

WEEK 7

Cold War Duopoly: the rise and fall of Détente

August 4, 1975: the Helsinki Agreement



Final Act: “participating States will respect each other’s sovereign equality.”

Principle VII: all signers must “promote and encourage the effective exercise of civil, political, economic, social, cultural and other rights and freedoms.”



Détente – the relaxation of tensions

- Hot line between US and USSR
- An above ground nuclear test ban treaty
- The first Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (1972)
 - 1618 ICBMs for the USSR and 1054 for the USA
 - 740 submarine launched Ballistic Missiles



Brezhnev and Nixon shaking hands after signing the SALT I treaty; Nixon and Mao in 1972



Ostpolitik



Willy Brandt

- Seeking accommodation with East Germany
- Ost = eastern
- Politik = politics
- The Basic Treaty of 1973 granted automatic citizenship to any East German who got to the West
- But relinquished West Germany's claim to being sole representative of the Germans

August 4, 1975: the Helsinki Agreement



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News from Helsinki Watch

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TWO POLITICAL TRIALS SET FOR FEBRUARY 21 IN PRAGUE

New York, NY -- Two political trials will open in Prague on February 21 involving Vaclav Havel, the internationally-known playwright and human rights activist, and eight other leaders of independent peace and human rights groups in Czechoslovakia. The charges against them relate to their involvement in a demonstration on January 16 marking the 10th anniversary of the death of Jan Palach, a student who set himself on fire to protest the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia. Their arrests came on the second of six consecutive days of political protest in Czechoslovakia in which thousands of people participated; scores of people were subjected to brutal police actions and more than 1,400 were detained for short periods. Three of the defendants -- Vaclav Havel, Ota Veverska and Jana Petrova -- have been in prison since their arrest.

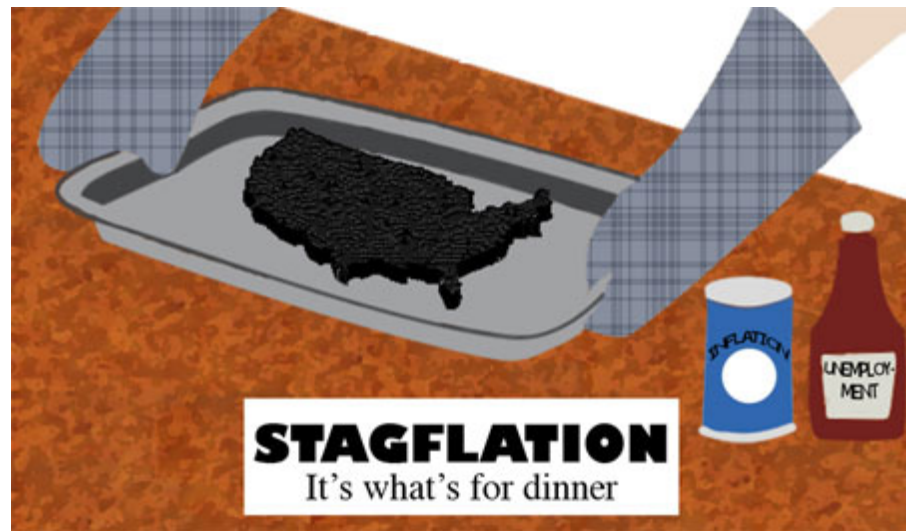
Initially, all nine were charged under Article 202 (hoopliganism), which carries a maximum sentence of two years. In late January, Petrova, a spokesman for the Independent Peace Association, and Veverska, a spokesman for the Peace Club of John Lennon, were also charged under Article 156, section 2 (insulting of a public official). On February 10, the charges against Havel were changed to Article 154 ("incitement to criminal acts") and Article 156, Section A ("obstructing public order"), for which he faces up to two years and six months, respectively. The other six defendants -- Sasa Vondra, Dana Benesova, Jana Starbova, Petr

Human Rights Organizations in the United Kingdom: British Helsinki Human Rights Group, Islamic Human Rights Commission

Books LLC

Below left: human rights activists Andrei Sakharov and Elena Bonner; right: Lyudmila Mikhailovna Alexeyeva of the Moscow Helsinki Group





1956 – 1966: Israel/Egypt's boom decade

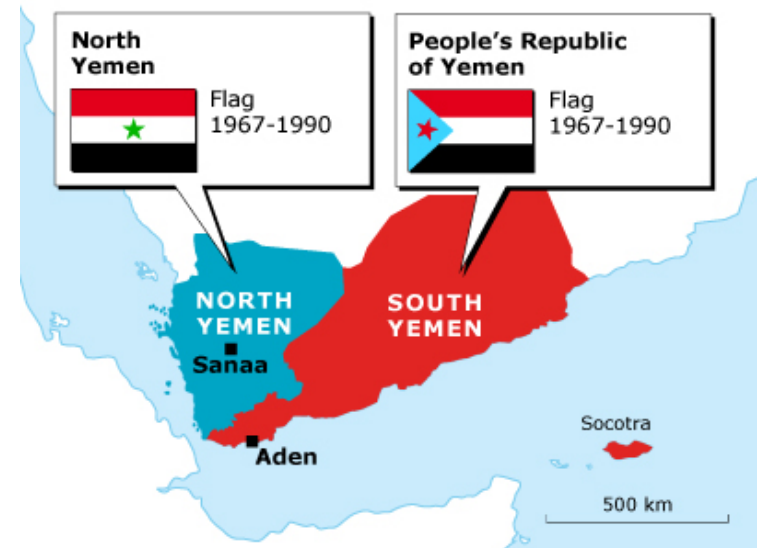
- Egypt completes Aswan dam
- Israel population jumps from 1.7 to 2.4 million
- Huge migration to cities
- Israel's parliamentary system becomes more politically diverse



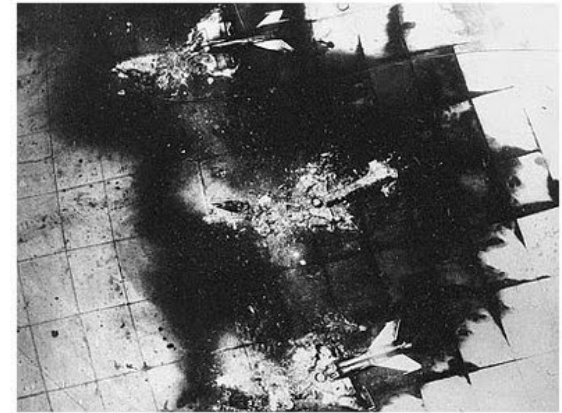
Contenders for the Arab cause



Clockwise; Nasser of Egypt; Assad of Syria; Feisal of Saudi Arabia; The Yemen Civil War; Hussein of Jordan



1967: Six Day War

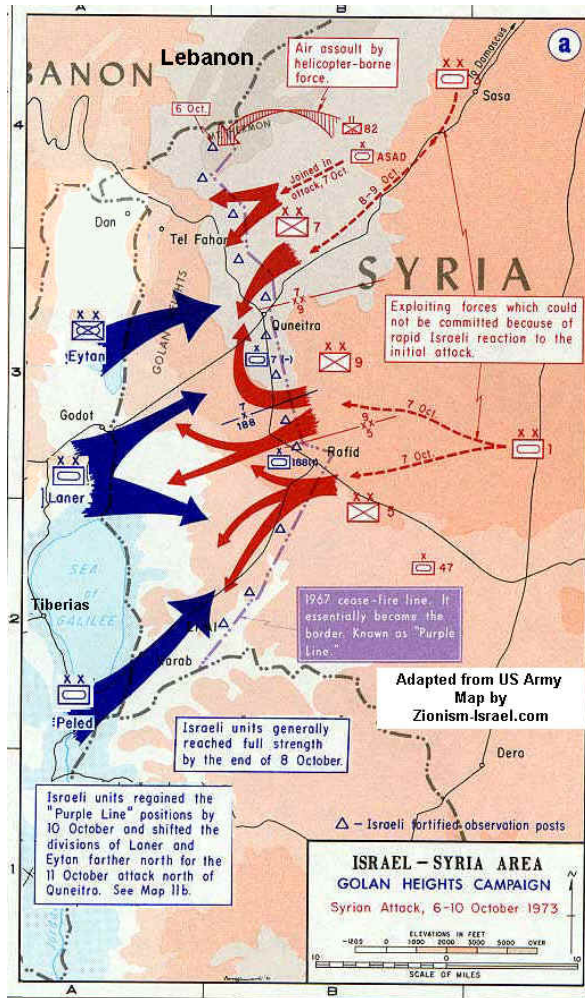


Israel's surprise attack in 1967 won the country a huge swath of new territory, and a declaration of three "nos" from the Arabs: no negotiations, no peace, no recognition of Israel's right to exist



Clockwise: Hafiz al-Assad of Syria; Yasser Arafat of the Palestine Liberation Organization; Anwar Sadat of Egypt

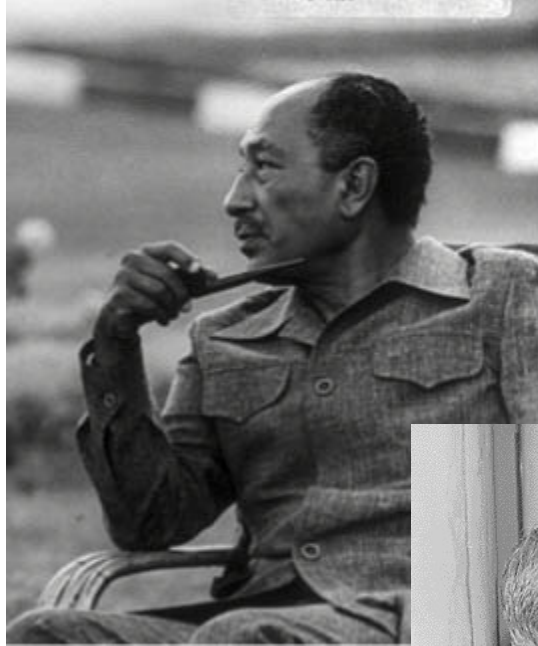
October 6, 1973: Yom Kippur War



- 700 Egyptian/Syrian tanks march into Golan Heights, overwhelming Israel
- 100,000 Egyptian Syrian troops retake areas occupied since 1967
- But Israel counter-assaults and retakes ground
- US puts world forces on Defense Condition III

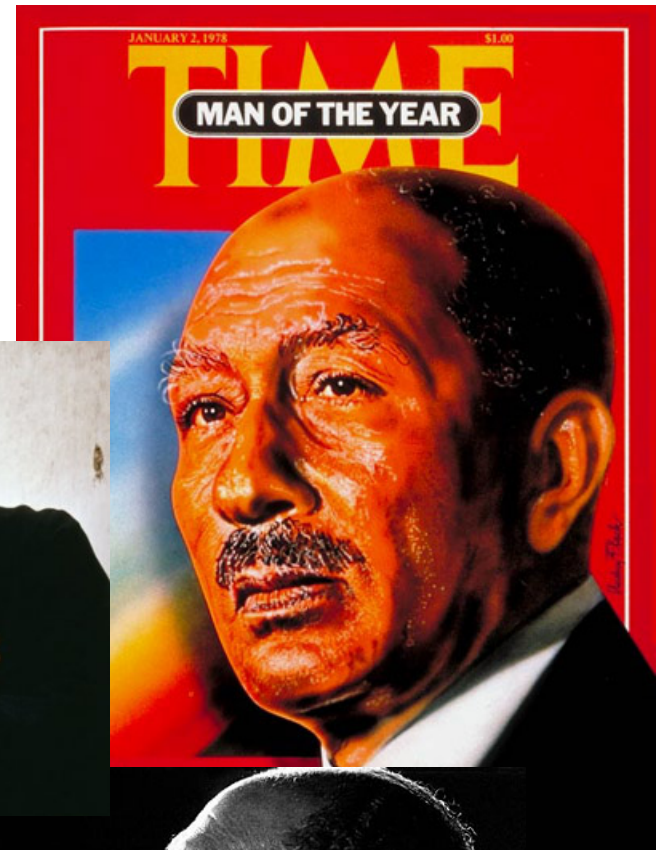
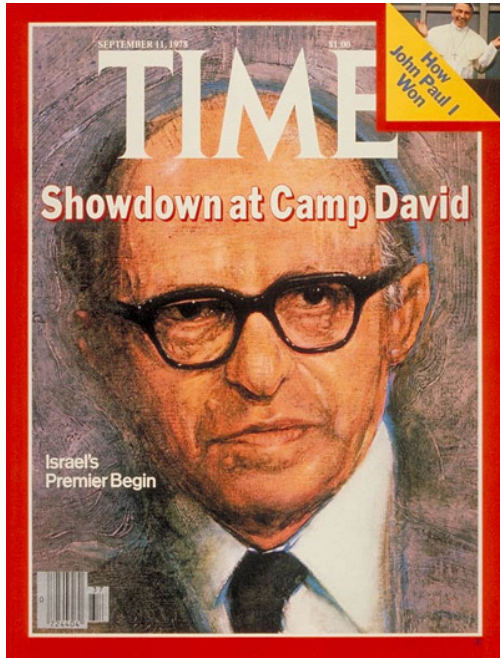


New leaders in Israel and Egypt



Menachem Begin (above) took a hard line on Israel's borders, but had to adapt following Anwar Sadat's (right) peace overture; Jimmy Carter (far right) in 1978 with a future US president.





Camp David agreement, 1978

- Israel returns Sinai area
- Egypt recognizes Israel
- A system of Palestinian autonomy would be constructed in West Bank and Gaza Strip
- But as progress on territories faded, Palestinians went back to armed struggle





The effects of the 1973 oil embargo . . .



Europe: the politics of retrenchment

- Unemployment rises following oil crisis of 1973
- Most western European countries crack down on immigration
- Germany (1977): “Germany is not an immigrant country.”
- 300,000 immigrant workers leave W. Germany for Turkey, Yugoslavia, Italy, and Greece
- 1978: Helmut Schmidt proposes a European Monetary System





Anarchistische Gewalttäter
 - Baader/Meinhof-Bande -

Wegen Beteiligung an Morden, Sprengstoffverbrechen, Banküberfällen und anderen Straftaten werden steckbrieflich gesucht:

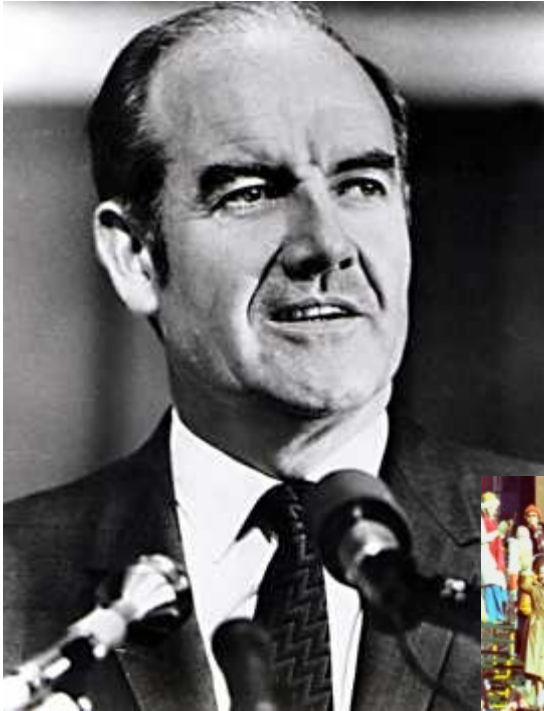
Vorsicht! Diese Gewalttäter...



Revolution in Iran, 1979



Left: Ayatollah Khomeini arriving; center: his supporters demonstrating; right: the Shah leaving for medical treatment in the United States; bottom left: Jimmy Carter, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Cyrus Vance



George McGovern,
1972; Watergate
hearings, 1973; Le
Duc Tho and Henry
Kissinger, 1973;
Jimmy Carter walking
to his inauguration,
1977





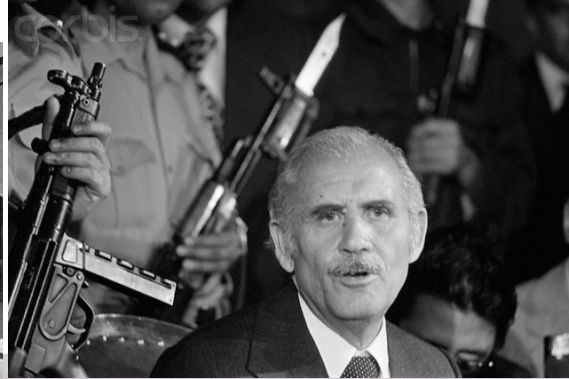
President Jimmy Carter (above left) with his advisers Zbigniew Brzezinski and Cyrus Vance; (middle, right) giving his 1979 'crisis of confidence' speech: Americans are "losing faith, not only in government itself but in the ability as citizens to serve as the ultimate rulers and shapers of our democracy."



Sunnis and Shia

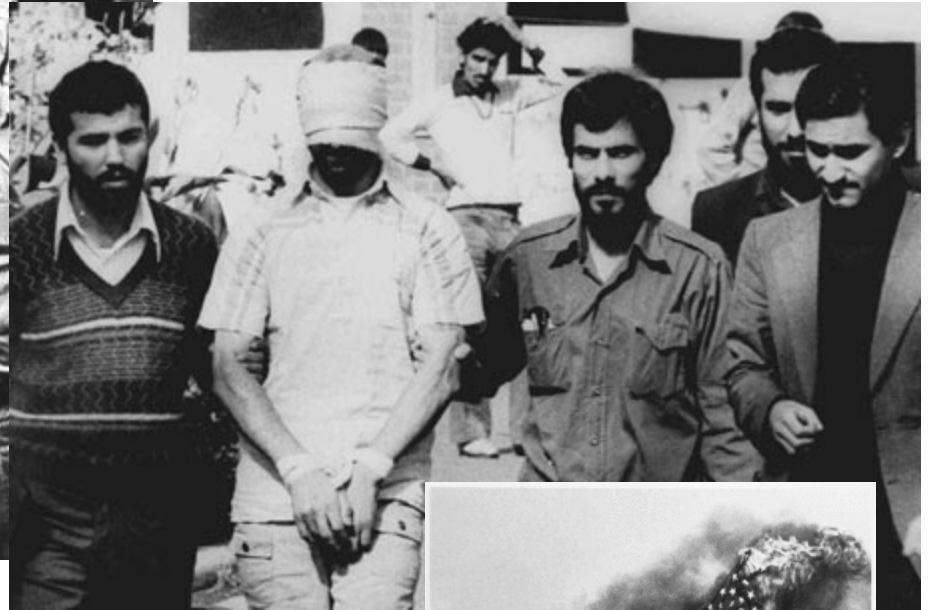


Left: 19th century Iranian painting of Battle of Karbala (680 AD); above right: Khomeini's return to Iran



Afghan communist Nur Mohammad Taraki was reluctantly supported by the USSR, but could not govern the country, forcing a Soviet intervention.





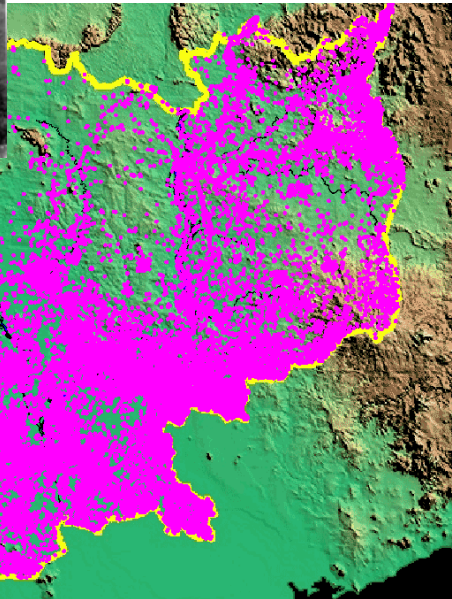
Iranian students
seize US embassy
in Tehran,
November 4, 1979



The fall of detente



Jimmy Carter and Brezhnev signing SALT II in 1979, but the massive US bombing of Cambodia (below left) and US encouragement of a coup in Chile (above), helped convince the USSR that an invasion of Afghanistan (below right) was justified.



The Carter Doctrine (1979)



“An attempt by any outside force to gain control of the Persian Gulf region will be regarded as an assault on the vital interests of the United States of America, and such an assault will be repelled by any means necessary, including military force.”
Top right: US State Department employees held hostage in Tehran.