

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

Threatened with $\leftarrow$ if USSR intervened in Suez Canal crisis in 1956. It worked as USSR ~~didn't~~ ^{had} nuclear weapons ~~not~~ ^{far} 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 $\rightarrow$ political, economic, military.

Worldwide competition

National movements in some countries (Guatemala, Indonesia, Indochina etc) 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. (coups by military etc). Restored Shah of Iran in 1953. Military ousted presi Guzman in Guatemala in 1954. Vietnam.

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

Sino-Soviet split

Mao denounced de-Stalinization of Khrushchev. Accused him as having lost revolutionary edge. Competed for leadership of the communist world. Clashed militarily in 1969.

Space race, ICBMs

1957 — USSR became 1st to possess ICBM
 $\rightarrow$ — Earth Satellite — Sputnik.
• Culminated in moon landings.

Berlin Crisis of 1961 — Berlin wall.

Cuban missile crisis — First efforts at nuclear disarmament

First arms control treaty — Antarctic treaty. 1961

Late 1970s deterioration of relations

Iranian revolution - 1979, Nicaraguan revolution - 1979. Both brought down pro-US govt.
Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Second cold war (1979-85)

Intensive reawakening of cold war.

^{more} Militaristic.

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 embargoes 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.

Polish Solidarity movement

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

Soviet and US military and economic

25% of USSR's GDP on military.

Arms race. By early 1980s, USSR's military strength (# of troops, army etc) ^{was} greater than USA. USA relied on qualitative superiority ^{of nuclear weapons.}

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

Reagan persuaded Saudi Arabia to ↑ oil production. other oil producing countries too increased the production. Resulted in oil glut (lowering 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 ~~the~~ ^{its} airspace.

USA intervened in Lebanese civil war, invaded Grenada, bombed Libya, Nicaragua, Afghanistan.

End of cold war (1985-91)

Gorbachev reforms.

Thaw in relations -

1985 - Gorbachev & Reagan agreed in principle to reduce nuclear arsenal.

→ 1987 - Intermediate-range nuclear forces treaty (INF). It eliminated 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.

Soviet withdrew from Afghanistan.

Revolutions.

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

Soviet dissolution.

Legacy

by 1989 - USA had military alliances with 50 countries. Had 1.5 million troops posted in 119 countries.

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and they ~~were~~ killed many viet cong & northern communists (viet minh) but because of inefficient southern army they didn't achieve their objectives.

• Vietnam war increasingly became a quagmire from which USA wanted to withdraw. Public didn't support the war. Thomson lost in 1968. Nixon became pres. War was very unpopular. Student unrest all over the world in 1960s. Financial burden of war. Spent some \$110 b in 1960s itself. War by North vietnamese was viewed as fair and just. Some 60K USA soldiers died. 3 million served in USA. Many suffered post war mental stress, trauma. Chemical warfare - explosants like Agent orange were ~~at~~ sprayed extensively to make trees in forests shed leaves and make the rebels visible for airstrikes. ~~So~~ crops were also destroyed. Lacks of civilians were killed.

So strong antiwar sentiment.

• USA announced ^{gradual} withdrawal of troops ~~from~~ in ~~1968~~ 1970. By 1975, withdrew them.

• North vietnam govt captured saigon after American ¹⁹⁷⁵ withdrew. and thus unified vietnam.

• After viet minh declined to cut off its ties with US in 1968, China stopped aiding it. Gradual withdrawal of its troops.

↳ Supported Khmer Rouge in Cambodia which established communist dictatorship in 1975 in ¹⁹⁷⁵. After that it started attacking vietnam. So vietnam invaded Cambodia in 1978 ^{and} ousted Khmer Rouge. China waged border war ^{against} vietnam in 1979.

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Russia after 1991 Dec 27

- One of the 15 republics of USSR.
- Russia was accepted as successor state of USSR ~~so~~ in diplomatic affairs. So given USSR's position in Security Council. But still Russia lacks USSR's power (political).
- Nuclear weapons in ^{other} Soviet Republics were transferred to Russia.
- 1991 June (before dissolution) - Boris Yeltsin was elected as president of Russia. He announced "Shock therapy" - radical market oriented reforms.

Dismantling communism

Shock therapy: — Policies of Liberalisation, Privatization, Stabilisation. } Designed by young liberal economists.

Jan 2 1992.

- Price controls were removed. to break ^{free of} "black market".
- Removed some barriers on foreign trade. to break the monopoly of state.
- barriers on private trade & manufacturing.
- resulted in ^{increase in} hyperinflation. It was caused because of the printing of money by central bank to finance the debt. Resulted in rapid depreciation of the ruble.
- New class of entrepreneurs and black marketers who emerged under Gorbachev's perestroika benefitted the most from shock therapy.
- Stabilisation → to ^{control} ~~decrease~~ the inflation. (structural adjustment). → Tight monetary & fiscal policy. to —
Raised interest rates, new tax rates and taxes, cut back of the subsidies to industry & construction, & welfare spending.
Many industries were shut down.

Obstacles to reforms in Russia: — 1st problem was cut down

- in military spending resulted in loss of raise in unemployment.
- and loss of USSR used to spend 25% ~~of~~ of GDP on military.
- 1 In every 5 used to work in ~~the~~ military industrial units.
- many ^{of these} plants shifted to making consumer goods. In the process they lost valuable capital - human resources.

1989 Oct - Communist party reestablished itself as 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. Gorbachev asked Soviet troops to go home.

East Germany

Hungary disabled its borders with Austria. Many ^{East Germans} travellers to Hungary (12K) escaped to Austria. Borders with Hungary were opened. Large # of emigrants through Hungary to West Germany. (via Austria) 30K by Sep 1989. So East Germany didn't allow travel to Hungary. Now through Czechoslovakia. Large # of emigrants. So border borders were closed. It closed its borders with ~~the~~ ^{Czechoslovakia}. Became isolated.

East Germans began protesting. Erich Honecker ^{issued a} "ordered shoot and kill" orders to the military. Gorbachev urged for reforms. Communists deposed Honecker - replaced by Krenz. He opened borders with Czechoslovakia. Unable to stem the outflow of refugees. East Germany allowed people to enter West Berlin (under public pressure) directly. Nov 9 1989 (midnight). Thousands of Berliners started tearing down the wall.

Krenz was replaced & communist monopoly over power ended in 1989 Dec. 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" - non violent revolu. overthrew communists. Series of protests, strikes in Nov 1989. Communist party announced that it would relinquish power and dismantle single ^{party} state. A ~~non~~ largely non communist party was appointed by presi in Dec 1989. 1990 - first free elections were conducted.

Bulgaria

1989 Nov 10 (a day after Berlin wall was opened). Zhelyu Zhelev ^{was}

Breakup of Yugoslavia (1987-95)

Yugoslavia = 6 Republics + 2 Autonomous regions.

(roughly divided
on ethnic lines)

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

In Serbia
Kosovo + Vojvodina

a loose federal republic. lot of autonomy given to the republics.
Republics had right to secede according to the constl and ^{more} 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.
IMF debt, external debt, ^{unemployment} etc resulted in the resentment against the ruling class - mainly Serbians.

Structural problems: Kosovo & Vojvodina were given autonomy under

1974 constitution. These were ~~in~~ in Serbia for centuries and ethnic Serbs in Kosovo were killed in a genocide by Albanians during WWII.

Albanian majority. Serbs came down in Kosovo from ^{nearly 100% in} WWII to less than 10%.

• creation of 2 increased Serbian nationalism (as it ^{reduced} ~~gave~~ Serbian power)

• 1974 constitution introduced the system of year-long presidency on a rotation basis out of 8 leaders of Republics + Autonomous regions.

• A ^{feeling} ~~sense~~ of weakening Serbia aroused 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: Slobodan Milosevic, originally a communist who denounced nationalism, became popular ^{among} in Serbia by supporting the Serbs in Kosovo and demanding for curtailment of autonomy to the Kosovo & Vojvodina.

Anti-bureaucratic revolution of Milosevic: His ~~communist~~ ^{allies} party captured power in Montenegro, Serbia, Kosovo, Vojvodina through a series of revolts.

In the 8 member presidency council (of Yugoslavia), Milosevic ^{now} had the support of at least 4 votes.

Ethnic Albanian miners in Kosovo organised strikes against this which

Iraqi Shias, 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 — (coup by Baathists?)
- Western powers were concerned about the fallouts 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. ^{Iraq} they attempted to form an union with Egypt but due to the centralist tendencies of Nasser, ^{the efforts} failed.
- 1972 — Gaddafi ^{Libya} to unite Libya, Egypt, Syria to form federation of Arab republics. ^{It} lasted till 1977.
- Arab Maghreb union.

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permanent members from 6 to 10.

G4 - Jap, Germ, Indi, Braz

- Rivals of G4 - 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 Ass Task Force: on SC reform recommended a compromise solution, ~~for entering~~ it suggested "timeline perspective" according to which short-term measures which are agreeable to all will be carried on, and ^{negotiations on} those which cannot be agreed upon now will be continued.

Increasing membership

"In Larger Freedom" - suggested 2 options. Plan A - to ↑ 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. 5 non perm.

- "Uniting for consensus" - 2005 suggested expansion of non perm to 20.

New perm members proposals

G4 + 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 economic and political clout.

Africa: -

Veto reform

Restrictions to be on the usage of veto. Abolition altogether.

Characteristics

No set or defined characteristics.

ASP Taylor — "The test of a great power is the test of strength for war."

- Power involves of overall military, economic, political capacity.
- Population and territory, resource endowment, economic capability, political stability and competence, military strength.
- Great powers are world powers 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.

Super power

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 project dominating power and influence anywhere in the world, and sometimes, in more than one region of the globe at a time.
- 1st applied to UK, US, USSR in 1944. Then, only USA, USSR during cold war. Only USA, after cold war.
- Today's complex global marketplace and the rising interdependency between the world's nations has made the concept a superpower an idea of the past and that world is now multipolar.

Characteristics

→ includes ideology

- 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 2nd 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 free trade within the union and set common tariffs for nations that are not members.
- Single market — Free circulation of goods, capital, people, service.
- Economic & monetary union — single currency.

pre 1945: The idea of Europe:

- Large areas were unified by Romans, Franks, Byzantines, ~~Habsburgs~~ Napoleon, Nazis etc mainly by force.
- Due to devastation ^{of} war, ^{19th century} many people turned to the idea of some form of unified Europe, — Mazzini, Hugo, William Pennet.
- Idea of unified Europe strengthened after WWI.
Pan-Europa movement — to promote association of European states.
Count Richard Nicolas wrote Pan-Europa manifesto in 1923.
Delegates of France in League of Nations promoted the idea of European union in 1919, 20.

After 1945:

- To stem extremes forms of nationalism, to contain Communist Russia; → unity of western Europe was promoted. (Churchill called for "US of Europe")
- 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).