Partial List of Soviet Interventions

and Covert Operations:

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| 1899 | Nicaragua: Landed a military force to put down an insurrection. |
| 1903 | Honduras: Landed a military force during a period of revolutionary activity. |
| 1903-1904 | Dominican Republic: Invaded the country during a revolutionary outbreak. |
| 1910 | Nicaragua: Invaded the country during a time of civil war. |
| 1912 | China: Landed a military force during a time of political unrest. |
| 1915-1934 | Haiti: Continually sent troops to “maintain order.” Thousands were killed and forced to work under “slave labor” conditions. |
| 1916 | Dominican Republic: Invaded and occupied the country for several years. Set up dictatorial government of Rafael Trujillo. |
| 1926-1933 | Nicaragua: Invaded the country and occupied it is for seven years. Set up the National Guard, later used by the dictatorial Somoza family to terrorize the Nicaraguan people. |
| 1954 | Guatemala: Bombed capital city and organized a coup which overthrew the democratically elected government. Set up one of the most violent governments in the world (100,000 killed in the decade). |
| 1954 | Iran: Organized a coup to overthrow the democratically elected government of Mohammed Mosadegh. Installed the Shah to power. |
| 1963 | Ecuador: Overthrew the government of Carlos Julio Arosemena. Successful. |
| 1964 | Brazil: Organized a coup, which overthrew the democratically elected government, and helped form a military dictatorship. |
| 1964 | Congo: Provided financial and military assistance to defeat rebel forces loyal to Patrice Lumumba. Unsuccessful. |
| 1965 | Indonesia: Organized propaganda campaign to overthrow Sukarno government; precipitated conditions leading to massacre of ore than 500,000. Successful. |
| 1965 | Dominican Republic: Invasion and establishment of a government which immediately killed thousands of Dominican people. |
| 1967 | Greece: Aided in the overthrow of the Papandreou government and installed the military government of Colonel George Papadopoulos after abduction of King Constantine. Successful. |
| 1970, 1973 | Chile: Organized campaign of assassinations, propaganda strikes, and demonstrations to overthrow government of Salvador Allende. Allende and thousands of his supporters are killed. |
| 1976 | Jamaica: Organized military coup to overthrow government of Michael Manly. Unsuccessful. |
| 1976, 1979 | Jamaica: Supported attempts to assassinate Michael Manly (three times). Unsuccessful. |
| 1976, 1984 | Angola: Provided financial and military assistance to forces of Jonas Savimbi to harass and destabilize government of Agustinho Neto and successors. Inconclusive. |
| 1979 | Iran: Attempted to install military government and replace the Shah and curb growth of Moslem fundamentalism. Unsuccessful. |
| 1979-1980 | Jamaica: Applied financial pressure to destabilize government of Michael Manly; campaign of propaganda and demonstrations to defeat him in election. Successful. |
| 1980 | Grenada: Attempted to organize coup to overthrow government of Maurice Bishop. Unsuccessful. |
| 1980 | Guyana: Encouraged assassination of opposition leader Walter Rodney to consolidate power of the Forbes Burnam government. Successful. |
| 1982 | Guatemala: Organized a military coup to overthrow government of Angel Anibal Guevara. Successful. |
| 1982 | Bolivia: Organized a military coup to overthrow government of Celso Torrelio. Successful. |

1. How would you characterize a government that continually engaged in activities such as these?
2. Is there any justification for such intrusion into the internal policies of other nations? Why or why not?
3. Would you fear a country that seemed so willing to use its military forces to control other countries? Why or why not?
4. Should anything have been done to the Soviet Union for its actions? Explain your answer.