion of the Philippines, suppression of the liberation movement.

1906 - 1909 - US troops are in Cuba during the election. In 1906, there was a revolt of liberals protesting against the injustice committed by the government of President E. Palma. Palma is asking the US to send troops, but the US government will send a mediator to Cuba. Following the resignation of President E. Palma, the United States announced the formation of an interim government in the country, which will remain in power until order is restored. February 10, 1906 - Liberals win the election.

H. Gomes elected President of Cuba.

1907 - US troops assert a protectorate of "dollar diplomacy" in Nicaragua.

1907 - American troops intervene in the revolution in the Dominican Republic.

1907 - US troops take part in the wars in Honduras and Nicaragua.

1908 - US troops are in Panama during the election.

1910 - Nicaragua. US troops attack the port of Corinto and Bluefields. The United States sent troops to Nicaragua and organized an anti-government conspiracy (1909), after which Zelaya was forced to flee the country. In 1910, a junta of pro-American generals was formed: X. Estrada, E. Chamorro and an employee of the American mining company A. Diaz. In the same year he became president of Estrada, but was subsequently replaced by A. Diaz, who was supported by American troops (more [here: http://www.usinfo.ru/19091912nikaragua.htm](http://www.usinfo.ru/19091912nikaragua.htm)).

1911 - The Americans land in Honduras to support an uprising led by former President Manuel Bonilyo against legitimately elected President Miguel Davillo.

1911 - Suppression of the anti-American uprising in the Philippines.

1911 - The introduction of troops into China.

1912 - US troops enter Havana, Cuba. (More in Russian [here: http://www.usinfo.ru/1912kuba.htm](http://www.usinfo.ru/1912kuba.htm))

1912 - US troops are in Panama during the election.

1912 - US troops invade Honduras.

1912 - 1933 - Occupation of Nicaragua, constant struggle with guerrillas. Nicaragua has become a monopoly colony of the "United Fruit Company" and other American companies. In 1914, an agreement was signed in Washington, according to which the United States had the right to build an ocean channel in Nicaragua. In 1917, he became President E. Chamorro, who concluded a number of new agreements with the United States, which led to an even greater enslavement of the country. (More in Russian [here: http://www.usinfo.ru/1912nikaragua.htm](http://www.usinfo.ru/1912nikaragua.htm))

1914 - US troops enter the Dominican Republic, fighting rebels for Santa Domingo.

1914 - 1918 - A series of invasions of Mexico. In 1910, a strong peasant movement by Francisco Pancho Villa and Emilian Zapata began against the puppet of the USA and England, dictator Porfirio Diaz. In 1911, Diaz fled the country and was replaced by the liberal Francisco Madero. But he did not suit the Americans either, and in 1913 again pro-American General Victoriano Huerta overthrew Madero and killed him. Zapata and Villa pushed, and at the end of 1914 occupied the capital Mexico City. The Huert Junta collapsed and the United States went into direct intervention. As early as April 1914, American soldiers landed in the Mexican port of Veracruz and remained there until October. Meanwhile, a seasoned politician and chief landowner, V. Carranza, has become President of Mexico. He defeated Villa, but opposed US imperialist policies and promised to carry out land reform. In March 1916, the US military under Pershing crossed the Mexican border, but it was not exactly a walk in the rose garden. The government soldiers and guerrilla armies of PA Villa and Zapata temporarily forgot about the civil unrest and united against Pershing and expelled him from the country. (More in Russian [here: http://www.usinfo.ru/19101917mexika.htm](http://www.usinfo.ru/19101917mexika.htm))

1914 - 1934 - Haiti. After numerous uprisings, America is deploying its troops, the occupation lasts 19 years. (More in Russian [here: http://www.usinfo.ru/19141934gaiti.htm](http://www.usinfo.ru/19141934gaiti.htm))

1916 - 1924 - 8-year occupation of the Dominican Republic. (More in Russian [here: http://www.usinfo.ru/19161924dominikanskajarka.htm](http://www.usinfo.ru/19161924dominikanskajarka.htm))

1917 - 1933 - Military occupation of Cuba, economic protectorate. 1917 -

1918 - Participation in the First World War. At first, America "maintained neutrality", ie, sold weapons for astronomical amounts and became uncontrollably rich, entered the war only in 1917, ie in the end, lost only 40,000 people (Russians, for example - 200,000), but after the war the biggest winner. As we know, she fought exactly the same in World War II. The United States fought in Europe during World War I to change the rules of the "game," not to ensure "greater equality of opportunity," but to ensure future absolute inequality in favor of the United States. America did not come to Europe because of Europe, but because of America's interests.

Overseas capital planned this war and won it. After the war through various machinations

the other allies succeeded in enslaving Germany, which brought the war-torn country into absolute chaos, where fascism was born. Incidentally, fascism also developed with the active help of America, which helped it until the end of World War II. States other than the United States found themselves in debt to international financial groups and monopolies after the war, where U.S. capital already played the first but not the only violin. What the United States sought to do, both in Paris in 1919 and in 1929. States did not secure mandates and colonies, but the right and ability to control the situation in the world, as they or the American capital. Of course, not all plans were realized, and the biggest and most painful mistake was an independent Soviet Russia instead of a bourgeois dependent Russia. It had to wait so far, but the rest of Europe was "essentially a Yankees monopoly and what." Evidence is mounting that the United States and Britain are the main culprits of the outbreak of World War I. You can read more about it in Russian here: <http://www.usinfo.ru/stravit.htm>.

1917 - American magnates like to finance the socialist revolution in Russia and hope it will provoke civil war, chaos, and the total liquidation of that country. Recall that at the same time Russia participated in the First World War, which made it worse. Here are the specific names of the sponsors: Jacob Schiff, Felix and Paul Wartburg, Otto Kahn, Mortimer Schiff, Guggenheim, Isaac Seligman. When the Civil War really began, the Americans launched their forces to hasten the destruction of the Russians. Especially high hopes were pinned on Trotsky, so they became very angry when Stalin recognized her plans and removed the enemy. After the 1917 revolution, US President Woodrow Wilson outlined US policy toward Russia as follows: The entire White Guard government in Russia should receive the help and recognition of the Trinity. The Caucasus is part of the problem of the Turkish Empire, Central Asia should become a protectorate of the Anglo-Saxons, Siberia should have a separate government and Greater Russia a new (ie, not Soviet) government. After the victory over the "Red" Sea, Wilson planned to send troops from the Christian Young People's Association to Russia "for the moral education and management of the Russian people." In 1918, American troops entered Vladivostok and they were not completely expelled from Russian territory until 1922. Furthermore, on December 23, 1917, Clemenceau, Pichon and Foch of France and Lords Milner and Cecil of England concluded a secret treaty to divide spheres of influence in Russia. : Caucasus, Kuban and Don for England and Bessarabia for France, Ukraine and Crimea. The United States did not officially participate in the convention, even though it actually held all the threads, and in particular claimed Siberia and the Far East ... The Russian state on that map was only in the Central Russian Highlands. The Baltics, Belarus, Ukraine, the Caucasus, Siberia and Central Asia on that map were "independent", "independent" states. This plan had to wait a few more decades. (More in Russian [here: http://www.usinfo.ru/1917rossija.htm](http://www.usinfo.ru/1917rossija.htm).)

1918 - 1922 - Intervention in Russia. A total of 14 countries participated. The Americans appropriated a lot of Russian gold reserves when they took them to Admiral Kolchak because of a promise to supply weapons. However, they did not keep their promise. This gold saved them during the Great Depression, when the government decided to deal with huge unemployment by hiring a civilian service. A huge amount of money was needed to pay for this unplanned work, and then the stolen gold was not worth the lost gold. about it here: <http://jinezpravy.blogspot.cz/2012/08/teorie-o-vzniku-banky-ceskoslovenskych.html>)

Photo gallery here: <http://www.usinfo.ru/c4.files/1917russiagallery.htm>.

1918 - 1920 - Panama. After the election, soldiers are sent to the country to quell the riots.

1919 - Costa Rica. Uprising against President Tinoco's regime. Under US pressure, Tinoco resigned, but unrest in the country did not stop. American troops landed to "protect American interests." D. Garcia was elected president. The country's democratic system has been restored.

1919 - American troops fight on the Italian side against the Serbs in Dalmatia.

1919 - US troops are in Honduras during the election.

1920 - Guatemala. Two-week intervention.

1921 - US support for the rebels who fought to overthrow Guatemalan President Carlos Herrera in favor of the United Fruit Company.

1922 - Intervention in Turkey.

1922 - 1927 - US forces in China during the popular uprising.

1924 - 1925 - Honduras. Soldiers stormed the country during the election.

1925 - Panama. US forces have dispersed a general strike.

1926 - Nicaragua. Invasion. (More in Russian here: <http://www.usinfo.ru/19261933nikaragua.htm>)

1927 - 1934 - There are American soldiers all over China.

1932 - El Salvador invasion from the sea. There was a riot at that time. 1936 -

Spain. Introduction of soldiers during the Civil War.

1937 - One military clash with Japan.

1937 - Nicaragua. With the help of US troops, Somoza came to power when he overthrew the legitimate government of Hamid Sacas. Somoza was a dictator and his family ruled the country for the next 40 years.

1939 - Introduction of troops to China.

1941 - Yugoslavia. The coup d'état of the Anglo-American intelligence services on the night of March 26-27, 1941 overthrew the Cvetkovic-Matchek government as a result of the coup.

1941 - 1945 - While Soviet troops fought the Nazi army, the Americans and British did what they usually do - terror. They systematically destroyed the civilian population of Germany, showing that they were no better than the Nazis. This was done from the air by carpet bombing of cities that had nothing to do with war and war production: Dresden, Hamburg. Approximately 120,000 to 250,000 civilians were killed in Dresden in one night, most of them refugees. (You can read about Lend Lease in Russian here: <http://www.usinfo.ru/lendlease.htm>.) In short: 1) The USSR did not start to help until 1943, before that the support was only symbolic, 2) the amount of support was small and at huge prices (still paying), at the same time they spied on Russian here: <http://www.usinfo.ru/lendleashespiony.htm> and 3) at the same time America secretly helped the Nazis, even though it is not directly talked about now (in Russian about it, for example, here: <http://www.usinfo.ru/ibm.htm> and here: <http://www.usinfo.ru/shysty.htm>). Business is business.

By the way, Bush's grandfather, Prescott Bush, was directly involved. In general, the crimes of the United States during World War II are incalculable. For example, they supported the extremely violent Croatian fascists, who then took an active part in the anti-Soviet struggle.

It was as if they had accidentally attacked Soviet soldiers in hopes of intimidating them with their firepower. They agreed with Hitler that the maximum number of troops was thrown into the fight against the Soviets, and the Americans marched victoriously from city to city without encountering any resistance. Only then did they shoot heroic films, which attributed themselves to the heroic deeds of Soviet soldiers. One of the most horrific crimes, of course, is the secret sponsorship of inhuman human experiments by American funds in Nazi concentration camps. Because of financial aid, America had unrestricted access to research results. After the war, all German and Japanese experts were transferred to the United States, where they continued their research on prisoners, residents of nursing homes, immigrants, people in Latin America, etc.

1945 - Two atomic bombs dropped on exhausted Japan (more in Russian here: <http://www.usinfo.ru/c3.files/2mirovaja3.htm>), which resulted in the deaths of about 200,000 (according to other sources 0.5 million) people, mostly women and children. The widespread assumption that the bombs were dropped to save Americans' lives is not true. The bombs were dropped to intimidate a new enemy, Stalin, when Japan was already trying to negotiate a surrender.

World War II leaders, including Dwight D. Eisenhower, Chester Nimitz, and Curtis Lemay, all disapproved of the use of atomic bombs against a defeated enemy.

In addition, the bombs were dropped despite the 1907 Hague Convention ban - "there is no excuse for unrestricted destruction or attacks on civilians and civilian objects as such."

Nagasaki was a naval base ... After the occupation of Japan by American troops, 10 million people died of starvation. Also, as usual, the Americans have fully demonstrated their "civility": it has been a good tradition to wear "souvenirs" made of bones and other body parts of dead Japanese.

1945 - 1991 - USSR. (More in Russian here: <http://www.usinfo.ru/sssrindex.htm>.) Of course, all anti-Soviet sabotage, terrorist acts, provocations cannot be mentioned. We should mention in particular the Anglo-American plan "Unthinkable", which was declassified a few years ago and did not cause any interest in the "democratic" media. This is not surprising, as the plan was to attack the Soviet Union with joint fascist, British and American troops as early as the summer of 1945. What Democrat dares to say this? The captured Germans did not disarm the Soviet "allies", no one disbanded the army, the war criminals were not punished. On the contrary, the Nazis were gathered into an army of hundreds of thousands, just waiting for orders to repeat their blitzkrieg.

Fortunately, Stalin managed to move Soviet troops and thus neutralize the American-fascists, who did not dare to "democratize." However, the American friendship with the Nazis continued.

Virtually no war criminal in West Germany has been punished, many have served in NATO and senior positions in the government. At that time, the United States, which had a nuclear monopoly, began preparing for a pre-emptive war, which was to begin in 1948. In the first 30 days, 133 atomic bombs were planned to be dropped on 70 Soviet cities, 8 of which were Moscow and 7 to Leningrad and later it was planned to drop another 200 atomic bombs. However, control calculations showed that the US Strategic Aviation in 1949-1950 still could not deliver a fatal blow to the Soviet Union without being able to resist (the "Dropshot" plan), so that "democratization" was postponed. America tried by all means to incite ethnic conflicts, to sell defective equipment (which, by the way, once led to the largest explosion in the Soviet Union ever - in 1982 a gas pipeline with American equipment exploded in Siberia). If possible, biological weapons were also used against the Soviet Union.

For example, crashing from Mandelinka potato planes, causing enormous damage to the potato crop. In Ukraine, a scientifically unknown cross between a grasshopper and a cricket is still widespread in some areas. Obviously, it was originally intended to spread some infection. (The Americans captured all Japanese biological weapons experts during World War II and actively used their expertise in all the more or less major wars, including Cuba; the spread of the insect epidemic was developed by the Japanese). Throughout the history of the Soviet Union, no combat aircraft has intervened in United States airspace, flown over the country, and conducted air battles. In fifty years of confrontation with the Soviet Union, about thirty US combat and reconnaissance aircraft were shot down. In the air battle over the Soviet Union, the Soviets lost five fighter jets, the Americans shot down several Soviet civilian transport aircraft. A total of five thousand violations of Soviet borders by American aircraft were recorded. During the same period in the Soviet Union, more than one hundred and forty paratroopers were identified and arrested - saboteurs with a specific role in conducting sabotage on Soviet territory. The CIA actively printed Soviet money and supplied it to the USSR in all possible ways to cause inflation. Western scientists have rapidly developed some scientific theories about Russia's natural propensity for violence and slavery, about the subconsciously pre-programmed desire to occupy the entire Earth. Many plans to start a nuclear war with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, "Chariotir", "Trojan", "Bravo", "Offtek", are already publicly known today. The Americans were even willing to drop their European allies with atomic bombs so that the last Russians would have nowhere to run from the nuclear-destroyed Soviet Union. The most serious concerns on the part of the then Soviet Union were, as it turned out, quite reasonable. In the 1970s, a plan was proposed, which was proposed by intelligence on November 3, 1945, according to which an atomic attack on 20 cities in the USSR was approved at the same time. It was planned "not only in the event of an impending USSR attack, but even if the country's level of scientific and industrial development gives the opponent the opportunity to attack the United States or defend against our attack" ... But the heroic efforts of the Soviet people an economic miracle and a completely unexpected development of a nuclear weapon for the USA. The Americans, who wasted the right moment to attack many more times, wanted to strike a preemptive strike later in the 1950s, but were stopped all the time by fear of answers. According to the CIA, America spent a total of \$ 13 trillion to destroy the USSR.

1946 - Yugoslavia. American soldiers take revenge for shooting down a plane.

01946 - 1949 - The US bombed China and provided any resistance to the Communists. (More in Russian here: <http://www.usinfo.ru/c4.files/1946kitaj.htm>)

1947 - Italy. In order to fight communism, pro-American forces were funded in elections, the CIA mass-killed communists and carried out an anti-Soviet media campaign. Finally on

American money was falsified in the election results and, of course, the Communists lost.

1947 - 1948 - France. In order to fight communism and re-colonize Vietnam, pro-American forces are funded in the elections and military support is provided. Thousands of civilians have been killed.

1947 - 1949 - Greece. US troops are involved in the Civil War, where they support the fascists. Under the pretext of "protecting democracy," the United States is intervening in the first general elections in Italy and introducing 6th Fleet warships into Italian ports to prevent the Communist Party from coming to power peacefully. In the decades since the war, the CIA and American corporations continue to intervene in the elections in Italy, spending hundreds of millions of dollars to block the Communist election campaign. The popularity of the Communists was based on their active participation in the anti-fascist movement, when they led all the resistance forces.

1948 - 1953 - Military action in the Philippines. Decisive role in repressive operations against the Philippine people. The death of thousands of Filipinos. The US military launched a campaign against the country's left forces while they were fighting the Japanese invaders. After the war, the United States brought to power a number of puppets, including the president, dictator Marcos. In 1947, pro-American forces were financially supported due to the opening of US military bases in the Philippines.

1948 - Peru. A military coup by America. Manuel Odria came to power. The undemocratic government armed itself in the future and was supported by America, the next elections were not held until 1980.

1948 - Nicaragua: military support due to government control. About dictator Anastasio Somoza, US President Roosevelt said, "He's a bastard, but he's our bastard." The dictator was killed in 1956, but his dynasty remained in power.

1948 - Costa Rica. America supports a military coup led by José Figueres Ferrer.

1949 - 1953 - Albania. The United States and the United Kingdom have made several unsuccessful attempts to overthrow the "communist regime" and replace it with a pro-Western government of fascist collaborators and monarchists.

1950 - An uprising in Puerto Rico is suppressed by American troops. At that time, the struggle for independence continued there.

1950 - 1953 - Armed intervention in Korea by approximately one million American soldiers. The deaths of hundreds of thousands of Koreans. In 2000, the mass murder of tens of thousands of political prisoners by the Seoul regime's army and police during the Korean War came to light. This was done at the behest of America, which feared that prisoners detained for their political convictions could be saved by the DPRK army. The Americans actively used chemical and biological weapons made for them by Nazi criminals and tested on prisoners. (More in Russian here: <http://www.usinfo.ru/koreja.htm>, Part 2 here: <http://www.usinfo.ru/koreja2.htm>)



1950 - Beginning of US military aid to the French in Vietnam. Arms supply and military advice, payment of half of France's military expenditure.

1951 - US military aid to Chinese insurgents.

1953 - 1964 - British Guiana. Over the course of 11 years, the United States and the United Kingdom have tried three times to prevent the democratically elected leader Dzhegen, who pursued a neutral and independent policy, from coming to power. According to the United States, this could lead to the building of an alternative society to capitalism. Using various tools from strikes to terrorism, the United States arranged for it to leave the political scene in 1964, with the result that Guyana, one of the best countries in the region, became one of the poorest in the early 1980s. 1953 - Iran. (More in Russian

here: <http://www.usinfo.ru/1953iran.htm>) The popular politician Mossaddek decided to nationalize Iran's oil industry (1951), which was controlled by an Anglo-Iranian oil company. Thus the economic interests of Great Britain were violated. Attempts by the United Kingdom to "influence" Mossaddek with the help of the head of state of the Shah have failed. Mossaddek held a referendum in which he won 99.9% of the vote and was given extraordinary power, took command of the armed forces, and eventually overthrew the Shah and sent him into exile. Britain and the United States were terrified that Mossaddek relied not only on nationalists and clerics, but also on the Communist Party of Iran. In Washington and London, they decided that Mossaddek was preparing to "Sovietize" Iran, so the CIA and British intelligence MI5 carried out an operation to overthrow Mossaddek. Riots have begun in Iran, with US-British-backed monarchists and Mossaddek supporters clashing and a military coup. The Shah returned to Tehran and said in an official meeting with the CIA head in the Middle East, "I have gained this throne thanks to Allah, the nation, the army and you." spent under house arrest. The Shah overturned a decision to nationalize Iran's oil industry. Shah Pahlavi became a prisoner for the Iranian people for a quarter of a century.

1953 - The forced deportation of the Inuit (Greenland) results in the degradation of this nation. (More in Russian here: <http://www.usinfo.ru/1953grenlandia.htm>)

1954 - Guatemala. (More in Russian here: <http://www.usinfo.ru/1954gvatemala.htm>) Guatemalan President Jacobo Arbenz Guzman led the country from 1951-1954 and tried to bring trade in agricultural products (the main export item) under state control. This affected the interests of the American company "United Fruit", which accounted for 90% of Guatemala's exports. Arbenz has been accused of being a secret member of the Communist Party and wants to build communism in Guatemala (which was "United Fruit" appealed to the US government. The CIA hired several hundred Guatemalan troops who invaded Guatemala from neighboring Honduras. The army, bribed by the CIA, refused to listen to Arbenz, and he fled to Mexico, where he died 20 years later. The commander of the armed forces came to power in Guatemala. The United States welcomed the change of government and called on the new Guatemalan government not to take revenge on Arbenz. Then America will deploy its bombers there. In 1999, US President Bill Clinton acknowledged the involvement of US intelligence in violations of the law in the recently ended internal armed conflict in Guatemala. The White House chief said this in the Guatemalan capital, where he was during his trip to Central America. The US intelligence support of the Guatemalan military involved in "brutal and persistent repression was a mistake on the part of the United States that should not be repeated," Clinton said. Clinton made such a statement in response to repeated calls by Guatemalan human rights defenders to open access to the secret archives of the US Secret Service, which would define the role of Washington and the Guatemalan military in the "dirty war" that accompanied the internal armed conflict in Guatemala. A recent report from the Guatemalan "Truth Commission" states that the United States has repeatedly interfered in Guatemala's internal affairs during the conflict. So the CIA "directly or indirectly supported some of the government's illegal operations" against the rebel forces. Until the mid-1980s, "the US government put pressure on the Guatemalan authorities to save the country's unjust social and economic fabric." According to the Truth Commission, more than 200,000 people were killed or missing during the 36-year civil war in Guatemala, which ended in 1996 with the signing of a peace agreement between the government and the rebels. During the armed conflict, there were a number of serious violations of the law, most of which were the responsibility of the military and intelligence services.

1956 - US military aid to Tibetan rebels against China begins. The militants practiced

at CIA overseas bases, they were also supplied with weapons and equipment.

1957 - 1958 - Indonesia. Like Nasser, Sukarno was one of the leaders of the "Third World" and maintained neutrality during the Cold War, visited the USSR and China several times, nationalized Dutch property, refused to ban the Communist Party, and quickly expanded his influence among voters. All of this, according to the United States, served as a "bad example" for other developing countries.

To prevent the "spread of bad ideas in third world countries," the CIA began wasting a lot of money on elections, a plan was made to assassinate Sukarno, was blackmailed by fabricated sex, and opposition officers launched a war against the unsuccessful Sukarno government.

1958 - Lebanon. Occupation of the country, the fight against the rebels.

1958 - Confrontation with Panama.

1958 - US military assistance to rebels on Quemoy Island in the fight against China.

1958 - The CIA uprising begins in Indonesia since 1957. The Americans provided military aid to the anti-government rebels by bombing and advising. After the American plane was shot down, the CIA withdrew and the uprising failed.

1959 - America invades Laos, the first clashes of American troops begin in Vietnam.

1959 - Haiti. Suppression of the popular uprising against the pro-American government.

1960 - Ecuador. After Jose Maria Velasco was elected President of Ecuador and refused to submit to US demands to sever all relations with Cuba, the Americans conducted several military operations. All anti-government organizations are supported, and there will be bloody provocations, which are then attributed to the government. Eventually, the Americans staged a coup and CIA agent Carlos Aroseman came to power. America soon realizes that the president is not friendly enough to Washington and has been trying to carry out another coup. The country began riots that were suppressed under American leadership. The military junta came to power, which started terror in the country, the elections were canceled, the persecution of political opponents and, of course, especially the communists began. The US remained satisfied.

1960 - US forces enter Guatemala to prevent the overthrow of the US puppet government. The coup attempt failed.

1960 - Support for the military coup in El Salvador.

1960 - 1965 - Congo / Zaire. In June 1960 Lumumba became the first Prime Minister of the Congo since gaining independence. However, Belgium retained control of the mineral wealth in Katanga, and prominent officials of the Eisenhower administration had financial interests and connections in the province. At a ceremony on the occasion of Independence Day, Lumumba called on the people for economic and political liberation. After 11 days, Katanga left the country. Lumumba was soon overthrown from his post with the help of the United States, and in January 1961 he fell victim to a terrorist attack. After several years of civil war, CIA-linked Mobutu came to power, ruling the country for more than 30 years and becoming a billionaire. During this time, the level of corruption and poverty in this resource-rich country reached such proportions that it even stunned its CIA commanders.

1961 - 1964 - Brazil. After President Goulart came to power, the country was on the path to an independent foreign policy, renewed relations with socialist countries, spoke out against the blockade of Cuba, reduced TNC export earnings, nationalized ITT subsidiaries, and pursued economic and social reforms. Despite the fact that Goulart was a great landowner, the United States accused him of "communist domination in government" and was deposed in a military coup. The next 15 years are ruled by a military dictatorship, Congress is closed, political opposition is scattered, tyranny reigns in the judiciary, and criticism of the president is illegal. The unions were controlled by the government, the protests were suppressed by the police and the army. The disappearance of people, "death squads", the cult of vices and wild torture have become an integral part of the government's "moral rehabilitation" program. Brazil severed ties with Cuba and became one of the most reliable US allies in Latin America.

1961 - Americans kill Dominican Republic President Rafael Trujillo themselves

brought to power in the 1930s. The brutal dictator was not killed for an open robbery of the country (60% of the country's income went straight into his pocket), but for the fact that his predatory policy caused too much damage to American companies.

1961 - Cuba. (More in Russian here: <http://www.usinfo.ru/1961kuba.htm>) In 1961, the CIA had a budget (\$ 560 million) that went to fund a special group "Mongoose", which organized the bombing of Cuban hotels and other facilities, attacked cattle and farming, added toxic chemicals to sugar exported from Cuba, etc. In early 1961, the United States lifted diplomatic relations with Cuba and declared an economic blockade. In April, they organized an armed attack by Cuban counterrevolutionaries in the Bay of Pigs.

1962 - Guatemalan dictator Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes suppresses the popular uprising with the help of the Americans, hundreds of people are missing, torture and killings are widespread, and the country is plunged into terror. The American-trained graduates of the infamous "School of the Americas" were particularly good at torturing and mass murdering civilians.

1963 - El Salvador. Destruction of dissidents with anti-American views.

1963 - 1966 - Dominican Republic. In 1963, the new President Bosch was democratically elected. He called on the country to reform the land, provide people with cheap housing, moderate the nationalization of businesses and reduce excessive land use by foreign investors. Bosch's plans were seen as a "creep into socialism" and angered the United States, with the US press saying it was "red." In September 1963, Bosch was overthrown in a military coup, with the consent of the United States. When an insurgency broke out in the country after 19 months and threatened to bring Bosch back to power, the United States sent 23,000 troops to help quell the uprising.

1963 - The Americans actively help the party in Iraq destroy all the Communists in the country. By the way, with the help of the CIA, Saddam Hussein came to power and then fought America with a hated Iran.

1964 - Bloody repression of the Panamanian national forces, which demanded the return of rights to the Panama Canal.

1964 - America supports a military coup in Brazil, a military junta overthrows President-elect Joao Goulart. The regime of General Castelo Branco is considered one of the bloodiest in human history. Death squads trained by the CIA tortured and murdered anyone who was considered a political opponent of Branco, especially the Communists.

1964 - Congo (Zaire). America supports the coming to power of dictator Mobutu Sese Seko, who later became known for his cruelty and stole billions of dollars from the impoverished country. 1964 - 1974 - Greece. (More in

Russian here: <http://www.usinfo.ru/c4.files/1967grecija.htm>) Two days before the elections, in August 1967, a military coup was carried out in the country to prevent the return to power of Prime Minister George Papandreu. . Intrigues against him by the US military and the CIA, which were in Greece, began immediately after his election in April 1964. After the coup, martial law was introduced and censorship was introduced, arrests, torture and murder began. The number of victims during the first month of the "black colonels" reign under the pretext of saving the nation from the "communist coup" reached 8,000 people.

In 1965, when oil was nationalized in Indonesia, Washington and London reacted again by carrying out a coup in which dictator General Suharto was installed. Bone pile dictatorship - half a million people. In 1975, Suharto occupied East Timor and destroyed a third of the population, making the island a giant cemetery. The New York Times called the tragedy "one of the wildest massacres in modern political history." No one even remembers these atrocities.

1965 - Military aid to the pro-American governments of Thailand and Peru.

1965 - 1973 - War aggression against Vietnam. (More in Russian [here: http://www.usinfo.ru/vjetnambse.htm](http://www.usinfo.ru/vjetnambse.htm)) During the war, 250,000 children were killed, 750,000 wounded and maimed. 14,000,000 tons of bombs and mines were dropped, the equivalent of 700 Hiroshima atomic bombs and three times the tonnage of bombs used in World War II.

The Vietnam War cost the lives of 58,000 American soldiers, mostly conscripts, and 300,000 were wounded. Tens of thousands of people committed suicide in the coming years or were mentally and morally destroyed by their military experience. In 1995, 20 years after the defeat of American imperialism, the Vietnamese government reported a huge number of people killed in the war - 4,000,000 Vietnamese civilians and 1,100,000 soldiers. At the same time, "forced urbanization" took place, including the expulsion of peasants from the land by bombing and chemical defoliation of the jungle. In the infamous My Lai massacre in 1968, American soldiers killed 500 civilians (more here: http://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Masakr_v_My_Lai). Between May and November 1967, a platoon known as the "Tiger Force" (more here: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tiger_Force) swept through central Vietnam, torturing and killing an unknown number of civilians. Bloody military operations such as Operation Phoenix "culminated in Vietnam, culminating in 1969, when nearly 20,000 Vietnamese guerrillas and their supporters were killed by death squads organized by the United States. The platoon passed through more than 40 villages, among others, attacked 10 old farmers in the Song Valley on July 28, 1967, and threw grenades at women and children into three underground shelters near Chu Lai (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chu_Lai_International_Airport) in August 1967. Prisoners were tortured and executed, their ears and skins kept as souvenirs. One Tiger Force soldier cut off a child's head to take a necklace from his neck and people were killed for their golden tooth crowns. Former platoon leader Sergeant William Doyle recalls: "We killed everyone we met. Regardless of the fact that they were civilians. They were not supposed to be there. "Peasants were killed when they refused to go to a transit center, which the US State Department criticized in 1967 for lack of food and shelter. Surrounded by concrete walls and barbed wire, these camps were essentially prisons. Describing the extreme cruelty to the peasants, Larry Kottingh, a former chief physician, said: "That was when everyone wore a cut-off ear necklace." The military investigation, which lasted four years and began in 1971 (the longest during this war) of 30 allegations of crimes against international law, including violations of the 1949 Geneva Convention, none of these people were even charged. The only punishment was the sergeant for whom the investigation had begun, due to his report of a child's beheading. To date, the United States has refused to declassify thousands of reports that could explain what happened and why the case was closed. On September 11, 1967, the U.S. military launched Operation Wheeler (more here: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operation_Wheeler). Under the command of Lt. Col. Gerald Morse, the "Tiger Force" and three other divisions attacked dozens of villages in Quang Nam province. The success of the operation was measured by the number of Vietnamese killed. Harold Fisher, a former paramedic, recalls: "We went to the village and just shot at everyone. We didn't need an excuse. If they were here, they died. "At the end of the campaign, an article in the military newspaper "Stars and Stripes" praised Sam Ibarr of the "Tiger Force" "for the thousands killed during Operation" Wheeler ". Nearly half a million Vietnam veterans have been treated for post-traumatic stress disorder. One Tiger Force soldier, Douglas Teeters, was taking antidepressants and sleeping pills because of the day and nightmares because he could not erase the image of the peasants shot while they waved leaflets dropped by American planes to ensure their safety. These were not unique cases, but everyday crimes, with the full knowledge of commanders at all levels. The veterans recounted how they personally raped, cut ears, heads, tied the genitals with field phone wires and let the power out, blew people up, burned civilians indiscriminately, leveled villages with land in the Chinggis Khan spirit, killed animals and dogs for entertainment, poisoned food supplies and generally ravaged the landscape of South Vietnam, not counting the usual atrocities of the war and the devastation caused by the bombing. The average age of an American soldier in Vietnam was 19 years. My Lai massacre. (More in Russian here: <http://www.usinfo.ru/vietnam2.htm>)



1966 - Guatemala. The Americans install their puppet Julius Cesar Mendez in Montenegro. US troops entered the country, mass massacres of Indians were held, who considered themselves potential insurgents. Entire villages were destroyed, and napalm was actively used against peaceful farmers. People are disappearing all over the state, and torture is actively used, for which American experts have trained the local police

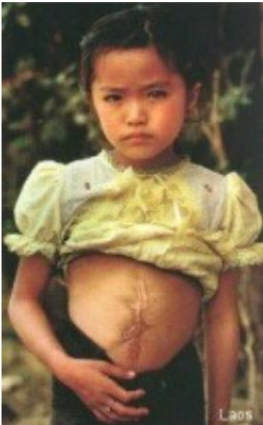
1966 - Military aid to the pro-US government of Indonesia and the Philippines. Despite the cruelty of the repressive regime of Ferdinand Marcos in the Philippines (60,000 people were arrested for political reasons, the government officially employed 88 torture experts), George Bush Sr. a few years later, he praised Marcos for "respecting democratic principles."

1967 - When Americans see that George Papandreu, who is unsuitable for them, can win the election in Greece, they support a military coup that plunges the state into terrorism for 6 years. Torture, the assassination of political opponents Georgios Papadopoulos (who, by the way, was a CIA agent and previously a Nazi), was actively used. He had 8,000 people executed in the first month of his reign. The United States did not admit to supporting this fascist regime until 1999.

1968 - Bolivia. Hunting for the famous Revolutionary Guard Che Guevara. The Americans wanted him alive, but the Bolivian government was so afraid of international protest (Che Guevara became a cult figure during his lifetime) that she decided to kill him quickly.

1970 - Uruguay. U.S. torture experts teach their skills to use local democracy advocates against the anti-American opposition.

1971 - 1973 - Bombing of Laos (more in Russian here: <http://www.usinfo.ru/laos.htm>). More bombs were dropped on this country than on Nazi Germany. In early February 1971, U.S. Saigon troops (30,000), in support of U.S. aircraft from South Vietnam, invaded southern Laos. Elimination of the popular ruler of the state - Prince Sahounek, who was replaced by the American puppet Lol Noloy, who immediately sent troops to Vietnam.



1971 - US military aid during the revolution in Bolivia. President Juan Torres was replaced by dictator Hugo Banzer, who was the first to send 2,000 of his political opponents to the painful death.

1972 - Nicaragua. US forces are entering the country for government support, favorable to Washington.

1973 - Chile (more in Russian here: <http://www.usinfo.ru/1973chili.htm>). The CIA will stage a coup in Chile to get rid of the pro-communist president. Allende was one of Chile's most important socialists and sought economic reform in the country. He began the process of nationalizing key sectors of the economy, imposed high taxes on the activities of multinational corporations, and imposed a moratorium on public debt. As a result, it has seriously affected the interests of American companies (ITT, Anaconda, Kennecott and others). The last straw for the USA was Fidel Castro's visit to Chile. As a result, the CIA was ordered to overthrow Allende. Ironically, for the first time in history, the CIA funded the Communist Party (Chilean Communists were among Allende's party's main political competitors). In 1973, the Chilean army led by General Pinochet staged a coup d'état. The junta suspended the constitution, dissolved the National Congress, banned political parties and mass organizations. It caused bloody terror (30,000 Chilean patriots were killed in junta dungeons and 2,500 are missing). The junta abolished the social and economic achievements of the nation, the country returned to the latifundistas, businesses to their former owners, compensated for damage to foreign monopolies, etc. Relations with the USSR were abolished.

other socialist states. In December 1974, Augusto Pinochet was proclaimed President of Chile. The junta's international and anti-people policies led to a sharp deterioration of the situation in the country, the impoverishment of workers, and a significant increase in housing costs. In foreign policy, the military-fascist government followed the US leadership.

1973 - Yom Kippur War (more in Russian here: <http://www.usinfo.ru/1973israel.htm>). Syria and Egypt v. Israel. America helps Israel with weapons.

1973 - Uruguay. US military aid in the coup that led to total terror across the country.

1974 - Zaire. Military support was denied to the government, and the US goal was to occupy natural resources. America does not mind that all the money (1,400,000) is appropriated by Mobutu Sese Seko, the country's leader;

1974 - Portugal. Financial support for pro-American forces in the elections, in order to prevent the decolonization of the country, where the fascist regime loyal to the US ruled for 48 years. On the Portuguese coast, large-scale NATO exercises are being carried out to intimidate rivals.

1974 - Cyprus. The Americans support the military coup that was supposed to bring CIA agent Nikos Sampson to power. However, he did not succeed, but the Turks took advantage of the temporary chaos and invaded Cyprus, they are still there.

1975 - Morocco occupies Western Sahara with the support of the US military, despite the condemnation of the international community. The reward is that America is allowed to place military bases in the country.

1975 - Australia. The Americans are helping to replace the democratically elected Prime Minister Edward Vitem.

1975 - Cambodia (more in Russian here: <http://www.usinfo.ru/c3.files/1975kambodzha.htm>).

A two-day attack on Cambodia, where the government detained an American merchant ship. Unofficial story: The Americans decided to wage an "advertising war" to restore the image of the invincible power, even though the crew was safely released after the inspection. At the same time, brave American troops almost destroyed the ship they were rescuing, losing several dozen soldiers and several helicopters. The losses from Cambodia are unknown. 1975 - 2002 (more in Russian here: <http://www.usinfo.ru/1975angola.htm>) - The pro-Soviet government of Angola faces growing opposition from the "Unita" movement, which is supported by South Africa and the US secret services. The USSR provided military, political and economic support in organizing the interventions of Cuban troops in Angola, provided the Angolan army with a large number of modern weapons and sent several hundred military advisers to the country. In 1989, Cuban troops left Angola, but the civil war continued until 1991. The conflict in Angola did not end until 2002, after the death of the permanent leader of the "Unit", Jonas Savimbi.

1975 - 2003 - East Timor. In December 1975, the day after US President Ford left Indonesia, which had become the most valuable United States instrument in Southeast Asia, Suharto soldiers with the blessing of the United States invaded the island and used U.S. weapons in the aggression. In 1989, Indonesian troops pursuing the target of the violent annexation of Timor destroyed 200,000 of its 600,000 inhabitants. America supports this aggression and conceals the bloodshed on the island.

1978 - Guatemala. Military and economic aid to pro-American dictator Lucas Garcia, who established one of the most repressive regimes in the country. More than 20,000 civilians were killed in US financial aid.

1979 - 1981. A series of military coups in the Seychelles - a small country off the east coast of Africa. France, South Africa and American intelligence participated in the preparations for the coup and the mercenary invasion.

1979 - Central Africa. More than 100 children were killed protesting against the obligation to purchase school uniforms exclusively in shops belonging to the president. The international community has condemned the killings and put pressure on the country. In the difficult times of Central Africa, the United States came to the aid, for which this pro-American government was advantageous.

1979 - Yemen. America is providing military assistance to the rebels to thank Saudi Arabia.

1979 - 1989 - Soviet invasion of Afghanistan (more in Russian here: <http://www.usinfo.ru/1979afghanistan.htm>). After numerous Mujahideen attacks on Soviet territory, provoked and paid for by America, the Soviet Union decided to send troops to Afghanistan and maintain a pro-Soviet government there. The Mujahideen fighting the official Kabul government, including one of Saudi Arabia's volunteers, Osama bin Laden, is supported by America. Yes

to be said that they were at war with the hands of Afghan insurgents. In 1989, Soviet troops left Afghanistan, where a civil war continued between rival mujahideen factions and tribal associations.

1980 - 1992 - El Salvador. Under the pretext of a deteriorating internal situation in the country that could escalate into a civil war, the United States initially expanded its military presence in El Salvador through the deployment of advisers and then began conducting special operations using the Pentagon and Langley's military-spy capabilities on a permanent basis. Proof of this is the fact that about 20 Americans were killed or injured in helicopter and aircraft accidents while conducting reconnaissance or other missions over the battlefield. There is also evidence of American involvement in ground combat. The war officially ended in 1992. It cost El Salvador 75,000 civilians dead and the US Treasury Department \$ 6 billion, taken from taxpayers' pockets. No social changes have taken place in the country since then. A handful of the rich still own and control the country, the poor have become even poorer, the opposition is being suppressed by "death squads".

For example, women were hung from trees behind their own hair, their breasts were severed, the inside of the genital area was cut out and placed on their faces. The men's penis were cut off and shoved in their mouths, and the children were torn by barbed wire right in front of their parents. All this was done in the name of democracy by American experts, and so several thousand people died every year. American graduates of the Graduate School of the Americas (more in Russian [here: http://www.usinfo.ru/schooloftheamericas.htm](http://www.usinfo.ru/schooloftheamericas.htm)), which is known for its training in torture and terrorist activities, took an active part in the murders. . 1980s - A military death squad, trained and paid by the United States, operates in Honduras. The number of victims killed in this country is estimated at tens of thousands. Many death team officers have been trained in the United States. Honduras has turned into a military base to fight the United States against El Salvador and Nicaragua.

1980 - Military aid to Iraq destabilizes Iran's new anti-American regime. The war lasted 10 years and the death toll is estimated at one million. America protests as the UN seeks to condemn Iraq's aggression. In addition, the United States will remove Iraq from the list of "countries that support terrorism." At the same time, America is secretly sending weapons to Iran via Israel in hopes of a pro-American coup.

1980 - Cambodia. Under US pressure, the World Food Program is sending food to Thailand for \$ 12 million, which will be given to the Khmer Rouge, the previous government in Cambodia, which is responsible for killing 2.5 million people in four years. In addition, America, West Germany and Sweden provide Pol Pot supporters with weapons across Singapore, with Khmer Rouge gangs terrorizing Cambodia for another 10 years after the fall of the regime.

1980 - Italy. "Operation Gladio" America is mediating an explosion at Bologna station, killing 86 people. The aim was to discredit the Communists in the upcoming elections.

1980 - South Korea. Thousands of protesters were killed in Kwangju with American support.

The protest was directed against the use of torture, mass arrests, rigging of elections and personally against the American puppet Chun Doo Hwan. A few years later, Ronald Reagan told him that he "did a lot to maintain the 5,000-year-old tradition of devotion to freedom."

1981 - Zambia. America did not like the country's government very much because it did not support America's much-loved apartheid in South Africa. So the Americans tried to organize a coup, which was to be carried out by Zambian dissidents with the support of South African troops. The coup attempt failed.

1981 - US demolishes two Libyan planes. The attack was aimed at destabilizing the anti-US government of M. Gaddafi. At the same time, demonstration maneuvers were carried out off the coast of Libya. Gaddafi supported the Palestinians in their struggle for independence and overthrew the previous pro-American government.

1981 - 1990 - Nicaragua. (more in Russian [here: http://www.usinfo.ru/1981nikaragua.htm](http://www.usinfo.ru/1981nikaragua.htm)) The CIA directs the invasion of the insurgents and the laying of mines. After the fall of the Somoza dictatorship and the coming to power of the Sandinistas in 1978, it was clear to the United States that "another Cuba" could emerge in Latin America. President Carter resorted to sabotaging the revolution in diplomatic and economic form. His successor, Reagan, bet on strength. At the time, Nicaragua was the poorest country in the world, with only five elevators and one escalator, and it didn't work either.

But Reagan said Nicaragua was a terrible danger, and as he delivered his speech, a red map of the United States appeared on television, as if representing the impending danger from Nicaragua. For 8 years, the people of Nicaragua have been attacked by Contras, created by the US from the remnants of the Somosa Guard and other supporters of the dictator. A total war was launched against all the government's progressive social and economic programs. Reagan's "freedom fighters" burned schools and clinics, were involved in violence and torture, bombing and shooting at

innocent people, which led to the defeat of the revolution. Elections were held in 1990, during which America spent \$ 9 million in support of the National Opposition Union and blackmailed people into telling them that if the party gained power, US-funded Contras raids would cease and massive aid would be provided instead. . The Sandinistas really lost.

During the 10 years of "freedom and democracy", no aid was ever delivered to Nicaragua, but the economy was destroyed, the country impoverished, illiteracy arose, and the social services that were the best in Central America before the arrival of the United States were destroyed.

1982 - The government of South Africa Suriname begins socialist reforms and invites Cuban advisers. US intelligence services supported democratic and labor organizations. In 1984, the pro-socialist government resigned as a result of well-organized civil unrest.

1982 - 1983 - Terrorist attack by 800 US Marines against Lebanon. Again, many victims.

1982 - Guatemala. America is helping General Efraín Ríos Montt come to power. After 17 months in office, he destroyed 400 Indian villages.

1983 - Military intervention in Grenada, about 2,000 Marines. (more in Russian here: <http://www.usinfo.ru/1983grenada.htm>) Destruction of hundreds of lives. A revolution took place in Grenada, which brought left-wing groups to power. The new government of this small island country sought to carry out economic reforms with the help of Cuba and the Soviet Union. The United States feared the "export" of the Cuban revolution. Despite the fact that Grenadian Marxist leader Maurice Bishop was killed by other party members, the United States still decided to invade Grenada. A formal verdict on the use of military force was declared by the "Organization of Eastern Caribbean States", the reason for starting the military operation was American students held hostage. US President Ronald Reagan said that the Cuban-Soviet occupation of Grenada was being prepared and that there were stockpiles of weapons in Grenada that could be used by international terrorists.

After the conquest of the island (1983), it was found that the students were not being held hostage and the warehouses were full of old Soviet weapons. Prior to the US invasion, there were 1,200 Cuban commandos on the island. Afterwards, it turned out that there were no more than 200 Cubans on the island, a third of whom were civilian specialists. Members of the revolutionary government were arrested and handed over by American soldiers to US companions. A court appointed by the new government sentenced them to prison terms. The UN Assembly condemned this action by a substantial majority. President Reagan said, "This didn't even disturb my breakfast."



1983 - Destabilization activities in Angola: support for armed anti-government forces, terrorist attacks and sabotage in companies.

1984 - The Americans shoot down two Iranian aircraft.

1984 - America continues to fund anti-government insurgents in Nicaragua. When Congress officially banned the transfer of money into the hands of terrorists, the CIA simply classified the funds as secret. In addition to money, the "Contras" also received more effective help: Nicaraguans captured Americans laying mines in 3 bays, meaning they were conducting typical terrorist activities. The case was heard at the International Court of Justice, America was sentenced to pay \$ 18 billion, but paid no attention. 1985 - Chad. The government led by President Habré, supported by the Americans and the French. This repressive regime used the most horrific torture, burning people alive and other techniques to intimidate the population: electric shocks, inserting the exhaust pipe of a man's mouth, holding in one cell with rotting corpses and famine. The destruction of hundreds of farmers in the south is documented. The training and funding of the regime was up to the Americans.

1985 - Honduras. The United States is sending torture experts and military advisers to the Nicaraguan Contras, who are known for their brutal and sophisticated torture. America's cooperation with influential drug traffickers. The Honduran government will receive \$ 231 million in compensation. 1986 - Attack on Libya. The bombing of Tripoli and Benghazi. Many victims. The reason was a terrorist attack by Libyan secret service agents at a disco in West Berlin, popular with American soldiers. In May 1986, two Libyan warships were sunk during a US fleet exercise, and another was damaged. Asked by reporters whether the war had begun, a White House spokesman said "peaceful sea maneuvers in international waters" had taken place. He did not follow another comment.

1986 - 1987 - "Tanker War" between Iraq and Iran. - Attacks by air and naval forces on oil fields and tankers. The United States has created an international force to protect communications in the Persian Gulf. This was the beginning of the US Navy's permanent presence in the Persian Gulf. An unprovoked US attack on an Iranian ship in international waters, the destruction of Iranian oil rigs.

1986 - Colombia. American support for the pro-American regime "in the fight against drugs". A large amount of military material was transported to Colombia after the Colombian government proved its loyalty to the United States: in "social cleansing", ie the destruction of trade union leaders and members of some more or less important movements and organizations, farmers and disadvantaged politicians to "cleanse" the country. from anti-American and anti-government elements. Brutal torture was actively used, for example in 1986-1988. The Workers' Center lost 230 people, almost all of whom were found tortured to death. In just six months, "cleansing" (1988) killed more than 3,000 people, then America said, "Colombia has a democratic form of government and does not significantly violate the level of internationally recognized human rights." Between 1988 and 1992, around 9,500 people were killed for political reasons (including 1,000 members of the only independent political party, the Patriotic Union), which did not include 313 dead peasants and 830 political activists. By 1994, the number of people killed for political reasons had grown to 20,000. The following cases certainly do not fit into the "fight against drugs". In 2001, the Indian tribe, through peaceful protests, tried not to allow oil production on its territory by the American company "Occidental Petroleum". Of course, the company did not ask for permission and sent government forces to the civilians. As a result, two villages in the Valle del Cauca region were attacked, killing 18 people, including 9 children. A similar incident occurred in 1998 in Santa Domingo. In an attempt to dam the road, 3 children were killed and dozens of people were injured. 25% of Colombian soldiers protect foreign oil companies.

1986 - 2000 - Unrest in Haiti. During the 1930s, the United States supported the dictatorship of the Duvalier family until the minded priest Aristide opposed it. Meanwhile, the CIA secretly worked with "death squads" and drug traffickers. The White House pretended to support Aristide's return to power after his overthrow in 1991. After more than two years of delay, the US military restored its rule. But only after he was assured that he would not help the poor at the expense of the rich and would follow the principles of the "market economy".

1987 - 1988 - The United States assists Iraq in its war against Iran, not only with weapons but also with bombing. In addition, the United States and Britain have provided Iraq with weapons of mass destruction, including deadly gas, which have poisoned 6,000 civilians in the Kurdish village of Halabja. Just

this case was quoted by Bush in prewar rhetoric in justifying American aggression in 2003.

Of course, the fact that the chemical weapons were provided by America, which wanted to change the anti-American regime in Iran, somehow "forgot" to mention. Here you can see photos from the victims of the gas attack (http://www.usinfo.ru/pics/democracy_iraq_halabja.jpg)

1988 - Turkey. The country's military support during mass repression against those dissatisfied with the pro-US government. Widespread use of torture, including torture of children, thousands of victims. As a result, Turkey ranks third in terms of US financial assistance. 80% of Turkish weapons are bought in the United States and the United States has military bases in the country. Such beneficial cooperation allows the Turkish government to commit crimes without fear of the "international community" taking countermeasures. For example, in 1995, a campaign was launched against the Kurdish minority: 3,500 villages were destroyed, 3 million people were left homeless and tens of thousands were killed. Even the "world community," let alone the United States, did not bother to address this fact at all.

1988 - The CIA blasts the "Pan Am" plane, which flew over Scotland and killed hundreds of Americans. The incident was attributed to Arab terrorists. It turned out that these fuses are made in America and are sold exclusively by the CIA and not by Libya. For several years, the United States pushed economic sanctions on Libya (while occasionally carrying out unobtrusive bombing of cities) that it eventually decided to "admit" its guilt in 2003. (More in Russian here: <http://www.usinfo.ru/1988livia.htm>)

1988 - US troops invade Honduras to protect the "Contras" terrorist movement, which has attacked Nicaragua for many years. The troops are still in Honduras.

1988 - The USS "Vincennes", which shot down an Iranian plane with 290 passengers on board in the Persian Gulf, including 57 children. The plane had just taken off and was not even in the international area, but over Iranian territorial waters. When the ship "Vincennes" returned to its base in California, a huge cheering crowd greeted her with banners and balloons, an orchestra and a march, and the ship itself heard brilliant music from loud speakers. The heroes greeted with artillery fire. "Kara-Murza" writes about the content of articles published in American newspapers devoted to the downed Iranian plane: "When you read these articles, the head goes around. The plane was shot down with good intentions and the passengers "did not die in vain" because Iran can think ... "Instead of apologizing, Bush Sr. said," I will never apologize for the United States.

I don't care about the facts. "The captain of the cruiser" Vincennes "was awarded a medal for bravery. The later US government fully acknowledged its mistake and inhuman behavior. However, to date, the United States has failed in its obligations to compensate the victims' relatives for moral and material damage as a result of this unprecedented act. In addition, the US bombed Iranian oil refineries this year.

1989 - Armed intervention in Panama, capture of President Noriega, who is still in US prison. (More in Russian here: <http://www.usinfo.ru/1989panama.htm>) Thousands of people were killed and officially reduced to 560. The UN Security Council was almost unanimous against the occupation. The United States vetoed a Security Council resolution and began planning its next "rescue operations." The collapse of the Soviet counterweight, against all expectations that this situation would save the US the need to show militancy, led to "for the first time in many years the United States could resort to power without fear of a Russian response," said one of the deputies after the invasion of Panama. State Department. It turned out that the Pentagon's proposed budget after the end of the Cold War by the Bush administration, without the excuse of a "Russian threat", was even larger than before.

1989 - The Americans shoot down two Libyan planes.

1989 - Romania. The CIA is involved in the overthrow and assassination of Ceausescu. At first, America treated him very kindly because he looked like a real confidant in a socialist camp: he did not support the entry of Soviet troops into Afghanistan and a boycott of the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles, insisted on the simultaneous dissolution of NATO and the Warsaw Pact. But in the late 80's, it turned out that he would not follow the path of a traitor to socialism, like Gorbachev. In addition, this was hampered by the growing revelations of opportunism and betrayal of communism from Bucharest. In Langley, it was decided that Ceausescu had to be removed (of course, without Moscow's consent, this was not possible at the time ...) The operation was entrusted to the head of the CIA's Eastern Europe unit, Milton Borden. He now acknowledges that actions to overthrow the socialist regime and remove Ceausescu were planned by the US government. First, world public opinion was processed. Through the agencies, negative information about the dictator and an interview with Romanian dissidents who fled abroad were released into the Western media. The leitmotif of these publications was: Ceaușescu tortures people, steals the public

money and does not develop the economy. Information in the West has been a great success. At the same time, the most probable successor to Ceausescu took place, in the role of which Ion Iliescu was elected. In the end, this nomination suited both Washington and Moscow. Despite the already "pure" Hungary from socialism, weapons were quietly supplied to the Romanian opposition. Finally, the story of the murders of civilians by secret agents of the Romanian secret service "Securitate" in Timisoara, the "capital" of Romanian Hungarians, was broadcast on several world television channels at the same time. The CIA now admits it was a great assembly. In fact, all the victims died of natural causes, and the corpses were specially brought to the place from the local morgue, as it was not difficult to bribe the people in the ambulance. Fifteen years ago, the execution of the former secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and his wife Elena was presented as an expression of the will of the people who overthrew the hated communist regime. However, it is now clear that this was another CIA operation, which was only covered by the fig leaf "Fight against Totalitarianism".

1989 - Philippines. Air support is provided to the government to fight the coup.

1989 - US troops suppress unrest in the Virgin Islands.

1990 - Military aid to the Guatemalan pro-American government "in the fight against communism". In practice, this is reflected in mass massacres, with 200,000 people falling victim to the clashes by 1998, and only 1% of civilians killed are "thanks" to anti-government rebels. More than 440 villages are destroyed, tens of thousands of people have fled to Mexico, and more than a million refugees are inside the country. Poverty is spreading rapidly in the country (1990-75% of the population), tens of thousands are dying of hunger, child farms are opening up, which are then cut into organs for wealthy American and Israeli clients. On American coffee plantations, people live and work in concentration camp conditions.

1990 - Support for the military coup in Haiti. Popular and legitimately elected President Jean Bertrand Aristide was overthrown, but people began to actively demand him back. Then the Americans launched a disinformation campaign that he was mentally ill. American-appointed General Prosper Anvil was forced to flee to Florida in 1990, where he now lives in luxury for stolen money.

1990 - A naval blockade of Iraq begins.

1990 - Bulgaria. America spends \$ 1,500,000 to fund Bulgarian Socialist Party rivals during the election. However, BSS wins. America continues to fund the opposition, leading to the early resignation of the socialist government and the establishment of a capitalist regime.

The result: the colonization of the country, the impoverishment of the people, the partial destruction of the economy.

1991 - Large-scale military action against Iraq involving 450,000 troops and several thousand pieces of modern technology. (More in Russian here: <http://www.usinfo.ru/iraq.htm>) At least 150,000 civilians were killed. Deliberate bombing of civilian objects to intimidate the Iraqi population.

For the first invasion of Iraq, America used the following excuses:

US government claims: 1) Iraq invaded independent state of Kuwait

2) Hussein produces nuclear weapons will use it against America

3) Iraq did not want to start peace talks and withdraw troops 4)

Atrocities of the Iraqi army in Kuwait 5) use of weapons of mass destruction by the Iraqi army 6) Iraq was going to attack Saudi

Arabia - There is no democracy in Iraq

Truth:

1) Kuwait has been part of Iraq for centuries, and the British imperialists tore it apart by force in the 1920s because of its "divide and rule" policy. No country in the region has recognized this state.

2) Plans for the production of nuclear weapons were in the initial phase, under this pretext we can bomb most of the world. His intention to attack America was, of course, a fabrication.

3) When America invaded Iraq, peace talks were already in full swing and the Iraqi army was in full swing left Kuwait.

4) The worst atrocities of the neonatal type described above were invented by the American propaganda.

5) America itself provided Hussein with these weapons.

6) There is no evidence yet.

7) The Americans themselves put Hussein to power.

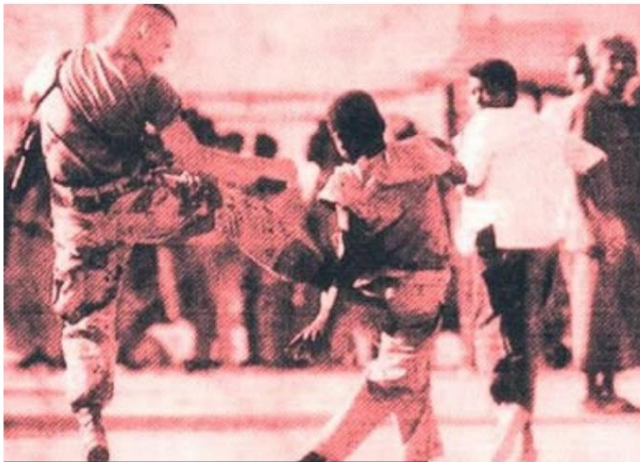
1991 - Kuwait. Kuwait also caught it, which the Americans "liberated": the state was bombed, they were

established soldiers.

1992 - 1994 - Occupation of Somalia. Armed violence against the civilian population, murder of civilians. In 1991, the President of Somalia, Mohammad Siad Barre, was deposed. Since then, his country has actually been divided into clan territories. The central government does not control the entire country. US officials have called Somalia an "ideal place for terrorists." However, some clan leaders, such as Mohammed Farah Aidid, collaborated with UN peacekeepers in 1992. But not for long. A year later he was already fighting them. The leaders of the Somali clans had their own small but very mobile and well-armed army. But the Americans did not fight these armies, but only exterminated the civilian population (which, as deliberately armed, began to defend itself). The Yankees lost two combat helicopters, several armored Hummers, 18 people were killed and 73 wounded (Delta Special Forces and helicopter pilots), destroyed several city blocks and killed an estimated 1-10,000 people (including women and children).). In 1994, after two years of unsuccessful attempts to "restore order" in the country, nearly 30,000 US military troops were forced to evacuate. Aidid was not caught at the time, he was not killed until 1995, and diplomatic relations between Somalia and the United States do not yet exist (2005). The Americans made the film "Black Hawk Down", where they introduced themselves as heroic liberators of Somalis fighting terrorists, and that was the end of it.

Americans in Somalia. After destroying thousands of civilians by American thugs, the Somalis showed their "gratitude" for "helping" Uncle Sam and dragged one killed occupier through the city streets.

The effect was astounding: after these footage was broadcast on American television in the United States, there was a great riot (why do we help them when they are such barbarians?) That the soldiers had to be evacuated under public pressure. We draw the appropriate conclusions.



1992 - Angola. Hoping to acquire rich oil and diamond resources, America is funding its presidential candidate, Jonas Savimbi. He loses. Before and after this election, the United States provides him with military assistance to fight the legitimate government. About 650,000 people died during the conflict. The official cause of the rebel support is the fight against the communist government. In 2002

America gained the required favorable conditions for its companies and Savimbi became a burden.

The United States wanted him to stop fighting, but he refused. In this context, an American diplomat said the following: "The problem with puppets is that they don't always twitch when you pull the strings." At the suggestion of the American intelligence service, the "puppet" was found and destroyed by the Angolan government.

1992 - A pro-US coup fails in Iraq to replace Hussein with US citizen Sa'd Salih Jabr.

1993 - Russia. The Americans helped Yeltsin shoot several hundred people in an attack on the Verkhovna Rada. Unconfirmed rumors are circulating about American snipers who helped fight the "red-fascist coup". In addition, the Americans took care of Yeltsin's victory in the next election, although only 6% of Russians supported him a few months earlier.

1993 - 1995 - Bosnia. Patrols during the civil war in no-fly zones, shot down planes, bombing of Serbs.

1994 - 1996 - Iraq. An attempt to overthrow Hussein by destabilizing the country. The bombing did not stop for a day, people were dying of hunger and disease due to sanctions, and explosions were still taking place in public places. To do this, the Americans used the terrorist organization Iraqi National Congress (INA). There were even armed clashes with Hussein's forces, as the Americans promised support from the National Congress from the air. However, the support did not come.

The terrorist attacks were directed against civilians, and the Americans hoped that they would anger the people at Saddam Hussein's regime, which makes everything possible. However, the regime did not suffer for a long time and in 1996 most of the INA was destroyed. No one has also joined the new Iraqi INA government.

1994 - 1996 - Haiti. A blockade against the military government, soldiers are resuming the presidency for Aristide 3 years after the coup.

1994 - Rwanda. The story is dark, much remains to be seen, but now we can say the following. Under the leadership of CIA agent Jonas Savimbi, approx. 800,000 people. Initially, three million were reported, but the number has been declining over the years. We are talking about ethnic cleansing - the destruction of the Hut nation. The very well-armed UN contingent in the country did nothing. It is not yet clear how much America is soaked in it and what goals it has pursued. The Rwandan military, which has been involved in killing civilians, is known to exist for US money and is trained by US instructors. It is known that the President of Rwanda, Paul Kagame, who was involved in mass murders, received military training in the United States. Kagame certainly established great relations not only with the US military, but also with the US intelligence. However, the Americans did not gain any clear advantage from the genocide. Maybe it's just a love of art? 1994 - Russia.

The first and second Chechen campaigns. (More in Russian [here: http://www.usinfo.ru/usazachechnju.htm](http://www.usinfo.ru/usazachechnju.htm)) As early as 1995, there were reports that some of Dudayev's militants had been trained in CIA training camps in Pakistan and Turkey. The United States is known to have declared the Caspian Sea's oil wealth a zone of vital interest, destroying stability in the Middle East. Through intermediaries in the region, the United States helped nurture the idea of separating the North Caucasus from Russia. People close to them with big bags of money incited Basayev's gang to "jihad" in Dagestan and other areas where completely normal and calm Muslims live. In addition, there are 16 Chechen and pro-Chechen organizations in the United States, according to the Federal Investigation Agency's website. And here is a quote from a letter to the Danish authorities from Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski (one of the key figures in the Cold War, Absolute Russophobe, Alexander M. Haig (former US Secretary of State) and Max M. Kampelman (former US Ambassador to the Security and Cooperation Conference in The letter told the Danish government to refrain from extraditing Zakayev to Russia. trained in the United States: Chatab, bin Laden, "American" Chitigov, and many others. As a non-profit charity in the late 1980s, it was to provide assistance in demining areas affected by armed conflict. In 1997, they trained more than a hundred specialists in mines and explosions. "Helo-Trust" funding is known to be provided by the UK Department for International Development, the United States Department of State, the European Union, the governments of Germany, Ireland, Canada, Japan, Finland and individuals. In addition, the Russian counterintelligence agency found that Helo-Trust employees were actively involved

gathering intelligence on socio-political, economic and military matters in Chechnya. As you know, the US GPS system is used by the Russian military due to a lack of funding for its own similar projects. The signal was deliberately turned off during the war in Chechnya, which prevented Russian troops from destroying the rebel leaders with this system. It is also a well-known case that the above-mentioned Brzezinski publicly stated in the media that Russia was going to use chemical weapons against Chechen civilians. At the same time, Russian troops intercepted the deployment of Chechen rebels, who seized large supplies of chlorine and were ready to use them against their own civilians and then throw the crime at the Russian army. The connection is clear.

By the way, it was Brzezinski who figured out how to draw the Soviet Union into Afghanistan, he was the one to sponsor bin Laden, he was famous for saying that Orthodoxy was America's main enemy and that Russia was a useless country. So every time the Chechens take Russian children hostage or blow up a train, there is no doubt who is behind it all.

1995 - Mexico. The US government is sponsoring a campaign against the Zapatistas. Under the guise of "fighting drugs" is the fight for territories that are attractive to American societies. Helicopters with machine guns, rockets and bombs are used to destroy the local people. CIA-trained gangs kill the population and use torture widely. It all started this way. A few days before the beginning of 1994, some Indian communities warned the Mexican authorities that they would organize an uprising in the first days of the entry into force of the NAFTA agreement. The government did not trust them. On New Year's Eve, hundreds of Indians in black masks with old rifles occupied the capital Chiapas, immediately captured the telegraph, and introduced themselves to the world as the Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN). Their military commander who spoke to the press was some subcommander Marcos. During the first days of the war, Indians across the country took to the streets and demanded to leave the rebel state alone. The largest public organizations in the world have also expressed support for the Indians. The government announced a ceasefire and a desire to negotiate with the rebels. Throughout, the talks were either conducted or interrupted, but the rebellious Indians of the show remained in the capital, several major cities, and some other territories in neighboring states. Their main demand was to give the Indians legitimate broad regional autonomy. Zapatista communities are located not only in Chiapas, but in four neighboring states.

1995 - Croatia. The bombing of Serbian Krajina airports before the Croatian advance. 1996

- July 17, 1996 TWA Flight 800 explodes in the night sky near Long Island and falls into the Atlantic Ocean - killing all 230 people on board.

There is evidence that Boeing was shot down by a US missile. The motivation for this attack was not determined, one of the main versions is a mistake in training and removing unwanted people on board the aircraft.

1996 - Rwanda. (More in Russian here: <http://www.usinfo.ru/twa800.htm>) 6,000 civilians have been killed by government troops trained and funded by America and South Africa. This event was ignored in the Western media.

1996 - Congo. The US Department of Defense secretly participated in the war in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). American companies have also been involved in Washington's covert operation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, one of which is linked to former US President George HW Bush. They had economic interests in the mining sector of the Democratic Republic of Congo. They used private military personnel to maintain confidentiality. Washington helped Rwanda and the Congolese rebels overthrow dictator Mobutu. Then the Americans supported the rebels, who started a war against the late President Laurent-Desire Kabila, because "in 1998, the Kabila regime began to plague the interests of American mining companies." When Kabila gained the support of other African countries, the United States changed its tactics. US Special Agents began training as opponents of Kabila - Rwandans, Ugandans and Burundians and their supporters - Zimbabweans and Namibians.

1997 - The Americans conduct a series of bombings in Cuban hotels.

1998 - Sudan. The Americans destroyed a pharmaceutical factory with a rocket strike, declaring that it was producing nerve gas. Because the factory produced 90% of the country's drugs, and Americans banned imports from abroad, of course, the rocket attack resulted in the deaths of tens of thousands of people.

There was simply nothing to

treat them. 1998 - 4 days of active bombing of Iraq after inspectors reported that Iraq was not cooperative enough.

1998 - Afghanistan. An attack on former CIA training camps used by Islamic fundamentalist groups.

1999 - Yugoslavia. (More here: <http://www.usinfo.ru/jugoslavijaindex.htm>) Despite contempt for the rules

international law, the circumvention of the UN and the Security Council, the US forces launched a 78-day bombing campaign by a sovereign state of Yugoslavia. The aggression against Yugoslavia, which took place on the pretext of "preventing a humanitarian catastrophe", caused the largest humanitarian catastrophe in Europe since World War II. More than 32,000 combat sorties, bombs weighing 21,000 tons were used, which is four times the strength of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima. More than 2,000 civilians were killed, 6,000 wounded and maimed, more than a million homeless and 2 million without a source of income. The bombing paralyzed Yugoslavia's manufacturing capacity and infrastructure, leading to an increase in unemployment to 33% and throwing 20% of the population below the poverty line, causing direct economic losses of \$ 600 billion.

Yugoslavia, like the whole of Europe, has suffered long-term damage to the ecological environment. Evidence gathered by the International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia in Yugoslavia, chaired by former US Attorney General Ramsey Clark, shows that the CIA has armed and funded Albanian terrorist gangs (the Kosovo Liberation Army, KLA) in Yugoslavia. In order to fund KLA fighters, the CIA has set up a well-organized criminal structure for drug trafficking in Europe. Prior to the bombing of Serbia, the government provided NATO with a map of Yugoslavia, marking non-bombed objects as it would cause an environmental disaster. The Americans, with their own cynicism, began to bomb the very objects that were listed on the Serbian map.

For example, the Panjevo oil refinery was bombed 6 times. As a result, large amounts of toxic phosgene gas, 1,200 tons of vinyl chloride monomers, 3,000 tons of sodium hydroxide, 800 tons of hydrochloric acid, 2,350 tons of liquid ammonia and 8 tons of mercury were released into the environment. This all went down to earth. The soil was poisoned. Groundwater, especially in the center of Novi Sad, contains mercury. As a result of NATO's uranium bombs, a disease called "Gulf Syndrome" began, children are born as monsters. Environmentalists in the West, especially Greenpeace, are completely silent about the atrocities of the US military in Serbia.

2000 - Coup in Belgrade. The Americans eventually overthrew the hated Milosevic.

2001 - Invasion of Afghanistan. (In Russian here: <http://www.usinfo.ru/afgan.htm>) A typical program of Americans: torture, banned weapons, mass killing of civilians, assurances of impending land reconstruction, the use of depleted uranium, and eventually sucked out of the finger "On bin Laden's involvement in the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, which is based on a dubious video with a bad sound signal and a completely different person from bin Laden.



2001 - Americans chase after Macedonia to see Albanian terrorists from the Kosovo Liberation Army, who have been trained and armed by the Americans themselves to fight the Serbs.

2002 - Americans introduce troops to the Philippines because they fear civil unrest.

2002 - 2004 - Venezuela. (More in Russian here: <http://www.usinfo.ru/2003venezuela.htm>) In 2002, a pro-American coup took place there, and the opposition illegally overthrew the popular President Hugo Chávez. The very next day, a popular uprising began in support of the president, Chávez was rescued from prison and returned to his post. There is now a struggle between the opposition, backed by the Americans and the government. Venezuela is rich in oil. Moreover, it is no secret that Hugo Chávez was the best friend of Cuban leader Fidel Castro. And Venezuela is one of the few countries that has openly criticized American foreign policy. For example, in his April 2004 speech at the rally on the anniversary of a military coup in the country, Chavez said power in Washington had been seized by an imperialist government that, in order to achieve its goals, was

ready to kill women and children.

2003 - "Counter-Terrorist Operation" in the Philippines.

2003 - Iraq. (More in Russian here: <http://www.usinfo.ru/iraq.htm>)

2003 - Liberia. (More in Russian here: <http://www.usinfo.ru/2003liberia.htm>)

2003 - Syria. As is often the case in a fit of passion, the United States will begin to destroy the victim's country (in this case, Iraq), but also the surrounding countries. On June 24, the Pentagon announced that it may have destroyed Saddam Hussein or his eldest son, Uday. According to the head of the US military, the Predator drone hit a suspicious convoy. As it turned out, in the hunt for a representative of the former Iraqi regime, the US military operated in Syria. A U.S. military unit has acknowledged a clash with the Syrian border guard. Paratroopers were used. From the air, it covered the landings of special forces aircraft and helicopters.

2003 - Coup in Georgia. (More in Russian here: <http://www.usinfo.ru/2003gruzija.htm>) Direct assistance to the Georgian opposition was provided by the US Ambassador to Tbilisi, Richard Miles, meaning that this was done with the consent of the White House. By the way, Miles has long been infamous as a regime tomb: he was ambassador to Azerbaijan when Heydar Aliyev came to power, he was bombing and overthrowing Slobodan Milosevic, he was in Bulgaria when the heir to the throne, Simeon Saxe-Coburg Gotha, won the parliamentary elections. who remained at the head of the government.

In addition to political support, the Americans also supported the opposition financially. For example, the Soros Foundation donated \$ 500,000 to the radical opposition organization "Kmara" ("Enough"). He also funded a popular opposition television station that played a key role in supporting the "Pink Revolution" and is said to have provided financial support to a youth organization responsible for street protests.

In addition, according to the "Globe and Mail", it was with the money of the Soros organizations to Tbilisi on special buses from various cities that the opposition was tied up, and in the middle of the square in front of the parliament a huge screen was erected in front of Shevardnadze's opponents. According to the document, before the overthrow of Shevardnadze in Tbilisi, methods of organizing mass protests in Yugoslavia, which led to the resignation of Milosevic, were specially studied. According to the Globe and Mail, Georgia President Mikheil Saakashvili, who received his law degree in New York, personally supports a warm relationship with Soros. Chechen rebels recruited by the Georgian army receive a salary bonus from Soros.

2004 - Haiti (More in Russian here: <http://www.usinfo.ru/2004gaiti.htm>) Anti-government protests continued in Haiti for several weeks. The insurgents occupied the capital of Haiti. President Jean-Bertrand Aristide fled. The attack on the capital, Port-au-Prince, was postponed at the request of the United States. America is setting up an army.

2004 - More in Russian here: <http://www.usinfo.ru/2004gvineja.htm>. An attempted coup in Equatorial Guinea, where there are decent oil reserves. The British intelligence service MI6, the CIA and the Spanish secret services tried to smuggle 70 mercenaries into the country, who were to overthrow the regime of President Theodore Nguem Mbasogo Obisango with the support of local traitors. The mercenaries were detained and their leader, Mark Thatcher (by the way, the son of Margaret Thatcher herself!) Took refuge in the United States.

www.usinfo.ru/2004ukraina1.htm The 2004 US coup here: <http://www.usinfo.ru/2004ukraina.htm> 2) <http://www.usinfo.ru/2004ukraina2.htm> 3) <http://www.usinfo.ru/2004ukraina3.htm> 4) <http://www.usinfo.ru/2004ukraina4.htm> 5) <http://www.usinfo.ru/2004ukraina5.htm> 6) <http://www.usinfo.ru/2004ukraina6.htm> 7) <http://www.usinfo.ru/2004ukraina7.htm> 8) <http://www.usinfo.ru/c3.files/2004ukraina8.htm> 9) <http://www.usinfo.ru/c3.files/2004ukraina9.htm> 10) <http://www.usinfo.ru/c3.files/2004ukraina10.htm> 11) <http://www.usinfo.ru/c3.files/2004ukraina11.htm>

2008 - Russo-Georgian war. (More in Russian here: http://politica100.narod.ru/12_2.html)
2011 - Tunis.

2011 – Egypt.

2011 - Libya. NATO airstrikes plunged the once-prosperous country back into the Middle Ages and, worse, plunged it into civil war. The West used military force to install an obedient but unpopular regime unable to deal with the entrenched religious and tribal strife that tore the country to pieces. Libyan oil and gas were the main targets of NATO's military intervention in the name of the noble goal of liberating ordinary Libyans from Colonel Gaddafi's dictatorship (more here : <http://www.vlastnislavou.cz/libye/>)

2011 - Arabian Spring.

2011- Present. Syria (more here: <http://www.jinezpravy.blogspot.cz/search/label/www.vlastnislavou.cz/syrie-pravda-o-syrii-syrska->

Fighting has practically never taken place in the USA. Almost no one has ever invaded America. The famous Pearl Harbor (Hawaii), which was invaded by the Japanese during World War II, was an occupied territory that the Americans themselves devastated a short time ago. The only other country's attacks on the United States were the War of Independence at Britain in the late 18th century and the British attack on Washington in 1814. Since then, all terror has come from the United States and has never been punished.