

Historical Examples of “False Flag” Operations

Attack on the USS Liberty



The USS Liberty was a US Navy ship that was cruising international waters off the Egyptian coast on June 8, 1967 during what became known as the Israeli-Arab Six-Day War.

According to the official account, due to a chain of misunderstand-

ings and errors" by Israel Defense Force personnel "during the course of hostilities" Israeli planes and torpedo boats "accidentally" opened fire on the Liberty killing 34 Americans killed, and wounding more than 170, in a case of mistaken identity.

Since, however, numerous reports from veterans and intelligence officials who were involved in the incident continue to dispute the official story strongly arguing that the Israeli forces knew exactly what they were doing and did nothing to halt the attacks on the clearly marked ship. Admiral Geiss, reported that President Lyndon Johnson told him "I want that ship going to the g.damn bottom" after the Whitehouse had recalled 2 fighter aircraft that had been sent to defend it.

It is suggested that Israel intended to sink the US ship and blame Egypt because it might have brought the United States into the 1967 war.

The Gulf of Tonkin



The Gulf of Tonkin Incident began with an unfounded claim by President Johnson of attacks by the North Vietnamese on U.S. destroyers in the Gulf of Tonkin on 4th August 1964 .

Although North Vietnam subsequently insisted that it hadn't attacked Johnson immediately ordered retaliatory air strikes and announced in a television address to the American public the same evening that U.S. naval forces had been attacked.

Squadron Commander James Stockdale, one of the Navy pilots flying overhead that night said "I had the best seat in the house to watch that event and our destroyers were just shooting at phantom targets – there were no PT boats there... There was nothing there but black water and American fire power."

President Johnson himself later remarked that "for all I know, our navy was shooting at whales out there." yet this non-incident led to the open involvement of the United States in the Vietnam War, with the "Gulf of Tonkin Resolution."

As the nation entered the final three months of political campaigning for the 1964 elections (in which Johnson was standing for election), the president contended that the resolution would help "hostile nations... understand" that the United States was unified in its determination "to continue to protect its national interests." .