

# The Western Illusion:

What They Never Told Us About the West

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I wonder how this system works,  
and what freedom means in a  
world ruled by elites.

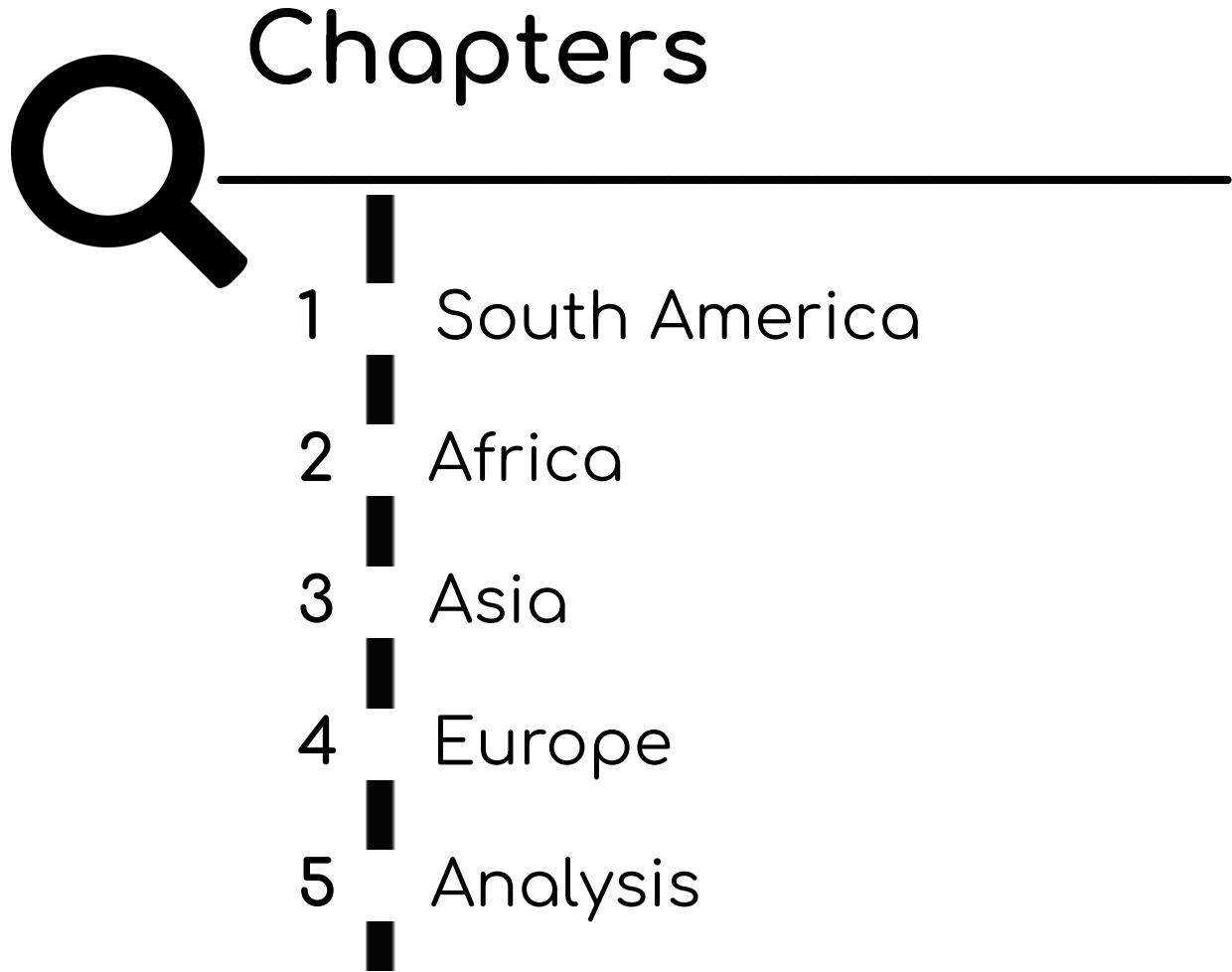
— J.D.

Dedicated to the child who didn't live to see peace.

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"The West won the world not by the superiority of its ideas... but rather by its superiority in applying organized violence. Westerners often forget this fact; non-Westerners never do."

— Samuel P. Huntington



## Foreword

The West is often seen as the guardian of democracy, human rights, and freedom of expression. There is no denying that Western nations have built strong democratic institutions and systems that protect individual liberties within their own borders. But the question remains, do those same principles hold true for the rest of the world?

The truth is, while the West defends democracy and civil liberties at home, it has often backed brutal dictatorships abroad, empowered military regimes, and silenced movements for freedom. This book seeks to expose that contradiction.

It is not a work of history. I have not tried to be a historian. I have simply gathered events already recorded in Western sources, their own media, and official documents. I have kept personal judgment to a minimum. The goal is simple, to present what the West itself admits, so the reader can see how deep the divide runs between what it says and what it does.

This is not a historical chronicle but a record of how the West sees itself, and what that image reveals about its real character. In the end, it is for you to decide how honest the West's claims of democracy, human rights, and freedom truly are.

That is the only purpose of this book.



# South America

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Country: Costa Rica

Year: 1948

File: SA-01

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Only seventy years ago, Costa Rica still had an army. Then, one man signed a decree and abolished it forever. The country became the only nation in the world to dismantle its military by law. The story behind that decision is remarkable.

It began with the election of a doctor-turned-president who built hospitals and a social security system for the poor. But his alliance with the Communist Party alarmed both Washington and Costa Rica's wealthy coffee elites. When his conservative rival, Otilio Ulate, won the 1948 election, Congress annulled the results.

That decision set the country on fire. A coffee farmer named José Figueres raised a rebel army and marched on the capital. After 44 days of fighting, his forces took control. But behind the scenes, the United States played a decisive role. Declassified documents later showed that American diplomats were supporting Figueres all along. They blocked his opponent from buying weapons and stepped in to stop Nicaragua when it began bombing Costa Rican territory. The U.S. ambassador eventually delivered an ultimatum that surrender immediately, or Washington would recognize Figueres as the legitimate government.

When the fighting ended, Figueres took power. His first act was to abolish the military altogether. From that moment, Costa Rica became a civilian state protected not by soldiers, but by treaties, diplomacy, and Washington. The CIA had been watching closely, ensuring the new Costa Rica stayed firmly within the American sphere.

Today, the country is peaceful but that peace came at a high price. Without a military, Costa Rica has long relied on U.S. protection, as it did during the wars in neighboring Nicaragua in the 1980s.

Even today, some Costa Ricans ask themselves the same question. Are we really free? The truth is that Costa Rica feels like an American state without the rights of a state. Its peace

was bought with dependence, and its sovereignty now moves to the rhythm of decisions made in Washington.

-----End of file SA-01-----

Country: Colombia

Year: 1953

File: SA-02

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On the morning of June 13, 1953, the Colombian government was overthrown without a single shot fired. General Gustavo Rojas Pinilla took power almost effortlessly, backed by American approval, military aid, and Washington's rapid recognition. Within twenty-four hours the United States had officially endorsed his rule. That moment marked the birth of a new kind of relationship in Latin America, one where military strongmen and American interests would walk hand in hand.

The country was already drowning in blood. The civil war known as La Violencia had killed around two hundred thousand people since 1946. President Laureano Gómez had driven Colombia into extremism. He openly admired Franco's Spain and used police death squads to hunt down Liberals and Communists alike. Half the countryside was out of government control. When Gómez fell ill, power passed to a small clique of hardliners. The Colombian army had been trained by the United States during the Korean War and top brass of the army had very close ties with the CIA.

Rojas was one of those officers who returned from Korea covered in medals and confidence. That June morning, he left his farm, boarded a small air force plane to Bogotá, and within hours seized control of the country. Gómez had already fled to the United States. The cabinet resigned, a Supreme Court judge administered the oath, and the old constitution was quietly shelved. There was no resistance. Exhausted politicians convinced themselves that only the army could restore order.

The American embassy quickly cabled Washington that everything was calm, the army was in control, and the new government should be recognized immediately. Two days later the United States gave its official blessing. That speed confirmed the real story that Washington was behind this coup.

American military aid had greased the path. The United States had sent thousands of rifles, machine guns, and mortars before the coup. Weeks later it wrote off eight million

dollars in Colombian war debt and approved thirty-five million more in fresh military credit. Hundreds of Colombian officers were invited for training in the U.S. A progress report proudly declared that the Colombian army was now “better organized and equipped than at any time in its history.”

Once in power, Rojas wrapped his dictatorship in populist language. He declared an amnesty and thousands of guerrillas surrendered. Women gained the right to vote. Roads were built. Television arrived. He created a state-backed labor union to undercut both Communist and traditional union leaders. But the same American aid that paid for schools and roads also funded the machinery of repression. A new intelligence branch called “Section Three” expanded rapidly, armed with U.S. equipment and training. It drew up lists of suspected subversives and shared them with the CIA. When the economy collapsed again, Rojas shut down Congress, censored the press, and imprisoned thousands. Yet Washington stood by him. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said Rojas was “holding the line against chaos and communism.”

By 1957 the pressure boiled over. Students and workers flooded the streets. Two senior political leaders, one Liberal and one Conservative, returned from exile and persuaded the army to remove Rojas.

On May 10 the generals told him to leave. He boarded a plane into exile, and crowds tore down his statues. The United States immediately recognized the new junta and supported a political arrangement that allowed only two traditional parties to alternate power for sixteen years.

But the story didn’t end there. The guerrillas who had refused the 1953 amnesty went back to the mountains. In those same hills, a decade later, a new group emerged, the FARC. In 1964 they were bombed by U.S.-supplied aircraft, the same aid pipeline that had begun under Rojas.

That period reshaped the Colombian military in America’s image. In the 1960s a U.S. general, William Yarborough, advised Colombia to form local “defense groups,” which later evolved into paramilitary forces. Between 1953 and 1965 the U.S. poured over one hundred million dollars into military assistance. The army grew from six thousand to thirty-five

thousand men. That training, that mindset, still defines the institution today, now flying Black Hawk helicopters in the name of counter-narcotics and counterterrorism.

Even now the army holds a special place in Colombian politics. Every president, whether rightist or a leftist, has to negotiate with it. The culture of military dominance that began in 1953 remains deeply rooted.

Modern history keeps repeating this pattern. Whenever a nation in Latin America tries to shape its own destiny, an American nod or frown somehow becomes part of the story. The Rojas coup proved that in this region, the road to power passes through Washington.

-----End of file SA-02-----

Country: Paraguay

Year: 1954

File: SA-03

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May 4, 1954, a day that changed Paraguay forever. That morning, General Alfredo Stroessner overthrew President Federico Chávez without firing a single shot. It happened so quickly that the entire country was stunned. But to understand that day, we have to go back a little further.

By the end of the nineteenth century, Paraguay was a wounded nation. The War of the Triple Alliance had wiped out more than half its population. Fought against Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay, it left the country broken, politically, economically, and socially. Poverty and despair gripped the people while a small elite tightened its hold on power. In the early twentieth century, Paraguay swung between fragile democratic experiments, military interventions, and civil wars.

From 1932 to 1935, Paraguay fought Bolivia in the Chaco War, a brutal conflict over oil-rich lands. Paraguay won, but victory came at a cost. The country grew weaker, and the military's power over politics deepened. Gradually, the National Republican Association, the Colorado Party, took full control of the political system. Through coercion, corruption, and intimidation, it stayed in power.

In 1948, Federico Chávez became president. Though a civilian, he was under constant pressure from the military. Party infighting, economic hardship, and growing unrest weakened his rule. It was the perfect opening for Stroessner.

On May 4, 1954, Stroessner surrounded the presidential palace and forced Chávez to resign. The army dissolved Congress, declared a state of emergency, and within days, the Colorado Party nominated Stroessner as its presidential candidate. On July 11, he was declared the winner. The election was only a formality. Real power now rested entirely with the army and the Colorado Party. Paraguay's longest dictatorship had begun.

Stroessner built a state machinery run by fear, surveillance, and repression. His secret police watched anyone who even thought about dissent. Opposition leaders, union

organizers, journalists, and even his own party members who disagreed with him were jailed, tortured, or forced into exile.

After a failed coup attempt in 1956, Stroessner tightened his grip on both the army and his party. He changed the constitution to guarantee his own reelection. From 1958 to 1987, he “won” eight consecutive presidential elections, each time claiming more than 80 percent of the vote.

His regime brought grand projects too. In 1975, Paraguay joined Brazil to launch the Itaipú Dam, one of the largest hydroelectric projects in the world. But progress came with deep corruption. Thousands of peasants and Indigenous families were displaced, their lands seized, while a small ruling class amassed enormous wealth.

On the surface, Stroessner’s Paraguay looked stable. Beneath it lay a brutal reality. More than five hundred political killings, thousands of arrests, torture, exile, and open violations of human rights. Paraguay also became part of Operation Condor, a regional campaign where South American dictatorships coordinated the capture and assassination of political opponents.

By the 1980s, cracks began to show. The economy faltered, debt mounted, and public anger grew louder. Church leaders began to speak out. The world was changing too. Dictatorships were collapsing across Latin America, and the Cold War was drawing to a close. The United States, once Stroessner’s firm ally, started pressuring him on human rights grounds.

Finally, on February 3, 1989, General Andrés Rodríguez, Stroessner’s close ally, led a coup and seized power. Stroessner fled into exile in Brazil, where he lived until his death in 2006. With his fall came a slow return to democracy. A new constitution was adopted in 1992, opposition parties were legalized, and elections became more open. Yet the Colorado Party remained dominant, ruling continuously from 1989 to 2008. Corruption, land grabbing, and elite influence never truly disappeared.

Even today, traces of Stroessner’s rule linger. Unequal land ownership, weak institutions, corruption, and deep public mistrust are old wounds that never fully healed. But there is

also hope. A new generation is learning from the past, demanding justice, and raising its voice for a better future.

Ironically, the 1954 coup that ushered in this dictatorship had American backing. Washington's hand shaped Paraguay's destiny for decades. The scars left by that intervention still mark the nation's conscience today.

-----End of file SA-03-----

Country: Guatemala

Year: 1954

File: SA-04

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On the evening of June 27, 1954, Guatemala's President Jacobo Árbenz stepped onto the balcony of the National Palace. Below him, a restless crowd filled the square. His voice trembled through the microphone as he announced that the army had abandoned him. Then he said he would resign to prevent further bloodshed. Hours later, he slipped into an old car from the Mexican Embassy, crossed the border, and began forty years of exile. The coup seemed small, almost absurd, carried out by only about 150 mercenaries led by Colonel Carlos Castillo Armas from Honduras. Yet its shockwaves still shape Guatemala, Central America, and Washington's foreign policy today.

The story begins decades earlier, rooted in the long arc of U.S. intervention. In 1823, the Monroe Doctrine had declared that America would not tolerate foreign influence in the region. Over time, that principle morphed into direct dominance. By 1899, the United Fruit Company had taken over Guatemala's economy. The railways, ports, and telegraph lines were all under its control. Governments rose and fell, but the real power sat in the company's Boston headquarters. In 1931, a new president came to power, Jorge Ubico, who kept portraits of Mussolini and Hitler on his desk. He imposed a brutal law forcing every landless peasant to work one hundred days a year on the estates of landowners without pay.

In October 1944, Ubico's dictatorship collapsed, and what came to be called the "Guatemalan Spring" began. The philosopher-president Juan José Arévalo legalized unions, passed a new labor code, and survived 25 coup attempts in five years. In 1950, Jacobo Árbenz, a young military officer, won the presidency in the first truly democratic election in Guatemala's history. He took one bold step. On June 17, 1952, he issued Decree 900, which allowed the government to take unused land larger than 673 acres and redistribute it to landless peasants. United Fruit alone stood to lose nearly 400,000 acres. That was the moment Washington lost its composure.

U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, whose former law firm had represented United Fruit, called Guatemala "the first Soviet beachhead in the hemisphere." In 1952, the CIA launched a secret operation, first codenamed PBFORTUNE, later PBSUCCESS under Eisenhower. The plan had a budget of \$2.7 million, a hired commander, Colonel Carlos Castillo Armas, codename "Colligeris", and a hit list of 58 people marked for assassination. American newspapers began publishing stories that Soviet submarines were docking on the Guatemalan coast, that Mayan villages were being trained in communist tactics. CIA officer E. Howard Hunt built a clandestine radio station called "The Voice of Liberation." Every night it broadcast fake reports claiming that rebel armies were advancing from every direction.

On June 18, 1954, the bombing began. Old C-47 planes flown by American pilots dropped explosives on the capital. Most of them were practice bombs, but they did their job by spreading panic. Castillo Armas's small band entered from Honduras, while the radio kept announcing imaginary victories. The real battle was not fought on the ground but in the barracks. The CIA had spent months bribing army officers. When the U.S. froze Guatemala's assets on June 25, the generals told Árbenz they would no longer fight. Two days later, he resigned and went into exile in Mexico.

On July 1, Castillo Armas entered Guatemala City with American backing, greeted as a savior. Land reform was scrapped. United Fruit got its vast plantations back. A new committee began compiling lists of suspected communists. Over the following decades, one military government after another took power, working closely with U.S.-trained Special Forces and Green Berets. From 1954 to 1990, roughly one hundred thousand civilians were killed.

The coup's consequences were devastating. Land ownership again concentrated in a few hands. By 1979, just two percent of Guatemalans owned two thirds of the arable land. Thousands of Mayan farmers were driven from their villages and forced into the mountains. Dispossessed and angry, many joined guerrilla groups like the EGP and ORPA, fueling a civil war that would last 36 years.

For the United States, this was considered a triumph. The Dulles brothers' "success" convinced Washington that covert operations could change governments cheaply and effectively. That belief spread to Cuba, Brazil, and Chile. But the results were never quite the same.

Even today, Guatemala lives under the shadow of that coup. The 1996 peace accords acknowledged that the 1954 reversal of land reform had been the root of the conflict. A 1999 United Nations report went further, declaring that the atrocities committed afterward amounted to genocide. Today, when caravans of Guatemalan migrants move north toward the United States, they still invoke Árbenz's name, recalling the broken promise of land and equality.

Every year, on June 27, thousands gather outside the National Palace in Guatemala City, holding candles and asking the same question. Will there ever come a day when every Guatemalan has the rights Árbenz once dreamed of?

-----End of file SA-04-----

Country: Cuba

Year: 1961

File: SA-05

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Fifteen hundred men landed on the beaches of their homeland, convinced they were coming to liberate it. Forty-eight hours later, a hundred and eighteen were dead, and nearly twelve hundred were prisoners. It wasn't just a failed invasion. It was the moment that changed the course of modern history.

The story begins in 1959, when Fidel Castro led a revolution that overthrew Batista's dictatorship. At first, even the United States welcomed the change. But the tone shifted when Castro began seizing American-owned lands and pushing socialist reforms. President Eisenhower responded by secretly approving a plan to train Cuban exiles to overthrow the new government.

Then came the morning of April 18, 1961. CIA-trained fighters landed at Playa Girón, known to history as the Bay of Pigs. They believed the Cuban people would rise to join them and that American planes would cover their assault. None of that happened. Castro already knew the invasion was coming. He had moved his aircraft to safety. And President Kennedy, fearing escalation, called off the air strikes.

For three days, the invaders fought bravely but without reinforcements, cut off and surrounded. In the end, they surrendered. Castro exchanged the captured fighters for food and medicine for Cuban children. For Washington, it was one of the greatest failures in its long record of regime-change operations.

The fiasco pushed Castro closer to Moscow. Khrushchev soon placed nuclear missiles in Cuba, leading to the 1962 missile crisis that brought the world to the edge of nuclear war. Inside Cuba, Castro's power became unshakable. The revolution hardened into a fully socialist state.

The echoes of that moment still linger. U.S.-Cuba relations have never escaped its shadow. Every year, Cubans commemorate the battle. Children reenact the landing on the same

beaches where it happened. In Miami, a powerful Cuban-American community, born from that exile, remains one of the most influential political blocs in the United States.

Washington didn't stop there. It imposed an economic embargo that has crippled Cuba for decades, still strangling its people today. Yet, despite 64 years of pressure, the island endures. It survives on stubborn hope, socialist ideals, and a pride that no blockade could ever erase.

-----End of file SA-05-----

Country: Ecuador

Year: 1963

File: SA-06

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In July 1963, at a state dinner, President Carlos Julio Arosemena, visibly drunk, raised his glass and said to the American ambassador, "I drink to the people of the United States, not to their government." The room went silent.

Days later, tanks rolled into the streets. The army surrounded the presidential palace and forced Arosemena onto a plane to Panama. That was how a new chapter began, one that would cast a long shadow over Ecuador's politics, economy, and society for the next two decades.

By the late 1950s, Ecuador had become the world's largest exporter of bananas. The American corporation United Fruit and a few local partners were making fortunes, but that wealth never reached the mountain villages or the coastal slums. Poor farmers still had no land, and the shantytowns around Guayaquil kept growing. Five-time populist president Velasco Ibarra gave people hope, but his rule mostly brought chaos and coups. The military, trained and advised by the United States, began to see itself as the country's ultimate arbiter. And in the background loomed the Cold War, with Washington determined not to let another Cuba emerge in Latin America.

Then came Carlos Arosemena. After Velasco's removal in November 1961, he took the presidency and was initially seen by Washington as a moderate. But soon he legalized the Communist Party, restored relations with Moscow, and in July 1962 welcomed Che Guevara to the presidential palace. That was too much for the Americans. The final spark was the infamous dinner speech. Within days, senior officers, already uneasy with Arosemena's independence, moved their tanks into Quito. The military junta took control, and for the next four years Ecuador became a Cold War experiment.

From 1963 to 1966, Ecuador lived under martial law, strict censorship, and a ban on left-wing parties. The United States stepped in with an emergency aid package, but it came with strings attached; cut public jobs, raise fuel taxes, and give more privileges to

American companies like United Fruit. The result was predictable. A handful grew richer, while ordinary people faced higher prices and fewer opportunities. When banana prices collapsed in 1964, the economy plunged. Budget deficits ballooned. Protests swept the cities. In March 1966, police opened fire on demonstrators, killing five. Under public pressure, the junta fell, and elections were announced.

But democracy didn't last. Velasco Ibarra returned to power in 1968, promising stability. Instead, inflation soared, and new oil deals were signed to favor U.S. corporations. In June 1970, Velasco dissolved parliament and suspended the constitution. The army, fed up once again, struck back. On February 15, 1972, Colonel Guillermo Rodríguez Lara led a coup and sent Velasco into exile. The new military government claimed to stand for national sovereignty. It founded a state oil company, raised royalties, and boosted public revenue. But the money soon fueled corruption. Junior officers started to notice the mansions and luxury cars of their generals. In 1975, a failed coup left dozens dead, Rodríguez Lara was ousted, and another junta took over. That regime signed deals with the IMF that cut subsidies, devalued the currency, and buried the country deeper in debt.

The legacy of that long military era was profound. The army came to see itself as the guardian of the nation. Every new constitution granted it the right to intervene in defense of "institutional order." Civilian parties courted military approval, creating internal committees to keep generals happy. Economic instability made long-term planning nearly impossible. Between 1963 and 1979, Ecuador's per capita income grew at half the Latin American average, while foreign debt quadrupled. The gap between rural and urban life widened. Land reform was delayed again and again, forcing thousands of farmers to migrate toward Guayaquil's outskirts or the Amazon oil zones, where exploitation and environmental damage gave birth to new resistance movements.

Internationally, Ecuador sank deeper under U.S. influence. Between 1962 and 1976, the country received extensive American military aid. Hundreds of officers trained in U.S. academies, and IMF programs dictated every government's economic policy. Even today, PetroEcuador operates in the same Amazon fields once drilled by Texaco, and the foreign debt keeps growing.

When President Guillermo Lasso faced protests and economic turmoil in 2022, the military once again acted as the quiet mediator between the government and the streets. Oil contracts, fuel subsidies, and foreign loans remain the same unresolved questions that began in 1963.

So the real question is what comes next. Will Ecuador repeat the old pattern where the military intervenes in the name of “national salvation”? Or will civic and indigenous movements grow strong enough to rewrite the rules once and for all?

That night in 1963, when a drunken president dared to toast against Washington, may have seemed like a small act. But it was the spark that revealed how deep U.S. power ran, and how far Ecuador would have to go to break free from it.

-----End of file SA-06-----

Country: Brazil

Year: 1964

File: SA-07

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On the morning of March 31, 1964, secret radio signals from the Brazilian army announced that Operation Farroupilha had begun. Within just forty-eight hours, President João Goulart left the country and reached Uruguay, while General Humberto Castelo Branco took charge of the new military government. The coup appeared to have been carried out by the Brazilian army, but its preparation and execution were organized by Washington. For the United States, it became a successful model for installing friendly governments in Latin America, and its shadow lingered over U.S.-Brazil relations for generations.

The background itself is quite interesting. After World War II, Brazil emerged as the largest industrial country in South America. The United States provided loans, built highways, and set up steel mills so that Brazil could become a bright example of capitalist development and a barrier against communism on the continent. But this growth brought contradictions. The urban working class supported Vargas's labor laws, deprivation among peasants on feudal estates deepened, and the elite began to fear both groups. Inflation rose, investors were caught in uncertainty, and political tensions in Brazil intensified.

In this environment, João Goulart emerged, a student of Vargas with a gaucho background. He became vice president and then assumed the presidency in 1961, which immediately alarmed Washington. Goulart maintained ties with the Soviet Union, planned land reforms, and announced voting rights for the illiterate population. In Washington, he came to be seen as a threat similar to Fidel Castro. The Kennedy administration adopted a dual strategy. On the surface, it spoke of diplomacy, but secretly it prepared for a coup. CIA officers were in touch with Brazilian generals. A secret plan was drawn up called "Brother Sam." The U.S. Navy fleet was kept ready to provide immediate support if the military uprising required it. Between March 1962 and March 1964, the United States secretly funded anti-Goulart parties, unions, and media outlets.

On March 13, 1964, Goulart addressed a massive rally in Rio de Janeiro. He announced the confiscation of land owned by landlords, voting rights for the illiterate, and political rights for military personnel. The speech was broadcast live, and Washington analysts compared it to Cuba's Moncada speech. That night, the decision was made. The coup began on the morning of March 31. General Olímpio Mourão Filho's military division advanced toward Rio. A CIA-linked admiral took control of the navy. U.S. Ambassador Lincoln Gordon immediately informed Washington. President Lyndon Johnson approved intervention. When Goulart saw that the military garrisons had turned against him, he fled to Uruguay. The coup was completed with twenty-seven deaths.

Once the military government took power, it banned the Communist Party, dismissed thousands of officers and professors, and through constitutional amendments granted the president unlimited powers to issue decrees. After 1968, even parliament was shut down. Over the next twenty-one years, grave human rights violations took place. Hundreds were killed or disappeared, and thousands were tortured. American advisers were often present in torture centers. During this period, with Washington's financial support, the economy grew rapidly. It was called the "Brazilian miracle." But the distribution of wealth became even more unequal. Poor farmers were further crushed, and American corporations took over agricultural lands.

The cultural world was also affected. The government imposed restrictions on films, plays, and songs. Young artists continued their resistance in secret. Even within religious circles, the Liberation Theology movement arose, challenging the military dictatorship. Washington benefited from its policies as Brazil severed ties with Cuba, took part in U.S. military operations, and allowed the Pentagon surveillance access in the Amazon. But by the late 1970s, the United States began to face criticism. When the Carter administration raised concerns about human rights, Brazil responded that the problem had been created by the U.S. itself. The U.S. Senate later held investigations into CIA involvement, which exposed everything.

In 1985, the military government ended, but its effects did not. The new constitution still allowed the army a role in politics. The National Truth Commission, formed in 2012,

published a list of hundreds of missing persons, but those responsible for past crimes have remained unpunished. Even today, the shadow of that history remains. Former President Jair Bolsonaro called the military coup a heroic act, while President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva declassified thousands of documents detailing U.S. involvement. Political struggle among Brazil's government, military, and people continues. The riots of January 8, 2023, showed that the wounds of history have not yet healed.

The 1964 coup reshaped Brazil's politics, economy, and society. It made the country more centralized, more influenced by the military, and more unequal. Deep resentment against U.S. interference remains part of the political culture. Today, as Brazil debates issues like land reform, pension systems, and digital surveillance, the shadow of the past walks beside it. Every protester breathing tear gas feels that perhaps history is repeating itself.

-----End of file SA-07-----

Country: Dominican Republic

Year: 1965

File: SA-08

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By April 30, 1965, the United States had landed twenty-three thousand troops in the Dominican Republic. It was the largest American military intervention in Latin America before Vietnam. A small nation was hit with overwhelming force. To understand why, you have to go back a bit.

For 31 years, the Dominican Republic was ruled by the U.S.-backed dictator named Rafael Trujillo. He was so powerful that he renamed the capital after himself. Three-quarters of the nation's economy was under his control. Thousands of political opponents were killed during his rule, and in 1937 he ordered the massacre of twenty thousand Haitians. But on the night of May 30, 1961, a group of conspirators opened fire on his car. He died instantly, though the system he built stayed alive.

After his death, the Trujillo family tried to hold on to power, but the regime began to crumble under internal pressure and international isolation. Washington, which had long seen Trujillo as a bulwark against communism, finally withdrew its support. By November 1962, the family had fled, and the door to democracy creaked open for the first time.

That was when Juan Bosch returned home. A slim, bespectacled writer who had spent 25 years in exile, he became the country's first democratically elected president. On February 27, 1963, Bosch won 59 percent of the vote and promised to transform the republic. He called for land reform, labor rights, and social justice. He legalized the Communist Party, introduced profit-sharing for workers, and began breaking up the massive sugar estates that had ruled the countryside for generations.

It was too much for the powerful. Washington saw him as another Fidel Castro in the making, and Trujillo's old officers viewed his reforms as chaos. Seven months later, on September 25, 1963, tanks rolled into the capital. Under Colonel Elías Wessin y Wessin, the military overthrew Bosch and forced him into exile. A civilian junta was installed, but real power stayed with the army.

The interim government was weak. Inflation rose, the economy faltered, and the public began to dream again of Bosch's return. Then, in April 1965, a spark set the country on fire. Young officers at the San Isidro air base learned they were about to be purged. On the morning of April 24, Colonel Francisco Caamaño and his men revolted. They seized control of the capital, freed political prisoners, and declared they would bring Bosch back.

Crowds poured into the streets shouting, "We want the constitution, not the army." Within hours, the government's grip collapsed. But General Wessin y Wessin, loyal to the old order, mobilized his own forces. The city split in two. Mortars pounded the bridges, snipers perched on church towers, and by the third day more than three hundred people were dead.

In Washington, a familiar pattern unfolded. President Lyndon Johnson, already sending troops to Vietnam, ordered an invasion. On April 28, the first 400 Marines landed. Within forty-eight hours, there were twenty-three thousand American troops on Dominican soil. The U.S. kept shifting its justification. First, they said they were protecting American citizens. Then they said they were stopping a communist takeover. Later, they claimed they were restoring peace. The truth was simple. Washington could not tolerate another independent, left-leaning government in its own hemisphere.

Caamaño's forces fought on, but against U.S. firepower they never stood a chance. On May 22, a final assault left six hundred more dead, and soon a ceasefire was imposed under OAS supervision.

American troops stayed for sixteen months. Bosch's supporters were purged, the constitution rewritten, and the military placed firmly under Washington's influence. In the 1966 elections, Trujillo's old ally Joaquín Balaguer was ushered back to power. Bosch's followers boycotted in protest.

The consequences lasted for decades. Land reform stopped cold. The old sugar elites kept their estates. U.S. investment shifted toward tourism and nickel mining. The economy grew, but inequality deepened. The military, fattened by American aid and training, became the ultimate power behind every government.

The trauma of that war still lingers. Every year on April 24, people gather to remember the "Constitutionalist Revolution." Old photos and stories circulate online, reminding a new generation of the price their parents paid for hope.

Even today, American influence runs deep. The military budget, economic policy, and foreign alignments all follow Washington's lead. But a new generation is emerging, one that is educated, bilingual, connected through social media, and unafraid to question the old order. They learn about that forgotten war not from textbooks, but through TikTok clips and family memories.

Their dream is the same one Juan Bosch carried home in 1963, a country free to make its own choices. The question is whether they can finish what he started. Will they achieve fair land distribution, civilian control over the military, and real independence? Or will the Dominican Republic remain a nation where nothing truly changes until Washington says it can?

-----End of file SA-08-----

Country: Bolivia

Year: 1971

File: SA-09

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Have you ever wondered how the United States manages to topple democratic governments so easily? How can a president be destroyed, not just by a bullet, but by a whole system designed to break him?

It doesn't always start with a gun. First, the economy is strangled. Then allies are isolated. Fear is planted among the people. Everything is planned step by step. That's exactly what happened to Bolivia's President Juan José Torres in 1971.

It began when ordinary people in Bolivia started to find their voice. President Torres stood with workers, farmers, and the poor. He expelled American companies, shut down foreign military bases, and tried to distribute the nation's wealth among its own people. His dream was simple, a Bolivia that could stand on its own, free from outside control.

But Washington had other plans. President Nixon immediately imposed economic sanctions. International banks froze loans. Prices soared. The crisis was engineered. It even had a name, "Operation Maria da Fonte".

Then came Hugo Banzer, a general trained at the School of the Americas, living in exile in Argentina, waiting for his moment. With full American support, he returned to Bolivia in disguise on August 18. Brazil's military government sent plane loads of weapons to Santa Cruz to back him up.

Two nights later, on August 20, La Paz was turned into a battlefield. President Torres called on the people to resist. Workers and farmers armed themselves with old rifles and defended the presidential palace. But how could they fight an army equipped with American weapons? Machine guns were mounted on hotel rooftops, firing down on unarmed civilians.

By morning, Torres had only one loyal major left. He was forced to flee the country in a small plane bound for Peru. As the aircraft lifted off, people in Plaza Murillo sang the

national anthem and shouted, "Torres lives, the struggle continues." The official death toll was 110, but everyone knew the real number was far higher.

Bonzer ruled Bolivia for the next seventeen years. He shut down development programs, banned labor unions, and silenced anyone who opposed him. Thousands were killed or disappeared. The economy was opened completely to American interests. This was the era of Operation Condor, when the CIA helped military regimes across Latin America hunt down and eliminate their opponents.

President Torres was eventually murdered in exile in Argentina on June 6, 1976. His hands and feet were tied when his body was found dumped on a pile of garbage. His death, too, was part of Operation Condor.

Today, Bolivia marks August 19 as its Democracy Day. President Evo Morales renamed the presidential palace "Palacio Quemado Juan José Torres." Every year, miners march with flags in his name and chant the same words, "Torres lives, the struggle continues."

-----End of file SA-09-----

Country: Uruguay

Year: 1973

File: SA-10

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On June 27, 1973, the people of Montevideo woke to a transformed city. Tanks stood in the streets, soldiers occupied government buildings, and in a single day, the light of democracy was extinguished. It was the darkest day in Uruguay's history, a country once known as "the Switzerland of America" pushed into the shadows of dictatorship.

For much of the twentieth century, Uruguay had been a model for Latin America. The country built a strong welfare system, provided universal education, recognized labor rights, and developed solid democratic institutions. Its standard of living was among the highest in the region, and its society was seen as peaceful, prosperous, and politically stable. But by the late 1960s, that stability began to unravel. The economy stagnated, inflation soared, wages fell, and labor unrest spread. Amid this turmoil, a new force emerged that would shake the nation's political order.

They were called the Tupamaros. A group of urban guerrillas made up of young activists and leftist intellectuals, they took up arms to expose corruption and demand justice for the poor. At first, many ordinary people sympathized with them. But as their actions escalated the middle and upper classes grew fearful. The government decided to crush them. President Jorge Pacheco Areco imposed emergency laws, censored the press, and arrested thousands. Gradually, he brought the military into internal security, a decision that would change the country forever.

By the time Juan María Bordaberry became president in March 1972, the crisis had deepened. The economy was near collapse, inflation had passed eighty percent, and the Tupamaros still posed a threat. Bordaberry had promised to restore democracy, but under pressure from the military he chose to align himself with them instead. In February 1973, the armed forces gave him an ultimatum, handing them full control over internal security or face removal. Bordaberry surrendered. Appearing on television, he announced the suspension of constitutional freedoms. That was the beginning of the end.

On the morning of June 27, the army surrounded the parliament building in central Montevideo. Bordaberry proposed banning political parties and replacing democracy with a new system run by the military and a few civilians. Parliament refused. In response, Bordaberry dissolved the parliament with the army's help. No shots were fired, no blood spilled, yet Uruguay's democracy was gone. The generals took control, and the president became their puppet.

The next ten years were a nightmare. Under the pretext of fighting communism and terrorism, the dictatorship unleashed one of the harshest crackdowns in modern history. One in every ten adult men was imprisoned. The ratio of political prisoners to population was the highest in the world. Secret detention centers operated across the country. People disappeared. Students, teachers, union leaders, journalists, even those merely suspected of leftist sympathies, were arrested, tortured, or exiled. The Tupamaros were destroyed by 1975, but the repression continued.

In 1976, the military removed Bordaberry himself after he tried to formalize a civilian dictatorship that would give him more power. General Aparicio Méndez took over, and Uruguay entered a "bureaucratic authoritarian" phase. The regime pursued privatization and free market reforms, which only widened inequality.

But no dictatorship lasts forever. In 1980, the military held a referendum to approve a new constitution that would legitimize its control. The people rejected it. That was the turning point. Protests spread, Uruguay grew isolated internationally, and the generals realized their rule was unsustainable. In 1984, elections were held, and democracy returned.

The scars, however, ran deep. Thousands of families still search for loved ones who disappeared during those years. In 1986, a controversial amnesty law protected military officers from prosecution, a decision that continues to divide the nation. Over time, new investigations reopened, and several senior officers were convicted. Even Bordaberry was sentenced to thirty years in prison.

Today, Uruguay is once again one of Latin America's strongest democracies. Its media is free, its institutions are stable, and its commitment to human rights is firm. Yet the memory of June 27, 1973, remains alive, a warning of how fragile democracy can be.

And yes, there was the role of the United States.

It appeared silent, but its influence was decisive. The 1970s were the height of the Cold War, and Washington's strategy was clear; to prevent any movement or government in Latin America that leaned toward socialism or communism. The Tupamaros were seen through that lens.

Declassified CIA documents later revealed that the United States had provided Uruguay's military with direct training, intelligence, and political support. Many officers were sent to the U.S.-run School of the Americas in Panama, where they were taught counterinsurgency tactics and methods to suppress dissent. Those same officers played key roles in the 1973 coup.

The U.S. didn't stop at training. It offered economic and diplomatic backing to the military regime. When Bordaberry dissolved parliament and ended democracy, Washington remained silent. The White House, in effect, accepted and supported the coup.

The American role became most visible in Operation Condor, a secret network linking South American dictatorships to track, kidnap, and kill leftist activists across borders. The CIA was part of the clandestine operation as it often provided intelligence and technology to the network. Publicly, Washington condemned human rights abuses, but privately it continued to support the campaign in the name of fighting communism.

When these covert operations were finally exposed, the United States faced global criticism. Although it never issued a formal apology, later administrations acknowledged them as "Political Mistakes".

Today, Uruguayans know the 1973 coup was no simple internal crisis. It was a U.S.-backed move to keep the country from choosing a path that didn't serve Washington's interests. It stands as a reminder that democracy doesn't always mean freedom, and that a nation's choices are often bounded by invisible lines drawn in Western capitals.

-----End of file SA-10-----

Country: Chile

Year: 1973

File: SA-11

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On the morning of September 11, 1973, at half past nine, Hawker Hunter jets cut through the sky above Santiago. Moments later, bombs rained down on the roof of La Moneda, the presidential palace, and the world watched as one of Latin America's oldest democracies went up in flames. Inside, President Salvador Allende stood in his final moments, a steel helmet on his head, an AK-47 in his hands. Over the radio, he delivered his last words to the nation: "I will not resign. I will repay the people's loyalty with my life." By two in the afternoon, the palace was a pile of ash. Allende, his loyal guards, and Chilean democracy itself lay dead inside. Forty-six years of continuous democracy ended in a day.

The story did not begin in 1973. It started fifteen years earlier, in 1958, when Allende lost the presidential race by less than three percent. He didn't give up. For twelve years, he built a coalition of socialists, communists, radicals, and progressive Christians who believed that Chile could create a fairer society without destroying its democratic institutions. In 1970, he finally won the presidency. Yet because he had less than fifty percent of the vote, the final decision had to come from Congress.

In Washington, President Richard Nixon could not accept that outcome. A country where people had freely chosen a Marxist president was unacceptable to the United States. Such democracy, when it produced the wrong kind of government, was never welcome in the West. Nixon ordered CIA director Richard Helms to remove Allende by any means necessary and to "make the Chilean economy scream." Two covert operations began. One tried to bribe and pressure politicians into blocking Allende's confirmation. The other plotted a military coup. Both failed when constitutionalist General René Schneider was shot dead for refusing to betray the law.

On November 3, 1970, Allende took office. The same day, the United States froze Chile's loans and began economic pressure. Allende responded by nationalizing the country's

natural resources, including the copper mines owned by U.S. giants Anaconda and Kennecott. For American capitalists, that was an unforgivable act of defiance.

In his first year, Allende pushed through sweeping land reforms, breaking up vast estates and distributing them among farmers. Workers' wages rose. Schools and hospitals improved. But the pressure from abroad kept mounting. By 1972, inflation had exploded past 160 percent. Without imported parts, factories began to close. CIA operatives funded and encouraged truck owners to strike, paralyzing Chile's supply chains. Food shortages followed, yet when the opposition demanded the government's removal, Allende's coalition actually gained support in the March 1973 elections, rising to 43 percent. That convinced his enemies that democracy would never remove him. Only force would.

In June 1973, a coup attempt failed. Two months later, Defense Minister General Carlos Prats was forced to resign after a smear campaign. His replacement was a quiet, seemingly apolitical officer named Augusto Pinochet. Outwardly loyal, Pinochet was secretly coordinating with the CIA and the navy to plan the coup. On September 8, he signed the final timetable for the overthrow.

At dawn on September 11, the navy took control of the ports, phone lines were cut, and army tanks rolled toward the capital. Allende received four offers to surrender. He refused every time. When the jets returned for a second strike, the palace was engulfed in flames. Allende ordered the women to leave, handed out the last rounds of ammunition to his guards, and prepared for the end. At 1:50 in the afternoon, the army stormed La Moneda. Twenty minutes later, a single gunshot echoed through the smoke. The president was dead, and with him, Chilean democracy.

The military junta moved quickly. Congress was dissolved. Political parties were banned. Thousands were rounded up. The National Stadium became a prison camp. The singer Victor Jara had his hands smashed before being shot dead. Within three years, thousands more were executed or disappeared.

The new rulers turned the economy over to the "Chicago Boys," economists trained in the United States under Milton Friedman. They dismantled the welfare state, privatized public industries, and opened the country to foreign investors. Inflation dropped, but

unemployment soared to twenty percent. The wages Allende had raised did not recover to their 1970 levels for twenty years.

What happened in Chile became a model for future regime change operations by the CIA. With CIA support, South American dictatorships formed “Operation Condor,” a secret alliance that hunted and killed exiles across borders. One of its victims was Allende’s former minister, Orlando Letelier, assassinated by a car bomb in Washington, D.C. The message was clear. Any nation that tried to challenge the capitalist order, even through democratic means, would pay a terrible price.

In 1980, Pinochet introduced a new constitution that entrenched military power and protected the neoliberal system he had imposed. It built in political barriers that kept the left from ever winning a majority in Congress. Even after democracy returned in 1989, the same constitution continued to tilt the balance of power to the right. To this day, Chile still operates under that framework, though its legitimacy is constantly questioned.

Half a century later, the memory of that morning still divides the country. In 2003, three hundred thousand people gathered to honor Allende. In 2023, only thirty thousand came. A younger generation, born after 1990, is searching for a new social contract. They are asking whether the free market model, imposed under the shadow of bombs, can meet their needs today.

And the bigger question remains. What kind of democracy is it that only applies within your own borders, but not for others? When a nation dares to choose its own path, to act in the interest of its people rather than foreign powers, it is crushed without mercy. The same mindset that murdered Chilean democracy in 1973 still lives on in Washington. The warplanes are gone, but economic pressure, loan suspensions, media manipulation, and online interference now play the same role.

Today, propaganda bombs fall on democracies through social media. The methods have changed, but the message has not.

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-----End of file SA-11-----

Country: Argentina

Year: 1976

File: SA-12

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At 3:21 a.m. on March 24, 1976, the Argentine military announced a coup against President Isabel Perón. That single act opened one of the darkest chapters in Latin American history, a period when thousands of people disappeared simply for having an opinion.

The story began two years earlier, with the death of President Juan Perón. When he died in July 1974, his wife and vice president, Isabel, assumed power. Argentina at that time was a country tearing itself apart. Left-wing guerrillas were fighting an armed insurgency, and right-wing death squads were carrying out brutal counterattacks. The economy had collapsed. Inflation had crossed three thousand percent.

Isabel Perón's government was crumbling. The military sensed the moment. Three generals—Jorge Videla, Emilio Massera, and Orlando Agosti—planned the coup together. On the night of March 24, troops surrounded the presidential palace. Isabel Perón was arrested and flown out of the country on a military plane.

That night marked the beginning of what came to be known as the "Dirty War." The junta decided to eliminate anyone it considered an enemy. Thousands of teachers, students, lawyers, union leaders, and ordinary citizens were taken from their homes, locked in secret prisons, tortured, and never seen again. It is estimated that more than thirty thousand people disappeared. Pregnant women were kept alive until they gave birth, then killed, and their babies were handed to military families to raise as their own. It was a systematic attempt to erase an entire generation.

In response, a small group of mothers began to march in Buenos Aires at Plaza de Mayo. They were searching for their missing children. Each woman wore a white scarf on her head, made from her child's diaper, as a symbol of resistance. Their courage drew the world's attention to Argentina's tragedy and, eventually, forced accountability on the regime.

The dictatorship began to unravel in 1982 after the military's disastrous invasion of the Falkland Islands. Defeat by Britain shattered the junta's image of power. Within a year, democracy was restored.

Even today, Argentina is still trying to heal. The search for the missing children continues through DNA testing, and aging military officers are being brought to trial for their crimes.

But there is one part of the story that remains uncomfortable to discuss. The 1976 coup did not happen in isolation. It had full backing from the United States. CIA Director George Bush briefed President Gerald Ford about the plan nearly two weeks before it happened. U.S. Ambassador Robert Hill met with Argentine generals to assure them that Washington would recognize the new regime immediately. Henry Kissinger told Argentina's foreign minister to "finish the job quickly" and restore normalcy.

The United States provided fifty million dollars in aid to the junta. The CIA supplied surveillance equipment, and more than two hundred Argentine officers were trained in interrogation and torture techniques on American soil.

The overthrow of governments did not begin with Argentina, and it certainly did not end there.

-----End of file SA-12-----

Country: Nicaragua

Year: 1979

File: SA-13

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It was a July morning of 1979 when Sandinista guerrillas marched into Managua, and Anastasio Somoza climbed into a plane and fled the country. Forty three years of family rule, a dynasty built on violence and American support, came to an abrupt end. The Sandinista National Liberation Front's victory reverberated across the region. Red and black flags rose in the streets, literacy campaigns spread, doctors and teachers arrived from Cuba. Yet barely eighteen months later, gunfire began along the Honduran border, and for the next decade Nicaragua was dragged into a war that was more than a civil conflict. It was a campaign fuelled by Washington's money and arms, aimed at crushing the revolution before it could root itself.

In 1968 Carlos Fonseca Amador and Tomás Borge founded the Sandinista movement, blending Marxist ideas with Augusto Sandino's nationalist legacy. Their aim was clear, to rise against the landowners, to dismantle the National Guard, and to break the grip of U.S. influence. The 1972 earthquake devastated Managua, and official corruption siphoned off international aid. Resistance swelled, students and peasants joined, small business owners grew angry, and by 1978 even the middle classes had turned against Somoza. The murder of newspaper editor Pedro Joaquín Chamorro was a tipping point. By 1979 the Carter administration, embarrassed by Somoza's brutality, had cut off military aid.

The Sandinistas entered Managua, and they moved fast. Land reforms, nationalization of Somoza family businesses, and a vigorous literacy drive directly challenged the interests of both Washington and the local elite. When Ronald Reagan took office, U.S. policy hardened. Reagan viewed Nicaraguan reform as a growing threat in the hemisphere. Aid was cut, trade quotas were revoked, and in November 1981 National Security Directive 17 set the stage for a new strategy. Funding was organized for the contras, the counterrevolutionaries. These forces were a patchwork, many exiled National Guard

soldiers from Somoza's era, sheltered in Honduras. Over time, disillusioned Sandinistas who had left the party also joined, figures like Edén Pastora. They called themselves the contras, a name that meant counter revolution.

The CIA poured money and weapons into this war. Argentine military officers, veterans of their own dirty war, trained contras in Honduras in kidnapping, sabotage, and psychological operations. CIA planes flew arms and cash under cover of night. By 1982 contra numbers were around a thousand, by 1983 they swelled to five thousand. Their first large strike in March 1982 targeted bridges on the Pan American Highway, aiming to sever supply lines to guerrillas in El Salvador. The Sandinista government declared a state of emergency, imposed censorship, and began conscription. By 1984, more than half of the national budget went to defense. The tactics were often economic sabotage, not conventional battles. Coffee warehouses burned, peasant cooperatives were destroyed, teachers and health workers were murdered, all intended to terrorize civilians.

Congress tried to hide direct U.S. involvement. In 1982 the Boland Amendment prohibited CIA funds to overthrow the Nicaraguan government. The White House found ways around it. The objective was reframed as stopping weapons from reaching rebels in El Salvador, and aid was increased threefold. The CIA coached contras to target local officials and then use those attacks for propaganda. When the International Court of Justice in 1986 ruled that the U.S. had violated international law, Washington ignored the judgment.

The war radicalized Nicaraguan politics. Moderates like Violeta Chamorro and Arturo Cruz stepped back from power. The 1984 elections took place under emergency rules, and Daniel Ortega emerged victorious, yet the U.S. dismissed the vote as fraudulent. Forced conscription, runaway inflation, and shortages eroded popular support. Three hundred thousand people were displaced from the countryside. Still, the Sandinistas built an army of sixty thousand, with Soviet helicopters and Cuban advisers, and they inflicted heavy losses on the contras.

The Iran Contra scandal erupted in 1986, revealing that the Reagan administration had sold arms to Iran and funneled the proceeds to the contras. The revelation shattered public trust in the White House. A second Boland Amendment in 1988 cut off lethal aid.

Isolated, both contras and Sandinistas accepted Costa Rican president Oscar Arias's peace plan, signed in August 1987. The agreement promised ceasefire, amnesty, and a return to democratic processes. By February 1989 the contras had withdrawn to Honduran camps, and in the 1990 elections exhausted voters turned away from the Sandinistas, electing a coalition led by Violeta Chamorro.

The toll was brutal. Thirty thousand were killed, the majority civilians. The economy shrank by a third. Foreign debt climbed to ten billion dollars, shackling future governments to IMF austerity and privatization in health and education. Many of the twenty thousand former contras, used to a life of arms and CIA cash, drifted into drug trafficking and land disputes. Violence and a culture of insecurity hardened into the national fabric. Honduras became a forward base for the United States, a presence that endures today. For Washington, the conflict normalized covert intervention.

In today's Nicaragua the contra war's ghosts surface with every crisis. Daniel Ortega's return to power in 1987 was read by many as both a testament to the Sandinista social achievements and a reaction to the failures of neoliberal policies, yet his governing style, his authoritarian methods, and the violent suppression of protesters in 1918 reflect the siege mentality bred by the war. Migration has surged again, the structural damage of debt and militarization still pushing people to leave.

Nicaragua's future depends on whether it can climb out of the political and economic trenches dug in the 1980s. New regional opportunities, like clean energy and near-shoring, could create jobs. That is possible only if institutions rebuild trust and stakeholders agree on a new social contract, without picking up the weapons of the past. Washington's decision to keep Nicaragua in a kind of conditional protection is itself an admission that the wounds are still fresh. The red and black flags that still flutter in Managua's plazas are a sign that old struggles do not vanish easily. Beneath them lie graves, debts, and a generation whose youth was spent to the roar of supply planes. The deepest casualty of the contra war may be the shattered dream of a peaceful, sovereign Nicaragua.

American intervention in successful socialist reforms follows a predictable pattern. Public welfare projects are first disrupted, and counterrevolutionary forces are supported. Once

reform is derailed, short-term investments and propaganda create a false sense of recovery and stability. In the end, the blame for failure is placed on the very popular governments that sought to bring change.

-----End of file SA-13-----

Country: El Salvador

Year: 1979

File: SA-14

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The morning of October 15, 1979, was unusually cold in San Salvador. The air felt heavy, tense, as if the whole city was holding its breath. The sun had barely risen when emergency announcements began playing on the radio. The First, Third, and Sixth Army Brigades had seized the country's main military bases. The presidential palace was surrounded. General Carlos Humberto Romero had been told, clearly and without ceremony, that his time was over.

At 9:30 a.m., an unmarked Guatemalan military plane landed at Ilopango Air Base. Romero, still in uniform, boarded with his wife and children and left the country. On Radio Nacional, a young colonel read the first proclamation. The cabinet was dissolved, the constitution suspended, and power handed to a five member Revolutionary Government Junta. Its mission, the announcement said, was to restore constitutional order and save the country from Marxist takeover. No one knew it then, but that morning marked the beginning of a twelve-year civil war.

This story didn't begin overnight. It was the product of decades of repression and inequality. After the massacre of 1932, known as La Matanza, the nation's wealth and land ended up in the hands of a few powerful coffee barons, remembered even today as "the Fourteen Families." The army became their guardian, protecting their estates in exchange for privilege and loyalty. By the 1970s, the situation became explosive. The population had grown rapidly, land was concentrated in a few hands, and ninety percent of Salvadorans lived in poverty.

The 1972 election was blatantly stolen. Workers' strikes, peasant marches, and student protests spread across the country. Instead of reform, the government responded with bullets. Between 1972 and 1979, more than three thousand activists were killed or disappeared.

Archbishop Óscar Romero had already spoken out, saying the Church must stand with the poor. But the halls of power ignored him. Repression deepened, and then cracks began to appear inside the military itself. Younger officers, many trained at the U.S. School of the Americas, realized that blind violence was only fueling the fire. The old guard, backed by landowners, insisted that force was the only way to keep control.

Meanwhile, in neighboring Nicaragua, the Sandinista Revolution had just triumphed. For Washington, it was a warning shot.

The Carter administration feared that El Salvador might be next. U.S. envoys were sent to urge reforms, but President Romero refused to change course. Eventually, the younger, U.S.-backed officers drafted their own secret plan. October 15 was its execution day.

The coup unfolded almost without bloodshed. During the night, rebel officers surrounded the presidential guard, seized the radio station, and announced that a new revolutionary government had taken power. The five-man junta included two officers, two civilians, and one social democrat. They promised land reform, union rights, peasant protection, and elections within three years. The United States immediately released sixty-five million dollars in aid.

But instead of stabilizing, the country began to unravel. When the first phase of land reform was announced in March 1980, the coffee elite struck back. They shut down factories, moved capital abroad, and secretly began funding death squads. The army itself splintered.

Then came the moment that changed everything. On March 24, 1980, Archbishop Óscar Romero was shot while delivering mass. His assassination shattered the country. At his funeral, government snipers opened fire on mourners, killing dozens more.

The descent into civil war was now unstoppable. Five leftist guerrilla groups united under one banner, the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN). In December 1980, they launched their full-scale offensive. Fighting erupted in villages, cities, and highways across the nation. The U.S. poured in weapons, helicopters, and advisors.

By the end of the war, seventy-five thousand people were dead, a million displaced, and six billion dollars in U.S. aid had been spent. Massacres like El Mozote became dark symbols of the era, where entire villages were wiped out in the name of counterinsurgency.

Twelve years later, in 1992, the Chapultepec Peace Accords were signed. The army was cut in half, a new civilian police force was created, and the FMLN was recognized as a political party. In 2009, one of its former leaders, Mauricio Funes, became president.

But peace did not bring prosperity. Land remains in the hands of a few. Poverty persists. Thousands still leave each year in search of something better.

For the region, those years were decisive. Washington made El Salvador part of its broader Cold War playbook. The same formula, military aid, counterinsurgency, and death squads, was later repeated in Nicaragua, Honduras, and Guatemala.

Today, when President Nayib Bukele sends soldiers into the streets, it feels like an echo of that same emergency mindset that took root after 1979.

What began on October 15, 1979, as a U.S.-backed “reformist coup” achieved its real goal. The country never fully recovered. The web of generals, landowners, and capital still holds El Salvador in its grip.

-----End of file SA-14-----

Country: Surinam

Year: 1980

File: SA-15

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On the morning of February 25, 1980, sixteen non-commissioned officers stormed the government buildings in Paramaribo, the capital of Suriname. Within hours, the pro-Western government of Prime Minister Henck Arron was gone. On the surface, it looked like an ordinary coup. In reality, it was the beginning of a small South American nation's entanglement in the great geopolitical struggle of the Cold War. The coup was led by 34-year-old Sergeant Dési Bouterse, and the CIA had already been watching Suriname closely.

American interest in this small country went back decades. Since 1916, the Aluminum Company of America, known as Alcoa, had been mining bauxite there, the key mineral used to make aluminum. During the Second World War, nearly seventy-five percent of America's bauxite came from Suriname. By the 1970s, Alcoa had built massive dams and factories, turning the country into a strategic industrial asset. When Suriname gained independence from the Netherlands in 1975, the United States immediately established diplomatic ties. For Washington, this was not just a new nation, it was an economic prize in an era when liberation movements were spreading across the world. In the eyes of the West, freedom and equality often meant reduced profits.

The Arron government was riddled with corruption, ethnic divisions, and mismanagement. Inflation was soaring, unemployment was high, and yet the regime enjoyed full American support. The army's lower ranks, mostly of African descent, grew increasingly angry. Bouterse became their voice. When the government tried to suppress the soldiers' union, they struck back.

The coup succeeded within hours and without major bloodshed. President Johan Ferrier was allowed to stay on symbolically, but real power now belonged to the military government led by Bouterse. A National Military Council was formed, the constitution was

suspended, parliament dissolved. What began as a soldiers' protest had turned into a revolutionary regime.

In Washington, alarm bells rang. The U.S. embassy, with only a small staff, was unprepared for what was happening. Ambassador Nancy Ostrander sent urgent cables reporting that Bouterse had reached out to Cuba and other leftist governments. The Americans saw a threat to their dominance. The CIA began to plan. Alcoa quietly helped on the ground. Covert support was extended to armed groups opposed to the new regime.

Bouterse tried to strike a balance. He spoke against imperialism, yet reassured American companies that their assets were safe. But Washington was not in the mood to take chances. In 1982, Western-backed and financed "democratic movements" began to rise. Bouterse responded harshly. He ordered the arrest of fifteen critics, including journalists, lawyers, and a Catholic priest. They were taken to Fort Zeelandia, tortured, and executed. Western media seized on the story, calling it the "December Murders," and the headlines spread across the world. It was exactly the moment the West had been waiting for.

The Netherlands immediately suspended all aid. The United States froze relations. The CIA stepped up covert support for anti-Bouterse guerrilla groups operating from French Guiana, including the "Jungle Commando" led by Ronnie Brunswijk, a former Bouterse bodyguard. The conflict that followed, known as the Surinamese Interior War, lasted six years. Hundreds were killed, villages were burned, and terror spread through the countryside. Bouterse's army retaliated. In 1986, the Moiwana massacre left dozens of civilians dead.

For Washington, things were going as planned. The country was burning, but Alcoa's plants continued to run under military protection. The CIA kept its operations active. As the Cold War began to wind down in the late 1980s, Bouterse softened his stance. A new constitution was introduced in 1987, elections were held, and a civilian government returned. But Bouterse never lost control of the military. In 2010, he became president himself and ruled until 2020.

The CIA's involvement turned a small nation into a long-running crisis. Suriname's democracy remains fragile, its army powerful, and its economy unstable after Alcoa's

departure. Now, as new oil discoveries bring hope, China has stepped in with investment and infrastructure projects. But Washington is watching closely, preparing once again to interfere under the banner of "stability." The shadow of 1980 still hangs over the country. The people of Suriname, however, are not easily swayed. They are unwilling to hand over control.

This story is a reminder that Western imperialism never truly disappears, it only changes shape. The methods evolve, but the goal remains the same, to maintain control. The West has created global standards it does not follow itself, yet demands absolute obedience from weaker nations. If a country defies those rules, it is punished, sanctioned, or invaded.

-----End of file SA-15-----

Country: Haiti

Year: 1986-1988

File: SA-16

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In 1804, a new nation appeared on the map and changed the course of history. Its name was Haiti. It became the world's first Black republic, and the only successful revolution in history where enslaved people created a free state. But from the moment Haiti was born, its destruction began. The West had already decided it would never be allowed to live in peace.

The story starts in 1791, in the French colony of Saint-Domingue. Europe was thriving on slavery, its colonies pouring out gold and sugar for distant capitals. But in this corner of the Caribbean, the enslaved refused to remain silent. They rose up, fought for thirteen years, and defeated the armies of France, Spain, and Britain. On January 1, 1804, they declared independence. For the West, this act of defiance by former slaves was unforgivable. France refused to recognize Haiti's freedom and, when it finally did, demanded 150 million francs in compensation for its lost "property." That ransom crushed Haiti for a century. The United States, terrified that the idea of slave rebellion might spread, turned its back. The West exiled Haiti diplomatically and economically, treating it like a disease.

For the next hundred years, Haiti fought simply to survive. Then in 1915, U.S. Marines landed and occupied the country, claiming they came to bring stability. What they really brought was control over ports, banks, and revenues. They rewrote Haiti's constitution to allow foreigners to buy land, erasing a safeguard of national sovereignty. They introduced a forced labor system that resembled slavery more than reform. They built an army trained not to defend the people, but to suppress them. When the Americans finally left in 1934, Haiti was "independent" again, but it was a nation taught to fear its own shadow.

In 1957, a new era began. François Duvalier, known as "Papa Doc," came to power. He called himself a Black nationalist and a Vodou priest, but he ruled as a tyrant. His private militia, the Tonton Macoute, terrorized the people. The United States supported him fully, seeing

him as a reliable anti-communist ally. When Papa Doc died, his son Jean-Claude, nicknamed “Baby Doc,” inherited the throne. He wasn’t as fanatical as his father, but he was even more corrupt. By the 1980s, Haiti had become a wasteland of hunger, fear, and broken promises.

In 1986, the people finally rose again. Baby Doc fled on a U.S. military plane. Washington had helped him escape before a true revolution could take shape. Into the vacuum stepped General Henri Namphy, presented as a neutral and honest man. The CIA quietly backed him, hoping he could stabilize the country without changing the system. But it soon became clear that nothing had changed. The same army. The same Macoutes. The same violence.

Elections were announced in 1987, a chance for a new beginning. But on election day, gunmen stormed the polling stations and opened fire. Dozens were killed. The election was canceled. The world condemned the massacre, yet Washington still backed Namphy. In January 1988, a fraudulent vote brought Leslie Manigat to power, but when he tried to rein in the military, Namphy ousted him in a coup. Three months later, another general, Prosper Avril, overthrew Namphy. Haiti was once again adrift, a ship without a captain.

Between 1988 and 1994, five presidents came and went. None finished their term. In 1990, a priest named Jean-Bertrand Aristide rose from the slums to win the presidency with the backing of the poor. A year later, the army removed him. The U.S. imposed sanctions but took no action against the generals. When refugees began flooding toward Florida, President Bill Clinton intervened. In 1994, U.S. troops landed with UN approval, sent the military junta into exile, and restored Aristide. It was celebrated as a triumph of democracy. In truth, Haiti had once again been placed under foreign supervision.

In 2004, Aristide was forced out again. He claimed he was kidnapped by American agents and flown to Africa. Washington was again orchestrating the outcome from behind the curtain. The UN sent peacekeepers, but they brought with them disease and scandal. Their mission spread cholera and shame. Even peace had become a burden.

Then came the 2010 earthquake. Over two hundred thousand people died. Billions in aid were pledged, but the money went to foreign NGOs and contractors, not Haitian

institutions. The state was hollowed out. The people lost faith. Outsiders became the real rulers of Haiti.

In 2016, a businessman named Jovenel Moïse became president. He called himself a man of change, a simple farmer. But as the country fell apart, he dissolved parliament and ruled by decree. In 2021, gunmen stormed his home and killed him. The assassins were mercenaries, mostly Colombians and Haitian-Americans. The question of who ordered the killing remains unanswered. Or perhaps, after all these stories, the answer no longer needs to be said aloud.

After Moïse's death, Haiti collapsed completely. Ninety percent of Port-au-Prince is now controlled by gangs. The government exists in name only. Prime Minister Ariel Henry, unelected and weak, resigned in 2024. The UN approved a Kenyan-led security mission, but it changed nothing. People keep fleeing, by land and by sea, chasing a horizon that no longer promises anything.

Two centuries later, Haiti's story remains the same. A nation punished for its freedom. The French indemnity, the American occupation, CIA intrigues, UN missions, every intervention came with promises of help and ended in ruin. Each time the West claimed to save Haiti, it left the country poorer and more broken.

Haiti teaches us that enslaved people can win freedom through sacrifice, but they may never be allowed peace. As long as the imperial order of the modern world stands, true sovereignty will remain out of reach for those it deems inferior. The people who defy its rules are made to suffer until they break. The Haitians broke those rules in 1804, and the punishment has never ended.

But the story isn't over. The blood of freedom fighters still runs in Haitian veins. They were born refusing chains. As long as they live, hope survives. Because a people who once rose from slavery to build a nation can rise again, when the moment comes.

-----End of file SA-16-----

Country: Panama

Year: 1989

File: SA-17

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It was the night of December 20, 1989, when the United States suddenly invaded Panama. Within three hours, the sky turned to fire and smoke. Twenty-four thousand American troops moved in, backed by fighter jets, helicopters, Navy SEALs, and Delta Force units. In Panama City's El Chorrillo district, bombs set the old wooden houses ablaze. The entire neighborhood burned to the ground. Even today, locals call it La Noche Triste, the night when the sky was burning.

But none of this happened overnight. The story stretched back decades. Panama's importance was never just its beauty or geography. It was home to the Panama Canal, the artery of world trade. In 1903, the United States had secured control of the canal through a treaty, and during the Cold War, it became a strategic front line against the Soviet Union and Cuba.

In the 1960s, a young cadet named Manuel Noriega became an informant for the CIA. He sold information on his classmates. Over time, he rose through the ranks, becoming a colonel and one of Washington's most valuable assets in Central America. He helped move weapons to Nicaraguan rebels and relayed secret messages, all while protecting U.S. interests in the canal zone. For the Americans, he was "Their Man."

But Noriega wasn't just a collaborator. He was a drug trafficker. The same routes used for smuggling arms to rebels were now carrying Colombian cocaine to the United States. By the 1980s, Panama had become a hub for the global drug trade. American agencies knew it but looked the other way, as long as Noriega served their purpose.

Something shocking happened in 1985 that changed everything. Hugo Spadafora, a physician and Noriega's outspoken critic, was kidnapped, tortured, and found decapitated, his body stuffed in a sack. The brutality shocked the Panamanian public and even members of the U.S. Senate.

In 1986, The New York Times exposed evidence of Noriega's drug profits and his CIA payments. Under growing pressure, Washington cut financial aid. In 1988, federal courts in Miami and Tampa charged Noriega with drug trafficking and money laundering. U.S. officials tried to persuade him to step down and go into exile in Spain, but he refused. Tension in Panama escalated. During the 1989 elections, opposition candidate Guillermo Endara won by a landslide, three votes to one, but Noriega annulled the results. The next day, his thugs attacked Endara in public, beating him on live television. Watching the chaos, President George H. W. Bush decided diplomacy had failed. The time for force had come.

In December 1989, one final incident triggered it all. Four U.S. officers accidentally approached a Panamanian military checkpoint. The guards opened fire, killing an American lieutenant. That same night, the U.S. National Security Council met in an emergency session and gave the green light for "Operation Just Cause".

Before dawn on December 20, the invasion began. American forces struck 44 targets at once. Advanced weapons, satellite communications, night vision, everything was deployed. It was also the first time F-117 stealth fighters were used in combat. Within two days, Noriega's military collapsed. Washington installed Endara as president while Noriega fled to the Vatican embassy.

For ten days, U.S. troops blasted rock music outside the embassy to wear him down. Finally, on January 3, 1990, Noriega surrendered.

The cost was heavy. Twenty-two American soldiers were killed, along with more than two hundred Panamanian troops and between five hundred and three thousand civilians. Entire neighborhoods were destroyed. Looting broke out across Panama City, and it took days for order to return.

The aftermath reshaped Panama. The army was dismantled and replaced with a new police force under direct U.S. supervision. Washington poured in \$1.2 billion in aid, rewrote the legal system, and secured extradition rights for drug suspects. But the real outcome was strategic. The invasion signaled a new American doctrine, that Washington would use

military force wherever it believed its interests were at risk. The same model would later appear in Haiti, Kosovo, Afghanistan and Iraq.

In 1999, control of the Panama Canal finally passed to Panama, yet U.S. influence never really faded. Even today, Panamanian politics often move to Washington's rhythm. Every presidential hopeful still makes an early visit to the U.S. embassy.

More than thirty years later, Panamanians still remember the night when fire fell from the sky. Now, China is investing heavily in Panama, and the United States is once again paying close attention. Water shortages and shifts in global trade routes are raising new questions about the canal's future.

This isn't just a story about the fall of a dictator. It's a story about how powerful nations redraw the map to protect their interests. Panama may be free on paper, but its sovereignty still lies in the hands of decisions made two thousand miles away in Washington.

-----End of file SA-17-----

Country: Venezuela

Year: 2002 - 2025

File: SA-18

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It was an April afternoon in 2002 when Caracas felt like it had stopped, when millions of voices filled the streets shouting "Chavez resign", when television stations went dark and army trucks rolled through the city. For a moment it looked like the revolution had ended. Hugo Chavez, the man who had given hope to the poor just a few years earlier, was in the hands of the military. Within hours a businessman named Pedro Carmona, backed openly by American recognition, assumed power. The world watched in shock, but the most startling fact was that Washington recognized him immediately, as if it had been waiting for this moment for years.

Chavez's story actually begins with an older disappointment among the Venezuelan people. A country sitting on a sea of oil was wrecked when prices collapsed in the 1980s. The poor got poorer, the rich grew richer. Two rotten political parties traded power for decades and nothing changed for ordinary people. In that atmosphere a young military officer emerged, Hugo Chavez. He tried a coup in 1992, failed, but he had already won people's imaginations. In 1998 he promised that wealth would be shared, that oil would not belong only to the rich. He won, and the Bolivarian Revolution began.

With oil money Chavez launched social programs, he invested in education and health, and he also nationalized the country's most powerful institution, PDVSA. For Washington, a petrostate openly aligning with Fidel Castro was intolerable. That was when a cold struggle between Chavez and the United States began.

In April of 2002, opposition forces called general strikes and protests. Things spiraled and some generals moved against Chavez and removed him. Within hours the United States recognized the new government. American officials, people like Otto Reich, had already met with those plotting the coup. But Carmona's government overreached. It dissolved the National Assembly and the Supreme Court. The very poor who had stood with Chavez

took to the streets. Loyal officers inside the military mobilized. Forty seven hours later Chavez was back in power.

That moment was a turning point. The failed conspiracy made him wildly popular. The military, the courts, and large parts of the media fell in line. His status among the people became almost heroic, the kind of popularity once reserved for figures like Fidel Castro and Che Guevara. Fortune helped him too, because oil prices rose. Money flowed, and Chavez poured it out in social programs. He formed new alliances with Bolivia, Nicaragua, and Cuba, believing he could push back U.S. influence across Latin America. But time was not his ally. On March 5, 2013, Hugo Chavez, Venezuela's hero, passed away.

After Chavez, in 2013, the public chose his loyal lieutenant Nicolas Maduro. Fate turned against them. In 2014 oil prices collapsed. The economy began to break. Food, medicine, electricity, everything became scarce. Inflation rendered the currency almost meaningless. Millions started leaving the country.

The United States used this anguish as leverage. Under Obama there were targeted sanctions on officials accused of human rights abuses. Under Trump, in 2017 and 2018, sanctions hardened. Oil exports were effectively blocked. The government was cut off from restructuring its debt. Washington hoped the military would abandon Maduro, but the opposite happened. Maduro brought military generals into the fold, making them stakeholders in the economy. The armed forces took control of imports, mining, and other lucrative sectors.

On January 23, 2019, opposition leader Juan Guaido declared himself interim president. The United States and many European countries recognized him at once. Pressure on Maduro increased. Venezuelan assets abroad were transferred to Guaido's control, and the oil embargo tightened further. But the strategy depended on one crucial thing that never happened, the defection of the military leadership. The armed forces remained loyal, and that loyalty kept Maduro in place.

In February 2019 the United States tried to push aid across the Colombian border, in an attempt to embarrass the government and break its hold. The move failed. Maduro shut the border. By 2020, Guaido's momentum had stalled. Then came a farcical episode called

Operation Gideon, where a small group of former soldiers attempted to kidnap Maduro. They were captured, and the whole affair became an international embarrassment.

After all this, Venezuela took on a new shape. One party dominated politics. The opposition relied on foreign backing, but it could not dislodge the regime. The crucial fact was that the military stood with the government. Sanctions from the United States and its allies devastated the economy. Between 2013 and 2023 GDP collapsed by roughly eighty percent, a decline on par with countries at war. More than seven million people were forced to flee. Sanctions may have squeezed the government, but they also brought catastrophic suffering to ordinary citizens.

By 2022 it became clear in Washington that a maximum pressure approach had failed. The Biden administration shifted tactics. Talks began with the Maduro government, with the aim of securing a more competitive vote in 2024 in exchange for limited sanctions relief. This turn was practical. After the war in Ukraine the global energy picture had changed, and the United States knew it could not entirely cut Venezuela out.

Russia and China filled the gap. They provided Maduro with financial, military, and diplomatic support. For them Venezuela became a symbol of resistance to American dominance.

For Venezuela, the crisis is not over. The Trump administration has once again tightened the squeeze, and pressure mounts in the hope of forcing a political settlement. But it looks like Venezuela , shaped by Chavez and Maduro, will not yield easily. Right now the country faces attempts at political upheaval, and a visceral campaign of international pressure. So far no regime change effort has succeeded in Venezuela. The only remaining option for those who want to topple the government appears to be direct military intervention.

-----End of file SA-18-----

Country: Honduras

Year: 2009

File: SA-19

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On June 28, 2009, soldiers surrounded the presidential palace in Tegucigalpa. President Manuel Zelaya was still in his nightclothes when the troops burst in. They dragged him out, took him to the airport, and flew him to Costa Rica. Most Hondurans were still at breakfast when their president was gone. Within hours, Latin America had witnessed its first successful military coup of the twenty-first century. This story had been building for decades.

The history of Honduras has always been a struggle over who controls its resources. Its economy was built on exports, first bananas, then coffee, and most of the land remained in the hands of a few families while the poor worked in their shadow. The army had long been a political force, crushing any attempt at reform. By the 1980s, Washington's counterinsurgency doctrines had fused perfectly with the interests of the local elite. A new security structure took hold, one that never truly returned to the barracks. When the Cold War ended, the United States pushed Honduras toward free markets and electoral democracy, but inequality deepened. The coup of 2009 was not a rupture from that system. It was its natural outcome.

Manuel Zelaya was elected president in 2005. At first, he was a businessman with moderate views, but over time, he began to lean left. He grew close to Hugo Chávez of Venezuela and started supporting local labor movements. In March 2009, Zelaya announced plans for a public referendum to ask whether voters wanted to create a new constitutional assembly. He argued that the 1982 constitution, written under military supervision, no longer represented the people. His U.S.-backed opponents accused him of trying to extend his term in power.

The courts declared the referendum illegal. Congress passed a law banning any public vote within six months of national elections. But on June 24, Zelaya went to the military base himself, accompanied by thousands of supporters, and retrieved the confiscated

boxes. That moment sealed his fate. The army leadership saw it as an open challenge to their authority. General Romeo Vásquez refused to cooperate. Zelaya dismissed him, but the Supreme Court reinstated him the next day. By the morning of June 28, the plan was set.

Just after dawn, the army surrounded the palace. Zelaya's guards were disarmed, and he was forced onto a plane bound for exile. Within hours, Congress held an emergency session. A forged resignation letter was read aloud, and congressional speaker Roberto Micheletti was declared the new president. Curfews were imposed, pro-Zelaya media outlets were shut down, and tear gas filled the streets. The United Nations, the OAS, and the European Union condemned the coup, but Washington stood by the generals. Leaked cables later showed that U.S. officials knew exactly what was happening and quietly supported it.

For the next seven months, Honduras burned. From exile, Zelaya tried to rally international pressure, while inside the country, the National Resistance Front united workers, farmers, women, and minority groups in mass protests and strikes. In just four months, over four thousand human rights violations were recorded. Protesters were beaten, women activists were threatened with rape, journalists were silenced, and at least ten people were killed by security forces. In September, Zelaya secretly re-entered the country and sought refuge in the Brazilian embassy. The army surrounded the building, cut off power and water, and blared loudspeakers day and night. The world watched, but the coup leaders held their ground.

Elections in November 2009 brought the conservative National Party's Porfirio Lobo to power. Zelaya went into exile, and a new political order emerged. His wife, Xiomara Castro, founded the Libre party, giving ordinary citizens and farmers a voice. Yet successive governments continued right-wing economic policies. Land, water, and mineral rights were handed to private investors. Under the banner of "anti-narcotics," the United States poured more funds into the military. Violence spiraled out of control. By 2012, Honduras had the highest murder rate in the world. Drug cartels, corrupt officers, and business elites became indistinguishable. Environmentalists and community leaders were

murdered in broad daylight, as happened to Berta Cáceres in 2016, and their killers almost always walked free.

The coup transformed Honduras into a narco-state. By 2015, U.S. courts were charging dozens of Honduran officials with drug trafficking, including the brother of former president Juan Orlando Hernández. Senior police and military officers were part of the same networks. Public institutions collapsed under corruption. In the 2017 election, results were suddenly halted, then reversed to secure another term for Hernández. Protests erupted, the army opened fire, and more than thirty people were killed. International observers demanded new elections, but Washington recognized the tainted victory.

Fifteen years later, the wounds of that coup are still open. In 2021, Xiomara Castro became president herself, but she faces the same entrenched families, the same military power, and the same broken institutions. Tens of thousands of Hondurans continue to flee north toward the United States, driven by violence, poverty, and climate disaster.

For Washington, the 2009 coup is an old file, a closed chapter. For the people of Honduras, it is still a living wound, a reminder of how fragile democracy becomes when power answers to another capital. Yet out of that wound, a new generation has risen, one that refuses to forget the past or surrender the future.

-----End of file SA-19-----

Country: Bolivia

Year: 2019

File: SA-20

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Can you imagine a general telling his own president, "It's time for you to resign"? That's exactly what happened on November 9, 2019, when Bolivia's army chief, General Williams Kaliman, said those words to President Evo Morales. It wasn't advice. It was the start of a coup. And yes, a general can demand his president's resignation if the orders come from Washington.

The story begins earlier. Evo Morales was the first Indigenous president in Bolivia's history. Before him, for nearly two hundred years, the country had been ruled by people of European descent. Morales changed that legacy. He brought Bolivia's natural resources, especially its gas reserves, under national ownership. Government revenues increased tenfold, and poverty fell sharply. But those same policies unsettled the United States and Bolivia's wealthy elite.

In 2019, Morales decided to run for office again. The constitution allowed only two terms, but his supporters secured a court ruling that cleared the way for him to run once more. When early results from the October election showed Morales ahead, the opposition cried fraud. American organizations echoed the accusation almost immediately, though later studies proved there had been no fraud at all.

Then came chaos. Violent protests broke out. From the rich region of Santa Cruz came Luis Fernando Camacho, carrying a large Bible, declaring that he would "bring God back to the palace." The police turned against the government. The army demanded the president's resignation. On November 9, Morales fled the country to save his life.

Throughout the entire episode, America's hand was visible. President Trump congratulated Bolivia's military for "serving the will of the people." Later, it emerged that the United States had funded the opposition. There was even evidence of phone calls between Camacho and American senators.

After Morales's departure, an interim government took power and unleashed a wave of revenge. The army was given full permission to open fire on protesters. In Sacaba and Senkata, farmers and miners were shot dead, more than 36 in total. On television, indigenous flags were burned. The violence was openly racist.

But the story didn't end there. In the new elections of October 2020, Morales's party returned to power. Luis Arce became president, and Morales came home. The interim president, Jeanine Áñez, was later sentenced to ten years in prison for her role in the coup.

The effects of those events still run deep. They proved that in Latin America, democracy can still be reshaped by foreign hands when it suits their interests. Bolivia's economy remains trapped under heavy infrastructural debt. Most importantly, the country's lithium, essential for electric car batteries around the world, has become the center of a new geopolitical contest. The United States is watching closely.

This isn't just Bolivia's story. It's the story of South America as a whole. The justifications may change but the goal remains the same, to control the resources, and keep the influence alive.

-----End of file SA-20-----



# Africa

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- AF-01 Congo 1961
- AF-02 South Africa 1962
- AF-03 Togo 1963
- AF-04 Algeria 1965
- AF-05 Ghana 1966
- AF-06 Mali 1968
- AF-07 Guinea 1970
- AF-08 Ethiopia 1974
- AF-09 Angola 1975
- AF-10 Comoros 1975
- AF-11 Benin 1977
- AF-12 Zambia 1979
- AF-13 Namibia 1979
- AF-14 Seychelles 1981
- AF-15 Uganda 1981
- AF-16 Zimbabwe 1982
- AF-17 Sudan 1983
- AF-18 Botswana 1985
- AF-19 Mozambique 1986
- AF-20 Burkina Faso 1987



# Africa

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- AF-21      Algeria 1992
- AF-22      Rwanda 1994
- AF-23      Congo 1996
- AF-24      Eritrea 2002
- AF-25      Central Africa 2003
- AF-26      Somalia 2006
- AF-27      Madagascar 2009
- AF-28      Niger 2010
- AF-29      Libya 2011

# AFRICA



Country: Congo

Year: 1961

File: AF-01

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On August 6, 1945, the uranium that powered "Little Boy," the bomb dropped on Hiroshima, came from the Shinkolobwe mine in Congo. From that day on, Congo was no longer just a colony. It became a strategic vault of minerals the West could not live without. Between 1946 and 1948, the United States bought twelve hundred tons of uranium from Congo, the very stockpile that launched America's nuclear weapons program. But the deals weren't made with the Congolese people. They were signed with Belgium's Société Générale de Belgique. The price was a dollar and ninety cents per pound. Workers were told it was a matter of "Allied security." Those who demanded better pay were exiled to the forests.

In this atmosphere, Patrice Lumumba emerged. He was an ordinary post office clerk who founded the Mouvement National Congolais in 1958. In January 1959, police opened fire on a rally in Léopoldville, killing forty-seven people. Lumumba was arrested, but prison only made him a hero. When independence finally came in June 1960, King Baudouin of Belgium attended the ceremony.

Lumumba stood before him and said, "We are no longer your monkeys." That one speech sealed his fate. The Belgian foreign minister sent word the same night, "This man is dangerous. Action must be taken."

On July 5, 1960, the Congolese army mutinied. Belgium responded by deploying paratroopers to secure Katanga, the province that held Congo's richest mines. Soon after, Katanga declared independence with Belgian support. Lumumba appealed to the United Nations for help, but peacekeepers were not authorized to expel Belgian troops. Around the same time, CIA station chief Lawrence Devlin arrived in Congo. His mission was to remove Lumumba. President Eisenhower had already said it in a secret meeting, "Get rid of the man." Lumumba was captured and on January 17, 1961, taken to Katanga, where Belgian officers oversaw his execution. His body was dissolved in acid. Only one tooth remained, kept as a trophy.

What followed was even more dangerous. The CIA backed army officer Joseph Mobutu with cash and weapons. Mobutu staged a coup and seized power. For the next thirty years, Congo's uranium, copper, and cobalt flowed under contracts signed with American and Belgian corporations. The wealth went abroad, and the people sank deeper into poverty. Mobutu built palaces, lived in luxury, while Western companies made billions.

Today, little has changed. More than seventy percent of the world's cobalt, the metal that powers electric cars, mobile phones, and batteries, still comes from Congo. Workers earn two dollars a day. American and Swiss companies earn billions.

The murder of Patrice Lumumba was a warning to every newly independent African nation. Independence did not mean you could make decisions without their consent.

-----End of file AF-01-----

Country: South Africa

Year: 1962

File: AF-02

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On the morning of August 5, 1962, Nelson Mandela's car was stopped on the road between Durban and Johannesburg. He thought he was safe. Years later, the truth came out. His arrest had not been the work of an ordinary informant. It was arranged by the CIA. Paul Eckel, the CIA's Pretoria station chief, later admitted, "We told them where he would be, down to the mile marker. Our objective was simple. He was meeting with communists. We wanted him out of the way." That single act revealed how easily, in the Cold War, the idea of human freedom could be traded away.

To understand why, you have to visit the past. The first atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima was made with uranium mined from the Shinkolobwe site in the Congo. By 1950, those reserves were nearly exhausted. America turned its eyes to the gold reefs of South Africa and the uranium belts of Namibia. In September 1950, Washington signed a secret agreement with South Africa's apartheid government. Every ounce of uranium from the Western Reefs mine would be sold to the United States on one condition, not a single grain would go to Moscow. That deal bound the CIA and South Africa's intelligence service in a long, shadowy partnership.

In 1961, when Mandela launched the armed wing of the ANC, Umkhonto we Sizwe, he traveled across Africa seeking funding and training. Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia gave him five thousand pounds. In Algeria, fighters from the FLN taught him how to make plastic explosives. But on his return, he walked straight into a trap. The papers found in his car were later used against him in the infamous Rivonia Trial. In 1964, he was sentenced to life on Robben Island. A CIA report at the time read, almost gleefully, "The removal of Mandela and Sisulu will cripple the ANC's capacity at least until 1968."

But the story didn't end there. During the 1970s, the CIA didn't just monitor the ANC's camps. It provided South Africa's apartheid regime with signal intelligence and coordinated attacks on ANC bases in Angola and Zambia. Hundreds were killed. When

Cuban troops entered Angola in 1975, the United States and South Africa jointly funneled millions of dollars to UNITA and FNLA, the rebel groups fighting them. The CIA's IAFEATURE program was run directly from Pretoria's military headquarters. U-2 spy planes flew from South African airfields, sharing satellite data with the regime. Human rights, by then, were just words on paper. Washington had decided that to win the Cold War, apartheid was an acceptable ally.

That logic evolved into what they called "constructive engagement." It sounded peaceful, but it masked a brutal counterinsurgency project. In the 1980s, the CIA trained over a thousand South African intelligence officers. They built "pseudo-operations" units, agents posing as freedom fighters who carried out assassinations and massacres to discredit the liberation movement. This gave birth to the so-called "Third Force." Between 1985 and 1993, more than four thousand people were killed in such operations. The Boipatong massacre, where forty-six people were slaughtered in one night, was part of this system. Years later, South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission confirmed that officers trained under CIA programs had directly planned and coordinated those attacks.

When Mandela walked free in 1990, he carried a file with him, a list of 127 activists killed based on CIA-provided intelligence. He handed it to the American ambassador. No reply ever came. South Africa became a democracy, but it inherited a security structure built for deception and foreign control. Its economy too remained shaped by the same pattern, serving external needs over local freedom.

And now, the story feels familiar again. South Africa still holds some of the world's richest reserves of manganese and platinum, minerals the U.S. defense industry calls "critical resources." When President Ramaphosa visited the White House in 2022, the CEOs of major mining companies were with him. The lines on the resource map are the same. The players are the same. Only the language has changed. The new name for control is "supply chain security."

-----End of file AF-02-----

Country: Togo

Year: 1963

File: AF-03

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It was the night of January 13, 1963. President Sylvanus Olympio ran barefoot toward the American consulate, desperate for safety, but the gates were locked. Cornered against the wall, he was shot dead. Later, the man who pulled the trigger told French journalists, "I fired the first shot. I did my duty in loyalty to France." That one moment didn't just change Togo. It changed the course of West African history.

First, some background. Togo is a small strip of land between Ghana and Benin, barely fifty-six kilometers of coastline, yet of immense value to France. After the partition of German Togoland, France took the phosphate-rich hills, the railways, and the coastal territory of the Ewe people for itself. Before independence, France had turned Togo into a tax haven. Cocoa from Ghana left through Lomé's port under French nameplates and was sold in Europe at a thirty percent tariff discount. The phosphates fed France's fertilizer industry, while poverty remained the local inheritance. By 1960, the thought of losing these privileges terrified Paris.

Sylvanus Olympio rose in this climate. Educated at the London School of Economics, an expert in the global cocoa trade, he understood France's economic stranglehold better than anyone. He called for independence, and he won. On April 27, 1960, Togo became free. But on that same day, France quietly secured three secret agreements: French officers would stay in the army, Paris would retain control over the currency, and France would keep a ninety-nine-year lease on the phosphate mines. Olympio refused to stay silent. He began building a self-reliant economy. He nationalized the customs office, imposed a fifty-five percent export tax on phosphates, and started talks with Standard Oil to build a new export terminal that would bypass French ports. His boldest move was a discussion with Ghana's president, Kwame Nkrumah, about merging their countries to control forty

percent of the world's cocoa market. In Paris, alarm bells rang. The French foreign minister wrote, "Olympio wants to make Togo another Ghana. We must act before that happens."

The explosives were ready. All they needed was a spark. Togo's six-hundred-man army was almost entirely led by French officers. Among them was a lower-ranking soldier named Étienne Eyadéma, a veteran of the Indochina War. Olympio had refused to recruit former French soldiers into the new army, and that angered a faction of the troops. On the night of January 11, 1963, twenty soldiers under Eyadéma's command stormed the presidential palace. Olympio fled barefoot toward the American consulate, but the gate was locked. They caught him by the wall and riddled him with bullets. From the French embassy, a coded message was sent to Paris: "Operation successful. Olympio eliminated. New government cooperative." The next day, France-backed Nicolas Grunitzky was installed as president. The phosphate tax was repealed. French companies were handed fresh contracts.

Then the real game began. Four years later, Eyadéma overthrew Grunitzky and took power himself, again with his old allies' blessing. He stayed for the next thirty-eight years. French presidents embraced him at the Élysée Palace. Military deals expanded. The economy remained tied to French banks. Billions in phosphate revenue ended up in Parisian accounts, while Lomé's streets sank deeper into poverty. The Ewe people, Olympio's own community, were pushed aside. Jobs vanished. Thousands fled to Ghana. Every protest was crushed by French-trained troops, every election rigged, every rebellion silenced by French jets from Dakar.

When Eyadéma died, his son Faure was declared president without an election. The African Union protested, but Paris made a few reassuring phone calls and the matter settled. Today, the same family rules Togo. The same French companies control the mines. The ports remain under the Bolloré Group. French troops are still stationed in Lomé. Sixty years after independence, the country's fate is still written in Paris.

Olympio's death was not just the fall of one leader. It became a formula for the continent. Africa was declared independent, but its economy, its armies, and its politics remained

under the old empire's grip. Even now, when a European leader speaks of "partnership" with Africa, the spirit of Sylvanus Olympio whispers from the wall where he fell. "It's a lie."

-----End of file AF-03-----

Country: Algeria

Year: 1965

File: AF-04

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It was the night of June 19, 1965. Colonel Tahar Zbiri walked straight into President Ahmed Ben Bella's bedroom at Villa Joly. Ben Bella was asleep. Zbiri told him calmly that he was being arrested for treason. Within three hours, Algeria had changed forever. It looked like a sudden coup, but it wasn't. France had been planning it for over a year. The plot was executed in Algiers, but every move was designed in Paris.

To understand what happened, you have to go back a few years. On July 5, 1962, Algeria won its independence from France. But independence turned out to be little more than a change of flags. French companies still controlled every drop of oil and gas under the Sahara. The pipelines were managed by Total, and the Bank of Algeria continued to settle its accounts through Paris.

Ahmed Ben Bella, the hero of independence, wanted to end French influence once and for all. He invited Guinea's president, Sékou Touré, and began talking about African unity. He formed a people's militia that answered directly to him, pushing the old army leadership to the sidelines. Among those sidelined was Colonel Houari Boumériène, the powerful defense minister. That was the moment France decided Ben Bella had to go.

The French intelligence agency SDECE had been in touch with Boumériène from the start. In March 1963, Boumériène visited Paris with a military delegation. During a private dinner, French generals made things clear. The army should stay in control of Algeria's direction, they said, and if it ever moved against Ben Bella, France would not interfere. Over the next two years, SDECE quietly passed along every piece of information that could weaken the president. One key report warned that Ben Bella planned to dismiss the old army command at the upcoming party congress on June 19, 1965. For Boumériène, that was the final warning. Act now, or lose everything.

On June 15, Charles de Gaulle held a closed-door meeting in Paris and decided to give Boumériène's plan full moral support. From the port of Marseille, armored vehicles,

weapons, and MAT-49 submachine guns were shipped to Algeria under forged documents. France's message was clear. If the coup succeeded, the oil contracts would remain untouched. The Americans were quietly informed. Washington, preoccupied with Vietnam, offered silent approval.

At one in the morning on June 19, tanks surrounded Radio Algiers. By three, Ben Bella was under arrest and flown to a desert prison in the Sahara. Boumédiène appeared on national radio to announce that the revolution had corrected its course. French newspapers were ready with their headlines. The next morning they called it "the operation that saved Algeria."

As president, Boumédiène immediately reversed Ben Bella's plans to cancel French oil deals. Instead, he created a joint energy company with France. The following year he signed a \$400 million agreement with Elf Aquitaine. Paris was satisfied. The Algerian generals were secure in power.

The coup reshaped Algeria's future. Under Boumédiène, the country's revolutionary African agenda disappeared, and French influence endured. Yet history has a strange way of turning. The same military, built up with French support, went on to nationalize the oil industry in 1971. France didn't retaliate. Algeria kept its supply contracts, and France adjusted. The formula was simple: overthrow first, compromise later. The same playbook would be used in Ivory Coast, Mali, and Burkina Faso.

Even today, the Algerian army remains the real center of power. Every president has come from its ranks. The intelligence services still maintain ties with their French counterparts. In 2022, President Abdelmadjid Tebboune laid a wreath with Emmanuel Macron at the Arc de Triomphe. In Ben Bella's time, that would have been unthinkable.

The coup of June 19, 1965, was a turning point in Algeria's story. France never really left. What happened that night still echoes through the country's politics today.

-----End of file AF-04-----

Country: Ghana

Year: 1966

File: AF-05

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On the night of February 24, 1966, at 2:02, the lights in Accra went out. For forty five minutes the city was plunged into darkness. In that short blackout rebel military units seized the radio station, the airport, and the presidential palace. The operation was called Cold Chop. Kwame Nkrumah, Ghana's president, was not in the country. He was on his way to Hanoi trying to mediate an end to the Vietnam War. He did not know that his greatest dream, and his government, were being undone at home.

A little background helps to understand why this mattered so much. Ghana became independent from Britain in 1957. It was the first sub-Saharan African country to break the chains of colonial rule. At the time Ghana controlled forty percent of the world's cocoa output, it held rich bauxite and other mineral reserves, and the Volta River project promised electricity enough to run aluminum smelting for decades.

Nkrumah's vision was bold. He wanted Ghana not only to be self-reliant, but to become the industrial heart of Africa. He planned the Akosombo Dam, a project to generate thousands of megawatts, the power that could transform raw minerals into industry. But his dream made Western powers nervous.

The United States and Britain feared that if Ghana remained non aligned or leaned toward the Soviet Union, much of West Africa could slip from their influence. The Volta project and Ghana's mineral wealth were too important to leave unchecked. Loans came with strings attached. The World Bank, American aluminum interests, and other institutions offered finance, but pressure increased alongside the funds.

The real campaign against Nkrumah began in 1964. The IMF demanded currency devaluation and the removal of price controls. Nkrumah refused. At the same time foreign companies slowed payments for the dam. Inside the United States, the CIA began a secret plan to weaken his government through economic pressure, psychological operations,

and by cultivating contacts within the military. Strikes, bombings, and a collapsing economy followed. The stage was being set for a coup.

When Nkrumah left for Hanoi, the conspirators moved. During the power cut on February 24, rebel forces took control. The presidential guards fought for an hour and a half but they were outgunned. Armoured rockets were used, weapons that Ghana's army did not possess on its own. By dawn General Kotoka was on the radio announcing that Nkrumah's spell was broken. Within hours the new military government froze the cocoa board accounts. American aluminum interests paid three million dollars immediately and the project got back on track.

The consequences reached far beyond Ghana. Nkrumah's dream of supporting liberation movements across Africa was shattered. Guerrilla training in Algeria, Tanzania, and elsewhere were recalled. The idea of African unity and solidarity lost its momentum. Ghana was pushed into IMF programs. Its currency was devalued. Control of electricity and aluminum passed into foreign hands, and Western aid and influence flowed back in. Washington welcomed the new military rulers and promised billions in assistance.

What makes this story particularly striking is what Nkrumah wanted for Ghana. He was not chasing oil or gold. His vision was industrial power, national self reliance, and regional solidarity. Those very resources that could have enabled Ghana to build that independence turned it into a target. Sixty years later most of Ghana's aluminum still goes to foreign companies. Yet now China's presence offers a new ray of hope, a different kind of partnership that was unimaginable in the 1960s.

The truth is simple and bitter. The day Nkrumah dreamed of the Volta Dam, global powers decided that Ghana would not be allowed to develop on its own terms. For Africa, the lesson of that intervention remains current. Peoples' chains can no longer be forged the way they once were, but control over mineral resources still gives external powers leverage. In the game of global power, the switch is often still in Washington's hand.

-----End of file AF-05-----

Country: Mali

Year: 1968

File: AF-06

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On the night of November 19, 1968, Mali's founding president Modibo Keïta was returning from a trip abroad when armored vehicles began quietly taking position on the streets of Bamako. The presidential palace, the radio station, and both bridges over the Niger were now under military control. Meanwhile, the president's car was stopped near Ségou. Within hours, the man who had led his country to independence was arrested and thrown into the barracks at Kati. The radio announced that the Socialist Republic had been suspended.

Here's what led to this. After independence in 1960, Mali had set out on a difficult path. Landlocked, the country relied on a single railway line to the port of Abidjan. Keïta decided to leave the French currency zone, introduce his own currency, and have the state purchase crops directly from farmers. Plans were made for industrialization. But French obstruction and sabotage sent inflation soaring, tractors rusted away in railway cars, salaries became impossible to pay, and people went hungry. Spirits were high, but stomachs were empty.

To stop the economic crisis, Keïta pushed deeper into socialist reforms. He dismantled what remained of French control. But French scheming only intensified. People remained committed to making the socialist experiment work. France began sowing conspiracy within the army. The currency was losing value. Then came the decision that officers would now receive the same rations as ordinary soldiers. A captain's real income was cut in half, and this became the pretext for rebellion.

Lieutenant Moussa Traoré and his colleagues quietly drew up a plan. While Keïta was traveling abroad, they decided the time had come. On the night of November 19, the gates of Kati Camp were sealed, the defense minister and chief of staff arrested, the radio shut down, and by morning it was announced that the old government was finished. Keïta

requested permission to address the nation, but the rebels knew his speech could sway the people, so they refused. In a matter of hours, Mali's entire landscape had changed. The consequences of this shift ran deep. For the next twenty-three years, the country remained under military rule. At first, there were promises of economic improvement. The currency was frozen, French experts were brought back in, and World Bank reforms accepted. But the result was that drought struck the people one year, prices the next. By 1980, per capita income had fallen below what it was at independence. Corruption became an open business. Farmers' cotton credit, Saudi fertilizer, even food aid, all ended up in the pockets of middlemen.

Western powers learned from this episode and applied the same method across Africa. The lesson was clear, armies can crush even the greatest revolutions. That's why similar coups followed in several countries over the next few years. Keïta, once a symbol of dignity and independence in Africa, was forgotten in a small cell and finally died there in 1977. Mali returned to French influence, and Keïta's struggle and the people's sacrifices were lost. Renewed ties with France, a return to the CFA franc zone, and the death of the national currency wiped out years of collective sacrifice in a single moment. People used to say that Keïta's currency may have been weak, but at least it was free.

Today, Mali is once again under military rule, but this time the revolution is against France. The 1968 coup happened to pull the country out of its socialist experiment and restore French influence. The 2020 coup aims to break free from French influence. The question remains the same. How can Mali turn its gold, cotton, and human strength into prosperity?

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-----End of file AF-06-----

Country: Guinea

Year: 1970

File: AF-07

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On the night of November 21, 1970, two large ships crept slowly toward the shores of Conakry. On board were three hundred and fifty men, half of them Portuguese soldiers, the rest African mercenaries. Their faces were smeared with coal and grease. The orders were simple: kill or capture President Ahmed Sékou Touré, seize the headquarters of the Guinea-Bissau liberation movement, free Portuguese prisoners, and leave before dawn. It was the only time in the entire colonial era that a European power launched a direct military attack on an independent African capital.

The story began years earlier. In 1958, Touré rejected Charles de Gaulle's offer to remain under French control and declared Guinea's independence. France retaliated with fury. It stripped the country bare, from streetlights to typewriters. Guinea was left isolated, but Touré turned that isolation into opportunity. He opened his country to the liberation movements of Africa, offering them sanctuary and a voice.

Among them was the movement led by Amílcar Cabral, fighting for the independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde. From his base in Conakry, Cabral shook the foundations of Portuguese colonial power. Within a few years, villages and towns across Portuguese Guinea fell under his control. His movement collected taxes, ran schools, and governed local communities. Portugal was already fighting in Angola and Mozambique. Now its smallest colony had become its most expensive war.

Under that pressure, Lisbon decided on a desperate plan. Operation Green Sea. The mission was to strike Conakry under the cover of night, abduct Touré, destroy the liberation movement, and install a puppet government. The operation was kept secret. The CIA provided maps and aerial photos. Exiled Guinean dissidents were promised ministerial posts. Portuguese marines were told this would be a one-night job.

The attack began just before three in the morning. Six targets were hit at once: the presidential palace, the liberation headquarters, the prison, the naval yard, the radio

station, and the airport. The prison gates were blown apart and two hundred and sixty-one Portuguese prisoners were freed. Ships caught fire. Explosions lit up the airport. But the mission's heart failed. President Touré had been warned and escaped to the home of his friend Kwame Nkrumah, where Cuban bodyguards were waiting. Cabral was in Europe, and the brand-new Chinese radio transmitter was broadcasting nonstop, calling citizens to the streets to push the invaders back into the sea.

The city rose as one. Women banged pots and pans in the streets. Taxi drivers blocked intersections with their cars. Militias began forming in every neighborhood. Portuguese troops, trying to retreat with their freed prisoners, found themselves ambushed at every corner. One platoon fought for hours in the narrow alleys of the Medina market. By dawn, chaos had taken over. The retreat was so frantic that some soldiers were left behind and one ship had to be dragged away from the harbor. By eight in the morning, the last Portuguese soldier was gone.

The real shock came later. Within hours, the UN Security Council convened an emergency session. The Soviet Union rushed weapons and military aid to Conakry. A warship anchored in its port for six months. Touré declared the attack a victory, and across Africa, his stature soared. The failed invasion became a turning point. The liberation struggle gained new weapons, new funds, and global support.

Inside Guinea, dozens of suspected traitors and ministers were executed or imprisoned. The movement's morale only grew stronger. Within months, Portuguese helicopters were being shot down one after another. By 1973, Guinea-Bissau was free, years ahead of what anyone expected. The failure of Operation Green Sea had accelerated independence. The world took note. NATO began distancing itself from Portugal. The U.S. Congress started questioning covert operations. African nations drew one clear conclusion, only complete sovereignty could protect true freedom.

Even half a century later, that night still echoes. Russian ships still appear in West African waters. Chinese companies are rebuilding Conakry's port. The old headquarters has been turned into a museum, where children learn how their people defended their freedom with nothing but courage and the sound of banging pots. Yet another truth remains. Military

coups and foreign meddling never really stopped. From Mali to Guinea, the shadow of Western interference still lingers.

-----End of file AF-08-----

Country: Ethiopia

Year: 1974

File: AF-08

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A thousand-year-old Christian state had been running in Ethiopia. It was surrounded by Muslim states. This Christian kingdom came to an end in 1974 because of a communist revolution. The army removed Emperor Haile Selassie from power. Military officers took control of the country. Their leader's name was Mengistu.

Mengistu faced two major problems. In the north, the people of Eritrea wanted to form a separate country. And in the Tigray region, people were desperately poor, dying of hunger, and ready to fight to the death out of desperation.

This is where the struggle between America and Russia began. At first, the United States had been supporting the Ethiopian military. But when Mengistu came to power, America cut off aid. Russia saw an opportunity and offered support. Russia sent Ethiopia warplanes, weapons, and military advisors to help establish order.

But the story doesn't end there. Israel also got involved. Israel told Mengistu they would give him military training and weapons if he allowed the country's Jewish population to emigrate. Mengistu accepted the deal.

Israeli military experts taught the Ethiopian army modern warfare tactics. They trained special forces. The United States also secretly sent weapons to Ethiopia through Israel.

The war destroyed Ethiopia. Nearly 1.2 million people were killed. Millions were displaced. Famine swallowed thousands of lives. The army even attacked food convoys.

In 1991, when Russia itself weakened, it stopped helping Ethiopia. The United States saw its chance and began supporting Mengistu's opponents. Eventually Mengistu fled the country.

The devastating effects of this war are still visible today. Eritrea became a separate country but has its own problems. The Tigray region recently saw another war. The land is still littered with landmines that were laid during wartime.

The real lesson here is the same again. Behind every crisis in Africa, you see America's role.

-----End of file AF-09-----

Country: Angola

Year: 1975

File: AF-09

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On the night of November 11, 1975, mortar shells were raining down on the streets of Luanda and the sound of explosions echoed everywhere. This was the moment Angola was becoming independent for the first time after four and a half centuries of Portuguese occupation. But with independence came three powerful factions charging at each other for the throne. Agostinho Neto's MPLA, Holden Roberto's FNLA, and Jonas Savimbi's UNITA. Within weeks, the celebration of freedom turned into civil war.

Here's the background. In April 1974, Portugal's fascist government collapsed and suddenly its colonial grip fell apart. Power in Angola scattered instantly. The MPLA declared itself the sole heir, but the other factions refused to accept it. In the middle of this struggle, the United States began secretly funneling money and weapons to opposition groups.

The CIA handed Holden Roberto millions of dollars as early as January 1975 to somehow keep the MPLA out of Luanda. But when the FNLA fell back, the United States shifted course and embraced Savimbi's UNITA. The operation was called IA Feature. Money was routed through Zaire, weapons came from Czechoslovakia, Israel, and South Africa. And when Congress found out, the Clark Amendment shut everything down. But switching banks wasn't a problem for Savimbi. South African generals wanted him, Saudi Arabia gave him money, and UNITA spread rapidly.

In 1981, Reagan became president and Savimbi made it to the White House. He was given a hero's welcome, just like the Afghan mujahideen. In 1985, the Clark Amendment was repealed and American weapons flowed directly into the jungles. Stinger missiles, night vision, modern rifles, everything. For Washington, it was a cheap deal. But Angola's people paid the heavy price. Millions were displaced, thousands killed.

The tide of the war turned in 1987 at Cuito Cuanavale. Savimbi and South Africa tried to besiege the city, but Fidel Castro sent fifteen thousand troops and MiG fighters. In the largest conventional battle in African history, Cuba broke the siege. South Africa

retreated, and this opened the path for negotiations. Under the 1988 New York Accords, Namibia gained independence and elections were scheduled in Angola.

Elections were held in 1992. The MPLA won, but Savimbi refused to accept the result and launched war again. This time, the United States didn't act with the same disregard, so UNITA sold diamonds to buy weapons. These were the same blood diamonds that Hollywood made films about. The country's wealth kept bleeding into arms while children died of hunger and disease.

Finally, in 2002, Savimbi was killed in the bush and UNITA laid down its weapons. This twenty-seven-year war swallowed half a million lives, displaced four million people, and left thousands limbless from landmines. Railways destroyed, fields ruined, generations wasted. But the effects of this war didn't stay confined to Angola. America's covert partnership with South Africa intensified global pressure against the apartheid regime there. Cuban soldiers returned home and became symbols of solidarity across the continent. And UNITA's diamonds forced the world to ask ethical questions about the diamond trade for the first time. This was the moment when the term blood diamonds entered the global vocabulary.

Today, the same MPLA that America once wanted to destroy is running the government in Angola. UNITA is now an opposition party. The country has wealth from oil and diamonds, but still forty percent of the population lives on less than two dollars a day.

-----End of file AF-10-----

Country: Comoros

Year: 1975

File: AF-10

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The country had been independent for just one month when a young lieutenant stormed the president's palace with nothing but a pistol. This wasn't a scene from a film. It all happened on the night of July 6, 1975, in Comoros. When the French flag came down, the new president Ahmed Abdallah thought independence had arrived. But just one month later, a young man named Ali Soilih took over the palace and threw him out of the country. The Comoros islands lie off the coast of Africa where much of the world's oil passes. France wanted a monopoly over this region, and the United States was working to establish its own control. But ordinary Comorians were just dreaming about their clove fields and a better life.

In the middle of all this chaos, France prepared a notorious criminal mercenary named Bob Denard to seize Comoros. He was a French professional soldier. In August 1975, with just twelve men, he took over the palace. They were dressed in white tennis clothes and fooled the guards by giving them beer. By morning, the country's reins had changed hands once again.

Denard converted to Islam and married a local girl. The old president was brought back, and Denard became commander of the presidential guard and took control of the entire economy. He built a hotel that was really a base for French and NATO spies.

The United States monitored Soviet ships from here. In 1983, America sent a technical team that installed an antenna on the roof of the central bank building in Comoros. This antenna transmitted intelligence all the way to Australia. The United States gave Denard advanced weapons and satellite images so he could keep the country under control.

In November 1989, President Abdallah tried to reduce Denard's powers. The next morning, the president was shot dead. France immediately sent troops and arrested Denard, but he faced no punishment. He arrived in France drinking cognac in first class.

In 1995, at the age of sixty, Denard returned to Comoros once more. He seized the country with thirty aging soldiers. But this time France acted quickly and arrested him. He received only a symbolic sentence of three and a half years.

Even today, the effects of Denard linger in Comoros. The island of Mayotte is still under French occupation, where France has made major investments. The people of Comoros still suffer from economic hardship. Thousands drown trying to reach Mayotte in small boats. Forty percent of the country's economy depends on foreign aid.

-----End of file AF-11-----

Country: Benin

Year: 1977

File: AF-11

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One morning in January 1977, a plane landed at a small airstrip in Benin. Thirty French soldiers stepped off their mission to overthrow Benin's Marxist government. They carried French-made weapons and American-made advanced radio sets. But three hours later, the attack had failed. The airstrip was littered with blood-soaked papers, a crater, and boxes of American aid. It was a brief but fierce battle, an important chapter in the Cold War.

Benin was a small African country that had once been a French colony. In 1972, Colonel Kérékou took power and changed the country's name from Dahomey to Benin. He dealt serious damage to French interests and recruited Cuban doctors for hospitals. Following his example, socialist ideas began spreading in neighboring countries. France, naturally, did not like this.

France assigned a notorious hired killer named Bob Denard to overthrow the government. He assembled a team of thirty soldiers. The American CIA also provided support. The attack plan was simple. Land at the airstrip, take control of the capital Cotonou, arrest the president, and install a new government.

At seven in the morning, they landed at the airstrip. They seized control and jumped into taxis heading for the presidential palace. But North Korean military instructors stationed there had already heard the noise. They blocked the road with two armored vehicles and opened fire on the taxis.

In the firefight, Denard's radio operator was killed, the one carrying the American radio set. Without communication, all the soldiers scattered. When they reached the radio station, a militia of young people blocked their path. Just three hours later, Denard had to retreat. He fled, leaving behind two dead soldiers and valuable equipment.

This failed attack had significant consequences. In Benin, Kérékou used the incident to strengthen his power. He declared that day a national holiday and built a large memorial tower. He purged his opponents and secured complete control over the country.

French power was diminished but not eliminated. Instead of military aid, they began exerting influence through financial assistance. This shift later helped transform Benin into a democracy. In 1990, Benin became the first country in West Africa to establish multiparty democracy.

Even today, old bullets can be found along Benin's coast. People take pictures of the victory monument. A similar incident occurred in the South American country of Haiti, where elected president Jovenel Moïse was assassinated in an attack on his residence on the night of July 7, 2021. Many of the attackers were foreign hired killers. People say there's no clear evidence of who was behind it. Read the stories I've written and you'll immediately know who it was. They don't come out openly. Instead they send hired soldiers, supply weapons, and provide radio sets. If it doesn't work out, they pull their hand back and deny any connection.

Benin's story also tells us that small countries can defend their independence. Kérékou's government survived the attempted overthrow, and eventually Benin became a democratic country. It's a story of hope, showing that even a small victory can bring about big change.

-----End of file AF-12-----

Country: Zambia

Year: 1979

File: AF-12

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One night in July 1979, Rhodesian commandos crossed into Zambia and entered a quiet suburb of the capital Lusaka. Their target was African National Congress operatives who were g why Ng against the apartheid regime of South Africa. Behind that night's operation was the American CIA, which was providing Rhodesia with the most advanced maps and satellite imagery.

The Rhodesian war had become a regional conflict. Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda had allowed the ANC to stay in Lusaka on the condition they didn't keep heavy weapons. South Africa wanted to disrupt ANC plans but didn't want to use its own soldiers directly. So it asked Rhodesia for help. America provided "technical assistance."

The CIA gave Rhodesia detailed maps of Lusaka with ANC safe houses marked in red. The maps had fifty-meter grids so commandos could easily navigate the city's unmarked streets. The CIA also provided advanced radio sets with encrypted communication. Most importantly, they supplied infrared satellite images that showed which houses had more people inside at night.

On the night of July 13, four Rhodesian helicopters crossed the Zambian border and reached Lusaka. Twenty-two commandos split into two groups and attacked ANC hideouts. They were using American-made maps and radio sets. In just twenty-six minutes of action, five ANC freedom fighters were killed. The commandos left behind some equipment during their retreat, which revealed that the radio sets and batteries were made for the US military.

This one night's raid had far-reaching consequences. The ANC left Lusaka and moved its offices to Angola and Ethiopia, stretching their supply lines by two thousand kilometers. Zambia began to distrust Western countries and started buying defense equipment from the Soviet Union. Rhodesia gained an immediate advantage, and South Africa obtained ANC's secret codes.

This incident introduced a new method. America would provide satellite imagery and advanced communications equipment, apartheid regime of South Africa would devise strategy, and Rhodesia would carry out the operation. This same formula was later used against the ANC in Mozambique, Botswana, and Harare. One small nighttime operation created an atmosphere of distrust in the region that lasted for decades.

Even today, when we talk about foreign interference in Africa, this incident reminds us how powerful countries use small operations to create large impacts for their interests. They don't come out in the open but get the work done through others. This is why African countries remain cautious about foreign intervention today. And remember this too, those whom South Africa was calling terrorists yesterday are the same African National Congress that governs South Africa today.

-----End of file AF-13-----

Country: Namibia

Year: 1979

File: AF-13

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In 1979, the apartheid regime of South Africa created a counterinsurgency force to crush Namibia's war of independence. They called it Koevoet. It wasn't a normal police or army unit, but a machine built for bloodshed. Within a few years, the force had turned northern Namibia into a battlefield soaked in fear and death.

The story began decades earlier. Namibia was once a German colony. After World War I, South Africa took control. The people of Namibia began fighting for freedom under the banner of SWAPO, a liberation movement that launched its armed struggle in 1966. Its guerrilla fighters crossed the border from Angola to hit South African positions. In response, the apartheid regime unleashed Koevoet to crush the rebellion.

The name Koevoet means "crowbar," something designed to pry open anything by force. Officially, it sat under the police. In reality, it operated like a military unit. It was led by Hans Dreyer, a man who had once served in Rhodesia's secret forces. His method was simple: track, pursue, and annihilate.

Koevoet operated with armored vehicles called Casspirs. Local trackers accompanied them, skilled at reading footprints in the sand. They would follow guerrillas for days until they caught up, and then unleash such overwhelming fire that survival was almost impossible. It's said that during that time, if a SWAPO fighter entered northern Namibia, his average life expectancy was no more than thirty-six hours.

Koevoet didn't just fight. It ran a bounty system, paying cash for every person captured or killed. Soldiers often made far more than their salaries, but the system made them brutal and corrupt. Few were ever arrested, most were executed. Villagers were often killed on suspicion alone and later labeled as "guerrillas" so the killers could collect their reward.

The people of northern Namibia still speak of those dreadful years. The beatings, the burnings, the rapes, the collective punishments, violence became routine. It is said

Koevoet killed thousands, destroyed hundreds of villages, and left entire communities shattered.

During all this, South Africa's apartheid regime enjoyed full support of the West. The Reagan administration called its approach "constructive engagement," but it meant covert assistance to a racist regime. The CIA shared intelligence and supplied tracking and communication technology that gave Koevoet a deadly edge.

But oppression never lasts forever. By the end of 1989, global pressure grew unbearable. The United Nations passed a resolution calling for Namibia's independence and the disbanding of Koevoet. That same year, the unit was officially dissolved. Sixteen hundred men were disarmed, but most faced no justice. Many joined other South African forces or went into private military work.

The impact on Namibian society was deep. Those who had worked as trackers for Koevoet found themselves isolated after independence. Some were punished, others were denied pensions. Even today, their names draw anger and shame.

Koevoet's story is a reminder that the West has often supported racist regimes and funded terror when it served their interests. Namibia eventually won its freedom, and SWAPO came to power. But the scars of that decade of terror still live in its people.

-----End of file AF-14-----

Country: Seychelles

Year: 1981

File: AF-14

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At exactly 5:30 in the evening on November 25, 1981, a strange act of terrorism unfolded at Mahé International Airport in the small African nation of Seychelles. Passengers sitting on an Air India plane suddenly heard gunfire. Just moments earlier, 44 cheerful tourists calling themselves "rugby tourists" had been laughing and drinking beer. Suddenly they stood up, pulled out AK-47s, and started shooting. This wasn't a recreational group. It was an invading force that had come to overthrow the government of Seychelles.

On the surface, this island was only famous for tourism, but in reality it had become an important target for American schemes in the Indian Ocean. In 1977, Prime Minister France-Albert René had taken power. René built ties with the Soviet Union, Cuba, and East Germany, banned South African ships, and became a target of American plotting.

In 1981, South Africa's intelligence agency devised a plan called "Operation Anvil." The goal was to overthrow René's government. For this job, they relied on hired soldiers. Colonel Mike Hoare, a mercenary who had already been used in Congo, was given the mission. The money came from the CIA, routed through Swiss banks so there would be no evidence.

The plan was simple but dangerous. More than fifty white soldiers, including several South African commandos, would arrive disguised as "tourists." Their bags would have sports equipment, rugby shirts, and beer cans, but weapons hidden underneath. They were to seize the airport, radio station, and military camp, overthrow the government, and by the next morning announce a new president and fly away.

The first group arrived on November 23. The main team came two days later. Everything was going smoothly, but fate ruined the entire plan through one small customs officer. An officer opened a suspicious bag and found an AK-47 barrel inside. The attacker panicked, fired a shot, and within moments the entire airport became a battlefield.

Gunfire continued for six hours. One attacker was killed, one local officer also died. The remaining mercenaries took 70 people trapped at the airport hostage and hijacked an Air

India plane to Durban. Five soldiers were arrested on the spot, including Martin Dolincheck, an officer from South Africa's intelligence agency.

When the news spread, South Africa immediately denied any connection. But a few weeks later, René's government was paid three million dollars to release the captured soldiers. Later, the South African foreign minister himself admitted that the government had provided the money. The CIA has had close ties with the South African government, and it has been proven again and again that South Africa's criminal racist government supported all of the CIA's dirty work in Africa.

This failed coup had the opposite effect of its intentions. After this terrorism, René strengthened his defenses. He deepened relations with the Eastern Bloc even further. Within a few months, Cuban doctors and Soviet engineers arrived in Seychelles. Instead of gaining Western support, René had now openly become part of the Soviet camp.

For America, this was a major embarrassment. It tried to suppress the entire incident. South Africa continued its dirty work in other African nations. The same networks, the same soldiers, the same banks, and the same money, everything kept being used again under different names.

This story was repeated by America and its allies throughout the Cold War. Small countries were never allowed to stand on their own feet. Only the quick thinking of one customs officer saved Seychelles that day, otherwise it might have joined the long list of those African countries destroyed by hired soldiers.

Today, when we talk about covert operations, fake NGOs, and proxy wars, the story of Mahé Airport can guide us. Remember that the Americans and their allies have been playing this game continuously since World War II.

So wherever a government falls, know without thinking that this is the work of the West.

-----End of file AF-15-----

Country: Uganda

Year: 1981

File: AF-15

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At the start of 1981, Uganda was technically a state, but in reality the rubble of a state lay scattered. Eight years under Idi Amin had devastated the country. Three hundred thousand people had been killed, the treasury was empty, roads were broken, and armed men ruled every street corner. When Milton Obote returned to power, he had neither an organized army nor a functioning state. It was then that a young Yoweri Museveni arrived in the forests of Luwero with twenty-six companions and twenty-seven guns, took a map in hand, and launched a new nationalist movement.

The Reagan administration wanted Obote to stay because he was inviting the IMF back and agreeing to Western conditions. But diplomats in Washington knew that if conditions worsened, Libya or the Soviet Union would move into Uganda. Since Museveni was English-speaking, educated, and called himself a "nationalist," he became an acceptable alternative for America.

In June 1981, the US embassy sent one hundred thousand dollars through Nairobi via Sudanese intelligence to Museveni's group. Officially the money was for "refugee relief," but in reality it bought ammunition. The operation was secretly code-named OAKTREE. This was the money with which Museveni bought 7.62mm bullets from Ethiopian officers and won his first major skirmish.

Over the next two years, the National Resistance Army gathered four thousand fighters. Aerial photographs taken from CIA planes were given to Museveni, showing maps of government military camps and armories. Using these maps, he attacked the Masindi base in January 1983 and seized six hundred rifles, three heavy anti-aircraft guns, and an ambulance. This success convinced rural people that the war could be won.

By 1984, Museveni controlled much of central Uganda. This was the fertile region that produced the country's valuable coffee. America feared that if Museveni started selling this coffee himself, he would become financially independent and buy heavy weapons

from Libya or Russia. To prevent this, a secret plan called COFFEE SWAP was created in March 1984. Under this arrangement, Museveni was allowed to sell four thousand tons of coffee through Kenya. Forty percent of the six million dollars was given to him to meet his military needs, the rest was frozen so he wouldn't become completely autonomous. With this money, the National Resistance Army bought medical supplies, wireless equipment, and other provisions.

In July 1985, there was a mutiny against Obote and the army split into Langi and Acholi factions. This was the moment Museveni had been waiting for. The CIA sent eight hundred FN rifles and two hundred thousand rounds through southern Sudan. America signaled Kenya that there was no need to stop Museveni's convoys. By November, rebel forces had reached the outskirts of the capital. In January 1986, Museveni attacked. After three days of fighting, the government fell and Museveni became president.

None of this support was ever officially acknowledged, but its effects ran deep. As soon as Museveni took power, he expelled Libyan military advisors, canceled a naval base agreement with Russia, and brought back the same IMF that Obote had thrown out. Without landing troops, Washington had brought Uganda into its orbit with just a few million dollars.

Internally, this covert support turned Museveni into a self-styled "independent leader." Because the money and weapons came not directly from America but through Kenya, he convinced people that his movement was entirely homegrown. This impression later became the justification for his authoritarian system, which continues to this day.

Now that China has arrived in Africa with a new message of development and hope, America has prepared for a new cold war. The old Uganda playbook is being repeated. The only difference is that covert aid is now called "security partnership," and along with guns, data and technology are being supplied. But the game is the same, only the style has changed.

-----End of file AF-16-----

Country: Zimbabwe

Year: 1982

File: AF-16

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It was a cold night in July 1982 when the sharp smell of burning jet fuel spread across Zimbabwe's mountainous Gweru region. When people woke in the morning light, they saw that their entire air fleet had turned to ash. In just thirty minutes, ten warplanes had melted into piles of aluminum. This attack wasn't the result of ordinary sabotage or racial revenge. It was a carefully planned, internationally connected operation with threads stretching to Washington, Pretoria, and Harare.

This is a story from when Zimbabwe was a new country. When Rhodesia became Zimbabwe after independence in 1980, it was a shock to South Africa's white government. On their doorstep now sat a black-led government building ties with Moscow. The Cold War was at its peak during this period. America and the Soviet Union were fighting a silent war for influence in Africa. South Africa, itself operating under a system of racial segregation, didn't want any socialist or Soviet-friendly government strengthening to its north.

Robert Mugabe contacted the Soviet Union right after independence to replace Britain's old weapons with new Russian ones. Soviet military advisors arrived in Harare. Russian helicopters came, flown by Russian pilots wearing Zimbabwean uniforms. South African intelligence agencies were poised like hunting dogs, ready to sniff out any threat. Meanwhile, the American CIA was also watching the situation. They had satellite images, details of Zimbabwe's contacts with Moscow, but instead of informing Harare, they were sharing this intelligence with Pretoria. The goal was clear; to keep Zimbabwe weak so it couldn't become a threat to South Africa.

Under this plan, "Operation Drama" was launched. Four targets were set: ammunition depots, fuel reserves, ruling party offices, and most importantly, Zimbabwe's air force. In August 1981, an explosion destroyed Inkomo Barracks. In December, party headquarters in Harare were attacked. In August 1982, the national weapons depot near the capital

burned to the ground. But the real blow came the following month when Thornhill Air Base was targeted.

This terrorist act was made possible by a young pilot named Neville Weir, a former Rhodesian Special Forces member who was persuaded to betray his own government. He went to South Africa, met with intelligence officials there, and was persuaded to carry out the attack. CIA satellite images revealed which planes were airworthy and which were mere decoys. Using these images, South Africa built a mock model of Thornhill base and conducted full rehearsals.

On the night of July 25, 1982, Neville Weir attended a wedding in Gweru, slipped out quietly at one in the morning, and entered the base with two covert agents after cutting through the fence. He drugged the guard with alcohol-laced tea and placed phosphorus bombs in the aircraft engines. By three in the morning he was back in South Africa, and shortly after, Zimbabwe's air power was engulfed in flames.

Mugabe's first response was severe. He immediately had all white officers arrested. Britain and America protested. When the court acquitted these officers, Mugabe detained them again. This was the moment when trust between Zimbabwe and the West broke forever.

Militarily, the attack was devastating. Zimbabwe had nothing left for its air defense. After this, Mugabe formed a complete alliance with Moscow. A military aid agreement was signed in 1985. Russian instructors began teaching courses in Harare. A new radar system was installed with Soviet loans. But the domestic situation deteriorated. South Africa began arming disgruntled former fighters. Mugabe deployed the Fifth Brigade against internal enemies. The result was that between 1983 and 1985, more than twenty thousand civilians were killed in Matabeleland. This is a wound that still festers in Zimbabwe's politics today.

The economic damage was also severe. Without air protection, Zimbabwe had to keep its forces at home, which left the oil pipeline in Mozambique vulnerable. South Africa tightened control over ports and effectively imposed a hidden surcharge on Zimbabwe's imports. Western investors fled, the economy shrank by fifty percent, and South African

front companies moved in. The West continued one conspiracy after another against Zimbabwe.

When we look back today, this incident isn't just the story of an air force's destruction. It's a symbol of that vile Cold War game in which Western powers never let weak African states recover. America didn't attack directly, but it gave South Africa robust covert support. This same method was repeated again and again in Latin America and the Middle East.

Forty years later, that one night still affects Zimbabwe's fate. Now that China has offered Africa an opportunity for development, America once again appears ready for a resource war in Africa. The Cold War threat seems to be emerging again.

-----End of file AF-17-----

Country: Sudan

Year: 1983

File: AF-17

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When a former military officer named John Garang took up arms in southern Sudan in 1983, no one could have known that this war would last two decades and claim two million lives. This war not only split Sudan in two but changed the entire map of East Africa. The people of Sudan call this war an American and Israeli conspiracy. In northern Sudan lived Arab Muslims, and in the south lived people of African descent who were Christians and followers of traditional religions. But these people had been living together peacefully for centuries. The British created division between them during the colonial era by keeping north and south separate, and then after independence, at the first opportunity, set both parts against each other. The first civil war ended after a peace agreement in 1973, but when President Jaafar Nimeiri imposed Sharia in 1983, anger flared in the south. That same year, John Garang launched a rebellion under the name "Sudan People's Liberation Army." Initially, neither America nor Israel had anything to do with this movement. America was Nimeiri's ally at the time and considered him a friend against Soviet influence. Israel had long since severed relations with Sudan and considered it an unimportant Arab country. But as soon as Nimeiri was overthrown in 1985 and Islamists began increasing their influence, the situation changed. When Omar al-Bashir and Hassan al-Turabi took power through a military coup in 1989, it was the post-Soviet era when America and its allies were creating the atmosphere for the so-called war on terror. Using al-Qaeda extremists as a pretext, Washington declared Sudan an enemy. This is where the story took a turn that created many misunderstandings. America strengthened this separatist movement under the guise of humanitarian aid and diplomatic support. American law restricted it from providing weapons to any party as long as a war was ongoing. From 1993 to 2005, America provided over two billion dollars in aid, but this was ostensibly spent on food, refugees, and peace negotiations.

Israel's role was similarly suspect, and Israel secretly provided weapons. Israel's main focus was on blocking Ethiopian and Iranian influence. Sudanese rebels weren't on its core agenda, but Israel became part of the conspiracy anyway. American allies in Sudan's neighboring countries, Ethiopia's Mengistu and Uganda's Yoweri Museveni, supplied weapons to John Garang. Uganda became the SPLA's biggest supporter. Weapons were mostly purchased from Eastern Europe.

America secretly oversaw this entire conspiracy. Some members of Congress, particularly the Black Caucus and evangelical groups, supported southern Sudan's Christians, but the government avoided direct military assistance. The Clinton and later Bush administrations pretended to support negotiations. The 2002 "Machakos Protocol" paved the way for peace, and the war ended after a comprehensive agreement in 2005. This same agreement gave South Sudan autonomy, and in 2011 it became a separate country. But the price was very heavy. Two million lives were lost, four million people displaced, southern regions completely destroyed. This war deepened religious and ethnic divisions. In northern Sudan, the belief solidified that southern rebels had Western backing, which not only fueled anti-American sentiment but justified military dictatorship. For Sudan, this war wasn't just a civil war but a process that determined the direction of its future. The religious extremism that spread in Sudan was also a gift from America and its allies. Sudan had a very strong socialist movement, but it was eliminated with American support. Omar al-Bashir consolidated his power in the shadow of this very war, and the West got the opportunity to push Sudan into global isolation. Meanwhile, South Sudan fell into civil war after independence because the peace agreement had been rushed, and issues like oil distribution and border disputes remained unresolved.

Today Sudan is once again drowning in chaos. The fight between army and paramilitary forces, foreign interference, and broken state structures are proving once again that Western intervention uproots a perfectly functioning country and derails it so thoroughly that it never finds its way again.

Country: Botswana

Year: 1985

File: AF-18

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On the night of June 14, 1985, South African commandos crossed the border into Botswana's capital, Gaborone, launching a terror strike on ordinary homes. These were not military targets but safe havens housing refugees, teachers, and journalists. Within just ninety minutes, twelve people were killed, including a six year old child. This was no random attack. It was meticulously planned. The raiders carried CIA-supplied photos, maps, and detailed intelligence, everything needed to carry out a covert military operation.

To understand this event, you need a bit of context. The 1980s saw the struggle against apartheid in South Africa reaching a fever pitch. Thousands of African National Congress activists had been arrested or forced into exile. Botswana, a small and peaceful country, opened its doors to these refugees. Hundreds settled in Gaborone's Extension 12 and 13 neighborhoods, living quietly, teaching, printing newspapers, and continuing their struggle in secret. Their doors stayed unlocked at night. No one imagined that the peace they cherished would one day become a noose around their necks.

South African generals could not accept that their enemies were living just miles away in comfort. But Botswana's territory was beyond their reach. That was when the CIA stepped in. Inside the U.S. Embassy in Gaborone, a secret CIA station operated under the name PROJECT BANNERET. Through this program, the CIA provided South Africa with satellite images of ANC homes, taped phone conversations, and names and addresses of people coming and going. A Botswana immigration clerk was secretly hired with a monthly salary of four hundred dollars to report vehicle numbers and home addresses.

On June 3, 1985, a U.S. officer handed the Deputy Director of South Africa's National Intelligence Service a folder stamped BOT ANC ORD 85 06 03. Inside were maps of six houses and notes identifying nighttime activities. Nine days later, those same homes were attacked.

Around 1:30 in the morning on June 14, nearly fifty commandos packed into eighteen vans crossed the border. Their vehicles carried fake license plates. They first cut telephone lines, then scattered nails across streets to block police vehicles. Then they hit eight homes. Hand grenades flew through the windows. Automatic weapons unleashed bursts of fire inside rooms. And just like that, in ninety minutes, they vanished. By dawn, only bodies remained. Among the dead was Thamsanga Mnyele, a renowned ANC artist, found sketching at his desk. Others included an elderly driver, a couple, a child, and a foreign businessman visiting for work.

The apartheid regime of South Africa called it a surgical strike against terrorists, but later the Truth and Reconciliation Commission revealed most victims were civilians.

A year later, on June 14, 1986, another attack followed. ANC member Motsila Pokole was shot dead in his bed. The route to his home had also been identified using American satellite images. The aftermath was profound. Botswana recalled its ambassador and demanded justice at the United Nations. The U.S. issued a formal expression of regret but privately stood by the operation as part of a global fight against communism. The ANC abandoned Gaborone, moving its activities to Zimbabwe and Zambia, which dealt a harsh blow to their network.

For the apartheid regime of South Africa, this attack became a blueprint. They mounted similar terror raids in other countries, each time following the same pattern: Western intelligence backing, elite commando forces, and political denial. But the greatest cost was borne by ordinary people. Those who sought refuge from oppression became targets of foreign plots. Neighborhoods once alive with music and children's laughter suddenly fell silent, turned into graveyards.

Later investigations by the Truth Commission confirmed that without CIA assistance, the raid would never have happened. Washington's main concern was preserving its secret ties with South Africa. When Botswana sought explanations, the U.S. Embassy advised instead that ANC activists should exercise greater discipline.

-----End of file AF-19-----

Country: Mozambique

Year: 1986

File: AF-19

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On October 19, 1986, the plane carrying Mozambique's president Samora Machel crashed inside the South African border. Thirty-four people died, including the president. This was no accident. It was a chapter in a war created from the outside.

The story really begins the day Mozambique gained independence from Portuguese colonial rule. The country had no formal army, no large educated class. President Machel said right after independence that the struggle continued, but his real enemy hadn't yet shown itself. When he imposed diplomatic and economic sanctions on neighboring Rhodesia, the white minority government there retaliated. They decided to create a proxy force inside Mozambique called Renamo.

For this group, Rhodesia's intelligence service selected a Frelimo commander who was in prison for rape. His name was André Matsangaissa. In exchange for his release, he would lead a sabotage squad. In May 1977, he and seventy-six others were dropped into the Gorongosa mountain range with weapons. Their job was to destroy bridges, schools, and hospitals. Matsangaissa was killed in the very first operation, but his deputy, a twenty-four-year-old named Afonso Dhlakama, took over and turned Renamo into a terrifying militant force.

When Rhodesia became Zimbabwe, South Africa took command of Renamo. They presented it as an anti-communist force during the Cold War. The American CIA had been funding the group from the start, money routed through South Africa. This support came in the form of weapons, landmines, and satellite intelligence.

Renamo's war was no longer about frontline confrontation. It was an attempt to completely destroy society. They burned schools, demolished clinics, and abducted fifty thousand children. Girls were handed over to commanders, boys given guns. They laid landmines in places where ordinary people went to collect water. According to UN estimates, a civilian was being killed every forty minutes.

The Frelimo government fought hard. They expanded the army, recruited young people, and took help from the Soviet Union against terrorism. They cleared landmines, rebuilt bridges. On the other side, with American support, Renamo's terrorist organization kept destroying everything again. The sole purpose of this war was terror. The United States and South Africa just wanted blood to flow in Mozambique.

The war continued even after President Machel's plane crash. Eventually both sides grew exhausted. South Africa itself fell into an internal crisis, and the United States also needed Mozambique's cooperation. Negotiations began, and in 1992 a peace agreement was reached. This war killed one million people, displaced five million, and left fifteen million landmines buried in the ground. The country's economy was destroyed.

The effects of this war are still present today. Mozambique is one of the poorest countries in the world. Farmers' agricultural land is still full of landmines. Even now, some children die while playing when a landmine explodes. The United States has repeated this war formula in many places. Similar proxy armies were created in Uganda, Rwanda, and Congo.

But today in Mozambique, a ray of hope has appeared thanks to Chinese assistance. In the same corridor where Renamo laid landmines, China has built a highway where coal is now being transported. The United States also provides aid, perhaps to wash away past sins. But those sins run so deep that no amount of aid can erase them. The real lesson is the same again. The United States and its allies didn't just fan local conflicts, they created them, then blocked these countries' development, and inflicted wounds on future generations that will never heal.

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-----End of file AF-20-----

**Country: Burkina Faso**

**Year: 1987**

**File: AF-20**

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October 15, 1987, that dark day in African history when a man who dreamed of lifting his nation from poverty, fear, and slavery was shot dead. Thomas Sankara, Burkina Faso's young president, was sitting in a meeting with his colleagues when soldiers loyal to his own close friend and military comrade Blaise Compaoré burst in and killed him on the spot. He was only thirty-seven years old.

Thomas Sankara belonged to that rare group of African leaders who openly challenged Western domination. In 1984, he changed the country's name from Upper Volta to Burkina Faso, meaning "land of honest people." He wanted his country to stand not on foreign support but on its own labor and resources. He redistributed land ownership to ordinary farmers, made strict laws for women's rights, launched a nationwide vaccination campaign to reduce maternal mortality, and banned female genital mutilation.

Sankara refused to bow before international financial institutions. He said he wouldn't repay unjust loans because they were just another form of slavery. This displeased both France and America. France, which at that time still controlled its former colonies through its currency the franc, didn't like Sankara's independent thinking. America also couldn't accept Sankara's desire for freedom.

In reality, Burkina Faso had the status of a small but proud country challenging the global system. But powerful nations never let weak states take an independent path. Sankara's own close companion Blaise Compaoré was bought by the West. He betrayed his friend Sankara and his own people.

On the morning of October 15, several army units arrived at the presidential palace. Sankara was in a meeting when gunfire erupted. Within minutes, he and twelve of his colleagues had been killed. Their bodies were hastily buried in a pit. Compaoré immediately took power and accused Sankara of having become a dictator. But the world knew he was a traitor and Sankara was a great patriotic idealist.

Several eyewitnesses later reported that the state radio station's broadcasts had suddenly stopped that day. This prevented Sankara's supporters from organizing any resistance. American diplomatic cables that emerged later revealed that America had a hand in this "unusual interference" with radio signals. But America claimed it happened due to internal military communications. Interestingly, France had a signal intelligence station in Niger capable of jamming the very frequencies Burkina Faso's radio operated on. France was also involved in this conspiracy.

Immediately after the killing, both France and America recognized Compaoré's government and resumed aid. After this, Burkina Faso once again fell into the grip of those same financial institutions from which Sankara had tried to gain freedom. Land was returned to tribal chiefs, foreign loans resumed, and the country came back under Western influence. For the next twenty-seven years, Compaoré ruled with harsh dictatorship.

After Sankara's death, a deep void appeared across the continent. He wasn't just a politician but had become a symbol of African dignity. His assassination sent the message that any leader who refused to bow to the West would not be left alive. But with time, Sankara became a symbol. His images are still painted on walls in many African cities today. Young people repeat his words and count him among their heroes.

Finally, in 2021, the murder trial took place. Blaise Compaoré was sentenced in absentia, but he still sits in refuge in Ivory Coast. Two French officials were also accused of involvement in the incident, but France refused to cooperate. This trial made clear once again that African countries cannot prosper without escaping foreign conspiracies.

Today, as Burkina Faso once again suffers from political instability and terrorism, its new military leader Ibrahim Traoré considers Thomas Sankara his hero. He has closed French military bases and increased relations with Russia and Turkey. People love him just as they loved Sankara. The West buried his body, but Thomas Sankara's spirit is still alive in Africa today.

Country: Algeria

Year: 1992

File: AF-21

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In January 1992, the Algerian military swept in and canceled the general elections. The Islamic Salvation Front had just clinched a stunning victory, poised to form the next government. That single decision set the country ablaze. Over the next seven years, two hundred thousand people died. Thousands vanished. An entire generation grew up under the shadow of military rule. But the real question is, how did it all happen? Where did the army get that kind of power? The answer is simple. France and the United States handed them the weapons, the training, the diplomatic cover that made this civil war possible.

The backdrop was this. By the early nineties, Algerians were turning toward Islamic parties. The Islamic Salvation Front's slogan rang out clear, Islam is the solution. Their landslide win in the first round of elections sent alarm bells ringing in Europe and America. Those champions of democracy decided tanks should trump votes.

Right after that call, France reinstated military loans it had frozen after the 1988 riots. Modern armored vehicles, FAMAS rifles, helicopters, ammunition started pouring into Algerian ports. French trainers set up in desert bases, teaching elite Algerian units how to operate in urban zones. The Americans played it subtler, but their help was no less deadly. CIA experts built a hub inside Algeria's intelligence agency, setting up systems to track mobile calls and bank transactions in real time. American satellites fed daily images of resistance group movements.

The army faced a problem. It couldn't control every village across the country. The West had a fix for that too. Local militias sprang up in rural areas, armed directly by France. These were villagers, told they were taking up weapons to defend themselves. Soon enough, they became tools of state-sanctioned slaughter. In cities, groups called the Patriots Movement got American guns and monthly paychecks, funneled through France's embassy.

Between 1997 and 1998 the darkest chapter unfolded. In towns near the capital, massacres ripped through one after another. In Rais, Bent alha, Sidi Hamed, dozens of women, children, and elders were butchered overnight. Eyewitnesses said military units were stationed nearby but never stepped in. The killers wore night-vision goggles, equipment only the army had. France and the United States didn't utter a word of protest. Instead, they praised Algeria's president for his success in the so-called war on terror.

By 1999, the Islamic resistance was crushed. But so were democracy, transparency and justice. The generals propped up their man, Abdelaziz Bouteflika, who claimed the presidency with seventy percent of the vote. The West welcomed him, declaring Algeria had returned to constitutional order. Inside, though, the country had become a military corporation. Generals controlled ministries, gas contracts, foreign loans.

Today, Algeria's state is still in the hands of those who disappeared thousands during that decade. Human rights groups say there's evidence of eighteen thousand missing people, but no trials can happen. The same secret agency that carried out those acts now runs the justice system.

This isn't just a story of the past. After 9/11, the West spread this model under the banner of the war on terror. After 9/11, any authoritarian regime just had to announce that it was fighting extremists, and the West would hand over weapons, loans, training and diplomatic support. The tactics France used to train armies in Mali and Niger? They were honed in Algeria's deserts.

-----End of file AF-22-----

Country: Rwanda

Year: 1994

File: AF-22

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On the evening of April 6, 1994, a plane crashed near Kigali, the capital of Rwanda. That single event unleashed a wave of violence that would claim eight hundred thousand lives in the next hundred days. Onboard was President Juvénal Habyarimana. His death lit the fire that set the whole country aflame. But the story did not begin there. The real plan had been drawn years earlier, in quiet rooms in Washington and London.

By the late 1980s, thousands of Tutsi refugees were living in Uganda. They had been driven out of Rwanda years before, when the monarchy fell and ethnic conflict erupted. Many of them joined the army of Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni. It was there that the Rwandan Patriotic Front, or RPF, took shape. The movement was led by officers like Fred Rwigyema and Paul Kagame, the same Kagame who rules Rwanda today.

At the time, the United States and the United Kingdom were looking to build Uganda into an ally. The Cold War was ending, and the West wanted to roll back French influence in Africa. Museveni assured them that if they supported him, the region would tilt in their favor. That was when Western powers gave quiet approval to a refugee army to fight against an existing state.

In the early 1990s, the CIA began funneling weapons to the RPF through Uganda. Officially, these shipments were recorded as "non-lethal equipment." In reality, they included more than two thousand automatic rifles, sixty rocket launchers, and millions of rounds of ammunition. Britain sent military trainers who coached RPF fighters at Bombo Camp, their salaries discreetly paid through the Ministry of Defence to avoid parliamentary scrutiny.

On the night of October 1, 1990, nearly four thousand RPF fighters crossed the Ugandan border into Rwanda. It was the beginning of a brutal civil war. France, then an ally of the Rwandan government, watched closely. Washington and London remained silent. They made no effort to stop Uganda. Their silence spoke volumes. The road was left open for the rebels.

In 1993, as peace talks continued in Arusha, the RPF suddenly attacked and advanced toward the capital. France proposed an arms embargo on both sides, but Britain blocked it. The result was devastating. The government's supplies dried up, while the rebels stayed fully armed.

On April 6, 1994, the president's plane was shot down with a missile. Everyone knew who had the capability to do it. Just days earlier, American and British envoys had warned that if the president stood in the way of the peace deal, he would "face the consequences all alone." The massacre began within hours. Hutu extremists started hunting down Tutsis and moderate Hutus alike. The RPF launched a full offensive and, in just three months, seized control of the entire country.

While this horror unfolded, the United Nations reduced its peacekeeping force. The United States and Britain softened resolutions to ensure the rebel army could advance unhindered. By July 1994, Kagame's RPF had captured Kigali. The killings stopped, but by then more than eight hundred thousand people were dead. Western governments quickly recognized the new regime. Aid flowed in, embassies reopened, and the RPF was hailed as a "force of stability."

But the story did not end there. Hundreds of thousands of Hutu refugees fled into Congo. The RPF pursued them, sparking the First Congo War in 1996. Western satellites and advisers once again guided the way. That war toppled Zaire's longtime ruler Mobutu Sese Seko, setting off a second Congo war that would engulf nine countries and kill five million people.

The United States could have stopped the bloodshed. Years later, former U.S. official Prudence Bushnell admitted, "We knew the risks of supporting the RPF, but at the time containing Libya and weakening France seemed more important." This genocide was not an accident. It was engineered.

From Rwanda to Congo, America helped destroy an entire region. For the powerful, it was just another move on the global chessboard. For those who became the pieces, it was life and death.

So when you hear news from Africa or the Middle East, remember these stories. Remember how the great powers have often turned human lives into instruments of their own strategy. Do you remember what we were told back then? That the United States and its allies had "stopped" the genocide in Rwanda.

The truth is darker. The chief architect of the killings, Félicien Kabuga, remained free for twenty-six years. He moved freely across borders and was finally arrested in France only when his usefulness had run its course. After the genocide, he had withdrawn money from his Swiss bank account and vanished.

-----End of file AF-23-----

Country: Congo

Year: 1996

File: AF-23

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In late 1996, a silent war began in Central Africa, one that would claim more than five million lives over the next seven years. The world barely paid attention, yet it became the deadliest conflict since the Second World War. What made it even more haunting was where it began, in the ashes of Rwanda's genocide, a tragedy the West had first fueled, then ignored, and later used as a pretext for another war.

In April 1994, within a hundred days, eight hundred thousand people were slaughtered in Rwanda. Hutu extremists turned on the Tutsi minority, killing them without mercy. When the Tutsi-led Rwandan Patriotic Front took power, millions of Hutus, including many who had taken part in the killings, fled across the border into Zaire. Mobutu Sese Seko, the long-time ruler of Zaire and once a trusted ally of the United States, was old and frail by then. He allowed the refugees to settle in camps along the border, even supporting some of them to contain Tutsi influence.

Rwanda's new president, Paul Kagame, saw those camps as a direct threat to his country's security. Uganda stood by his side. Both nations had close ties with the United States, and their military and intelligence networks were backed by American agencies. In mid-1996, Kagame visited Washington and left with a quiet green light, Mobutu's time was over. Around the same period, the CIA and the Defense Intelligence Agency began supplying Rwanda and Uganda with satellite images and intercepted communications.

In October 1996, Rwandan and Ugandan troops, disguised as Congolese rebels, crossed into Zaire. They formed a group called the Alliance of Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Congo-Zaire, led by Laurent Kabil. The plan was crafted by the CIA to make the invasion look like an internal uprising. Within weeks, the rebels overran the refugee camps. Tens of thousands of Hutu civilians were killed. Many fled deep into the forests, dying of hunger and disease. The U.S. government publicly denied Rwanda's involvement,

but that was only for diplomacy's sake. American C-130 aircraft were flying over the region, relaying intelligence straight to Rwandan commanders.

As the rebel forces neared the capital, Kinshasa, Washington increased pressure. President Clinton's envoy, Bill Richardson, delivered a message to Mobutu, resign or be removed. In May 1997, Mobutu fled the country, and Laurent Kabil was installed as president. Zaire was renamed the Democratic Republic of the Congo. But the alliance began to crumble almost immediately. Kabil tried to push out his foreign patrons, ordering all foreign troops to withdraw. In retaliation, Rwanda and Uganda launched a second invasion, and the war spread across the region.

This became the Second Congo War. Half of Africa was drawn in. Angola, Zimbabwe, and Namibia backed Kabil, while Rwanda and Uganda supported new rebel groups. Beneath the politics was a simpler motive, control of Congo's vast mineral wealth. The looting was relentless. Diamonds, gold, coltan, and timber flowed out through occupied territories, feeding global markets. The United States continued to fund and train Rwandan and Ugandan forces, even through its IMET program, which provided formal military instruction to Rwandan officers.

Those years were a nightmare for civilians. Millions died from hunger, disease, and violence. Mass rape became a weapon of war. Children were forced into militias. Hundreds of villages were burned to the ground. United Nations reports accused both Rwandan and Ugandan soldiers of grave human rights abuses, but the United States worked quietly to weaken those findings. Washington could not afford to expose its allies. Behind the curtain, the CIA remained deeply involved.

By 2003, after the Sun City peace accord, the war was officially over. A transitional government took power, but eastern Congo remained under the influence of Rwanda and Uganda. Later, when a new rebel group known as M23 emerged, investigations revealed it was again backed by Rwanda, and indirectly, by the same Western network. A 2010 UN report stated clearly that Rwandan forces had committed systematic massacres, but the world turned away.

Today, violence in eastern Congo continues. M23 is active again. Rwandan troops still cross the border for operations.

-----End of file AF-24-----

Country: Eritrea

Year: 2002

File: AF-24

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In 2002, when the United States launched its new military command in Africa, AFRICOM, nearly the entire continent was ready to play ball. But one small nation gave a flat-out no. That nation was Eritrea. President Isaias Afwerki declared his country would allow no foreign military bases on its soil. No American outposts, no joint exercises, no intelligence sharing. This was at a time when the U.S. saw itself as the world's unchallenged superpower. How could they stomach such defiance?

Eritrea was once a beacon of freedom. After three decades of struggle, it won independence from Ethiopia in 1993. At first, it was hailed as a proud, sovereign state. But soon, America's shadow loomed. When the U.S. set out to expand its military presence in Africa in 2002, the excuse was the so-called war on terror. The real goal? To tighten its grip on the continent. Eritrea, though, made it clear. It wouldn't be part of any new colonial game.

By 2005 and 2006, the U.S. was funneling aid, intelligence, and logistics to Ethiopia against Somalia. Eritrea backed Somalia. Washington seized the chance. U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice quietly ordered preparations for global sanctions against Eritrea. The aim wasn't to stop terrorism. It was to teach Eritrea the cost of saying no to American military plans.

The moment came in 2009. Through pressure on the African Union, the U.S. pushed the United Nations to slap sanctions on Eritrea. Resolution 1907 brought travel bans, asset freezes, and an arms embargo. The official charge? Eritrea was arming Al-Shabaab. Yet the U.N.'s own reports found no evidence. The real motive was political. The U.S. branded Eritrea a rogue state, isolating it on the world stage. Meanwhile, just recently, in a U.S. Senate hearing, American officials admitted USAID had been funding groups like Al-Shabaab, Al-Qaeda, even ISIS. The irony isn't lost. Al-Julani's story? That's fresh news.

All the while, American satellite and intelligence agencies kept Eritrea under a microscope. Its military movements, ports, borders were tracked relentlessly. Every image, every signal was spun as evidence against them. Years passed, no solid proof emerged. Eritrea barred U.N. teams, accusing them of U.S. influence. The West called this defiance and piled on more sanctions. Those sanctions crushed Eritrea's economy. It was left with outdated, Soviet-era weapons. Banks cut off transactions. Foreign investors pulled out of mining projects. Tourism dried up. The government staggered under the strain.

Sanctions weren't just imposed once. They were renewed three times. U.N. experts kept reporting no new evidence, but the U.S. always found a fresh excuse to extend them. A leaked diplomatic cable revealed American officials admitting the sanctions were political, not technical. Eritrea's real crime? Refusing to join U.S. military schemes.

Then, in 2018, a surprise twist. Ethiopia's new prime minister, Abiy Ahmed, ended a twenty-year border dispute with Eritrea. A peace deal, brokered by Saudi Arabia and the UAE, followed. A U.N. report confirmed Eritrea wasn't aiding Al-Shabaab. The U.S. had to let the U.N. sanctions drop, though it abstained from voting to avoid looking like it backed down. Sanctions lifted, but the scrutiny didn't. American warships still patrol Eritrea's coasts. Satellites keep watching. In 2020, when Eritrea joined Ethiopia in fighting Tigray rebels, the West tried again, pushing new sanctions under the guise of human rights. The U.S. imposed visa bans, aid suspensions, financial restrictions on Eritrea's ruling party.

Today, Eritrea faces no U.N. sanctions, but America's unilateral ones remain. Washington's still in the mood to punish. It eyes Eritrea's return to the African military alliance IGAD with suspicion. Eritrea has forged new ties with Russia, China, and Arab nations. Its port city, Assab, is emerging as a strategic hub between the Middle East and Africa.

For two decades, Eritrea has paid a steep price for its sovereignty. To America, its greatest sin was an African nation daring to reject its military agenda. That remains Eritrea's biggest crime. In the game of power, freedom comes at a heavy cost. Yet Eritrea has been lucky so far. It's still standing, untouched by America's full wrath.

Country: Central Africa

Year: 2003

File: AF-25

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On the morning of March 15, 2003, the quiet streets of Bangui, the capital of the Central African Republic, shook with the sound of tanks and armored vehicles. President Ange-Félix Patassé was away at a regional summit. In his absence, General François Bozizé's forces seized power without resistance. To the world, it looked like just another coup. In truth, it was a calculated operation orchestrated by France.

This is not only a story of a coup. It is the story of uranium, the mineral that has shaped France's relationship with the Central African Republic since the very day of independence. When France granted the country freedom in 1960, it seemed to become a sovereign state. But hidden agreements ensured that Paris retained first rights to all "strategic minerals," especially uranium, the fuel that powers France's nuclear weapons and supplies nearly seventy percent of its electricity. To Paris, Central Africa's soil was a nuclear vault.

In the 1970s, French geologists discovered undeclared uranium deposits in Bakouma, a remote district in the southeast. But political instability and the erratic rule of Emperor Bokassa kept mining from starting. For France, every Central African president was nothing more than a caretaker, a guard holding the key to that underground treasure. The day he could no longer keep it safe, he became expendable.

When Ange-Félix Patassé won the 1993 elections, he began to challenge France's quiet monopoly. In 2001, after the IMF cut off financial aid, he hinted that he might offer mining contracts to companies from South Africa, Libya, and Russia. That was the moment Paris began to worry. Around the same time, Patassé dismissed his army chief, François Bozizé, who had been secretly planning a coup. Bozizé fled to Chad, where President Idriss Déby provided him with training and weapons.

France gave the green light to remove Patassé. Its intelligence agencies started mapping the uranium belt while preparing the logistics of regime change.

In February 2003, the plan was set in motion. Bozizé's eight hundred fighters began advancing toward the capital but soon ran out of fuel and ammunition. On the night of March 10, a French military aircraft landed in Chad, delivering thirty tons of fuel, rocket launchers, and a small team of French advisers. Within two days, French helicopters were dropping supplies near Bangui. The African peacekeeping troops guarding the city had already been told not to resist.

When Bozizé's men reached Bangui on March 15, the road was open. France secured the airport and the presidential palace, ensuring a smooth transfer of power. Three days later, Bozizé signed a confidential deal granting the French state-owned nuclear company Areva exclusive mining rights over eighteen thousand square kilometers in Bakouma. In return, France recognized the new regime and rushed in military assistance.

By 2006, Areva began exploration through a local subsidiary. Within two years, tests confirmed that the deposits could power France's nuclear reactors for five years. To disguise its control, France used a Canadian shell company to manage operations, giving it the appearance of private enterprise.

A new system soon took hold. Both the army and the economy fell under the grip of a handful of tribal groups. Checkpoints sprang up along uranium routes, where locals were forced to pay bribes. The neglected northern regions became militarized zones, and hundreds were killed. All of it, in one way or another, served French interests.

Regionally, the coup sent a clear message. France would intervene anywhere in Africa to protect its nuclear lifeline. South Africa condemned it as colonial plunder. When Bozizé himself was overthrown in 2013, the African Union refused to send peacekeepers again.

Today, the uranium in Bakouma remains underground, but the rights to it still belong to France's nuclear giant, Orano. The contracts are new, but the clauses are the same ones written into the 1960 agreements. The faces have changed, the power has not.

-----End of file AF-26-----

**Country: Somalia**

**Year: 2006**

**File: AF-26**

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In December 2006, when Ethiopian tanks rolled across Somalia's border, the world saw it as just another military incursion. But in truth, that moment redrew the political and security map of East Africa. Ethiopia's army didn't just cross a border to topple a government. It sparked a war that set the entire region ablaze.

Somalia's story has always revolved around tribes, power, resistance. When the country broke free from Britain and Italy in 1960, it started with a democratic government. That didn't last long. In 1969, General Mohamed Siad Barre seized power, ruling with an iron grip for two decades. He balanced tribal loyalties to hold on, but that same strategy sowed the seeds of his downfall. By 1991, his regime collapsed. Somalia was shattered. No central government remained. The country splintered among dozens of warlords. The society sank into famine, violence and chaos.

In that void, by late 2005, something new began to rise. Not a military force, but a network of local Sharia-based courts, called the Islamic Courts Union. At first, merchants and community leaders set them up for justice and security. Over time, they grew into a unified power. By mid-2006, they'd taken Mogadishu, defeated the warlords, reopened the port and airport. For the first time in years, ordinary Somalis breathed easier. But among these courts were groups trained by the West to fight the Soviets, steeped in jihad and militancy. They dreamed of an Islamic state across the region. Ethiopia, heavily backed by the U.S., took notice.

The U.S. jumped in fast. Early in 2006, the CIA secretly funneled money to a group of Somali warlords to crush the Islamic Courts. It backfired. The people rallied against foreign meddling. In weeks, the Courts crushed the U.S.-backed alliance. In June 2006, during the second battle of Mogadishu, the CIA's whole strategy collapsed.

After that failure, in December 2006, Ethiopia, with America's nod, launched a full-scale invasion. In days, the Islamic Courts' forces scattered. Ethiopia installed a transitional

Somali government in the capital. But the victory was hollow. Ethiopia's presence ignited fury in Somali hearts. From that rage, a new, deadlier movement was born. Its name was Al-Shabaab. As always, America's meddling brought the worst outcomes. Just recently, U.S. officials admitted USAID had been funding Al-Shabaab.

Al-Shabaab emerged as a reaction to the Courts' defeat, breaking off as a separate group after Ethiopia's invasion. It styled itself as both a religious and nationalist resistance. From 2007 to 2009, Al-Shabaab waged a brutal guerrilla war against Ethiopia and the transitional government. Suicide attacks, ambushes, relentless urban fighting turned Mogadishu into rubble. Thousands died. Millions fled. Somalia plunged back into famine and civil war.

This war wasn't just Somalia's tragedy. It scarred all of East Africa. Al-Shabaab gradually seized most of southern Somalia, building its own economy through taxes. Ethiopia's triumph lasted mere months. After their withdrawal, Al-Shabaab took over swaths of the country. The transitional government clung to power, propped up by foreign troops. The African Union's peacekeeping force had to deploy.

All this stemmed from a campaign launched in the name of fighting terror. The warlords America funded? Their destruction gave birth to Al-Shabaab. The threat Ethiopia came to eliminate? It grew tenfold. Today, Al-Shabaab strikes not just in Somalia but in Kenya, Uganda. In Mogadishu, suicide bombings and attacks remain part of daily life.

The wrong calls America made in 2006 still force the region to pay a price. Somalia's government survives on foreign aid, unable to win the people's trust. Thousands of peacekeepers remain stationed there. Yet Al-Shabaab holds its grip. The only path to stability is clear. The West's heavy hand must lift from Somalia, from Africa. Let Somalis build their own system, run their own country.

-----End of file AF-27-----

Country: Madagascar

Year: 2009

File: AF-27

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In March 2009, within just three days, an elected president was removed and replaced by a disc jockey. The army took up arms, seized the presidential palace, and the outside world watched in silence. In Madagascar, it all unfolded with such precision that it felt scripted long before it began.

This is the story of a country that was free on paper but never truly escaped the web of its former colonizer. France had granted Madagascar independence in 1960, but it kept control over the currency, the education system, the military, and the economy. Inside the French embassy, a permanent defense cell operated quietly, influencing everyone from the president to the generals.

Then in 2002, a new face appeared, Marc Ravalomanana, a businessman who had built his fortune from a local dairy factory. His rise was swift. He distanced himself from France and began building ties with the United States, China, and South Korea. He joined the Southern African Development Community and signed the Millennium Challenge Account with Washington. But France never tolerated independence from its former colonies.

When Ravalomanana expelled the French ambassador in 2008, Paris froze aid and began looking for a replacement. They found him in Andry Rajoelina, the young mayor of Antananarivo, once a nightclub DJ. French diplomats started meeting him secretly, while French military advisers began training his bodyguards. Meanwhile, the U.S. Africa Command offered training to several young Malagasy officers at American staff colleges. Two of them would later play a decisive role, those were Colonel André Andriarijaona and Colonel Charles Andriana, both commanding elite paratrooper units in the capital.

The spark came when the government shut down Rajoelina's TV station in December 2008. He called for a general strike, but the crowds had already been organized. Government buildings were set on fire, and on February 7, presidential guards opened fire, killing thirty-one people. It was a familiar playbook, one Western powers had rehearsed many

times before. The defense minister resigned, and the army chief issued an ultimatum, warning that if politicians failed to restore order, the military would step in. Around the same time, French advisers whispered to the paratrooper officers that they had a duty to protect the people.

The coup began on March 8. The paratroopers seized their base and declared they would no longer obey the president. The next day, Rajoelina was taken to the French embassy, where he met the coup leaders and drafted the framework for a transitional government. Within days, the defense minister stepped down, the army chief was dismissed, and a new military commander was appointed without presidential approval. On March 16, the army stormed the presidential palace and the central bank. To avoid bloodshed, Ravalomanana handed power to a military council, but within hours, that same council transferred authority to Rajoelina and quietly stepped aside.

France moved quickly to legitimize the new ruler. President Nicolas Sarkozy demanded elections, calling it a return to democracy, while also insisting that the ousted president face trial. French diplomats pressured other African governments to recognize Rajoelina. The U.S. publicly suspended aid but kept backdoor relations open. State Department officials told Congress that the new leader had pledged to protect American interests, particularly in the Indian Ocean and in anti-narcotics operations.

Inside the country, chaos deepened. The African Union and the Southern African bloc suspended Madagascar's membership. Foreign aid stopped, the economy collapsed, and over two hundred thousand workers lost their jobs. Poverty soared to seventy-six percent, and investors fled. The army, now drunk on power, turned on its own patron. Within eighteen months, officers who had helped install Rajoelina rebelled twice against him. Each time, French and American diplomats intervened, claiming to mediate, but the people's voice remained irrelevant.

Time passed, but the consequences lingered. In 2010, a new constitution lowered the minimum age for the presidency to thirty-five, clearing the way for Rajoelina to run. He won the elections in 2013 and again in 2018. The former president lives in exile, his party in ruins. The army has become the real power in politics. Officers openly negotiate over

ministries and mining contracts. French influence remains strong, but China has entered the scene, offering Africa a different path, one based on partnership, mutual growth, and noninterference. For the West, this has become the greatest ideological challenge since communism.

Madagascar's story is a textbook case of Western intervention. First, isolate a government diplomatically. Then find a compliant, ambitious figure and build him up. Nurture loyal officers, equip them with authority, training and resources, and finally use a handpicked constitutional court to make it all look legal. The same pattern can be seen from Africa to South America, from Europe to Asia.

Today, as a new Cold War brews in the Indian Ocean between the United States and China, the stage is being set once again for regime-change operations. Corrupt generals, gangsters, and extremist groups are about to rise to the surface. The real question is not who will win this new confrontation, but how much the ordinary people will have to lose this time.

-----End of file AF-28-----

Country: Niger

Year: 2010

File: AF-28

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It was 1:00 in the afternoon on February 18, 2010, when three armored vehicles were moving through the streets of Niamey toward the presidential palace. By three o'clock, President Mamadou Tandja had been removed, the army had seized power, and the very next day shares of the French company Areva jumped four percent on the Paris Stock Exchange. This wasn't an ordinary military coup. It was the result of years of French preparation aimed at maintaining control over Niger's uranium.

Niger is one of those few African countries whose land is filled with the world's nuclear fuel. France discovered the first major deposits in the Arlit region in 1957. Even after independence, France never loosened its grip on this wealth. Through defense agreements, currency control, military training, and covert connections, it kept Niger under its influence. For four decades, every president followed the same formula. Areva got freedom to mine, and in return came budget support, scholarships, and security backing.

Then in 1999, Mamadou Tandja came to power. At first he followed the traditional pattern, but as soon as uranium prices quadrupled in 2006, Tandja thought the time had come for Niger to receive a larger share of its own wealth. He passed a new mining code that eliminated the French company's tax exemptions and increased the state's share. Areva's CEO Anne Lauvergeon herself came to Niamey, making promises one day and threats the next, but Tandja's answer was always the same. Niger's wealth belongs to the Nigerien people. In December 2007, he expelled Areva's country director.

Alarm bells rang in Paris. France imposed a financial blockade on Niger, created obstacles in supplying military parts, and Tandja was not invited to the Africa-France summit. But Tandja didn't back down. He took a three hundred million dollar loan from China and signed a new mining deal with a Chinese company. This insolence drove France mad.

Meanwhile, Tandja was being favored to serve a third term as president. In August 2009, under a new constitution, he secured another three years in power. The West African organization ECOWAS suspended Niger's membership, America froze aid, and France was looking for just such an opportunity. Webs of conspiracy began forming in the military. Tandja tried to suppress the plot by making his close cousin head of the army, but officers had already been prepared.

During this time, French and American military advisors were providing training at Niger's Camp Tondibiya. Officially the purpose was preparing for peace missions, but the real job was taking stock of the situation. Several officers later revealed that foreign advisors repeatedly reminded them that the army must protect the institution's reputation. This same message later turned into the slogan of the coup.

On February 18, 2010, everything happened in a very organized manner. At 1:00 in the afternoon, para-trooper unit commander Colonel Salou Djibo launched the coup with his fellow officers. The presidential palace was surrounded. There was brief gunfire, then the guards laid down their weapons. At two-thirty, military anthems began playing on state radio, and at three o'clock Colonel Djibo appeared on TV and announced that power had passed to the military in the people's interest. A few hours later, Areva's shares rose and the new military leader assured the French ambassador that all international agreements would remain intact.

Three major effects of this coup emerged. The first was diplomatic. ECOWAS and the African Union suspended Niger's membership, the World Bank halted aid, but France provided full support to this dictatorship and kept the aid flowing. The second effect was economic. Within a few months, Areva regained the same terms that Tandja had eliminated. Niger's share was reduced and France got a new ten-year deal. The third effect was institutional. The army inserted clauses into the constitution so that in the future, removing a president wouldn't require tanks. The military's influence would be established through the constitution itself.

New elections were held in 2012 and Mahamadou Issoufou became president, the very person France considered most trustworthy. Uranium exports increased, but Niger

reached the bottom rank globally in terms of development. People in the Arlit region still have no electricity while France's nuclear reactors run on their uranium.

People are still chanting mantras about Western commitment to democracy, respect for human rights, and freedom of expression. What democracy? What human rights? What secularism? Where is freedom of expression? Anyone who challenged French corporate interests was either dismissed or removed in the name of military reform. In 2023, when President Mohamed Bazoum said he wanted to review the uranium agreement, just weeks later his own presidential guards arrested him. The military leader repeated the same phrase Djibo had used in 2010, that we are acting in the peoples interest.

Like other African countries, Niger's independence is just for show. Even today, Western corporations govern Niger through a complex system. Any president who forgets this reality is sooner or later reminded by the rumble of armored vehicles that real power in Niger still lies in France's hands. Even today, loyalists of the old masters occupy the state's most crucial positions to control the people.

-----End of file AF-29-----

Country: Libya

Year: 2011

File: AF-29

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On the fateful afternoon of October 2011, in the Libyan city of Sirte, a wounded and dust-covered old man was thrown on the hood of a car and subjected to brutal torture, even sodomized. That man was Muammar Gaddafi, who had served the Libyan people for forty years. He had provided them with every facility. He had turned Libya into a prosperous and peaceful country. A few hours later, his body was left at an unknown location. At that very moment, the Western world announced that Libya had been liberated, but in reality that moment marked the beginning of the country's destruction. In a country where education, healthcare, and many other services had been provided by the state, slave markets appeared.

The terrorist groups used to overthrow Gaddafi's government were then deployed to bring down Bashar al-Assad's government in Syria, and today those same terrorists have gathered in Afghanistan.

Gaddafi came to power in 1969. He removed the Western-backed King Idris and began spending oil wealth on his people. He believed in neither capitalism nor communism. Oil wealth strengthened Libya, and Libya did not give either Western capitalism or communism complete access to its country.

The West tried to increase its influence in Libya just as it had in other African countries, but Libya maintained a balance. Gaddafi was a nationalist. He was loyal to Arabs and to Muslim unity. He was also a champion of African unity. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, Gaddafi resisted the West for a long time, but in that era resisting the West had become extremely difficult. Finally, in 2003, he announced the end of his nuclear program. The West made new oil deals with him. French and Italian companies earned billions of dollars, Western politicians collected generous bribes. But despite this, they continued conspiracies in Libya and turned Benghazi into a hub of plotting. During this period, the West was inciting Arab populations and launching the Arab Spring. They fanned unrest in

Libya too, and in 2011, moving through Tunis and Cairo, these disturbances also reached Benghazi.

On February 15, the arrest of a human rights lawyer in Benghazi was used as a pretext. Gaddafi tried to resist. His tanks moved toward Benghazi, but at that very moment the United Nations passed a resolution allowing air strikes to protect civilians. The West immediately began intervention. France, Britain, and America started bombing Gaddafi's positions within two days.

NATO aircraft flew twenty-six thousand sorties over seven months. CIA operatives began delivering weapons to ground rebels. Qatar started sending arms and ammunition to Benghazi via its planes. It later emerged that Qatar was specifically supporting terrorist groups, which later became powerful in the form of Misrata military factions.

The war against Gaddafi moved forward rapidly. In August 2011, rebels seized Tripoli. Gaddafi tried to seek refuge in his hometown of Sirte, but even there he found no sanctuary. On October 20, he was captured and killed by terrorists after brutal torture. The West declared it a "victory." But after Gaddafi, the very foundations of the state had been destroyed.

The system he had built was completely demolished, the entire state simply fell apart. When he was gone, the government, army, and police all vanished. Every city, every tribe, and every armed group seized control of its own territory. It's estimated that within one year, more than seventeen hundred militia groups emerged. Creating these militias and terrorists was also one of the West's objectives. Elections were held in 2012 and a new parliament was formed, but its writ extended only to Tripoli.

In 2014, General Khalifa Haftar appeared, once Gaddafi's general who had then allied with America. He launched a campaign called "Operation Dignity" from eastern Libya and declared war on terrorist groups. In response, groups in western Libya united and formed an alliance called "Libya Dawn," seizing Tripoli. After this, the country split in two. One government in the east, another in the west.

The result was that Libya became a completely failed state. ISIS took advantage of this chaos and captured Sirte. Oil production, which had been 1.6 million barrels daily in 2010,

fell to less than two hundred thousand within months. Thousands were displaced, hundreds of thousands of Africans heading to Europe through Libya became victims of slavery and violence.

Western countries' credibility was badly damaged. Russia and China openly said that NATO had played the game of regime change in the name of human rights. The same thing was repeated in Syria. The West gathered Libya's terrorist groups in Syria and played the same bloody game again. Obama himself later said that not having a plan for post-Gaddafi Libya was the biggest mistake of his life.

Even today, Libya remains divided in two. In Tripoli, there's Abdul Hamid Dbeibah's government, and in the east, General Haftar's. Both call each other illegitimate. More than twenty thousand foreign fighters are still present in the country. Oil is still a weapon of power.

-----End of file AF-30-----



# Asia

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AS-01	Korea 1945
AS-02	Philippines 1946
AS-03	Indonesia 1947
AS-04	Iran 1953
AS-05	Vietnam 1954
AS-06	Indonesia 1958
AS-07	Laos 1958
AS-08	Korea 1961
AS-09	Vietnam 1963
AS-10	Indonesia 1965
AS-11	Laos 1965
AS-12	Cambodia 1965
AS-13	East Timor 1979
AS-14	Afghanistan 1979
AS-15	Philippines 1983
AS-16	Afghanistan 2001
AS-17	Iraq 2003
AS-18	Pakistan 2004



# Asia

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- AS-19      Palestine 2006
- AS-21      Syria 2011
- AS-22      Yemen 2011
- AS-23      Maldives 2012



Country: Korea

Year: 1945

File: AS-01

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It was the night of August 9, 1945, when Red Army tanks crossed Korea's Tumen River, and within a week Japanese officers on the streets of Pyongyang were burning their files. Three thousand kilometers away in Washington, two American officers were drawing a line on a National Geographic map to save Seoul from Soviet influence. Neither of them knew anything about Korea. Just a rough line was drawn that later became known as the 38th parallel. This was that meaningless little line that over the next seventy-five years became the world's most dangerous border.

This story actually begins with the end of Japanese domination. For forty years, Japan had made Korea its colony. Korea was a source of rice and laborers for Japan. When Japan lost, a wave of joy swept through all of Korea. People poured into the streets. Local people's committees began forming that removed Japanese officials, distributed food, and took charge of the country's administration. On August 15, 1945, a leader named Lyuh Woon-hyung created a central committee in Seoul to prepare for independence. Within a few weeks, this movement spread across the entire country.

But neither America nor the Soviet Union recognized these committees. When American General Hodge landed in Incheon, he carried an order that south of the 38th parallel, American military administration would now replace the Japanese government. General Hodge immediately banned local people's committees, reappointed Japanese police officers, and summoned an old exiled politician, Syngman Rhee, from Washington to give American occupation a local color.

When Russia saw America engaging in this conspiracy, they dismissed Japanese officials in the north and gave weapons to local guerrillas who had participated in the fight against Japan. Among them was a young commander, Kim Il-sung, a nationalist communist leader highly respected in communist circles. Within months, the Russians

established a communist system in North Korea, confiscated land and distributed it among farmers. Kim Il-sung was made head of the provisional government.

By 1946, resistance had begun in both regions. In South Korea, farmers and workers rebelled against American occupation. In October, protests erupted in the Daegu area that American forces brutally crushed. Hundreds were killed and thousands arrested. This was the moment when South Korea's left-wing movement had to go underground to escape severe violence and oppression. Thus only that leadership remained in South Korea that had American support.

In 1948, both sides held their own elections, administratively dividing Korea. America held elections in the southern part, installing its puppet Syngman Rhee as president. In the north, the people chose Kim Il-sung as prime minister. The north maintained its claim over all of Korea, and then both sides began preparing militaries. Over the next two years, thousands of soldiers and guerrillas fought each other on the 38th parallel.

Western propaganda erected such a wall of hatred that still stands firm today. The worst crackdown against the left wing happened in South Korea. Thousands of civilians were killed on Jeju Island. On one side was South Korea standing on a capitalist system and American aid, on the other was North Korea based on the Soviet model.

Time passed but this division changed the politics of the entire region. The north emphasized heavy industry and military power while the south focused on American aid and export economy. In the 1960s, the north's per capita production was higher than South Korea's, but soon the southern economy picked up speed. In the north, Kim Il-sung's selfless service and public character found such a place in people's hearts that people began giving him the status of a god. So much so that people are bound in relationships of love and devotion with his generations too. In the south, after Syngman Rhee's dictatorship, a sequence of military governments began that lasted until the 1980s.

The price of this division imposed by America was very heavy. The Korean War took three million lives, every city was destroyed, families were scattered. Even today there are thousands of families on both sides of the 38th parallel searching for their loved ones. Seventy-five years have passed but the border is still there, the world's most heavily armed

border. If American General Hodge hadn't eliminated the people's committees, today there wouldn't be North and South but just one Korea. Two brothers wouldn't have been divided. There wouldn't have been so much killing, so much hatred. Perhaps right now a united Korea's Communist Party would also be trading with the world like Vietnam's Communist Party.

-----End of file AS-01-----

Country: Philippines

Year: 1946

File: AS-02

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On the night of July 4, 1946, while fireworks lit up Manila's harbor and Filipinos celebrated independence, three hundred farmers slipped quietly out of the swampy region of Candaba carrying rifles. They were heading toward the rice town of Santa Rita. These people called themselves the Hukbalahap, the People's Army Against Japanese Occupation. But that night their enemy wasn't Japan. It was the landlord government that remained enslaved to the American system even after independence.

This rebellion didn't happen suddenly. Its roots ran deep in those lands. By 1940, half of the Philippines' rice came from just four provinces, but 62 percent of that land belonged to only 2 percent of families. The landlords mostly lived in Manila while their agents extracted up to 70 percent of the harvest as rent from the farmers. During the Japanese occupation, this system collapsed. Landlords fled or sided with the occupiers, and farmers established their own autonomous governments. They had their own courts, warehouses, and tax systems all in their hands. When MacArthur returned, he found a complete people's government. He immediately ordered these rebels eliminated.

Nothing changed after independence. The flag may have changed but the centers of power remained the same. America pushed through a new law that tied the Philippine peso to the dollar, gave American companies equal rights to local resources, and prohibited taxes on any American goods for eight years. The economy came under direct Washington control. President Manuel Roxas, who had been a collaborator during the Japanese occupation, now became a close American ally. He needed aid, and America needed a loyal government to keep its bases.

The conflict spiraled out of control in August 1946. Farmer leader Juan Feleo and four companions were on their way to complain to the government that landlords' private armies were burning their villages. They were stopped along the way, tied up, and shot in the sugarcane fields. The next morning their bodies were found. President Roxas said it

was the work of bandits, but the farmers knew these were the landlords' gunmen. That same day, Luis Taruc warned the government that if justice wasn't delivered, they would restart the war. And that's exactly what happened. A few months later, the government declared the Huk movement illegal.

America intervened immediately. A new Joint Military Advisory Group was established in Manila with over a hundred freshly trained officers. Thousands of rifles, mortars, vehicles, and aircraft went to the Philippines. But the real weapon given to Manila was intelligence. The CIA compiled a card index of two hundred thousand names suspected of sympathizing with the resistance movement. Radio signals tracked rebel hideouts. A secret radio channel broadcast threats every night to the villages that anyone sheltering the Huks would be killed.

In 1950, fortune shifted. An American team raided Mount Arayat and captured the movement's central leadership. After this success, the president appointed Ramon Magsaysay as defense minister, someone who had once been a guerrilla himself. Magsaysay requested more aid from Washington, and America sent tanks, bomber planes, and trained regiments. A new strategy began at the same time. Farmers who surrendered their weapons received rice, and Taruc was called a Russian agent, even though America's own reports stated that the Huks were receiving help from neither China nor the Soviet Union. This was entirely a movement arising from within the Philippines, born from a brutal feudal system.

The war gradually died down. Magsaysay issued a land reform law that reduced the Huks' political influence, though the law had no effect on the major landlords. With American aid, wells were dug, schools were built, and doctors were sent to the villages. Finally, on May 17, 1954, Luis Taruc surrendered his weapons. He appeared in a Manila court surrounded by American tanks. This scene became the symbol of the entire movement's defeat.

But the story didn't end there. The Huk rebellion created a military structure completely molded in American training and mentality. By 1972, 80 percent of military commanders were trained in American schools. Later, Marcos used this same system to successfully

impose martial law. The feudal system also survived. By 1960, only 4 percent of farmers had become landowners. This same injustice continues to give birth to new farmer movements today. The Philippines still has a movement called the NPA.

-----End of file AS-02-----

Country: Indonesia

Year: 1947

File: AS-03

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On the morning of July 21, 1947, Dutch fighter planes were raining bombs on Yogyakarta and Dutch soldiers were seizing the plantations of East Sumatra. At the same time, in New York at the United Nations Security Council, America introduced a resolution more dangerous than bullets. This resolution gave Indonesia a choice. Either continue the war and be cut off from the world, or surrender parts of your land and economy in exchange for the honor of international recognition. That moment was actually determining the price of independence.

This story begins with centuries of exploitation. For four hundred years, Dutch merchants squeezed Indonesia's resources. By the forties, these islands produced 28 percent of the world's natural rubber, 12 percent of its tin, and nearly 100 percent of its quinine. The oil company Royal Dutch Shell extracted oil from Kalimantan, and Java Bank, though it operated in local form, held its license from the Netherlands. When the Japanese conquered the region in 1942, they simply replaced Dutch officials with Japanese ones. The only difference was that the Japanese came with a slogan, "Asia for Asians." During this period, leaders like Sukarno and Mohammad Hatta emerged, and they declared independence on August 17, 1945.

When Japan surrendered, young people took up arms and called themselves the Republican Army. Within weeks they controlled most of Java and Sumatra while Dutch forces were still returning from Australia and Europe. Britain sent troops under the pretext of collecting Japanese weapons, but soon they too were fighting Republican fighters alongside Dutch prisoners. In the Battle of Surabaya, a British general was killed and the incident forced London to retreat. But for America this was a signal that if the war dragged on, communist movements would grow stronger and another important market after Japan would slip from their hands.

America told the Netherlands plainly that if military operations continued, Marshall Plan aid would be cut off. Under pressure, the Linggajati Agreement was reached, which gave the Republic authority over Java, Madura, and Sumatra, but oil, rubber, and East Sumatra's economy remained under Dutch control. This agreement quickly fell apart. In 1947, the Dutch military launched a major operation they called a "police action." Forty thousand soldiers attacked, seized ports and radio stations, killed thousands of people, and displaced hundreds of thousands.

America demanded an immediate ceasefire while promising aid to all sides. Eventually Holland accepted UN mediation. After this, a committee was formed under American leadership that held negotiations aboard an American warship, the USS Renville, anchored off Java's coast. In these negotiations, Indonesia had to accept everything it had previously rejected. The Dutch government was allowed to maintain power for the time being, and Indonesia was given a federal structure in which real power remained with the Netherlands.

These agreements drew lines through land and resources. Every region with oil, rubber, and export crops went under Dutch occupation. America increased pressure that the next installment of Marshall Plan aid would only come when the Dutch government implemented the UN decision. The Republic had nothing at that moment. The treasury was empty, rice reserves were depleted, and the naval blockade left no way to buy weapons. Sukarno said while signing the agreement that this decision was to save the revolution. But as a result, thirty-five thousand square kilometers of territory and sixty-five thousand soldiers were sacrificed.

The next year, the Dutch government created sixteen artificial states, installing sultans and landlords as rulers to weaken the Republic. These included East Sumatra, Pasundan, and the Borneo Federation. American companies made long-term lease agreements in these very regions. The U.S. Rubber Company acquired seventy-five thousand acres for thirty years, and Standard Vacuum took marketing rights for oil. The Republic protested but the United Nations called it premature.

In 1949, when the Dutch military launched another attack and occupied Yogyakarta, the global reaction was severe. India imposed trade sanctions, the Arab League threatened to stop oil, and the American Congress introduced a resolution to cut aid. Continuing the war became impossible for Holland. Negotiations began, resulting in Indonesia accepting Dutch debt equivalent to one billion thirteen million dollars. This debt included the money spent on colonial military operations. In return, the Netherlands promised to transfer power but secured tax-free profits for its companies for seven years, control of the shipping fleet, and permission to keep Java Bank's gold reserves.

Power was transferred but the economy stayed put. Ninety percent of Indonesia's foreign trade, 70 percent of agricultural land, and 60 percent of banking were still in the hands of Dutch companies. When the government tried to impose a tax on rubber, Java Bank refused to provide loans. This experience convinced Indonesia's military class that economic independence was impossible without political independence. This same thinking later led to the nationalization of Dutch companies in 1957.

In the years after independence, servicing this debt consumed 40 percent of the budget. Schools, hospitals, rural development, all were affected. Farmers who had fought the independence war were still forced to sell their crops at low prices to Dutch warehouses. This injustice strengthened the Communist Party, which emerged with slogans demanding land redistribution and debt cancellation.

This same American formula has been repeated in other countries for a long time. Ceasefire, federal structure, protection of foreign capital. This same model appeared in Vietnam, Congo, and Angola. Indonesia's example showed the world that even paper promises of independence can become traps of economic slavery.

Today, seventy-five years later, the effects of this story remain. When Indonesia finally paid off that debt in 1966, it made an agreement with the IMF in return that opened up mining, banking, and trade to foreign investors. And even today, Indonesia's resources are in the grip of international corporations.



Country: Iran

Year: 1953

File: AS-04

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On the morning of August 19, 1953, the streets of Tehran were in chaos. Tank treads grinding, gunfire crackling, and crowds gathering outside the home of the popular prime minister, Mohammad Mosaddegh. Within hours, Iran's elected government had fallen, and with it the world witnessed for the first time a new method we now know as the American regime change operation. This was the moment when America and Britain joined forces to strangle the sovereignty of a free nation in a web of money, conspiracies, and lies.

The real story began five decades earlier. In 1901, a British businessman named William Knox D'Arcy obtained from the Iranian shah the rights to extract oil from all of southern Iran for a mere twenty thousand pounds. In 1908, oil gushed forth, and Britain immediately began running its navy on Iranian oil. Iranian workers labored under the scorching sun while British officers lived in separate bungalows, drinking whiskey, playing cricket, and avoiding any contact with the local people. When Britain and the Soviet Union occupied Iran during World War II, they removed the old shah Reza Shah and put his son Mohammad Reza Shah on the throne. Iran was no longer sovereign in its own land.

Then came 1951, when Iran's parliament made a historic decision. All members raised their hands and passed a law to nationalize the British company, the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. At that moment, Prime Minister Mohammad Mosaddegh signed the document and declared that from now on, Iran's oil belonged only to Iran. The people in London were enraged. The oil that flowed through the veins of Britain's economy had now been reclaimed by a free nation.

In response to Mosaddegh's decision, he received economic sanctions. British warships began intercepting tankers carrying Iranian oil. Britain froze Iranian bank accounts, imposed restrictions on food and steel, and even planned to attack the Abadan refinery. But Truman, the American president at the time, refused to authorize military action.

In 1952, when Eisenhower became president, the story changed. CIA Director Allen Dulles and his brother John Foster Dulles decided to remove Mosaddegh from the picture. London drew up the conspiracy blueprint, Washington provided the money and propaganda. Thus began Operation Ajax.

In June 1953, an American agent, Kermit Roosevelt, arrived in Tehran. He carried a diplomatic passport, a briefcase stuffed with dollars, and a plan to topple a government. He bought politicians, generals, clerics, and thugs. For a few thousand dollars, the narratives in Iran's bazaars, newspapers, and mosques were transformed.

The first attack on August 15 failed. Mosaddegh was warned, the shah fled the country to Italy. But the CIA didn't give up. Two days later, demonstrations were staged, false fatwas were issued claiming Mosaddegh was burning the Quran. On August 19, imperial army tanks surrounded the prime minister's house. In six hours it was all over. Mosaddegh was arrested, the shah returned, and Iran was enslaved once again.

In 1954, a new distribution of oil took place. American companies took 40 percent of the oil, the British company received an equal share, and European companies divided the rest. Real control went into foreign hands. The CIA spent only 1.7 million dollars and seized control of a free country.

This same American regime change formula was then used in many countries. Guatemala in 1954, Indonesia in 1958, Congo in 1960, Pakistan in 1977. Wherever any country tried to reclaim its oil or minerals or desired sovereignty, governments were overthrown in the name of protecting democracy.

In Iran, this conspiracy destroyed politics and the economy. The shah created a secret organization called SAVAK that planted spies in every university, newspaper, and mosque. Every opposing voice was suppressed. Religious leaders were restricted. Under these conditions, Ayatollah Khomeini began speaking out against the shah in 1963. The interesting thing is that the West supported this Islamic movement because they couldn't accept Iran's socialist movement. Twenty years later, that same Islamic movement seized control of the Iranian revolution.

From a historical perspective, all of this reveals one big truth. All such actions by the West were carried out to serve corporate interests.

The tension in relations between Iran and America today has its roots in that 1953 event. Every year, people in Iran still march to commemorate the day their democracy was auctioned off for a few dollars.

-----End of file AS-04-----

Country: Vietnam

Year: 1954

File: AS-05

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It was the afternoon of July 20, 1954, when signatures were being put to paper in Geneva, and in Vietnam the echo of artillery fire could still be heard. The agreement promised that in two years, in 1956, general elections would be held across all of Vietnam and the country would reunify peacefully. But just thirty-six hours later, in Saigon's Norodom Palace, a thin Vietnamese officer named Ngo Dinh Diem took the oath as prime minister. Over the next twelve months, America reinforced his power with money, military aid, and political maneuvers, sabotaged the elections, and split the country in two. Just as it had done in Korea, America threw Vietnam into the fire of civil war.

This story began after World War II. France had occupied Vietnam for many years, but in 1954 when the French army was defeated at Dien Bien Phu, the end of the colonial era seemed near. America feared that if France retreated, the entire region would slip from its grasp. The hunger for dominance and the intoxication of power drove America to intervene in Vietnam. During President Eisenhower's administration, the National Security Council devised a secret plan that military force could be used to maintain influence in Southeast Asia. At that moment, America found a Catholic politician named Ngo Dinh Diem who called himself a nationalist but was actually ready to become an agent of the West.

According to the Geneva Accords, Vietnam was temporarily divided into two parts. In the north was Ho Chi Minh's government, and in the south was Emperor Bao Dai's administration. The agreement clearly stated that in 1956 general elections would be held so the people could decide who would govern the country. But Diem refused to recognize the agreement. He said he was not bound by clauses he hadn't signed. This violation was done with Washington's blessing. The U.S. State Department instructed Diem to take the position that since there was no freedom in the north, elections there were impossible.

Through money and power, America built a new state for Diem. In just one year, America provided three hundred twenty-two million dollars in aid. Colonel Edward Lansdale, who had experience suppressing insurgency in the Philippines, arrived in Vietnam. He printed false pamphlets, ran propaganda campaigns, and brought eight hundred thousand refugees from North Vietnam to settle in the southern territories to strengthen Diem's voter base. A political fortress was constructed in the name of religion, which America later turned into its frontline state.

The greatest threat to Diem's power came from various armed groups inside South Vietnam. Some were criminal gangs, some were religious sects, and others still operated under French influence. With American artillery and covert support, Diem crushed them all. In just three days, Saigon's streets were filled with corpses and Diem emerged victorious. Washington celebrated this massacre. In the next step, Diem removed Emperor Bao Dai and made himself president. In the October 1955 referendum, he received 98 percent of the vote. The number of votes cast exceeded the number of registered voters. When 1956 arrived, the promise of elections was broken. Following American orders, Diem announced that since South Vietnam hadn't signed the Geneva Accords, it wasn't bound by those elections. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said such elections would be a farce. The north protested but the United Nations remained silent. In this way, a temporary line became a permanent border. This was the same line that later became a line of blood.

The consequences of American intervention proved catastrophic. Peasants in rural areas who had hoped for national unity became disillusioned. The Communist Party reorganized and within a few years launched a resistance war. The army built with American aid was equipped with modern weapons but was created to fight against its own people. Internal rebellions grew, hatred spread through the villages, and after 1960 this rebellion transformed into the Vietnam War that claimed millions of lives.

America repeated this formula in many other countries. Whenever elections threatened their interests anywhere, they either canceled the vote or overthrew the government. The same method was seen in Chile in 1970, Nicaragua in 1984, and later in Palestine. The day

elections were blocked in Vietnam, the lesson was established that democracy is only acceptable to global powers when the results favor them.

Even today the echo of that event can be heard. When young people in Hanoi demand transparency in municipal elections, they cite the example of the canceled 1956 election.

-----End of file AS-05-----

Country: Indonesia

Year: 1958

File: AS-06

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On the afternoon of May 17, 1958, an American pilot's plane was shot down over the skies of Ambon, a city in Indonesia. The pilot was captured alive. In his bag they found CIA documents, coded maps, and weapons manuals. The next day the whole world learned that America was directly involved in a conspiracy to overthrow the Indonesian government. The incident changed the course of relations between America and Indonesia.

After World War II, as Asia was breaking free from European colonialism, Indonesia also fought a war of independence against the Netherlands. After four years of sacrifice, Sukarno laid the foundation of a united and sovereign country. But the country was not easy to hold together. Thousands of islands, dozens of ethnic groups, hundreds of languages. A central government sitting on the island of Java ruled over the rest, but most of the resources came from Sumatra and Sulawesi. The people whose lands produced oil, timber, and rubber got nothing in return. The sense of deprivation kept growing.

The 1955 elections made things worse. No clear majority emerged, parliament was paralyzed, and Sukarno found it increasingly difficult to maintain balance between the military, the Communist Party, and his own political base. Around this time, America began to fear that if Sukarno moved closer to the communists, Indonesia would fall into the communist bloc just like China. President Eisenhower and CIA Director Allen Dulles decided on a regime change operation against Sukarno, similar to the one they had successfully carried out against Mohammad Mosaddegh in Iran.

In February 1958, the opportunity arrived. Disgruntled military officers in Sulawesi and Sumatra rose up against the government and declared the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Indonesia. On the surface, their demand was only regional autonomy, but America turned it into a war against communism. The CIA launched a covert operation

called Operation Haik. The plan was to secretly provide the rebels with weapons, money, and air support to weaken Sukarno.

The CIA set up a secret base in Malaysia. American and Taiwanese contract pilots began flying unmarked aircraft. From these planes, guns, machine guns, and radio equipment were dropped for the rebels. Some planes also bombed Indonesian military installations. In one attack, the Ambon market was destroyed and dozens of innocent civilians were killed. In another attack, an Indonesian naval vessel was bombed and damaged. All these operations were meant to create the impression that the rebellion was internal, but in reality everything was happening under Washington's planning.

At first the rebels achieved some successes, but soon the Indonesian military united. Under the leadership of General Nasution, the army decided that the country would not be allowed to break apart. Here the CIA made a mistake. They thought the military would split, but instead the army and Sukarno became united.

Then came the day when American pilot Allen Lawrence Pope's plane was shot down. When he was captured, everything came into the open. The CIA's secret plan became a global scandal. America had no justification left. Aid stopped, flights ceased, and the rebels' power evaporated. Within a few months, the government recaptured all the territories. The rebellion failed, and Sukarno emerged stronger than before.

The effects of this failed intervention ran deep. Sukarno became more popular and powerful on the strength of this victory. The military was given political power and the Communist Party gained more space. What America feared came to pass. Sukarno openly moved closer to the Soviet Union and China. He believed the West was conspiring against him, so he began relying on the communists for his defense.

Watching the communists' growing influence, America escalated its schemes. The military, Sukarno, and the Communist Party became three pillars with tensions rising between them. In 1965, a military coup and bloody unrest claimed hundreds of thousands of lives, and Indonesia entered a new era of military dictatorship.



Country: Laos

Year: 1958

File: AS-07

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When America first began covert intervention in Laos in 1958, no one imagined it would become the longest secret war in history. Laos is a small member country of ASEAN, yet it remained a battlefield for American covert operations for two decades. And the striking thing is that all of this began when Laos was outwardly a neutral country, one that declared it stood with neither the communist bloc nor the Western powers. But America never gave Laos a chance to maintain that neutrality.

Let me give you the background. After World War II, waves of independence were rising across Southeast Asia. When French control over Indochina ended, three countries emerged. Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos. In Vietnam, the communists quickly gained power, and Washington feared that if one country went communist, all the rest would break free from Western influence. This theory was called the Domino Theory. At the time, America's greatest ideological battle was to maintain monopoly over the former colonies by any means necessary. And so began the long misfortune of a neutral country like Laos. Laos had a monarchy, called the Royal Lao Government. Three forces were active in Laotian internal politics. On one side was the communist movement Pathet Lao, on another the royal army, and on the third those politicians who wanted neutrality. America publicly supported neutrality, but behind the scenes began providing the Royal Lao Army with weapons, money, and training. The goal was to establish a military dictatorship and eliminate the communists, just as would later be done in Indonesia. The plan was to eradicate communist influence at any cost, even if it meant gambling away Laos's sovereignty.

At first the aid was only financial in nature. The CIA began delivering money, food, and weapons through its covert networks. But soon this aid transformed into direct military operations. America established bases in Thailand and Vietnam and from there launched operations on Laotian soil. Royal army soldiers were trained by American advisors, given

modern weapons, and the CIA built an alternative army that outwardly belonged to Laos but actually operated under Washington's orders.

Pathet Lao, an organized communist movement, was fighting with help from North Vietnam. At the time the world's eyes were on Vietnam, but in Laos a silent war was underway that rarely made it into the newspapers. American aircraft flew dozens of missions daily, bombing the jungles of Laos and targeting communist strongholds. Ordinary people had no idea that the largest secret aerial war in history was being fought over their country. It was later estimated that America dropped more bombs on Laos than on Vietnam.

All of this was happening in a country with a population of only three million. For America it was a small war, but for Laos it became a war of survival. Washington's strategy was that if Laos fell to the communists, defeat in Vietnam would be certain. So communism had to be stopped there at any cost. But the problem was that America never tried to understand Laotian politics, culture, or social structure. To them all Asians were the same, and this proved to be their biggest mistake.

The result was that the country split in two. In the northern regions, Pathet Lao's control grew, and in the southern regions the royal government survived on American support. The war dragged on, people began fleeing, and hundreds of thousands of ordinary citizens became refugees. Bombs fell in every village, bodies floated in every river.

Finally in 1973 a peace agreement was reached, but it too did not last long. The communists gained power, and two years later they abolished the monarchy and established the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Afterward, America avoided even mentioning the name of Laos for a long time. Hundreds of thousands were killed, hundreds of thousands disabled, and the land is so littered with unexploded bombs that deaths still occur there today.

-----End of file AS-07-----

Country: Korea

Year: 1961

File: AS-08

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On the morning of May 17, 1961, when people in Seoul woke up, military tanks were rolling through the streets. An announcement came over the radio that the country's system had been changed. General Park Chung-hee had seized power. Democracy in South Korea had ended, and behind it was America, which quietly accepted this new military ruler.

After the Korean War, South Korea was a poor, weak and politically unstable country. The first president, Syngman Rhee, faced popular revolt because of his corruption and authoritarianism. In 1960, students took to the streets and brought down his government. But the new democratic government that formed after his departure was also weak. America had divided Korea and established control over the southern part, but American officials feared that if South Korea did not achieve stability, communism would spread from north to south and the entire region would slip from their grasp. This fear forced America into a decision that would affect history for decades to come.

General Park Chung-hee was a controversial figure. He had once been an officer in the Japanese army and had worked against his own countrymen. He was an opportunistic double agent. At one point he was nearly executed on charges of sympathizing with the left. But fate turned. In 1961, he joined with young military officers to overthrow the government. Within a few hours, the entire country was under his control. The American ambassador and military command expressed surprise at this sudden rebellion. Washington gave the impression it was considering intervention, but soon the reality became clear and America accepted the strong dictator as an alternative to a weak democratic government. Within just a few days, America recognized the new military government.

Park immediately began working on America's agenda. He conducted large-scale operations against communists, renewed his pledge of alliance with America, and gave

assurances that he would soon return power to the people. His government gradually transformed the country into a police state.

For American interests, he was an ideal ally, a true puppet. Washington provided him with financial aid, loans and trade facilities. With these resources, Park rebuilt South Korea's economy. He improved relations with Japan, which was part of American policy so that Western monopoly could be maintained throughout East Asia. Western aid promoted industries and South Korea prospered greatly. The Korean miracle is widely celebrated without examining the costs of this progress.

The worst human rights violations were committed, thousands of opposition political workers were killed, restrictions were placed on newspapers, and a system of covert surveillance over the Korean people was established under the CIA. In 1972, when America began moving closer to China and was changing its policy in Vietnam, Park imposed a new constitution that made him president for life. After this, South Korea turned into an open dictatorship. Obviously all this was happening with Washington's consent.

This same division continued into the era of his daughter Park Geun-hye. In 2016, when the people launched a historic campaign against corruption and millions took to the streets with candles, they rejected not just a president but that entire authoritarian legacy. This revolution was a declaration that South Korea was no longer a country that would live at the mercy of some general.

-----End of file AS-08-----

Country: Vietnam

Year: 1963

File: AS-09

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On the morning of November 2, 1963, two brothers were shot dead inside an armored vehicle in Saigon. One was named Ngo Dinh Diem, the other Ngo Dinh Nhu. This moment changed Vietnam's fate forever. These were the same men America had presented as symbols of hope against Communism in Southeast Asia just a few years earlier. But that same America gave approval to remove them a few years later, and they ended up killed by their own soldiers.

Understanding the background of this story is essential. After the Geneva Accords in 1954, Vietnam split in two. In the north was Ho Chi Minh's Communist government, and in the south was Diem, backed by America. America saw this as a Cold War front and gave every possible kind of support. Diem received billions of dollars in aid, modern weapons, and training. The goal was for him to stop the spread of Communism. But Diem never lived up to Washington's hopes. He became a rigid, self-absorbed, and excessively religious ruler. The majority of South Vietnam followed Buddhism, but Diem was a zealous Catholic. He placed his brother Nhu and his influential wife, Madame Nhu, at the center of governmental power. The people grew resentful, corruption increased, and the Communist insurgents, the Viet Cong, became stronger by the day.

In the spring of 1963, public opposition erupted. Diem ordered the brutal suppression of Buddhist monks' protests. Images of burning monks on the streets of Saigon spread across the world. One monk, Thich Quang Duc, set himself on fire in public. The scene shook the world's conscience. For America, Diem had become a burden.

A new turn came in August. Diem's brother Nhu ordered military units to raid Buddhist pagodas. Hundreds of monks were killed, thousands arrested. American Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. informed President Kennedy that Diem and Nhu had become deeply unpopular and were no longer useful to us. On August 24, a secret directive was sent from Washington to Saigon, known in history as Cable 243. It ordered that Diem be

told to remove Nhu, or else the military should be given a clear message that America would support a change of government. This was the signal South Vietnam's disgruntled generals had been waiting for.

Over the next few weeks, CIA officer Lucien Conein held secret meetings with these generals. America gave the green light for a coup and assured them of support. On November 1, the coup began. Military barracks, radio stations, and communication centers in Saigon were taken over by the rebels. Diem and Nhu tried to escape through a secret tunnel built in the back of the palace. They hid through the night, but by morning they were found. The military told them they would be safely escorted out of the country. But when they got into the armored vehicle, they were shot and killed inside.

America may have solved one problem, but it also created a much bigger crisis. After them came a military government led by General Duong Van Minh, but he too was removed after just two months. Then began a series of military takeovers, and conspiracies. South Vietnam's system of government collapsed. Each new government became more dependent on America than the last. Meanwhile, the Viet Cong's advance kept growing. Villages began falling. The war spread, and America got completely stuck in this quagmire.

After President Kennedy's assassination, when Lyndon Johnson came to power, he had no strong Vietnamese ally left. That weakness forced him to send American military units directly into the battlefield. This was the decision that turned the Vietnam War into a nightmare for America. Over the next ten years, fifty-eight thousand American soldiers were killed, millions of Vietnamese civilians were destroyed, and in the end, America had to admit defeat.

The end of Diem's government was inevitable. It was a corrupt puppet regime fighting for American interests. And facing it was a unified popular force fighting for their country and people's interests with everything they had. There was no real contest. South Vietnam could never become a strong state because its foundation wasn't built on sovereignty but on American patronage. When rulers draw their power not from the people but from a foreign country, their roots get cut sooner or later.

-----End of file AS-09-----

Country: Indonesia

Year: 1965

File: AS-10

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It was a night in 1965 when six high-ranking military generals were taken from their homes in Jakarta and killed. With that, Indonesia's political course changed immediately. This operation was so mysterious and bloody that within just a few days, millions of people were killed, an entire political class was wiped out, and behind this whole plan was America. The massacre was so extensive that disposing of the bodies became difficult. And in the midst of this genocide, America quietly became a partner of this new dictatorship.

Understanding the background is necessary. After the end of colonialism, newly independent states were extremely poor and exhausted. In such conditions, the promise of communism appealed greatly to people. And it was a declaration of the end of Western monopoly. Communism was spreading rapidly, America feared defeat in Vietnam, and the wound of China becoming communist was still fresh. During this period, Indonesia's Communist Party was the strongest communist party after the Soviet Union and China. In these circumstances, Indonesia had become an important target for America. The world's largest Muslim population, oil, rubber, gold, and a location connecting the Pacific and Indian Oceans. President Sukarno was a charismatic but stubborn leader. He had maintained a balance with both the West and the East. His policy was called Nasakom, which included nationalists, religious groups and communists all together. This same balance was what most terrified America. Indonesia's Communist Party, the PKI, had become the world's third largest communist movement. Its millions of workers were present in government institutions. Sukarno's growing relations with Moscow and Beijing were intolerable for Washington.

Then came the night that changed everything. On September 30, 1965, a section of the army announced they were taking action to save President Sukarno because certain generals were about to stage a coup with CIA help. These rebels were led by Lieutenant

Colonel Untung, but the operation failed badly. The next morning, a military officer named General Suharto took control. He announced that all this was a PKI conspiracy. Then began such a bloody revenge that perhaps has no parallel in the twentieth century.

The army, Islamic organizations and ordinary citizens came out together. Village by village, city by city, the search for communists began. Women, men, students, farmers, anyone who sympathized with the left was put to death. According to official estimates, one million people were killed. According to the Communist Party, this number was many times higher. Rivers filled with corpses. Mass graves were dug in village fields. Behind this horrific genocide was American CIA planning and support.

The American government had been building relations with the Indonesian military for years. The CIA and the American embassy gave military officers training, weapons and money. When the massacre began, American diplomat Marshall Green and his colleagues provided the army with lists of communist workers to make the job easier. Officials in Washington sent cables saying this was a welcome development in Asia. In other words, America did not attack directly, but it certainly showed the killers the way.

Within a few months, Sukarno was removed from power. Suharto established a new New Order government that remained in control of the country for the next thirty-two years. America provided this government with financial aid, weapons and political backing. Indonesia became a strong fortress against communism, but the foundation of this fortress was laid on human blood. During Suharto's era, there was development with American help, but along with it came such a system of corruption, military dictatorship and fear that dissent was silenced for generations.

This massacre became a national wound. Even today in Indonesia, there are millions of families whose loved ones disappeared or were killed during those days, but to this day the state has not apologized for it. In schools, children are still taught that communists committed treason and the army saved the country. Journalists, filmmakers and researchers who tell the truth still face threats.

After Suharto's fall in 1998, democracy was restored, but justice never followed, and political consciousness never truly returned to the people. Those who participated in the

massacre are still powerful in politics, the military and business today. Some young people are now trying to learn the truth, but the state narrative still dominates.

-----End of file AS-10-----

Country: Laos

Year: 1965

File: AS-11

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It was the morning of January 6, 1965. Fog hung over a mountainous area of Laos when a small plane took off from a makeshift airstrip. Aboard were a CIA pilot and a few others. On the ground below, three hundred Hmong tribal soldiers stood holding American weapons, waiting for a code word. This was a plot to attack a Vietnamese convoy, and the code word to begin it was "Bicycle." This was a time when America was fighting a covert war in Laos that it refused to officially acknowledge.

Laos is the most heavily bombed country in the world. In eight years, American aircraft dropped more than two million tons of explosives on this small country. A bomb was falling every eight minutes. Despite this, America never declared war. Everything was kept secret. A war that Congress never approved, that the world never learned about, but that took millions of lives. This story begins after the Second World War. When France divided Indochina into three parts, it kept Laos as a buffer zone. France had completely drained the country's economy. An extremely backward country where education was practically nonexistent. But as soon as war broke out in Vietnam and the Communist Party began its resistance, the landscape of the Laotian mountains also changed. Vietnamese communist fighters were running supply lines through here. When America saw the resistance spreading, it began bombing Laos with brutal cruelty. As if the lives of Laotian people had no importance whatsoever, and that is exactly how it was. The world had no idea what kind of oppression was being inflicted on the people of Laos.

This operation was running under CIA supervision. They chose a commander from the Hmong tribe named Vang Pao, who had been loyal to France and had fought during the French era. The CIA gave him modern weapons, gave him money, and raised a secret army. This army was told to stop the Vietnamese. Aircraft, helicopters and thousands of Thai commandos were sent to Laos. All of this happened in an unofficial manner so that America would not appear directly involved.

A fake airline called Air America was created that was actually owned by the CIA. These same planes were transporting soldiers, weapons and supplies into the mountains.

From here began one of the worst bombing campaigns in human history. From 1965 to 1973, America conducted five hundred and fifty thousand air strikes on Laos. Imagine, a bomb falling on a small country every eight minutes, day and night, continuous bombing for nine years. Among these bombs were millions of cluster bombs whose small explosive fragments are still buried in Laotian soil today. Cluster bombs violated international law and were a hideous war crime. According to one estimate, eighty percent of the bombs used in this war did not explode. Children are still dying from those bombs today. America's barbaric bombing of Laos continues to maim the Laotian people even now.

On the ground, Hmong soldiers were fighting at American command. They climbed mountains, reported enemy movements, and sometimes themselves became victims of American bombing. Thousands were killed every year. Their bodies were buried in those same jungles whose names the world never heard.

When America decided to withdraw from Vietnam, it left these soldiers behind. The CIA transferred only a few hundred people to Thailand. More than thirty thousand others remained behind.

In 1975, when the forces of the Laotian Communist Party, Pathet Lao, entered Long Tieng, nothing remained there. Only empty barracks, burned artillery, and a desolate graveyard. In the years that followed, millions of people fled to Thailand. Some of them found refuge in America. Even today, the children of the few surviving members of the Hmong tribes serve in the American military.

-----End of file AS-11-----

Country: Cambodia

Year: 1970

File: AS-12

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On the night of March 17, 1970, while Cambodia's Prince Norodom Sihanouk sat in a Paris-bound plane sipping champagne, Cambodian army tanks were entering the courtyard of the royal palace in Phnom Penh. Within minutes came the announcement that the monarchy had been abolished, Cambodia had become a new country named the "Khmer Republic." And within the next hour, a message of congratulations arrived from Washington. America turned a sovereign, neutral country into part of its bloody game in the blink of an eye.

Let's first understand the background. After independence from France in 1953, Prince Sihanouk adopted a policy of keeping his country neutral. His view was that if he sided with any party in the Vietnam War, Cambodia would lose its sovereignty. That's why he let North Vietnamese remain in border areas so they wouldn't penetrate deep into Cambodian territory. This dangerous balance continued for years. But America couldn't digest this. For Washington, Sihanouk became a leader who was an obstacle to their interests.

From here began that sequence of covert operations that destroyed the entire region. On March 18, 1969, President Nixon approved "Operation Menu." This was the beginning of secret bombing inside Cambodia. American bombers dropped one hundred eight thousand tons of bombs over one year. This bombing was so horrific that farmers' fields became barren. Thousands of villages were destroyed, millions of people became homeless. Washington altered maps so they could show the world that attacks were happening in South Vietnam, not Cambodia.

During this time, Sihanouk went to Europe for medical treatment. In his absence, his own Defense Minister General Lon Nol began secret meetings with American diplomats. According to an American cable, Lon Nol said clearly that if Sihanouk returned, he wouldn't give up power. On March 17, as soon as Sihanouk left for Paris, an

American-backed radio station in Cambodia's capital Phnom Penh launched a campaign against him. The next day, the assembly unanimously dismissed him and made General Lon Nol head of state. At that very moment, America congratulated the "new government" and announced sending military aid.

This coup was the beginning of catastrophe for Cambodia. As soon as General Lon Nol came to power, he ordered North Vietnamese forces to leave the country. The result was that Vietnamese forces began advancing inside Cambodia and civil war erupted in the country's rural areas. In this very fire was born a group called the Khmer Rouge, who later became history's worst killers.

America immediately intervened militarily. On April 29, 1970, American and South Vietnamese forces launched a ground operation called the "Cambodian Incursion." Twenty thousand American and twelve thousand Vietnamese soldiers entered Cambodia. The stated purpose was that they would destroy North Vietnam's military headquarters, but the reality was that this attack engulfed all of Cambodia in war. Millions became homeless, thousands were killed, and the Cambodian army's incompetence was exposed.

A year later, America launched another campaign through Laos, "Operation Lam Son 719." Its result was even more devastating. Thousands of soldiers were killed, hundreds of American helicopters were shot down, and America realized it had spread the Vietnam War to Cambodia.

The consequences of American intervention were enormous. Between 1970 and 1975, three hundred thousand people were killed in Cambodia. Two million people became homeless. The economy was destroyed, rice production ended, and inflation shot through the roof. In these very conditions, the Khmer Rouge strengthened their roots in the countryside. The same Khmer Rouge who later killed one and a half million Cambodian citizens.

During this period, America dropped six hundred thousand bombs on Cambodia. Even today, a tenth of those bombs remain buried in the ground. Every week, some farmer or child becomes a victim of these unexploded bombs. In 1975, when Pol Pot's forces entered Phnom Penh, they hung pictures of Lon Nol and Nixon side by side, declaring them "great criminals."

Cambodia's economy never recovered after the U.S. intervention. Infrastructure is built on loans. That 1970 coup became an example for Cambodian politics. The military actions of 1997 and 2023 are continuations of this same tradition.

-----End of file AS-12-----

Country: East Timor

Year: 1975

File: AS-13

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On the morning of December 7, 1975, paratroopers from Indonesian military aircraft were descending over Dili, the capital of East Timor. Just nine days earlier, Timor's elected leaders had declared their independence. But this declaration was acceptable neither to Indonesia's President Suharto nor to America's President Nixon. For the next twenty-four years, this small island remained under Indonesian occupation and more than one hundred thousand innocent civilians were killed. The attack was carried out by Jakarta, but the signal came from Washington and Canberra. Both America and Australia had already decided they would not allow East Timor to become independent.

To understand the background, we need to go back a bit. In 1974, a military revolution came to Portugal that ended centuries of dictatorship. Portugal decided to abandon its colonies, and three political parties emerged in East Timor. Fretilin, which wanted independence, UDT, which wanted to maintain ties with Portugal, and the smallest party Apodeti, which favored integration with Indonesia. A few months later, Fretilin and UDT formed an alliance for independence, but America feared that this small country might become another Cuba. The socialist movement in East Timor was quite strong. In this fear, Indonesia launched a covert campaign with American and Australian help and blessing that included rumors, fake statements and conspiracies to create chaos inside East Timor.

In August 1975, UDT attempted a rebellion that failed, but thousands of people were killed. The rebels were taken to Indonesia where they were forced to sign a petition stating they wanted to join Indonesia. Suharto now had his pretext for invasion. In October, the Indonesian military attacked the border town of Balibo where five Australian journalists were killed. A few weeks later, a fake treaty was prepared in which a few puppet leaders requested integration with Indonesia. When Fretilin formally declared independence on November 28, Indonesia had completed its preparations.

During this time, another important event occurred. On December 6, American President Gerald Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger stopped in Jakarta on their way back from Japan. Suharto asked them for permission to act quickly. Ford said we understand and we will not pressure you. Kissinger only said to launch the attack after we have left so it does not look like collusion. The next morning, Indonesian troops had landed on the island.

The Indonesian military invaded East Timor under the name Operation Lotus. Thousands of soldiers, warships and tanks entered an area where independence supporters had nothing but old, dilapidated rifles. Within a few weeks, coastal areas were brought under control. Millions of people fled to the mountains. Aerial bombing, hunger and disease took their lives. In the first year alone, sixty thousand people were killed.

American and Australian support continued at full force. American weapons, aircraft, bombs and aid kept arriving. Australia recognized Indonesian occupation a few years later because it wanted the oil reserves in the sea. Both countries remained silent on every resolution in the United Nations. When the international human rights organization wanted to send a delegation, Australia helped Indonesia block it.

The cost in human lives was unbelievable. According to the East Timor Commission for Reception, Truth and Reconciliation, more than one hundred thousand people were killed between 1974 and 1989. Seventy percent of these killings were carried out by the Indonesian military. Despite this, Western aid did not stop. America gave Indonesia more fighter jets. Australia provided their military training. World Bank loans continued.

Then came the day of November 12, 1991. During a funeral at a cemetery in Dili, the Indonesian military opened fire on peaceful protesters. More than two hundred and seventy people were killed. This scene was recorded by foreign cameras and the world learned for the first time what was happening in East Timor. Protests spread around the world. By this time communism had retreated from the world, America's objectives had changed. The Muslim dictators America had created had become a burden. The American Congress stopped arms sales. But the West maintained relations with its loyal Suharto for some time longer.

Finally in 1997, Suharto was removed from power. After that, the new president announced a referendum in East Timor. On August 30, 1999, seventy-eight percent of the people voted in favor of independence. The Indonesian military took revenge, burned cities and killed thousands. This time America and Australia's interest lay in establishing a Christian government in East Timor. Australia led the peacekeeping force and a few months later the United Nations established an interim government there.

East Timor became independent in 2002, but the story did not end. Under a new agreement in 2018, seventy percent of the large gas reserves in the sea went to Australia. Even today, every year on December 7, young people in Timor march to Santa Cruz cemetery carrying photographs of their martyrs. Today their allies are the same people who were once companions of their killers, in fact the very people who issued the order for the massacre of East Timor's people.

-----End of file AS-13-----

Country: Afghanistan

Year: 1979

File: AS-14

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It was a cold night in December 1979 when Soviet Union forces suddenly landed in Kabul. Within a few hours, the entire city came under their control. This incident not only changed Afghanistan's history but brought the politics of the entire world to a new turning point. The war that began afterward ignited a fire that is still burning today.

Afghanistan has been a passageway between great powers for centuries. Sometimes between Britain and Russia, sometimes between East and West. In the middle of the twentieth century, Afghanistan maintained a balance. It took aid from both America and the Soviet Union but avoided tying itself to any one bloc. But in April 1978, this balance broke. The Communist Party came to power through a revolution called Saur. The new government implemented reforms. It redistributed land, gave women rights, and adopted secularism. This was a revolution of the progressive, educated class. The country's rural population was trapped in social backwardness and religious superstitions. Within months, the entire country was plunged into civil war. The Communist Party was not organized. America and its allies had begun investing in extremist Islamic ideologies like Wahhabism, Salafism, and Takfirism years earlier. The Soviet Union feared that if this government fell, Islamic movements would spread across the border into Central Asia. For this reason, the Soviet Union intervened militarily to support the Communist Party government.

When Soviet forces entered Afghanistan, Washington got the opportunity it needed to avenge the Vietnam War. President Jimmy Carter declared it Soviet aggression and simultaneously crafted the narrative about the Soviet Union's access to warm waters. Jimmy Carter announced that America would not tolerate any foreign power's occupation of the Persian Gulf. Initially, America began secretly helping resistance groups, the mujahideen, whom America had been preparing for years. But when Ronald Reagan came

to power, this support transformed into a full military project. America decided to openly avenge Vietnam against the Soviet Union in Afghanistan.

This plan was executed through Pakistan. During General Zia-ul-Haq's era, Pakistan's intelligence agency ISI received a central role. America provided billions of dollars, weapons, and intelligence, and Pakistan decided which groups would receive how much aid. In this situation, ISI gave preference to hardline Islamic organizations rather than moderate or nationalist groups. Among them was Gulbuddin Hekmatyar's Hizb-e-Islami group.

Over time, the mujahideen received modern weapons, especially American-made Stinger missiles, which made the skies dangerous for Soviet helicopters. During this same period, another chain began. Thousands of young men from the Arab world began arriving in Afghanistan, being called to jihad. Among them was a young Saudi, Osama bin Laden, who established a center with his wealth and organizational ability where volunteers from around the world were organized. This same center later became the foundation of al-Qaeda.

This war, which continued for ten years, shook the Soviet Union from within. More than fifteen thousand soldiers were killed, the economy was destroyed, and finally in May 1988 the Soviet government signed the Geneva Accords. In February 1989, their troops withdrew. The world called it a mujahideen victory, but in reality it was the beginning of Afghanistan's destruction. As soon as the war ended, America turned away. It began propaganda against its loyal mujahideen and declared them terrorists. It even declared Pakistan a rogue state for facilitating these terrorists. Armed groups began fighting among themselves. Kabul became ruins, and in these same conditions in 1994, a new force called the Taliban emerged. They promised peace and sharia and captured Kabul within two years.

The Taliban gave refuge to Osama bin Laden. Al-Qaeda spread the same war that had started in Afghanistan around the world. Their new target became America and its allies. Nine Eleven was the turning point in this saga after which America, using terrorism as a pretext, launched attacks on Afghanistan and many other Muslim countries, and this war

continued for two decades. America had to stop the so-called war on terror because it began to see a bigger threat in the form of China.

Today when we look back at the past, it becomes clear that the American policy adopted in the 1980s later became the source of global terrorism. America strengthened one enemy to weaken another, and then that same enemy targeted it. Pakistan and America's relations are still buried under the burden of that same era. This chain of suspicion, mistrust, and conflicting interests has not ended.

People around the world have formed who knows what impression about the Afghan jihad, but Pakistanis understand the bitter realities of this story. Terrorism spread through the promotion of extremist Islamic ideologies. Those who spread it were America, the West-leaning rulers of Islamic countries, and generals.

-----End of file AS-14-----

Country: Philippines

Year: 1983

File: AS-15

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On the night of August 21, 1983, a China Airlines plane landed at Manila Airport. Before even stepping out of the aircraft, a bullet hit Benigno Ninoy Aquino in the head and he fell right there. He was Marcos's most powerful political opponent. His death shook the Philippines. From that day began a sequence that threw the entire country into turmoil, rebellions, and bloodshed for the next ten years.

None of this happened suddenly. Eleven years earlier in 1972, when Marcos imposed martial law, Washington's approval was included. For America, the Philippines wasn't just an ally but home to its two largest military bases. From Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Station, America projected power across the entire South China Sea. Marcos earned two hundred million dollars annually from these bases and distributed it among his loyal generals. In return, America turned a blind eye to corruption. CIA officers worked with the Philippine National Intelligence Agency to compile lists of people considered necessary to arrest or disappear. In the first ten years of martial law, sixty thousand people were captured, thousands were held without trial.

But by 1983, Marcos's government was beginning to crumble from within. The economy had collapsed, Marcos's favored cronies were looting the sugar and coconut industries, and the New People's Army was growing rapidly. Washington knew Marcos's popularity had ended, but the Reagan administration was terrified that pressure might bring communists to power. Therefore, on one hand they kept talking about democracy and on the other they secretly kept sending Marcos weapons and aid. Ninoy Aquino's murder completely exposed this contradiction.

Just hours after Aquino's death, the American embassy sent a message to Washington that keeping the military united was essential or the country would break apart. Over the next two years, American military aid increased by sixty-two percent. America gave the Philippine air force satellite data, determined their bombing targets, and the CIA provided

daily lists of guerrilla hideouts. American military advisors sat directly in Marcos's operations room.

Then came the 1986 election. Facing public pressure, Marcos's magic ended. When he ordered shooting at demonstrators, the American ambassador delivered President Reagan's message that if he didn't give up power, American support would end. Marcos fled to Hawaii. Corazon Aquino came to power but the country was already destroyed. Economy devastated, military divided, and rebels occupying forty percent of the territory. America immediately made a new policy. Ending support for dictatorship, the slogan of "democratic consolidation" was raised. The CIA restored old networks and a campaign began to protect Aquino from communists as well as rebellions from her own military. Between 1986 and 1992, America gave the Philippines over one billion dollars in military aid. American Special Forces taught Philippine Rangers "counterterrorism" courses, but these courses were actually "war against the people" methods used to target ordinary citizens too.

During these years, thousands of people disappeared or were killed. Amnesty International reported two and a half thousand extrajudicial killings with documentary evidence. But in Washington's eyes, all this was part of "defending democracy." When rebel forces attacked Manila during the 1989 uprising, American F-4 aircraft defended the Philippine government. Fidel Ramos later admitted himself that without American air support, the capital would have slipped away.

In 1991, when the Philippine Senate voted to close American bases, everyone thought American influence had ended. But that didn't happen. Only the form changed. The 1998 Visiting Forces Agreement allowed American troops to return in the name of joint exercises. In 2002, under a new agreement, American Special Forces were again present in Muslim-majority Mindanao, the same old bases, the same old intelligence network. American satellites were telling Philippine artillery where to aim, only the justification had changed. Now all this was happening in the name of the infamous "war on terror."

In the long term, this partnership changed Philippine institutions from within. Police still use those same "Order of Battle" files that the CIA created during Marcos's time. The

military doctrine is still that same "total war" that provides justification for imposing war on one's own people. This lesson was taught by America to Philippine security forces in the eighties. The economic price also proved very heavy. Fighter jets purchased with American loans put the country in debt that eventually burst in the 1997 Asian financial crisis. Electricity and water systems went into private hands and the burden on the people increased.

Today when new American troop agreements are debated in the Philippines, a few intellectuals mention these very wounds. They say that the system built in the name of "protecting democracy" crushed justice. Thanks to American policies, the rich are extremely rich and the poor are so poor that life has become a burden for them.

Even after three decades have passed, the reality hasn't changed. For Washington, interests have always outweighed justice. And for the Philippines, foreign protection still means a cheap bargain of their own freedom. Every new grave, every disappeared citizen is part of that same old accounting where democracy is spoken in English but felt only in fear and silence.

However, the desire for change remains alive among the people of the Philippines. They are hardworking and intelligent, and they have never abandoned their efforts to break these chains.

-----End of file AS-15-----

**Country: Afghanistan**

**Year: 2001**

**File: AS-16**

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On August 15, 2021, when the Taliban retook Kabul, the world was stunned at how America's twenty-year so-called war on terror was wrapped up in just a few days. The same Taliban that America had crushed in 2001 were back in power once again. People had hundreds of questions in their minds but no one was giving answers. America suppressed the matter as if nothing had happened at all. But this is not just a story of American failure to be forgotten under American propaganda. This is a forty-year saga of the West's hypocritical war policy, the opportunism of Muslim rulers, generals, and religious leaders, and the millions of Muslims who were thrown into the fire of war against their will. Those seeking short-term gains turned religious beliefs and social traditions into extremism and terrorism and set entire generations of ordinary Muslims on the path to destruction.

In the late 1970s, Afghanistan was a peaceful but poor country. Both the Soviet Union and America were running development projects there. But in April 1978, everything changed. Afghanistan's communist party, the PDPA, took power as a result of the Saur Revolution. This new government introduced reforms, redistributed land, gave women rights, adopted secularism, and tried to break the oppressive and unjust tribal system. All of this was a new experiment for Afghanistan's traditional society. America had already sown the seeds of Islamic extremism. With America's encouragement, resistance began, rebellions spread, and within months the entire country was plunged into civil war. In December 1979, the Soviet Union sent its troops to Kabul to save its supported government. At that time, no one had even thought that this step would become the beginning of the Soviet empire's decline.

When Russian troops entered Kabul, Washington got the opportunity it had been waiting for. President Jimmy Carter declared it the Soviet Union's greatest aggression since World War II. America immediately decided it would help the Afghan mujahideen, although this work had started several years earlier. This secret project was named Operation Cyclone.

Initially this support was limited, but when Ronald Reagan became president, it was presented as a holy war. The goal was to entangle and kill the Soviet Union in Afghanistan. The CIA delivered millions of dollars worth of weapons and money to the mujahideen through Pakistan's ISI. Saudi Arabia gave an equal amount of money. A young engineer from Saudi Arabia, Osama bin Laden, was brought to Peshawar. He established Maktab al-Khidamat with his teacher Abdullah Azzam. This organization brought young people from around the world to Afghanistan to join the jihad. Thousands of them gained combat experience and a global Islamic network came into being that the world would later know as al-Qaeda.

This war became a never-ending wound for the Soviet Union. Fifteen thousand Russian soldiers were killed, millions of Afghans died, and finally after the Geneva Accords in 1988, Soviet troops withdrew. America had achieved its objective. But as soon as Russian troops left, Washington turned its eyes away from Afghanistan. Aid was stopped, the country was destroyed, and the mujahideen began fighting among themselves. Kabul became ruins. Millions of people were killed. In these same conditions, a new group emerged in 1994. They called themselves the Taliban. They claimed they would end lawlessness, implement an Islamic system, and unite the country. Their leadership was in the hands of Mullah Omar. Pakistan supported them because it saw them as a means to maintain its influence in Afghanistan. The Taliban conquered Kabul within two years and established their government in 1996.

During the Taliban era, peace was established in Afghanistan. America declared the Taliban, along with its hero mujahideen, as terrorists, gave Pakistan the title of a rogue state supporting terrorism. And then the entire Muslim world was declared extremist. The West began operations around the world against new and old mujahideen. During this time, Osama bin Laden returned to Afghanistan from Africa and began strengthening his organization al-Qaeda under Taliban protection. America got its opportunity on September 11, 2001. More than three thousand Americans were killed in attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. The world changed completely. America immediately blamed al-Qaeda for the attacks on the World Trade Center and targeted

Muslims around the world. America demanded that the Taliban hand over Osama. When they refused, America attacked.

By the end of 2001, the Taliban government had fallen. Hamid Karzai was made president. NATO forces were deployed and America began a twenty-year war in the name of nation building. More than two trillion dollars were spent, millions of Afghan soldiers were trained, but the real problem was not solved. Corruption, incompetence, and tribal divisions kept the government weak. The Taliban kept taking refuge in Pakistan's tribal areas. Despite every plan for American troop withdrawal, the war was not ending. President Obama ordered the deployment of one hundred thousand troops in 2010, but this too proved a temporary solution. Finally in 2020, President Trump made a direct agreement with the Taliban. The Afghan government was not even included in the negotiations. According to this agreement, America promised it would withdraw all its troops by 2021. President Biden continued this same policy. In August 2021, as soon as the American military left, the Afghan government fell apart within days. A multi-billion dollar trained army laid down its weapons without fighting. The Taliban returned to power. America's policy of spreading Islamic fundamentalism in Afghanistan and Pakistan was so powerful that the color of religious extremism kept deepening on these societies. Afghanistan has once again transformed into a religious dictatorship. Which no country in the world recognizes. America's credibility was badly affected, but who cares.

Terrorist groups are gathering in Afghanistan with the support of the West and India. Just a few days ago, India made a defense agreement with the Afghan government. India is providing support to terrorist groups present in Afghanistan. The Afghan people are once again going to suffer from hunger and unemployment as a result of war and chaos. America and its allies once again need jihad in Afghanistan. This time these terrorist groups are being prepared to wage jihad against Pakistan, Iran, Russia, and ultimately China.

It was American policy that created the Afghan mujahideen. It was American policy that resulted in organizations like the Taliban, al-Qaeda, ISIS, al-Shabaab, Boko Haram, and Abu Sayyaf. All the Muslim organizations that the United Nations banned after 1990 and

declared as terrorists were the result of this same policy that America and its allies created to counter communism.

Today once again Afghanistan has become a center of terrorism. And poor Afghan people are no longer even capable of migrating. Those who are settling in other countries are also being pushed back to Afghanistan, where the easiest path to employment for them will be to become part of some terrorist organization.

-----End of file AS-16-----

Country: Iraq

Year: 2003

File: AS-17

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At five thirty-four in the morning on March 20, 2003, American missiles targeted Saddam Hussein's presidential palace. These scenes were being shown on TV screens around the world. At that same moment, President George Bush announced that Operation Iraqi Freedom had begun. The world was told that Iraq possessed weapons of mass destruction and had ties to al-Qaeda. For the next eight years, America and its allies continued to heap atrocities on Iraq, shredded human rights, committed war crimes, but those weapons that had been used as a pretext to start this war were never found.

As a result of this war, according to local sources, one million Iraqi civilians were killed, millions were displaced, millions became refugees. To justify this destruction, it was said that we freed the Iraqi people from Saddam's dictatorship. Tony Blair, who had prepared the false intelligence report about dangerous weapons, apologized. In principle, he should have been brought before the International Criminal Court, but Jewish bankers gave him permanent refuge under their protection. See the irony that recently he was proposed to be given the task of overseeing the so-called peace process in Gaza.

The American attack on Iraq was connected to the 1991 Gulf War. America had freed Kuwait but had not removed Saddam from power. What happened in the Middle East after that had its master plan written in Netanyahu's 1995 book "Fighting Terrorism: How Democracies Can Defeat Domestic and International Terrorists."

This chain started with harsh sanctions on Iraq, oil exports became limited, and United Nations inspectors monitored every missile site. Iraq was squeezed so tightly that Saddam expelled these inspectors in 1998. In response, America bombed for four days but did not bring down the government. Then after 9/11, the atmosphere changed. America put terrorism and rogue states in the same category. President Bush declared Iraq, Iran, and North Korea the Axis of Evil and announced that America would not tolerate dangerous

governments in the world. America created such an atmosphere that there was simply no room for any kind of dialogue.

American intelligence fabricated an entire story of allegations against Saddam. It was said he had biological weapons, mobile laboratories, and aluminum pipes for nuclear centrifuges. In February 2003, Colin Powell showed a vial at the United Nations and said this is the very poison that Saddam is hiding. Later it became clear that all of this was based on lies. The UN's own inspectors Hans Blix and Mohamed ElBaradei kept saying repeatedly that there was no active program in Iraq. But the decision had already been made in Washington.

The first attack on Baghdad happened on March 20, 2003. American forces and their allies advanced rapidly. Saddam's army, which had been weakened by years of sanctions, fell apart. Baghdad was captured on April 9. A few weeks later, President Bush stood on a naval ship and said the mission was accomplished. But after that, the real era of destruction began. America dissolved the Iraqi army, dismissed thousands of government employees, and the entire system slipped from their hands. Millions of young people became unemployed and a sense of humiliation spread through the country. From this very ground, resistance and terrorism were born.

The first attack happened in July 2003 when a bomb exploded on an American convoy. After that, dozens of attacks began happening daily. In this situation, Sunni terrorist groups were created to provoke Shia-Sunni strife. An extremist from Jordan, Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, was brought in to form an organization called al-Qaeda in Iraq. This organization began suicide attacks on Shia mosques. In 2006, an explosion at the Imam Askari shrine in Samarra suddenly ignited a civil war. The streets of Baghdad are filled with corpses. America sent additional troops under General Petraeus as a show of regaining control, strengthening Sunni tribes by financially supporting them. For some time, conditions apparently improved, but internally the sectarian division kept deepening.

In 2011, President Obama withdrew American troops. The gulf between America's appointed Nouri al-Maliki's Shia government and Sunni groups kept growing, which with Western

support gave birth to ISIS, and just three years later ISIS captured Mosul and declared a caliphate. ISIS's atrocities were so inhumane that several world powers began intervening to stop them, including Russia, Turkey, and Iran. American troops also returned. Even today, more than two thousand American soldiers are present in Iraq.

The human cost of this war is unimaginable. According to American figures, more than four thousand American soldiers were killed, thirty thousand were wounded. More than one hundred and eighty thousand Iraqi civilians were killed, two million were displaced. Independent sources say one million Iraqis were killed. They say America spent two trillion dollars, but Iraq's hospitals, schools, and power plants are still in ruins today. Similar figures are also given regarding Afghanistan. There too is the same devastation as Iraq.

The biggest benefit went to Zionist corporations who had played the most important role in getting this war started. Dick Cheney's former company Halliburton made plenty of dollars. One example is this: there was a contract to bring fuel from Kuwait to Baghdad whose market cost was 80,000 dollars. If the Iraqi government had given this contract through traditional methods, it would have cost 240,000 dollars. For this same work, Halliburton received 27 million dollars.

The Iraq war is such a stain on Western conscience that erasing it is not easy. Today when America and its allies try to bring up the issue of China's Uyghur Muslims for discussion, people do not even listen to them. When America and Europeans talk about human rights, critics start listing the human rights violations committed in the Iraq and Afghanistan wars.

Whenever a false justification for war against any country is presented, people reference Colin Powell's vial, reminding them of Tony Blair's false intelligence report. When the West supports a revolution in any country, people in the Middle East ask whether the result will be like Iraq. And when they chant slogans about liberating a country, people ask are they free like the Iraqis are free, or like the people of Libya became free?

The Iraq war has greatly damaged the credibility of America and its allies. Iraqi resistance has so badly disrupted American planning that gaining a foothold has become difficult. The Iraq war pushed America into the 2008 recession. Now things have reached the point

that after ending the so-called war on terror, America has had to make the Abraham Accords with the very people they were fighting against.

-----End of file AS-17-----

**Country: Pakistan**

**Year: 2004**

**File: AS-18**

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It was a hot day in 2004 when fire suddenly rained from the sky on a mud house in South Waziristan. A missile came, and in a few seconds everything was over. The person killed was not just anyone, but a young tribal commander named Nek Muhammad who was once considered Pakistan's friend and then declared an enemy after America's Afghan war. Pakistan took responsibility for the attack, but some time later it emerged that the missile had actually been fired by an American CIA drone.

This was the moment when an American drone killed someone on Pakistani soil for the first time, and a secret chain began that would continue for many years to come.

This is not just the story of one strike, but of that entire era when the tribal area of FATA became the most dangerous region in the world. This was the same region that had been given separate laws under the Frontier Crimes Regulation during the British era. Courts were suspended, the political agent made decisions like a king, and Pashtun tribes were used as a buffer zone against Russia. This same system continued even after Pakistan was created, and FATA never fully became part of the country. This same vacuum later became an easy path for America, where entry was possible without permission, where no court would ask questions.

By 2007, America was stuck in Afghanistan. The Taliban had regrouped and there was pressure on Washington to do something. The CIA created a new rule that now it was not just famous terrorists who would be targeted but any group that resembled them. It was enough that their movements and behavior resembled those of terrorists. After that, an explosion happened in FATA every week. Children were afraid to leave their homes, men were nervous about going to Friday prayers, and fear settled in everyone's hearts that they never knew when death would descend from the sky. The Pakistani military was helpless before American power. To maintain their illusion, they gave the impression that they were part of this operation.

When Barack Obama came to power, he made drones his weapon instead of large military wars. Between 2009 and 2010, more than a hundred strikes took place. The CIA began its operations from Shamsi Air Base in Balochistan, and kept increasing the size and power of drones. A new tactic emerged in these strikes, called double tap. The first missile would hit the target, and when people arrived to help the wounded, the second missile would finish them off too. Human rights experts called it a war crime, but at that time America and its allies were drunk on power. For them, it was just a successful mission.

These strikes did weaken al-Qaeda, but at the same time they multiplied terrorism inside Pakistan. According to one study, after every new drone strike, suicide bombings in Pakistani cities increased by six percent. Militants leaving the tribal areas reached Karachi, Punjab, and Quetta. The same terrorist groups that were hiding in FATA came to the cities and formed new alliances of criminals and terrorists.

During this time, relations between Pakistan and America deteriorated rapidly. Incidents like Raymond Davis inflamed the anger of the Pakistani public. After American attacks on the Salala checkpoint killed Pakistani soldiers, Pakistan shut down Shamsi Air Base and blocked the NATO supply line. Parliament passed a unanimous resolution that Pakistan's sovereignty was being violated. But the CIA continued its campaign and accused Pakistan of not helping its allies against terrorists.

In 2014, the Pakistani military launched Operation Zarb-e-Azb in North Waziristan and claimed that centers of terrorism had been eliminated. During this time, American drone strikes decreased significantly. The CIA no longer had many targets left. However, America maintained a secret system called the Disposition Matrix. This was a database containing the names, locations, and possible threat levels of suspected individuals around the world.

Then when Trump took power, he openly accused Pakistan of playing a double game. America stopped military aid and increased pressure to bring the Taliban to negotiations. Pakistan responded by fencing the border and strengthening its relations with China even more. When Biden withdrew troops from Afghanistan, the series of drone strikes came to

an almost complete end. After 2018, there has been no confirmed American strike on Pakistan.

But the story does not end here. Those areas of FATA are still filled with wounds today. Millions of people have been displaced, the effects of war are visible in hundreds of schools, and that same extremism has returned in a new form under the name TTP. The 2022 attack on a mosque in Peshawar was part of this same continuum.

The secret system that the CIA developed and tested in FATA was later used in Yemen, Somalia, and Syria.

America's drone operations and Afghan policy have arranged a permanent torment of extremism and terrorism for Pakistan. While fleeing Afghanistan, America left behind countless weapons, a large number of which have reached terrorist groups.

Today Pakistan is fighting these same terrorists. The people of FATA also do not trust Pakistan. The truth is that Pakistan had very limited options. Following America's instructions was Pakistan's compulsion. Pakistan played its limited cards very well. Western defense analysts blame Pakistan's lack of cooperation for America's unfulfilled objectives in Afghanistan.

-----End of file AS-18-----

Country: Palestine

Year: 2006

File: AS-19

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On January 25, 2006, the path of the Palestinian struggle changed completely in the elections. On a cold and damp morning, people stood in lines casting their votes. By evening, it was announced that Hamas had won. An organization that Israel had created as a counterweight to Palestine's secular parties so that the Palestinian struggle could be branded as terrorism. Hamas became so popular that it won the election outright. Seventy-four seats out of one hundred and thirty-two. The Palestinian people voted against their frustration, hunger, and corruption. But the celebration of Hamas's victory did not last long. America and the European Union immediately stopped aid, froze Palestinian Authority accounts, and ordered banks not to provide any kind of financial facility to Gaza and the West Bank. The civilized Western world besieged the government elected as a result of elections held in the name of democracy.

While this story is over a hundred years old, we start with the Oslo Accords. In 1993, when the Palestinian Authority was formed, it became financially dependent on Israeli and Western donations. More than half of their budget came from Europe and America. Some came from customs duties collected by Israel. As long as the Fatah party was in power, everything ran smoothly. But then an era of corruption began that destroyed public trust. Billions of euros were unaccounted for, and before the people lay only poverty and despair. Hamas stepped into this very vacuum. The people who were running schools, hospitals, and aid centers became trustworthy in the eyes of the public.

On election day, Hamas leaders themselves were surprised. No one had thought they would gain a majority. But as soon as the results came, Israel stopped the monthly fifty-five million dollars in customs revenue. America and the European Union also stopped direct aid within the next twenty-four hours. This decision was not just about stopping aid but the beginning of a complete financial siege.

In Gaza, government employees stopped receiving salaries. Employees working in departments under Hamas would go ten months without pay. Banks were threatened that if they conducted any transactions with any Hamas account, sanctions would be imposed on them too. The result was that Hamas had to bring cash in suitcases through the Rafah crossing. Israel would often confiscate that money.

By the end of 2006, the Palestinian Authority's deficit reached eight hundred million dollars. Medicines ran out in hospitals. Drinking water became contaminated. More than seventy percent of factories shut down. People became trapped in the vise of hunger, disease, and unemployment.

When the economy was destroyed, politics also fell apart. Hamas formed its separate force while Fatah armed its militia with Western support. Clashes began between the two. Saudi Arabia tried to broker reconciliation but was not successful. In June 2007, Hamas took complete control of Gaza and Fatah maintained a government in the West Bank. One land, two governments, enemies of each other.

Gaza was now under complete siege. Israel declared it an enemy territory and banned everything. Even pens and notebooks for school children were stopped. The United Nations warned that if this continued, Gaza would not be habitable by 2020. People living without electricity, in dirty water, and in ruined homes now became a test of global conscience.

This was not just Palestine's story but a new formula was created. If a government's ideology was not to the West's liking, it would be punished through banks instead of war. This same strategy was repeated in Venezuela, Syria, and Afghanistan. It is called financial warfare, where instead of guns, accounts are frozen.

Israel cut Gaza's financial and land routes and turned it into a prison. This situation continued for nearly two decades, and then the Abraham Accords were imposed on the Islamic world. After that came the incident of October 7, 2023. Netanyahu was as if waiting for this very opportunity. For two years, he imposed such a war on Gaza that more than sixty thousand people were killed, including a large number of innocent children and women. Gaza was completely razed. Hunger and disease were imposed on people under a

plan. The International Court of Justice issued arrest warrants for Netanyahu and his close associates. Human rights organizations around the world condemned Israel's war crimes. The atrocities in Gaza were called genocide.

The story of the 2006 election is proof that when Westerners chant the slogan of democracy, it means only the democracy that serves their interests. As soon as people make a decision of their own will, aid stops, accounts freeze, and sanctions begin.

-----End of file AS-19-----

Country: Syria

Year: 2011

File: AS-20

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On the morning of December 8, 2024, there was a strange silence in Damascus. No sound of bombs, no gunfire, no rumble of tanks. President Bashar al-Assad was sitting in his palace when his Chief of Staff came in and told him the guards had left the palace, the army had laid down its weapons, and the rebels had entered the capital. A few hours later, he boarded a Russian plane and left for Moscow. The Assad family's fifty-year resistance against the West ended that day. A resistance that had held a firm front against Israel.

This is the final page of a story that began fourteen years earlier. A painful tale of relentless destruction, foreign intervention, and the games of outside powers. This bloody game started in March 2011 when fifteen boys spray-painted a message on a school wall in Daraa: "Your turn is coming, Doctor." The Doctor was Bashar al-Assad, who had been an eye specialist in London before taking over his father Hafez al-Assad's seat. Police arrested the boys, tortured them, and killed them. It happened as part of a conspiracy. Riots erupted as a result, and the city was sealed off. But the West had found its opportunity. Western social media made the incident go viral.

The rioters had been arranged in advance. The first protests happened in Daraa, then Homs, Hama, and then the suburbs of Damascus. When the army tried to regain control, several soldiers defected and formed a new militia that called itself the Free Syrian Army. This too had been arranged beforehand. America, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and Turkey were all active behind the scenes. Initially, the rioters were only given satellite phones so they could stay in contact with each other. A few months later, Qatar started sending weapons seized from Gaddafi into Syria through Ankara. Saudi Arabia provided funding, France and Britain gave intelligence and media support. Everyone was saying the goal was a peaceful political solution, but the real plan was for a long war.

In 2013, chemical attacks occurred in the suburbs of Damascus, killing four hundred people. US President Obama had already said that if chemical weapons were used, it

would be a red line. But Russia stepped in and brokered a deal. United Nations representatives said these chemical weapons had been used by the rebels. Independent observers also blamed the rioters. After that, America began openly supplying weapons to the rioters and terrorist groups. The program was called Timber Sycamore. Over five years, the program cost eight billion dollars. American and Saudi agencies sent thousands of tons of weapons through Jordan and Turkey. These included anti-tank missiles, heavy machine guns, and millions of rounds of ammunition. During this same period, al-Qaeda, ISIS, and other terrorist groups were also using these same weapons. In 2015, Russia intervened directly in the war. Russian bombers began dropping bombs on terrorist hideouts in Aleppo and Idlib. America's response was to form an alliance with Kurdish militias. These Kurds took control of a large area of eastern Syria. Meanwhile, Gulf countries began giving more weapons to terrorist groups. At that time, more than fifteen hundred groups were active in Syria, each one a tool of some foreign power. These groups also had disagreements among themselves. ISIS's atrocities had grown to such an extent that being associated with them was so embarrassing for the West that even America and Israel began to fear accepting that accusation.

In 2017, during the Trump era, America fired missiles at Syria in response to another chemical attack. But nothing changed. Eliminating ISIS had become a necessity. As soon as ISIS was eliminated, Syria split into three parts. The north was under Turkish influence, the east was with the US-backed Kurds, and the west was under Bashar al-Assad's control. The rest of the country became ruins.

Then in 2020, America imposed harsh economic sanctions called the Caesar Act. No country was allowed to invest in Syria. Even repairing power plants became a crime. Lebanon's banking system collapsed, and Syria depended on it. The result was that the currency plummeted, inflation skyrocketed, and people, driven by hunger, began joining gangs and militias. In this environment, the captagon drug trade also spread through Syria. These narcotic pills were sold in the Gulf and Europe. Continuous sanctions and war pushed people into crimes like drug smuggling. A country where people had been living in peace was shoved into a hell of hunger and destitution.

Then came 2024. Israel targeted Hezbollah leaders in Lebanon and struck Iran's missile program. Russia was stuck in the Ukraine war and called back its expert pilots from Syria. Turkey and rebel groups immediately filled this vacuum. A major offensive began with old American anti-tank missiles and Turkish drones. Within days, Hama, Homs, and finally Damascus fell into rebel hands. Bashar al-Assad went to Russia. Half a century of resistance breathed its last.

The cost of this war was horrifying. According to Western estimates, five hundred and eighty thousand people were killed, more than three million children were displaced, six and a half million people left the country and became refugees. The economy was destroyed. A country self-sufficient in cotton and wheat now imports seventy percent of its food. Two-thirds of the country's power plants are destroyed. Water is available only two days a week. Thousands of villages have turned into piles of dust. And the greatest damage happened on a human level. The generation that was in school in two thousand eleven now knows only guns and camps. Independent sources say the death toll is far higher than Western estimates.

Israel accomplished another one of Netanyahu's declared goals. Iran lost its greatest ally. Russia now has only two bases left. Turkey controls the northern region and is buried under the burden of nearly four million refugees. Gulf countries invested thirty billion dollars in this war, and in the end, the head of a group who had been in both al-Qaeda and ISIS came to power. America spent twelve billion dollars creating a Kurdish state that is now bargaining with Damascus over oil. Europe received 1.2 million migrants, and right-wing parties are making noise about them. These same right-wing parties have been the strongest supporters of intervention in West Asia.

Today in 2025, Syria has a transitional government. Al-Jolani has changed his name to Ahmed al-Sharaa and is the head of this transitional government. America removed him from the terrorist list in July of that same year. Europe has begun easing sanctions.

But the challenges remain the same. The Kurds are still demanding autonomy, Israel is not withdrawing its forces from southern Syria, and the West's own economy is in shambles, so there is no sign of improvement from anywhere.

-----End of file AS-20-----

**Country: Yemen**

**Year: 2011**

**File: AS-21**

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On May 5, 2011, a drone struck a vehicle in Al Jawf, a small province in Yemen. Two men were killed. Both were American-born Yemenis: a religious leader named Anwar al-Awlaki and a journalist named Samir Khan. From that moment, Yemen's resistance movement changed completely. That day was actually the beginning of a war that, over fourteen years, would reduce an entire nation to rubble.

It all started during the Arab Spring. In 2011, when thousands of Yemenis gathered in Sanaa's Change Square, their demands were extremely basic. They wanted electricity. They wanted jobs. And they wanted the resignation of ruler Ali Abdullah Saleh, who had held power since 1978. But within months, this fire of protest became the playground of global politics. Saudi Arabia backed Saleh, the United States began intervening in the name of the war on terror, and Yemen turned into a laboratory where Washington tested the drone warfare strategy it had first tried in Pakistan's tribal areas in 2006.

Between 2011 and 2012, American drone strikes escalated rapidly. The CIA established a secret operations base at King Khalid Air Base in Saudi Arabia, from where drones were launched into Yemen. Saleh gave the Americans airspace permission so he could save his seat during the protests against him. In just eighteen months, forty-one strikes took place, killing two hundred and forty people. In Washington, it was called a success. But in Yemen, people realized their rulers were representatives of foreign powers and that they were shackled in chains of servitude. When they demanded basic services, the real masters began raining fire from the sky to kill them.

Then came 2015. Houthi rebels took control of Sanaa and detained President Hadi. He escaped and made it to Riyadh, where he asked Saudi Arabia for military help. The very next night, the Saudi coalition launched Operation Decisive Storm. Fighter jets from ten Arab countries began bombing Yemen, and the United States said it was only providing logistical support. But the reality was that American planes were refueling Saudi

worplanes in midair, American officers were sitting in Riyadh's Joint Planning Cell selecting targets, and American weapons were being used in those bombings. In just one hundred days, ten thousand bombs were dropped. One of those American-made bombs fell on a refugee camp in March 2015, killing forty civilians.

Then the war became a complete humanitarian catastrophe. From 2016 to 2018, the Saudi coalition imposed a blockade. Food, medicine, and fuel were cut off. According to the United Nations, one hundred and thirty children began dying every day from hunger or disease. A cholera epidemic spread, affecting 1.2 million people. This was the time when the world remained a silent spectator and Washington only issued statements.

During this same period, American drone strikes multiplied. President Trump eased the approval procedures for strikes. In 2017 alone, one hundred and thirty-one strikes were carried out, killing dozens of ordinary civilians. American policy was riddled with contradictions. On one hand, they were bombing al-Qaeda. On the other, in those same areas, they were giving weapons and money to tribal groups backed by the United Arab Emirates, groups that included al-Qaeda members.

In 2019, the war took a new turn when the Houthis carried out a drone attack on Saudi Arabia's oil plants. Five percent of the world's oil supply was temporarily halted. The United States tried to blame Iran, but their own intelligence agencies knew the attacks came from Yemen. This was the moment when the United States realized that the drone technology it had used against Yemen was now being used as a weapon against its allies.

After 2022, the Saudi coalition was exhausted by the war. Both Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates understood they could not defeat the Houthis. A temporary ceasefire came through United Nations mediation, but complete peace did not arrive. The Houthis now controlled seventy percent of Yemen, they had missiles and drones, and they called themselves a national resistance movement.

What was the outcome? Nearly three hundred and seventy thousand people were killed. Twenty-one million people need aid. Yemen's economy has been cut in half. The currency has fallen threefold. Children are out of schools, cities have turned to ruins, and diseases

have spread. American bombs are still scattered across the land today, killing farmers and children every year.

-----End of file AS-21-----

**Country: Maldives**

**Year: 2012**

**File: AS-22**

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On the afternoon of February 7, 2012, the history of the Maldives changed. The country's first democratically elected president, Mohamed Nasheed, appeared on TV. His face showed exhaustion, and his words carried a strange helplessness. He said he was resigning because he did not want to rule with an iron fist. A few minutes later, Vice President Mohamed Waheed was taking the oath, and the smell of tear gas filled the country's streets. Later, Nasheed's own bodyguard revealed that the president had been told he would be shot if he did not resign. The world called it a constitutional transition, but in reality it was a complete military coup, one that happened with the blessing of foreign powers.

Understanding the background is essential. In 2008, a popular wave rose against thirty-year dictator Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, and Mohamed Nasheed came to power. He was a liberal and progressive politician, and he quickly became a symbol of democracy before the world. He drew global attention to his country's dangerous future because the Maldives islands are barely one meter above sea level. He held the world's first underwater cabinet meeting to show the world that if climate change was not stopped, the Maldives would sink. Western countries were impressed by him, his speeches at the United Nations became very popular. But his most important decision was that he established close relations with India and the West.

Then his government brought up the subject of Chinese investment. This was the turning point where the game flipped. In two thousand ten, Nasheed went to Shanghai, where several agreements were made with the Chinese government for soft loans. Beijing offered low-interest housing, museums, and airport expansion. The airport was at that time in the hands of an Indian company, GMR, but Nasheed said the bidding would be open. India had a lot of influence over the Maldives and could not accept this at all. Alarm bells rang in Delhi. Indian media and diplomats understood that China was entering the Maldives.

Meanwhile, Nasheed's opposition, which mostly consisted of supporters of the former dictator, began calling it the sale of national sovereignty.

During this same time, another front opened. The judiciary was still filled with judges from the old dictator's era. In January 2012, Nasheed ordered the arrest of a judge, Abdulla Mohamed, because he was blocking cases against former ministers. The opposition and religious groups came out into the streets over this arrest. Some police units also joined the protesters. In Republic Square in Male, the very police officers whom the government had ordered to stop the riots were instead shouting slogans against the government.

On the night of February 6, the situation spiraled out of control. Police seized the state TV station and began broadcasting messages to save Islam. The next morning, some military officers told the president they could not guarantee his safety. A few hours later, he was told that if he did not resign, blood would flow. Nasheed signed his resignation at one in the afternoon. At three, the new president took the oath. The same police who had been set on rebellion the day before were now kissing the new president's hands.

This is where the real story begins. Within the next twenty-four hours, India's High Commissioner announced that this change was constitutional. US representative Robert Blake said they had no evidence of a coup. With these statements, everything became clear that this was a predetermined game. The West and their ally India were both behind this coup. They immediately recognized this regime change operation because they did not like Nasheed's independent policy, especially his relations with China.

But this change brought India no reward whatsoever. Circumstances quickly reversed, and the new government canceled the Indian company GMR's airport contract. Chinese companies immediately stepped forward and took the same project into their hands. Over the next few years, China completed that same airport, bridge, and housing schemes. Nasheed's dream was fulfilled without him.

This incident divided Maldivian politics into two parts. On one side were those who believed this was Indian and Western interference. On the other side were those who believed Nasheed had tried to bring anti-Islamic forces into the country. The Maldivian people are quite religious, they easily fell victim to takfiri propaganda, but India had not

considered that the anti-Muslim policies and Hindutva propaganda ongoing in their country would damage them more than China.

This division of society on religious grounds poisoned the coming elections. In 2013, Nasheed came close to winning but the court changed the results. The next president, Abdulla Yameen, threw Nasheed in jail on terrorism charges. Democracy ended, extremism grew, and several young people joined ISIS in Syria and Iraq.

At the regional level, this became a formula. India and the West demonstrated that if China increased its influence in any country, they would intervene there even at the cost of democracy. In 2012, the coup was called a constitutional transition, but when Yameen increased military cooperation with China in 2018, the West and its regional ally India declared him a dictator. The meaning was clear: democracy is good only as long as it serves Western interests.

The Maldivian people have learned about Indian interference in the Maldives. Politicians do not want to invite India's displeasure and assure them of friendship, but at their public rallies, "India Out" slogans are chanted. Chinese loans have exceeded one and a half billion dollars. The same bridge that China built is now the Maldives' identity. The new government has drawn even closer to China.

-----End of file AS-22-----



# Europe

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Country: France

Year: 1947

File: EU-01

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At three in the morning on December 23, 1947, a decision was made in Paris that would reshape French politics and give America an influence over Europe that endures to this day. That same night, Prime Minister Paul Ramadier dismissed his five communist ministers from the cabinet. The next afternoon, a brief message arrived from Washington confirming that aid to France would now continue without obstacle. And just like that, American dollars became the standard by which French political decisions were measured.

This was a time when the Second World War had ended but French cities and factories still lay in ruins. Industrial production had fallen to less than half its prewar levels. People survived on ration cards. The country had no dollars to import wheat from abroad. In this climate, the French Communist Party emerged as the largest political force in the country. It held five ministerial positions, including defense and industry. Washington found this kind of democracy utterly unacceptable.

On June 5, 1947, US Secretary of State George Marshall announced a major aid program for the reconstruction of Europe. The stated purpose was European recovery, but behind the scenes the real question was whether America could use its dollars to reshape the political map of Europe according to its own preferences. That question was answered in France.

The American ambassador to Paris, Jefferson Caffery, sent word that if France was to remain in the Western alliance, communists would first have to be removed from the government. A few days later, US Undersecretary of State Dean Acheson made it plain that Congress would never approve aid to any country whose defense and industrial ministries were held by communist ministers.

This message reached Prime Minister Ramadier. He was already eager to rid himself of communist leaders who advocated for the rights of workers and peasants and opposed

the military budget for the war in Indochina, meaning Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and other territories. In April 1947, strikes that began at the Renault factory spread across the entire country.

The communists gave them full support. Communist parties correctly characterized the Marshall Plan as dollar imperialism. French communists also voted against it in the assembly in the name of French sovereignty. The prime minister seized this opportunity. On December 20, the American aid mission sent a memorandum stating explicitly that aid would only be provided if the government contained no elements opposed to the objectives of the Marshall Plan. The very next day, Ramadier accused the communist ministers in a cabinet meeting of conspiring against democracy and demanded their resignations. On the morning of December 23, his signed decree was issued. A few hours later, Washington confirmed that aid would continue.

This was not just a political decision but a turning point in the future of France. The Communist Party went from power to opposition in a single day. In the years that followed, government policies forced hundreds of thousands of workers into strikes led by the Communist Party. But those who enjoyed the backing of American dollars stood firm. On the other side, Socialists and Christian Democrats formed a new coalition that later became known as the Third Force. This same coalition laid the foundation for the European Defense Community treaty.

The first billion dollars of American aid gave the French economy room to breathe. Wheat was imported, the currency stabilized, and under the Monnet Plan, steel production doubled. Within two years, the French economy had returned to prewar levels. But the price of this success was that Washington's approval had now become necessary for every major political change.

This decision split the French left. The Communist Party refused to cooperate with any other political group for twenty years. The result was that in every election the left remained divided while the right stayed united and kept winning. Washington tried the same model in Italy, Belgium and Greece. Wherever Marshall Plan dollars went, the condition was the same, no communists in government.

European institutions adopted this same thinking. The OEEC established in 1948, and later the European Coal and Steel Community, included clauses stating that if any government included communist elements, funds would be withheld. Even today, when the European Union pressures Hungary or Poland in the name of the rule of law, it repeats the same old logic.

In recent years, when Washington warned that if a leader like Jean-Luc Mélenchon were to win in France, NATO relations would be affected, French newspapers immediately referenced the history of 1947. Similarly, when the European Commission proposed making funding conditional on European values, the left called it Marshall Plan version two.

Seventy-five years have passed, but the question remains alive. Can Europe accept American aid while maintaining its sovereignty? That cold night in 1947 when Ramadier took the resignations of five ministers still forces us to ask what the real nature of Western democracy is.

-----End of file EU-01-----

Country: Czechoslovakia

Year: 1948

File: EU-02

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On February 25, 1948, when Czechoslovakia's President Edvard Beneš swore in a communist government, Europe seemed to freeze for a moment. The country, seen as the West's only ally in Eastern Europe after the war, had shifted to the Soviet camp in just one week. It's still called the "February Victory" today.

Post-war Czechoslovakia was near ruin. Factories were shattered, ethnic Germans had been expelled, and the treasury was empty. Yet, the country held a priceless treasure, uranium mines that proved invaluable for the Soviet Union's nuclear program. Still, it remained under Western influence. In the 1946 elections, the Communist Party emerged as the largest force but fell short of a majority. Klement Gottwald became prime minister, but real power lay with his allies, who controlled the interior, information, and police ministries, key to shaping the nation's fate.

By then, Soviet troops had withdrawn from Czechoslovakia. In Italy and France, communist representatives were ousted from governments under U.S. pressure. Fearing a similar move in Prague would shut the last door to Eastern Europe, the communists grew wary. Meanwhile, Washington planned to ramp up pressure in Czechoslovakia, much like in Italy and France. The CIA secured secret funding from Congress to back anti-communist parties in upcoming elections. But that money was never used.

The real game began in February 1948. On February 12, Interior Minister Václav Nosek, defying the cabinet, sacked eight non-communist police chiefs and replaced them with party loyalists. In response, twelve ministers resigned, betting Beneš would reject their resignations, forcing Gottwald to back down or call new elections where American dollars and propaganda could secure a win. But Beneš didn't resist.

From February 21, the country was engulfed in strikes and protests. Two and a half million workers took to the streets. The communists formed "Action Committees" that seized government offices, radio stations, and newspapers. Factory worker groups patrolled city

bridges and railway stations. Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Valerian Zorin arrived in Prague, officially to “oversee grain deliveries,” ensuring the mistakes made in Italy wouldn’t repeat in Czechoslovakia. Under this pressure, Beneš accepted the resignations on February 25, handing the communists a majority in the new government.

Within days, parliament unanimously backed Gottwald’s government. By May, the communists won ninety percent of the vote in elections, cementing their control.

The West didn’t just lose Czechoslovakia; a wave of communist revolutions swept Eastern Europe. After this defeat, America adopted a more aggressive strategy. Beyond funneling secret funds, it created propaganda outlets like Radio Free Europe, established covert networks like Gladio, and applied economic pressure where possible. This event also spurred the approval of NATO’s formation. Later, U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson admitted that without the workers’ victory in Czechoslovakia, NATO might not have been born.

The Czechoslovak revolution birthed a new concept of power. Communism’s popularity surged rapidly. Internationally, it was a psychological turning point for Europe. No country could any longer delude itself into thinking it could freely balance relations between East and West. The West turned the fight against communism into a matter of survival, sidelining all principles to block its spread.

-----End of file EU-02-----

Country: Italy

Year: 1948

File: EU-03

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On the morning of April 19, 1948, newspapers hit the streets of Rome with headlines that shook all of Europe. Italy's first republican parliamentary election had just concluded. The Christian Democratic Party had defeated the Communist alliance. But behind this victory wasn't popular support. It was open American interference. American money, the Vatican's pulpit, and an election campaign planned not in Italy but in America. This rigged election established the foundational Cold War principle that anything goes.

Here's the backdrop. After World War II, Italy's economy was completely destroyed. Four hundred thousand people had died, the currency had lost its value, and people were starving.

In this moment, two forces emerged. On one side stood Gasperi's Christian Democracy, aligned with the West. On the other was Togliatti's Communist Party, backed by millions of activists, labor unions, and genuine popular support. The question in people's hearts was simple, who would give them bread, peace, and dignity? But that wasn't the question in America's mind. Washington had received a mandate from the global establishment to preserve the capitalist system at all costs.

In February 1948, when Czechoslovakia fell to a Communist government, panic swept through the Truman administration. The CIA was handed its first covert operation. The plan was straightforward, to defeat the Communists in Italy at any price. Cash-filled bags started moving from the basement of the American embassy through the darkness of night to Christian Democratic offices. It's estimated that over twenty million dollars were distributed. A CIA officer later recalled, "I had bags of money on the front seat of my car, and I'd drive around distributing them to different areas."

But money alone didn't do it all. A psychological campaign was launched too. Millions of letters arrived from America to Italian citizens warning that if the Communists won, American aid would end. Voice of America began broadcasting in Italian around the

clock. Hollywood sent films linking communism to poverty and slavery. De Gasperi's face appeared on the cover of Time magazine. Sermons were delivered in churches declaring it a sin to vote Communists. Even flour sacks stamped with "A gift from the American people" were distributed through churches, so people would see religion and America on the same side. The secular West used religion without restraint to win an election.

On the other side, the Communist Party had millions of activists, newspapers, and organizational structure, but they didn't have those resources. Moscow couldn't help them the way America was helping. Togliatti had appealed for ten ships of wheat, but the Soviet Union couldn't send that aid. The propaganda against the Communists was so intense that ordinary citizens became convinced that a Communist government would trigger civil war. America would drop atomic bombs on Communist countries.

The CIA got the Christian Democrats elected, Gasperi became prime minister, and America breathed a sigh of relief. Washington believed it had handed Italy's government to its allies, brought Italy under control, and secured the entire defensive line of Western Europe. But this fraudulent election launched a long era in Italy where every election would be won through money and manipulation. The Communists never came to power, but they kept chasing right-wing governments forward.

Secret money was used behind every election in Italian politics. The CIA funded the Christian Democrats in subsequent elections too, helped change laws, and kept left-wing parties away from government. For the next forty-four years, the Christian Democrats remained part of nearly every government. Italy appeared to be a democratic country, but in reality its politics was in Washington's pocket.

Italy's election rigging model was later applied in other countries. Greece, Guatemala, Brazil, Chile. Wherever America feared a left-wing government might emerge, the same formula was repeated. Cash payments, fake letters, religious campaigns, radio broadcasts, applied exactly the same way. This was when "bags of money" became standard American intelligence terminology. Later, when U.S. Congressional committees exposed these secrets, the world got a sense of what kind of fraud had been running in the name of democracy.

Even today in Italy, every election season brings up "the ghost of '48." When any politician talks about election interference, people cite that story as an example. Now this interference happens not just through radio or letters but through Facebook posts, Twitter bots, and cryptocurrency. The purpose is the same, only the methods have changed. NATO has included this history in its concept of "hybrid warfare" as a warning that democracy is now won or lost not just through votes but through data.

The 1948 incident isn't just Italy's story but a mirror of the entire modern political system. It shows that Western imperialism wants this democratic system because they can manipulate it with remarkable ease and install governments of their choosing around the world. Italy's election decided in 1948 itself that real power lies not in people's votes but in money and media propaganda. And this reality is clearly visible in elections all over the world even today.

-----End of file EU-03-----

Country: West Germany

Year: 1949

File: EU-04

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In 1949, when Konrad Adenauer agreed to become chancellor of West Germany, the country was a ruin. Half the homes had no roofs, steel factories were under Allied control, and the new constitution hadn't even been tested by an election. Yet, astonishingly, this shattered nation was chosen by America as the Cold War's most critical stronghold. Washington believed that if Germany turned neutral or leaned toward communism, the entire Western defense would collapse.

This fear spurred America into action. CIA operatives arrived in Frankfurt before the fledgling government even had permanent offices. Their goal was to ensure every political, labor, media, and intelligence institution tilted toward the West. To achieve this, they built a covert network later called "Stay Behind." It consisted of hidden weapons caches, forged documents, and operatives who worked in the shadows, ready to act only if Soviet troops stormed Europe. In reality, though, this network let America mold West Germany's internal politics to its own ends.

It began in Berlin, where CIA officer Bill Harvey started funding a group called the "Kampfgruppe gegen Unmenschlichkeit" (Combat Group Against Inhumanity) in 1950. On the surface, it spread anti-East German propaganda, but its real value was training thousands of German operatives for the CIA, later inserting them into West German politics. Meanwhile, the U.S. Army's covert branch set up a web of warehouses in the Rhineland, storing fifteen thousand rifles, two thousand submachine guns, and hundreds of radio sets. Officially, these were for resisting a Soviet invasion, but their true purpose was securing control over West Germany.

Now, pay close attention to what comes next. The turning point was when the CIA made former Nazi general Reinhard Gehlen their key ally. Gehlen, who led intelligence on the Eastern Front under Hitler, surrendered his files and agent network to the U.S. after the war, offering to build a new agency. America jumped at the chance, establishing the BND,

West Germany's Federal Intelligence Service. From 1949 to 1956, the U.S. poured about seven million dollars into it. CIA officers sat in on BND meetings, approved salaries, and controlled the encrypted machines used for coded messages.

The deal was clear, no officer could hold leftist or socialist views, and every plan had to be coordinated with the U.S. When the German Interior Ministry proposed parliamentary oversight of the BND in 1952, the CIA chief directly threatened Adenauer that any weakening of U.S. control would halt defense aid.

The 1953 elections became a major test for the CIA. The Socialist Party (SPD) campaigned on neutrality and talks with Russia. The CIA funneled about three million dollars to Adenauer's Christian Democratic Party, funding nationwide ads, posters, and campaigns. The slogan? "A vote for the SPD is a vote for Moscow." The result was that Adenauer's party won a majority, and the CIA hailed the election meddling as a triumph.

Labor unions were targeted too. When East Berlin workers rebelled in 1953, the West feared the labor movement could spread across Germany. The CIA sent union leaders on U.S. trips, printed propaganda booklets, and secretly formed groups to counter communist leaders during strikes. Later, hidden weapons caches, overseen by U.S. naval intelligence, were found in these unions.

In 1954, when West Germany gained full sovereignty, this covert network was formally integrated into NATO's system, code-named "Rokki." Thousands more weapons were stockpiled, and fake East German currency was printed to sow chaos in the enemy's ranks. Parliament was kept in the dark. When one member asked if the government had secret forces, Adenauer said no such organization was known to them, a technically true statement, as the group wasn't part of the defense budget and operated without government oversight. This was West Germany's deep state, a glimpse into how the Western imperialist deep state works.

West Germany was fully under American control. The effects were profound. Externally, West Germany stood with the U.S. in every crisis, from the Korean War to the Cuban Missile Crisis. Internally, the BND remained America's puppet, with its officers influencing politics

for decades. In the 1960s, when student movements exposed CIA funding, the media spun it as “defending freedom.” The media, too, was under American sway.

This hidden structure only began to crack after 1990, when journalists uncovered old weapons caches in the mountains. Investigations revealed about sixteen hundred German citizens were secretly on NATO’s payroll. Most records had been destroyed by then, but the mindset lingered. In 2013, Edward Snowden exposed that the BND was feeding data to the U.S. NSA. The German government debated procedures, not principles.

-----End of file EU-04-----

Country: Albania

Year: 1949

File: EU-05

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On a night in 1949, Britain launched a covert operation, dropping trained commandos onto Albania's coast. Their mission was to topple Enver Hoxha's communist government and install a pro-Western puppet regime. But as soon as they landed, Albanian security forces were waiting. Within hours, the commandos were either killed or captured. This marked the start of a secret war the West called "Operation Valuable" and Albanians remember as the "Precious People."

At the end of World War II, Albania was in ruins. First occupied by Italy, then by German forces, it was ultimately liberated by communist guerrilla groups led by Enver Hoxha. During the war, Britain and the U.S. had supported Hoxha's fighters against fascism. But once the war ended, Hoxha took a hardline stance against the West's aggressive anti-communist policies. He abolished the monarchy, enacted socialist reforms, aligned with the Soviet Union, and tightened his grip on Albania. To the West, this was intolerable. They believed if communism could be pushed back anywhere, it was in Albania.

Thus, Operation Valuable was born. The CIA and MI6 jointly planned to train exiled Albanians abroad and send them back to spark an internal uprising, overthrow the government, and establish a pro-Western regime. Most of these exiles were former monarchists or nationalist supporters. They were trained in Malta and Germany, taught espionage, weapons use, code systems, and sabotage tactics.

The first mission launched in October 1949. A nine-man team arrived by sea, but as they hit the shore, government forces were ready. They were immediately surrounded. Some were killed, others captured. The CIA and MI6 thought it was bad luck. They sent a second mission, then a third, then a fourth. Each time, the outcome was the same, every team was caught, every commando killed. Albania's government wasn't just prepared; they knew exactly when, where, and how the enemy was coming.

This was all because of one man, whose name was Harold "Kim" Philby, an MI6 officer and a Soviet double agent. Stationed in Washington, Philby was the liaison with the CIA. He had full access to the operation's plans, training schedules, landing sites, secret codes, and he passed it all to Moscow. Moscow, in turn, fed the details to Albania's secret police, the Sigurimi. Every mission was doomed before it began.

These failed attempts not only wrecked the West's covert strategy but also strengthened Hoxha's regime. He launched a campaign against suspected spies and traitors within Albania, eliminating most of them.

For the West, the operation became a symbol of humiliation. For the CIA, it was one of their biggest failures. Their agents were dying, and a Soviet spy was selling their plans from within. For MI6, it was a moment of shame. Trust between the CIA and MI6 shattered. In the years that followed, the U.S. learned a hard lesson, relying solely on traitors can backfire, and you can't overthrow a government with turncoats alone.

The West's operations left devastating scars on Albania's people. Hoxha turned fear into a system. His brutal policies eventually alienated even the Soviet Union. He briefly aligned with China, but when that alliance frayed, Albania isolated itself from the world. Hoxha built thousands of concrete bunkers across the country to fend off imagined invasions. That fear defined Albania for forty years. When communism fell in the 1990s, Albania emerged as Europe's poorest and most backward nation.

Today, Albania is a NATO member and an EU candidate, but its past wounds still linger. The people distrust the state, harbor a deep-seated hatred for secret agencies, and the fear that silenced a generation still echoes in their conversations.

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-----End of file EU-05-----

Country: East Germany

Year: 1953

File: EU-06

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On the morning of June 17, 1953, thousands of workers poured out of factories onto East Berlin's streets, waving banners that read, "We want free elections" and "Down with the government." Soviet tanks hadn't yet rolled in, but the air crackled with both fear and defiance. For the socialist government, it was a perilous moment.

To understand the depth of this story, we need to go back. After the war, Walter Ulbricht's government in East Germany announced a push for rapid socialist reforms. These measures crushed farmers and workers alike. Forty percent of farmers fled to the West, abandoning their land. Factory quotas soared, but wages were slashed. Workers were exhausted. When Stalin died in March 1953, hope flickered that things might ease up. But on June 11, when the government unveiled its new plan, it offered relief to farmers and shopkeepers but kept the brutal quotas for workers. Within days, Berlin's streets were ready to explode.

The spark came on June 16. Construction workers on Stalin Avenue stopped work and marched to the Ministry of Labor, demanding their quotas be scrapped. When their plea was rejected, they decided the fight would move to the streets. They returned to their site, rallied others, and within hours, twenty thousand workers gathered in the city's heart. Chants of "Remove the government" and "We want freedom" echoed.

Behind this uprising, a propaganda campaign from the other side of the city was fanning the flames, Radio in the American Sector, or RIAS. The American station was pouring fuel on the fire. From nine in the morning, it broadcast news of workers taking to the streets. By noon, it aired phone calls with protesters and sent a clear message, "The Western world is with you." Those words were like fuel on fire. The fire spread across the country. By the next morning, four hundred thousand workers in two hundred fifty cities were on strike. Some attacked jails, a few policemen surrendered their weapons. East Germany's government was reeling, and Moscow ordered the military to act fast.

By the evening of June 17, twenty thousand Soviet soldiers and three hundred tanks flooded Berlin's streets. Gunfire rang out, hundreds were wounded, and at least one hundred twenty-five people were killed. Thousands were arrested. RIAS broadcast it all, even the sound of machine guns. But when people asked over the airwaves when American troops would arrive, the response was always the same, "You must win your freedom yourselves." That's when East Germany's workers realized they'd been baited into a deadly trap. They scrawled on walls, "RIAS lies" and "Where is Eisenhower?" The West offered only words of sympathy, no real help. Washington couldn't send troops, doing so risked starting World War III. America's goal was limited to sowing chaos. They launched a relief program, dropping food packets, but by then, the fight was over.

The uprising's impact ran deep. East Germany's government quickly caved to workers' demands, raising wages, offering subsidies, and pausing collective farming plans. Ulbricht's regime survived. Moscow learned that American propaganda could only be countered with tight surveillance, or their grip would slip. Within years, the Stasi's network spread, with informants in every factory, office, and neighborhood. The government's control hardened.

Meanwhile, West Germany turned the day into a propaganda victory, declaring June 17 the "Day of German Unity" for decades. For the West, it was a golden chance to smear communism. While they controlled West Germany's government entirely, they spent years claiming East Germany's regime existed only in the shadow of Soviet guns. Using the uprising as justification, NATO was rearmed, and the creation of a West German army gained public support.

In the long run, this rebellion reshaped Cold War strategies. Moscow realized that to quell public unrest, a touch of consumer-friendly policies was needed, as seen later in Poland and Hungary. Washington learned that inciting uprisings without military backing was reckless. This thinking shaped their approach in Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968.



Country: Hungary

Year: 1956

File: EU-07

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On the morning of November 4, 1956, as tanks rolled into Budapest, Hungarian youth fought in the streets, clinging to the belief that the West would come to their aid. Their hope stemmed from Radio Free Europe's relentless propaganda, which had spent years urging Hungarians to rise against their government. That same radio voice became their greatest delusion.

After World War II, Europe's map was redrawn. A communist storm had swept across Eastern Europe. America countered with a new weapon, radio propaganda, more dangerous than any gun or bomb. In 1950, the CIA launched Radio Free Europe, a covert project aimed at sowing hatred for communism in the hearts of people under communist rule, convincing them their system was hopeless. The West fed them tales that made their lives seem bleak and the Western world a paradise.

This wasn't your average broadcast. While Voice of America tried to maintain a veneer of neutrality, Radio Free Europe was a raw propaganda machine. Its mission wasn't just to curb communism but to crush it entirely. For years, it brainwashed workers in Eastern Europe's cities, villages, and factories, whispering that the West was on the verge of victory and everything was about to change.

Then came 1956. The Soviet bloc was restless. Stalin's death had stirred unrest, and the West turned up the propaganda heat. In Poland, worker protests toppled the government, and in Hungary, some grew restless under the same influence. On October 23, students in Budapest began a protest that, within hours, snowballed into a nationwide uprising. They demanded a new system, the withdrawal of Soviet troops, and the return of their former leader, Imre Nagy. Astonishingly, Soviet forces pulled back. For a few days, it felt like everything might change.

During those days, Radio Free Europe's broadcasts turned venomous. They declared this the final fight for freedom, the moment to stand up. The CIA had recruited exiled

Hungarian broadcasters who, with fiery zeal, promised Western support. They cited UN debates and Western leaders' statements but never mentioned that America couldn't send military aid. President Eisenhower was juggling two crises, the Soviet Union and the Suez conflict in the Middle East. America's aim was to stoke sympathy and incite Hungary's people, nothing more.

But in Budapest's streets, young fighters listening to Radio Free Europe believed Western tanks were moments away. That false hope led to their slaughter. On November 4, Soviet forces launched their operation, crushing the rebellion with ease. Those who took to the streets, armed only with the belief that help was coming, were ground down in days. No one came. Imre Nagy was arrested and executed, and two hundred thousand Hungarians fled the country.

America's propaganda achieved its goals. The Soviet Union was painted as a ruthless power. Western intellectuals who once praised Moscow's progressivism were silenced. An internal Radio Free Europe investigation, the "Palmer Report," admitted the station didn't spark the uprising but fueled false hope with reckless broadcasts. They claimed the station would change, sticking to facts, not emotional slogans. Official policy banned presenting government stances as public promises. To shake off its tarnished name, Radio Free Europe rebranded itself as a credible journalistic outfit during the Cold War.

But Hungary's people paid a brutal price for Western propaganda. The uprising taught them the West's promises and ideals were hollow. When the Soviet Union began to crumble, Hungary peacefully broke away in 1989, choosing its own path.

-----End of file EU-07-----

Country: France

Year: 1958

File: EU-08

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On May 14, 1958, French soldiers and settlers stormed government buildings in Algiers, shouting that only one man could save France, Charles de Gaulle. In that moment, the Fourth Republic began to collapse, and the country stood on the edge of civil war. The turmoil sent shockwaves through Washington, where officials feared that de Gaulle's return would shatter NATO and divide the Western alliance. But that day, history made a clear turn. France would no longer take orders from anyone.

After World War II, Europe split in two. The Soviet Union's influence spread on one side, while NATO, led by the U.S., stood on the other. France, fresh from German occupation and internal rifts, launched its Fourth Republic in 1946. But the system wobbled constantly. Governments rose and fell, prime ministers came and went. Then, in 1954, Algeria's war for independence erupted, fracturing the country further. The military, politicians, and people pulled in different directions. America feared that if France collapsed, a crack would form in NATO's wall.

Under President Eisenhower, U.S. policy hinged on keeping a stable, pro-American France in place. But one name kept Washington on edge. That name was General Charles de Gaulle. This was the man who led Free France against the Nazis during the war, now dreaming of an independent Europe, beholden neither to America nor Russia. He boldly declared that Europe must find its own path. To the Americans, this was unthinkable. So, the CIA began meddling in French politics.

In the spring of 1958, the CIA and U.S. State Department launched a covert plan called "Operation Timberlake." Its goal? Stop de Gaulle from taking power. They funneled secret funds to opposing political parties, especially the Socialists and Christian Democrats. Articles flooded newspapers, painting de Gaulle as a potential dictator. American diplomats held clandestine meetings with French military leaders and President René Coty, warning that de Gaulle's return would isolate France on the world stage.

But events didn't follow Washington's script. The uprising in Algeria grew, and the government in Paris collapsed. The people began to see de Gaulle as their only savior. On June 1, 1958, the National Assembly named him prime minister and granted him emergency powers to draft a new constitution. Months later, the Fifth Republic was born, reshaping French politics. The CIA's schemes had failed.

Once in power, de Gaulle did exactly what America feared. In 1959, he pulled France's naval fleet from NATO's military command. By 1966, he withdrew the entire country from NATO's military structure, forcing its headquarters to move from Paris to Brussels. For Washington, this was a bitter defeat. De Gaulle launched an independent foreign policy. He converted U.S. dollar reserves into gold, putting pressure on the Bretton Woods system, built economic ties with the Soviet Union and China, and championed a Europe free from American dominance. This policy sparked a new national confidence in French society. Unlike Germany, which had fallen fully under the American empire's sway, France broke free.

De Gaulle not only defied American ambitions but exposed them to the Western world. Plots to control France came to light, fueling anti-American sentiment in universities, media, and politics, sentiments that later erupted in the 1968 student movements.

For the U.S., this was a hard lesson. Meddling in an allied nation like France didn't just fail, it backfired. Post-Eisenhower administrations shifted their approach in Europe, favoring diplomacy over pressure. Under Nixon, the U.S. seemed to accept that letting allies pursue independent policies was better for long-term stability. But in 2014, Edward Snowden's revelations of a vast U.S. surveillance program in Western nations showed that America had quietly kept up its covert tactics.

History repeats itself, just in different forms. When President Emmanuel Macron speaks of "European sovereignty" or criticizes U.S. moves like the AUKUS pact, de Gaulle's shadow looms. Today, France insists Europe must chart its own course, though other European nations remain under heavy American influence.

-----End of file EU-08-----



Country: Cyprus

Year: 1964

File: EU-09

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In 1964, U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson sent a letter to Turkish Prime Minister İsmet İnönü warning him against military intervention in Cyprus. It's widely known as the "Johnson Letter", and it caused a major diplomatic rift between the U.S. and Turkey. Behind that letter lurked years of covert politics, CIA plotting, and the Cold War's capitalist obsession with clutching global control at all costs.

Cyprus is a small island, but for the U.S. and its allies, it was a linchpin in their quest for world dominance. In 1960, Britain ended its colonial grip, and Cyprus gained independence. A new constitution was painstakingly crafted, balancing power between the Greek majority and Turkish minority. But the real goal was different. The Zurich and London agreements, struck between Britain, Turkey, and Greece, aimed to keep Cyprus from merging with Greece, what they called Enosis, or splitting into Turkish and Greek chunks, known as Taksim.

Archbishop Makarios became president of this new nation, a sharp, independent-minded leader. He decided Cyprus would bow to no superpower, neither America nor the Soviet Union. Washington didn't take kindly to that. Neutrality has never sat well with Americans. Back in the Cold War, for capitalist imperialism, neutrality spelled dubious loyalty. When Makarios forged ties with non-aligned leaders like Nasser, he became a "dangerous leftist" in America's eyes. The CIA and Pentagon set their sights on total control of Cyprus. They knew the gamble could split the island in two, but even then, they'd secure at least one piece.

By 1965, the CIA decided Makarios had to go. Turkey had already been slapped with a public warning but still came up with its own plan, called the "Turkish Partition Plan." Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel handed it to the U.S. ambassador, and it quickly reached Washington. The idea was to slowly divide Cyprus along ethnic lines, locking down Turkish areas under their control.

The U.S. State Department preached unity in public, but the CIA and Pentagon saw opportunity in the plan. It all unfolded openly, boosting the confidence of Turkey and Turkish Cypriot leaders. They thought America wouldn't stab them in the back.

But America did what it always does, it betrayed everyone. From 1965 to 1967, riots and ethnic clashes flared across the island. CIA reports consistently pointed the finger at Makarios. In 1967, a clash in a Turkish Cypriot area nearly sparked war between Greece and Turkey. U.S. pressure halted the fighting, but the seeds of Cyprus's division were sown. The Turkish population retreated to their enclaves, and the Greek majority seized control of the rest.

That was when "temporary division" became permanent. Then, in 1974, with a nod from the U.S., the Greek military junta staged a coup against Makarios to annex Cyprus to Greece. Turkey invaded swiftly to block Greek control. In two brutal phases, their military campaign claimed about 36 percent of the island. Two hundred thousand people were uprooted from their homes. The northern part, still called the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, is recognized only by Turkey to this day.

This division of Cyprus is now over sixty years old, yet the scars remain raw. Nicosia stands sliced by a wall. UN peacekeepers linger, but the root issue, born of capitalist imperialism, festers unchanged. Recent Israeli investments in Cyprus have stirred fresh debate. In 2004, Cyprus joined the EU, but the Turkish Cypriot issue remains unresolved, cut off from the world. Perhaps there's a long-term scheme at play.

This isn't just the story of one island, it's about a Cold War mindset where local people's freedom or independence meant nothing. Control was all that mattered. America branded Makarios an enemy simply for staying neutral. Yet time has shown he stood for his nation's sovereignty, not chained to any ideology. Cyprus could have been a thriving, independent nation, but the U.S. cared only for its own gain.

Today, as the race for gas reserves heats up in the eastern Mediterranean, Cyprus is once again a flashpoint. Greece wants full control, but Turkey rejects any deal that doesn't secure the Turkish population's interests.

-----End of file EU-09-----

Country: Greece

Year: 1967

File: EU-10

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On the night of April 21, 1967, tanks rolled through the streets of Athens, and thousands were rounded up in a sweep. This was all part of a NATO plan, orchestrated by the United States during the Cold War. They called it "Prometheus," a scheme where America, the so-called champion of democracy, used its influence to let Greece's own military snuff out its democratic flame.

Let's set the stage. After World War II, Greece plunged into a brutal civil war. On one side stood government forces backed by the West; on the other, the people, among whom Socialism had grown wildly popular. America decided to step in. In 1947, President Harry Truman unveiled his famous Truman Doctrine, pledging to support any nation resisting communist pressure. But the name of the game and the actions taken were worlds apart. The Greek people leaned toward Socialism, yet America chose to use this policy to prop up a military dictatorship and crush the will of the masses.

American aid, advisors, and CIA operatives flooded Athens. Over the next few years, they built deep ties with the Greek military and intelligence agencies. To curb communism's rising tide, they leaned on these powerful institutions. By 1952, when Greece joined NATO, those ties grew ironclad. The military gained total control over the government, backed fully by the U.S.

The real story kicks off in the 1960s when George Papandreu's government took power. A center-left politician, his greatest sin was wanting to rein in the military and the monarchy. His son, Andreas Papandreu, with his sharp tongue and criticism of American policies, infuriated Washington. Within the military, among officers loyal to the U.S. and cozy with the CIA for years, a belief spread that the Papandreu family's push for independence needed to be stopped.

Elections were set for May 1967, and polls predicted a clear win for Papandreu's party. But before that could happen, on the night of April 21, a group of mid-level military officers,

led by Colonel George Papadopoulos, staged a sudden coup. Tanks flooded the city, radio stations were seized, and by morning, martial law gripped Greece.

This was the same Papadopoulos the CIA had files on for years, a man they deemed "reliable." Officially, the U.S. claimed ignorance of the coup, but their silence and swift response told a different story. The very next day, the American embassy recognized the new military regime. Washington issued no condemnation of democracy's end or the imposition of martial law. It was clear, this was a coup orchestrated with American blessing.

For the next seven years, Greece endured horrors that reshaped its soul. Thousands were arrested, torture became routine, newspapers were shuttered, and every voice was silenced in the name of "national security." The U.S. quietly kept the aid flowing to this regime, tossing out a few token statements to mask their complicity. They said Greece should return to democracy, but their actions screamed the opposite. Washington wanted a loyal, obedient government, even if its hands dripped with blood.

This reign of terror began to crack in 1974 when the military regime backed a coup against Cyprus's President Archbishop Makarios, aiming to merge the island with Greece. That reckless move gave Turkey an opening, and Turkish forces invaded Cyprus. Two NATO allies were now at war, exposing the Greek military's weakness. After a humiliating defeat and devastation, the junta collapsed, and seven years later, democracy returned to Greece.

When Constantine Karamanlis came back and formed a new democratic government, the Greek people saw the truth clearly. The nation they'd seen as a friend had orchestrated the end of their democracy and ushered in martial law. This was the moment a deep anti-American sentiment took root in Greek society, reshaping the country's politics for decades.

The new constitution, drafted after 1971, banned military interference in politics outright. Those wounds from that era propelled the PASOK party to power in 1981, winning elections on openly anti-American slogans. A new sense of independence surged in Greece's foreign policy, and public distrust of NATO grew.

-----End of file EU-10-----

Country: Czechoslovakia

Year: 1968

File: EU-11

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On the night of August 20, 1968, while most of the world slept, more than two hundred thousand troops crossed Czechoslovakia's borders. Tanks rolled through the streets as Soviet and allied forces stormed in to crush a rebellion within their own bloc.

To understand what led to that night, we need to step back in time. After World War II, Czechoslovakia came under Soviet influence. For two decades, a rigid Stalinist government held power. The economy collapsed, and public frustration kept growing. Then, in January 1968, Alexander Dubček rose to leadership and promised change. His vision was "socialism with a human face." He lifted censorship, encouraged open debate, and introduced reforms to revive the economy. For a brief moment, the country experienced the freshness of freedom. That period became known as the Prague Spring.

But there was another side to the story, one that Western narratives often ignore. The United States and its allies saw an opportunity and exploited it. They knew the Soviet Union, bound by the Brezhnev Doctrine, would never allow liberal reforms inside a communist state. Still, American propaganda outlets like Radio Free Europe and Voice of America praised Dubček's reforms and encouraged him to go even further. These broadcasts were not supported; they were provocations. The United States knew such messaging would enrage Moscow, yet they continued deliberately.

The truth is, Washington did not want to free Czechoslovakia. It wanted to push the Soviets into a trap. The plan was simple: provoke a Soviet invasion, destroy the image of communism, and score an ideological victory without firing a single shot. And that is exactly what happened. When Soviet tanks rolled through Prague, President Johnson offered only condemnation and no action. There was never any intention to help. The people of Czechoslovakia were used as pawns in a geopolitical game, just as East Germany had been years earlier.

America's move was cold but calculated. Deeply entangled in the Vietnam War, Washington could not risk a direct confrontation in Eastern Europe. So it played from the sidelines, engineering unrest and letting the Soviet Union bear the cost of suppressing it.

The consequences were severe. Czechoslovakia lost its short-lived freedom and remained under Soviet control for two more decades. The invasion, however, shattered the Soviet Union's image worldwide. Even China condemned Moscow's actions.

The larger lesson is that Western powers never hesitate to sacrifice smaller nations for their own strategic gain. They raise false hopes, encourage defiance, and then walk away when the price becomes too high. The people of Czechoslovakia learned this painfully in 1968.

Today, when we watch Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the echoes of Prague Spring are unmistakable. Once again, Russia sees itself cornered by Western influence. Once again, the West is backing a smaller country with weapons and rhetoric while staying out of the actual fight. Ukraine is being destroyed in the process, and its suffering is being used to vilify Russia.

History repeats itself, and the pattern is cruelly familiar. Western propaganda turns aggressors into defenders and victims into pawns. Smaller nations are treated as expendable pieces in a global contest for power, as if their people's lives weigh nothing.

Radovan Richta, the Czech philosopher coined the phrase "socialism with a human face." In his time, any reform within socialism was branded as betrayal, especially when Western imperial powers openly praised it. Those same powers were simultaneously crushing socialist and communist movements across the world. Their real objective was not freedom or democracy, but total control of global power structures.

Looking back now, the irony is striking. The very ideas Richta promoted, innovation, reform, and a more human-centered socialism, have survived. Modern China, still under communist rule, has built its success on a flexible and evolving economic model. In many ways, Richta's vision of socialism has found its most successful expression there, decades after his own country's hopes were crushed under Soviet tanks.

-----End of file EU-11-----

Country: Italy

Year: 1969

File: EU-12

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On December 12, 1969, at 4:30 in the afternoon, a powerful explosion ripped through a bank in Milan's Piazza Fontana. Seventeen people were killed and eighty-eight were injured. That single event marked the beginning of a dark international conspiracy in which the CIA worked hand in hand with Italy's fascist networks.

To understand what happened, we need to look back at the Cold War. At the time, Italy's Communist Party was gaining massive support, drawing millions of votes and threatening to win power through elections. Washington feared that if Italy fell into communist hands, the Soviet Union would gain a major foothold in Western Europe. That fear pushed the United States into using terrorism as a political weapon.

The CIA created a secret network known as Operation Gladio. Its purpose was to manipulate Italy's politics from within by spreading fear and confusion. The plan was to blame the communists for violence and chaos, while presenting America as Italy's protector against Soviet expansion. To achieve this, U.S. intelligence funneled money, weapons, and training to far-right extremist groups inside Italy.

The Piazza Fontana bombing became the first major act in this campaign. CIA officer David Garrett worked with fascist leader Stefano Delle Chiaie to organize the attack. The explosives used were traced back to NATO stockpiles. Within hours of the bombing, Italian authorities accused left-wing activists, even though the real perpetrators came from the far-right.

The success of this deception triggered a series of similar terrorist attacks. In 1972, three police officers were killed in Peteano. In 1973, a bomb exploded at Milan's police headquarters. In 1980, the Bologna railway station was targeted, killing eighty-five people. Each incident led investigators back to the same hidden network that linked fascist militants to Western intelligence.

The impact on Italy was devastating. Public trust in democracy began to erode. Police powers expanded, civil liberties shrank, and the judiciary came under political pressure.

The Communist Party's popularity declined, while right-wing parties gained strength.

When the Gladio scandal finally surfaced in 1990, it shocked Europe. The European Parliament condemned the operation and demanded that all such covert networks be dismantled. Yet many believed the damage had already been done.

The lessons of Piazza Fontana still resonate. False flag operations did not end with the Cold War. Bombings, propaganda, and hidden agendas continue to shape public perception across the world. The truth is often buried under layers of deception, and those responsible rarely face justice. Piazza Fontana reminds us that official narratives should never be accepted without question. Power often hides behind the mask of protection, and history shows that intelligence agencies will go to any length to control outcomes. Even today, deep doubts remain over events like 9/11, raised not by outsiders but by voices within the very system itself.

-----End of file EU-12-----

Country: Portugal

Year: 1974

File: EU-13

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In the spring of 1974, military tanks rolled through the streets of Lisbon. A fifty-year dictatorship was ending, and with it, America's covert operations were about to be exposed. People poured out of their homes and tucked carnation flowers into the barrels of soldiers' rifles. That's why it came to be known as the Carnation Revolution. But the story behind this revolution was neither simple nor pleasant. To understand this tangled system of dictatorship and exploitation, you have to go back a few decades.

The entire country had been crushed under the dictatorship of António de Oliveira Salazar. Since the 1930s, his Estado Novo regime had stamped out every whisper of dissent. Newspapers were shut down, opponents were thrown in prison, and the fear of the secret police haunted every household. Even after Salazar died, Marcelo Caetano kept the same policies alive. But now the people were exhausted. Wars were raging in the African colonies. Young soldiers were fighting in Angola, Mozambique, and Guinea-Bissau, committing brutal atrocities against innocent civilians. Eventually these soldiers realized they weren't fighting for their own country but for a crumbling empire.

Meanwhile, Portugal mattered greatly to the United States. Not only was it a founding member of NATO, but Portugal controlled the Azores islands, where an American air base monitored the oil routes of the Middle East. To protect its interests, Washington propped up this authoritarian regime with all its power.

From 1960 to 1974, the United States provided financial, military, and covert support to Portugal's dictatorship. President John F. Kennedy, while proclaiming the virtues of democracy, actually authorized aid to a brutal government. In 1961, America secretly transferred two million dollars to Lisbon. The money went through the CIA, then was spent on the military, the secret police, and propaganda machinery to crush independence movements in Africa. The world was told the money was for agricultural development, but in reality it bought bombs, aircraft, and instruments of torture.

To mask this contradiction, America concocted an intellectual justification. A Brazilian historian's theory called Lusotropicalism was promoted, claiming that Portugal's colonies were actually beautiful examples of cultural harmony. This lie was spread through American universities, diplomatic channels, and the media so no one would suspect that Portugal was perpetuating racism and slavery.

But the truth can't be hidden forever. The wars in Africa intensified, soldiers kept dying, and anger spread inside the country. Young soldiers who witnessed corpses daily began to understand this war wasn't being fought for national interest but for foreign powers. These same soldiers formed the Armed Forces Movement, or MFA. This organization became the revolutionary force in 1974.

On the morning of April 25, 1974, MFA tanks entered Lisbon. People flooded the streets against the government. Women and children picked up flowers and placed them in soldiers' gun barrels. A scene the world had rarely witnessed before. Without bloodshed, a fifty-year dictatorship ended. It was called the Carnation Revolution.

When the new government opened the secret files from the old regime, America's true face emerged. Evidence of CIA covert missions, financial transfers, and American cooperation with the Portuguese secret police became available. It became clear that America had maintained its grip on Africa through Portugal in the name of the Cold War. But now everything has changed. Angola, Mozambique, and Guinea-Bissau gained independence. A centuries-old empire crumbled within a year.

This uprising succeeded without bloodshed. The people stood with the soldiers. The old system fell, but the political earthquake that followed was beyond anyone's control. Inside the military there were socialists, communists, and moderates all mixed together. One faction, led by General Otelo de Carvalho, wanted to push the revolution forward. Industries were nationalized, banks were seized, and workers were encouraged to take over factories.

Watching all this, alarm bells rang in Western capitals. If one of NATO's founding members fell into communist hands during the Cold War, it would be a major blow to the West. Washington, London, and West Germany immediately prepared a covert plan.

The goal was to strengthen their preferred political parties. Financial aid, campaign materials, newspapers, and the creation of labor unions were all organized systematically. West Germany's socialist chancellor Willy Brandt also gave political guidance and financial support to Mário Soares's party. The objective was singular, to keep Portugal within the Western sphere.

The summer of 1975 proved to be the most critical phase. A failed right-wing coup in March only strengthened the left-wing revolutionaries. Complete nationalization of industries occurred and the country was rapidly becoming a socialist state. But when elections for the Constituent Assembly were held in April, the people made a clear decision. Mário Soares's Socialist Party and other moderate groups won a large majority while the Communist Party received only twelve percent of the vote.

Despite this, the revolutionary faction within the military wouldn't back down. Clashes broke out on the streets. The country was splitting in two. Finally, on November 25, 1975, Colonel António Ramalho Eanes, with the backing of Western intelligence agencies, took decisive action against the radical leftists. He joined forces with the Western-backed officers known as the Group of Nine and crushed the left-wing revolt by force. This was made possible with Western support. After this, Portugal's direction turned completely toward the West.

The result was that the path of socialist reforms was blocked and Portugal remained part of NATO. America and the West won this battle, but a price was paid. Secret financial aid created a new tradition of money, connections, and influence in Portuguese politics. Many people from the old dictatorship not only escaped accountability but became part of the new system.

Over time, Portugal was integrated into the Western defense system and eventually became a member of the European Union. Its current political parties, the Socialist Party and the Social Democratic Party, are products of that post-revolution era. For the West, this became a successful model. Without direct military intervention, they used intelligence agencies to gain support within Portugal's military and redirect the political

current. It also became clear that in countries where Western imperial institutions are strong, even if a revolution occurs, it can be brought under control over time.

-----End of file EU-13-----

Country: France

Year: 1980

File: EU-14

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In the 1980s, while the world was caught in the Cold War, a quieter battle was unfolding between the United States and France. This war was not fought on battlefields but in laboratories, embassies, and corporate boardrooms. Its goal was to gain dominance over emerging technology.

At that time, France was becoming a rising power in Europe. It had started major investments in computer technology, telecommunications, and aerospace. Meanwhile, the United States feared that a self-sufficient Europe would weaken its technological monopoly. Against this backdrop, the intelligence agencies of both nations became deeply involved in covert operations against each other. The French intelligence agency DGSE built dozens of espionage networks in the United States to steal data from high-tech firms. On the other side, the CIA launched similar operations inside France, targeting companies such as Thomson-CSF and Dassault.

According to several reports, American agencies were conducting economic espionage even against their allies. One example emerged in the 1980s when it was revealed that the United States had been intercepting French diplomatic communications through a system called Echelon. This system later became a silent tool in trade and commercial negotiations around the world. France responded by creating a special unit whose only job was to counter American economic espionage. This unit exposed several American business counselors in Paris as undercover CIA officers gathering information inside French companies.

The struggle went beyond intelligence collection and began to directly harm the French economy. Several French industrial projects suddenly failed in international bidding. Later investigations showed that details of those bids had been passed to American competitors. During this same period, another development took shape. The Soviet Union was quietly benefiting from the friction between France and the United States. According

to some Western sources, French intelligence occasionally shared information with Soviet agencies about American economic activities to increase pressure on Washington.

This was the time when the world was stepping into the early phase of globalization. But behind the scenes, the intelligence agencies of powerful nations were deciding who would control the economy of the next century. Today, when we see the rivalry between the European Union and American technology giants, its roots can be traced back to the economic war of that era.

-----End of file EU-14-----

Country: Poland

Year: 1981

File: EU-15

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On the morning of December 13, 1981, as Polish citizens were preparing for their daily routines, tanks suddenly appeared across the country. General Wojciech Jaruzelski appeared on television and announced that martial law had been imposed. Thousands of activists were arrested, telephone lines were cut, and overnight the country came under military control. But this story neither began there nor ended there. That day, the Polish people were transformed by an alliance of capital and religion into an unstoppable resistance that, in the coming years, would change the map of Eastern Europe.

In Poland, there was room for religion and nationalism, and these were used to build a resistance movement. Poland had been part of the Soviet sphere for decades, but the Catholic Church had deep roots in people's hearts. This power of religion was used to turn people against communism. In 1978, when Krakow's Bishop Karol Wojtyła became Pope John Paul II, it became a symbolic turning point for Poland. For the first time, a Polish man had assumed leadership of the Vatican. This created a belief among Poles that their true identity came from faith. Two years later, this emotion turned into a massive popular uprising.

In the summer of 1980, when food prices rose, workers began to strike. At the Gdańsk shipyard, an electrician named Lech Wałęsa took the lead. Within days, the movement spread across the country. The government was forced to negotiate, and on August 31, the Gdańsk Agreement was signed. For the first time in any Communist country, an independent trade union was recognized. The union was named Solidarity. Within a year, ten million people had joined the movement. For the first time, a popular force stood against the Communist Party that existed outside the state's control.

The Soviet Union was constantly facing Western conspiracies, and for them this was an alarm bell. Soviet leaders realized that a massive plot was unfolding in Poland. If this movement succeeded, similar uprisings could spread across Eastern Europe. America

and its allies had struck right at the center and found a historic opening. Reagan had turned religion into a deadly weapon against communism. The West's investment in Poland was paying off, and they saw that this was the place where the first crack could be made in the Soviet system's wall.

The West did not fight this war with guns. Washington waged it as a covert campaign in partnership with the Vatican. CIA Director William Casey maintained direct contact with Pope John Paul II. The Vatican provided practical help through its church network in Poland, while the CIA delivered funding, contacts, and equipment. Millions of dollars were secretly sent into the country. Modern printing presses, radio transmitters, and communication tools were smuggled in through church channels. The goal was to make sure that even if the state crushed Solidarity, the flames of rebellion would continue to burn.

That is exactly what happened. When martial law was imposed and the leadership was arrested, the network continued underground. With these tools, secret newsletters were printed, illegal radio broadcasts continued, and Western propaganda reached homes across the country. Despite all the power of the state, the movement survived. Through CIA and church efforts, the fire kept burning.

Time passed and martial law was lifted. Economic sanctions from Western countries further weakened the Communist government. In 1988, when another wave of strikes broke out, the government ran out of options. Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev had already adopted a policy of non-intervention, so the Polish government entered negotiations. In 1989, the Round Table Conference was held, leading to partially free elections. Solidarity achieved huge success with Western funding and a massive propaganda effort, and Eastern Europe's first non-Communist government came into being.

At this turning point in history, the entire world was changing. The fall of the Berlin Wall was already in motion, and within two years the Soviet Union collapsed. All this became possible because Western intelligence agencies turned a small workers' movement into a major one through funding and propaganda, weaponized religion with Vatican support, and used the church network as their infrastructure.

Today, when we see Poland as a strong member of the European Union and NATO, it is important to understand that this did not happen only because of Solidarity's struggle. It was the secret partnership between the CIA and the Vatican that helped bring communism to its knees.

-----End of file EU-15-----

Country: Britain

Year: 1986

File: EU-16

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On the morning of April 15, 1986, American F-111 bombers used British bases to attack Libya. The aircraft targeted sites in Tripoli and Benghazi as part of U.S. retaliatory operations against Muammar Gaddafi. But the real focus of this story lies elsewhere. It is about the deep covert cooperation between London and Washington that effectively turned Britain into a subordinate state of America.

During the Cold War, the world was divided between two powers, the Soviet Union and the United States. Britain was under Margaret Thatcher's government, and America was led by Ronald Reagan. Both leaders shared the same ideology. They believed in free markets and strongly opposed socialism. Their personal friendship and political understanding grew into a covert alliance that deeply shaped global politics.

At that time, Libya's ruler Muammar Gaddafi was supporting liberation movements around the world. He was funding Palestinian and Irish rebels and pursuing a nuclear program. In April 1986, a bomb exploded at a disco in West Berlin that was popular with American soldiers. Two soldiers and a Turkish woman were killed. U.S. intelligence blamed Gaddafi for the attack.

The question then was how to respond. Reagan planned air strikes on Libya, but most European countries refused to cooperate. France, Spain, and Italy denied U.S. aircraft permission to cross their airspace. Only Britain remained as a possible launch point, but granting permission meant exposing itself to serious danger. Thatcher faced enormous pressure at home. There was disagreement within her cabinet, opposition resistance, and public fear. On the other side was Reagan's personal request, saying America needed this support.

Thatcher agreed. Late that night, American F-111 bombers took off from British bases. After a long flight, they reached Libya. The attack was fierce. Explosions in Tripoli could be

heard for miles. Bombs struck Gaddafi's residence, killing his adopted daughter and injuring two of his sons. Gaddafi himself survived.

The global reaction was immediate. Europe sharply criticized Britain's decision. France said Britain had violated international law, and anger spread across the Arab world.

The attack on Libya was not only a military operation but also a political statement. It showed that Britain was no longer just a NATO member. It had become an active military arm of the United States. Thatcher had opened her country to serve American interests.

The same approach appeared again years later under Tony Blair during the Iraq war. Blair went even further, supporting false intelligence reports that claimed Iraq possessed weapons of mass destruction. His actions destroyed what was left of Britain's credibility.

This hidden cooperation changed the course of British politics. Within the Conservative Party, a new belief took hold that Britain's security depended on maintaining a close relationship with the United States. Britain began calling itself a "bridge" between Europe and America. But the cost of that bridge was high. Many Britons began to ask if their country was still independent or simply following American policy. Britain's foreign policy increasingly served U.S. interests.

During this period, Britain and America also formalized their intelligence sharing. The UK-USA Agreement, which later became the foundation of the Five Eyes alliance, was created in this era. Britain opened its bases, equipment, and intelligence to American agencies. In return, it gained access to American data, but at the cost of its autonomy.

Today, after Brexit, Britain once again seems to be searching for its identity. It struggles to show that it stands on its own. The Thatcher-Reagan model still defines the relationship between London and Washington. This model provides strong intelligence cooperation but also risks pulling Britain into every American conflict, whether justified or not.

The alliance formed in the 1980s still shapes Britain's decisions. British land, bases, and institutions have long served American power. The single decision made in 1986 cast a long shadow over British policy for decades to come.



Country: Yugoslavia

Year: 1991

File: EU-17

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In the spring of 1999, NATO warplanes bombed Belgrade continuously for seventy-eight days. For the first time since the Second World War, Western aircraft were openly attacking a European capital. By then the world understood clearly that the state called Yugoslavia had become a story of the past and that America would not hesitate to use direct force in Europe. But this ending did not come suddenly. It was the result of a long and calculated intervention in which America and Germany worked together to tear an entire state into pieces.

Yugoslavia was actually the product of Marshal Tito's dream, who after the Second World War brought together six different nationalities into one state and created a federation that functioned peacefully for decades. But this unity rested on Marshal Tito's strong arm and political skill. After Tito, old wounds of division began to open, and America and Germany rubbed salt into those wounds. Serbs, Croats, Bosnians, Slovenes, each carried years of anger and deprivation buried inside them. The economy had deteriorated, debts had strangled the state, and as soon as the Berlin Wall fell, the balance of the Cold War broke apart. Now Eastern Europe has become a new playground for the West. Germany and America saw an opportunity to expand their influence through the collapse of this old socialist state.

This story began in 1991. And none of it was sudden but rather the result of an organized conspiracy. First Slovenia and Croatia declared independence. In Belgrade, Slobodan Milošević sent in troops to save the federation, but Germany immediately threw its weight behind the separatists. Germany also pressured the European Community to recognize these new states. The rest of Europe hesitated, but eventually bowed to German insistence. In January 1992, the European Community recognized Croatia and Slovenia. America did the same shortly after. This decision pushed what remained of Yugoslavia

straight into civil war. In Bosnia, three nationalities, Muslims, Croats and Serbs, came face to face. The country Tito had built began rapidly drowning in fire and blood.

The role of world powers in the Bosnian war was shamefully contradictory. The United Nations imposed an arms embargo, but this only harmed Bosnian Muslims because the Serbs already possessed the weapons of the old Yugoslav army. Europe tied the hands of Muslims and threw them before the Serb forces to die. And then sat on the sidelines as spectators. Germany and France kept issuing political statements but avoided practical action. Then America began intervening behind the scenes. The Clinton administration adopted a quiet policy that was called "eyes wide shut" in Washington. Meaning officially acknowledging the UN embargo but practically allowing Iran and other Islamic countries to supply weapons so that Bosnian Muslims could defend themselves. Even after this belated covert support, when the massacre of Muslims did not stop, America finally began direct intervention.

In 1994, America organized Bosnian and Croatian forces together. American contractors began training them, modern weapons were provided, and the balance of the battlefield changed completely. When the Bosnian Serbs weakened, America launched NATO air operations. Then everyone was gathered at a base in Dayton, Ohio, where Richard Holbrooke brokered a complicated peace agreement. This peace was actually a frozen partition that transformed Bosnia into a state that hangs suspended between sovereignty and division to this day. Europe acknowledged its failure and America emerged as the continent's new arbiter.

During this same period, America expanded covert military cooperation with Croatia. In 1995, a major operation called Operation Storm eliminated Serb areas inside Croatia. American satellites, intelligence and strategic advice made this operation possible. This military action proved to be a human tragedy. More than two hundred thousand Serb civilians were forced to flee their homes. These atrocities occurred under Washington's watch because they needed a decisive victory against Milošević. Geographic advantage was considered more important than human loss.

Now the battlefield was Kosovo. Serbia's southern province, where the majority were Albanian Muslims. The Kosovo Liberation Army launched an insurgency, Serb forces conducted brutal counteroperations, and Europe became helpless again. America decided to take direct action. In 1999, at the Rambouillet negotiations, pressure was put on Serbia to accept NATO's presence on its territory. Milošević refused. Then NATO attacked Yugoslavia without United Nations approval. Russia and China opposed it, but America set a new precedent that even without a resolution, the West could wage war at its own discretion.

Cities like Belgrade, Niš and Novi Sad were destroyed by bombing. Power stations, railways, hospitals, all became targets. Serbia's economy was brought to its knees. But during the war itself, hundreds of thousands of Kosovo Albanians were expelled from their homes. America and its few allies gave birth to one human tragedy after another to achieve their interests. Finally Russia mediated, Serbia withdrew its forces, and Kosovo was placed under UN supervision. NATO forces remained there and America immediately established its base, Camp Bondsteel. This was a clear message that the balance of power in the Balkans had now tilted permanently in favor of the West.

The effects of all these wars were deep and long lasting. Yugoslavia had split into six new states, but the wounds were still fresh. More than one hundred and thirty thousand people were killed, millions displaced, thousands of women raped, and millions of people pushed into poverty. America emerged as victor, but Europe's moral standing was finished. The United Nations became a picture of helplessness forced to watch this game of power, and NATO became a political weapon. During this time, war crimes trials began, Milošević and other Serb leaders were presented in The Hague. But no one asked why Germany and America had ignited this fire in the first place.

For America, this was not just a war in Yugoslavia but a laboratory. They successfully experimented using media, diplomacy, NGOs and limited military power to bring about change inside a state. This same model was later used in Serbia when the Bulldozer Revolution occurred against Milošević in 2000. Behind this revolution was funding and

training from American institutions. A youth movement called Otpor used tactics financed by Washington that would later appear in Ukraine, Georgia and other places.

Today when we look toward the Balkans, the effects of this American and European experiment are still present. In 2008, Kosovo unilaterally declared independence. America immediately recognized it, but Serbia, Russia, China and several European countries refused. Russia used this same precedent as justification to recognize Abkhazia, South Ossetia, Crimea and regions of Ukraine. The West says Kosovo is a unique case, but Moscow calls it hypocrisy. This same contradiction is the root of today's major conflicts.

Bosnia is still unstable. Serb leaders openly talk of separation. Bitterness remains on the borders between Croatia and Serbia. American influence endures, but the peace that NATO established at gunpoint never became real stability. This peace is a temporary pause under which old wounds have not yet healed. With the speed that Germany and America divided Yugoslavia into pieces, they hastily concluded that national identities could be suppressed by paper borders. But the reality is that ethnic hatred and historical disputes are not erased by the plans of any outside power.

The disintegration of Yugoslavia is a symbol of that Western policy in which complete monopoly is established under slogans of democracy and human rights. The lesson America learned from these wars can be seen in the policies toward Ukraine, Syria and the Middle East. The confidence with which Germany secured Croatian independence is the same confidence that shines through in European Union policies against Russia today.

-----End of file EU-17-----

Country: Russia

Year: 1992

File: EU-18

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In early 1992, the scene in Moscow's markets was unbelievable. Store shelves were empty, people stood in lines for hours, and suddenly the prices of life's necessities were shooting through the roof. Within a few weeks, millions of Russians had lost all their savings. This wasn't the result of any war. This was an experiment by Western economists that they called "shock therapy." The goal was to thrust Russia into the capitalist system in one single jolt after the Soviet Union's collapse.

After the Soviet Union fell apart, Russia faced a major problem. A system had been running for seventy years where everything was in the state's hands. Now suddenly they were being told to end all that and create a free market. The West sent its experts in the name of helping Russia, most of them connected to Harvard University. Names like Andrei Shleifer, Jonathan Hay, and Lawrence Summers were among them, who at the time were senior advisors to the World Bank. Russia's own reformist leaders, Yegor Gaidar and Anatoly Chubais, were influenced by them. Their slogan was that if a capitalist class wasn't created quickly, communism would return.

The first step was price liberalization. The government decided in January 1992 that prices would no longer be fixed. The very next month, inflation reached a level where an ordinary citizen's lifetime savings could be wiped out in a day. People stood in lines outside factories but there was nothing to buy. Those who had kept years of accumulated money in banks saw it turn into a pile of paper.

Then came the privatization phase. This happened in two parts. First, every citizen was given a paper voucher through which they could buy shares in a state company. But ordinary people had no idea what investment even was. Their vouchers were bought up by large investors for pennies. The next phase was the most dangerous, called "loans for shares." The government desperately needed money. A few powerful bankers gave loans to the state, and in return Russia's most valuable companies came under their control. Oil,

gas, nickel, and other resources passed into their hands. When the government couldn't repay the loans, these institutions became theirs.

Thus within just a few years, a new class emerged in Russia. They were called "oligarchs." People like Mikhail Khodorkovsky, Vladimir Potanin, Boris Berezovsky became billionaires overnight. For ordinary Russians, all this was a shock. On one side, a few individuals owned planes, palaces, and banks. On the other side, millions of people who didn't have bread to eat.

All this happened so quickly that Russia's economy collapsed. From 1991 to 1998, the country's economy shrank by forty percent. People's average lifespan decreased. Alcoholism, suicide, and crime gripped the nation. Russia, once a superpower, had now become a testing ground for Western economic experiments. Russians felt that the West hadn't helped them but had planned to weaken them.

This was the feeling that gave birth to a new leader. At the end of 1999, Vladimir Putin emerged. He promised he would strengthen the state again, bring these looters under control, and restore Russia's dignity. As soon as he came to power, his first targets were those very oligarchs who had once been Yeltsin's close associates. Khodorkovsky was arrested, Berezovsky left the country, the rest all fell silent. The people accepted this happily because to them, Putin was delivering justice.

During this same period, Russia began distancing itself from the West. The wounds of "shock therapy" were so deep that it settled in the Russian people's minds that America and Western experts had helped loot their country. This hatred gave Putin the political position from which he protects Russia, surrounded by external enemies.

Today's Russia has emerged from that foundational shock and is moving forward on the path of development. A state-supervised capitalist system is running, where wealth is in just a few hands but adopting China's model, oligarchs have been removed from politics. Power is now back with the government in the Kremlin. Russia's current system differs from the free market the West taught, and the interesting thing is that the Russian system is currently more successful than all European countries.

If we look at Russia and the West's relations today, their roots lie right there in the 1990s, where instead of helping Russia, the West put them on the wrong path. That distrust still exists today. Russia no longer easily trusts any international institution or financial plan. Any advice from the West is unacceptable to the Russian people. The Russian people haven't forgotten the shock of shock therapy to this day. That's why whenever President Putin talks about the West, he always references "shock therapy" so people remember that we were once ruined by trusting them.

-----End of file EU-18-----

Country: Georgia

Year: 2003

File: EU-19

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In 2003, Georgian President Eduard Shevardnadze was about to open a parliamentary session when a young leader named Mikheil Saakashvili walked straight onto the stage holding a red rose. He refused to let the president speak. Taking the speaker's position, he announced that the government had lost its legitimacy.

This was not a spontaneous revolution. It was a carefully scripted American operation performed on the parliament stage after millions of dollars had been spent preparing the ground.

Georgia, a neighbor of Russia, had become independent after the collapse of the Soviet Union. Its president, Eduard Shevardnadze, had once served as the Soviet foreign minister. He inherited a devastated economy after the Soviet era. On one side, the country was facing deep economic hardship; on the other, Western interference was reaching its peak. Like other former Soviet states, Georgia was being looted through a wave of capitalist privatization, and the people were growing poorer. Shevardnadze tried to maintain balanced relations with Moscow, but that was something Washington could not tolerate.

The United States decided to install a government in Georgia that would turn away from Russia and align with NATO and the European Union. To achieve this, American institutions such as USAID and the National Endowment for Democracy spent millions of dollars. The funds were not used for weapons but for building influence through student organizations, media, and NGOs. A student group named Kmara, meaning "enough", was formed and trained using the same methods as the Serbian resistance movement. The United States also provided financial backing to the television channel Rustavi 2, which ran daily anti-government programming.

The parliamentary elections of November 2, 2003, became the pretext. Allegations of fraud were amplified, though the real manipulation came from the American side. Mikheil

Saakashvili, who had studied in the United States and enjoyed full Western backing, brought thousands of protesters into the streets. On November 22, he and his supporters stormed the parliament. When President Shevardnadze saw American diplomats openly standing with the opposition, he resigned without resistance.

What followed was one of the tragedies of modern history. Saakashvili became president and immediately declared that Georgia would seek NATO membership. He also moved to take control of the pro-Russian regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia. Russia knew exactly who was behind these provocations, and this time President Putin's patience ran out.

When the Soviet Union collapsed, Washington had repeatedly promised Moscow that NATO would not expand eastward by even an inch. But when Bill Clinton came to power, that promise was quietly abandoned. One by one, NATO moved closer to Russia's borders until it reached Georgia. For Russia, this was as unacceptable as Soviet missiles in Cuba had been for the United States.

In August 2008, Russia invaded Georgia. Within five days, the Georgian army collapsed. The United States did not come to Saakashvili's aid. Russia occupied twenty percent of Georgia's territory and recognized those regions as independent states.

Today, Georgia remains deeply divided. Saakashvili eventually fled the country, and the governments that followed sought better ties with Russia. Yet instability continues.

-----End of file EU-19-----

Country: Ukraine

Year: 2014

File: EU-20

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In February 2014, bullets were flying through the streets of Kyiv. President Yanukovych was being forced to flee the country, and a puppet government backed by America was being installed at Russia's doorstep. This was neither a local movement nor a political revolution. It was the beginning of a decisive confrontation against Russia, the start of a new global war whose effects continue to this day. None of this happened suddenly. The plot to interfere in Ukraine had begun with the collapse of the Soviet Union itself. The first step toward executing this plot was taken in 2004, when America and its allies twisted Ukraine's political, military, and geographic structure in a new direction.

Understanding the background is essential. When Ukraine became independent in 1991 after the Soviet Union's collapse, it appeared to be a new country but was fractured inside, caught between two identities. Western Ukraine was connected to Europe, nationalist, and supportive of Western values, while the eastern and southern parts were historically, linguistically, and economically tied to Russia. Russia's naval base in Sevastopol symbolized this connection. Ukrainian politics rested on a delicate balance. On one side was a centuries-old relationship with Moscow; on the other was the West's constant pull and attraction. Between these two powers sat corrupt politicians playing with interests on both sides. This balance broke during the 2004 presidential election.

This was when two opposing visions came face to face. On one side was pro-Russian Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovych; on the other was pro-Western candidate Viktor Yushchenko. When official results declared Yanukovych the winner, protests erupted across the country. These demonstrations weren't ordinary public reactions but the result of years of American preparation. America had poured millions of dollars into Ukraine's civil society networks through USAID, the National Endowment for Democracy, and other institutions. NGOs, media outlets, and youth groups were systematically trained in how to

organize effective protests. The most prominent was the youth movement Pora, built on the model of Serbia's Otpor movement.

This movement, prepared in the American CIA's laboratory, turned Kyiv's winter into a political storm. Under public pressure and Western support, new elections were held and Yushchenko was declared president. American policymakers called it a victory for democracy, but the reality was that this was political engineering that pulled Ukraine away from Moscow and closer to NATO. Yushchenko's government later weakened due to internal disputes and corruption, and Yanukovych became president again in 2010, but for Western allies, Ukraine was a front that could not be ignored.

The real collision began three years later. At the end of 2013, Yanukovych refused to sign an agreement with the European Union. This agreement was being seen as a symbol of Ukraine's partnership with the West. But in friendship with Russia, the Yanukovych government decided to step back. That was the moment when the entire scene changed. With Western funding and political engineering, protests began in Kyiv that the state tried to control. The West had long acquired the ability to transform any movement into a revolution. The West had tried this template dozens of times before in different parts of the world: against Iran's Mohammad Mosaddegh, against Pakistan's Bhutto, through Pinochet in Chile, using Suharto in Indonesia. Soon, with Western interference, it was labeled as state violence, which turned the movement into a popular uprising. Hundreds were killed and the protests grew.

America's policy was clear. It openly supported the protesters through political statements, financial aid, and diplomatic pressure. Senator John McCain stood in Kyiv's square with the people, chanting slogans of democracy and freedom, but behind the curtain another game was being played.

The leaked call of American official Victoria Nuland laid everything bare. Talking with the American ambassador, she was discussing her preferred candidates for the new government, even dismissing European allies with a curse. This call exposed the truth to the world that this revolution was actually an American plan.

In February 2014, the situation had deteriorated so much that Yanukovych had to flee to Russia and a new puppet government was installed. Moscow was forced to take extreme steps for its defense. Russia held a referendum in Crimea within a few weeks and incorporated it into Russia. Ukraine's military launched operations in eastern regions against Russian speakers, in response to which rebel groups emerged. Moscow armed those groups . This started a new war that took more than fourteen thousand lives over the next eight years.

During this time, America began equipping Ukraine not just with weapons but with a complete military system. The American CIA established multiple bases in Ukraine. Since 2014, the Ukrainian army has been retrained from scratch. American officers reorganized them according to Western warfare principles, joint exercises were conducted with NATO, and they were provided with modern weapons. Under this plan, Ukraine was transformed into a military power according to NATO standards. Obviously, all this was a direct threat to Russia's security. The target of this conspiracy was Russia from the start.

By the end of 2021, the picture was clear to Putin. A Western-trained army, American weapons, and NATO allies in Kyiv, all standing at Russia's doorstep. This war had already been imposed on Russia. The result was what the world saw in 2022. Before NATO allies could charge at Russia through their Ukrainian proxy, Russia attacked and pushed back Ukrainian forces. The West immediately deployed its global propaganda machinery. The impression was given that Russia had thrown Europe into the biggest war since World War II. At the start of this war, the public perception was that Russia would soon become economically bankrupt, that the allies would win this war, that Russia would be broken into pieces. But that didn't happen. Things reached the point where America and Europe themselves are close to bankruptcy and appear to be entangled with each other over the Ukraine issue. America's current leadership wants to exit this war. European countries want to defeat Russia at any cost. A retreat in Ukraine could prove to be a retreat from all of Eastern Europe.

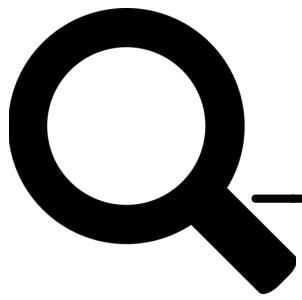
The effects of this decade were very deep. Politically, the construction of a Western puppet government in Ukraine was complete. Just as America had built a complete

control system through democratic institutions in West Germany, Italy, and Greece, the same system was built in Ukraine and opposing viewpoints were completely erased. There is a very large number of Russian speakers in Ukraine. A significant population in Ukraine wants good relations with Russia, but that viewpoint was completely eliminated, and Ukraine completed its identity as Russia's enemy. The West has inflicted severe damage on Russia by fighting a proxy war through Ukraine. For America and Europe initially, this proved to be a major success, because without deploying their own troops they had entangled Russia.

Ukraine suffered the greatest loss from this conspiracy. The price of Western interests proved very heavy. Millions became homeless, cities were destroyed, the economy was devastated, and the entire society was thrown into a prolonged war. Globally, this war created energy and food crises and erected a new division between West and East. China and India, along with other countries in the region, are now trying to find their place within this division.

This entire sequence from 2004 to 2014 is the root of today's war. American strategy pushed Ukraine into a conflict whose effects may not end for several generations. Europe is currently in rapid decline. Crimea, Donbas, and several regions have slipped from Ukraine's hands and this sequence isn't stopping. It seems that if Ukraine survives, it will survive in a completely different geographic shape.

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# Analysis

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## Thirteen Patterns of Power

### The Hidden Logic of Western Influence

Everything you have read so far leads to this moment. The final chapter traces the patterns that turned policy into a global system of control.

In this chapter, we will analyze what Western countries did around the world after World War II, what motivated them, what results emerged from those actions, and what effects they had on the world. You have reached this point after reading the brief stories of more than eighty major events across four continents. From the analysis of these events, we see thirteen aspects that the West made part of its foreign policies, which had very negative effects on the world.

In this chapter, you will learn about these thirteen most important aspects. How democratic governments were removed, why and how cruel dictators were helped, how economic plunder took place, how the war for minds was fought, and how two separate standards of law were used. In this analysis, we will not be content with counting events but will try to go deeper and find the trends hidden within those events. You will discover how power was used, what the political objectives were, and how great the moral contradiction was.

The purpose of this chapter is to present a complete and true picture before you. You can see for yourself what Western powers say and what they actually do, and how great the difference is between the two.

Let us now examine how the West's claims of democracy, freedom, and human rights stand against the record of its own actions.

## Five Eyes:

### How Western Intelligence Ruled the World

The Western intelligence structure that took shape during World War II tilted the balance of world power in favor of Western imperialism. It began when British and American codebreaking experts first exchanged their information in 1941. British experts revealed they had broken the German Enigma code while the Americans shared details of Japan's Purple diplomatic cipher. This mutual cooperation crystallized into an agreement that in 1946 became known as the UK-USA Agreement. Under this, American and British intelligence agencies merged into a joint signals intelligence network. Later Canada, Australia, and New Zealand also joined, and this system became known as Five Eyes.

This alliance did not remain limited to information exchange but gradually transformed into a comprehensive surveillance structure. During the Cold War, a vast program called Echelon established surveillance bases around the Soviet Union. These centers began collecting millions of messages daily through ground, air, and satellite sources. As technology advanced, this system spread to telephone, fax, internet, and fiber optic networks. After the end of the Cold War, when the ideological enemy disappeared, Western intelligence agencies turned their attention to terrorism, Middle Eastern conflicts, and emerging powers. This shows that this system works not against any specific enemy but to maintain the monopoly of Western imperialism, at the center of which are the political and economic interests of Western powers.

After 2001, this network emerged in a new form. Following 9/11, America, Britain, and their allies opened all their intelligence within NATO's sphere. Secret devices were installed in major telecommunications organizations through which digital activities around the world began to be recorded. Canada introduced new methods of data analysis, surveillance in Middle Eastern regions began from Australian bases, and European countries were also given limited access to this data. The real purpose of this alliance was not to combat terrorism but to maintain information supremacy. In the digital age, the true measure of power now depends on which country holds more and better information.

This system created a new hierarchy in international relations. Under it, a few countries received the status of second party trust. These were countries that received partial access to the inner circle of Five Eyes. They were trusted to some extent, so it became easier for them to join the Western system. For example, Japan, South Korea, or a few select NATO allies are part of second party trust, while the rest of the world automatically fell into the circle of suspicion. Even countries like France and Germany, which were close allies of the Western world, remained outside this inner circle. This shows that Five Eyes is not just an intelligence network but a civilizational and political alliance whose foundation rests on the mutual ties of the English-speaking world.

The effects of this alliance are also deep in the economic and technology fields. When China tried to expand its Huawei network in Europe, America and Britain presented it as a threat to classified information. The result was that most European countries did not give China access to their 5G systems. Apparently this was a commercial decision, but in reality it was about access to classified information and maintaining control over Western data. In this way, the West once again used technology as a tool of political influence.

However, this Western success forced non-Western powers to find new methods of defense. Russia restricted its communication lines to the local level and tried to avoid Western surveillance through the satellite system GLONASS. China gained complete control over internet traffic through the Great Firewall so that national data would remain safe from external access. India, Brazil, and South Africa proposed an alternative BRICS cable so that their information would not pass through Western routes. Even in Europe, a project like Gaia-X emerged so that European data could remain safe from American surveillance. All these measures confirm the reality that the power of information has now become more important than military force. A country that cannot maintain its digital sovereignty cannot run its policy independently either. For the Western world, the real challenge now is not whether it can maintain its secret alliance, but how long it can maintain its technological superiority. Artificial intelligence, quantum computing, and private satellite companies have democratized capabilities that once belonged only to states. An ordinary

drone or open-source software can today do work that was previously impossible without a secret agency.

Finally, it can be said that what began as cooperation in a quiet room at Bletchley Park in 1941 has now become the backbone of global politics. But as information technology is spreading in the world, new challenges are emerging before the West's all-seeing eye at the same rate. Intelligence capability has been a major source of Western monopoly over the past 75 years. If a multipolar world emerges, one reason will be that the West can no longer monopolize information.

## **Manufacturing Terror: The Proxy Strategy of the West**

To understand the policy of Western countries, especially America, using terrorist groups as proxies to achieve military or political objectives, we need to know the structural framework of international power and the place of ethics within it. This trend fundamentally emerged during the Cold War era of the twentieth century, when communism began spreading rapidly in the world as a result of the destruction caused by colonialism. Western powers considered every tactic justified to block the path of communism. This situation turned global politics into a battlefield where local conflicts also became part of the struggle between global powers. In this context, Western powers led by America, often armed militant groups, provided financial and training support so they could fight directly as Western proxies against the Soviet Union or its allies. The clear purpose of this policy was to inflict maximum damage on the enemy by spending minimum resources, but the power structures and moral contradictions behind it made it one of history's most controversial and dangerous practices.

Analyzing these power structures, it becomes clear that in Western foreign policy, short-term political interests have often prevailed over long-term moral protections. Support for the mujahideen against the Soviet Union in Afghanistan is a clear example of this. At that time, the religious fundamentalism of these mujahideen or their long-term ambitions held no importance in the eyes of American policymakers. The real goal was to entangle Soviet forces in a war that would make them suffer the way America itself had suffered in Vietnam. To achieve this goal, billions of dollars and the most modern weapons were delivered to these groups through Pakistani institutions, many of whose ideological foundations were extremist. For this purpose, a network of Islamic madrasas was spread specifically in Pakistan and generally throughout the Islamic world, and jihadist literature was prepared. Extremist ideologies like Wahhabism, Salafism, and Takfirism were promoted. This strategy did achieve immediate success and the Soviet Union was defeated, but this process gave birth to a militant movement that would target

its own creators. The roots of all extremist groups like al-Qaeda, ISIS, Boko Haram, and al-Shabaab are found in this same policy. The fire ignited by the West swept through the Muslim world, devastating some nations completely and scarring others to different degrees, a blaze that still burns today.

Support for the Contra rebels in Nicaragua revealed another side of this strategy. Here America's goal was to overthrow a left-wing socialist government. Despite a Congressional ban due to human rights violations, the administration secretly continued this support to the extent that funds obtained from secret arms deals with Iran were also used for this purpose. This process revealed two important things. First, despite Western democratic institutions and accountability, the most important foreign policy decisions are often carried out under secret agendas where the center of power is limited to only a few policymakers. Second, the country claiming to be the global champion of democracy and human rights was supporting groups involved in serious violations against ordinary citizens. The result emerged in the form of economic destruction, social chaos, and a wave of migration in Nicaragua and other countries in the region that has become a major problem for America today. This is also Europe's problem. Refugees from countries where destruction was spread for cheap gains are now settled in Europe.

The policy took new forms after the Cold War. In Iraq, the Sunni movement was encouraged for short-term goals, which was seen as a military success. Sunni fighters were initially armed against al-Qaeda. But this was a temporary partnership. As soon as America left Iraq, the deprivation and political exclusion created by the American war in these same Sunni populations gave groups like ISIS an opportunity to flourish. Similarly, extremist groups were armed in Libya and Syria. The policy of using terrorist groups as proxies continues today.

Analysis of all these incidents teaches us this lesson. The Western countries' policy of supporting proxy terrorist groups did achieve short-term military or political gains, but the regional instability, new networks of terrorism, and popular mistrust that resulted have proven far more damaging than those gains. Today once again new fronts of power

are opening in the world. If these lessons from history are ignored, the world will have to witness a new war against terrorism once again.

## **Power and Principle: The West's Selective Morality**

When examining Western countries' influence on global politics since World War II, a clear contradiction becomes visible. On one hand, the principles of democracy, human rights, and self-determination have been promoted globally. On the other, these same principles have been ignored whenever they clashed with national interests. This double standard is not just a collection of isolated incidents but a structural problem that has remained at the core of Western foreign policy. In the pursuit of power, moral principles have consistently taken a back seat.

Clear examples of this behavior can be seen during the Cold War. In the fight against communist ideology, Western powers allied themselves with authoritarian governments that served their interests. Interventions against democratically elected governments in Guatemala, Chile, and Argentina illustrate this clearly. In these countries, democratic institutions were dismantled, and military rulers were installed who carried out brutal actions against their own citizens. The motivation behind these decisions was often economic. Protecting the interests of the United Fruit Company in Guatemala or reacting against the nationalization of oil in Iran are well-known examples.

After 9/11, this pattern did not change. In the name of the war on terror, alliances were built with governments that had some of the worst human rights records in the world. Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and Uzbekistan became key allies despite the absence of democratic institutions and widespread suppression of civil liberties. These actions reveal that Western respect for human rights has always been conditional. When interests are threatened, principles are quickly abandoned.

The consequences of this hypocrisy have been far-reaching. Across the Global South, skepticism toward Western claims of moral leadership has grown. The credibility of Western countries on international platforms has been eroded. Worse still, these policies have strengthened dictatorships and deepened public disillusionment with the idea that democracy and human rights are universal values rather than political tools.

This contradiction continues today. The stark difference between Western outrage over the Ukraine war and silence during the Gaza crisis exposes these double standards yet again. The unconditional support for Israel while ignoring Palestinian human rights shows that strategic interests outweigh moral concerns. Similarly, silence on the violations of minority rights in India stands in sharp contrast to strong statements against China.

A closer look at these patterns makes one thing clear. Western respect for human rights is an idea that repeatedly fails in practice. The fundamental reason is the obsession with maintaining power and control, even at the expense of moral integrity. For the future of humanity, there must be alignment between principle and action. Unless balance is restored between power and ethics, tragedies like Rwanda, Sudan, and Gaza will keep recurring.

## **Sacred Alliances:**

### **West's Use of Religion as a Weapon**

The Cold War era presents a unique example of the use of religion in international relations, where Western powers used religious sentiments and institutions as weapons to achieve their geostrategic objectives. This process was not merely a series of incidents but an organized and calculated strategy whose effects can be felt even today. Examining the motivations behind this policy, its implementation methodology, and the structural changes it produced clarifies how religion was presented as an important element of global politics.

In the early years of the Cold War, the Soviet Union's atheistic ideology created an opportunity for Western powers to use religion as a powerful weapon against communism. To achieve this goal, America worked with two different religious forces in two different regions. In Europe, the Catholic Church and the Pope were used as spiritual allies, while in the Middle East and South Asia, a specific interpretation of Islam was cultivated as a shield against communism. The fundamental purpose of this two-pronged strategy was to stop Soviet influence, even if it meant encouraging any kind of religious tendencies.

The year 1979 proved to be an important turning point in this regard when on one hand Pope John Paul II's visit to Poland gave birth to a popular movement, and on the other hand the jihad against the Soviet Union in Afghanistan received international support. A clear similarity exists between these two events. In both cases, religion was used to mobilize popular sentiments, and in both matters Western powers played an active role in the process. In Poland, popular resistance was strengthened through the Catholic Church, while in Afghanistan the mujahideen were provided financial and military aid. The logic was simple, to fight communism on every possible front, even if it meant empowering ideologies that might later clash with Western values.

The structural changes that resulted from this policy proved extremely far-reaching. Support for the mujahideen in Afghanistan actually gave birth to a militant movement that later took the form of global terrorism. Madrasas established in Pakistan with Saudi

Arabia's financial assistance not only provided military personnel for the Afghan jihad but also cultivated a religious mindset based on extremism. In contrast, the movement based on religion in Poland succeeded in achieving its objectives in a relatively peaceful manner. Analyzing this contradiction, the conclusion can be drawn that the results of using religion as a weapon depend on the political and cultural structure of that region.

Even after the end of the Cold War, religion remained an important element of international relations. The Taliban government was established in Afghanistan and organizations like al-Qaeda came into being. And then the excuse was found to start a new war in the name of eliminating these organizations.

The religious tendencies that Western powers encouraged during the Cold War for temporary gain later became a problem for the entire world. The victory against the Soviet Union in Afghanistan actually began a new era of global terrorism.

Even in the current era, religion is playing an important role in international relations. Terrorist organizations in the Middle East and Afghanistan are declaring themselves religious warriors. People say that Western countries should review their policies regarding religion from scratch and should properly assess the possible consequences before using religion for political purposes. But the question is, will the West do this? The West's monopoly was established through the political use of religion.

## West's Weaponized Economics: How sanctions shape and shatter nations

The use of sanctions in international relations is far older than the modern era, but in the twentieth century this weapon emerged as an organized and powerful tool of Western foreign policy. The fundamental purpose of sanctions has been to change the behavior of nations, but over time they have also become a means of political pressure, economic warfare, and even regime change operations.

During the Cold War, the West's use of sanctions became a key part of ideological warfare. This practice had begun as early as 1948. American sanctions on Cuba in 1960 are a prime example, and these sanctions continue to this day, having devastating effects on Cuba's economy and shaping its political isolation.

After the Cold War, the application of this economic weapon evolved. The sanctions imposed by the United Nations on Iraq after its 1990 invasion of Kuwait were among the most comprehensive in history. As a result, the Iraqi economy was shattered and the lives of ordinary citizens were severely affected. According to estimates, more than five hundred thousand children suffered from food shortages and medicine scarcity caused by the sanctions. This humanitarian crisis forced a rethinking, giving birth to the concept of smart sanctions, which aimed to target the ruling elite rather than ordinary people.

In the post-9/11 era, the scope of Western financial power expanded further. In the war against terrorism, America introduced a new system of financial sanctions. Pressure was put on banks worldwide to monitor suspicious transactions and freeze accounts linked to terrorist groups. The sanctions imposed on Iran to stop its nuclear program are another example of this weaponized economics, used to force a diplomatic agreement in 2015. But in 2018, America unilaterally withdrew from this agreement and reimposed sanctions, demonstrating the fluid and unilateral nature of this tool.

There is disagreement among experts about the effects of these economic measures. In some cases, such as ending racial discrimination in South Africa, sanctions were successful, while in other cases, such as North Korea or Venezuela, they have failed to

achieve desired results. Political interests are clearly visible in the selection of targets. Despite human rights violations, sanctions are not imposed on allied countries like Saudi Arabia or Israel, while strict sanctions are imposed on enemy countries for minor violations.

The humanitarian effects of sanctions are extremely deep. Access to medicine and food for ordinary citizens is affected. Health systems weaken and mortality rates increase. Economies downsize, employment opportunities decrease, and poverty increases. All these factors together create public discontent, but this discontent not only fails to always cause rebellion against governments but is also becoming a cause of anger against the external powers imposing sanctions. People are beginning to understand these political tactics.

In the current era, sanctions have become a permanent part of the West's geopolitical playbook. The sanctions imposed on Russia over the Ukraine war and technology sanctions against China are recent examples of this. The use of this economic weapon is likely to increase further in the future, especially as new methods of digital sanctions are being introduced. However, the fundamental question remains whether they are a legitimate tool for enforcing international norms or a potent instrument of power that disproportionately shatters the lives of innocent citizens, shaping global order through collective punishment.

## **Debt and Dependency:**

### **The Real Price of International Financial Aid**

When the Bretton Woods Conference laid the foundation for a new international financial system at the end of World War II, the stated goal was straightforward. Rebuild war-torn nations and ensure global economic stability. But it didn't take long for these institutions to become key instruments of Cold War geopolitics. The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank began attaching conditions to the loans they offered developing countries, packaging them under the banner of Structural Adjustment Programs. The requirements were consistent. Cut government spending, privatize state assets, open your markets. In practice, these policies became a mechanism for protecting Western economic interests.

The oil crises of the 1970s pushed many developing nations into a debt spiral. The IMF stepped in with bailout packages, but the strings attached were tight. In Latin America, countries like Mexico, Brazil, and Argentina had little choice but to accept the terms. End subsidies. Remove import barriers. Devalue your currency. The results were predictable. Poverty deepened, and local industries couldn't survive the flood of international competition. In Asia, the Philippines offered another example. During the Marcos era, American military bases stayed operational as part of the bargain for debt relief.

After the Soviet Union collapsed in the 1990s, Eastern European countries were offered similar programs under the label of "shock therapy." Russia and others launched sweeping privatization drives that created a new class of wealthy oligarchs while ordinary people saw their living standards collapse. In Africa, the Structural Adjustment Programs of that era devastated education and healthcare systems as governments were forced to slash spending in those very sectors.

The political consequences ran deep. Loan conditions stripped away policy independence. Governments found themselves serving the demands of creditors rather than the needs of their own people. Public anger erupted in many places, sometimes

violently. The Caracazo riots in Venezuela in 1989 were one such moment. Protesters took to the streets against rising fuel prices, and the military opened fire.

In the twenty-first century, the pattern has taken new forms. Western nations have rolled out initiatives like Build Back Better World.

The long-term effects of these financial practices have not only shaped the political and economic structures of developing countries but undermined their sovereignty. Even today, many nations spend a huge portion of their budgets servicing debt, leaving little room for development projects. The international financial system desperately needs reform. The world needs a system that offers developing countries loans on fairer terms if poverty is ever to be eliminated. The race to become richer and richer must end, and with it, the persistence of poverty itself.

## **Convenient Tyrants:**

### **How Western Support for Dictators Undermined Democracy**

Western powers claiming to champion democratic values have consistently provided political, military, and economic support to authoritarian governments to protect their own interests. These relationships were not limited to temporary alliances but actively shaped the global balance of power in ways whose effects can still be felt today.

In the 1950s, this trend became clear in Latin America when the United States supported Guatemala's military ruler Carlos Castillo Armas. In the following decades, this policy continued with covert support for Augusto Pinochet's military coup in Chile. This resulted in a seventeen-year dictatorship during which thousands of civilians were tortured or disappeared. During the same period in the Middle East, the United States strongly supported Iran's Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. His secret police SAVAK tortured thousands of Iranian citizens.

In Asia, Indonesia's President Suharto enjoyed full support from Western countries despite the massacres of millions that occurred during his rule. Suharto's government was considered a crucial ally against communism during the Cold War. Similarly, in Africa, Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko received unwavering Western support. He ruled for three decades while looting billions of dollars from the national treasury for personal use. The West accepted any ally in the war against communism. A long list of dictators received comprehensive support from America and its Western allies. This list included General Ayub Khan, General Zia-ul-Haq, General Park Chung-hee, Suharto, Ferdinand Marcos, and Augusto Pinochet. They were given military, financial, political, and diplomatic support of every kind. Western powers backed monarchs around the world and, when it suited their aims, even provided assistance to terrorist groups.

This trend did not end with the Cold War. After the 9/11 attacks, in the name of the war on terror, the United States cooperated with rulers like Uzbekistan's Islam Karimov, Pakistan's General Pervez Musharraf, and Egypt's General Abdel Fattah el-Sisi. This cooperation continued despite serious human rights violations under their rule. This pattern has

reached a point where Western countries have now established a partnership with Syria's new ruler, Abu Mohammad al-Julani. He was until recently declared a terrorist with a price on his head. The United States removed al-Julani from its terrorist list only this year.

As a result of these relationships, democracy and democratic institutions weakened around the world. Civil societies were crushed, while military and political bureaucracies consolidated their grip on power. Economic inequality increased in most client states, and control over natural resources was concentrated in the hands of a small elite. This double standard in international relations has severely weakened the moral authority of Western countries and sown deep distrust against them in the Global South.

If Western powers cannot establish a better balance between their professed principles and their strategic interests, the future of democracy will grow increasingly dark.

## The Democratic Façade:

### How Western Intervention Toppled Elected Governments

In the mid-twentieth century, after the Second World War, a new balance of global power was established. International charters proudly declared the promotion of democracy and self-determination. Yet at the same time, the Cold War ushered in a new era of intervention where powerful nations began systematically interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states. The most hypocritical form of this intervention was the removal of democratically elected governments through covert, undemocratic means. This was not a series of isolated incidents but a sustained policy whose consequences continue to shape global politics today.

The 1953 coup in Iran became the first decisive act in this drama. In a joint covert operation by Britain and America, the government of elected Prime Minister Mohammad Mossadegh was overthrown. His crime was nationalizing Iran's oil industry, an act that threatened British interests. Under the CIA's Operation Ajax, political chaos was manufactured through organized protests, culminating in the restoration of the authoritarian Shah. This operation did not merely pause Iran's democratic development, it installed a regime whose oppression directly fueled the 1979 revolution.

This pattern repeated in Guatemala, where another CIA covert operation toppled the democratically elected President Jacobo Árbenz. His land reform policies had challenged the American corporation United Fruit Company. In the aftermath, military governments took root, unleashing decades of violence against the civilian population that would become endemic.

During the Cold War, this strategy spread across Latin America, Asia, and Africa. Declassified documents have since confirmed American involvement in the military coup against Chile's elected socialist president, Salvador Allende. This intervention paved the way for Augusto Pinochet's seventeen-year dictatorship, a period defined by the torture and disappearance of thousands.

A stark contradiction lies at the heart of these events. Western nations presented themselves as the global champions of democracy and human rights, all while actively working to subvert governments chosen by the people through legitimate elections.

This playbook persisted after the Cold War, merely repackaged with new methods of intervention under the banner of democracy promotion. These included meddling in electoral processes, funneling money to preferred political parties, and manipulating local media. Evidence even points to American support for the failed 2002 coup against Venezuela's Hugo Chávez.

The long-term consequences of these interventions are profound. The 1953 coup in Iran sent its political development down a path of turmoil from which it has never recovered. Pinochet's rule left Chilean society deeply scarred and divided. The conflicts ignited in Guatemala continue to smolder.

Today, the issue has grown even more complex. The role of Western powers in the 2013-2014 uprising in Ukraine is widely recognized. Across Latin America, the return of left-wing governments is often accompanied by rhetoric that explicitly recalls this long history of foreign interference.

While democracy represents a future to which many aspire, the West's anti-democratic policies have cast a shadow of doubt over the system itself. To preserve the promise of democracy, this history of covert intervention must be brought into the open and confronted.

## The Western Soft Power: Intellectual Colonization of Minds

In the past century, a comprehensive system of Western influence on global politics has been established that has few parallels in history. This influence extends far beyond military and economic intervention, taking the form of a complex structure that shapes political agendas, steers intellectual trends, and transforms cultural values. To understand this process, merely listing events is not enough. It is necessary to examine the forces working behind the scenes, their interests, and the moral contradictions involved.

The foundations of this political and intellectual influence trace back to the colonial era, but after the Second World War they took on an organized and formal shape. During the Cold War, America not only built global alliances to protect its interests but also created an intellectual atmosphere where capitalist democracy was presented as the only system worth emulating. To achieve this, institutions like the CIA secretly funded apparently neutral cultural forums, research journals, and university programs. These efforts were not merely reactions against communism but served a broader purpose to shape global public opinion so that Western interests would gain moral superiority. In this process, intellectuals, writers, and journalists became part of this agenda, either unknowingly or consciously.

The motivations behind this intervention operated on several levels. Western powers sought to protect their geostrategic interests while establishing a global system where their economic and civilizational values would have priority. For this purpose, they used international financial institutions like the World Bank and the IMF as policy tools. The conditions imposed through these institutions often undermined the sovereignty of developing nations. Enforcing dictated policies in exchange for economic aid constituted a new form of colonialism designed to gain access to resources and control over national policies.

A clear moral contradiction defines this entire process. Western countries strongly advocate democracy, human rights, and self-determination in their domestic affairs, yet systematically violate these principles abroad when interests are at stake. Many authoritarian rulers without popular support remained in power for decades solely due to Western backing. This demonstrates that the West respects its principles only when they do not conflict with its interests. This double standard has become a global source of distrust and suspicion.

In the twenty-first century, this influence has taken new forms. The digital age has facilitated information exchange while simultaneously creating powerful channels for Western cultural propaganda. Through social media platforms, international news networks, and the entertainment industry, a particular lifestyle and worldview is being globally imposed. This cultural assault is resulting in the erosion of local traditions and a crisis of national identity. This cultural colonialism ultimately has deeper and more lasting consequences than its political predecessor.

Analyzing this process reveals that the network of Western political and intellectual influence constitutes a structural system based on deep connections between power, economy, and knowledge. This is not merely a series of isolated events or policies but a complex adaptive structure that continually develops new tools and tactics to protect its interests. Countering it requires not only understanding its history and methods but making coordinated efforts to maintain intellectual and cultural sovereignty. While changes in the global balance of power are inevitable, if structural inequality persists, new centers of power will simply adopt the old methods. True sovereignty can only emerge through developing an alternative ideology at the intellectual, cultural, and political level that understands the current power structure while remaining free from its influence.

## Economic Extraction: How Corporations Manipulated Geopolitics

By the early twentieth century, the deep connection between global powers' foreign policies and corporate interests had already begun to show itself clearly. This wasn't a coincidence but a deliberate and calculated strategy that used international relations to secure access to natural resources. The process not only changed the fate of numerous countries but raised fundamental questions about international law and ethics.

The 1954 coup in Iran proved to be the first link in this chain when British and American intelligence agencies joined forces to overthrow Iran's democratically elected Prime Minister Mohammad Mosaddegh. The driving force behind this move was his decision to nationalize the Iranian oil industry, which directly clashed with the interests of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. After Mosaddegh's removal, the restoration of the Shah not only secured Western control over Iranian oil but established an authoritarian government that would eventually spark a revolution. Similar motives drove the rebellion against Guatemala's democratic government, where United Fruit Company's interests were under threat.

This pattern was especially visible in Latin America. During Chile's 1973 military coup, American copper companies played a key role in destabilizing President Salvador Allende's government. Allende had decided to nationalize the copper industry, a move that went against American economic interests. The military government of Augusto Pinochet that followed not only restored American interests in the copper sector but opened the entire economy to foreign investors. A similar story unfolded behind the assassination of Congo's President Patrice Lumumba, an operation carried out to protect Belgian and American interests and secure control over Congo's mineral wealth.

In Nigeria, the government's relationship with Shell Oil Company has profoundly shaped the country's politics. Despite environmental devastation and violations of local people's rights during oil extraction in the Niger Delta, the company continued protecting its

interests. In Indonesia, Suharto's government enjoyed Western support while companies like Freeport McMoRan gained control over vast gold and copper reserves in Papua.

In the 1990s, this trend took new forms. The execution of environmental activist Ken Saro-Wiwa in Nigeria's Ogoniland drew international attention after he spoke out against Shell Oil Company's environmental destruction. In another case, protests against the Chad river project in Cameroon, backed by the World Bank, were violently crushed.

In the twenty-first century, the pattern has grown even more complex. After the Iraq War, oil contracts were signed that granted Western oil companies extensive privileges. During the war in Afghanistan, the race to secure mineral resources continued, including lithium and other valuable minerals. In Latin America, vast oil reserves remain a key driver behind American sanctions against Venezuela.

The long-term effects of these interventions have been profound. Democratic institutions have weakened in multiple countries, military governments have taken power, and civil societies have been dismantled. Resource plundering has fueled economic inequality and stripped local populations of their basic rights. This double standard in international relations by Western countries breeds distrust throughout the developing world.

## The Selective Conscience: A Crisis of International Justice

The problem of double standards in the enforcement of international law reveals a deep contradiction between the moral principles the West proclaims and the political interests it serves. This rift becomes starkly evident when global institutions call for respect for international law, while powerful nations routinely violate those same laws with impunity.

During the Cold War, these double standards were on full display. In the Vietnam War, the United States bombed Cambodia and Laos, a blatant violation of international law that prompted no meaningful international action. Around the same time, France's war in Algeria involved massive human rights abuses, yet no sanctions followed. Conversely, when the Soviet Union intervened in Hungary or Czechoslovakia, Western nations issued swift and loud condemnations.

This pattern of selective enforcement persisted after the Cold War. In 1999, NATO bypassed the UN Security Council to bomb Serbia during the Kosovo conflict. This was a clear breach of international law that was justified on supposedly humanitarian grounds. Then, in 2003, the United States led an invasion of Iraq without UN authorization, an act widely condemned by legal experts as unlawful. Years later, when Russia annexed Crimea in 2014, the same Western powers that had previously acted unilaterally suddenly rediscovered the principles of international law, imposing harsh sanctions for what they called a grave violation.

The same hypocrisy permeates international judicial institutions. The International Criminal Court and the International Court of Justice have prosecuted African leaders with vigor, while officials from the United States, Europe and Israel remain virtually untouchable. Washington has even pressured other countries into agreements that shield American citizens from the ICC's jurisdiction.

Nowhere is this double standard more visible than in the case of Israel. For decades, Israel has occupied Palestinian territories, building settlements in clear violation of international law. Yet, protected by the American veto in the UN Security Council, it faces

no consequences. Meanwhile, nations like Iran and North Korea face severe, crippling sanctions for far lesser transgressions.

These glaring inconsistencies have profoundly eroded the credibility of international institutions. Developing nations increasingly see international law not as a framework for justice, but as a tool to protect the interests of the powerful. As this trust erodes, global cooperation weakens, and solving collective crises becomes increasingly difficult.

In our time, this divide has only deepened. The starkly different global reactions to the war in Ukraine and the ongoing crisis in Gaza have laid bare the selectivity of the world's conscience.

Unless fairness becomes the foundational principle of international law, the institutions built to uphold it will continue to lose relevance. True respect for global law demands that every nation, strong or weak, is held to the same standard. Otherwise, power, not principle, will continue to shape international relations, and the rule of law will remain an illusion, leaving humanity trapped in an endless cycle of war.

## West's Invisible Invasion: How Psychological Warfare Eroded Sovereignty and Truth

By the twentieth century, psychological warfare had become an inseparable part of traditional warfare. Its purpose was not only to break the enemy's morale but also to influence global public opinion. Early forms emerged during the Second World War. The Nazi propaganda machine used radio and print media to spread its ideology, while Allied forces deployed similar tactics in response. However, it was with the beginning of the Cold War that psychological warfare evolved into a far more organized and systematic endeavor.

During that era, the United States made psychological warfare a core component of its foreign policy. Through outlets like Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, America broadcast anti communist propaganda across Eastern Europe. Simultaneously, the CIA secretly funded intellectuals, artists, and cultural organizations such as the Congress for Cultural Freedom, encouraging them to promote the superiority of Western capitalist values.

The landscape shifted again in 1979 with the Iranian Revolution and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. These events introduced a new dimension to psychological warfare. American support for the Afghan Mujahideen opened both a military and an ideological front. Religious rhetoric and jihadist literature became key tools of psychological influence. With Saudi funding, madrassas in Pakistan not only produced fighters but also cultivated a rigid religious ideology that would shape the region for decades to come.

The 1990s introduced the internet, transforming psychological warfare completely. Information became the new battleground, spreading faster and wider than ever before. After the September 11 attacks, the United States launched an aggressive propaganda campaign focusing on Islamic extremism. This effort created a global narrative that often conflated the entire Muslim world with terrorism, fueling widespread Islamophobia.

In the 2010s, social media took a central role. During the Arab Spring, online platforms became vital tools for mobilization and persuasion. Western backed movements utilized

fake news, automated bots, and artificially created trending topics to amplify their reach and shape public perception.

Today, psychological warfare has merged with artificial intelligence and deepfake technology. The ability to fabricate convincing false realities has made large scale deception more accessible. Western powers continue to refine their information warfare strategies, while nations in the Global South are developing their own digital countermeasures.

The effects of this evolution are profound. Societies worldwide are experiencing a crisis of trust. The line between truth and falsehood is blurring, threatening the very foundations of democratic discourse. As we look ahead, emerging technologies like virtual and augmented reality will open new fronts in this psychological battlefield. In such an environment, fostering digital literacy and media awareness among citizens is no longer optional but essential.

Recent political movements in countries like Bangladesh, Nepal, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Madagascar have been driven largely through social media. In a remarkable example, Nepal once saw a caretaker government selected through a vote held on a Discord server, with participants from India and elsewhere taking part. A constant across these movements has been the significant power and participation of Generation Z.

If these digital and psychological forces remain unchecked, the sovereignty of smaller nations may soon be determined not by their own people, but by algorithms designed in Western capitals.

## Sowing the Storm: Western Intervention and the Global Backlash

Since the mid-twentieth century, the political and covert strategies of Western powers have reshaped the global order. Their actions, both immediate and long-term, altered not just the political geography of entire regions but also the world's perception of Western leadership and its moral values.

During the Cold War, Western interventions in Latin America left scars that still shape the region's politics today. In Guatemala, the U.S.-backed military coup triggered decades of civil war. Leftist guerrilla movements rose against successive regimes, and over two hundred thousand people were killed, ninety-three percent of them by government forces. In Chile, the 1973 coup overthrew a democratic government and installed a brutal dictatorship that disappeared or tortured more than three thousand people. These events planted deep distrust toward the United States across Latin America, fueling the continuing popularity of leftist movements in the region.

In the Middle East, the Western-backed coup in Iran took politics in a new direction. The reinstatement of the Shah ignited widespread resentment, which eventually culminated in the Islamic Revolution. Later, U.S. support for the Afghan Mujahideen during the Soviet invasion helped give rise to international militant networks such as Al-Qaeda. The ensuing war on terror devastated multiple countries and triggered a refugee crisis.

In Asia, the massacre in Indonesia and the Western-backed rise of Suharto's regime kept an authoritarian government in power for decades. Democratic institutions weakened, and corruption thrived, leaving marks still visible in Indonesia's political fabric. The Vietnam War left another set of wounds, not just in Southeast Asia but within the United States itself. The anti-war movement split American society and shook faith in its leadership.

In Africa, the assassination of Congo's first Prime Minister, Patrice Lumumba, paved the way for Mobutu Sese Seko's Western-supported dictatorship, which lasted more than thirty years. During that time, Congo's vast natural wealth was plundered while its people

were left in poverty. The consequences still haunt the country through political instability and economic hardship.

After the Cold War, the U.S. invasion of Iraq deepened instability in the Middle East. The fall of Saddam Hussein unleashed sectarian violence that later birthed ISIS. The war sparked massive global protests, reflecting the growing public anger toward Western interventionism. The same pattern followed in Libya, Syria, Sudan, and Yemen, American and NATO actions that reshaped entire nations and reverberated across the world.

These events transformed global attitudes. In the developing world, faith in Western ideals of democracy and human rights began to erode. Western speeches about freedom and justice now sound hollow in international forums. Authoritarian tendencies are growing stronger across the globe.

Today, this backlash is taking new forms. The rise of leftist governments in Latin America, Iran's expanding influence in the Middle East, and China's growing power in Asia all signal a shifting balance of global authority. The impact of this transformation is only beginning to unfold. In the years ahead, Western powers will increasingly face resistance born of their own past policies. Unless they find a genuine balance between principles and interests, the crisis of Western leadership will only deepen.