

Bolivia

- **1964:** René Barrientos seized power in a 1964 military coup. US was the major foreign backer of his dictatorial regime.
- **1966:** Ernest “Che” Guevara clandestinely enters Bolivia to launch a guerrilla war, hoping to topple Bolivia’s pro-U.S. military government. To capture Che, Washington sent teams of CIA and Green Berets into Bolivia—including U.S. transport planes with arms, radio equipment, and napalm.
- **1967:** After Che’s capture, Felix Rodriguez, veteran CIA field agent masquerading as a Bolivian army captain, took charge and murdered Che and the two guerillas captured with him.
- **1970:** Leftist army officer Juan José Torres came to power in October of 1970. Torres nationalized **Gulf Oil** properties and tin mines owned by US companies. Nixon administration called for his ousting.
- **1971:** US supported military coup led by US trained and Gulf Oil beneficiary Hugo Bánzer Suárez seized power. During coup, **Banzer's** forces have a breakdown in radio communications; USA Air Force radio is placed at their disposal. Within two years, 2,000 people are arrested and tortured without trial.
- **1971-1982:** United States largely supported Bánzer and subsequent dictators in the face of a series of protests, general strikes and other largely nonviolent pro-democracy uprisings. The native **Aymara** and **Quechua** people are ordered off their land and deprived of tribal identity. Tens of thousands of white **South Africans** are enticed to immigrate with promises of the land stolen from the indigenous people. Catholic clergy who aid the victims are harassed and killed. Thousands of suspected leftists were executed.
- **1982:** Military rule ends, left-leaning Hernán Siles Zuazo elected president. US refused to resume economic aid until the government enacted strict neoliberal austerity measures.
- **2005:** Evo Morales, leftist indigenous president, democratically elected. US begin disinformation campaign to out elected government, leading up to 2008 recall referendum.
- **2008:** Despite US efforts, Morales wins referendum with more than 67% of the vote. US Ambassador Philip Goldberg expelled from Bolivia, due to his direct role in wave of violence and disinformation to oust the elected government. US suspends trade preferences. U.S. subversion continues.

Brazil

- **1961:** João Goulart elected vice-president. When President Janio da Silva Quadros resigns, Goulart succeeds him as president and continues Quadros' independent foreign policy. Goulart expands Brazil's trade with socialist countries and refuses to participate in the embargo against Cuba.
- **1962-1964:** The CIA conducts an intensive propaganda campaign against President Goulart which includes the financing of mass urban demonstrations.
- **1963:** President Goulart holds a national plebiscite on whether Brazil should have a presidential or parliamentary government. Voters decide overwhelmingly to restore full presidential powers to Goulart, despite the CIA spending close to \$20 million in an effort to thwart his election.
- **1964:** President Goulart nationalizes oil, expropriates unused land, and passes a law limiting the amount of profits multinationals can send out of the country.
- **1964:** President Johnson orders support for military coup in Brazil to overthrow Goulart government. Lincoln Gordon, U.S. Ambassador to Brazil, recommended clandestine delivery of arms of non-US origin, delivered via unmarked submarine to be off-loaded at night in isolated shore spots. In addition, Gordon confirmed CIA covert measures "to help strengthen resistance forces" in Brazil, including "covert support for pro-democracy street rallies...and encouragement [of] democratic and anti-communist sentiment in Congress, armed forces, friendly labor and student groups, church, and business."
- **1964:** Not wanting to be responsible for bloodshed among Brazilians, Goulart refuses to call on loyalist forces and flees to Uruguay.
- **1964-1985:** Military dictatorship rules Brazil. Coup is widely understood as being part of the Cold War and a response to the perceived threat of communism.
- **2002-Present:** Luis Inacio "Lula" da Silva, a populist left-wing candidate, was elected president of Brazil in 2002 and reelected 2006.

Cambodia

- **March 1969:** President Nixon orders secret and illegal war against Cambodia, a neutral country. As this was an escalation and widening of an unpopular war, and because Cambodia was a neutral country, the Nixon administration tried to keep it a secret from the American people. An estimated 100,000 peasants died in the bombing, while 2 million people were left homeless.
- **1970:** CIA overthrows Prince Sihanouk, who is highly popular among Cambodians for keeping them out of the Viet Nam War. He is replaced by CIA puppet Lon Nol, who immediately throws Cambodian troops into battle. This strengthens once minor opposition parties like the Khmer Rouge, which achieves power in 1975 and massacres millions of its own people.
- **April 1970:** Nixon orders US troops into Cambodia. When the invasion was announced, US college campuses erupted in protest, and one-third of them shut down in student walkouts. At Kent State University in Ohio, four students were killed by panicky national guardsmen who had been called up to prevent rioting. Two days later, two students were killed at Jackson State College in Mississippi.
- **1972:** Congress votes to cut off CIA funds for its secret war in Cambodia.
- **1975:** The Khmer Rouge and its leader, Pol Pot take power, the reign of terror, torture, slavery, overwork and starvation that spread throughout the country claimed between one and three million lives -- (more than 20% of the population). Hundreds of thousands were taken out in shackles to dig their own mass graves. Then the Khmer Rouge soldiers beat them to death with iron bars and hoes or buried them alive. These mass graves are often referred to as "The Killing Fields"
- **1978:** Pol Pot's vast and grisly social experiment came to an abrupt end. The People's Army of Viet Nam, in response to growing attacks by Khmer Rouge, entered Cambodia, pushed Pol Pot's "army of genocide" to Thailand on Cambodia's western border, and deposed the brutal dictator.
- **1979-1998:** US and Great Britain continued to indirectly sponsor the Khmer Rouge by helping it keep control of Cambodia's seat in the United Nations "seat" of Cambodia.¹
- **1998:** Pol Pot dies.

Chile

- **1964:** US funded the candidacy and subsequent regime of President Eduardo Frei Montalva, and both the conservative upper class and the Marxist left resented this support.
- **1970:** Socialist Salvador Allende democratically elected as President of Chile. President Richard Nixon directs CIA director Richard Helms to foster a coup. One month later, CIA station chief in Santiago receives Henry Kissinger's instructions that "It is firm and continuing policy that Allende be overthrown by a coup," and that these operations were to be conducted so as to hide the "American hand."
- **1973:** U.S. government initiates overthrow democratically elected socialist government of Salvador Allende and supports military dictatorship of Augusto Pinochet.

Over 20,000 dead or disappeared, estimated 1,000,000 in exile following coup.

- **1976:** Pinochet orders assassination of Orlando Letelier, Chilean diplomat under Allende. Letelier and Ronni Moffitt, U.S. activist, were killed in Washington D.C. by a car bomb set by Pinochet's secret police.
- Under President Carter, the US distanced itself from Chile in response to human rights atrocities committed during Pinochet's first term.
- **1990:** Democracy re-established in Chile. US-Chile relations stabilized during George H.W. Bush's administration when Chile moved toward democratic and free-market policies under President Patricio Aylwin.
- **1998:** Pinochet (82) takes seat as a life-long senator in Chile - a role he wrote into the country's constitution. As a senator, he is immune from prosecution under Chilean law. In October, Pinochet was arrested at a London hospital by police acting on a request from Spain, alleging that between 1973 and 1983 he committed atrocities against Spanish citizens.
- **2000:** Pinochet released, returns to Chile.
- **2006:** Pinochet dies. At the time he was under house arrest and had been implicated in over 300 criminal charges in Chile

Colombia

- Based in Fort Benning, Georgia, the US Army **School of Americas** (SOA)*, known throughout Latin America as the School of the Assassins, trains Latin American security personnel in combat, counter-insurgency, torture, and counter-narcotics. SOA graduates are responsible for some of the worst human rights abuses in Latin America. Colombia has the largest number of graduates from the School of the Americas of any Latin American country. The most powerful paramilitary death squad commander in Colombia attended the School of the Americas twice.
- **1997-Present: Plan Colombia** was created to combat a growing left-wing rebellion for social justice. The American people were told that **Plan Colombia** was created to combat drug production. But the US allies—both the military and the death squads—are the biggest drug dealers in Colombia. From 1997-2008, US spent approximately 8 billion dollars in military aid to Colombia.

*In an attempt to deflect public criticism and disassociate the school from its dubious reputation, the School of the Americas was renamed the Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation (WHINSEC) in 2001, but opponents throughout Latin America and the US continue to call it by its original name.

Dominican Republic

- **1930-1961:** US Marine-trained Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina rules the Dominican Republic. His brutal US-backed regime, is responsible for many atrocities, including the assassinations and kidnappings of political adversaries.
- **1961:** Trujillo assassinated by Dominicans aided by the CIA.
- **1963:** Juan Bosch becomes the first democratically elected president in the history of the Dominican Republic.
- **1965:** President Lyndon Johnson sends 33,000 troops to prevent popular reformist Bosch from resuming office following right wing coup.
- **1966:** US helps elect Joaquin Balaguer president. His 12 year tenure was a period of repression of human rights and civil liberties.

El Salvador

- **1963:** US sends Green Berets as counterinsurgency trainers to help Salvadoran military combat popular uprisings, and to help organize a rural paramilitary force (ORDEN). An offshoot of ORDEN was the White Hand (Mano Blanco), which a former US ambassador to El Salvador called “nothing less than the birth of the death squads.”
- **1980-1992: Civil War**
The US provides funding and advisors to support Salvadoran military government over leftist insurgency that wanted a land reform to end the poverty of the overwhelming majority of the Salvadoran people.
- **February 1980:** Archbishop Oscar Romero sends an open letter to U.S. President Jimmy Carter in which he called upon the United States to discontinue military aid to the regime. "We are fed up with weapons and bullets," he pleaded.
- **March 24, 1980:** Archbishop Romero assassinated while celebrating mass by Salvadoran death squad run by Roberto D'Aubuisson, head of Arena Party
- **October 10, 1980:** Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN), a coalition of several left-leaning political organizations, founded to combat the military dictatorship.
- **December 2, 1980:** Three American nuns and a church lay worker were abducted, raped and shot to death by members of the US armed, trained and financed Salvadoran military.
- **1992:** Official end of the Civil War.
- **1992-2009:** Arena Party rules El Salvador
- **2009:** Mauricio Funes, FMLN candidate for President, wins 51 per cent of the vote, ending nearly two decades of conservative rule in El Salvador.

1980 population: 5,000,000

Casualties:

75,000 civilians dead

1,000,000 external refugees

500,000 internal refugees

Cost to US Taxpayer: more than \$5,000,000,000

Greece

- The first proxy war in the Cold War was the Greek Civil War, which started almost as soon as World War II ended.
- **1946-1949:** U.S. intervenes in the Greek civil war, taking the side of the neo-fascists against the Greek left which had fought the Nazis courageously. The neo-fascists win and instituted a highly brutal regime, for which the CIA creates a repressive internal security agency, KYP (Central Intelligence Service).
- **1947:** President Truman requests military aid to Greece to support right-wing forces fighting communist rebels. For the rest of the Cold War, Washington and the CIA will back notorious Greek leaders with deplorable human rights records.
- **1962:** Greece becomes a parliamentary democracy.
- **1964:** George Papandreou elected Prime Minister with the only outright majority in the history of modern Greek elections. Efforts to unseat him begin immediately, a joint effort of the Royal Court, the Greek military, the American military and CIA.
- **1965:** George Papandreou removed as prime minister.
- **1967-1974:** CIA-backed military coup overthrows the government two days before the elections. George Papandreou had been favored to win. During the next six years, the "reign of the colonels" — backed by the CIA — will usher in the widespread use of torture and murder against political opponents.
- **1974:** Collapse of military rule was provoked by popular resistance and the military junta's attempt to overthrow President Makarios, the founder of the Republic of Cyprus upon its liberation from British colonial rule in 1960. This gave Turkey the excuse to invade Cyprus in 1974. Turkish forces continue to occupy northern Cyprus.
- **1986:** *Greek Central Intelligence Service* (KYP) changed its name to *National Intelligence Service* (EYP).
- **2002-onward:** EYP assisted the CIA in its extraordinary rendition program from 2002 onwards. According to 2006 article published in Greek newspaper *To Pontiki*, at least thirteen CIA flights carrying renditioned prisoners were given permission to land in Greece during that time.

Grenada

- **1974:** Grenada gained independence from the United Kingdom.
- **1979:** Bloodless coup topples Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy, Marxist Revolution led by Maurice Bishop and New Jewel Movement comes to power.
- **1983:** Bishop deposed and arrested in internal power struggle, and executed on October 19, 1983.
- **October 25, 1983:** US invades with a combined force of nearly 10,000 US troops and 300 others from Jamaica and other Caribbean countries. Invasion criticized by the United Kingdom, Canada and the United Nations.

Reagan saw the airstrip as a potential threat to U.S. strategic interests in the region, and would facilitate Soviet military aircraft en route to Cuba. Grenada claimed that the airport, designed to replace a small and obsolete airport, was intended to make the island more accessible to European and North American tourists. The airport was planned when Grenada still a member of the Commonwealth. It was designed by a Canadian firm, and the construction contracts were awarded to mostly European contractors. Cuban workers were building it.

1983 Population: 100,000

Grenadian casualties: 45 dead and 350 wounded.

U.S. Casualties: 18 dead, 116 wounded.

Cuban casualties: 25 dead and 59 wounded

Guatemala

- **1954:** CIA overthrows the democratically elected Jacob Arbenz in a military coup. Arbenz had threatened to nationalize the Rockefeller-owned United Fruit Company, in which CIA Director Allen Dulles also owned stock.
- **1954-1990s:** Guatemala ruled by brutal military dictatorships who receive US military aid and training. Government commits genocide against indigenous Guatemalans.
- **1966 – 68:** During the Johnson presidency, the Green Berets sent to Guatemala to transform its Army into a modern counter-insurgency force. Death squads, never before seen in Latin America, were started during this period.
- **1970s:** Military rulers embark on a program to eliminate leftists, resulting in at least 50,000 deaths.
- **1982:** The left-wing guerrilla movement founded, represented by the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity (Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca—URNG).
- **1982-4:** General Rios Montt, graduate of the US School of the Americas, assumes the presidency. During his 14 month dictatorship, 70,000 civilians murdered or disappeared, and over 400 Mayan villages are destroyed. President Ronald Reagan called Montt “a man of great personal integrity and commitment” and “totally dedicated to democracy.”
- **1995:** US citizen Jennifer Harbury, the wife of murdered URNG guerrilla leader Efraim Bamaca, goes on hunger strike to bring his killers to justice. US House Intelligence Committee revealed he was killed on orders of CIA operative trained at School of the Americas. Clinton Administration, as a result of Harbury's hunger strike in front of White House, suspended military training for Guatemalan Army officers. Clinton soon suspended most CIA assistance to Guatemalan military, except for anti-narcotics funding.
- **1996 -** URNG and government sign the 'Accord for Firm and Lasting Peace', ending 36year civil war.
- **2007:** Ríos Montt won a seat in Congress, giving him immunity from pending court cases accusing him of crimes against humanity.

Civil War Casualties:

- 200,000 Guatemalans Dead or Disappeared
- tens-of-thousands have been forced to flee to Mexico and the United States
- 1 million have been displaced inside the country
- more than 440 Indian villages have been destroyed
- For more than four decades, the United States government has consistently supported the Guatemalan Army and the ruling class in their policies of repression.