

Zombiegram: Undead Shadows of Control

Subversive Tactics to Suppress Dissent

September 25, 2025

Catalog of Subversive Tactics

Tactic Name	Regime/Origin	Description
Zersetzung	East Germany (Stasi)	A psychological warfare technique involving covert harassment, rumor-spreading, and staged interpersonal conflicts to isolate, demoralize, and mentally destabilize dissidents without overt violence. The goal was to "decompose" the target's personality and social standing.
Active Measures	Soviet Union (KGB)	Covert operations encompassing disinformation campaigns, forgeries, front organizations, and sabotage to manipulate public opinion, sow discord, and advance geopolitical goals both domestically and abroad. These deniable actions blurred the line between influence and subversion.
Big Lie Propaganda	Nazi Germany	The deliberate repetition of colossal, outrageous falsehoods—such as blaming Jews for Germany's woes—until they are accepted as truth. Orchestrated by Joseph Goebbels' Ministry of Propaganda, it flooded media to shape mass psychology and justify atrocities.
Psychiatric Abuse	Soviet Union (KGB)	Dissidents were falsely diagnosed with schizophrenia or other mental illnesses and subjected to forced "treatments" in psychiatric hospitals. This discredited their critiques as delusions while allowing indefinite detention under the guise of medical care.
50 Cent Army	People's Republic of China (CCP)	Government-paid internet trolls (named for their supposed half-yuan per post compensation) who inundate social media with pro-regime commentary, drown out criticism, and manufacture artificial consensus to manipulate online discourse and public sentiment.
Great Firewall	People's Republic of China (CCP)	A vast system of internet censorship and surveillance that blocks foreign websites, filters content, and monitors user activity to prevent access to dissenting information, ensuring the state's narrative dominates the digital realm.
Agent Provocateurs	Various (e.g., Soviet Union, Nazi Germany)	Infiltrators posing as dissidents to incite extreme actions, such as violence or illegal protests, providing pretexts for regime crackdowns and discrediting genuine opposition movements.
False Flag Operations	Various (e.g., Nazi Germany: Reichstag Fire)	Staging attacks or incidents blamed on enemies or dissidents to provoke public outrage, justify repressive laws, and consolidate power. These deceptions exploit fear to rally support against fabricated threats.
Pentagon Psy-Ops Propaganda	United States (State Department, WikiLeaks 2008)	Embassy in Venezuela requested Department of Defense psychological operations support for a strategic communications plan to flood the information environment with pro-US messaging, countering anti-American sentiment and bolstering pro-democracy activities.
Sectarian Tension Promotion	United States (CIA/Embassy Damascus, WikiLeaks 2006)	Coordination with regional allies like Saudi Arabia to amplify fears of Iranian Shia influence, including exaggerated claims of proselytizing and mosque-building, to incite sectarian divisions and destabilize the Syrian regime.
Opposition Media Funding	United States (State Department, WikiLeaks cables 2006-2010)	Covert funding of opposition media outlets like Barada TV and civil society groups in Syria to broadcast anti-regime content, undermine government legitimacy, and support broader regime-change efforts under the guise of human rights promotion.