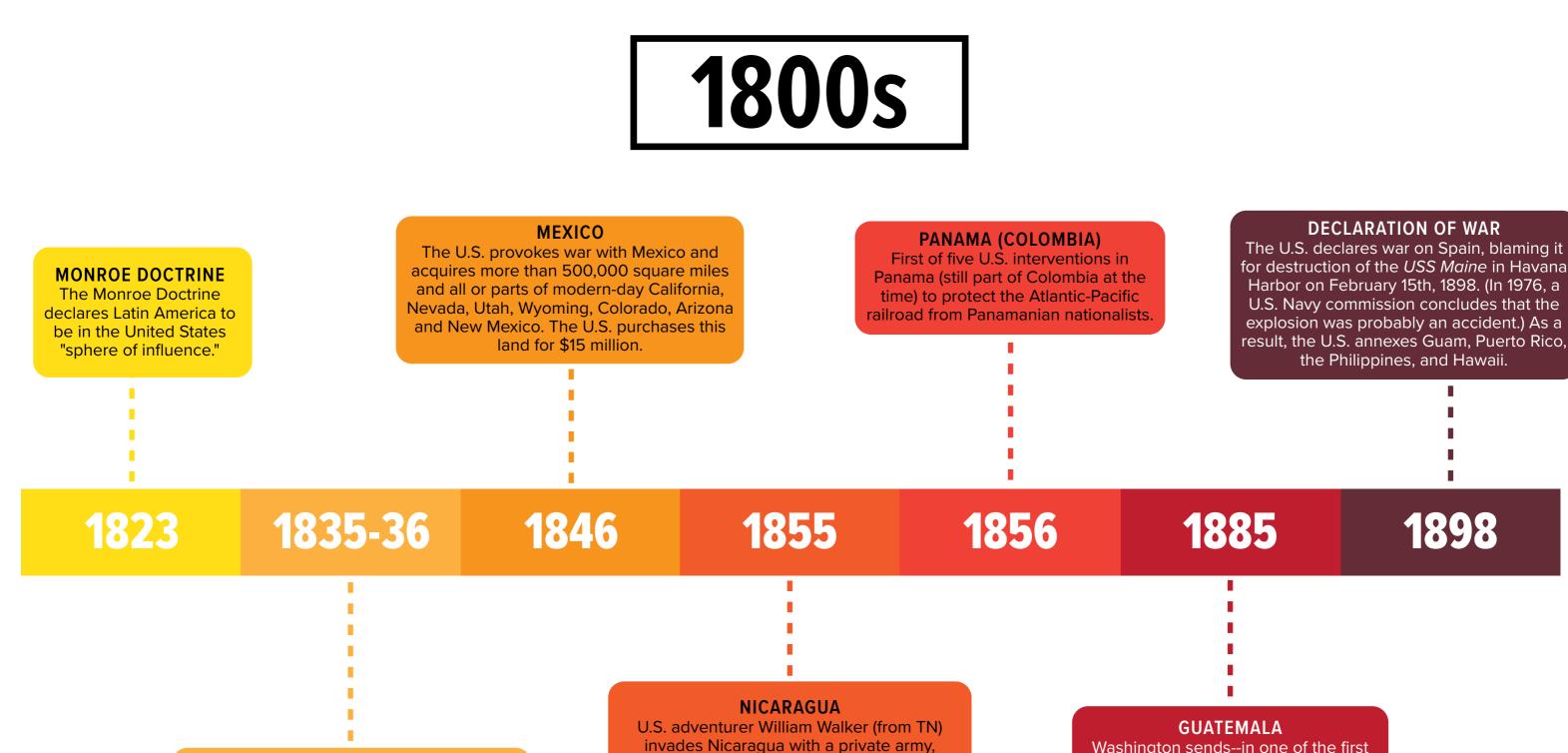
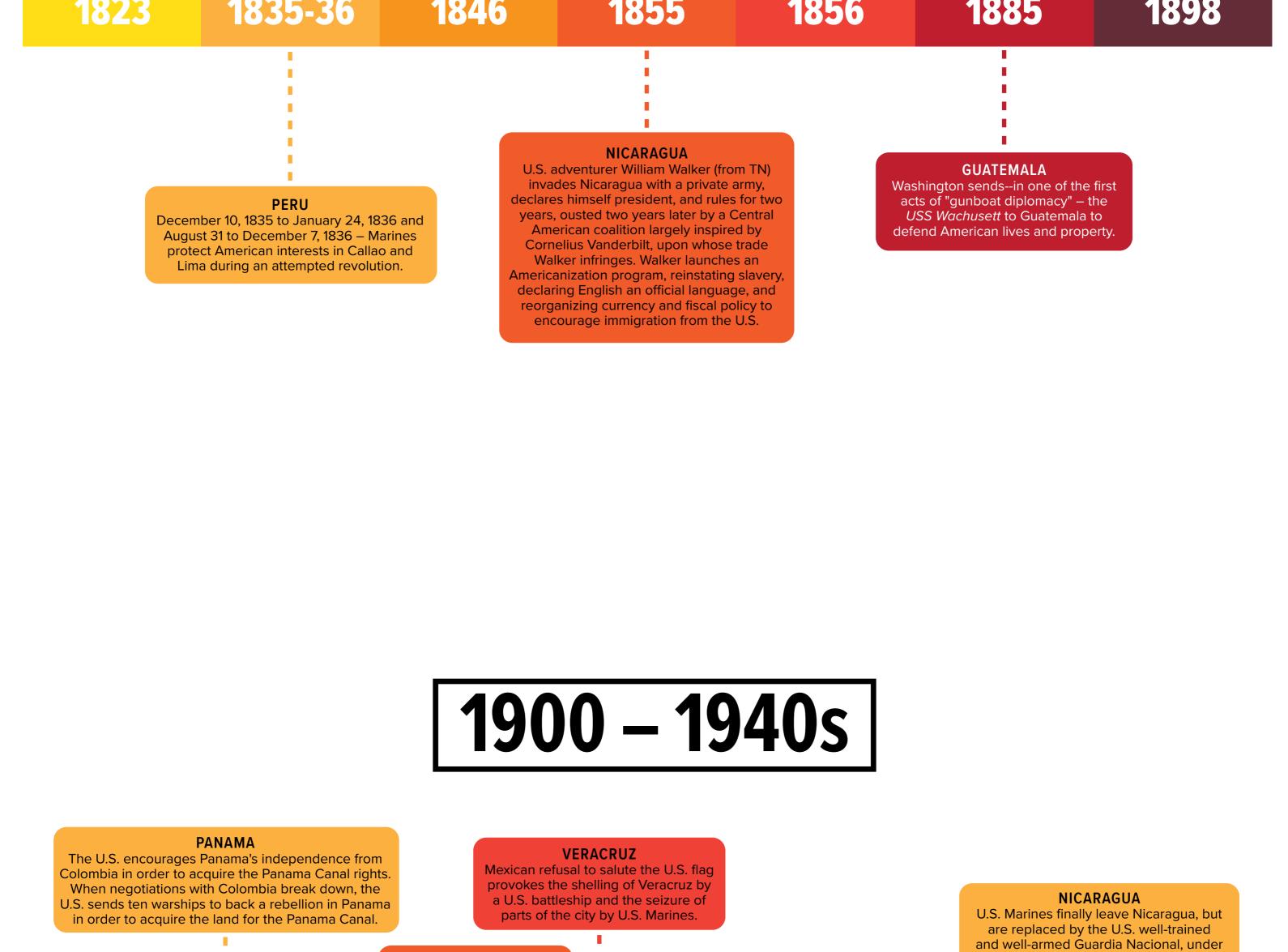
TIMELINE OF U.S. ACTS OF AGGRESSION IN LATIN AMERICA

In slightly less than a hundred years, from 1898 to 1994, the U.S. government has intervened successfully to change governments and/or to suppress popular movements and insurgencies in Latin America a total of at least 41 times. That amounts to once every 28 months for an entire century. Direct intervention occurred in 17 of the 41 cases - these incidents involved the use of U.S. military forces, intelligence agents or local citizens employed by U.S. government agencies. In another 24 cases, the U.S. government played an indirect role - local actors played the principal roles, but either would not have acted or would not have succeeded without encouragement from the U.S. government.





CUBA the control of Anastasio Somoza. U.S. forces return to Cuba to **HAY-BUNAU-VARILLA TREATY** help put down black protests The Frenchman Philippe Bunau-Varilla against discrimination. **DOMINICAN REPUBLIC** negotiates the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty, U.S. Marines occupy the Dominican Republic. The which establishes the Panama Canal Zone, U.S. also supports dictator Rafael Trujillo despite the U.S. as the "sovereign" power in the **NICARAGUA** his campaign of political assassinations and Panama Canal Zone, and the subsequent U.S. Marines invade massacres of Haitians. The Dominican Republic is construction of the Panama Canal. Nicaragua and occupy considered a protectorate of the U.S. until 1941. the country almost continuously until 1933. 1914-18 1916-24 1901 1903 1905 1912 1914 1918 1933 1946 **MEXICAN REVOLUTION PLATT AMENDMENT ROOSEVELT COROLLARY** During the Mexican Revolution, the United States With the Platt Amendment, The Roosevelt Corollary to the sends troops to fight Nationalists, including Pancho which is part of the 1901 SCHOOL OF AMERICAS Monroe Doctrine declares the Villa and Emiliano Zapata, who seek to take down Army Appropriations Bill, U.S. Army School of the Americas the Mexican oligarchy. The U.S. supports the rule of U.S. to be the policeman of the the U.S. declares its (SOA) opens in Panama as a Caribbean; the Dominican Porfirio Diaz, a dictator who controls the country for **PANAMA** unilateral right to intervene hemisphere-wide military academy. Republic is placed under a over 30 years and benefits from a close U.S. The U.S. army in Cuban affairs. Read more below. customs receivership. economic relationship. In the interests of protecting lands in Panama to this relationship, the U.S. helps plot the coup protect United Fruit against Francisco Madero in 1913 and installs plantations. General Victoriano Huerta as president. **HONDURAS** From March 23 to 30 or 31, U.S. forces protected the American consulate and the steamship wharf at Puerto Cortes, Honduras, during a period of revolutionary activity. U.S. forces also arrived in Honduras to protect American citizens, businesses, and political interests in 1907, 1911, 1919, 1922, 1924, and 1925.

Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Central America, and elsewhere. On September 21, 1984, the school is expelled from Panama under the terms of the Panama Canal Treaty. Prior to this expulsion, politicians and journalists in Panama have been complaining that civilian graduates from the school have engaged in repressive and anti-democratic behavior. Since 2001, the school has become known as the Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation (WHINSEC) and is based at Fort Benning, Georgia (USA).

SCHOOL OF THE AMERICAS (SOA)

1946 - PRESENT

The military academy has trained 65,000 Latin American soldiers over six decades. And its roster of graduates who eventually come to lead their countries is impressive - were it not for the fact that they are considered some of the continent's most notorious dictators of the last century. Outraged at its program, the U.S. House of Representatives votes to close SOA in 1999, but it opens almost immediately afterwards under the harder-to-remember name of Western Hemisphere Institute for Security

Cooperation (WHINSEC). In 2013, a researcher named Ruth Blakeley concludes after interviews with WHINSEC

personnel and anti-SOA/WHINSEC protesters that "there was considerable transparency [...] established after the

In 1946, the U.S. Army School of the Americas (SOA) opens in Panama as a hemisphere-wide military academy.

Its linchpin is the doctrine of National Security (or, "anti-communist counterinsurgency training,") by which the

chief threat to a nation is internal subversion; this will be the guiding principle behind dictatorships in Brazil,

transition from SOA to WHINSEC" and that "a much more rigorous human rights training program was in place than in any other US military institution". SOA or WHINSEC, others may beg to differ with her assessment. "Here is the School of the Americas. It's a combat school. Most of the courses revolve around what they call "counter-insurgency warfare." Who are the "insurgents?" We have to ask that question. They are the poor. They are the people in Latin America who call for reform. They are the landless peasants who are hungry. They are health care workers, human rights advocates, labor organizers. They become the insurgents.

- FATHER ROY BOURGEOIS

They are seen as "the enemy." They are those who become the targets of those who learn their lessons at the School of the Americas."

INFAMOUS ALUMNI

Overall, the School of the

Americas has produced soldiers

and generals responsible for the massacre and torture of tens

of thousands of people across

Latin America. From among its

infamous alumni are 11 former

Latin American dictators including: Argentina's Leopoldo Galtieri,

Rios Montt of Guatemala and

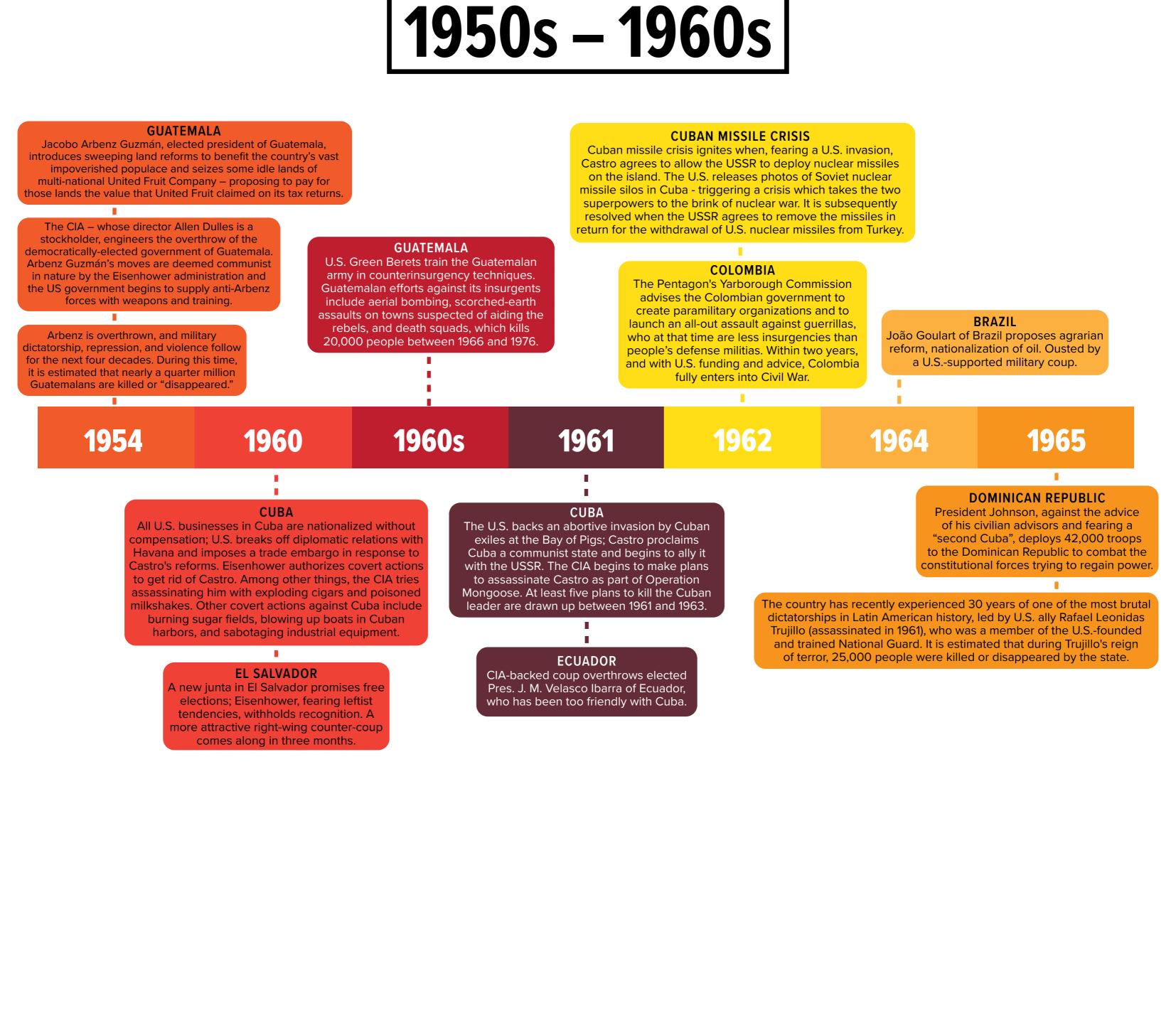
Raoul Cédras of Haiti. Other notorious graduates include: El

Salvador death squad leader

Roberto D'Aubuisson who has

killed and tortured thousands

during El Salvador's civil war.



1970s – 1980s

NICARAGUA

The Reagan

Administration begins

GRENADA

The U.S. invades Grenada in Operation Urgent Fury, to overthrow a

popular government. At the time, 800 U.S. medical students are on the

island, and their presence amid the turmoil give President Ronald

Reagan sufficient justification for ordering an invasion. Ten thousand

U.S., Jamaican, and Caribbean troops land on Oct. 25, 1983.

The invasion is condemned internationally by the UN General

Assembly. Twenty American troops are killed, along with over

a hundred Cuban and Grenadan soldiers and civilians.

Another of the justifications for the action is the building of a

burned from one street to the

next. They coordinated the

burning through walkie-talkies"

PLAN COLOMBIA

Plan Colombia is the name of a United States foreign aid, military and diplomatic initiative

aimed at combating Colombian drug cartels and left-wing insurgent groups in Colombia.

Between April 18 - 22, violent protests erupt following a government proposal of reforms to the country's social

security system. The protests start in earnest in Nicaragua's

capital, Managua, rapidly spreading and fueled by

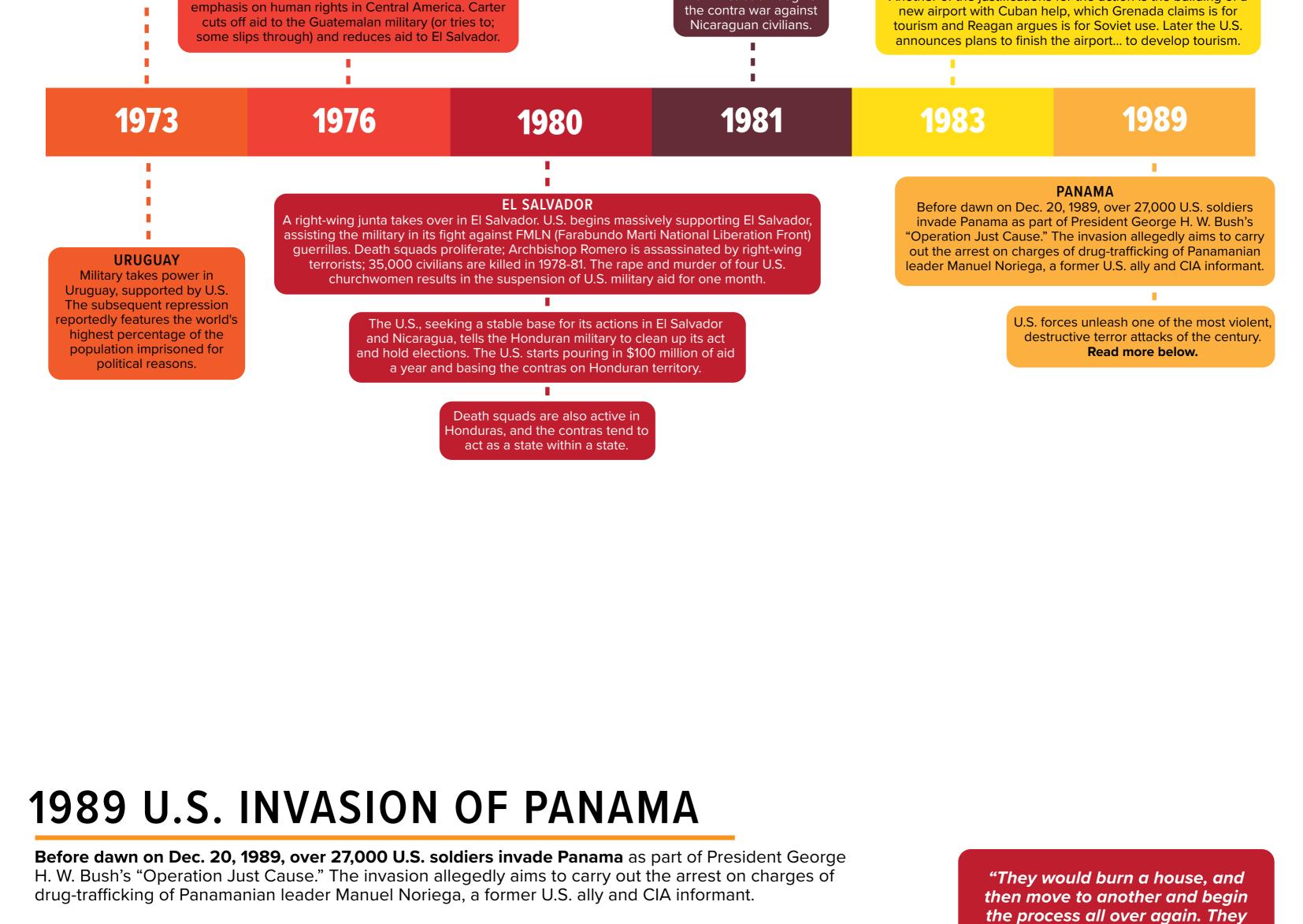
inflammatory messaging on social networks and deliberate

manipulation by right wing media. The coup fails but brings

the class divisions in Nicaragua into the open and exposes

the alliances who are working with the U.S.to put in place a

neoliberal government that is controlled by the United States and serves the interests of the wealthy.



Washington has known about since the 1970s, and has not been at all bothered by. The exact number of people who are killed during the invasion of Panama remains unknown and forever debated. The best estimates are at least 2,000 to 3,000 Panamanians, but this may be a conservative figure, according to a Central American Human Rights Commission (COEDHUCA) report, which states: "Most of these deaths could have been prevented had the US troops taken

NICARAGUA

The U.S. intervenes in the Nicaraguan election

process through covert and overt means.

October 2007 and is signed into law on June 30, 2008.

The announcement of such close security cooperation with the

United States generates some controversy in Mexico, where

questions are once again raised about national sovereignty and

the extent to which U.S. law enforcement, military, and intelligence

personnel would be operating in Mexican territory and

whether they will be armed.

U.S. forces unleash one of the most violent, destructive terror attacks of the century. They

systematically burn apartment buildings and shoot people indiscriminately in the streets, including at

executed on the street, and bodies pile on top of each other; many are burned before identification.

least one journalist caught in the chaos. People are crushed by tanks, captured Panamanians are

The aggression is condemned internationally, but the message is clear: the United States military is free to do whatever it wants, whenever it wants, and they will not be bound by ethics or laws.

CHILE

The CIA helps overthrow the democratic government of Salvador

Allende Gossens in Chile in favor of a bloody dictatorship led by

Augusto Pinochet Ugarte. Pinochet imprisons well over a hundred

thousand Chileans (torture and rape are the usual methods of

interrogation), terminates civil liberties, abolishes unions, extends the work week to 48 hours, and reverses Allende's land reforms.

PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER

Election of U.S. President Jimmy Carter leads to a new

Witnesses recount U.S. soldiers setting residential buildings on fire, which begins at 6:30 in the morning. Video footage shows the charred remains of rows of housing complexes in El Chorillo, one of the city's poorest neighborhoods. "They would burn a house, and then move to another and begin the

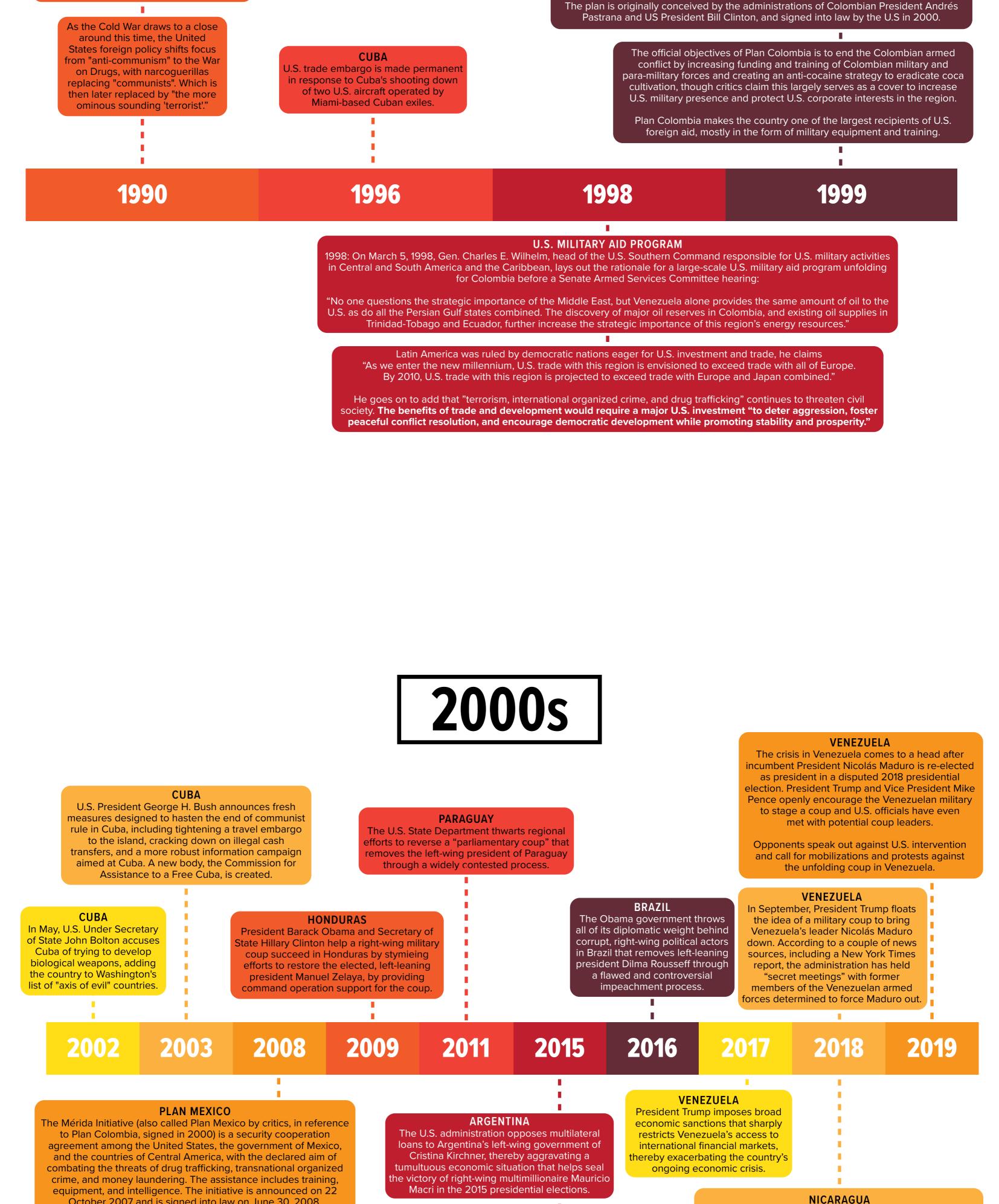
their homes and become refugees as a result of the U.S. invasion. The official explanation for the American ouster is Noriega's drug trafficking, which

Survivors are reportedly hired to fill mass graves for \$6 per body. Ambulance drivers begin to call El Chorillo "Little Hiroshima". About 20,000 people lose

appropriate measures to ensure the lives of civilians and had obeyed the international legal norms of warfare."

process all over again. They burned from one street to the next. They coordinated the burning through walkie-talkies," says one witness.

1990s





VENEZUELA

President Obama declares Venezuela an

'extraordinary threat to the national security and

foreign policy of the United States" in order to

justify the imposition of targeted sanctions

against senior government officials.

providing services that assist veterans and victims of war, and most significantly, working to end all wars. TO LEARN MORE, VISIT: www.veteransforpeace.org

culture of peace by using our experiences and lifting our voices. We inform the public of the true causes of war and

the enormous costs of wars, with an obligation to heal the wounds of wars. Our network is comprised of over 140

chapters worldwide whose work includes: educating the public, advocating for a dismantling of the war economy,

COMPILED BY J. TIMMONS, VCI/VFP VOLUNTEER FORMATTED BY SAMANTHA FERGUSON **New York Times** AlJazeera Alliance for Global Justice ReVista; Harvard University <u>AP News</u> Slate.com BBC telesurtv.net The Christian Science Monitor Casahistoria.net

Center for Information, Documentation and Research Support (CIDAI) The Guardian The Washington Post Classroom.synonym.com Common Dreams – Is Latin America Still the U.S.'s 'Backyard'? The Wilson Quarterly Third World Traveler – A Brief History of U.S. Interventions: 1945 to the Present Counterpunch – Coup Fail in Nicaragua SOURCE Counterpunch – Invasion of Panama Tortilla con sal David Swanson <u>Truthdig</u> LIST <u>Democracy Now!</u>; Harvest of Empire University of Dayton School of Law Dept. of English, Univ. of Illinois <u>Webarchive.org</u> Wikipedia - William Walker Encyclopaedia Britannica Fairness & Accuracy in Reporting (FAIR) Wikipedia – Banana Wars Wikipedia – History of Honduras GeoPolitical Monitor <u>Information Clearinghouse</u> Wikipedia – Latin America – United States Relations <u>Instruments of Statecraft</u> <u>Wikipedia – United States Invasion of Panama</u> International Consortium of Investigative Journalists Wikipedia – Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation (WHINSEC) worldatlas Listverse military.wikia.com - Timeline of United States military operations yachana.org military.wikia.com – U.S. Occupation of the Dominican Republic 1965 Zompist.com