

History of American False Flag Operations

The leaders of smaller and less industrialised nations are not madmen (whatever the media claims). They also are generally better informed than their citizens. In a war an attacker does not need equal forces compared to the enemy. The attacker needs a 5-fold local superiority, or better. No one begins wars without very definite objectives and a quick victory in sight. If a war with more even military balance erupts, someone has been misled and walked into a trap (usually arranged by third party).

After the American war of Independence (1776-1779), and an English challenge to that independence (1812-1814) no single nation has planned an offensive war against the USA. It is probable that a strong coalition of Anglo-French-led European nations planned to split the USA into two states through diplomatic recognition of the Confederate states possibly followed up by naval blockade embargoing the Union. At that time the British Empire was the strongest naval power, and the French the second strongest. The events led, however, into **the Civil War** (1860-1865) and due to **the Russian intervention 1863** (1863) on the Union's side, those European plans were quietly abandoned.

Mexican wars 1819, 1846-48: Long series of operations, commencing with the annexion of Florida (1819) and followed by a declaration of independence of Texas from Mexico (1836). Provocative troop movements near the U.S. southern border caused an incident which led to war. (It is said the US built a fortification 150 km inside the Mexican border.) The annexation of Texas by the USA and the conquest of California, New Mexico, and nearby territories followed. Mexico had a weak government at that time, because after Napoleon conquered Spain (1809) their former colonies soon revolted. Mexico had been a colony of the Spanish kingdom but now they revolted and formed a republic. There were a series of revolts, not just one.

Spanish-American war, 1898: The surprise explosion of the battleship Maine at Havana, Cuba. 255 of the crew died. The Hearst press accused the Spanish, claiming that the explosion was caused by a remote-controlled mine. The USA declared war on Spain, and conquered Philippines, Guam and Cuba. Subsequent investigations revealed that the explosion originated inside the Maine and that it was either an accident, such as a coal explosion, or some type of time bomb inside the battleship. Divers investigating the shipwreck found that the armour plates of the ship were blown bending outwards, not inwards.

World War I, 1914-1918: A U-boat torpedo hit ocean liner Lusitania near Britain and some 1200 people, including 128 Americans, on board lost their lives. Subsequent investigations revealed that the major explosions were inside the Lusitania, as it was secretly transporting 6 million pounds of artillery shells and rifle ammunition, as well as other explosives on behalf of Morgan banking corporation to help their clients, the

Britain and the France. It was against US laws to transport war materials and passengers in the same ship.

World War 2, 1939-1945: A U-boat torpedo hit the ocean liner Athenia near Britain with some 1100 passengers, of which 311 were Americans. The sea was calm and only 118 people on board lost their lives. The ship was sunk because it behaved like a military transport, blackened out and zigzagging. This incident wasn't enough to precipitate war, and the Germans also refused to be provoked by several American acts of war. Americans confiscated German merchant ships, and Americans started to support the British with various lend-lease items, US volunteer pilots joined the RAF and some RAF pilots were trained in the US, US gave the British 50 old but usable WW1 destroyers and 20 modern torpedo boats, tanks, light bombers, fighter aircraft like P-40s and so on. American destroyers also escorted the convoys bound to Britain, and attacked German U-boats even far away from those convoys. The US did not maintain a neutral stance attitude towards the warring nations.

The US naval intelligence, chief of Japan desk planned and suggested "8 insults", which should bring Japan into war with the US. President Roosevelt executed this plan immediately and also added some other insults, enraging the Japan. The most serious one was a total blockade of Japanese oil imports, as agreed between the Americans, British and the Dutch. FDR also declared an all-out embargo against the Japan and forbade them the use of Panama canal, impeding Japan's access to Venezuelan oil.

The Flying Tigers volunteer air group successfully fighting the Japanese in China with some 90 fairly modern P-40Bs was another effective provocation that is not generally acknowledged by historical accounts of World War 2, most of which fail to mention any air combat action prior to 7th December 1941. But at that time the Japanese had already had lost about 100 military aircraft, mostly bombers, to the Tigers. After Pearl Harbor these squadrons were some of the the hardest-hitting ones in the US service.

The attack on Pearl Harbour followed some 6 months later. Having broken the Japanese encryption codes, the Americans knew what was going to happen, when and where, but the president did not dispatch this information to Pearl Harbor. Americans even gave their friends the British 3 Magic decrypting machines which automatically opened encrypted Japanese military traffic. But this same information was not available to the commanders of Hawaii. The movement of the fleet was also visible in the very effective radio direction finding network. Japan had an alliance with Germany, and the Germans upheld their promises by declaring the war against the USA right after the Japanese declaration.

Two scapegoats, the navy commander Admiral Husband Kimmel, and the army commander Lt. General Walter Short were found incompetent and demoted as they were allowed to retire. Short died 1949 and Kimmel 1958. In 1995, the US Congress re-examined this decision and endorsed it. Then in 2000 some archive information came to light and the US Senate passed a resolution stating that both had served in Hawaii "competently and professionally". In 1941 they were denied vital information, and even

on presidential orders purposefully misled into believing that the Japanese feet could be expected from the southwest. These commanders have yet to be rehabilitated by the Pentagon.

Korean War, 1950-1953: South Korean incursions (the Tiger regiment etc.) into North Korea (1949) led to contrary claims and into war. The cause of this war probably was covert action involving leaders of Taiwan, South Korea and the US military-industrial complex (John Foster Dulles has been mentioned as an organizer of the hostilities.) After the unpublished hostilities in 1949, the communist powers were strongly backing North Korea.

Chiang Kai Sek was being abandoned, isolated and falling prey to the powerful communist Chinese operations. The right-wing South Korean ruler was expected to lose the soon-to-be-elections. The American military-industrial complex went into high gear again, and huge government orders for equipment were flowing in.

The American-led UN forces had difficult times early in the war, but after sufficient forces arrived they advanced victoriously and penetrated deep into the North Korea. The strong Chinese-Russian intervention into the war once again turned the tides, the Chinese with vast armies on ground, and the Soviets less visibly with large numbers of aircraft, nearly costing the UN forces the war.

Finally the front stabilised along the original 38th parallel armistice line. The war resulted in the death of 3 million Korean Chinese and the destruction of virtually all of the Korean cities, and left Taiwan in strong American protection and South Korea firmly in the hands of the right-wing president Syngman Rhee. Some 55,000 Americans lost their lives.

Vietnam War: "The Tonkin incident", where American destroyer Maddox was supposedly attacked twice by three North Vietnamese torpedo boats in 1964 in the Gulf of Tonkin never happened. What was happening at the time were aggressive South Vietnamese raids against the North in the same general area. Huge American presence wasn't decisive and President Nixon negotiated a "peace with honour" in 1973. This war was lost, when North Vietnam finally conquered South Vietnam in 1975.

Grenada invasion: The Grenadian leader, Maurice Bishop, favouring the left and having invited Cubans to help build the infrastructure including by extending the airport to accommodate long range Soviet aircraft, was deposed and executed in October 19, 1983. Six days later the US invaded, with the proffered reason that the American medical students studying in the Grenada were in danger due to the Cuban presence. The new leader supported by the US favoured more traditional values and the right.

War on Drugs: The war was launched by Richard M Nixon sometime around June 17, 1971. The drug problem was found bad within the army in Viet Nam around 1968 prompting action was required towards the end of the war. Nowadays it is estimated that the military will never win the War on Drugs. The street prices of illicit drugs did not

change significantly in the USA despite the military action in foreign drug-producing countries. The Colombian experience, with local military supported by the US, has shown that peace is more important than war against drugs. The Colombians have successfully negotiated some 1000s of guerrilla fighters back into the society and out of jungle.

This "war" actually seems to be a pretext for military invasions into less developed countries, where covert "bad" drug lords on behalf of western intelligence services are producing drugs into US and first world markets. This operation produces huge incomes, generating black budget money for those intelligence services managing the global drug operations.

Panama invasion: The incident between American and Panamanian troops led to invasion. The leader Noriega was changed and the earlier Carter administration plan to hand control of the canal over to Panama was cancelled. The strategic importance of the canal has surpassed any more just thinking in the US global domination policy.

US-Israeli sponsored war between Iraq and Iran, 1980-1988: The US has built power bases in the Middle East in Iran starting with the CIA-organised coup 1953, where Iranian prime minister Mossadeq was replaced with the Shah of Iran Reza Pahlavi and he by his son Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. Iran was equipped with the best western military equipment, including the American F-14 fighters with Phoenix missiles and the British Chieftain MBTs. Unfortunately there was in 1979 a coup of ayatollah Khomeini replacing the Shah and founding an Islamite nation.

After this, the US warmed up relations with their good Iraqi friend Saddam Hussein, and started to build a nation capable of challenging the Iran. Iraq acquired large numbers of effective weapons including factories able to produce older versions of gas warfare agents. These would later be called WMDs, which of course they were not, being the WW1-vintage weapons.

The war broke out and was fought to exhaustion because third-party powers, especially Israel, were carefully monitoring the power balance supplying more weapons to the side which seemed to be losing. "Too bad they both cannot lose" is how Kissinger evaluated this situation.

Desert Storm (First Gulf war), 1991: Hussein asked for permission from the US (via their ambassador April Gillespie) and got an answer that the US does not care Arab quarrels. That was a trap, and after Saddam occupied Kuwait, George Bush Sr. mobilised a coalition of some 40 nations to "liberate Kuwait" and to smash the recently-built Iraqi military power base. This also involved a media hoax, where the daughter of Kuwaiti US ambassador played nurse on TV and testified to "witnessing" Iraqi soldiers throwing babies out of incubators in Kuwait.

War on Terror: The war was launched by Bush administration October 2001. The war was claimed to be the response on terrorism, especially the 9-11 incidents. Most of the

people in the world today know that these reasons are false and that those events were based on MIH type (make it happen) inside job.

Enduring Freedom (Afghanistan invasion), 7.10.2001-: Without any evidence, the former CIA-asset, a Saudi-Arabian Osama bin Laden was claimed to be the mastermind behind the 9/11 strikes at the WTC and the Pentagon. Such a complex operation, if actually executed which it was not, in this case would be much beyond the capabilities of anything in Afghanistan. Only some top ten intelligence services in the world could hope to be successful in such an operation involving forgery, infiltration, living "underground" in a foreign non-Muslim country, coordination of moves, illegal arms, hi-quality flight training, accurate aircraft navigation in no-visibility conditions and so on. Perhaps even less, because the friends of the US (at that time, still most of the world) would also have been interested in stopping the attack.

Enduring Justice (Second Gulf war), 20.3.2003-: later known with less irony as **Operation Iraqi Freedom** The claimed reason of the attack was that Iraq was a clear and present danger to the US with wmd's available within less than an hour after the decision to assemble them has been made. Since no wmd's were found, and after the Iraqi also scrapped some 800 long range Scud style missiles before the US coalition attack, the reason for the invasion was changed into "bringing the democracy into Iraq".

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Especially these items: World War 1, World War 2, Korean War, The Vietnam War

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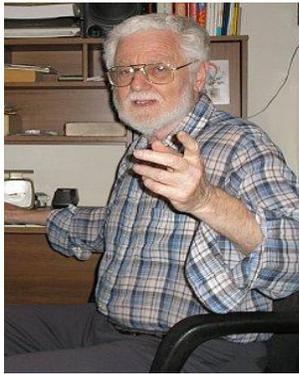
[The Best Enemy Money Can Buy](#) by Antony C. Sutton

[Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution](#) by Antony C. Sutton

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The out-of-print book: [From Major Jordan's Diaries](#) (Google this item)

Coalition to Oppose the Arms Trade (COAT) Documentary on US War Pretext Incidents



"One of the main barriers to opening people's eyes all over the world about the reality of US foreign policy is the deeply ingrained belief that America Means Well. So, no matter how horrible a particular intervention turns out (see, currently, Iraq), the public remains convinced that the intentions are noble (bringing democracy and freedom). When you show that a war or other intervention is based on a contrived pretext, it becomes much more difficult for the public to accept the idea of noble intentions. It makes people more skeptical and cynical, which they should be.

This is what Richard Sanders' film hopes to achieve."

[William Blum](#), a former US Department of State employee, is an author, journalist and US foreign-policy critic, has written numerous books including:

[Killing Hope](#): US Interventions in the Third World since World War II

[Rogue State](#) - a Guide to the World's Only Superpower

Project Summary:

I am beginning work on planning a one-hour documentary to examine the wealth of historical evidence showing that over the past 150 years US war planners have repeatedly used a particular stratagem to deceive the public into supporting for wars. The particular method--manipulating dramatic war pretext incidents--is an important aspect of the modus operandi used by US military/intelligence agencies.

War pretext incidents have provided the trigger or spark needed to ignite propaganda offensives for turning the tide in building public support for wars, invasions, interventions and regime changes.

The basic research, examining 15 US wars in which war pretexts were either provoked, allowed to occur, fabricated or self-inflicted, was done when compiling *Press for Conversion!* (issue#50), called:
"Going to War: The American use of War Pretext Incidents (1846-2003)."

If you are interested in supporting this project financially, with inkind donations, or by volunteering, please email me:

[Richard Sanders](#), coordinator, Coalition to Oppose the Arms Trade (COAT)

More Detailed Project Description:

This COAT video project will examine a wealth of historical evidence showing that American war planners have consistently and repeatedly used a particular stratagem to rally public support for various wars and military operations in which the US has been involved. Although the particular method in question is but one device in the war planners' toolkit, it is nevertheless an important aspect of their *modus operandi*.

These incidents have always been used to provide the trigger or spark that is needed to ignite propaganda offensives that eventually turn the tide in building public support for wars, invasions, interventions or regime changes. The term that I have coined for this device to start wars is: "war pretext incident."

All of the basic research most of the core elements of the script for this documentary have already been done. It is based on work that I did for *Press for Conversion!* (#50): ["Going to War: The American use of War Pretext Incidents \(1846-2003\)."](#)

Case Studies

U.S. history is replete with examples of this phenomena. Every major war, invasion, intervention and regime change in which the US has been involved over the course of the last 150 years has been promoted using at least one major war pretext incident:

1846: The Mexican-American War (Border skirmish sheds "American blood on American soil")

1898: The Spanish-American War (Sinking of the US Battleship Maine)

1915: World War I (Sinking of the Lusitania)

1941: World War II (the Pearl Harbour attack)

1950: The Korean War (Border incident)

1954: War in Guatemala (Czech arms shipments)

1964: The Vietnam War (Gulf of Tonkin incident)

1979: Covert War in Afghanistan (Provoked Soviet Invasion)
1983: The Invasion of Grenada (Coups and threat to US students)
1986: The Bombing of Libya (La Belle Disco Bombing)
1989: The Invasion of Panama (Attack of US soldiers and US woman)
1991: The Iraq War (US greenlight for Kuwait invasion; Incubator deaths)
1999: NATO's War Against Yugoslavia (Racak massacre)
2001: The "War Against Terror," Part 1: Afghanistan (9/11 attack)
2003: Part 2: Invasion/Occupation of Iraq (9/11 and weapons of mass destruction)

Using about eight of these examples as case studies, the documentary will highlight several basic underlying similarities. The documentary will also look at formerly, secret documents--produced for the US Joint Chiefs of Staff in 1962--describing various fabricated incidents that the US intelligence/military could carry out and then blame on Cuba. One such Top Secret "Project Northwoods" document is called "Pretexts to Justify Military Intervention in Cuba."

Common Characteristics

War pretext incidents have several common characteristics. By examining some of the above-listed examples of war pretext incidents, plus the Operation Northwoods documents, the documentary will establish and elucidate the recurring patterns characterizing the "modus operandi" that has been consistently used by US warplanners:

- * Highly-charged, dramatic events are used to stir the righteous outrage of US politicians, opinion leaders, the media and the general public.
- * These events, used by war planners to rally support for going to war, are:
 - * deliberately provoked,
 - * known in advance but allowed to occur,
 - * completely fabricated, or
 - * staged to appear as if carried out by the enemy.
- * Innocent US citizens (or US military forces supposedly conducting routine, inoffensive activities), are perceived to have been unjustly threatened or outrightly attacked
- * There is some real or apparent loss of life and/or property.
- * The events are quickly exploited to the maximum extent possible and become the centrepieces in government-led, media-propaganda campaigns.
- * News about these incidents is used to arouse widespread public sympathy for their victims, hatred of the enemy and revengeful support for a quick, US military response.
- * These incidents are used to cloak, or distract attention away from, actual economic or geostrategic reasons for the military action (grabbing territory or colonies, spheres

of influence and/or boosting corporate profits), which would be much less popular and therefore less useful in rallying public support for war.

Although the documentary will focus on US examples of war pretext incidents, it will be made clear that war plotters from many other nations have also been guilty of using the same stratagem. In fact, military history from all over the world is filled with a litany of such examples, going back thousands of years, to classical Greek and Roman history.

Underlying Analysis:

Among all human institutions, military organizations are perhaps the most conservative and resistant to change. Their basic structures and methods have, in many ways, remained virtually undisturbed for thousands of years. Their extreme longevity is in large part due to two factors:

- (1) Militaries function using a rigid, authoritarian adherence to extremely strict rules that are managed and enforced by hierarchical lines of authority.
- (2) Equally important are the tried-and-true methods of military indoctrination. These have been used successfully over hundreds of generations, by military forces of all stripes, to brainwash recruits. Such extreme, training methods are needed suppress the normal feelings of revulsion towards performing inhumane acts of ultraviolence.

These two are well known characteristics of military institutions and are not controversial.

However, we must not lose sight of the fact that military force, and the institutions of war that control it, are essentially a tool wielded by a society's most powerful political and economic actors. War usually has extremely practical purposes. It functions to maintain the dominance and power of economic elites. These powerful economic sectors of society, that command and control a military's armed personnel and their machines of war, know that to stay in power they must cloak themselves behind political leaders and feel-good platitudes that are palatable to the population.

Psy Ops are therefore equally important to the persistence of military structures. Deceptive psychological operations are used to build support for military operations and to cover up the real functions of war. They use propaganda to trick the military's biggest potential enemy -- the home population that supplies it with cannon fodder and the other tools of war.

The purpose of this video documentary war pretext incidents is to unveil a shocking history. We must study it in order to avoid its continued repetition. If people were to

become fully aware of the lengths to which war planners have gone to manufacture publicly-acceptable excuses for war, then they may be better equipped to recognize and see through other such phoney pretexts when they inevitably are foisted upon us again in the future.

However, the purpose of this documentary is not merely to observe and document war pretext incidents from a detached, academic position. The project is being undertaken to foster a passionate distrust of official war pretext narratives and to inspire people to resist and defy the institutions and individuals whose official narratives are so cleverly used to justify aggressive and illegal wars.

Knowledge of the history of lies, deception and psychological operations is a form of vaccination useful in inoculating people with healthy doses of skepticism. The documentary is therefore seen as part of a greater, anti-war immunization program necessary to help counter our society's long-standing susceptibility to artificially-created "war fevers"

Products:

- * A one-hour documentary with intro, 7 or 8 five-minute case studies
- * 7 or 8 full 45-minute interviews with experts (available separately online or as extra on DVD)
- * a conference call with the experts (also available separately online or as extra on DVD)

Experts to be interviewed:

Experts to include authors of books dealing

- * with specific war pretext incidents
- * with many examples of deception and war

Efforts will be made to interview experts from foreign countries which the US warplanners cooked up wars against, such as:

Cuba, Spain, Korea, Vietnam, Grenada, Panama, Iraq, Yugoslavia, etc

Types of Support

COAT is now looking for help financial help to begin work on this documentary.

COAT subscribers and supporters will be asked to make financial donations, and/or to assist in whatever way they can in the task of raising money for this project.

People can also donate:

- * volunteer time,

- * in-kind donations resources,
- * air mile points,
- * a place to stay, etc.

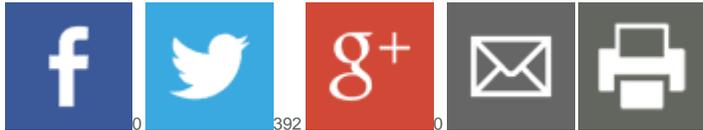
Volunteer assistance will be sought from those with previous experience in video/sound production, editing, and other aspects of documentary production.

Volunteers may also provide research assistance, for instance, in tracking down archives of relevant visual images associated with these specific war pretext incidents (still photographs, moving images, headlines from newspapers).

People who will eventually want to order copies of the video or DVD, will be able to do so in advance.

Support from foundations and other institutional sources will also be sought.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF FALSE FLAG ATTACKS: OR WHY GOVERNMENT LOVES STATE SPONSORED TERROR



Kurt Nimmo

Infowars.com

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False flag attacks occur when government engages in covert operations designed to deceive the public in such a way that the operations seem as if they are being carried out by other entities.

False flag terrorism is a favorite political tactic used by governments worldwide. They influence elections, guide national and international policy, and are cynically used to formulate propaganda and shape public opinion as nations go to war.



Nero and the Great Fire of Rome

The Roman consul and historian [Cassius Dio](#), his contemporary Suetonius and others say the Emperor Nero was responsible for the [Great Fire of Rome](#) in 64 AD.

Legend claims Nero had one-third of the city torched as an excuse to build Domus Aurea, a 300 acre palatial complex that included a towering statue of himself, the Colossus of Nero.

Prior to the fire, the Roman Senate had rejected the emperor's bid to level a third of the city to make way for a "[Neropolis](#)," an urban renewal project.

The Roman historian [Tacitus](#) wrote that when the population of Rome held Nero responsible for the fire, he shifted blame on the Christians for "hating the human race" and starting the fire.

The Spanish American War: Remember the Maine

By the late 1800s, the United States was looking for an excuse to kick Spain out of Cuba. U.S. business was heavily invested in sugar, tobacco and iron on the Caribbean island.



The [U.S.S. Maine](#) was sent to Havana in January of 1898 to protect these business interests after a local insurrection broke out. Three weeks later, early on the morning of February 15, an [explosion destroyed the forward third of the ship](#) anchored in Havana's harbor, killing more than 270 American sailors.

President [McKinley](#) blamed Spain after the U.S. Naval Court of Inquiry declared that a naval mine caused the explosion.

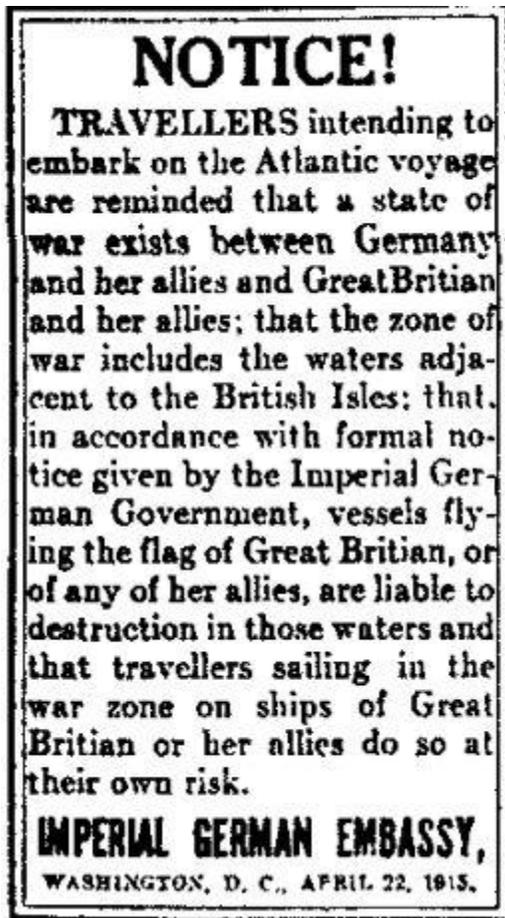
American newspapers blamed the Spanish despite a lack of evidence. "[You furnish the pictures and I'll furnish the war,](#)" newspaper tycoon [William Randolph Hearst](#) told Frederic Remington after the illustrator reported that the situation in Cuba did not warrant invasion.

A number of historians and researchers later argued that the ship was blown up by the United States to provide a false flag pretext to invade Cuba and expel Spain.

The United States occupied Cuba from 1898 until 1902, although an amendment to a joint resolution of Congress forbid the U.S. to annex the country.

Wilson's Pretext for War: The Sinking of the Lusitania

Nearly two thousand travelers, including one hundred Americans, were killed on May 7, 1915, when a German U-boat torpedoed the [RMS Lusitania](#), a luxury Cunard Line British ocean liner.



Prior to the sinking, the German embassy in Washington issued a warning.

Newspapers in the United States refused to print the warning or acknowledge the German claim that the ship carried munitions.

Wilson's government issued a flurry of [diplomatic protests](#) after the sinking and exploited the tragedy two years later as a pretext for America to enter the First World War.

Nearly a hundred years later, in 2008, divers discovered the Lusitania carried [more than four million rounds of rifle ammunition](#).

"There were literally tons and tons of stuff stored in unrefrigerated cargo holds that were dubiously marked cheese, butter and oysters," [Gregg Bemis](#), an American businessman who owns the rights to the wreck and is funding its exploration, told The Daily Mail.

Hitler's Fascist Dictatorship: The Reichstag Fire

In February of 1933, a month after convincing Germany's president that parliament must be eliminated, Hitler and the Nazis instigated the [Reichstag fire](#).

Hitler then urged president Hindenburg to [issue an emergency decree](#) restricting personal liberty, including the right to free expression and a free press, limitations on the rights of association and assembly, warrantless searches of homes, property confiscation, and violations of postal, telegraphic and telephonic communications "permissible beyond the legal limits otherwise prescribed."

The Nazis used the decree and cracked down on their political opponents . They worked behind the scenes to force through the [Enabling Act](#), which legally allowed Hitler to obtain plenary powers and establish a dictatorship.

Gestapo Reichsmarschall [Hermann Göring](#) would admit that “the people can always be brought to the bidding of the leaders. That is easy. All you have to do is tell them they are being attacked and denounce the pacifists for lack of patriotism and exposing the country to danger. It works the same way in any country.”

Prelude to World War: The Gleiwitz Incident

Six years after the Reichstag Fire, the Nazis staged the [Gleiwitz incident](#). Nazi commandos raided a German radio station in Gleiwitz, Upper Silesia, Germany. The raid was part of Operation Himmler, a series of operations undertaken by the SS as Hitler set the stage for the invasion of Poland and the start of the Second World War.

SS operatives dressed in Polish uniforms attacked the radio station, broadcast an anti-German message in Polish, and left behind the body of a German Silesian known for sympathizing with the Poles. The corpse was then offered to the press as evidence that the Poles had attacked the radio station.

Israeli False Flag Terror: The Lavon Affair

In 1954, the Israelis [activated a terrorist cell](#) in response to the United States making friends with the Egyptian government and its pan-Arab leader, Gamal Abdel Nasser. The Israelis were worried Nasser would nationalize the Suez Canal and continue Egypt’s blockade of Israeli shipping through the canal.

Israeli Prime Minister David Ben Gurion decided a false flag terrorist attack on American interests in Egypt would sour the new relationship. He recruited and dispatched a terror cell that pretended to be Egyptian terrorists.

The plan, however, contained a fatal flaw. Israel’s top secret cell, Unit 131, was infiltrated by Egyptian intelligence. After a member of the cell was arrested and interrogated, he revealed the plot and this led to more arrests. Israeli agents were subjected to a public trial revealing details of the plan to firebomb the U.S. Information Agency’s libraries, a British-owned Metro-Goldwyn Mayer theatre, a railway terminal, the central post office, and other targets.

In order to deflect blame, the Israeli government tried to frame its own Defense Minister, Pinhas Lavon, but the true nature of the plot was eventually made public.

Operation Northwoods: Targeting American Citizens

In the covert war against the communist regime in Cuba under the CIA's Operation Mongoose, the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff unanimously proposed [state-sponsored acts of terrorism in side the United States](#).

The plan included [shooting down hijacked American airplanes](#), the sinking of U.S. ships, and the shooting of Americans on the streets of Washington, D.C. The outrageous plan even included a staged NASA disaster that would claim the life of astronaut [John Glenn](#).

Reeling under the embarrassing failure of the CIA's botched Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba, president Kennedy rejected the plan in March of 1962. A few months later, Kennedy denied the plan's author, General Lyman Lemnitzer, a second term as the nation's highest ranking military officer.

In November of 1963, Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, Texas.

Gulf of Tonkin: Phantom Attack on the U.S, Military



On August 4, 1964, President Lyndon Johnson went on national television and [told the nation](#) that North Vietnam had attacked U.S. ships.

“Repeated acts of violence against the armed forces of the United States must be met not only with alert defense, but with a positive reply. That reply is being given as I speak tonight,” Johnson declared.

Congress soon passed the [Gulf of Tonkin Resolution](#), which provided Johnson with pre-approved authority to conduct military operations against North Vietnam. By 1969, over 500,000 troops were fighting in Southeast Asia.

Johnson and his Secretary of Defense, Robert McNamara, had [bamboozled Congress and the American people](#). In fact, North Vietnam had not attacked the USS Maddox, as the Pentagon claimed, and the “unequivocal proof” of an “unprovoked” second attack against the U.S. warship was a ruse.

Operation Gladio: State Sponsored Terror Blamed on the Left

Following the Second World War, the CIA and Britain's MI6 collaborated through NATO on [Operation Gladio](#), an effort to create a "[stay behind army](#)" to fight communism in the event of a Soviet invasion of Western Europe.

Gladio quickly transcended its original mission and became a covert terror network consisting of rightwing militias, organized crime elements, agents provocateurs and secret military units. The so-called stay behind armies were active in [France, Belgium, Denmark, The Netherlands, Norway, Germany, and Switzerland](#).

Gladio's "[Strategy of Tension](#)" was designed to portray leftist political groups in Europe as terrorists and frighten the populace into voting for authoritarian governments. In order to carry out this goal, Gladio operatives conducted a number of deadly terrorist attacks that were blamed on leftists and Marxists.



In August of 1980, Gladio operatives [bombed a train station in Bologna](#), killing 85 people. Initially blamed on the Red Brigades, it was later discovered that fascist elements within the Italian secret police and [Licio Gelli](#), the head of the P2 Masonic Lodge, were responsible for the terror attack. Other fascist groups, including Avanguardia Nazionale and Ordine Nuovo, were mobilized and engaged in terror.

Operation Gladio ultimately claimed the lives of hundreds of people across Europe.

According to [Vincenzo Vinciguerra](#), a Gladio terrorist serving a life-sentence for murdering policemen, the reason for Gladio was simple. It was designed "to force these people, the Italian public, to turn to the state to ask for greater security. This is the political logic that lies behind all the massacres and the bombings which remain unpunished, because the state cannot convict itself or declare itself responsible for what happened.