Doctrine of "massive retaliation" by Eisenhower govt — heavy reliance on nuclear weapons.

threatened with if USSR intervened in Suez canal crisis in 1956.
It worked as USSR did not have nuclear weapons for lesser than USA.

Warsaw pact, Hungarian revolution
From 1957, Khrushchev repeatedly threatened west with nuclear annihilation. But he declared his goal as peaceful coexistence.

Berlin ultimatum and European integration:
one important byproduct of cold war was political, economic, military.

Worldwide competition
National movements in some countries (Guatemala, Indonesia, Indochina) were often allied with communist groups. US & USSR competed for influence by proxy in the 3rd world as decolonization gained momentum in 1950s, 60s.

US used CIA to remove a string of unfriendly 3rd world govt. (coup by military etc). Restored Shah of Iran in 1953.


Non-aligned movement at Bandung conference. Newly became independent countries. But many NAM countries had closer links with USSR - (like India) - than USA. (apprehensive of old former colonial powers. Attracted by anti-imperialistic stance of communism).

Sino-Soviet split

Space race, ICBM
1957 - USSR became 1st to possess ICBM
6 Earth satellite - Sputnik.
Culminated in moon landing.

Berlin crisis of 1961 - Berlin wall.
Cuban missile crisis - first efforts at nuclear disarmament.
First arms control treaty - Antarctic treaty, 1959.
Late 1970s, deterioration of relations


Second cold war (1979-85)

Intensive reawakening of cold war.

Military

Afghanistan war—1979. 75K Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan to protect Marxist govt formed by the assassinated PM—Nur Mohammed Taraki.

USA took it very seriously— withdrew SALT II from Senate, imposed embargo on grain & technology shipments to USSR. Increase in military spending. US boycott of 1980 Moscow Olympics.

Reagan & Thatcher

Both Pro-Capitalist.

"denounced USSR as "evil empire."

Increased military spending to confront Soviets everywhere.

Reagan imposed economic sanctions on Poland to protest suppression of Poles.

Soviet and US military & economic size:

25% of US & 30% of USSR pre-dawn military.

Arms race. By early 1980s, USSR's military strengths (size of troops & equipment) were greater than USA. USA relied on qualitative superiority.

Reagan—announced experimental Strategic Defensive Initiative (Star Wars) — to shoot down missiles.

Reagan persuaded Saudi Arabia to cut oil production. Other oil producing countries too. Increased oil production. Resulted in Oil glut (lowery of oil prices). Heavy impact on the USSR.

*1983—USSR shot down Korean passenger airliner carrying 269 people including a congressman from USA. As it violated USSR airspace.

USA intervened in Lebanese civil war, invaded Grenada, bombed Libya, Nicaragua, Afghanistan.
End of cold war (1985-91)

Gorbachev reforms.

Tensions in relations -

1985 - Gorbachev & Reagan agreed in principal to reduce nuclear arsenals.

1987 - Intermediate-range nuclear forces treaty (INF). It limits all nuclear-armed, ground-launched ballistic and cruise missiles with ranges between 500 to 5,500 km.

1989 - Bush, Gorbachev signed START-I arms control treaty.

Revolutions.

1990 - USSR, USA were partners in the Gulf war against Iraq.

Soviet dissolution.

Legacy.

1989 - USA had military alliances with 58 countries. Had 1.5 million troops posted in 117 countries.
and they were killed...Viet Cong & Northern Communists (Viet Minh)
but because of inefficient southern army they didn't achieve their

Vietnam War increasingly became a quagmire from which USA
wanted to withdraw. Public didn't support the war. Iran cession lost in
1968. Nixon became pres. War was very unpopular. Under unrest
all over the world in 1969, financial burden of war. Spent some
$110 b in 1969-80 itself. War by North Vietnamese was viewed as fair
and just. 60k USA soldiers died. 7 million served in USA.
Many suffered post war mental stress, trauma. Chemical warfare
expellants like Agent Orange were sprayed extensively to make
trees in forests shed leaves and make the rebels visible for air strikes.
So crops were also destroyed. Laths of civilians were killed.
Strong anti-war sentiment

* USA announced withdrawal of troops in 1970, by 1975, withdrew them.
* North Vietnam got Saigon after Americans withdrew and thus unified Vietnam.
* Supported Khmer Rouge in Cambodia which established communist dictatorship in 1975 in). After that it started attacking Vietnam. So Vietnam invaded Cambodia in 1978 to
Russia after 1991 Dec 24

- one of the 15 republics of USSR.
- Russia was accepted as successor state of USSR — so in diplomatic affairs. But still lacks USSR’s position in Security council. But still lacks USSR’s power (political).
- Nuclear weapons in Soviet republics were transferred to Russia.
- 1991 June (before dissolution) — Boris Yeltsin was elected as first president of Russia. He announced "shock therapy" — radical market-oriented reforms.

Dismantling communism

Shock therapy: polices of liberalisation, privatization, stabilization. Designed by young liberal economists.


- Price controls were removed. To break black market.
- Removed some barriers on foreign trade, to break the monopoly of barriers on private trade & manufacture.

- Resulted in hyperinflation, because of the printing of money to pay bank interest on the debt. Resulted in hyperinflation of the currency.
- New class of entrepreneurs and black marketers who emerged under Gorbachev’s perestroika benefited the most from shock therapy.

- Stabilisation: to decrease the inflation.

Obstacles to reforms in Russia: 1st problem was cut down in military spending resulted in loss of raise in unemployment.

- USSR used to spend 2.5% of GDP on military. 1 in every 5 used to work in now military industrial units.
- Many plants shifted to making consumer goods. In the process by lost valuable capital — human resources.
1989 Oct- Communist party re-established itself. Hungarian Socialist party. It came into power in 1989 Oct elections which were multi-party free elections. Human & civil rights were guaranteed, and also independence of judiciary & parliament. Gorb asked Soviet troops to go home.

East Germany

Hungary allowed its border with Austria. Many travellers to Hungary (via Austria) escaped to Austria. Borders with Hungary were opened. Large # of emigrants through Hungary to West Germany (via Austria) 30K by Jan 1989. So East German went also through Hungary. Now through

So their borders were closed. Czechoslovakia. Large # of emigrants. It closed its borders with. Became isolated.

East Germans began protesting. Erich Honecker ordered short and kill order to the military. Gorbachev urged reforms. Communists began Honecker was replaced by Krenz. He opened borders with Czechoslovakia. Unable to stem the outflow of refugees. East Germany allowed people to travel to West Berlin (under public pressure) directly. (Nov 9, 1989). Thousands of Berliners flooded the wall. They started tearing down the wall.

Krenz was replaced by communist monopoly over power ended in 1989. Reforms were accelerated. Talks of merger were held between East & West. Merged on Oct 3, 1990.

USSR was in favour of unification. Not Thatcher (UK) and France.

Czechoslovakia

'Velvet revolution' - nonviolent revolu. overthrew communists.

Series of protests, strikes in Nov 1989.

Communist party announced that it would relinquish power and dismantle single party. A non-Large non communist party was appointed by press in Dec 1989.

1990 - first free elections were conducted.

Bulgaria

1989 Nov 10 (a day after Berlin wall was opened). Zhelev was
Breakup of Yugoslavia (1987-95)

Yugoslavia = 6 Republics + 2 Autonomous regions. 

}- Serbia + Croatia + Slovenia + Montenegro 
+ Bosnia & Herzegovina + Macedonia 

Kosovo + Vojvodina 

a loose federal republic, but of autonomy given to the republics. 

Republics had right to secede according to the consti and autonomy regions didn't have that right.

Causes of breakup

Economic collapse & international climate: Slovenia & Croatia were developed but not the others. They were subsidising the development of other republics which prevented their own further development. So they wanted to separate.

Unemployment, INF debt, external debt, etc resulted in the resentment against the ruling class - mainly Serbians

Structural problems: Kosovo & Vojvodina were given autonomy under 1974 constitution. These were seen in Serbia for Serbian and ethnic Serbs in Kosovo were killed in massacres by Albania during WW2. Albanian majority. Serbs came down in Kosovo from WW2 to keep the creation of 1974 constitution and joined the system of year-long presidency on a rotation basis out of 8 leaders of Republics + Autonomous regions.

A feeling of weakening Serbia around the Serbian nationalism.

In 1980s, ethnic Albanians in Kosovo demanded the status of Republic which gives them right to secede. Tensions between Serbs & Albanians.

Rise of nationalism in Serbia: Slobadan Milosevic, originally a communist who denounced nationalism, became popular for Serbia by supporting the Serbs in Kosovo and demanding for entrenchment of autonomy to Kosovo & Vojvodina.

Alleged anti-bureaucratic revolution of Milosevic: His communist party captured power in Montenegro, Serbia, Kosovo, Vojvodina through a series of rallies.

In the 8 member presidency council of Yugoslavia, Milosevic had the support of at least 4 votes.

Ethnic Albanian miners in Kosovo organised strikes against this which
Iraqi Shiites, shias in Lebanon who feared Arab nationalism was actually a Sunni project to establish Sunni hegemony.
Islamic revivalists felt that nationalism had no place in Islam.

Attempts at unity
Arab league - insisted on territorial integrity, respect for sovereignty of each member state.
1958 - Egypt and Syria formed United Arab Republic. But Nasser and Syria differed on who would lead the republic. So efforts were made to include in it Iraq, North Yemen.

Iraqi revolution - 1958 (how by Baathists?)
Western powers were concerned about the fallout of powerful Arab nationalism, feared of losing control over oil resources.
Due to discontent of hegemony of Egypt, and a coup in Syria, United Arab Republic collapsed in 1961.

1963 - Baath parties came into power in Syria and they attempted to form an union with Egypt, but due to the centralist tendencies of Nasser, efforts failed.

1973 - Sadat tried to unite Libya, Egypt, Syria to form Federation of Arab republic. It lasted till 1977.

Arab Maghreb union.
permanent members from 6 to 10.

F4 - Jap, Germ, Ind, Bras.

Rivals of F4 - Italy, Spain, Argentina, Canada, Mexico, South Korea, Pakistan. "coffee club" and "writing for consensus" they favour expansion of the non-permanent category of seats with members to be elected on a regional basis.

Gen At Task Force: on SC reform recommended a compromise solution, for entering it suggested "time line perspective" according to which short term measures which are agreeable to all will be carried on, and those which cannot be agreed upon now will be continued.

Increasing membership

"In Larger Freedom:" suggested 2 options. @ Plan A - to 11 permanent members to 11 from 6, non perm from 10 to 13.

Plan B - to create 8 new seats in a new class of members, who would serve 4 years, subject to renewal by one non perm.

"Writing for consensus:" - 2.5, suggested expansion of non perm to 20.

New perm members proposals

F4 + one from Africa.

Mexico & Argentina oppose Brazil, a portuguese speaking country in Spanish Latin America.

India - world's largest liberal democracy. World's 3rd largest active armed force. Huge population and growing economy and political clout.

Africa -

Veto reform:

Restrictions to be on the usage of Veto. Abolition altogether.
Characteristics

No set or defined characteristics.

AJP Taylor — "The test of a great power is the test of strength".

- Power: internal military, economic, political capacity.
- Population and territory, resource endowment, economic capability, political stability and competence, military strength.
- Great power a world power as against regional powers.
- Formal or informal acknowledgment of a nation's great-power status is necessary criteria.
- Great powers should have enough influence to be included in discussions of political and diplomatic questions of the day.

**Superpower**

It is a state with a leading position in the international system which has the ability to influence events and its own interests and project power on a worldwide scale to protect those interests.

- A country that has the capacity to present dominating power and influence anywhere in the world, and sometimes in more than one region of the globe at a time.
- First applied to UK, USSR, UK in 1944. Then only USA, USSR during cold war. Only USA, after coldwar.
- Today's complex global marketplace and the rising interdependencies between the world's nations have made the concept a superpower an idea of the past and that world is now multiple.

Characteristics

- Military, economic, political, cultural, capacity.
- Generally, this term was used to signify a political community that occupied a continental-sized landmass, had a sizable population, a superordinate economic capacity, including ample indigenous supplies of food and natural resources, enjoyed a high degree of non-dependence on international intercourse, a well-developed nuclear capacity with and strike capability.
- A superpower must be able to conduct a global strategy.
Unification of Europe: European Community

- European Integration: Political, legal, economic, social, cultural
  Primarily through EU & council of Europe.
- Customs union: An association of nations to promote trade within the union and set common tariffs for nations that are not members.
- Single market: Free circulation of goods, capital, people, services
- Economic & monetary union: Single currency

Pre 1945: The idea of Europe:
- Large areas were unified by Romans, Franks, Byzantines, Habsburg, Napoleon, Nazis (mainly by force).
- Due to devastation of war, many people turned to the idea of some form of unified Europe, - Mazzini, Hugo, William Pitt.
- Idea of unified Europe strengthened after WWI.
- Pan-Europa movement - to promote association of European states. Count Richard Nicolaus wrote Pan-Europa manifesto in 1923.
  Delegates of France in League of Nations promoted the idea of European unions, 1918, 30.

After 1945
- To stem extreme forms of nationalism, to contain communism in Russia; - unity of western Europe was promoted.
- To ensure that Germany wouldn't begin another war, its heavy industry was dismantled. Its coal-producing regions were detached (Saarland, Silesia), or put under international control (Ruhr area).

- 1949 - Council of Europe was established.
- 1950 - France proposed a community to integrate the coal and steel industries of Europe and to control their production. (as coal and steel were the basis to build weapons).