

- 1 **non-alignment/Liberation movements**
- 2 **Alignment**
 - Go to page 249 in your textbook
 - How do these maps relate to geographic influences on politics?
- 3 **USA Intervention**
 - SALT I – signed with Soviets
 - Part of treaty agreed to respect newly emerging nations independence, but respect for the agreement doesn't last
 - Intervention in Iran, Guatemala, Lebanon, Grenada, Panama, Dominican Republic, Chile, Nicaragua, Vietnam etc. to prevent communist take over
 - Iran-Contra affair
 - Sell weapons to Iran for funds to support rebels in Nicaragua without permission from Congress
- 4 **Alignment: Who is whose ally?**
 - 1 Political: Truman Doctrine
Economic: Marshal Plan
Military: NATO (Europe&NA)
ANZUS(Aust/NZ/US)
NORAD (US& Can.)
 - 2 • Political: Cominform
• Economic: Comecon
• Military: Warsaw Pact
- 5 **Non-alignment**
 - ⇒ Many newly independent nations wanted to pull away from spheres of influence of any kind
 - 1955 Bandung Conference

- promote cooperation and oppose any imperialist intentions
- “If we have to stand alone, we will... We do not agree with the communist teachings, we do not agree with the anti-communist teachings, because they are both based on wrong principles” (Nehru)
- “Third World” – not aligned with either First or Second world.

6 **“Third World”**

7 **Yugoslavia**

- Marshall Tito – did not need Soviet help to defeat Nazis = not under Stalin’s thumb
- Establishes a communist government outside the Soviet bloc that traded with the West
- Stalin tries to punish by exiling them from Cominform/ Comintern
- Yugoslavia survives and becomes an example for independence movements in the Soviet bloc.

8 **Rejection of Communist Rule**

Liberation movements within the Warsaw Pact

9 **Liberation movements**

- ⇒ Khrushchev comes to power in 1956
- Peaceful co-existence with the West
 - De-Stalinization
 - Strengthen ties with socialist governments in Warsaw Pact by accepting diversity
 - Focusing on developing nations that were gaining independence
 - Africa, Middle East, Latin America and Asia

10

⇒Consequences

- Increased nationalism in satellite states
- People in Soviet bloc expected he could solve the problems created by communism
- Sino-Soviet relations decline

11 **Hungary**

⇒Poland (1956)

- Labor unrest – USSR allows for greater independence
 - Khrushchev needs Polish support as it was a buffer state with Germany.

⇒Hungary (1956)

- Events in Poland signal to Hungarians that they can also demand more freedoms
- Imry Nagy given some latitude until he announces a withdrawal from Warsaw Pact
 - Soviets cannot lose face to NATO
 - Tanks roll in – war lasts less than a week
 - 20,000 killed, 20,000 imprisoned, 200,000 emigrate (many to Canada), millions in damage to homes and businesses; Nagy executed
 - demonstrated that the Soviet bloc was held together by force, not ideology (although Moscow began to soften their control of the satellite states to maintain cooperation)

12 13 **Czechoslovakia**

⇒Brezhnev replaces Khrushchev – return to hard-line rule

⇒Czechoslovakia (1968)

- Alexander Dubcek introduces liberal reforms (eg, opposition parties, more freedom of speech and of the press, freedom

to travel, increased democracy) = Prague Spring

- Soviets fear the loss of a buffer state and fall of Communist bloc
 - Send in troops – memories of Hungary in 1956 = less resistance
 - Brezhnev doctrine: if socialism is threatened, the Soviet bloc armies can intervene to protect the ideals of collectivism.

14

15 **The beginning of the end**

- Poland – 1980
 - Reliance on subsidies = recession; government debt = higher prices = strikes
 - Shipyard workers start the strikes – led by Lech Walesa: Solidarity
 - Soviets too distracted with Afghanistan, tell Polish gov to deal with it
 - US and Catholic Church support for strikers leads gov to accept strikers demands
 - First crack in the communist dam