

US Interfered in Elections of at Least 85 Countries Worldwide Since 1945

America has a long history of meddling in the elections of foreign countries, new research shows

By [Shane Dixon Kavanaugh](#)

Global Research, December 31, 2019

[Sott.net](#) 30 December 2016

Region: [USA](#)

Theme: [Intelligence](#), [Police State & Civil Rights](#), [US NATO War Agenda](#)

This article was first published by Sott.net and Global Research in December 2016.

The simmering tit-for-tat has kept the issue of election meddling burning bright in the national spotlight, fueled even further by the belief among U.S. intelligence agencies that Russia wanted to help Donald Trump capture the presidency. Yet neither country is a stranger when it comes to directly trying to sway the election of other nations. In fact, the U.S. has a long and stunning history of attempting to influence foreign presidential elections, [recent research](#) by political scientist Dov Levin shows.

vocativ
 KAITLYN KELLY / SOURCE: DOV H. LEVIN, CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY

Electoral Interference By The U.S., 1946–2000

America is no stranger to meddling in the elections of foreign countries, new research shows

Albania	Iceland	Panama
Argentina	Indonesia	Peru
Bolivia	Iran	Philippines
Brazil	Israel	Romania
Bulgaria	Italy	Russia
Cambodia	Jamaica	San Marino
Chile	Japan	Slovakia
Costa Rica	Laos	Somalia
Dominican Republic	Lebanon	Sri Lanka
Greece	Malaysia	Thailand
Grenada	Malta	Ukraine
Guatemala	Mauritius	United Kingdom
Guyana	Nepal	Uruguay
Haiti	Nicaragua	

Former countries:
 West Germany: 1953
 South Vietnam: 1961, 1971
 Czechoslovakia: 1990
 Former Yugoslavia: 1992, 2000

Levin, a postdoctoral fellow at the Institute for Politics and Strategy at Carnegie-Mellon University, [found that](#) the U.S. attempted to influence the elections of foreign countries as many as 81 times between 1946 and 2000.

Comment: That's *just* till 2000! The US has gone nuts since then.

Often covert in their execution, these efforts included everything from CIA operatives running successful presidential campaigns in the Philippines during the 1950s to leaking damaging information on Marxist Sandanistas in order to sway Nicaraguan voters in 1990. All told, the U.S. allegedly targeted the elections of 45 nations across the globe during this period, [Levin's research shows](#). In the case of some countries, such as Italy and Japan, the U.S. attempted to intervene in four or more separate elections.

Levin's figures do not include military coups or regime change attempts following the election of a candidate the U.S. opposed, such as when the CIA [helped overthrow](#) Mohammad Mosaddeq, Iran's democratically elected prime minister, in 1953.

Comment: If we add those in, we're looking at the entire Earth having suffered from US meddling.

He defines an electoral intervention as "a costly act which is designed to determine the election results [in favor of] one of the two sides." According to Levin's research, that includes: peddling misinformation or propaganda; creating campaign material for preferred candidates or parties; providing or withdrawing foreign aid, and; making public announcements that threaten or favor certain candidates. Often, it also includes the U.S. covertly delivering large sums of cash, as was the case in elections in Japan, Lebanon, Italy, and other countries.

To build his database, Levin says he relied on declassified U.S. intelligence as well as a number of Congressional reports on CIA activity. He also combed through what he considered reliable histories of the CIA and covert American activity, as well as academic research on U.S. intelligence, diplomatic histories of the Cold War, and memoirs of former CIA officials. Much of America's meddling in foreign elections has been well-documented - [Chile in the 1960s](#), [Haiti in the 1990s](#). But Malta in 1971? According to Levin's study, the U.S. attempted to "goose" the tiny Mediterranean island's economy in the months leading up to its election that year.

Much of the America's electoral meddling occurred throughout the Cold War as a response to containing Soviet influence through the spread of supposed leftist proxies, the findings suggest. And to be clear, the U.S. wasn't the only one trying to sway foreign elections. By Levin's count, Russia attempted to interfere in other countries' elections 36 times between the end of World War II and the end of the 20th century, bringing the total number of electoral interventions by the two countries to 117 during that period.

Comment: That's why it was cunningly smart of the US deep state to take this tack when it became apparent to them this time last year that Trump was going to win and their globalist agenda was going to take a hit: Russia (the USSR) *has* a track record of doing this, so it's *sort of* plausible-ish that Putin has revived the practice (he hasn't - he doesn't need to).

Yet even after the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991, the U.S. continued its interventions abroad, including elections in Israel, former Czechoslovakia, and [even Russia in 1996](#), Levin found. Since 2000, the U.S. has attempted to sway elections in Ukraine, Kenya, Lebanon, and Afghanistan, among others.

The original source of this article is [Sott.net](#)

Copyright © [Shane Dixon Kavanaugh](#), [Sott.net](#), 2019

[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)

[Become a Member of Global Research](#)

Articles by: [Shane Dixon](#)
[Kavanaugh](#)

Disclaimer: The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: publications@globalresearch.ca

www.globalresearch.ca contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: publications@globalresearch.ca