

Lexicon of International Politics

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Dear Reader:

This “Lexicon of International Politics” was compiled during the summer of 1987 and 1988, by A.H. Rifai, Professor of Political Science and two student assistants, Faye Napier and Lori Damron, both political science majors at Berea College.

This reference work contains basic information on theories, concepts, treaties, organizations, acronyms, and names that are widely used in the field of International Politics.

The collapse of the Soviet Union, the dynamics of European integration and the plethora of global changes over the past two decades made the revision of this work necessary. With the support of Berea College and the hard work and dedication of Patrick Lanham and Lisa Vaughn, both students of political Science, this task was realized during the summer of 1996. My thanks also to Aisulu Masykkanova for her help and hard work in 2004-2005 and to Matthew Young, my T.A. in 2015 for his suggestions and hard work.

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A

Abdication: Renunciation of claim to a throne by a monarch.

Absolute Monarchy: A system of government where all powers reside in the person of the monarch. The monarch's will is the supreme source of law.

Accidental War: A war resulting from either a technical failure or of a misperception in communication between parties.

Accommodation: A process of conflict management where the actors involved recognize and appreciate each other's demands.

Accountability: An underlying principle of democratic theory which holds all public officials ultimately responsible to their constituents. Regular elections, public opinion polls, free press, and referenda are central to the practice of accountability

Accusatorial Procedure: A judicial process which emphasizes the rights of the accused. Under this system the role of the judge and the prosecutor are separate. This process is practiced by both the United States and Britain.

Acheson, Dean (1893-1971): United States Secretary of State, 1949-1953. In his famous Delta Speech, Acheson's failure, intentional or inadvertent, to mention North Korea in his speech was interpreted as a signal to North Korea to invade South Korea. As Secretary of State Acheson oversaw the shaping of the US *containment* policy and the development of NATO.

Act of Parliament: see **Parliament, Act of**

Actor: Term used to describe a role player in international politics

African Development Bank (ADB): Established in 1964, Article I of its charter states that "the purpose of the Bank shall be to contribute to the economic development and social progress of its regional members-individually and jointly." Along with its two subdivisions: the African Development Fund (ADF) and the Nigerian Trust Fund (NTF) the ADB has 78 member states, fifty-one of which are African.

African National Congress (ANC): The leading black political organization in South Africa. It was formed in January, 1912, for the "purpose of creating national unity" and defending the rights and privileges of black South Africans. The ANC was banned by the government from 1960-1991.

African Union: Replaced **Organization of African Unity (OAU)** in 2002. Established by the Heads of State and Government of OAU to accelerate the process of integration in the continent while addressing social, economic, and political problems.¹

¹ African Union. www.africa-union.org/ September 1, 2005.

Afrikaaners: Name given to South Africans of Dutch ancestry.

Agency for International Development (USAID): Established in 1961 as a component of the **International Development Cooperation Agency**, USAID is now an independent federal government agency. USAID provides foreign assistance and humanitarian aid in order to promote both the political and economic interests of the United States.

Aggression: The **United Nations General Assembly** adopted this definition for aggression: “Aggression is the use of armed force by a state against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of another state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations, as set out in this Definition.”²

Agrarian Economy: An economic system dependent primarily on agricultural production and sales for revenue. Most developing nations fall within this category.

Agrément: A state’s initial consent to receive another state’s diplomat.

Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act, The: see **Public Law 480**.

Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS): A sophisticated radar system mounted on aircraft to detect all devices in the air and movement of land vehicles. The operational radius is 240 miles.

Allende, Salvadore Gossens (1908-1973): President of Chile, November 3, 1970-September 11, 1973. He was overthrown in a violent military coup, led by Augusto Pinochet, which resulted in his death.

Alliance for Progress: Program for economic, social, and political development agreed to in 1961 by twenty American countries at a conference in Uruguay. This program provided a framework for United States aid to Latin America during the Kennedy Administration.³

Alliances: Formal arrangements among *sovereign* states for mutual cooperation in defense or development fields. These alliances can be construed as a vehicle to increase or maintain a state’s capabilities or positions in the international system.

Allied Powers: Nations who allied with each other in active opposition to the Axis Powers of World War II. The principal powers were the United States, the former USSR, France, China, and the United Kingdom.

Alma-Ata Declaration: Signed on December 21, 1991, at Alma-Ata, Byelorussia, by representatives of the Russian Federation, Turkmenia, the Ukraine, and the Republics of Azerbaijan, Byelorussia, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, Moldova, Tadjikistan, Uzbekistan.

² United Nations, United Nations General Assembly Resolution 3314

³ Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States. John F. Kennedy. 1961. “Address at the White House Reception for Members of Congress and for the Diplomatic Corps of the Latin American Republics. March 13, 1961.” Washington D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1962. Pp 170-175.

This declaration officially dissolved the Soviet Union, replacing it with the **Commonwealth of Independent States**.

Al Qaida: An Islamic extremist terrorist organization formed by Osama bin Ladin to rid the Islamic World of Western domination. The meaning of Al Qaida in Arabic is *base* or *formula*.

Alsace-Lorraine: A disputed territory between France and Germany. It has been under French control since 1918.

American Institute in Taiwan: A private, non-profit organization located in Taiwan to facilitate the implementation of the United States **Taiwan Relations Act of 1979**, through which the United States conducts its relations with Taiwan.⁴

Amnesty: The extension of pardon by a state.

Amnesty International: A non-partisan, non-governmental organization focused on human rights. Since its founding in 1961, Amnesty International has been instrumental in highlighting human rights violations through its annual nation-by-nation report and through special missions. The statute of Amnesty International defines its objectives as follows: “to promote awareness of and adherence to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights...to oppose the imprisonment [of]...any person by reason of his or her political, religious or other consciously held beliefs...by language, color, sex, or other status...the detention of any political prisoner without a fair trial...the death penalty...torture...[and] the extrajudicial execution of persons.”

Anarchic System: A chaotic system noted for an absence of any legitimate authority.

Anarchy: Absence of legitimate authority or effective government.

Ancien Regime: The French governmental regime which preceded the revolution of 1789. It is noted for **absolute monarchy**, a belief in the divine rights of kings, and close relations between church and state.

Andean Group: A Latin American common market arrangement founded in 1966 to promote economic integration and cooperation. Members: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela.

Andropov, Yuri (1914-1984): General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union from 1982-84, member of the **CPSU Politburo** and former **KGB** chief. Preceded by **Leonid Brezhnev**, succeeded by **Konstantin Chernenko**.

Anocracy: A regime type characterized by inconsistent features of democratic and autocratic regimes. Anocracies often feature some avenues of political participation, while lacking other features of democracy, such as fully responsive institutions. Political instability may also be a feature of anocracy.

⁴ Congressional Quarterly Almanac, 1979. Vol. xxxv. “New Relationship With Taiwan Approved.” Washington, DC: Congressional Quarterly, Inc., 1980. Pp 99-117. See also **Coordination Council for North American Affairs** and **Taiwan Relations Act of 1979**.

Antarctic Treaty: Treaty signed on December 1, 1959, in Washington, D. C., detailing the peaceful use of Antarctica by Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Union of South Africa, the former Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States.⁵

Antiballistic Missile (ABM): Missile capable of seeking and destroying an enemy missile in flight before it hits its target.

Antiballistic Missile Agreement: Agreement reached in 1972 between the United States and the former Soviet Union allowing each country one **ABM** site. This agreement was let go by the Bush Administration.⁶

Anti-Clericalism: Movement in Europe, especially in Catholic countries, opposing the influence of the church in government, primarily in government and educational affairs.

Anti-Colonialism: Rejection of domination by a foreign power. Particular reference to liberation of Asian and African colonies from European domination.

Anti-Semitism: Hostility and discrimination perpetrated against the Semitic race.

ANZUS Treaty: Security agreement signed September 1, 1951, between Australia, New Zealand, and the United States for protection of the South Pacific area. Article I of the agreement states that the principal aim is “to settle any international disputes in which they may be involved by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security are not endangered and to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.”⁷

Apartheid: A body of laws that were instituted in South African beginning in 1936 with the removal of the black African right to vote, This body of laws was established to guarantee white minority hegemony over blacks and *coloureds*. The practice of apartheid came to an end with the election of Nelson Mandela on April 26, 1994.

Apparatchiks: Top executives of the Soviet communist party. This group, which numbered around a quarter of a million, wielded the real political power in the former Soviet Union.

Appeasement: An act of negotiation between parties of disparate strengths where concessions are made by the weaker party to avoid confrontation.

A priori: The *Oxford English Dictionary* defines a priori as: “Previous to any special examination, in accordance with one’s previous knowledge or premonitions.”

⁵ Dupuy, Trevor N. and Gay M. Hammerman. *A Documentary History of Arms Control*. Doc. 118. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1973. Pp. 455-461.; *Documents on Disarmament, 1945-1959*. Doc. 398. Conf. Doc. 28, Dec. 1, 1959. Vol II. Wahsington, DC: Department of State, 1985.

⁶ *Historic Documents, 1972. History of Arms Control and Disarmament*. Doc. 156. New York: R.R. Bowker Co., 1973. Pp 603-606. See also **Antiballistic Missile**.

⁷ *United States Treaties and Other International Agreements*. Vol III. Washington, DC.: United States Government Printing Office, 1955. Pp. 3421-3425.

Arab Cooperation Council (ACC): Established in 1989 to promote economic cooperation and expansion, leading to a possible Arab Common Market. Membership: Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, and Yemen.

Arab-Israeli War, 1948: Conflict and hostilities netted by Arab rejection of the United Nations Partition Plan of Palestine and their opposition to the creation, in 1948, of a Jewish state. It ended in 1949 with a series of *armistice* agreements between Israel and neighboring Arab states through United Nations mediation.

Arab-Israeli War, 1967: see, **June War**.

Arab-Israeli War, 1973: see **October War**.

Arab League: A Pan-Arab organization founded on March 22, 1945, to promote cooperation among Arab states.

Arab Maghred Union (AMU): Established by the Arab states of northern Africa in 1989 to promote cooperation and integration. Membership: Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, and Tunisia.

Arbitration: A form of peaceful settlement of disputes. Article 37 of the 1899 Hague Convention states: "International arbitration has for its object the settlement of disputes between states by judges of their own choice and on the basis of respect for law."⁸

Armistice: Mutual agreement among parties in conflict to cease military hostilities for a period of time and seek a peaceful settlement to the conflict.

Arms Control: Agreements limiting production and deployment of weapons and forces.

Arms Race: Competition among states to achieve superiority through arms build-up.

Article X: Article which appeared in the July, 1947, issue of **Foreign Affairs** and was written by veteran diplomat George Kennan. The article, entitled "The Sources of Soviet Conduct," called for a "policy of firm containment designed to confront the Russians with unalterable counterforce at every point where they show signs of encroaching upon the interests of a peaceful and stable world." This article helped shape the United States' **containment** policy during the **Cold War** period.⁹

Arusha Declaration: Issued in 1967 by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere. It committed Tanzania to socialist principles based on a one party democracy, peasant farming, and self-reliance.

⁸ Isreal, Fred L. *Treaties, Conventions, International Acts, Protocols and Agreements between the United States and Other Powers, 1776-1909*. Washington CD: United States Government Printing Office, 1910. Pp 2016-2057.

⁹ *American Diplomacy, 1900-1950*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1951. P. 126; X. "The Sources of Soviet Conduct", *Foreign Affairs*. Concord, New Hampshire: Council on Foreign Relations, Inc., July, 1947. Pp 566-582.

Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC): Established November 7, 1989, APEC's aim is to promote trade and investment in the Pacific Basin. Membership includes all **ASEAN** members and Australia, Canada, China, Hong Kong, Japan, South Korea, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Taiwan, and the United States.

Asia Pacific Council (APAC): An **Intergovernmental Organization** founded (1966) in Seoul, Korea for regional cooperation in economic, cultural, social, and technological fields. Membership: Australia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, South Korea, South Vietnam, Taiwan, and Thailand. Headquarters: Bangkok, Thailand.

Asian Development Bank: Established in 1966 to promote regional economic cooperation; membership includes 45 regional members and 18 non-regional members.

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN): Regional organization established by the Bangkok Declaration in 1967 in order to "...accelerate economic growth, social progress, and cultural development in Southeast Asia." Membership consists of Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand, Vietnam.¹⁰

Asylum, Political: The right, under international law, of a state to grant shelter and protection to political refugees who are **foreign nationals**.

Aswan Dam Project: Development project proposed by President **Nasser** to spur the Egyptian economy. United States and British refusal to finance the project precipitated President Nasser's nationalization of the Suez Canal and the tripartite invasion of Egypt in 1956, by Israel, Britain, and France.

Ataturk, Mestapha Kemal (1880-1938): Founder of modern Turkey. Under his leadership, 1923-1938, old Ottoman institutions were dismantled in favor of a secular, western-type institutions.

Atlantic Charter: A joint declaration signed on August 14, 1941, by United States President F. Roosevelt and British Prime Minister W. Churchill. This declaration articulated the principles which would guide United States and British policies after the destruction of Nazi Germany. Some of these principles were "the right of all peoples to change the form of government under which they live," economic cooperation among nations, and the abandonment of the use of force.¹¹

Atoms for Peace Proposal: Proposal made on December 8, 1953, by President Eisenhower in an address to the United Nations **General Assembly**. He proposed that the nuclear powers: the United States and the former USSR, contributed part of their stockpile of uranium and fissionable materials to the **International Atomic Energy Agency**, and then states, "The one

¹⁰ Plano, Jack and Roy Olton. The International Relations Dictionary. 3rd edition. Oxford: Clio Press, Ltd., 1982

¹¹ Commager, Henry Steels. Documents of American History. Doc. 539. Vol. II. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: prentice-Hall, Inc., 1973. P 452.

important responsibility of this Atomic Energy Agency would be to devise methods whereby this fissionable material would be allocated to serve the peaceful pursuits of mankind.”¹²

Attlee, Clement (1883-1967): Leader of Britain’s Labor Party and Prime Minister of Great Britain from 1945-1951.

Australia Group: Formed in 1984 its 25 members, including the US consult and coordinate export controls related to chemical and biological weapons.

Autarky: Absolute sovereignty; self-sufficiency.

Authority: The right to rule.

Autocracy: A political system in which the governing body enjoys absolute uncontrolled power.

Autogestion: The management of production, sales, and investment of industry by the workers.

Autonomous Republic: Part of a **Union Republic** in the former Soviet federal administrative structure. The constitution of an autonomous republic conforms to Union Republic and Federal Constitutions. According to Article 83 of the Soviet Constitution “an autonomous republic ensures comprehensive economic and social development in its territory, facilitates the exercise of the authority of the USSR and the Union republic on its territory...On questions falling within its jurisdiction, the autonomous republic coordinates and controls the activity of enterprises, institutions, and organizations of Union and republic subordination.”¹³

Autonomy Talks: A provision regarding the future states of the West Bank and Gaza, contained in the 1978 **Camp David Accords**. It states: “Egypt, Israel, Jordan and the representatives of the Palestinian people should participate in negotiations on the resolution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects”¹⁴

“Axis of Evil”: term coined by George W. Bush to describe the regimes in Iran, Iraq, and North Korea and their intent to develop weapons of mass destruction.

Axis Powers: German, Italian, Japanese alliance during World War II.

B

B-29: United States bomber used during World War II. The B-29 was used on August 6, and August 9, 1945, to drop the atomic bombs on *Hiroshima* and *Nagasaki*. See also **Enola Gay**.

Ba’ath Party: A political party Founded by Michel Aflaq, a Syrian intellectual, in 1941 to promote Arab nationalism and mold all Arab countries into one nation.

¹² General Assembly Official Records, 16 September-9 December 1953. New York: United Nations Department of Public Information; Documents on Disarmament, 1945-1959. I, Doc. 92. Atomic Power for Peace. Department of State Publication, 5314; 1953.

¹³ Sharlet, Robert. *The New Soviet Constitution of 1977, Analysis and Text*. Brunswick, Ohio: King’s Court Communications, Inc., 1978. P 101.

¹⁴ *Historical Documents*, 1978. Washington, DC: Congressional Quarterly, Inc., 1979. Pp 605-632.

Backbencher: Reference to non-senior members or non-cabinet members of the British Parliament.

Baghdad Pact: A regional alliance and mutual defense treaty reached in 1955 between Iraq, Turkey, Pakistan, and Iran. Britain later joined the alliance.

Balance of Power: An international system characterized by an existing equilibrium of power among at least five major **actors** and by shifting alliances to maintain the equilibrium. A balance of power system existed in Europe from early nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century.

Balance of Terror: When two or more nuclear powers have the capacity to wage a second nuclear strike, stability is achieved through mutual fear of retaliation. See **Mutual Assured Destruction**.

Balance of Trade: Balance between a nation's exports and imports.

Balfour Declaration: British Foreign Secretary Lord Balfour's November 2, 1917, declaration that, "His Majesty's Government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this project..."¹⁵

Balkans: Geographic area in South-East Europe, which includes Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, the former Yugoslavia, and the European section of Turkey.

Bandung Conference: A meeting of Afro-Asian countries held in Bandung, Indonesia during April 18-24, 1955. The final communique called for greater cooperation among Afro-Asian nations and collective action for "Stabilizing the international prices of and demand for primary commodities."

Bani-Sadr, Abolhassan (1933-): Western-education Iranian economist. He was elected president of Iran's Islamic Republic in January, 1980. The tension between him and the Mullahs (religious clerics) led to his June 22, 1981, removal from office.

Baruch Plan: United States plan for nuclear **disarmament** presented on June 14, 1946, by Bernard Baruch to the *United Nations Atomic Energy* Commission. The plan called for the creation of an International Atomic Development Authority to control, inspect, and license all nuclear activities.¹⁶

Basques: The Basques are an ethnically, culturally, and linguistically distinct people where isolation was preserved over many centuries because of their geographic location, now in seven provinces of Northern Spain and Southwest France. After the Spanish Civil War, 1936-1939, Nationalist forces intended to destroy the culture but only provoked a militant reaction. From this

¹⁵ Hurewitz, Jacob Coleman. *Diplomacy in the Near Middle East, A Document Record: 1914-1956*. Document 13, Declaration 3. Vol. II. New York: Octagon Books, 1972, p 26.

¹⁶ *Documents on Disarmament, 1945-59*. I Doc. 4. The United States and the United Nations: Report by the President to the Congress for the Year 1946. Washington DC: Department of State Publication 2735, 1947. Pp 169-178.

arose the ETA (Euzkadi ta Askatasuna), a terrorist group fighting for Basque independence. Political parties such as the Basque Solitary, Basque Left, and Herri Batasuna also seek independence from Spain.¹⁷

Batista, Fulgencio (1901-1973): A Cuban politician who seized power in 1933 through a military *coup d'état* and was elected President in 1940. Batista was ousted from power by Fidel Castro in January, 1959.

Bay of Pigs: The failed invasion of Cuba, in 1961, by Cuban refugees trained and sponsored by the United States.

Begin, Menachem (1913-1992): Prime Minister of Israel, 1977-1989, and leader of the Likud Party. He signed the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, March 29, 1979. See also **Autonomy Talks** and **Camp David Accords**.

Behavioral Approach: An approach to the study of international relations based on empirical research and quantitative analysis. This school of thought has no “**a priori**” assumptions relating to the behavior of actors.

Belgrade Declaration: A joint Soviet-Yugoslav statement issued on June 2, 1955, in Belgrade, Yugoslavia by **Nikita Khrushchev** and **Josip Tito** calling for the normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. The declaration contained the following proposals: “A collective security treaty in Europe as part of a general system of collective security; prohibition of atomic weapons, as well as reduction and limitation of armaments; the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, the admission of Red China to membership in the UN; the admission to membership in the **United Nations** of all other countries that meet the requirements of the UN Charter, and the legitimate rights of Red China to Formosa (Taiwan).” For text see NYT, June 2, 1955.

Belief Systems: A system of ideas, beliefs, and images an individual holds of the world. Collectively, they provide a guide to one’s behavior and perceptions of the world.

BENELUX Countries: Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg.

Benelux Treaty of November 1960: Economic union between Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg.

Beria, Lavrenti (1899-1953): Head of Josef Stalin’s secret police, 1933-1953. He was liquidated after Stalin’s death.

Berlin Airlift: A United States’ operation of airlifting much needed supplies to the city of Berlin in 1948, which was suffering from a blockade initiated by the Soviet Union.

Berlin Blockade: Soviet action taken between April 1 and July 1, 1948, to seal off all highway, river, and rail traffic into and out of Berlin. This action was a response to the **Marshall Plan**. See **Berlin Airlift**.

¹⁷ Bennett, Linda A. Encyclopedia of World Cultures. Vol 4. Boston: GK Hall, 1992. 10 Vols.

Berlin Conference of 1884-85: An international conference convened by Germany to seek agreement on the principles for partitioning Africa. It was resolved that “title to colonial territory rested if effective occupation and management; recognition of the claims of Britain and France to the areas of West Africa which were inland from their estate which belonged to King Leopold II.” Members: Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, and Belgium.¹⁸

Berlin Wall: A wall built by the former Soviet Union in 1961, at the height of the **Cold War**, to separate East and West Berlin and to control the movement of people between the two sectors. The collapse of **communism** in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe in 1989 led to the dismantling of the wall and eventual German reunification.

Biafra: Nigerian state predominantly inhabited by the Ibo tribe. An attempt in the 1960s at secession from the Nigerian federation precipitated a five year civil war, which ended in defeat for Biafra.

Bicameral: legislative body composed of two chambers: an upper chamber and a lower chamber. The United States Congress is a bicameral body with a Senate and a House of Representatives.

C

Cadres: Professional and managerial workers within a party hierarchy.

Caesaristic Tendencies (Bonapartism): The propensity of certain political systems to co-opt a hero or a statesman to help save the nation during national crises. According to Gabriel Almond, this is a common characteristic of the continental-European system.

Cairo Declaration: A declaration issued on December 1, 1943, following a high level meeting between President Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, and Chaing Kai Shek in Cairo, Egypt. The three powers pledged to continue their war efforts against Japan until an “**unconditional surrender** is achieved.” Japan was to be curtailed to its pre-1914 borders.

Cam Ranh Bay: Located in Vietnam, it is site of the largest Soviet naval base outside the Soviet Union. It served as the main supply and repair facility during the 1980’s

Camp David Accords: A framework for peace in the Middle East worked out at Camp David between President **Sadat** of Egypt, President Carter of the United States, and Prime Minister **Begin** of Israel. Signed March 26, 1979, the framework ended the state of war between Egypt and Israel.¹⁹

¹⁸ Hurst, Michael. Key Treaties for the Great Powers 1814-1914. New York: St. Martin’s Press, 1972. Pp 880-910.

¹⁹ Historic Documents, 1978. Washington, DC. Congressional Quarterly, Inc., 1979. Pp 282-295.

Cancun Summit: A conference of world leaders held in Cancun, Mexico during October 22-23, 1981. The agenda focused on global economic problems and **North-South** economic relations.²⁰

Capitalism: An economic system where capital goods are owned by private decisions rather than being state controlled, and prices, production, and distribution are determined by a **free market**.

Capitulation: Concessions and/or privileges of extra-territoriality granted by a state, usually under pressure.

Caribbean Basin Initiative, The (CBI) *The Caribbean Trade Plan): Plans for the economic rejuvenation of Latin America first introduced February 24, 1982, by United States President Ronald Reagan before a meeting of the *Organization of American States* (OAS). It was described by the President as follows: “The program I’m proposing today...is an integrated program that helps our neighbors help themselves, a program that will create conditions under which creativity and private entrepreneurship and self-help can flourish. Aid is an important part of this program, because many of our neighbors need it to put themselves in a starting position from which they can begin to earn their own way. But this aid will encourage private-sector activities, not displace them.” The Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act was passed by the United States Congress on July 28, 1983, and signed by the President on August 5, 1983.²¹

Caribbean Trade Plan, The: see **The Caribbean Basin Initiative**.

Cartel: Cooperation among producers of certain commodities to control production and pricing of these commodities in the world market.

Carter Doctrine: President Carter’s statement regarding United States interest in the Persian Gulf: “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.”²²

Casablanca Conference: A conference between Franklin Roosevelt, President of the United States and Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain, in which “complete agreement was reached between the leaders of the two countries and their respective staffs upon war plans

²⁰ American Foreign Policy, Current Documents, 1981. Doc. 89-92. Washington DC. Department of State Publications, 1984. Pp 282-295.

²¹ For speech see Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States, Ronald Reagan, 1982, January 1 to July 2, 1982. “Remarks on the Caribbean Basin Initiative to the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States. February 24, 1982.” Vol. I Washington DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1983. Pp 210-215; for details on the CBI program see Congressional Quarterly Almanac, 1983 Washington, DC: Congressional Quarterly, Inc., 1984. Pp 252-253; Hopkins, Jack W., ed. Latin America and Caribbean Contemporary Record. Vol. iv, 1984-1985. Pp 209-218.

²² Public papers of the Presidents of the United States, Jimmy Carter, 1980-1981. State of the Union Address to Congress, January 23, 1980. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1981. Pp 194-200.

and enterprises to be undertaken during the campaign of 1943 against Germany, Italy, and Japan...²³

Caste: A rigid system of social stratification which does not allow for any significant upward social mobility. India has an influential Hindu caste system.

Catalytic War: War or conflict with the propensity to draw or engage a superpower(s).

“Catch-all Parties: Parties with a broad platform designed to attract the greatest number of voters.

Central American Common Market (1958): Initiated by the Multilateral Treaty on Free Trade and Economic Integration of Central America and became a reality in 1960 under the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration for Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua. This treaty provided that: “The Contracting States agree to establish among themselves a common market, within a period of not more than five years...with a view to creating customs union between their respective territories as soon as conditions are favorable.”²⁴

Central Committee of the CPSU: Body elected by Soviet *Party Congresses* to provide leadership during the interim of party congresses. The Central Committee met twice a year and elected the General Secretary, the *Politburo*, and the Secretariat.

Central European Initiatives: Following the collapse of the Soviet Union, Austria, Italy, Hungary, and Yugoslavia in 1989 formed this cooperative body to promote mutual understanding and transnational projects targeting European integration and development.

Central Intelligence Agency (CIA): organization formed by the **National Security Act** of 1947 to coordinate the various intelligence agencies of the United States. It is prohibited by law from interfering in domestic matters and must focus solely on foreign affairs.

Central Planning Economies: see **Command Economy**.

Central Powers: The triple alliance formed between Austria-Hungary, Germany and Italy in 1882. Italy remained neutral at the outbreak of World War I, while Turkey became a close ally of Germany.

Central Treaty Organization (CENTO): Mutual defense treaty between Britain, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, and Turkey. Previously known as the **Baghdad Pact**, it became **CENTO** when Iraq withdrew in 1958. This organization dismantled in 1979.

Chamberlain, Neville (1869-1940): British Prime Minister, 1937-1940. Closely identifies with the policy of **appeasement** of Adolph Hitler and the **Munich Agreement**. He believed that limited concessions to Hitler would ward off the possibility of a major war.

²³ A Decade of American Foreign Policy 1941-1949. Washington, DC: Department of State, United States Government Printing Office, 1985.

²⁴ Encyclopedia of the United Nations and International Agreements.

Chaos theory: A theory which argues that small changes in the conditions of a system will eventually produce large changes in the behavior of the system.

Chapultepec Act: An inter-American collective security agreement signed March 3, 1945, in Mexico City. This agreement called for the levying of sanctions against states that use aggression against the parties to the agreement: “Every attack of a state against the integrity or the inviolability of territory, or against the sovereignty or political independence of an American state, shall...be considered as an act of aggression against the other states which sign this declaration.”²⁵

Charge d’affaires: The acting head of a diplomatic mission.

Charismatic leadership: Leadership based on a leader’s exceptional characteristics, such as, character, heroism, and oratory.

Charter 77: Originally signed in 1977 by 200 intellectuals, including Czechoslovakia’s President Vaclav Havel, the Charter functioned as a human rights organization bringing attention to human rights violations present in the **communistic** system. The Charter called for adherence by Czech leaders to national and international law. The Charter played an extensive role in the removal of the Communist system by supporting its umbrella group, the Civic Forum, in the ousting of the system from Czechoslovakia.

Checks and Balances: Distribution of power among various branches of government to avoid concentration of power and supremacy of any one branch.

Cheka: Extraordinary commission for combating espionage, created after the **Bolshevik Revolution** to combat anti-revolutionary forces. In August 1954 it became known as the Committee for State Security (ICGB).

Chernenko, Konstantin (1911-1985): Member of the **CPSU Politburo**. Succeeded **Yuri Andropov** as General Secretary of the **CPSU** and leader of the Soviet state. Was succeeded by **Mikhail Gorbachev**.

Chernobyl: The name of a nuclear power plant in the Ukrainian town of Pripyat, which became famous for a vast nuclear disaster on April 26, 1986. This accident was one of the most severe in history. This accident resulted in the death of an unspecified number of people and led the evacuation of Chernobyl.

Chiang Kai-Shek (1888-1975): President of Republic of China, Taiwan, leader of the Nationalist forces (Kuomintang) during China’s civil war. With the defeat of the Nationalists on the mainland, he fled to Taiwan to establish a nationalist government which received recognition from the United States as the representative of China. See also **Shanghai Communique** and **Taiwan Relations Act of 1979**.

²⁵ Encyclopedia of the United Nations and International Agreements.

Chou En-lai (1898-1965): Chinese Communist leader who in 1949 was appointed head of the State Council, and Foreign Minister by Mao Tse-tung. He remained in office until his death.

Churchill, Winston (1874-1965): Prime Minister of Great Britain, 1940-1945, and 1941-1955. As a leader of the Conservative party, Churchill also coined the term **Iron Curtain**.

Civic Culture: The social experiences of people and the effect they have on the shaping of behavior, beliefs, feelings, values, and political behavior.

Class Struggle: An approach to analyses where politics is viewed as a struggle among economic classes.

Clausewitz, Karl Maria von (1780-1831): Nineteenth century Prussian Army General who wrote several works on war, among which are: *On War* and *War, Politics and Power*. His dictum, “War is therefore a continuation of diplomacy by other means”, is now well-known.²⁶

Clientelism: Relationship where labor and loyalty are exchanged for a job, a favor, or protection.

Club of Rome: Established in 1968 as an informal international association of private citizens concerned with problems facing mankind. One of the major undertakings of this group is “The Project on the Predicament of Mankind.” This project intends to “Examine the compelling problems troubling men of all nations: Poverty in the midst of plenty, degradation of the environment...”²⁷

Coalition Government: In a multiparty system when no one party commands a majority in parliament, the party with the greater number of seats enters into agreement with smaller parties seeking their support in exchange for a certain number of cabinet posts. Coalition governments usually reflect a lack of national consensus regarding public policy.

Coercion: Using the threat of force to influence behavior of weaker state or actor.

“Cohabitation”: Term coined by the French press to describe the working relationship between the president and a Cabinet of a different political persuasion.

Cold War: Term referring primarily to the relations between the United States and the former Soviet Union following World War II. These relations were characterized by tension, hostility, and competition for **spheres of influence**.

Collective Farms (“Kolkhoz”): A cooperative of farmers, in the Soviet Union, numbering around 450 individuals, assigned a rent-free farm of 16,000 acres by the state, Members of the

²⁶ Clausewitz, Karl von. *War, Politics, and Power*. Chicago: Henry Regnery Company, 1962. P.83.

²⁷ Meadows, Donella H., et. al. *The Limits to Growth*. New York: Signet, 1972.

cooperative have to put in a certain number of units of work. Pay is based on harvest and units of work. The farm is managed by an elected chairman.²⁸

Collective Responsibility: When a certain policy is adopted by the cabinet, dissenting cabinet members who choose to stay on cannot speak publicly against the policy. In case of a vote of no-confidence by parliament the whole cabinet stands behind the policy.

Collective Security: Concept of deterrence where an attack on one member is construed to be an attack on all.

Collectivism: An economic system in which the means of production are owned by either the government or the community.

Collectivization: The compulsory elimination of privately owned farms in the former Soviet Union and their replacement with commonly owned and managed **collective farms**.

Coloreds (coloureds): South Africans of mixed racial ancestry. Although denied social and political rights under **apartheid**, they enjoyed more privileges than Blacks.

Command Economy: An economic system in which the state attempts to control all economic activities including planning, production and development. The state usually owns the means of productions, including natural resources, capital, and land.

Common Law: A system of law that relies on historical precedence rather than a codified set of laws. Developed after the Norman Conquest of England (1066) this is the current system of law in England and the United States.

Common Market: see EEC.

Commonwealth: Free association of sovereign states.

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS): A loose confederation of states of former Soviet republics including Russia that came into being on December 21, 1991, with the signing of the **Alma-Ata Declaration**. The three Baltic States: Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia declined the offer to join. The purpose of this organization is to coordinate common wealth regions.

Communique: Any government written, spoken, or printed information expressed as an official utterance.

Communism: A system which targets the realizations of complete socio-economic equality, a classless society, and the “**withering away of the state.**” See also **Communist Party Manifesto**.

²⁸ Medish, Vadim. The Soviet Union. 3rd Edition. Princeton, New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1987. P 154.

Communist Information Bureau (COMINFORM): Established in September, 1947, upon Soviet initiative to organize exchange of information and to co-ordinate activities of membership. This initiative was to promote Soviet hegemony among communist parties. Membership: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, and Yugoslavia. Dissolved in April 1956.

Communist Party Manifesto: Work written by Karl Marx and **Freiderich Engels** in December of 1848. The authors expounded on the Communist belief that “the history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles.” They also declared that the Communist goals “can be attained only by the forcible overthrow of all existing social conditions. Let the ruling class tremble at a Communist revolution. The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains.”²⁹

Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU): Article Six of the Soviet Constitution defines the Communist Party as, “the leading and guiding force of Soviet society, the nucleus of its political system, head of state and public organizations.” The CPSU was the only recognized Soviet political party.³⁰

Comparative Advantage, Principle of: An economic development assumption rooted in specialization. If a country produces the commodity which it is most suited to produce, then that country will realize a comparative advantage in the world market and would attain a share of the world’s wealth.³¹

Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE): see **Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).**

Confessional System: System of government in which representation in the various branches of government and the staffing of the civil service are based on the relative sizes of various religious communities. Lebanon’s political system is based on confessionalism.

Congo, United Nations Operation in the (ONUC): “Operation des Nations Unis au Congo” (ONUC). One of the largest **United Nations** peacekeeping operations to be put in force (20,000 men). It took place from July 1960-June 1964 in the Republic of the Congo, presently Zaire. The peace-keeping force was deployed to aid the Congolese Government in military and technical matters needed following the collapse of several essential services and a Belgian military intervention.³²

²⁹ Marx, Karl. *The Communist Party Manifesto*. Chicago: Hennery Regentry Company, 1954.

³⁰ Sharlet, Robert. *The New Soviet Constitution of 1977*. Brunswick, Ohio: King’s Court Communications, inc., 1978 p 78.

³¹ Hollis Chenery, *Structural Change and Development* (London: Oxford UP, 1979).

³² *The Blue Helmets, A Review of United Nations Peace-Keeping*. New York: United Nations Department of Public Information, 1985. Pp 212-257

Congress of Vienna: A European conference, 1814-1815, which redrew the map of Europe and laid the diplomatic foundations for a new European order following the Napoleonic wars.³³

Consensual Society: Society that has attained comprehensive and stable agreements on substantive issues such as aspirations, goals, legitimacy, and distribution of power.

Conservatism: A general reluctance to change, in order to preserve the positive elements of the past and incorporate them into the future.

Consociational Democracy: A system prevalent in countries with distinct religious, ethnic, or racial divisions where a coalition of regional representatives share decision-making on common issues while regional authorities exercise a segmented autonomy in the remaining area.

Consociational States: Countries in which the primary loyalty of the populace is directed not toward the state, but toward ethnic, regional, religious, or tribal groups. Characteristic of many developing nations.

Constitution: Document that embodies the rules under which a government is to operate. Adherence to constitutions varies with different regimes and systems.

Constitutional Council: The constitution of the Fifth Republic in France provides for a constitutional council. This council considers questions relating to constitutionality of laws prior to enactments, and the validity of elections. For composition and jurisdiction see Articles 56-63 of the French constitution.

Constitutional Monarchy: A system of government where the powers of the Sovereign are limited by a constitution. Unlike **absolute monarchy**, the monarch is not above the law. Example: British monarchy.

Constitutionalism: Political principle that advocates supremacy of the law to protect the individual from governmental tyranny. The constitution epitomizes the collective will of the people and thus all laws should emanate from the constitution.

Constraint: An external or internal force which can deter an actor from carrying out a certain policy or achieving a certain goal.

Contadora Group: Group of Foreign Ministers from Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela who first met during January, 1983, on the Panamanian island of Contadina to discuss stability in Central America in general and the Honduran/Nicaraguan crisis in particular. The four ministers agreed that the crisis should be withdrawn from the East-West context in which the Reagan administration had placed it. At a later meeting, in April 1983, the Contadora group

³³ The New Cambridge Modern History IX, War and Peace in an Age of Upheaval. 1793-1830. "The Final Coalition and the Congress of Vienna, 183-15". Hurst Michael, editor. Key Treaties for the Great Powers 1814-1914. Vol I 1814-1870. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1972. Pp 41.

maintained that the “main sources of trouble in the region were the arms race, the illegal weapon trade, the presence of foreign military advisers, other forms of military aid, and destabilization efforts by various nations.” The ministers declared that “the responsibility for peace lay with the Central American nations themselves.”³⁴

Containment: A United States foreign policy doctrine implemented after World War II to deter any Soviet expansion. See also **Article X** and **Truman Doctrine**.

Contras: A Nicaraguan counter-revolutionary group opposed to the Sandinista regime. Many Conte members were associated with the Somoza regime and the national guard. This group is also known as the Fuerzas Democraticas Nicaraguenses, the FDN who had been in operation since 1982. In 1990 with the election of Violeta Chamorro the Sandinista regime was removed from power.

Convention for a Democratic South Africa (CODESA): Established on November 29, 1991, its goals are to bring about democracy in South Africa, to draft a constitution for the interim government of South Africa, to ensure the interim government is of all races, and to establish a Bill of Rights

Conventional Arms: Non-nuclear, non-biological or non-chemical weapons.

Conventional Forces in Europe, Treaty of (CFE): Treaty signed by 22 NATO and Warsaw Pact countries on November 19, 1990. The treaty establishes “parity in major conventional armaments between East and West in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals.”³⁵

Coordination Council for North American Affairs: A non-governmental agency through which Taiwan continues its relations with the United States, after the United States withdrew its recognition of Taiwan as the official representative of the Chinese people.³⁶

“Cordon Sanitaire”: French term denoting a safety belt or buffer zone created by a country to protect its national boundaries from invasion.

Corporatism: The input side of a corporatist system is focused on the organization of interests into a monopolistic hierarchical association which is recognized by the government as the official representative of this sphere in interests. Incorporated with the government in the decision-making process, from the output side of politics, this association exercises authority over the behavior of its members through coercive means to ensure policy compliance.

³⁴ Historic Documents, 1985. Washington DC: Congressional Quarterly, Inc., 1986. P 266, Facts on File, 1983.

³⁵ “Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe November 19, 1990.” Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents. November 19, 1990. Pp 1868-1870.

³⁶ Congressional Quarterly Almanac. 1979. “New relationship with Taiwan Approved.” Col. XXXV. Washington DC: Congressional Quarterly, Inc., 1980. See also **American Institute in Taiwan and Taiwan Relations Act of 1979**

Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON): Founded by the Soviet Union in 1949 to promote Soviet hegemony and economic integration among East European states. Cuba, Mongolia, and Vietnam were allowed to join the organization. **COMECON** was dissolved in 1991.

Council of Europe: A statute signed on May 5, 1949, in London. Article 1 states the aim: “to achieve a greater unity between its members for the purpose of safeguarding and realizing the ideals and principles which are their common heritage and facilitating their economic and social progress...this aim shall be pursued...by discussion of questions of common concern and by agreements and common actions.” Members include Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the UK.³⁷

Council of the European Union: Formerly known as the Council of Ministers, it was changed to the Council of the European Union under the **Maastricht Treaty** (1993). The Council is comprised of appointed representatives, at the ministerial level, from the member nations, each selected according to his or her policy area. The Council has the recommendations in order to achieve its objectives. “the union shall in particular ensure the consistency of its external activities as a whole in the context of its external relations, security, economic and development policies. The Council and the Commission shall be responsible for this consistency. They shall ensure the implementation of these policies, each in accordance with its respective powers.”³⁸

Council of Four: See **Big Four**.

Council of Ministers: As one of the five major organs of the European Union, the Council is composed by cabinet and non-cabinet ministers from the 25 member countries. The three most important councils are the General Affairs Council, the Agricultural Council, and the Economic and Finance Council (Ecofin). The Council of Ministers deals with legislative proposals Initiated by the European Commission.

Council of State, France: As the highest administrative court, it serves as the court of final appeals in disputes concerning the public sector, including disputes involving state employees, urban planning, and public contracts. Comprised of 200 members, it reviews regulations signed by the President or Prime Minister and acts as a consultative body to Government.

Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS): The CBSS was formed on March 5, 1992 to “promote cooperation among the Baltic Sea states in the areas of aid to new democratic institutions, economic development, humanitarian aid, energy and the environment, include Denmark,

³⁷ Sonh, Louis B. International Organisation and Integration. Boston: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 1986. Pp 920.

³⁸ Annex 11.2, Article C of the Treaty on European Union.

Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Russia, and Sweden; Belarus and Ukraine are **observers**.³⁹

Counterforce Strategy: The targeting of strategic weapons at an enemy's military installations such as bomber bases and **Intercontinental Ballistic Missile** silos.

Countervalue Strategy: Targeting strategic weapons at an enemy's population centers and industries.

Coup d'Etat: The extra-constitutional forceful change of a government to displace the incumbents in an attempt to gain control of the state apparatus.

Cruise Missile: Small, highly maneuverable, low flying, pilotless aircraft equipped with accurate guidance systems. It can carry conventional or nuclear war heads, can be short-range or long-range and can be launched from the air, the ground or the sea.

Cuban Missile Crisis: Clash in October, 1962, between the United States and the Soviet Union over Soviet missiles based in Cuba. Crisis ended with a Soviet promise to remove missiles if the United States promised not to invade Cuba.

Cult of the Individual: Reference to Josef Stalin made by Nikita Khrushchev in his 1956 "Special Report to the 20th Congress of the CPSU". He stated, "It is impermissible and foreign to the spirit of Marxism-Leninism to elevate one person, to transform him into a superman possessing supernatural characteristics, akin to those of a god. Such a man supposedly knows everything, sees everything, thinks for everyone, can do anything, is infallible in his behavior." Khrushchev accused Stalin of being such a man.⁴⁰

Cultural Revolution (1966-1969): An upheaval initiated by **Mao Tse-tung** to purge the Chinese government and society of his opponents and to revolutionize the masses. As a result of the upheaval, "A vast purge of the state and the party **cadres** that, in contrast with Stalinist methods, did not take place in the dark through the secret police, but in the open through powerful pressures from below [even if carefully orchestrated from the top]. Its ultimate purpose was to maintain the participatory and popular character of the Maoist regime."⁴¹

Customs: Tariffs imposed by a state on imported commodities.

Customs Union: An arrangement to implement tariffs on trade among state of within a certain region.

³⁹ <http://ic.gov/94fact/appendc.html>

⁴⁰ The new Leader. The Crimes of the Stalin Era, Special Report to the 20th Congress of the CPSU, by Nikita S. Khrushchev, 1962. P. 7.

⁴¹ Macridis, Roy. Contemporary Political Ideologies. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Winthrop Publishers, Inc., 1980. P 162.

D

D-Day: The Allied invasion of Normandy, France on June 6, 1944. One hundred and fifty thousand (150,000) Allied soldiers landed on beaches code-named Gold, Juno, Omaha, Utah, and Sword to drive back and defeat the Germans. General **Dwight David Eisenhower** commanded the Allied forces.

Damage Control: A state's strategy of containing or minimizing the negative fall-out of a certain policy or act.

Declaration of the Rights of Man: Declaration adopted on August 26, 1789, by the National Assembly during the French Revolution. This document, later incorporated into the French Constitution, outlines the natural and sacred rights of man to be that, "every man is presumed innocent until he has been declared guilty...no one may be disturbed on account of his opinions...the free communication of ideas and opinions is one of the most precious rights of man."⁴²

Declaration on Reciprocal Assistance of American Solidarity: see **Chapultepec Act**

Deconcentration of Power: An administrative arrangement in a **unitary system**, where a greater administrative role is delegated to lower governmental echelons.

Decoupling: Term often used in disarmament negotiations to denote that an agreement to dismantle a certain weapon system need not be linked to the dismantling of another weapon system, or that disarmament in one region does not depend on disarmament in another region.

De Facto Recognition: Provisional recognition by a state of another state's government. Such recognition indicated only that the other government had undisputed authority within its domain. The ways and means by which the authority was achieved are immaterial. De Facto recognition is usually extended for trade purposes and does not entail diplomatic interaction.

De Jure Recognition: The establishment of full and complete diplomatic relations between two states, usually followed by an exchange of ambassadors.

Delors Report: A series of papers presented by the Committee for the Study of Economic monetary union, chaired by Jacques Delors, President of the European Commission. While the report does not propose a timetable for **EMU** it establishes 3 phases for EMU. The first phase would focus on closer harmonization of current monetary and economic policy throughout the Union; the second phase creates a European System of Central Banks, and the third stage calls for the fixing of change rates and the establishment of a single currency.

⁴² Braham, Randolph L. Documents on Major European Governments. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1960. Pp. 57-59.

Democracy: The classical meaning of democracy is the direct participation of citizens in the formulation of public policy. However, it now refers to a representative government with a constitution providing for **checks and balances** and separation of powers.

Democratic Centralism: Concept basic to the Soviet political system. According to Article III of the Soviet Constitution, “The organization and activity of the Soviet state are constructed in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism: the elective nature of all bodies of state power, from top to bottom, their accountability to the people, and the binding nature of the decisions of higher bodies on lower. Democratic centralism combines single leadership with local initiative and creative activeness with the responsibility of every state agency and official for the assigned task.”⁴³

Dependency Theory: An economic development theory based on the assumption that not all states can become economically developed. Many developing nations would continue to be on the periphery of development and revolve around the industrialized center, or “core”, exporting raw materials and importing finished goods. Dependency theory is often related to Marxist and Neo-Marxist scholars.

Desert Shield: The operational name of the U.S.-led coalition formed after the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq. This operation was launched in August, 1990, and was changed to Operation **Desert Storm** in January, 1991.

Desert Storm: Operation Desert Storm began on January 15, 1991, formerly having been Operation **Desert Shield**. The mandate of this U.S.-led **United Nations** force was to liberate Kuwait from Iraq. This was achieved in February, 1991, when Iraqi forces withdrew from Kuwait. See also Desert Shield.

Détente: French term meaning relaxation of relations. Used during the Nixon Administration to characterize United States/Soviet relations. Areas effected by détente were: arms control (the **SALT** process), easing of tensions in central Europe and economic, social, and cultural cooperation and exchanges. See also **Helsinki Accords**.

Deterrence: The ability of a state or actor to prevent another state or actor from committing an act detrimental to its own interests.

Devaluation: An action by a government to lower the value of the exchange rate of its currency relative to its own interests.

DEWLINE: see **United States Distant Early Warning System**.

Dictatorship: Arbitrary rule by either an individual or a group of individuals (**Junta**). There is no formal system of **accountability**.

⁴³ Sharlet, Robert. The New Soviet Constitution of 1977. Brunswick, Ohio: King’s Court Communications, Inc., 1978. P. 77.

Dictatorship of the Proletariat: Phase in the transition to communism, which, according to Karl Marx, will take place following the proletarian revolution. The workers during this period would control the State and the means of production, eliminating private ownership.

Dien Biwn Phu: A fortress in North Vietnam where a major battle was fought between the Vietminh and the French during March 13-May 7, 1954. The end of French domination of Vietnam was signaled by the fall of this fortress to Vietminh forces.

Diet, Japanese: Japan's national legislation.

Differentiation: Characteristic of a political system, prevalent in Western Democracies, where political parties, various agencies, and individuals perform specialized functions.

Diplomacy: Communication between independent states through official representatives. Diplomacy is the ways and means by which a state promotes its interests beyond its jurisdiction. Examples of diplomacy are gaining information, interpreting policies, safeguarding, military and political interests, as well as promoting commerce and trade skills.

Diplomatic Immunities: Privileges accorded to diplomats by host countries on reciprocal basis. The Vienna Convention of 1815 stated "a diplomatic agent shall enjoy immunity from the criminal jurisdiction of receiving state. He shall also enjoy immunity from the civil and administrative jurisdiction..."⁴⁴

Disarmament: Agreement among states to reduce or abolish weapons.

Divide and Rule: A state's strategy to maximize its power by exploiting real or imaginary differences and fears among nations or groups.

Dijilas, Milavan (1911-): A Yugoslav revolutionary who had close ties with **Josip Tito**. He became a Secretary of the Communist Party's **Politburo** and was elected President of the new Federal Republic. He never assumed his position as President due to personal and ideological differences with Tito and the Communist Party. He is also the author of *The New Class: An Analysis of the Communist System*, a critical assessment of the communist system in Yugoslavia.

Dollar Diplomacy: Term often used to describe the United States foreign policy toward Latin America during the administrations of United States Presidents T. Roosevelt, W. H. Taft, and W. Wilson. The main objective was the use of power and economic influence to provide stability in a typically unstable area, thus promoting the interest of United States investors.

Domino Theory: A theory which presumes that the consequences of a given series of events will eventually and sequentially directly impact all objects present in the given environment. The fall of one state in a region will net the collapse of neighboring states.

⁴⁴ Sohn, Louis B. International Organization and Integration. Boston: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 1986.

Double Zero Option: A United States disarmament proposal for the elimination of all medium and short range missiles. ⁴⁵

Dove: A term used to describe a personality or an attitude which favors seeking accommodation and conflict resolution by peaceful means.

Dubcek, Alexander. (1921-1992): Former First Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. He resigned in 1969 due to Soviet Pressure over his reform attempts during the **Prague Spring**, which targeted looser relations with Moscow and closer ties with the West. He was replaced by Dr. Gustav Hosak. See also “**Prague Spring**”

Dulles, John Foster (1888-1959): Secretary of State during the Eisenhower Administration.

Duma: Russian legislative body established after the Revolution of 1905 by Czar Nicholas II’s proclamation guaranteeing all Russians full civil rights. Today it is a popularly elected legislature of Russia.

Dumbarton Oaks Conference: Conference held in two phases at Dumbarton Oaks, Washington, D.C., to develop a framework for a new international organization. In the first phase, representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union met from August 21-September 28, 1944, and the second phases consisted of representatives of China, the United Kingdom, and the United States meeting from September 29-October 7, 1944. The parties agreed that, “There should be established an international organization under the title of The **United Nations.**”

E

East-West Conflict: Another term for **Cold War.**

Easter Offensive: A North Vietnamese offensive in 1972 against South Vietnam, which revealed the vulnerability of the **Vietnamization program.**

“**Economic Colonialism**”: The claim by **Less Developed Countries** that the more advanced industrialized nations are undermining their sovereignty. This is realized through various aid programs, economic hegemony and multinational corporations.

Economic Plan: A statement detailing a government’s economic policies, priorities, and the commensurate allocation of resources to achieve a certain level of economic growth.

Economic and Social Committee, European Community (ECS): As one of the five major organs within the **European Community**, it is mainly an advisory body to the **Commission** and the **Council of Ministers** on proposed legislation.

⁴⁵ Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-1947.

Economic and Social Council, United Nations (ECOSOC): One of the **United Nations** six organs whose members are elected by the **General Assembly**. Chapter X, Article 62 of the **United Nations** Charter lists the functions of the Council as follows: “The Economic and Social Council may make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and may make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly, to the Members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned...It may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.”

Eden, Anthony (1897-1977): Conservative Prime Minister of Britain, 1955-1957. He resigned his office as a result of the **Suez crisis**.

Eisenhower Doctrine: Statement made by President Eisenhower in his January 5, 1957, address to a joint session of Congress concerning a ‘special situation in the Middle East.’ In that address President Eisenhower said: “If the Middle East is to continue its geographic role of uniting rather than separating East and West...then the United States must make more evident its willingness to support the independence of the freedom loving nations of the area.”⁴⁶

Embargo: An order which prohibits trade with another country.

Energy Security Act: A multi-billion dollar aid package signed on June 30, 1980, by President Carter for development of synthetic fuels. This legislation created a Synthetic Fuels Corporation to stimulate the production of synthetic fuels by investing federal funds through loan guarantees and price guarantees.⁴⁷

Engels, Friedrich (1820-1895): A close associate of Karl Marx. Engels believed socialism would go through various levels of development before reaching **communism**, the highest stage of **socialism**.

Enola Gay: United State **B-29** bomber that dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima City, Japan, on August 6, 1946.

Espionage: The systematic gathering by a foreign agent of sensitive information about a country’s security system and technological advancements.

Estates-General: Name of France’s legislative body prior to 1789.

Euro: The official medium of exchange of the European Union. The euro came into existence on January 1, 1999, replacing the former **European Currency Unit (ECU)** on a one to one basis. Twelve of the fifteen member states have adopted the euro as legal tender, replacing national currencies, with Britain, Denmark and Sweden opting out.

⁴⁶ Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States, Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1957. Doc. 6. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1958. Pp 11.

⁴⁷ Congressional Quarterly Almanac, 1980. Washington, DC: Congressional Quarterly, Inc., 1981. Pp. 477-486.

Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC): Set up in 1997 to replace the **North-Atlantic Cooperation Council (NACC)**. It provides a general opportunity for political negotiations on all aspects of NATO-Partner cooperation.⁴⁸

Eurocommunism: The renunciation by West European communist parties of revolution as a means for gaining power. This followed the decline of Soviet hegemony over European communist parties in the 1960s and 1970s.

Eurodollar: Dollar deposits in either or American banks which European banks can use as reserves for loans.

European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM): European agency established in 1957 by the **Treaty of Rome**. Objectives are to facilitate research and development of nuclear energy for industrial purposes. Original members: Belgium, France, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, and West Germany. Now includes all EU members.⁴⁹

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD): Agreement establishing the EBRD was signed in Paris on May 29, 1990, by 40 countries, including the US. The bank was established to "...provide help to revive the economies of Central and East European countries, with emphasis pm developing a strong private sector." The bank has been operational since April, 1991, and has its headquarters in London.⁵⁰

European Central bank (ECB): Established by Article 4a of the **Maastricht Treaty**, the bank is responsible for defining and implementing monetary policy within the euro zone in cooperation with the other national central banks. It is headquartered in Frankfort, Germany, and its primary objective is the price stability of the **Euro**.

European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC): Cooperative efforts formalized in 1951 among several European nations. Article 1 of the treaty states, "the High Contracting parties establish among themselves a European Coal and Steel Community, founded upon a common market, common objectives and common institutions." Members: Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands.⁵¹

European Commission: Headquarter in Brussels, it was established by the **Treaty of Rome** (1957) and is comprised of 25 members who serve 5 years renewable terms. All legislation within the European Community is proposed or sponsored by the Commission. Responsible for

⁴⁸ NATO. www.nato.int/issues/eapc/ September 1, 2005.

⁴⁹ Treaties Establishing the European Communities. Luxemburg, Belgium: Office of Official Publications of the European Communities, 1983. Pp 347-472.

⁵⁰ "European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Agreement Establishing 9done at Paris, May 29, 1990)" International Legal Materials. Vol. 29, September, 1990. Pp 1077-1107.

⁵¹ Treaties Establishing the European Communities. Luxemburg, Belgium: Office of Official Publications of the European Communities, 1983. Pp 17-22.

the proper implementation and administration of treaties and legislation, the Commission also manages the budget of the European Union.

European Committee of the Regions (CoR): The political assembly that provides local and regional authorities with a voice at the heart of the European Union. Established in 1994, the **CoR** was set up to address two main issues. Firstly, about three quarters of EU legislation is implemented at local or regional level, so it makes sense for local and regional representatives to have a say in the development of new EU laws. Secondly, there were concerns that the public was being left behind as the EU steamed ahead. Involving the elected level of government closest to the citizens was one way of closing the gap.⁵²

European Community (EU): Founded by the **Treaty of Rome** (1957), Article I of the Treaty states the aims of the European Community to be the “development of the economy within the whole Community, a continuous and balanced economic expansion, increased economic stability, and closer relation between member countries.” The EC became the **EU** under the adoption of the **Maastricht Treaty** (1993).

European Council: As one of the five major organs of the European Union, the council is composed of the heads of state and government of the European Union (EU) member states and the president of the European Commission. The Council meets at least twice a year, usually towards the end of each country’s rotating six-month presidency, and gives overall direction to the work of the EU. The member state holding the presidency hosts the European Council. The European Council deals with issues of high importance to the European Union and sets direction and instruction for integration as well as acting as its highest ratifying body of the EU.

European Court of Auditors: An EU institution that examines the accounts of the EU’s revenue and expenditure and checks whether the financial management has been sound.

European Court of Justice (ECJ): Headquartered in Luxembourg, the **ECJ** is one of the five organs of the European Union. It consists of twenty-five judges, one from each EU member state, who each serves a six-year term. The court rules on interpretation and application of the Treaties, and its rulings are binding.

European Currency Unit (ECU): A currency that was created in 1979 “...as a basket or weighted combination of the 12 currencies of the **European Community**.” It was replaced by Euro in 1999.⁵³

European Court on Human Rights: Established in 1959, **ECHR** sits in Strasbourg and rules on petitions from residents of the 34 member states of the Council of Europe who believe their

⁵² Committee of the Regions, EU. <http://www.cor.eu.int/> September 1, 2005.

⁵³ Fuerbringer, Jonathan. “A European Currency Inches Toward Acceptance.” The New York Times. May 17, 1992. Pp. f. 10.

rights, under the European Convention on Human Rights, to be violated. Found as a part of Council of Europe, the ECHR is not associated with the European Union.

European Defense Community (EDC): An attempt in the early 1950's by West European states to counter Soviet conventional superiority in Europe. A key element of the idea was the rearmament of West Germany in order to use German personnel and industrial strength for the common defense. For a variety of reasons this attempt failed and in 1954 was replaced by the **WEU**.

European Economic Community (EEC): Commonly known as the European Common Market, the EEC was founded in 1958 to create common national economic policies in regard to capital, labor, tariffs, and trade. Membership: Belgium, Britain, Denmark, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and Germany.⁵⁴

European Free Trade Association (EFTA): Established in 1960 as a response to the Common Market. Original members were Austria, Denmark, France, Greece, Ireland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom, Denmark, Portugal, and Spain withdrew from EFTA and joined the **European Economic Community**.⁵⁵

European Investment Bank: an EU institution set up to contribute towards the integration, balanced development and economic and social cohesion of the Member Countries. Its raises on the market substantial volumes of funds which it directs on the most favorable terms towards financing capital projects according with the objectives of the Union. Outside the Union the **EIB** implements the financial components of agreements concluded under European development aid and cooperation policies.⁵⁶

European Monetary System (EMS): Established by the **Council of Ministers** in 1978 to facilitate future monetary integration, the EMS seeks to stabilize European economies by attempting to control exchange rates and economic policies.⁵⁷

European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN): An organization established in 1954 in Geneva, Switzerland. The purpose was the development of cooperation among the membership for nuclear research program for peaceful purposes. Membership: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland.

European Ombudsman: Elected by **European Parliament**, investigates complaints about maladministration in the institutions and bodies of the European Union. Only the **Court of**

⁵⁴ Treaties Establishing the European Communities. Luxembourg, Belgium: Office of Official Publications of the European Communities, 1983. Pp. 111-345; See **European Union (EU)**

⁵⁵ Major International Treaties Since 1945. London: Methuen, 1987. Pp 238-241.

⁵⁶ European Investment Bank, EU. <http://www.eib.eu.int/>. September 1, 2005.

⁵⁷ Economic Handbook of the World, 1981. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1981. Pp. 556-557.

Justice and the Court of First Instance acting in their judicial role of not fall within his jurisdiction. The Ombudsman usually conducts inquiries on the basis of complaints, but can also launch inquiries on his own initiative. Ombudsman cannot investigate against national, regional, or local authorities in the Member States as well as businesses or private individuals. Any citizen of the EU or any legal person residing/having registered office in an EU Member State can lodge a complaint with the Ombudsman.⁵⁸

European Parliament: Comprised of 732 members and housed in Strasbourg, the directly elected Parliament exerts influences in three areas: legislative process, budgetary process, and supervision of the executive. From 2007-2009 there will be 786 members of European Parliament.

European Social Charter: Formulated by the **Council of Europe** and signed by twenty European states in Turin in 1961, the Charter guarantees 23 fundamental social and economic rights for citizens of the agreed parties. These fundamental rights are divided into 3 categories: protection of employment, social protection for the whole population, and special protection outside the work environment.

European Union (EU): Established by the **Maastricht Treaty**, the EU evolved from the **European Community** and became effective November 1, 1993. To facilitate European integration the Member States agree: “to promote economic and social progress which is balanced and sustainable...to assert its identity on the international scene, in particular through the implementation of a common foreign and security, including...a common defense policy...[and] to develop close cooperation on justice and home affairs.” Title I Article B of the Treaty of European Unity (**Maastricht Treaty**)

Eurosystem: The system that comprises the **European Central Bank (ECB)** and the National Central Banks (NCBs) of those countries that have adopted the **Euro**.

Exchange Rate Mechanism (ERM): A component of the **European Monetary System** which facilitates European Monetary integration by providing a grid of standards which establishes the exchange rates of individual national currencies.

Export-Import Bank: American Bank which promotes United States exports by extending loans to foreign governments.

Export-Led Growth: A global economic system where growth occurs primarily through export industries that rely on trade as an engine of growth. Nations who depend on export-led growth often have similar political features including restricted labor movements, weak leftist parties, and authoritarian governments.

Extradition: The act of a state surrendering to another state, upon request, a fugitive from justice.

⁵⁸ European ombudsman, EU. <http://euro-ombudsman.eu.int/home/en/default.htm>. September 1, 2005.

Extraterritoriality: Diplomatic Immunity from host country's jurisdiction and law.

F

Fabian Socialism: Socialist philosophy advocating change through reform rather than revolution. Fabian socialists do not advocate the dissolution of the **nation state**.

Falkland Islands: Small islands off the southern tip of the Argentine coastline are officially recognized as the Malvinas Islands by the **Organization of American States**. They are the source of the British-Argentine armed conflict in 1982, and a source of continued diplomatic friction due to Argentine unwillingness to accept the present status quo.

“Fatwa”: A decision or religious decree issued by the Muslim Ulema or clerics.

Federal System: A system of government where authority, jurisdiction, and power are distributed between a central government and a state and local governments. Each jurisdiction is understood to have an independent source of political authority. See also **unitary government**.

Fifth Column: Enemy supporters working within a country to undermine its security.

Fifth Republic of France: Established in 1958 by Charles de Gaulle. Unlike the Fourth Republic, which was dominated by parliament, the Fifth Republic is noted for a strong executive.

Fourth Republic (1946-1958)-noted for government instability

Third Republic (1870-1940)-fall of France, World War II

Second Republic (1848-1857)-Ended by military coup

First Republic (1792-1795)-Ended by military coup

Filibuster: Legislative term used to describe tactics by a minority in the legislature to delay and/or prevent a bill's passage.

First Strike Capability: The ability of an actor to wage an offensive attack and escape with limited retaliatory damages.

First World: see **Developed Countries (DCs)**

Flexible Response: A doctrine advocated by United States President John F. Kennedy and Secretary of Defense **Robert McNamara** as an alternative to massive retaliation. Communist aggression would be challenged where it occurred and the United States would meet such aggression with the same level and type of force.⁵⁹

⁵⁹ Congressional Quarterly Almanac, 1965. Vol. XXI Washington, DC: Congressional Quarterly Service, 1960.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO): A **United Nations** specialized agency founded in 1943 “to collect, analyze, interpret and disseminate information relating to nutrition, food, and agriculture. It shall also promote scientific, technological, social, and economic research relating to food and agriculture.”⁶⁰

Food for Peace: see **Public Law 480**

Force: The ability of a state to use physical means on indigenous international actors to achieve a certain goal. This is usually expressed in terms of military force.

Force de Frappe: An independent nuclear policy advocated by **Charles de Gaulle**, to give France the capability for retaliation in case of nuclear attack. This policy was motivated by prestige as well as doubt about the reliability of the United States nuclear umbrella.

Foreign Policy: the ways and means by which a state projects and promotes its interest beyond its boundaries.

Formosa: Former name of Taiwan from 1896 to 1945.

Formosa Resolution: Law passed on January 29, 1955, by the United States Congress, authorizing “the president to use United States armed forces in defense of **Formosa** and the nearby Pescadores Islands against the Chinese Communists.” President Eisenhower requested the resolution due to increased Communist pressure on the islands held by nationalists Chinese.⁶¹

Forrestal, James Vincent (1892-1949): The first United States Secretary of Defense 1947-1949.

Four Dragons: Also known as the Four Tigers, or the Asian Tigers, the Four Dragons are four Asian countries that have experienced unusually rapid economic growth. These are Hong Kong, South Korea, Singapore, and Taiwan. See **Newly Industrialized Countries**.

Four Freedoms: In his State of the Union Message on January 6, 1941, United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt advocated four basic freedoms: freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom from want, and freedom from fear.⁶²

Fractionation: the breaking of a problem into smaller components. This term is also used in reference to **MIRV** nuclear warheads.

⁶⁰ Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-1947. Lake Success, New York: United Nations Department of Public Information, 1949. Pp 646-702. Sohn, Louis B. International Organisation and Intergration. Boston: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 1986. Pp 482-490.

⁶¹ HJ Res. 159, adopted by House of Representatives on January 25 by roll-call votes, and adopted by the Senate January 28 by roll-call vote. Congressional Quarterly Almanac, 1955. Washington DC: Congressional Quarterly, Inc., 1956. Pp 277-280.

⁶² A decade of American Foreign Policy, Basic Document, 1941-1949. Doc 1 Washington DC: United States Government Printing office pp 1-2; Dupeu, Trevor N. and Gay M Hammerman. A Documentary History of Arms Control. Doc 68. New York RR Bowker Company, 1973 pp 285-289

Free Market System: An economic system based on private ownership and dependent on demand and supply for determining value. This system has minimal governmental interference.

Free Officers: Organized in 1949, a conspiratorial group within the Egyptian army which seized power from the existing government on July 23, 1952. Led by Gamla Abdul **Nasser**, the group was united by nationalism, anti-British sentiments, and anti-political corruption.

Fulbright, James William (1905-1995): A prominent political figure, a Rhodes Scholar, and a United States Senator from Arkansas. As chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, he advocated a greater role for Congress in foreign policy formulation and was opposed to United States involvement in Vietnam. Last elected 1974. See also **Gulf of Tonkin Resolution**.

Fulbright Resolutions (September 21, 1948): Congressional resolution expressing support for “the creation of appropriate international machinery with power adequate to establish and to maintain a just and lasting peace, among the nations of the world,” and favoring United States participation in such an international authority.⁶³

Fulton Report: A 1971 report on civil service reforms in Britain. It proposed an integrated administration encompassing the entire bureaucracy.

Functional Representation: System in which people are represented according to their occupation or social class.

Functionalism: David Mitrany, author of this theory, describes functionalism as “a method which would...overlap political divisions with a spreading web of international activities and agencies, through which the interests and life of all nations would be gradually integrated.”⁶⁴

G

Gaitskell, Hugh (1906-1963): Leader of the British Labour Party, 1953-1963. See **Butskellism**.

Gandhi, Indira (1917-1984): Prime Minister of India and leader of the Congress Party, 1966-1984, when she was assassinated by a militant Sikh. Daughter of **Jawaharlal Nehru**.

Gandhi, Mohandas (1869-1948): Leader of the nationalist movement for independence in India. An advocate of non-violence as a philosophy and strategy for independence, he was assassinated in January 1948 by a Hindu fanatic.

Gaza Strip: Part of Palestine allotted to the Arabs by the **United Nations** Partition Plan of 1947. Occupied by Israel during the 1967 **June War**. Placed under Palestinian authority as a result of the Oslo Agreement (1993).

⁶³ A Decade of American Foreign Policy. 1941-49

⁶⁴ Mitrany, David. *A working Peace System*. Chicago: Quadrangle Books, 1966. P 38.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT): An intergovernmental organization created in 1947 to serve as a forum for negotiations of tariff reductions and expansion of world trade. Art. XI of the agreement dealt with the elimination of quantitative restrictions such as quotas or import and export licenses. GATT was a director and a secretariat. In 1955 GATT became the World Trade Organization (WTO).⁶⁵

General Assembly: One of the **United Nations** six organs. Its function is defined by Article 10 of the **United Nations** Charter as follows, “The General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the present Charter...” It consists of all the **United Nations** members.⁶⁶

Geneva Protocol 125: Protocol signed in Geneva on June 17, 1925, prohibiting the use of poisonous gases and bacteriological methods of warfare. This protocol does not forbid the manufacture, possession, testing, or domestic use of chemical agents, only their use in wartime. Ratified by 98 countries.⁶⁷

Genocide: The 1948 Genocide Convention defined ‘genocide’ as: “any of the following acts, committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national ethnical, racial, or religious groups as such, a) killing members of the group; b) causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group; c) deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part; d) imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group; e) forcibly transferring children of the group to another group”⁶⁸

Gentlemen’s agreements: Verbal nonbinding agreements.

Geopolitics: In general, it denotes a foreign policy analysis based on the impact of the physical environment on behavior of states in the international arena. In particular, it is a theory which maintains that whoever controls the European heartland would control the globe.

Gestapo (Geheime Staatspolizei): Nazi secret police; set up by **H. Goering** in April, 1933, it possessed unlimited power and was later merged with the SS by **H. Himmler**.

Giap, general Vo Nguyen (1911-): A key North Vietnamese military strategist. He played a major role in the 1954 defeat of the French at **Dien Bien Phu**, and also led the North Vietnamese **Easter** and **Tet Offensives**.

⁶⁵ Sohn, Louis B. International organization and Integration. Boston: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 1986. Pp 650-725.

⁶⁶ Goodrich, Leland M., Edvard Hambro, and Anne Patricia Simons. Charter of the United Nations, Commentary and Documents. New York: Columbia UP, 1969. Pp 106-191. See also **Appendix I** for United Nations Membership.

⁶⁷ Dupuy, Trevor and Gay M Hammerman. Documentary History of Arms Control and Disarmament. London: RR Bowker, 1973. Pp 124-126

⁶⁸ United Nations General Assembly Resolution 260 (III). 179th plenary meeting, December 1948.

Glassboro Summit: A meeting between US President Lyndon Johnson and Soviet Premier Alexis Kosygin in Glassboro, New Jersey, from June 23-25, 1967. In his report to the nation on the summit, President Johnson emphasized the lack of agreement between the US and the USSR on the situation in the Middle East and Vietnam.⁶⁹

Glasnost: Russian term for “openness”. Used in reference to **Mikhail Gorbachev’s** attempts to reform the Soviet system during the 1980s. See also **Perestroika**.

Global 2000 Report: Joint undertaking by the United States Department of State and the Council on Environmental Quality, and was submitted to President Carter in 1980. The authors predicted the depletion of some non-renewable resources such as arable land and that the increase in population would cause a 35% decrease in water supply.⁷⁰

Global Protection Against Limited Strikes (GPALS): A missile defense system proposed by President Bush, in 1991, which could counter accidental and unauthorized strikes launched by Russia and purposeful strikes launched by lesser powers on the US forces overseas. The GPALS system would include space-based weapons and sensors as well as ground-based weapons similar to Patriot missiles used in the **Gulf War**.

Goebbels, Dr. Joseph (1897-1945): Nazi Minister of Enlightenment and Propaganda.

Goering, Hermann: Commander in Chief of Nazi Luftwaffe (air force). Responsible for introduction of concentration camps and organizations of the **Gestapo**. He surrendered to the Americans, but later committed suicide.

Golan Heights: Syrian territory occupied by Israel during the 1967 **June War**.

Good Neighbor Policy: United States foreign policy articulated by President Franklin D. Roosevelt toward neighboring countries of Latin America. Principal aims were concerned with the achieving of solidarity through diplomatic means and a common defense of the Western Hemisphere. This policy was abandoned after World War II until President Kennedy reiterated its principles in the **Alliance for Progress**.⁷¹

Gorbachev, Mikhail (1931-): The last president of the former Soviet Union from 1985, until he resigned, due to internal pressure, in 1991. His attempts to reform the Soviet system through **glasnost** and **perestroika** eventually led to the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Gosplan, Soviet: A Soviet governmental agency responsible for regulating the national economy.

⁶⁹ American Foreign Policy: Current Documents 1967. Department of State Publications 8495. P 433.

⁷⁰ The Global 2000 Report to the President Entering the Twenty-First Century. Vol I. Washington DC: Government Printing Office, 1980.

⁷¹ A Decade Of American Foreign Policy, Basic Documents, 1941-1949. Washington, D.C.: Department of State Publications, 1985. p. 58.

Gradual and Reciprocal Initiatives in Tension Reduction (GRIT): A confidence-building strategy where one *actor* would unilaterally abandon a particular weapon system and communicate its action to the other actor, expecting reciprocity.

Gradualistic Regimes: Reformist regimes that gradually move their citizens, their economy and government from a traditional stage to that of a more modern one.

Graduated Escalation: Incremental escalation of pressure and/or force by a state to persuade an enemy to end hostilities or war.

Great Leap Forward (1958-1960s): Chinese policy intended to,

“make up for a lack of capital in both industry and agricultural by fully mobilizing underemployed labor power...setting ambitious goals for China’s economic sectors...to rely on both modern and traditional methods to enhance output...to disregard technical norms in favor of achieving more, faster, better, and more economical results.”⁷²

Great Purge: *Josef Stalin*’s attempt during the 1930s to liquidate all opposition (real or imagined) to himself, the State, and Communism. Many Russians lost their lives as a result of this purge.

Greek Question: The civil war in Greece precipitated by the struggle between nationalist and communist forces in 1946. This struggle and Britain’s inability to continue aid to Greece netted President Harry Truman’s March 12, 1947, message to Congress, requesting United States aid for the country.⁷³ See also *Truman Doctrine*.

Green Berets: Special United States counter-insurgency military force. Often they have been sent to US-supported governments around the world to help combat guerrilla insurgencies.

Green Party: German political party organized in January, 1980, and composed primarily of environmentalists. The party calls for a “world-wide ban on nuclear energy, prohibition of the use of chemical and biological weapons and of the placing of nuclear rockets in Europe , unilateral disarmament and the creation of a demilitarized zone in Europe, with the dismantling of NATO...” and the German Army. Similar parties exist in other European countries.⁷⁴

Green Revolution: A basic change in grain production netted by scientific discovery of hybrid seeds resulting in greater farm production in *less developed countries*.

Greenhouse Effect: A scientific phenomenon in which certain gases in the earth’s atmosphere trap heat and reradiate it back to earth. The emission of such gases as carbon dioxide and methane have increased over recent decades, therefore, making the earth’s average temperature

⁷² Twitchett, Denis and John K Fairbank, ed. Cambridge History of China. Vol. 14, The People’s Republic, Part I: The Emergence of Revolutionary China, 1949-1965. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1987. pp. 293-359.

⁷³ Congressional Quarterly Almanac, 1947. Vol. III. Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly, Inc., 1948. pp. 170-174.

⁷⁴ Political Parties of the World. Chicago: St. James Press, 1988. pp. 224-225.

gradually increase. Because this global warming resembles that which occurs in a greenhouse, it was coined the greenhouse effect.⁷⁵

GRIT: See *Gradual and Reciprocal Initiatives in Tension Reduction*.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): The total output of goods and services produced within a country by residents and non-residents.

Gross National Product (GNP): The total value of a country's consumer and capital goods and services during a one year period. GNP is used as an indicator of economic development.

Group of Seven (G-7): Formed in 1975 a group of seven leading industrial democracies. Membership includes Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom and the United States. These nations must discuss and coordinate major economic policies. The G7 has been expanded to include Russia, and is termed the G8.

Group of 77 (G-77): A group of *less developed countries*, serving as a caucus for negotiations with "North," developed, nations. Membership now totals 134. The G77 has petitioned for a "new world economic order," with features such as replacing transfer payments with technology transfers as a form of foreign aid, and a restructuring of debt with the World Bank, including possible debt forgiveness.

Guam Doctrine: See *Nixon Doctrine*.

Guantanamo Bay: A United States naval base in south-east Cuba. Leased by the United States from Cuba in 1903.

Guerrilla Warfare: A protracted war by a band of insurgents or freedom fighters who resort to non-conventional strategies and tactics to gain power.

Guevara, Ernesto "Che" (1928-1967): An Argentine medical doctor and revolutionary. Aided Fidel Castro in what was to be the eventual overthrow of **Batista's** regime in Cuba. After the military coup in 1959, he became Cuba's unofficial foreign minister. He wrote the book, *Guerrilla Warfare*, in which he advocated the *foco* theory of revolution.

Gulf Cooperation Council: Consultative body formed on May 26, 1981, by the Heads of State of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the *United Arab Emirates* to coordinate policies in all fields.

Gulf of Tonkin Resolution (Southeast Asia Resolution): Act passed on August 7, 1964, by the United States Congress in support of President Johnson's appeal to Congress for action to be taken after alleged reports of an August 2, North Vietnamese attack on the United States destroyer Maddox. The resolution was later repealed on June 24, 1970. The act read as follows:

"The United States Congress approves and supports the determination of the President, as Commander-in-Chief, to take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the United States and to prevent further aggression...The United States regards as international peace and security in southeast Asia...This resolution shall expire when the President shall determine

⁷⁵ Abrahamson, Dean Edwin. The Challenge of Global Warming. Washington: Island Press, 1989.

that the peace and security of the area is reasonably assured by international conditions created by action of the United Nations or otherwise, except that it may be terminated earlier by concurrent resolution of the Congress.”⁷⁶

Gulf War: War precipitated by Iraq’s invasion of Kuwait on August 2, 1990. After Iraq refused to comply with the United Nations’ call for its unconditional withdrawal, the U.S. sent troops to Saudi Arabia on August 9. A month later Britain and France responded to the U.S.’s request for additional ground troops. The U.N. set a deadline of January 15, 1991, for Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait. When Iraq refused, the multi-national force led by the U.S. began bombing Iraqi cities. After a month and a half, the U.N. force succeeded in liberating Kuwait. The cease-fire date was February 27, 1991.

Gunboat Diplomacy: A calculated show of force for psychological purposes. It does not entail physical engagement.

Guns versus Butter: A dilemma that states face in their prioritization of needs and allocation of resources between security and welfare.

H

Habeas Corpus: Latin phrase meaning “may you have the body.” Usually means a writ which is directed to the person detaining another, and commands him to produce the body of the person detained. The purpose is to test the legality of the detention, not guilt or innocence.

Hadith: A source of Islamic law based on stories, actions, and sayings related to the Prophet Mohamed.

Hague, The: A city in the Netherlands. Seat of the *International Court of Justice*.

Hague Peace Conferences: Two international conferences held during 1899 and 1907 in the Hague, the Netherlands, to explore the possibilities of agreements on disarmament and peaceful settlement of disputes. World War I broke out before a third conference could convene.⁷⁷

“Haj”: Pilgrimage by Muslims to Mecca and Medina. The pilgrimage is one of the five pillars of Islam. Every able Muslim should visit the holy shrines at least once in his/her lifetime. Mecca, a city in Saudi Arabia, is the birthplace of Prophet Mohamed.

Hammarskjöld, Dag: Swedish diplomat who served as a *United Nations* Secretary General from 1953 until his death on September 17, 1961, in an airplane crash over central Africa.

Harmel Report: A set of recommendations dealing with the future of the Atlantic alliance submitted by M. Harmel, Foreign Minister of Belgium, to *NATO*’s Council of Ministers. This report, which was adopted by the Council on December 14, 1967, calls on the Alliance to “pursue the avenues for progress towards a more stable relationship” with *Warsaw Pact*

⁷⁶ H J Resolution 1145, as reported by the House Foreign Affairs Committee (H Rept 1708) August 6, 1964, and adopted on August 7, 1964 by a roll call vote in the House and Senate; S J Resolution 189, as reported by Senate Foreign Relations Committee (S Rept 1329) August 6, 1964.

⁷⁷ Treaties, Conventions, International Acts, Protocol, and Agreements between the U.S. and other Powers, 1776-1909. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1910. pp. 2016-2057, 220-2389; Scott, James Brown, Ed.

countries. It also emphasizes that “military security and a policy of détente are not contradictory but complimentary.”⁷⁸

Hawk: A term used to describe a personality or an attitude, where the use of force and negotiating from a position of strength to advance one’s position, are always valid options. This position is typically contrasted to the **Dove** position.

Headquarters Agreement: An agreement between the United States and the United Nations defining the legal status and jurisdiction of the United Nations Organization in the territory leased by the United States.⁷⁹

Hegemonism: Attempts by major powers to exert influence and dominate, or sway, smaller powers.

Helsinki Accords: A set of agreements reached on August 1, 1975, among thirty-five nations, including the United States and the Soviet Union. The countries pledged to respect each other’s sovereignty, promote détente, and respect individual human rights. The three areas of cooperation were referred to as Baskets: Basket one, security in Europe; Basket two, cooperation in the fields of Economics, of Science and Technology; Basket three, cooperation in Humanitarian and other Fields.⁸⁰

Helsinki Agreement: See *Strategic Arms Limitations Talks*.

Herter, Christian (1895-1967): Succeeded John Foster Dulles as Secretary of State, 1959-1961.

Herzl, Theodore (1860-1904): Founder and first president of the *World Zionist Organization*.

High Seas: Term defined in 1958 High Seas Convention defined the term as, “all parts of the sea that are not included in the territorial sea or in the internal waters of a state...the high seas being open to all nations, no state may validly purport to subject them to its sovereignty.”⁸¹

Hzbollah (alt. Hezbollah): A Lebanese party inspired and supported by Islamic fundamentalists in Iran.

Ho Chi Minh (1890-1969): *Charismatic leader* of Vietnamese nationalists. Former President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and founder of the Indo-Chinese Communist Party in 1930.

Ho Chi Minh Trail: North Vietnamese supply route to the South during the Vietnam war.

Holy Alliance: Proposed by Czar Alexander I of Russia in 1815 after the Congress of Vienna, it aimed at preserving the peace of Europe by general suppression of revolutions through the cooperation of the legitimate monarchs on the basis of Christian brotherhood. Britain refused to join considering the obligations to be too open-ended. Russia, Austria, and Prussia adhered to the alliance.

⁷⁸ Ogden, Suzanne, ed. *World Politics 87/88*. Guilford: The Dushkin Publishing Co., 1987. p. 88. Rostow, Eugene. *NATO Review*. No. 4, Vol. 35. August 1987.

⁷⁹ *United Nations Yearbook, 1947-1948*. New York: United Nations Publication, 1949. pp. 197-204.

⁸⁰ *Historic Documents, 1975*. Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly, Inc., 1976. pp. 559-570.

⁸¹ *Yearbook of the United Nations 1958*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1959. pp. 377-383.

Holy See: Official name of Vatican City. It has a population of 400 and its governmental type is a Papacy.

Hong Kong: A British colony which was acquired from China in the nineteenth century under a ninety-nine year lease. Hong Kong is located on the southern tip of the Chinese mainland and in the South China Sea. It comprises Stonecutters Island, the New Territories, and the Kowloon Peninsula. In 1984 the Sino-British Joint Declaration was signed, under which Britain agreed to hand over Hong Kong to China in 1997.

Hormuz, Strait of: Strategically located strait connecting the Gulf of Oman with the Persian Gulf; situated between the states of Iran and the *United Arab Emirates*. Its strategic importance stems from both economic and military reasons. The **Strait of Hormuz** is a potential bottleneck for oil exports from the Persian Gulf region.

Hot Line, Agreement: Agreement reached on June 20, 1963, between the United States and the Soviet Union to establish a direct communications link between Moscow and Washington for the expedition of communications between the two governments during a crisis. Another agreement was reached on September 30, 1971, for technical improvements of the “Hotline.”⁸²

Hull, Cordell (1871-1955): United States Secretary of State, 1933-1944. Hull helped plan the *United Nations* (UN).

Hundred Flowers Campaign (1956-1957): Brief period of liberation initiated by *Mao Tse-tung* in China. The openness reflected a period of many frustrations with centralization, bureaucratization of the Soviet hegemony. Mao acknowledged conflicts within the socialist camp and encouraged criticism of the Chinese Communist Party by non-Communists. It was followed by the *Great Leap Forward*.

Hungarian Crisis: Hungarian national uprising in 1956 against Soviet domination. This uprising precipitated the use of force by the Soviet Union to crush the nationalist forces and install a pro-Soviet regime.

I

Ideology: Philosophy or doctrine governing the beliefs and behavior of a people or a nation.

Imperial Presidency: A strong executive and a rather weak legislative branch. Applied to the Nixon presidency prior to *Watergate*. Might also describe the Putin administration in Russia, or the design of the Russian office of President.

Imperialism: The political, economic, and social domination of a weak state by a relatively stronger state.

Incompatibility Rule: Rule stated in Article 23 of the French Constitution which declares that, “the office of member of the government shall be incompatible with the exercise of any Parliamentary mandate, with the holding of any office at the national level

⁸² Dupuy, Trevor N. and Guy M. Hammerman. A Documentary History of Arms Control and Disarmament. Doc. 131. New York: R.R. Bowker Company, 1973. pp. 518-520.

in business, in any professional labor organization, and any public employment or professional study.”⁸³

Indigenization: A government’s removal of foreigners from its administrative structure and their replacement with trained nationals (indigenes).

Influence: A state’s ability to effect modification or changes in another government’s policies; having leverage with another country.

Intelligence: The gathering, processing, and analyzing of information by foremost specialists and the dissemination of this information regarding foreign nations to decision-makers.

Inkatha Freedom Party: A radical, extremist political party in South Africa that opposes *Apartheid* policies of the government and insists that blacks be integrated into all of South Africa’s economic and political organizations.

Inter-American Development Bank: Bank established April 8, 1959, with the purpose of contributing “to the acceleration of the process of economic development of the member countries, individually and collectively...to promote the investment of public and private sector capital for development...to utilize its own capital, funds raised by it in financial markets and other available resources for financing the development of the member countries...”
Membership – OAS.⁸⁴

Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (Rio de Janeiro Treaty), 1947: Collective security agreement signed and ratified by all Pan-American Union members, presently the Organization of American States. It came into force on December 3, 1948. Article III of the treaty states,

“the High Contracting Parties agree that an armed attack against an American state shall be considered as an attack against all the American states and, consequently, each one of the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense recognized by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.”⁸⁵

Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (IBM): A missile with a firing range of 3000-4000 miles.

Interdependence: The existence of linkages between states and other international actors in areas such as trade, finance, technology, defense, communication, and transportation. These linkages cause each state or actor to be mindful of other actions.

Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs): International organizations in which states maintain their dominance and sovereignty. These organizations serve as facilitators of communication among states and as vehicles of cooperation within the state system. The *United Nations* and its specialized agencies are intergovernmental organizations.

⁸³ The French Fifth Republic. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1962.

⁸⁴ Dynamic of World Power, Documentary History of U.S. Foreign Policy. Vol. 3. Chelsea House Publishers, 1973. pp. 418-442.

⁸⁵ Sohn, Louis B. International Organization and Integration. Boston: Mariner Publishers, 1986. pp. 972-976.

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA): A United Nations agency established on July 29, 1957. The objectives of the agency are outlined in Article II of its statute, which reads as follows:

“The Agency shall seek to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world. It shall endure, so far as it is able, that assistance provided by it or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose.”⁸⁶

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD): A United Nations specialized agency, commonly known as the World Bank, whose main objective is to provide low interest bearing loans to *Third World* countries for development projects. The funds are interest bearing loans.⁸⁷

International Bureau of Weights and Measures: An international organization established in May, 1875, as an organ of the Metric convention to maintain a scientific and permanent international bureau of weights and measures. Article 6 of the establishing treaty states the bureau’s duties as setting common standards of measurement for all nations and maintaining facilities for comparing national standards with that of the bureau.⁸⁸

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO): *United Nations* specialized agency established on April 14, 1947. The aims and objectives of ICAO are to “develop the principles and techniques of international air navigation, and to foster the planning and development of international air transport so as to ensure the safe and orderly growth of international civil aviation throughout the world...”⁸⁹

International Court of Justice (ICJ): Judicial organ of the *United Nations* whose headquarters is in the *Hague*. Article 36 of the Statute of the International Court states, “The jurisdiction of the Court comprises all cases which the parties refer to it and all matters specially provided for in the Charter of the *United Nations* or in treaties and conventions in force.” The fifteen international judges of the Court are elected by the *General Assembly* for a nine year term.⁹⁰

⁸⁶ Resolution 1145 (XII), as submitted by 18 powers, A/L. 228 and Add. 1, adopted unanimously by General Assembly on November 14, 1957, plenary meeting 715, 12 session; U.S. Senate Hearing before the Committee on Foreign Relations, May 10, 14, 15, and 20, 1957 (85th Congress first session), Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1957.

⁸⁷ IBRD Charter in Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-1947. Lake Success, New York: Department of Public Information, United Nations, 1947. pp. 747-749. Sohn, Louis B. International Organizations and Integration. “Articles of Agreement of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD),” 1945. Boston: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 1986. pp. 556-574.

⁸⁸ Treaties, Conventions, International Acts, Protocol, and Agreements between the U.S. and other Laws. Vol. II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1910. pp. 1924-1933.

⁸⁹ Yearbook of the United Nations, 1947-1948. New York: Department of Public Information, 1949. pp. 855-863.

⁹⁰ Yearbook of the United Nations, 1966. New York: Office of Public Information, United Nations, 1967. pp. 1083-1089.

International Development Agency (IDA): An affiliate of the *International Bank for Reconstruction and Development*, established in 1960 to provide assistance, and “low interest loans, to the least able of *Third World* countries.”⁹¹

International Development Cooperation (IDCA): A United States agency established in 1979 to coordinate bilateral and multilateral aid programs.

International Finance Corporation (IFC): Established in 1956 to provide support to private enterprises in *LDCs*. Located in Washington, D.C., it works closely with the *International Monetary Fund* and the *World Bank*.

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD): Established by General Assembly Resolution 3503 (XXX) on December 15, 1975, to provide low interest loans and grants to farmers in poor countries with low nutrition levels.⁹²

International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD): Established in 1990, IISD is an international non-profit charitable corporation that strives for *sustainable development*. By promoting the reduction of energy and material consumption, economic efficiency, and the restoration of ecological systems, IISD seeks improvements in sustainable development by analyzing policies and through the dissemination of information. Active is seven program areas IISD is government by an international board of directors.

International Labor Organization (ILO): Founded in 1913 under the League of Nations. At present it is a United Nations specialized agency based in Geneva whose main functions are the betterment of working conditions and the proper utilization of global manpower.⁹³

International Maritime Organization (IMO): Formerly known as the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization. A United Nations organization established in 1959 to promote safety and technological advancement in international shipping. The goals of the organization as stated in the constitution are,

“to provide machinery for co-operation among governments in the field of governmental regulation and practices relating to technical matters of all kinds affecting shipping engaged in international trade, and to encourage the general adoption of the highest practicable standards in matters concerning maritime safety and efficiency of navigation.”⁹⁴

International Monetary Fund (IMF): *United Nations* specialized agency formed in 1944 during the *Bretton-Woods Conference*, to regulate international monetary exchange systems and to help nations with their balance of payments problems. Headquarters: Washington, D.C.⁹⁵

⁹¹ *Yearbook of the United Nations, 1960*. New York: Columbia University Press in Cooperation with the United Nations, 1961. pp. 641-651.

⁹² UNGAR 3503 (XXX) 15 December 1975.

⁹³ *Yearbook of the United Nations 1946-1947*. Charter of ILO. Lake Success, New York: Department of Public Information, United Nations, 1947. pp. 661-683.

⁹⁴ *Yearbook of the United Nations 1959*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1960. pp. 520-528.

⁹⁵ *Yearbook of the United Nations 1946-1947*. Lake Success, New York: Department of Public Information, United Nations, 1947. pp. 767-788. Sohn, Louis B. *International Organization and Integration*. “Articles of

International Telecommunication Union (ITU): A *United Nations* specialized agency established in 1965. The purposes of the organization as states in the constitution are,

“to maintain and extend international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunication to promote the development and most efficient operation of technical facilities in order to increase their usefulness, and, as far as possible, to make them generally available to the public, and to harmonize the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.”⁹⁶

Intervention: A state’s direct or indirect involvement in the affairs of another state.

Intifada (1987-1993): A Palestinian uprising in Gaza and the West Bank against Israeli rule. Protestors relied on rock throwing and Molotov cocktails to express their anger.

Iran-Contra Affair: A secret, two prong operation orchestrated by Admiral John Poindexter, National Security Advisor to President Ronald Reagan; Lt. Col. Oliver North, a NSC staff member; and William Casey, director of the CIA, to sell weapons to Iran for the purpose of freeing US hostages in Lebanon, and generating added revenue to finance Nicaraguan rebel operations.⁹⁷

Iran-Iraq War (1980-1988): Conflict initiated when Iraq renounced its 1975 border agreement with Iran in 1980. This conflict was highly fueled with religious fervor between Shiites and Sunnis and a personal conflict between *Ayatollah Khomeini* and *Saddam Hussein* of Iraq. The war ended when Iran accepted UN Resolution 598, which called for a cease-fire.

Irish Republican Army (IRA): An underground military organization established in 1919 by Irish nationalists demanding the incorporation of Northern Ireland to the Free Irish State.

Iron Curtain: Term coined by British Prime Minister Winston Churchill. In a March 6, 1946, speech at Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri, Churchill stated, “From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic an iron curtain has descended across the continent.” The term has since become synonymous with the *Cold War* and Soviet domination of Eastern Europe.⁹⁸

Irredentism: A state’s claim to territory under the control of another government. The claim is based on ethnic or historical affinity to the disputed territory or its inhabitants.

Islamic Fundamentalism: Islamic movement advocating the return of Muslim communities to Islamic purity and culture, guided by Islamic law (*Sharia*), by the Qur’an (Holy Book), and the rejection of Westernism and secularism.

Isolationism: A nation’s policy of relative non-involvement in political and military affairs of other states. It does not allow for entering into entangling alliances with stronger powers. During

Agreement of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), 1945.” Boston: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 1986. pp. 575-649.

⁹⁶ *Yearbook of the United Nations 1965*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1966. pp. 774-778.

⁹⁷ Tower, John, Edmund Muskie, and Brent Scowcroft. *The Tower Commission Report*. New York: Bantam Books, Inc. and Time Books, 1987.

⁹⁸ *Vital Speeches of the Day*. “Alliance of the English-Speaking People, A Shadow Has Fallen on Europe and Asia.” New York: City News Publishers Co., Inc., March 5, 1946. pp. 329-332.

the nineteenth century and early part of the twentieth century, there was strong sentiment in the United States against involvement in European affairs. See also *Washington's Farewell Address*.

J

Japanese Peace Treaty: Signed in San Francisco on September 8, 1951, between Japan and the Allied command. The main provision, found in Article I, states,

“The state of war between Japan and each of the Allied Powers is terminated as from the date on which the present Treaty comes into force between Japan and the Allied power concerned...The Allied Powers recognize the full sovereignty of the Japanese people over Japan and its territorial waters.”⁹⁹

Jarring, Gunnar (1907-2002): Prominent Swedish diplomat and former ambassador to Moscow. Following the June, 1967 adoption of *United Nations Resolution 242*, he was appointed Special *United Nations* Representative to the Middle East to seek a settlement for the Arab/Israeli conflict. His efforts were interrupted in 1973 by the *October War*.

June War (Arab Israeli War, 1967): An Israeli waged preemptive attack against Egypt, Jordan, and Syria as a response to *Nasser's* belligerent rhetoric and acts against Israel, including the closing of the Gulf of Aqaba to Israeli shipping and the removal of UNEF from Sinai. Israel was able to occupy Sinai, Jordan's West Bank, the *Gaza Strip*, and Syria's *Golan Heights* during the first six days in June. Arab defeat precipitated significant political upheaval in Arab politics, and led to the emergence of the *Palestine Liberation Organization* as a major force.

Junta: Group of military officers that have achieved power through either a military *coup d'etat* or a *revolution*.

K

Ka'ba: Muslim Holy Shrine in Mecca.

Kashmir Question: A continuing dispute between India and Pakistan since 1947 over possession of the Kashmir territory. Pakistan's claim is based on Kashmir's predominately Muslim population while India's claim is based on strategic and territories importance. The Indian controlled area is known as “Kashmir” and the Pakistan area is known as “Jammu-Kashmir.”

Kellogg-Briand Pact, 1928: Also known as “The General Treaty for the Renunciation of War as an instrument of National Policy.” A multilateral covenant proposed by French Premier Aristide Briand and the United States Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg. Articles I and II of the Pact state:

“The High Contracting parties declare that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another...the...parties...agree that the

⁹⁹ Israel, Fred L. *Major Peace Treaties of Modern History, 1648-1967*. Vol. IV. New York: Chelsea House Publishers, 1967. pp. 2641-2656.

settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whichever origin may be; which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means.”¹⁰⁰

Kennan, George (1904-2005): Career diplomat. Former United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union and the author of *Article X*.

Kennedy Round Trade Negotiations: Contracting parties to the *General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade* met in Geneva November 9-24, 1967, and approved a series of recommendations on tariff reductions and trade expansion among members of *GATT*. In his message to Congress on the Kennedy Round, President Johnson summed up the basic purposes behind these negotiations as follows: “Trade expansion would continue to benefit us all – the more so because of our growing prosperity. Protectionism and trade wars could hurt us all – the more so because of our growing interdependence.”¹⁰¹

Keynes, John Maynard (1883-1943): An economist who wrote the classic work *General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money*. In this work, he proposed that when private investments failed to provide the economy with full employment that government deficit spending could be used as a vehicle to increase employment. Keynes was a strong proponent of the *World Bank*.

KGB: The former Soviet Union’s Committee for State Security, or *Komitet gosudarstven bezopanosti*. Comparable to a combination of FBI and CIA in the United States.

Khomeini, Huhollah (Ayatollah) (1900-1989): Spiritual head of the *Shiite* Muslim sect and leader of the Islamic Revolution in Iran, which ousted Shah *Mohammed Reza Pahlavi* in 1979 and established an Islamic Republic.

Khrushchev, Nikita. S. (1894-1971): General Secretary of the Soviet Communist party and Premier, 1953-1964. Khrushchev denounced Stalin’s personality cult in a 1956 address before the 20th Party Congress. He was ousted in October, 1964, by *Leonid Brezhnev* and Alexei Kosygin.

Kissinger Commission: Panel appointed by United States President Ronald Reagan in July, 1983, and chaired by Henry Kissinger to study the situation in Central America. The commission opined that,

“the objective of the U.S. should be to reduce Central American conflicts to Central American dimensions...pluralistic societies are what Central Americans want and are essential to lasting solutions. In this case our strategic interests and our ideals coincide. Central Americans desperately need our help and we have a moral obligation to provide it...Although there is urgent need for action, no quick

¹⁰⁰ H.S. Commanger, *Documents of American History*. Vol. II. Doc. 467. New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1973. Dupay, Trevor N. and Gay M. Hammerman. *A Documentary History of Arms Control and Disarmament*. Doc. 49. New York: R.R. Bowker Co., 1973. pp. 155-156.

¹⁰¹ *American Foreign Policy: Current Documents*. No. 1134. Department of State.

solutions can be expected. U.S. must make a long term commitment and stick to a coherent policy...”¹⁰²

Knesset: Israel’s parliament; a unicameral body elected for a five year term.

Komsomol (Young Communist League): A Soviet youth organization for individuals between the ages of 14 and 28 to promote the spirit of communism by serving as a vehicle for political socialization.

Korean War (1950-1953): War resulting from a North Korean massive invasion of South Korea on June 25, 1950, across the 38th parallel. United Nations involvement in the crisis came with the adoption of resolution S/1511 of the United Nations Security Council, which requested:

“That the members of the United Nations furnish...assistance to the Republic of Korea as may be necessary to repel the armed attack and to restore international peace and security in the area.” On July 7, 1950, the Security Council passed resolution S/1588 (with the absence of the Soviet Union), recommending “that all Members providing military forces and other assistance...make such forces and other assistance available to a unified command under the United States.” This resolution also authorized “the unified command at its discretion to use the United Nations flag in the course of operations against North Korean forces...General Douglas MacArthur was designated commander of the United Nation forces.”¹⁰³

Kremlin: Seat of the former top Soviet leader. After the dissolution of the U.S.S.R. it became headquarters for Russian government.

L

“Laissez-Faire”: A French term used to denote a philosophy of non-intervention by government in business and economics. Loosely translated to mean “let go.”

Land Reform: A governmental policy which promotes rural development and agricultural production through land distribution, limited land ownership, and improvement of irrigational facilities.

Latin American Free Trade Agreement (LAFTA): Established in 1960 to promote the liberalization to trade among member states, with the ultimate aim of evolving into a Latin American Common Market. Members were Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Peru, and Uruguay. This organization never reached its goal of becoming a regional free trade area and LAFTA became the *Latin American Integration Association (LAIA)* in 1980.

Latin American Integration Association (LAIA): Organization that replaced the *Latin American Free Trade Association* in 1980 keeping all original members and adding Bolivia. The LAIA promotes the liberation of trade, but unlike LAFTA, the LAIA “...does not aim to eliminate all tariffs among its members by a specified date. Rather the LAIA wants tariff

¹⁰² Congressional Quarterly Almanac 1984. Vol. XI. Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly, 1985. pp. 29A-31A.

¹⁰³ United Nations Yearbook, 1950. “The Question of Korea.” New York: Columbia University Press, 1951. pp. 235-238.

concessions to be granted individually based on the economy of each member.”¹⁰⁴ See also *Latin American Free Trade Agreement*.

Launchers: Long-range missiles capable of delivering nuclear warheads.

Law of the Sea Conference: A series of conferences held in the 1970s under *United Nations* auspices to codify the law of the sea. Some of the issues considered were: territorial waters and the 12 mile limit, ocean-floor mining and the development of an international authority for the exploration of deep sea wealth. A *United Nations* Convention on the Law of the Sea was signed on December 10, 1982 at Montego Bay, Jamaica.¹⁰⁵

LDC: See *Less Developed Countries*.

League of Arab States: See *Arab League*.

League of Nations: An international organization created after World War I by the *Treaty of Versailles*, whose headquarters was in Geneva, Switzerland. The function of this organization was to promote international peace and stability through *collective security*. The League collapsed at the outbreak of World War II. See also *Wilson’s Fourteen Points*.¹⁰⁶

Lebanese Civil War, 1958: Strife within Lebanon precipitated by President Camille Chamoun’s ambitions to amend the constitution and run for another term, and by Lebanon’s pro-Western policies, which were denounced by Egypt (*Gamal Abdul Nasser*) and Syria. President Eisenhower, under the pretext of the *Eisenhower Doctrine*, sent United States marines to pacify the situation. The crisis dissipated in August of that year, following the election of Fouad Chehab as Lebanon’s new president.

Lebanese Civil War, 1975-1989: A multi-discipline, multi-factional conflict sparked by tension between the Lebanese and the Palestinians in Lebanon. This conflict later took on a sectarian dimension where Lebanese Muslims, primarily Shiites, demanded an adjustment to the existing *confessional system* which favored the Christians.

Legitimacy: The right to rule. A broad popular acceptance of how governmental power was achieved and how it is being used.

Lend-lease: A United States aid program introduced in Congress in January, 1941. The adoption of the bill signaled the United States’ formal commitment of its resources to those governments “whose defense the president deems vital to the defense of the United States.”¹⁰⁷

Lenin, Vladimir. I. (1870-1926): Leader of Bolshevik Revolution (*October Revolution*) and founder of the Soviet State.

¹⁰⁴ Plano, Jack and Roy Olton. *The International Relations Dictionary*. 3rd Ed. Oxford: Clio Press Ltd, 1982.

¹⁰⁵ Sohn, Louis B. *International Organization and Integration*. Boston: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 1986. pp. 89-298.

¹⁰⁶ Duggan, Stephen Pierce, ed. *The League of Nations, The Practice and Principle*. Boston: The Atlantic Monthly Press, 1919. “Covenant of the League.” pp. 328-338.

¹⁰⁷ House Resolution 1176, Public Law 11, 77th Congress. *Congressional Quarterly*. Vol. I. No. 1. Washington, D.C.: Press Research Inc., 1945. p. 147.

Leninism: V. I. Lenin's interpretation of Marxist doctrine and the forging of a program to effect its implementation in a non-industrial, pre-capitalist society. Among Lenin's ideas were: competition for markets among imperialist countries would eventually lead to war; revolution can take place in pre-industrial societies; and utilization of the Communist party as a vanguard for revolution. See also *Marxism*.¹⁰⁸

LePen, Jean Marie (1928-): A right-wing extremist, a member of the National Assembly, and founder of the French National Front Party (1972), which advocates nationalistic policies including an anti-immigration program. In 1988, LePen was the National Front candidate for president.

Less Developed Countries (LDCs): Primarily Third World countries, most of which were former colonies noted for economic dependency, low *gross national product*, weak and unstable political systems, and low literacy rate.

Liberalism: A political philosophy emphasizing liberty, respect for human dignity, individualism, and democracy. Classical liberal thought is averse to state invention in shaping economic and public welfare programs.

Liberation Theology: A doctrine which endows the Church with a direct and active role in the struggle for a just social and economic system. The Vatican rejects Liberation Theology on several grounds, but primarily on the notion of class struggle:

“The action which she (the Church) sanctions is not the struggle of one class against another in order to eliminate the foe. She does not proceed from a mistaken acceptance of an alleged law of history. This action is rather a noble and reasoned struggle for justice and social solidarity. The Christian will always prefer the path of dialogue and joint action.”¹⁰⁹

Lie, Trygve (1896-1968): A Norwegian statesman who was the first Secretary-General of the *United Nations*, 1946-1953. He resigned under Soviet pressure during the *Korean War*.

Life Peerage: Title or honor conferred by a British Monarch on an individual for life. This title usually entails an appointment to the House of Lords.¹¹⁰

Limited War: An armed conflict limited in terms of participants, objectives, and types of weapons used.

Limits to Growth, The: A study sponsored by the Club of Rome, published in 1972. It postulates that endless population growth was inconceivable on a planet with finite resources. This study recommended that nations should expend special efforts to limit population growth.¹¹¹

¹⁰⁸ For further details see V.I. Lenin, *Imperialism Highest Stage of Capitalism*. Vanguard Press, 1924.

¹⁰⁹ “Key section from Vatican Document on Liberation Theology.” *The New York Times*. p. 14, Section 1, Col. 1. April 6, 1986.

¹¹⁰ Braham, Randolph L. *Documents on Major European Governments*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1966. p. 28.

¹¹¹ Meadows, Donella, Dennis Meadows, Jorgen Randers, William Behrens. *The Limits to Growth*. New York: Potomac Books, 1972.

Lin Biao (1907-1971): Commander of Chinese Communist armed forces and the designated successor of *Mao Tse-Tung* during the *Cultural Revolution*. In 1971, after an unsuccessful coup attempt, Lin Biao, died in an airplane crash in Mongolia while fleeing to the Soviet Union.

Linkage, Principles of: In diplomatic terms it means an interlocking of issues in negotiations. Used during the détente negotiations by Henry Kissinger, who, in his book *White House Years*, stated, “We insisted that progress in superpower relations, to be real, had to be made on a broad front. Events in different parts of the world, in our view, were related to each other; over more to Soviet conduct in different parts of the world.”¹¹²

Lloyd George, David (1863-1945): British Prime Minister, 1916-1922, and leader of liberal party.

Locke, John (1632-1704): An English political philosopher whose work *Two Treatises on Government* influenced both the Revolution of 1688 in Britain, and the American Revolution. He believed in a contractual relationship between the individual and the state.

Lodge, Henry Cabot (1850-1924): United States Senator, 1893-1924. As chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, he opposed United States membership in the *League of Nations*.

Lomé Convention (1975): An agreement between the European Union Community and fifty-eight African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries granting the group preferential trade relations and economic assistance.¹¹³

“Long March”: October 15, 1934-October 1935, A march across China from Kangsii to Yenan led by Mao and his supporters in an attempt to save the Communist Party from a nationalist onslaught. This march enabled Mao to consolidate his forces, strengthen his ties with the peasants and eventually defeat *Chiang Kai-Shek*.

Lord Chancellor: A senior cabinet member, who as speaker of the House of Lords acts as head of the House of Lords as Britain’s highest court of appeal.

Loya Jriga: Afghanistan’s national legislature.

M

Maastricht Treaty (Treaty of the European Union): Enacted on November 1, 1993, it established a timeline for European integration. In changing the European Community to the European Union, the treaty established three pillars of integration: 1) Economic and Monetary Policy, 2) Common Foreign and Security policy, and 3) Justice and Home Affairs policy. Title 1 Article A states the purpose of the Union:

“This treaty marks a new stage in the process of creating an ever closer union among the peoples of Europe, in which decisions are taken as closely as possible to the citizens. The Union shall be founded on the European Communities,

¹¹² Kissinger, Henry. *The White House Years*. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1979.

¹¹³ Ravenhill, John. *Collective Clientelism: The Lomé Conventions and North-South Relations*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1985.

supplemented by the policies and forms of cooperation established by the Treaty. Its tasks shall be to organize, in a manner demonstrating consistency and solidarity, relations between the Member States and between their peoples.”

MacDonald, Ramsay (1866-1937): Former leader of the British Labour party. First Labour Prime Minister, January-November 1924 and 1929-1931.

MacMillan, Harold (1894-1986): Prime Minister of Britain and leader of the Conservative Party, January 1957 – October 1963. He succeeded *Anthony Eden* after the *Suez invasion*.

Macropolitics: A view that gives priority to global human concerns and interests over national and states interests.

MAD: See *Mutual Assured Destruction*.

Madrasas: Muslim educational institutions teaching religious scientific studies.

Maginot Line: A defensive line of concrete and steel fortifications, which stretched across France’s border with Germany, and was conceived to be an impregnable deterrent against any Nazi offensive. Constricted between 1930 and 1935 and named after Andre Maginot, France’s Minister of War. The German army attacked France in 1940 by marching through Belgium.

Magna Carta (Great Britain, 1215): A document reaffirming the traditional rights of Norman nobility in relation to the King. Signed by King John of England at the demand of his nobility. Considered to be an affirmation of the concept of constitutional monarchy.

“Majlis”: Arabic term for national legislature.

Malthusianism: An economic theory which maintains that population growth follows an exponential pattern while economic resources increase at an arithmetic rate. Therefore, the improvement of the standard of living is not possible and a balanced ratio between food and population can only be maintained through war, pestilence, and natural disaster. It was formulated by Thomas Malthus (1776-1834) and primarily aimed at Western Europe. Today Malthusianism is widely applied to developing nations.¹¹⁴

Malvinas Islands: See *Falkland Islands*.

Mandate System: A program devised by the League of Nations to help prepare certain countries, especially non-Turkish portions of the Ottoman Empire, for independence. The mandated territories conceived the program to be a ploy to legitimize British and French control of strategic areas of the Middle East. The League of Nations was to supervise the activities of the mandatory powers.¹¹⁵

Manhattan Project: Code name applied to secret United States project to develop an atomic bomb in June 1942.

¹¹⁴ Malthus, Thomas. “An Essay Written on the Principle of Population.” London, 1803. pp. 1-3, 5, 7, 15, 16.

¹¹⁵ The Treaties of Peace. “Treaty of Versailles.” Articles 18 and 22. New York: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1924.

Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes: Declaration negotiated by a *United Nations* special committee and adopted by the *General Assembly* in 1982. The Declaration states that,

“All states act in good faith and in conformity with the purposes and principles enshrined in the charter of the United Nations with a view of avoiding disputes among themselves likely to affect friendly relations among states thus contributing to the maintenance of international peace and security...every state shall settle its international disputes exclusively by peaceful means.”¹¹⁶

Mao Tse-Tung/Zedong (1893-1976): The son of a peasant family, founder and chairman of the Chinese Communist Party (1935-1959), and leader of Communist China, 1949-1976. He led the Chinese *Cultural Revolution*, 1965-1968.

Maoism: Unlike Marxism-Leninism which emphasizes urban class struggle, “Mao relied upon popular support and sustained collective efforts and put a premium on the motivation and the initiative of the masses, more than on organization and discipline.” Maoism also relied on guerrilla warfare.¹¹⁷

Marcos, Ferdinand (1917-1989): Former President of the Philippines, 1973-1986. He was forced to step down as leader by a combined revolution of the Roman Catholic Church, the armed forces, Corazon Aquino, and a large majority of the citizens of the country. Marcos died while in exile in Hawaii.

Marshall, George: United States Secretary of State, 1947-1949. See *Marshall Plan*.

Marshall Plan: A massive United States aid program for the reconstruction of Europe after World War II; named after Secretary of State George Marshall, who suggested the plan in a speech at Harvard University in June 1947. For full text of the speech see Appendix.¹¹⁸

Marxism: A philosophy based on Karl Marx’s interpretation of history. Marx viewed history as a series of economic class struggles which would eventually end with a proletarian revolution and a classless society. See *Communism*.

Massive Retaliation: A United States defense policy during the Eisenhower administration, articulated by then Secretary of State John Foster Dulles as:

“...a maximum deterrent at a bearable cost. Local defense will always be important, but there is no local defense which alone will contain the mighty landpower of the Communist world. Local defenses must be reinforced by the further deterrent of massive retaliatory power. A potential aggressor must know that he cannot always prescribe battle conditions that suit him... The way to deter

¹¹⁶ Sohn, Louis B. *International Organization and Integration*. Boston: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers. pp. 328-333.

¹¹⁷ Macridis, Roy. *Contemporary Political Ideologies*. Cambridge: Winthrop Publishers, 1980.

¹¹⁸ “The Address of Secretary Marshall at Harvard.” *The New York Times*. p. 2. Col. 3, Vol. XCVI, No. 32, 640.

aggression is for the free community to be willing and bale to respond vigorously at places and with means of its own choosing.”¹¹⁹

MBFR: See *Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions*.

McArthur, General Douglas (1880-1964): Chief of Staff of the United States Army, 1930-1935. Supreme Commander of the Southwest Pacific theatre during World War II and also named the Supreme Commander of the *Allied Powers* in Japan. He was made commander in 1950 of United States and *United Nations* forces in Korea but was later dismissed by President Truman.

McCarthyism: Excessive zeal, with little or no regard for civil liberties and due process; to weed out communists, real or imaginary, from positions of government authority and public responsibility. Named after United States Senator Joseph McCarthy who instigated such activities in the 1950s, attempting to expose communist or Soviet-sympathizers within Congress and the State Department.

McNamara, Robert S. (1916-2009): United States Secretary of Defense, 1960-1967. Former President of the *International Bank for Reconstruction and Development*.

Mediation: Mediation was defined by Article IV of the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 as “The part of the mediator consists in reconciling the opposing claims and appeasing the feelings of resentment which may have arisen between the States at variance.” Mediation is recognized by the *United Nations* Charter as one of the strategies for the pacific settlement of disputes.¹²⁰

Megaton: A nuclear explosive yield equivalent to one million tons of TNT.

Meir, Golda (1898-1978): Russian born Prime Minister of Israel, 1969-1974, and leader of the Labor Party.

Menshevik: Wing of the Social Democratic Party in the Soviet Union that disagreed with *Lenin* on the centralization of the party of the timing of the revolution to achieve socialism. Among the leaders were: Pavel Axelrod, Alexander Petresov, Vira Zakulich, L Martov, and George Plekhanov.

Mercantilism: A theory of national wealth based on the possession of precarious metals. Advocates of this theory propagated a strong central government, tariffs and colonial imperialism, as a means to generate more wealth and power. Mercantilism relied on the flow of cheap raw materials from colonies to the imperial capital, where they would be transformed into finished goods and exported back to the colonies. Mercantilism was largely refuted by economist Adam Smith’s 1776 book *The Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*.

Microstates: States with a population of less than one million, who play a limited role in international politics. Grenada and the Seychelles are examples.

Military Doctrine: Set of principles underlying a nation’s military defense policy.

¹¹⁹ “Evolution of Foreign Policy,” Address by Secretary J.F. Dulles. *Department of State Bulletin*. Jan. 25, 1954. Vol. 30, No. 761. pp. 107-110.

¹²⁰ Israel, Fred C. *Major Peace Treaties of Modern History, 1648-1967*. Vol. II. New York: Chelsea House Publishers, 1967. pp. 1115-1134, 1197-1221.

Military Industrial Complex: A term used by President Eisenhower to describe the special relations between professional military, defense establishment, arms industry, labor unions, pro-defense politicians and representatives. In his last public address Eisenhower warned: “in the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military industrial complex.”¹²¹

Mirror Image Situation: Situation which can describe how individuals and groups “see” their world. Mirror imaging occurs when conflicting groups attributes exactly the same diabolical characteristics to their opponents. Each side sees itself moral, virile and so on while the other side is seen as an enemy that is trying to cheat or encircle its opponent.

MIRV: See *Multiple Independently Targetable Re-entry Vehicle*.

Missile Experimental (MX): A mobile land based missile that can be moved among different sites to avoid detection.

Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR): Formed in 1987, by 24 nations, including the U.S., to halt missile proliferation by controlling the export of key missile technology and equipment.

Mitterrand, Francois: Leader of the Socialist Party and President of France from 1981 to 1995.

MNC: See *Multinational Corporation*.

Monnet, Jean (1888-1979): French bureaucrat and a strong proponent of European unity. He formulated the *Schuman Plan*.

Monroe Doctrine: A doctrine which emphasizes United States interest in Latin America. President J. Monroe on December 2, 1823, in an Annual Address to Congress stated:

“The occasion has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and privileges of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers...”

The aid of the British navy was instrumental in enabling the United States to uphold this statement, which evolved into what is known as the Monroe Doctrine.¹²²

Moscow Declaration: A declaration signed October 30, 1943, by the Foreign Ministers of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, and the Chinese Ambassador. The declaration affirms:

“The necessity of establishing at the earliest practicable date a general international organization, based on the principle of sovereign equality of all

¹²¹ Public Papers of the President of the United States, Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1960-1961. Washington, D.C.: United States Government Office, 1961. pp. 1038.

¹²² Commager, H.S. Documents of American History. New Jersey: Prentice Hall Inc., 1973. pp. 235-237.

peace loving states, and open to membership by all such states, large and small, for the maintenance of international peace and security.”¹²³

Multinational Corporation (MNC): A corporation whose network of activities transcends the boundaries of many developed and developing nations.

Multiple Independently Targetable Re-entry Vehicle (MIRV): The *fractionation* of a nuclear missile’s payload into two or more smaller warheads, enabling it to simultaneously hit different targets.

Multipolar System: World system characterized by the existence of several major actors with similar capabilities.

Munich Agreement (September 29, 1938): An agreement reached between Neville Chamberlain of the U.K., Daladier of France, Hitler of Germany, and Mussolini of Italy, which compelled Czechoslovakia to cede its Sudeten German border districts to the German Third Reich. The German army violated the agreement by marching on Prague. It is historically known as an appeasement which failed to pacify Hitler.¹²⁴

Muslim Brotherhood: A fundamental Muslim party founded in 1930 by Hasan al Banna in Egypt. It advocates strict adherence to Islam and calls for the formation of a pan-Islamic state.

Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD): A *military doctrine* for strategic deterrence. It is based on the assumption that an all-out war between the United States and the Soviet Union would be conducive to their mutual destruction.

Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions (MBFR): Talks started on October 30, 1973, between *NATO* and *Warsaw Pact* countries regarding arms reduction in Central Europe primarily in Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands of *NATO*, and Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, and Poland of the *Warsaw Pact*.¹²⁵

MX: See *Missile Experimental*.

N

Nasser, Gamal Abdul (1918-1970): Former President of Egypt, 1952-1970. Leader of the *Free Officers* who overthrew the monarchy in Egypt on July 22, 1952, and one of the leaders of the *non-aligned movement*. He died September 28, 1970.

Nation-state: A sovereign territory with a homogenous population.

National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA): Established in March 2000, a semi-autonomous administration within the Department of Energy with the responsibility for the management of the Nation’s nuclear security programs. Managed by the United Secretary for Nuclear Security and Administration.

¹²³ United Nations Yearbook, 1946-1947. New York: Department of Public Information, 1948. p. 3. United States Department of State Bulletin. November 6, 1943. p. 307.

¹²⁴ Documentary Background of World War II, 1931-1941. New York: Octagon Books, 1975. pp. 1021-1024.

¹²⁵ Historic Documents, 1973. Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly Inc., p. 493.

National Peace Agreement: Signed on September 14, 1991, by the South African government, the *African National Congress*, the *Inkatha Freedom Party*, and various other groups, in order to establish a multi-party democracy in South Africa.

National Security Act: Legislation passed in 1947 by the United States Congress establishing the National Security Council, the *CIA*, and setting accountability procedures for intelligence activities and protection of certain national security information.¹²⁶

National Security Council (NSC): Established by the National Security Act as an advisory body to the United States President. The function of the *NSC* is: “to advise the President with respect to the integration of domestic, foreign, and military policies relating to national security so as to enable the military services and other departments and security.” The *NSC* membership is composed of the following: The President of the United States, Chairman, the Vice President, the Secretaries of the Defense and State, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the *CIA* Director. The president may invite others to participate.¹²⁷ See also *National Security Act*.

Nationalism: An emotional pride among a certain people who identify with a common heritage, values, language, and a vision of a common destiny.

NATO: See *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*.

Nautilus: The first United States atomic-powered submarine, launched in 1955.

Nazism: See *Fascism*.

Nehru, Jawaharlal (1889-1964): First Prime Minister of India, 1947-1964. He was the leader of the Congress party and a prominent advocate of the non-aligned movement.

Neocolonialism: Term *Third World* countries use to describe economic exploitation by industrialized nations and multi-national corporations. See also “*Economic Colonialism*.”

Neutrality: A state policy of not taking sides in an international conflict. Neutrality deters states from joining political and military *alliances* and/or *blocs*.

New Economic Plan (NEP): Temporary economic measure introduced in Russia by V.I. Lenin in 1921. The purpose was to revive the economy by the introduction of *capitalism* on a small-scale basis. It was designed to restore order after the shambles created by incompetent workers attempting to manage the industries. It resulted in the desired economic revival and a “middle class.”¹²⁸

New International Economic Order (NIEO): The *United Nations* General Assembly convened in May 1974, a special session to consider the problem of raw materials and development. At the conclusion of the session the Assembly passed a resolution calling for a new international

¹²⁶ Title 50, United States Code. § 405. pp. 401-426.

¹²⁷ Title 50, United States Code. § 405. pp. 401-426.

¹²⁸ Roy Macridis, *Modern Political Systems, Europe*. pp. 400-401.

economic order based on “equity, sovereign equality, interdependence, common interest and cooperation among all states, irrespective of their economic and social systems...”¹²⁹

New World Information Order (NWIO): In a resolution adopted on December 8, 1987, the United Nations General Assembly defined the new information as,

“an evolving and continuous process, and based inter alia, on the free circulation and wider and better balanced dissemination of information, guaranteeing diversity of sources of information and free access to information and, in particular, the urgent need to change the dependent states of the developing countries in the field of information and communication.”¹³⁰

Newly Industrialized Countries: A group of developing countries that have been successful in industrializing rapidly and expanding exports of manufactured products. See also *Four Tigers*.

NGO: See *Nongovernmental Organization*.

NIEO: See *New International Economic Order*.

Nixon Doctrine (Guam Doctrine): A United States *military doctrine* first articulated by President Nixon in a July 25, 1969, news conference in Guam. Nixon stated that the United States,

“Will keep treaty commitments... but... that as far as the problems of internal security are concerned, as far as the problems of military defense, except for the threat of a major power involving nuclear weapons, that the United States is going to encourage and has a right to expect that this problem will be increasingly handled by, and the responsibility for it taken by, the Asian nations themselves.”

The statement was later developed into the doctrine, which extended beyond the Asian nations and included many others, with the exception of the West Europeans nations.¹³¹

Nkrumah, Kwame (1909-1972): President of Ghana, 1957-1966. He played a leading role in the liberation of the Gold Coast (Ghana), and was a strong proponent of *Pan-Africanism* and *non-alignment*. He was overthrown by a military coup in 1966.

Non-Aggression Pact: Treaty between two or more states agreeing not to use force in the settlement of their disputes.

Non-alignment: A policy advocated in the 1950s by *Jawaharlal Nehru* of India, *Tito* of Yugoslavia, and *Nasser* of Egypt. It promoted the idea of no Third World alliances with East or West. It was a strategy to minimize the dangers of *bipolarity* and to give smaller countries a greater voice in international affairs.

¹²⁹ General Assembly Resolution 3201 (S-VI) 6th Special Session A/Ac166/C50. Sohn, Louis B. International Organization and Integration. Boston: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 1986.

¹³⁰ GAR 42/162 8 December 1987.

¹³¹ Public Papers of the Presidents, Richard Nixon. Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1971.

Nongovernmental Organizations (NGO): Actors who perform at the transnational level within the international arena. Their representatives are not accountable to any particular government. For example: The International Red Cross.

Nonproliferation Treaty: An agreement reached in 1968 between the United States and the Soviet Union, who were concerned with a possible expansion in the number of nuclear powers. All parties to the treaty agreed not to transfer nuclear technology or nuclear devices to non-nuclear powers; non-nuclear members of the treaty agreed not to seek nuclear capabilities. Several countries such as China, France, India, Israel, Pakistan, and South Africa, did not sign the agreement.¹³²

Nonrenewable Resources: Irreplaceable natural resources available in limited quantities. Minerals in general are considered to be non-renewable.

NORAD (North American Aerospace Defense Command): Joint U.S.-Canadian military command responsible for North American aerospace control. After 9/11, it became also responsible for domestic airspace.

“North,” The: Internationally used term referring to the industrialized nations of the Northern Hemisphere.

North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA): A trade agreement between Canada, the United States, and Mexico signed on September 29, 1993, that would:

“Contribute to the harmonious development and expansion of world trade and provide a catalyst to broader international cooperation; create an expanded and secure market for the goods and services produced in their territories; enhance the competitiveness of their firms in global markets; create new employment opportunities and improve working conditions and living standards in the respective territories; promote sustainable development; [and] protect, enhance, and enforce basic workers’ rights;”¹³³

North Atlantic Cooperation Council (NACC): Organization formed on November 8, 1991, for the purposes of reaffirming *NATO*’s basic functions, improving relations, between the West and the former U.S.S.R., and to continue arms reductions. Participants include members of *NATO* and the former Soviet republics. In 1997, it was replaced by the *Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC)*.

North Atlantic Trade Organization (NATO): A mutual defense treaty established April 4, 1949, to promote stability in the North Atlantic area. Membership: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United States, Germany, Greece, and Turkey.¹³⁴

North-South Dialogue: Discussions between the industrialized nations of the *North* (Northern Hemisphere) and the developing nations of the *South* (Southern Hemisphere). Developing

¹³² Sohn, Louis. *International Organization and Integration*. Boston: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 1986. pp. 336-339.

¹³³ North American Free Trade Agreement, Preamble. 1993.

¹³⁴ NATO Handbook. Brussels: NATO Information Services, 1980.

nations claim that the present international economic system is swayed in favor of the industrialized nations. The discussions have been dead-locked by the **LDCs** demands for a **New International Economic Order** (see **Group of 77/G77**) and the United States belief that these countries should work toward improving the present international economic order. These discussions have most often been held under the aegis of the **United Nations**, especially **UNCTAD**.

NSC: See **National Security Council**.

NSC 68: A directive from President Truman to the Department of State to review U.S. national security concerns. The study concluded that:

“the gravest threat to the security of the United States... stems from the hostile designs and formidable power of the U.S.S.R. ... The U.S.S.R. ... has dangerous potentialities for weakening the relative world position of the United States... [and] the risk of war with the U.S.S.R. is sufficient to warrant... preparation by the United States.”

This document was classified as Top Secret in 1977.¹³⁵

Nuclear Accidents Agreement: Agreement signed on November 17, 1969, by the United States and the Soviet Union to reduce the risk of nuclear war. Agreement was reached between the two parties to notify each other if an accident occurs that might cause the detonation of a nuclear weapon and to alert the other of any planned missile launches in the direction of the other.¹³⁶ See also **Hot Line Agreement**.

Nuclear Proliferation: The spread of nuclear capabilities, either horizontally by an increase in the number of nuclear powers or vertically, by the enlargement of a state's nuclear capabilities.

Nuclear Winter: A scenario of what might happen following a nuclear war. Dust and soot from fires would act as a shield against the sun, thus bringing about a period of darkness and drastic drops in temperature.

Nuremburg Trials (1945-1946): The Nuremburg Trials consisted of **Allied** indictments against twenty-four Nazi war criminals for crimes committed during World War II. The indictments included counts on such crimes as conspiring against peace by using aggressive methods to seize and occupy the lands of other countries and committing atrocities and genocide against humanity. The trials took place in the Palace of Justice, Nuremburg, Germany.¹³⁷

NWIO: see **New World Information Order**.

Nyerere, Julius (1922-1999): President of Tanzania, 1964-1985. He committed the country to socialism with the **Arusha Declaration**. He advocated socialism based on a one-party

¹³⁵ May, Ernest R., ed. American Cold War Strategy: Interpretation NSC 68. Boston: Bedford Books, 1993. p. 77.

¹³⁶ Documentary History of Arms Control and Disarmament. Doc. 153. New York: R.R. Bowker Co., 1973. pp. 594-595.

¹³⁷ Bradley, F. Smith. The Road to Nuremburg. Conot, Robert E. Justice at Nuremburg. Carroll & Grof Pub., 1985.

democracy, self-reliance and agricultural development. He also organized the political party Tanzanyika African National Union (TANU).

O

OAS: See *Organization of American States*.

OAU: See *Organization of African Unity*.

OCAM: See *Organization Commune Africaine et Malgache*.

October Revolution: Led by *V. I. Lenin*, the second stage of the Russian Revolution which began on November 7, 1917 (October 24 according to the Old Greek calendar) and established the Soviet government.

October War (Ramadan War): War begun on October 6, 1973, by an Egyptian and Syrian surprise offensive against Israeli positions in Sinai and the *Golan Heights*. This war was significant in terms of high Israeli casualties, increased Arab sophistication in modern warfare, disengagement agreements, and Kissinger's *shuttle diplomacy*.

Octoberists: A Soviet youth organization for all children between the ages of five and nine. It served as a vehicle for political socialization.

Oder Neisse Line: The official boundary between Poland and East Germany established at the *Potsdam Conference* in 1945, attended by British Prime Minister *Atlee*, United States President Harry S. Truman, and Soviet Marshall *Stalin*. The Oder Neisse Line was described as follows:

“The three Heads of Government agree that, pending the final determination of Poland’s Western frontier, the former German territories east of a line running from the Baltic Sea immediately West of Swinemünde, and thence along the Oder River to the confluence of the Western Neisse River and recognized by Poland and East Germany until the Helsinki Accord of 1975, in which the post-World War II status quo in Europe was recognized by all parties.” See also *Potsdam Conference*.¹³⁸

OECD: see *Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development*.

Ogaden: Territory inhabited by Somalis and claimed by Ethiopia. Source of tension and war between the two countries.

Oligarchy: A political system where power is confined to a few persons or families.

Ombudsman: Term developed in Scandinavian states in the 18th century describing the appointment of an individual to protect the rights of the citizens in the administration of justice.

“One Hundred Years of Peace”: A period in European history, 1815-1914, following the Napoleonic wars and the *Congress of Vienna*, during which the *balance of power* system was in effect.

¹³⁸ A Decade of American Foreign Policy, Basic Documents 1941-1949. Document 17. Washington: Department of State, 1985.

One Party System: A political system in which only one party is allowed to function. This party can be either a mass party, as in *Third World* countries, or an elite party such as in communist countries.

ONUC: see *Congo Crisis, United Nations Operation in the*.

OPEC: see *Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries*.

Open Door Policy: Between 1897 and 1898 there was some concern in the United States and Britain that China might be partitioned by Japan and various contending powers. This threat to equality of commercial opportunity led the U.S. Secretary of State John Hay to advocate an Open-Door Policy. That policy sought:

“to remove any cause of irritation and to ensure at the same time to the commerce of all nations in China the undoubted benefits which should accrue from a formal recognition by the various powers claiming spheres of interest that they shall enjoy perfect equality of treatment for their commerce and navigation within such ‘spheres’...”¹³⁹

Open Skies Proposal: A proposal made on July 1, 1955, by President Eisenhower at the Geneva Conference of Heads of Government. The proposal entailed an exchange of blueprints of military establishments and aerial inspection as measures between the United States and the Soviet Union to ward off surprise military attacks.¹⁴⁰

Operation Earthwatch: Originally created in 1972 by the *UN* to monitor the world’s pollution levels, it is now an independent non-profit organization. Expanded, it sponsors scientific field research, promotes world health, reports environmental changes, and supports global awareness.

Opium War (1839-1842): War between China and Great Britain over the import of opium. The result was China’s defeat and the signing of the *Treaty of Nanking* and other treaties which became the basis for the powerful European presence in China.¹⁴¹

Organization Commune Africaine et Malgache (OCAM): A political and economic organization within the *Organization of African Unity*, formed on June 27, 1966, whose aims are to promote the economic, cultural, social, and technological development of member states. Membership: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Malagasy Republic, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo and the Upper Volta.¹⁴²

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD): Founded in 1960 among Western industrialized democracies as a forum for economic cooperation and

¹³⁹ Commanger, H.S. *Documents of American History*. Vol. II. New Jersey: Prentice Hall, Inc., 1973.

¹⁴⁰ *Documents on Disarmament 1945-1959*. “The Geneva Conference of Heads of Government.” July 18-23, 1955. Doc. 120. Department of State Publications 6064; 1955. pp. 56-59. Dupuy, Trevor N. and Gay M. Hammerman. *A Documentary History of Arms Control and Disarmament*. Doc. 95, pp. 379-381. New Jersey: Prentice Hall Inc., 1973. Eisenhower, Dwight D. *The White House Years Mandate for Change 1953-1956*. New York: Doubleday & Company Inc., 1963.

¹⁴¹ Hinton, Harold. *China’s Turbulent Quest*. p. 10.

¹⁴² Sohn, Louis B. *Documents of African Regional Organizations*. New York: Oceana Publications, Inc., 1971. pp. 358-362.

consultation. According to Article I of its constitution, the aims “shall be to promote policies designed to achieve the highest sustainable economic growth and a rising standard of living in member countries, while maintaining financial stability, and thus to contribute to the development of the World economy.” Membership consists of 30 member countries sharing a commitment to democratic government and the market economy.¹⁴³

Organization of African Unity (OAU): A *Pan-African* organization founded in 1963 at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia to promote African unity and solidarity. Article II of the OAU Charter states the purpose is to “coordinate and intensify their cooperation and efforts to achieve a better life for the peoples of Africa; to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity and independence and to eradicate all forms of colonialism from Africa...” Dismantled and replaced by the African Union in 2002.¹⁴⁴

Organization of American States (OAS): A regional collective security organization founded in 1948 in Bogota, Columbia. The OAS Charter calls for economic, social, and political cooperation and development. It also provides for collective security in case of an aggression. See Appendix II.

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC): A cartel of oil producing countries, established in 1961, and organized primarily to control pricing and production of crude petroleum. Members are: Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), and Venezuela.

Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE): The Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (*CSCE*) was signed by 35 states in Helsinki in 1975. Its purpose was “to find new and more civilized ways” for states to deal with one another in order to bring about a sense of security between the states, and to promote means of cooperation between the states in fields of economics, science, technology, the environment, and humanitarian fields. The Budapest Summit Declaration of 1994 reaffirmed the members’ commitment to peace and security while changing the CSCE to the Organization of Security and Cooperation in Europe (OCSE). “Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe Meets Helsinki at Foreign Minister Level.”¹⁴⁵

Ostpolitik: Efforts by the Federal Republic of Germany, under the leadership of Chancellor Willy Brandt, to improve relations with East Europe and the Soviet Union. Example: In 1972, a treaty with Poland and Russia was signed, giving *de facto recognition* to the *Oder-Neisse* frontier. This policy was intended to lessen tensions in Europe and improve the chance of a *NATO/Warsaw Pact détente*.

Outerspace Treaty: A treaty signed in 1970 by the United States and the Soviet Union banning the stationing of nuclear weapons in outer-space. It also calls for the sharing of benefits from space exploration with all nations.

¹⁴³ Sohn, Louis B. *International Organization and Integration*. Boston: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 1986. pp. 961-966.

¹⁴⁴ Sohn, Louis B. *Basic Documents of African Regional Organizations*. Vol. I. New York: Oceans Publications, Inc., 1971. pp. 62-68.

¹⁴⁵ The Department of State Bulletin, 7 July 1973, Vol. 64.

P

Pacific Rim: Economic powers that border the Pacific Ocean. This term is generally accepted as a reference to East Asia, Canada, and the United States.

Pacifism: Doctrine which rejects the use of force as an instrument for settling disputes.

Pact of Bogota: Treaty signed at the ninth international conference of the OAS on April 30, 1948. This pact reaffirmed member nations' obligations under the UN charter "to refrain from the use of force, or from any other means of coercion for the settlement of their controversies..."¹⁴⁶

Pahlavi, Mohammed Reza (1919-1980): Former Shah of Iran, 1941-1979. He was overthrown in 1979 by the Islamic Revolution under the leadership of **Ayatollah Khomeini**.

Palestine Liberation Organization: An umbrella organization founded in 1964, to coordinate the activities of the various Palestinian movements in their struggle with Israel.¹⁴⁷

Pan-Africanism: A call for unity among African states. This unity is to be based on common culture and heritage. **Kwame Nkrumah** was a strong advocate of Pan-Africanism.¹⁴⁸

Paris Peace Conference, 1919: This conference was convened on January 18, 1919, following World War I for the purpose of establishing a framework for a new international order. The main planning was done by the five powers: France, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.¹⁴⁹

Parliamentarian System: A system of government where the Executive is recruited from and is directly accountable to the Legislature (Parliament). Tenure of Executive is dependent on the continued confidence of parliament. This system is common in West European countries.

Parliamentary Supremacy: Political system where parliament is supreme and there is no higher authority to declare parliamentary acts unconstitutional.

Partnership for Peace (PFP): Programme established in 1994 to provide a framework for military cooperation between **NATO** and the new democracies of Central and Eastern Europe. Once a nation joins **PFP** it must provide a programme explaining how it will participate with **NATO** in activities such as peace-keeping, disaster relief, and search and rescue operations. The partner will also have to demonstrate that it intends to achieve civilian control of its military and make its national defense planning and budgeting processes visible to its public. Active participation in **PFP** will play an important role in the process of **NATO** expansion.

¹⁴⁶ Dynamics of World Power, A Documentary History of U.S. Foreign Policy. New York: Chelsea House, 1973. pp. 70-84.

¹⁴⁷ Mishal, Shaul. The PLO Under Arafat.

Kadi, S. Basic Political Documents of the Armed Palestinian Resistance Movement. Cairo, 1969.

¹⁴⁸ Nkrumah, Kwame. Consciencism. New York: Monthly Review Press, 1970.

¹⁴⁹ George, David Lloyd. Memoirs of the Peace Conference. Vol. II. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1939. pp. 909-915.

Party Congress (USSR): Party congresses were originally intended to be the highest councils of the *CPSU* and were entrusted with long range planning, however, most congresses were used by *CPSU* leadership as a forum for long speeches and “rubber stamping” of new policies. The average size of a party congress was 5,000 delegates.¹⁵⁰

Pax Romana (The Peace of Rome): Stability attributed to Ancient Rome’s powerful position. Present usage denotes peace attributed to a nation’s preponderant socio-economic, political and military position in the world.

Peaceful Co-Existence: A policy advocated by the Soviet Union in the 1950’s, which calls for a peaceful competitive coexistence between *capitalism* and *socialism*.

Peace-Keeping Operations, United Nations: Operations sanctioned by the *United Nations* General Assembly or Security Council to promote peace and security where a conflict is deemed to be a threat to international peace. These operations were described by the *United Nations* as:

“Conflict-controlled measures...authorized by the Security Council (or, exceptionally, by the General Assembly), normally with the consent of the parties, in order to enable the United Nations to assist in bringing about the cessation of hostilities, preventing their recurrence and normalizing conditions. There have been two types of such operations: United Nations military observer missions and United Nations peace-keeping forces.”¹⁵¹

Pearson, Lester (1897-1972): Prime Minister of Canada, 1963-1968, and leader of the Liberal Party, 1958. He won the 1957 Nobel Peace Prize for his part in the resolution of the 1956 *Suez Crisis* and the establishment of the *United Nations* Emergency Force.

Pearson Report: On October 27, 1967, George Woods, President of the *World Bank* suggested that an international group of “stature and experience” would “meet together, study the consequences of twenty years of development assistance, asses the results, clarify the errors and propose the policies which will work better in the future.” On August 19, 1968, **Lester Pearson**, former Prime Minister of Canada accepted the invitation of **Robert McNamara**, then the President of the World Bank, to head a commission for such a study. The commission submitted its report in 1969.¹⁵²

Pentagon Papers: A classified study of the United States involvement in Indochina from World War II to May 1968. This study was ordered by then Secretary of Defense **Robert McNamara**. *The New York Times* obtained a copy of this study from **Daniel Ellsberg**, one of the researchers. This serialization of this material prompted the State Department to obtain a restraining order to

¹⁵⁰ Sharlet, Robert. *The New Soviet Constitution of 1977, Analysis and Text*. Brunswick, Ohio: Kingsland Communications Inc., 1978. p. 78.

¹⁵¹ DPI/822, United Nations Department of Public Information, Goodrich, Leland M., Edvard Hambro, and Anne Patricia Simons. *Charter of the United Nations, Commentary and Documents*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1969. pp. 71-72.

¹⁵² Partners in Development, Report of the Commission in International Development.

prevent further publication on the basis of national security. On June 30, 1971, the Supreme Court ruled in favor of *The New York Times*.¹⁵³

Perestroika: Russian term for restructuring. Within its political context, it was described by Mikhail Gorbachev as “overcoming the stagnation process, breaking down the braking mechanism, creating a dependable and effective mechanism for the acceleration of social and economic progress and giving it greater dynamism.”¹⁵⁴

Peronism: Juan Peron’s political program advocating social, economic, and political justice in Argentina. Juan Peron was President of Argentina 1945-1955, was reelected in 1973 and died in office in 1974.

Persona non Grata: A diplomatic term denoting the non-acceptance of a diplomat by a host country; usually the diplomat is requested to leave the host country.

Pillars of Islam: Al Shihadah: There is no god but God and Mohammed is his prophet; giving alms; fasting during Ramadan; praying five times a day; and Hajj: pilgrimage to Mecca.

Pioneers: A Soviet youth organization for boys and girls between the ages of ten and fifteen. It promoted discipline and the *communist* ideology.

Plebiscite: A vote by an electorate to decide an issue of public interest.

PLO: See *Palestine Liberation Organization*.

Pluralism: The existence of a number of role players in a certain *polity*. Political modernization usually encourages pluralism.

Poindexter, John: Admiral in the United States Navy. National Security Adviser to President Reagan. Resigned as a result of the *Iran-Contra Affair*.

Politburo (USSR): Paramount decision-making body in the former Soviet Union elected by the *Central Committee*. It met weekly in closed sessions, the *General Secretary* presided.

Political Culture: A set of shared ideas, attitudes, values, norms, and orientations that people have about government and politics.

Political Development: The ability of a political system to sustain goals and demands, to penetrate and integrate society, and to develop a level of role differentiation and specialization.

Political Realism: An approach to the study of politics which emphasizes self-interest, domination of others and the centrality of the nation-state as an *actor* in world politics. According to Hans Morgenthau, “Political realism believes that politics, like society in general, is governed by objective laws that have their roots in human behavior.”¹⁵⁵

¹⁵³ The Pentagon Papers, Defense Departments History of United States Decision-making on Vietnam. Vols. I-IV. Boston: Beacon Press, 1971.

¹⁵⁴ Gorbachev, Mikhail. Perestroika: New Thinking for our Country and the World. New York: Harper Row Publishers, 1987. p.34.

¹⁵⁵ Morgenthau, Hans. Politics Among Nations. New York: Knopf, 1948.

Polity: A number of people capable of reaching a consensus on desired ends and agreeing on policies for their realization.

Pompidou, Georges (1911-1974): A Gaullist Prime Minister of the *Fifth Republic*, 1966-1968. President of France, 1969-1974.

Postindustrial Values: The phenomenon of people becoming more concerned with morality and social values and less concerned with the accumulation of material goods.¹⁵⁶

Potsdam Conference: Tripartite conference held during July 1945-August 2, 1945, in Potsdam Germany between Marshall Josef Stalin of the Soviet Union, President Harry S. Truman of the United States, and Prime Minister Clement Atlee of Britain after the war, resulting in an agreement issued in the form of a communique on August 2, 1945. Major issues resolved included the basis for the boundary between Poland and East Germany (Oder-Neisse Line), the principles to govern the treatment of Germany, and the basis for subsequent treaties with Austria, Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Italy, Japan, and Romania.¹⁵⁷

Poujadist: French political movement organized in 1953 by Pierre Poujad to defend the interests of small merchants and businessmen. The movement lost support after nominal political victories in 1956.

Power: the ability of a state to influence the policy and behavior of another state to generate congruence of objectives.

Power Elite: The idea that those who occupy key positions of authority in economic, political and military institutions basically agree on the fundamental principles of the states. According to this, attitudes held by the majority of the population are not relevant.

Praetorian System: A political system whose survival is dependent on the loyalty and support of special military units. Roman origin: Praetorian Guards.

“Prague Spring”: A brief period on liberalization in Czechoslovakia during *Alexander Dubcek*’s tenure as First Secretary of the Communist Party in 1968. The reforms and the liberalization ended with the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in August 1968.

Pravda: A Soviet daily newspaper and the official media organ of the *Communist Party* in the former Soviet Union. Pravda means “truth.”

Pre-emptive Strike: A defensive attack waged by a state to ward off what is conceived to be an imminent attack by an adversary.

Presidential Directive 59 (P.D. 59): Signed on July 25, 1980, by President Carter. In 1977 President Carter ordered a review of United States targeting policy. In 1980 a report embodying a counter-veiling strategy was signed by President Carter. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie

¹⁵⁶ Palmer, Monte. Dilemmas of Political Development. Peacock F.E. Publishers, Inc., 1985.

Inglehart, Ronald. The Silent Revolution. Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1977.

¹⁵⁷ A Decade of American Foreign Policy, Basic Documents 1941-1949. Document #17, Washington, D.C.: Department of State. 1985.

states in a Senate hearing that the P.D. 59 “enhances our ability to launch selective, as well as massive retaliatory attacks and to cover the full range of targets the Soviets value.”¹⁵⁸

Presidium of the USSR: According to Article 132 of the Soviet Constitution, this body was the “permanent agency of the USSR *Council of Ministers* to resolve questions related to ensuring the guidance of the national economy and other questions of state administration.” Article 132 specifies that this body consists “of the Chairman of the *USSR Council of Ministers* and the First Vice-Chairman and Vice-Chairman [of the USSR Council of Ministers].”¹⁵⁹

Preventive Diplomacy: Concept closely associated with the late *United Nations* Secretary-General *Dag Hammarskjöld*. He defined this concept in his introduction to the Annual Report of the Secretary-General on the Work of the Organization, as: “Efforts...at keeping newly arising conflicts outside the sphere of bloc differences. Further, in the case of conflicts on the margin of, or inside, the sphere of bloc differences, the United Nations should seek to bring such conflicts out of this sphere through solutions aiming, in the first instance, at their strict localization.”¹⁶⁰

Prisoner’s Dilemma: Term used to describe the situation a rational decision maker is placed in when he or she cannot communicate with other actors. The Prisoner’s Dilemma is characterized by each actor receiving a worse outcome than the outcome which would have been possible had the actors been able to communicate with one another. Prisoner’s Dilemma is an example of a group irrationality problem.

Private Bill: A bill submitted by a Member of Parliament (MP), addressing a particular interest. Term applies to British parliamentary procedure.

Privatization: A shift in control of public enterprises either by the contracting of management to the private sector, while ownership is retained by the state, or by the reduction of state control in both management and ownership ideas.

Proliferation: Increase in number, such as nuclear powers.

Propaganda: The use of selective information to implant ideas or images in an individual or a group. The intended result of propaganda is to change or sustain a desired behavior.

Proportional Representation: An electoral system under which parliamentary seats are allocated among the various political parties in proportion to the popular vote each party obtains in any one election.

Protectionism: Government policies that internationally increase the price of imported commodities or limit the availability of foreign goods in order to protect domestic economic interest.

¹⁵⁸ Nuclear War Strategy Hearing before the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate. 996th Congress second session on Presidential Directive 59. 01 September 1980.

¹⁵⁹ Sharlet, Robert. *The New Soviet Constitution of 1977, Analysis and Text*. Brunswick, Ohio: Kingsland Communications Inc., 1978. pp. 121.

¹⁶⁰ *Annual Report of the Secretary-General on the Work of the Organization, 16 June 1959-15 June 1960*. General Assembly Official Records and for further details see: Inis L. Claude, *Swords into Plowshares*. New York: Random House, 1971.

Protocol: The accepted diplomatic code of interaction among states. Every foreign ministry has a Chief of Protocol who plans the details for impending visits for foreign dignitaries.

Protocol of Cartagena de Indias: A series of amendments to the *OAS* Charter, adopted December, 1985, by the OAS General Assembly. The primary amendment included an expansion of membership and the increased responsibilities of the *OAS* General Secretary and of the Permanent Council.¹⁶¹

“Provisional Government”: The Russian interim government headed by Aleksandr Kirenski, which ruled Russia from March-November 1917, following the abdication of Czar Nicholas II.

Proxy War: A war in which major powers limit their involvement to training troops and supplying weapons to allies. Thus limiting the possibility of a direct confrontation with each other.

Public Law 480 (The Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act): An act commonly known as Food for Peace. The first ongoing United States food assistance program designed to “increase the consumption of United States agricultural commodities in foreign countries.” Adopted in 1954, the program was amended in 1977 to promote agricultural development in recipient countries. The program is under the direction of the Foreign Agricultural Service.¹⁶²

Q

Qaddafi (Gaddafi), Muammar (1942-2011): An Arab nationalist and member of the *junta* which overthrew King Idris of Libya in 1969. Qaddafi was the head of state of Libya from 1969 until 2011, when he was deposed by rebels. On October 20, 2011, Qaddafi was captured and killed by rebel forces.

Quadruple Alliance, 1815: Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia entered into this alliance to primarily ensure France’s compliance with the provisions of the treaties of Vienna. In 1818 France was invited to join the Concert of Europe in the Quintuple Alliance.

Quango: A quasi non-governmental organization defined by the Oxford English Dictionary as: “A semi-public administrative body outside the civil service but financed by the exchequer and having members appropriated by the government.”

Quebec Separatism: A call by some French-speaking residents of Quebec for an independent and sovereign Quebec. This separation is motivated by cultural tensions between the predominately English-speaking and the mostly French-speaking Quebec.

Quorum: Minimum number of people needed in order to conduct a meeting.

Quota: a quantitative restriction established by a state to control the importation of commodities.

¹⁶¹ OAE/Ser. G. CP/INF. 2384/86. 12 March 1986.

¹⁶² Congressional Quarterly Almanac 1954. Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly Newsfeatures, 1955.

R

Radio Free Europe: A private anti-communist organization that broadcasted to Eastern Europe, and was largely subsidized by donations from the United States. Today, it is a private international communications service to Eastern and Southeastern Europe, the Caucasus, Central and Southwestern Asia, funded by the United States government.

Ramadan War: See *October War*.

Rapprochement: French term for improvement in relations between two hostile nations or *blocs*.

Rapacki Plan: Proposal made by Polish Foreign Minister Adam Rapacki before the *United Nations General Assembly*, February 10, 1957. The proposal called for a nuclear-free zone in Central Europe. See also *Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction*.

Rapid Reaction Force: Established by the U.S. after the failed attempt to rescue Americans held hostage in Iran. It intended to aid the U.S. in rapid force protection in situations when U.S. military presence is needed.

Ratification: An act of validation. A treaty becomes binding on the contracting parties after being signed and approved by Parliament, Congress, or a State Council.

Reactionary: A person who refuses to acknowledge change that may affect traditional beliefs and values.

Reagan Doctrine: A policy articulated in March, 1986, which targets the curtailment of Soviet influence through support for insurgencies against pro-Soviet regimes.

Recognition: See *de jure recognition* and *de facto recognition*.

Red Army: Name commonly applied to the Russian army which was created in the spring of 1918 by *Leon Trotsky*. Origin: *Red Guards*.

Red Guards: Name applied to the *Bolsheviks* who seized power in the 1917 Russian *October Revolution*. This name resurfaced during the 1960s in China, where it was used in reference to the students who dedicated themselves to the cause of the *Cultural Revolution*. See also *Red Army*.

Referendum: The practice of a government submitting a question or issue to voters for a decision.

Reform Act of 1832 (Representation of the People Act, 1832): The demographic changes in Britain, netted by the Industrial Revolution, necessitated some political adjustments. The purpose of this Act was to rectify the situation by broadening suffrage and redistributing the seats in the House of Commons.

Reformism: An ongoing predictive, accommodational and non-violent change.

Reichstag: Name of German Parliament in Berlin prior to World War II.

Rentier State: A state dependent upon foreign nationals' technological and administrative know-how for the production and development of its mineral resources and the staffing of its

public services. For most rentier states, a majority of state revenues stem from the export and sale of indigenous natural resources. Saudi Arabia is a prominent rentier state.

Resolution 242: A *United Nations* Security Council Resolution adopted on November 22, 1967, calling for Israel's "withdrawal from territories occupied" during the June War, 1967; recognition of Israel by Arab States; and settlement of refugee problem.¹⁶³

Reservation: Defined by the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties as:

"A unilateral statement, however phrased or named, made by a state when signing, ratifying, accepting, approving, or acceding to a treaty whereby it purports to exclude or to modify the legal effect of certain provisions of the treaty in their application to that state."¹⁶⁴

Revolution of Rising Expectations: An accelerated increase in demands and expectations from a political system, characteristic of developing areas. See **North-South Dialogue** and **Group of 77**.

Revolution: The fundamental transformation of a state's political, economic, and social system resulting from the overthrow of an established regime.

Revolutionary State: A state which does not recognize a certain status quo and resorts to violence to effect change. Such a state usually advocates a new world order.

Reykjavik Summit: Summit meeting held during October 11-12, 1986, in Reykjavik, Iceland, between United States President Ronald Reagan and Soviet General Secretary M. *Gorbachev*. The meeting was an effort on behalf of both the Soviet Union and the United States to reduce their stockpiles of nuclear weapons. A reduction in the number of offensive weapons stationed in Europe was the main concern of the United States. The major Soviet concern was to have the United States *Strategic Defense Initiative* program limited to laboratory research. This conference ended without any significant agreement.¹⁶⁵

Right of Innocent Passage: The 1982 *United Nations* Convention on the Law of the Sea states that "passage is innocent so long as it is not prejudicial to the ocean, good order or security of the coastal state... passage means navigation through the territorial sea for the purpose of traversing that sea without entering internal waters or calling at a... port facility outside internal waters..."¹⁶⁶

Rio de Janeiro Treaty: See *Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance*.

¹⁶³ Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council 1967. Official Records, Twenty-second Year. New York: United Nations, 1968. p.8.

¹⁶⁴ Brownlie, Ian. Basic Documents in International Law. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1972. pp. 233-260.

¹⁶⁵ Michal Mandelbaum and Strobe Talbott, "Reykjavik and Beyond." *Foreign Affairs*, Winter 1986/87 and F. Stephen Larrabee and Allen Lynch, "Gorbachev: The Road to Reykjavik." *Foreign Policy*, Winter 1986-87.

¹⁶⁶ Sohn, Louis B. International Organization and Integration. Boston: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 1986. pp. 95-100.

Rio Group (RG): Established in 1988 as a consultative group on regional or Latin American issues. Membership includes: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Roman Law: Body of laws under which the Roman Empire operated. These laws were codified in AD 534 by Emperor Justinian. This code claims universal validity and has been adopted by many civilized societies, especially in continental Europe and parts of the Middle East. Roman Law is not based on judicial precedent but on established legal statutes.

Rome, Treaty of: Treaty establishing the European Economic Community (Common Market), signed March 25, 1957, in Rome by Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands. The purpose of the agreement, as stated in Article II, is “to promote throughout the Community a harmonious development of economic activities.”¹⁶⁷

Rusk, David Dean (1874-1945): Secretary of State during the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations, 1961-1969.

S

Sabotage: Actions taken by enemy agents in order to cripple or harm a country’s military facilities or economy.

Sadat, Anwar (1918-1981): A member of the *Free Officers* who overthrew the monarchy in Egypt. He became President of Egypt after *Nasser*’s death in 1970 and was responsible for ordering 20,000 Soviet military advisers to leave Egypt in 1972. Sadat also signed on March 29, 1979, the peace treaty with Israel. He was assassinated by Muslim extremists on October 6, 1981. See also *Autonomy Talks* and *Camp David Accords*.

SALT: See *Strategic Arms Limitations Talks*.

San Francisco Conference (April 1945): The *United Nations* Conference on International Organization. The purpose of this conference was to approve a draft charter for the new organization (the *United Nations*). Fifty nations, who had adhered to the United Nations Declaration and had also declared war on Germany, Italy, and Japan were invited.¹⁶⁸

San Francisco Peace Treaty (1951): See *Japanese Peace Treaty*.

Sanctions: Measures, usually economic, imposed on a state to alter some of its policies or to ensure its compliance with certain international norms.

Satellite: Term denoting a special relationship between a superpower and a weaker state, in which the superpower has a dominant role in the economic system, governmental processes, and military affairs of the weaker state. Commonly used by Western states in reference to the relationship between the Soviet Union and the Eastern Bloc countries.

¹⁶⁷ Treaties Establishing the European Communities. Luxembourg: Office of Official Publications of the European Communities, 1983.

¹⁶⁸ United Nations Yearbook, 1946-1950. New York: Department of Public Information. 1947.

Schmidt, Helmut (1918-): A Social-Democrat and Chancellor of West Germany from 1974-1982.

Schuman Plan: A French initiative in 1950, to pool all European coal and steel markets, and eliminate all tariffs and quotas to enhance European cooperation. Belgium, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands accepted this plan and in 1952 formed the *European Coal and Steel Community*.¹⁶⁹

SDI: See *Strategic Defense Initiative*.

Seabed Arms Control Treaty: Treaty established in December, 1970 by United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2660 which prohibits the placement of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction on the seabed and ocean floor.¹⁷⁰

SEATO: See *Southeast Asia Treaty Organization*.

Second Strike Capability: The ability of a nation to retaliate and affect unacceptable damage after a first strike attack by an enemy.

Secretariat, United Nations: One of the six organs of the United Nations. It is comprised of a Secretary-General and a staff of international civil servants. Rule 50 of the General Assembly in Annex III on “Provincial Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly” establishes the role of the Secretariat as follows:

“The Secretariat, acting under the authority of the Secretary-General, shall receive, print, translate, and distribute documents, reports and resolutions of the General Assembly, its committees and organs; interpret speeches made at the meetings, draft, print and circulate the summary records of the session; have the custody and proper preservation of the documents in the archives of the General Assembly to the Members of the United Nations, and, generally, perform all other work which the General Assembly may require.”¹⁷¹

Security Council, United Nations: The *United Nations* charter designates the Security Council as the principal organ responsible for the maintenance of peace and security. The membership is composed of five permanent members Britain, China (Held by the Republic of China (Taiwan) from 1945-1971), France, United States, and Russia (held by the Soviet Union from 1945-1991), and ten non-permanent members elected by the *General Assembly* for a two year term. Substantive decisions of the Council require a majority, including the five permanent members.¹⁷²

Shadow Cabinet: The parliamentary leader of an opposition party in Britain designates some senior members as spokes persons on various topics (e.g. foreign affairs, budget, defense, etc.).

¹⁶⁹ Treaties Establishing the European Communities. Luxembourg, Belgium: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 1983. pp. 108-117.

¹⁷⁰ UNGAR 2660/XXV 7 December 1970.

¹⁷¹ Goodrich, Leland M., Edvard Hambro, and Anne Patricia Simons. Charter of the United Nations, Commentary and Documents. New York: Columbia University Press, 1969. pp. 572-609.

¹⁷² Goodrich, Leland M., Edvard Hambro, and Anne Patricia Simons. Charter of the United Nations, Commentary and Documents. New York: Columbia University Press, 1969. pp. 192-256.

The leader of the party is the chief spokesman. The purpose of this arrangement is to make transfer of power more efficient.

Shanghai Communiqué: Communiqué issued on February 27, 1972, at the conclusion of President Nixon's visit to China, February 21-28, 1972. Major points were: "The two sides agreed that countries, regardless of their social systems, should conduct their relations on the principles of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states..." The United States reaffirmed its "interest in a peaceful settlement of the Taiwan question by the Chinese themselves." See also *Taiwan Relations Act of 1979*.¹⁷³

"Sharia": Islamic law based primarily on the Koran, the Muslim holy book.

Shiites (or Shiis): Islam has two major sects: Shiites and Sunnis. The Shiites have historically disputed the order of succession after Prophet Mohammed's death, by supporting Ali's claim to the caliphate (Ali was the son-in-law of the Prophet). Most Shiites live in Iran and Iraq.

Shuttle Diplomacy: Negotiations carried out through a third party who travels to various capitals, relaying proposals and sometimes introducing catalytic ideas to achieve a settlement. Example: *Henry Kissinger's* shuttle diplomacy after the *October War*.

Single European Act: Receiving full ratification by the *EEC* member states on August 25, 1986, the Act, proposed by the Council of Ministers, sought to initiate further European integration. By establishing freedom of movement for capital, goods, persons, and services between member states, a common transport policy, a common commercial policy, and a Community budget, the Single European Act created closer relations between member states by "reducing the disparities between the various regions."

Sino-British Joint Declaration: Signed in 1984 the declaration requires that Hong Kong be returned to the Republic of China in 1997 and it guarantees that Hong Kong will remain *capitalist* for 50 years.

Sino-Soviet Conflict: Tension between the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and the Soviet Communist Party. This tension can be traced to Khrushchev's de-Stalinization efforts. Later, the Chinese criticized the Soviets and accused them of "*hegemonism*" and deviation from Marxism-Leninism.

Socialism: An economic and political system based on state ownership of the means of production. Different types of socialism provide varying levels of state control.

Solidarity: An independent trade union movement led by Lech Wałęsa in Poland. On December 12, 1981, it called for a national referendum to determine whether the communist government in Poland should continue in office. The following day the movement was officially banned.

Southeast Asia Resolution: see *Gulf of Tonkin Resolution*.

Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO): A mutual defense treaty signed on September 8, 1954, between Australia, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, the United

¹⁷³ Congressional Quarterly, 1973. Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly, 1974. pp. 187-190.

Kingdom and the United States. The United States defined its commitment to the treaty in terms of communist aggression. It was officially disbanded in 1977.

Southern African Development Community (SADC): Established in 1992 to promote regional economic development and integration, the members of SADC are Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Mauritius, and Democratic Republic of Congo.

Southern Cone Common Market (MERCOSUR): Established March 26, 1991, MERCOSUR is an organization to promote regional economic cooperation among its members: Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

Solzhenitsyn, Aleksandr (Alexander) (1918-2008): A Soviet dissident intellectual whose public attacks and condemnation of Soviet censorship and harassment of dissident intellectuals, led to his expulsion from the Soviet Union in 1974. He is the author of several works, among them “One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich;” “Cancer Ward;” “The Gulag Archipelago, 1918-1956.” He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1970.

Sovereignty: The ability of a state to formulate, without outside interference, policies and decisions regarding its territory and people. This concept is basic to the *Western State System* and originates in the *Treaty of Westphalia*.

Special Drawing Rights: Commonly known as paper gold. International currency reserve used by the *International Monetary Fund* to help members settle their international payments.¹⁷⁴

Spheres of Influence: An area or a region considered to be under the influence or hegemony of a major power.

Sputnik: The first satellite put into orbit. This launch by the Soviet Union in 1957 demonstrated Soviet advances in rocketry.

Stagflation: Inflation coupled with a recession or no growth in a nation’s *gross national product (GNP)*.

Stalin, Josef (1879-1953): The absolute ruler of the U.S.S.R. from 1929 until his death in 1953. Stalin’s policies emphasized the collectivization of agriculture and industry. See also *Cult of the Individual* and *Secret Speech*.

Star Wars: See *Strategic Defense Initiative*.

State Farm: Under the Soviet system a state farm was a government-owned farm, which employed workers who were wage earners, and was managed by a state appointed director. These farms were considered to be bigger and more efficient than *collective farms*.

State: A defined and independent territory with people organized under one government.

State-Centric Analysis: An approach to the study of international politics focusing on nation-states as main *actors*.

¹⁷⁴ Horsefield, J. Keith. The International Monetary Fund, 1945-1965, Twenty Years of International Monetary Cooperation. Vol. III, Documents. Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund, 1969. pp. 497-541.

Statism (Etatism): Constructive intervention by the state in the economy.

“Stealth”: A code name for a United States aircraft capable of flying at a low altitude. It is expected to be hard to detect by enemy radars.

Stettinius, Edward R., Jr. (1900-1949): Secretary of State, 1944-1945.

Stockpiling: A government’s accumulation of material believed necessary to have in the event of a nuclear conventional war.

Strafing: A military strategy of attacking mobile-land forces, primarily troops, with continuous firing from low-flying planes armed with automatic weapons.

Strategic Arms Limitations Talks (SALT): Disarmament negotiations initiated in 1969 between the United States and the Soviet Union. The SALT I agreement was reached in 1972 and provided for an **ABM** treaty and a five year interim agreement on offensive strategic nuclear weapons. SALT II negotiations began in late 1972. In 1974, at the Vladivostok summit the principle of equal over-all ceilings on strategic weapons was accepted. However SALT II was never ratified by the United States.¹⁷⁵

Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START): Signed by the United States and the former Soviet Union on January 3, 1993, the Treaty calls for the elimination of *Mirved ICBMs* and the reduction of strategic warhead limits by the year 2003. The treaty also established the Joint Compliance and Inspection Commission (JCIC) to ensure compliance with the Treaty. In a statement issued on December 5, 2001, Secretary of State Colin Powell said that Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine have completely eliminated or removed their nuclear arsenals, and the Treaty’s final ceilings have been met.

Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI): A space-based missile defense system capable of destroying offensive missiles in flight before they hit target. According to President Ronald Reagan, in his March 23, 1983, address to the nation, such a program would “give us the means of rendering...nuclear weapons impotent and obsolete.”¹⁷⁶

Suez Canal: Crisis precipitated by *Nasser*’s nationalization of the Suez Canal Company. This act led to an attack on Egypt by British, French, and Israeli forces. The attack was unsuccessful because of strong opposition from the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. and ended with the withdrawal of the three countries’ forces and an agreement to set up a *United Nations* peace-keeping force between Israel and Egypt. See also *Aswan Dam Project*.

Suffrage: The right or privilege to vote given by a government to its people.

¹⁷⁵ Historic Documents, 1972. Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly, 1973. pp. 431-470.

Presidential Documents: Richard Nixon, 1973. Vol. 9. No. 25. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament, 1974.

A Documentary History of Arms Control and Disarmament. New York: R.R. Bowker & Co., 1973. pp. 108-118.

¹⁷⁶ Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States, Ronald Reagan, 1983. Vol. I. Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1984. p. 23.

Sukarno, Achmed (1901-1970): First President of Indonesia, 1945-1968. Key figure in the *non-aligned* movement. Removed from office in 1968.

Sunnis: A Muslim sect which identifies with and declares loyalty to the established order of the “Umma,” an Islamic community as it developed under Prophet Mohammed and his successors. The majority of Muslims are Sunnis.

Supreme Soviet: Parliament of the Soviet Union; composed of two chambers: the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities. According to article 108 of the Soviet Constitution “the USSR Supreme Soviet is the supreme body of state power in the USSR.”¹⁷⁷

Sustainable Development: An economic, environmental, political, and social concept that focuses on maintaining the quality of life worldwide, for both present and future, through the development and implementation of more efficient methods of consumption and production. Indicators of sustainable development include a nation’s international cooperation, financial resources and mechanisms, demographic dynamics and sustainability, and patterns of consumption and production.

T

Tactical Nuclear Weapons: Small nuclear weapons of a limited yield that can be used in a limited combat area.

Taif Agreement: A national accord document signed in al Taif, Saudi Arabia, and ratified by the Lebanese Parliament on November 5, 1989. This document calls for the total liberation of Lebanon from Israel, the sovereignty of Lebanon, a new Parliamentary Election Law, an election of a 108-member Chamber of Deputies, which will be based on equality between Christians and Muslims, relations with Syria in which both countries respect the other’s sovereignty and will not try to undermine each other’s government’s and the right of every evacuee of Lebanon since 1975 to return to Lebanon.¹⁷⁸

Taiwan Relations Act of 1979: Act passed by the United States Congress on March 29, 1979, to ensure that all cultural, trade, and transportation ties between Taiwan and the United States would remain in effect after the United States officially recognized Communist China as the representative of the Chinese people. See also *American Institute in Taiwan* and *Coordination Council for North American Affairs*.¹⁷⁹

Taliban: Fundamentalist Islamic theocratic regime in Afghanistan. Came to power after the Soviet retreat. The regime was ousted by U.S. led coalition invasion after 9-11.

Tallin Line: Soviet *ABM (Anti-Ballistic Missile)* defense line running through the Baltic city of Tallin. Discovered in the 1960s by United States intelligence; it is assumed to be a counter to the United States’ Polaris missiles.

¹⁷⁷ Sharlet, Robert. The New Soviet Constitution of 1977, Analysis and Text. Brunswick, Ohio: Kingsland Communications, Inc., 1978.

¹⁷⁸ Taif Agreement, November, 1989.

¹⁷⁹ “New Relationship With Taiwan Approved.” Congressional Quarterly, 1979. Vol. XXXV. Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly 1980.

Tangible Power: Elements of power which can be measured or quantified. Example: standing armies, nuclear warheads, literacy, and population.

Tariff: A tax on imports which is used as a means to either raise revenue or regulate the flow of foreign goods into a country.

Technetronic Society: Term used by *Zbigniew Brzezinski* to describe “a society that is shaped culturally, psychologically, socially and economically by the impact of technology and electronics particularly in the area of computers and communications.”¹⁸⁰

Teflon Administration: Term used in the United States to denote a protected presidency in which mistakes made are never blamed on the President.

Terrorism: The use of violence by private groups and organizations to publicize their cause. Terrorism can also be state sponsored.

Test Ban Treaty: Treaty research on August 5, 1965, to ban nuclear tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water. Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union adhered to this treaty.¹⁸¹

Tet Offensive: A major operation by the North Vietnamese and the Vietcong on January 20, 1968, to weaken the confidence of the United States and the South Vietnamese. In one day the North Vietnamese forces attacked thirty-six of forty-four provincial capitals of South Vietnam, five of six autonomous cities, the capital city of Saigon, and the United States embassy. This massive penetration reflected the vulnerability of South Vietnam and netted a reassessment of the United States position.

Thatcherism: An economic program of the British Conservative party under Prime Minister Thatcher. It calls for self-help, a free market economy, private property ownership, and law and order.

Theocracy: A system of government where there is no separation between church and state and where religious laws are in effect.

Thieu, Nguryen Van (1923-2001): President of South Vietnam, 1967-1975. “**Trinity**”: Code-name for the New Mexico site where the United States tested its first plutonium bomb.

Third Window Facility: Established July, 1975, within *IBRD*, the *World Bank*, as an interim facility between the bank and its affiliate, the *International Development Agency (IDA)*. The purpose was to extend loans to the poorest developing nations within their membership. The Third Window facility was to serve as an intermediary between IBRD and IDA’s normal requirements for the extending of loans.¹⁸²

Third World: see *Less Developed Countries*.

¹⁸⁰ Zbigniew Brzezinski, Between Two Ages: American’s Role in the Technetronic Era. New York: Viking Press, 1970. p. 9.

¹⁸¹ Documents on Disarmament, 1963. Washington, D.C.: United States Printing Office, 1964. pp. 291-293.

¹⁸² Yearbook of the United Nations, 1975. New York: Office of Public Information, 1978. p. 1033.

Tiananmen Square: Site in Beijing where the Chinese government, in 1989, ordered the use of military force on students participating in a massive demonstration for democratic reforms. The event drew foreign condemnation because of the estimated loss of thousand lives.

Tiatelolco, Treaty of: A treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in Latin America. It was signed by representatives of 2 Latin American countries on February 14, 1967.

Tito, Marshall Josip (1982-1980): Former Yugoslavia leader and Field Marshall whose independent policies led to Yugoslavia's expulsion in 1948 from the *COMINFORM*.

Titoism: A term used to describe Yugoslavia's *state-centric* policies after Tito's break with Moscow in 1948.

Total War: Full mobilization of the nation's resources for the realization of a complete victory in war. Example: World War I and World War II.

Tower Commission: A Special Review Board established by President Reagan on December 1, 1986, "To review activities of the *National Security Council*." According to Executive Order 12575, "The Board shall conduct a comprehensive study of the future role and procedures of the National Security Council (NSC) staff in the development, coordination, oversight, and conduct of foreign and national security policy." Members of the commission were John Tower, Chairman; Edmund Muskie, and Brent Scowcroft. This review was precipitated by the *Iran Contra Affair*.¹⁸³

Trade, Balance of: The balance between a country's exports and imports. The economy is considered healthier if exports exceed imports.

Tragedy of the Commons: Reference to the abuse of a commonly owned good by one or a few people, resulting in the ultimate destruction of that good. Today this term applies to various types of pollution and irresponsible use of raw materials.

Transnational: Term used to describe non-governmental relations transcending national boundaries.

Treaty of Amsterdam: Treaty signed in 1997 that focused on the deepening of European Integration mainly through additions to previous treaties while looking towards future expansion. The Treaty focused on three main areas: 1) security, freedom and justice, 2) the environment, health and consumer rights, and 3) the citizens' political influence.

Treaty of Nanking: Signed in 1842 established Hong Kong as a British colony, ceded from China. See also *Sino-British Joint Declaration*.

Treaty on the Final Settlement with Respect to Germany: Treaty signed by the two German states and the four allies of World War II on September 12, 1990. This treaty gives unified Germany total sovereignty. The treaty stipulates that Germany must cut its military from 600,000 to 370,000 troops, and it must renounce the manufacture and use of nuclear, biological,

¹⁸³ Tower Commission Report.

and chemical weapons. Germany is allowed to remain in *NATO*, and Soviet troops must be out of Germany by the end of 1994.¹⁸⁴

Treaty: Defined by the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, 1969 as: “an international agreement concluded between states in written form and government by international law, whether embodied in a single instrument or in two or more related instruments and whatever its particular designation.”¹⁸⁵

TRIAD: United States defense policy based on a capability to launch missiles from land (*ICBM*), sea (SLBM) and air (bombers). This strategy increases United States strategic options and requires the development of submarines, ICBMs, and bombers.

Trickle Down Theory: A theory of development based on the assumptions that a general growth in *gross national product* would generate greater economic activity and would net greater employment opportunities for the masses.

Trilateral Commission: A private interest group founded in 1973 by David Rockefeller to promote compatible relations and a better understanding among the United States, Japan, and Western Europe.

Tripolarity: An international system based on three major *actors*. It is considered to be more stable than the *bipolar system*.

Troika Proposal: A Soviet proposal during the *Congo Crisis* to replace the *United Nations* Secretary-General with three person who would represent the Eastern Bloc, the Western Bloc, and the non-aligned bloc. The proposal was dropped following the death of *United Nations* General-Secretary Dag Hammarskjöld.¹⁸⁶

Trotsky, L.D. (1879-1940): Close association of *V.I. Lenin* and founder of the *Red Army*. He served as Russian Commissar for Foreign Affairs and as the Commissar of War. After Lenin’s death, Trotsky advocated a “permanent revolution,” while, Stalin advocated *socialism* in one state. Trotsky was assassinated while in exile in Mexico.

Trucial States: Former name of the *United Arab Emirates*.

Truman Doctrine: President Truman declared in an address to a joint session of Congress on March 12, 1947, “It must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures.” This speech articulated what came to be known as the policy of **Containment**.¹⁸⁷

Trusteeship Council, United Nations: One of the United Nations six organs. The Trusteeship Council is largely defunct. The rules governing the Trusteeship Council are applicable to those United Nations members possessing territories in which the citizens do not have independence

¹⁸⁴ Palmer, Elizabeth. “Senate Committee Oks Treaty Restoring German Self-Rule.” *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report*. Vol.48, No.40. October 6, 1990, pp. 3244.

¹⁸⁵ Brownlie, Ian. *Basic Documents in International Law*. Oxford: Clarendon, 1972. pp. 233-266.

¹⁸⁶

¹⁸⁷ Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States, Harry S. Truman, 1947. Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1963. p. 178.

or self-government. Chapter XI, Article 73 of the United Nations Charter sets forth the following concerning the Council:

“Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interest of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within a system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories...”¹⁸⁸

Tutelage: Condition of being under the protection or guardianship of another country or person.

U

U-2 Incident: Soviet downing in 1960 of an American U-2 reconnaissance plane flying at high altitude over Soviet territory. The pilot, Gary Powers, was captured. This incident led to the collapse of the Paris summit conference that year.

U Thant: *United Nations* Secretary-General, 1961-1971; he was a native of Burma. After he replaced *Dag Hammarskjöld* as Secretary-General, the Soviet Union dropped its *Troika Proposal*.

“Ulema”: Learned Muslim clerics.

“Umma”: A community of believers. According to Islamic theology all Muslims belong to one community. This community is governed by the precepts of Islam and forms a legal entity. This concept was dominant during the early days of Islam.

Uncodified Constitution: see *Unwritten Constitution*.

Unconditional Surrender: The ending of hostilities without a prior stipulation of condition by the defeated party. In an unconditional surrender the defeated party places itself under the discretionary control of the victor.

UNCTAD: see *United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*.

UNEF: see *United Nations Emergency Fund*.

UNESCO: see *United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization*.

Unicameral: A legislative body composed of only one chamber.

UNICEF: see *United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund*.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) 1917-1991: name given to Imperial Russia after the *Bolshevik Revolution* of 1917, in which *V.I. Lenin* established a socialist government. This union was formally dissolved on December 21, 1991, and was replaced by the *Commonwealth of Independent States*.

¹⁸⁸ Goodrich, Leland M., Edvard Hambro, and Anne Patricia Simons. *Charter of the United Nations, Commentary and Documents*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1969. pp. 519-543.

Union Republic: Article 76 of the Soviet Constitution of 1977 defines a Union Republic as “a sovereign Soviet socialist state that has united with other Soviet republics in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics – the Union Republic has its own Constitution which conforms to the Soviet Constitution and takes the republic’s special features into account.”¹⁸⁹

Unitary System: A political system where all power is concentrated in a central authority. Certain powers may be delegated to local authorities who remain accountable to the central government.

United Arab Emirates (UAE): A federation of seven emirates located on the Persian Gulf, established on December 2, 1971. The Emirates are: Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Umm al-Qaiwain, Ras al-Khaimah, and Fujirah. The majority of the UAE indigenes are *Sunni* Muslims. The chief export is petroleum. Neighboring countries are Qatar, Oman, and Saudi Arabia.

United Nations, The: An international governmental organization established in 1945. The purposes of the *United Nations* as outlined in Article I of its Charter are:

“To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take collective measure for the prevention and removal of threats to peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace...”

The *United Nations* is composed of the **General Assembly, Secretariat, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council** and **International Court of Justice**. It also has various specialized agencies. See Appendix I for United Nations membership.¹⁹⁰

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD): The *United Nations* General Assembly unanimously approved on December 30, 1964, a resolution making UNCTAD a permanent organ of the General Assembly. The main purpose of UNCTAD is to promote international trade, especially between developed and *less developed countries*, and also trade between countries with different economic and social systems.¹⁹¹

United Nations Development Program (UNDP): The *United Nations* General Assembly in 1965 merged two *United Nations* organizations, the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) and the *United Nations* Special Fund, into the UNDP. This organization acts as the central coordinating body of the *United Nations* for development activities by providing pre-investment assistance to relatively large development projects. The duties of the organization as outlined in the establishing General Assembly resolution are: “the consideration and approval of projects and programmes and the allocation of funds; in addition it shall

¹⁸⁹ Sharlet, Robert. The New Soviet Constitution of 1977, Analysis and Text. Brunswick, Ohio: Kingsland Communications Inc., 1978. Articles 73 and 78.

¹⁹⁰ Goodrich, Leland M., Edvard Hambro, and Anne Patricia Simons. Charter of the United Nations, Commentary and Documents. New York: Columbia University Press, 1969. pp. 519-543.

¹⁹¹ United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1995. (XIX), Dec. 30, 1964.

provide policy guidance and direction for the... *United Nations* regular programs of technical assistance.”¹⁹²

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): A United Nations agency with its headquarters in Paris, France established on December 14, 1946,

“to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science, and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of the law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations.”¹⁹³

United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF): An international peacekeeping force established during the 1956 Suez war between Egypt and Israel. This force was withdrawn upon *Nasser*'s request, shortly after the *June War*, 1967.¹⁹⁴

United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP): Established in 1972 after the Stockholm UN Conference on the Human Environment, *UNEP*'s purpose is to raise environmental awareness and action at all levels of society worldwide through the support of *sustainable development*.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO): A United Nations organization established in 1967 and made into a specialized agency in 1979. The 1979 Constitution outlines the primary objectives of the agency to be: “The promotion of industrial development at all levels and its acceleration in developing countries, with a view to assisting in the establishment of a new international economic order.”¹⁹⁵

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR): Established in 1965 to conduct “training seminars for new members of government delegations and their staff and for United Nations related civil service positions.”¹⁹⁶

United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF): A *United Nations* agency established on December 11, 1946, by the recommendation of the *Economic and Social Council*. The agency and its function are described in section I of the resolution:

“There is hereby created an International Children's Emergency Fund to be utilized and administered, to the extent of its available resources: (a) for the benefit of children and adolescents of countries which are victims of aggression and in order to assist in their rehabilitation.”¹⁹⁷

¹⁹² *Yearbook of the United Nations, 1965*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1966. pp. 270-275. UNGAR 2029 (XX) 22 November 1965.

¹⁹³ United Nations Doc. E/CONF/29, Nov. 16, 1945. *Yearbook of the United Nations, 1951*. pp. 883-884.

¹⁹⁴ Goodrich, Leland M., Edvard Hambro, and Anne Patricia Simons. *Charter of the United Nations, Commentary and Documents*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1969. pp. 66-67.

¹⁹⁵ *Yearbook of the United Nations, 1979*. New York: Department of Public Information, 1980. pp. 618-624. UNGAR 34/96-A/341805 13 December 1979.

¹⁹⁶ L. Bennet, *International Organizations*. 3rd ed. p. 17.

¹⁹⁷ *United Nations Yearbook, 1946-1947*.

United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR): Established by the *UN Security Council* in 1992 in order to create conditions and security necessary for the negotiation of a peace settlement in the former Yugoslavia.

United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA): An international agency established by the Allies during World War II, 1943-1944, to help war devastated areas with vital necessities such as food, medical supplies, and clothing. The International Refugee Organization replaced *UNRRA* in 1946.¹⁹⁸

United Nations Security Council, Permanent Members of (Big Five): No substantive resolution can be adopted in the Security Council without the collective support of the Permanent members. Membership: Britain, China, France, the United States, and Russia.¹⁹⁹ See also “*Big Five*.”

United States Early Warning System (Dewline): A radar network extending from Alaska to Greenland, across Arctic Canada. The purpose of the network is to detect incoming Soviet missiles.

United States Information Agency (USIA): A government agency established to provide information abroad about the United States. During the Carter Administration this agency was known as the International Communications Agency.

Uniting for Peace Resolution: Resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on November 3, 1950. It states:

“That if the Security Council, because of lack of unanimity of the permanent members, fails to exercise its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in any case where there appears to be a threat to the peace, breach of peace, or an act of aggression, the General Assembly shall consider the matter immediately with a view to making appropriate recommendations to members for collective measures...including the use of armed force when necessary...”²⁰⁰

Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Declaration adopted on December 10, 1948, by the United Nations General Assembly. Article I states that “All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.” This declaration recognizes individual negative as well as positive rights.²⁰¹

Universal Postal Union (UPU): Organization established in 1874 by the Treaty of Bern and adopted as a United Nations specialized agency on July 4, 1947. The aims of the agency as stated

¹⁹⁸ United Nations Document A/348, Sept. 2. 1947.

¹⁹⁹ Goodrich, Leland M., Edvard Hambro, and Anne Patricia Simons. *Charter of the United Nations, Commentary and Documents*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1969. pp. 192-256.

²⁰⁰ Goodrich, Leland M., Edvard Hambro, and Anne Patricia Simons. *Charter of the United Nations, Commentary and Documents*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1969. pp. 122-125.

²⁰¹ *General Assembly, Official Recordings, Third Session*. Part I, Resolution (A/810). pp. 71-77.

in the 1964 constitution are: “To secure the organization and improvement of the postal services and to promote in this sphere the development of international collaboration.”²⁰²

USIA: see United States Information Agency

Utopia: An imaginary socio-political system which embodies its author’s ideas and ideals of what is most desirable in such a system. According to the *Oxford English Dictionary*, Thomas More coined the term to mean “no place.”

V

Vanguardism: Vanguardism in Marxism-Leninism refers to the enlightened and motivated elite who will lead the proletariat to victory. Members of the Soviet Communist Party are considered to be the vanguard. See also *Leninism*.

Venice Summit: June, 1987, meeting in Venice, Italy between the leaders of Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, the United States, and West Germany. Three statements were issued on June 9, 1987, concerning East-West relations, terrorism, the Iraq/Iran War and Freedom of Navigation in the Persian Gulf,²⁰³

V-J Day: The day of September 2, 1945, when Japan formally surrendered to the Allies.

Versailles, Treaty of: Treaty signed in 1919 establishing the Covenant of the *League of Nations* and other post-World War I arrangements encompassing such issues as the redistribution of European land and a new international order. The treaty states:

“The High Contracting Parties, in order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security... (Article 8), The Members of the League recognize that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations.”²⁰⁴

Veto System: A voting system based on unanimous consent. The dissent of one party would negate the act. Abstention is not considered a negative vote. Example: the consent of the five permanent members of the *United Nations Security Council*: Britain, China, France, United States, and Russia is a requisite for the adoption of a substantive resolution.

Vichy Regime: The authoritarian regime in Southern France, under Marshall Petain during German occupation, 1940-1944.

²⁰² Yearbook of the United Nations 1947-1948. New York: Department of Public Information, 1949. pp. 906-907.

Yearbook of the United Nations 1964. New York: Department of Public Information, 1965.

²⁰³ New York Times, June 10, 1987.

²⁰⁴ The Treaties of Peace, 1919-1923. Vol. I.

Vienna, Congress of: A European conference, 1814-1815, which redrew the map of Europe and laid the diplomatic foundations for a new European order following the Napoleonic wars.²⁰⁵

Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties: Convention held in Vienna from March 1968-May 1969, which provides a framework for international law. The parties present at the convention recognized,

“the ever-increasing importance of treaties as a source of international law and as a means of developing peaceful co-operation among nations...affirm that disputes concerning treaties, like other international disputes should be settled by peaceful means and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law...believe that the codification and progressive development of the law of treaties achieved in the present Convention will promote the purposes of the United Nations set forth in the Charter, namely the maintenance of international peace and security, the development of friendly relations and the achievement of co-operation among nations.”²⁰⁶

Vietnamization Program: Efforts by the Nixon administration to prepare for withdrawal of United States troops from Vietnam by providing better training to South Vietnamese troops. President Nixon, in his November 3, 1969, “Address to the Nation on the War in Vietnam,” described his efforts as follows:

“The Vietnamization plan was launched following Secretary Laird’s visit to Vietnam in March... We have adopted a plan which we have worked out in cooperation with the South Vietnamese for the complete states combat ground forces on an orderly scheduled timetable...As South Vietnamese forces become strong, the rate of American withdrawal can become greater.”²⁰⁷

W

Waldheim, Kurt (1918-2007): Former United Nations Secretary General 1971-1981, and President of Austria 1986-1992.

Warning: An intelligence report provided to decision-makers in a timely enough manner to enable appropriate action to counter a developing threat.

War Powers Act: Resolution passed in 1974 by the United States Congress following the war in Vietnam. It allows the president to deploy American forces in a national emergency, however, he must immediately (within 48 hours) report the action to Congress and withdraw forces in less than ninety days unless otherwise authorized by Congress.²⁰⁸

²⁰⁵ The New Cambridge Modern History IX, War and Peace in an Age of Upheaval, 1793-1830. “The Final Coalition and the Congress of Vienna, 183-15.”

Hurst, Michael, editor. Key Treaties for the Great Powers 1814-1914. Vol. I 1814-1870. New York: St. Martin’s Press, 1972. pp.41.

²⁰⁶ Brownlie, Ian. Basic Documents in International Law. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1972. pp. 233-266.

²⁰⁷ Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States, Richard Nixon, 1969. Document #425.

²⁰⁸ Historic Documents, 1973, Washington, D.C. Congressional Quarterly, Inc., 1974. pp. 923-930.

Wars of Independence: The liberation of Latin America from colonial rule, 1810-1826.

Wars of National Liberation: Afro-Asian efforts to ride themselves of Western colonialism. *Guerrilla warfare* was the predominant strategy used against a stronger and more technologically advanced enemy.

Warsaw Pact: Treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance signed on June 6, 1955, in Warsaw, Poland between Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, GDR (German Democratic Republic, or “East Germany”), Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the Soviet Union. Like *NATO*, this pact provides *collective security* and a defensive alliance. This group was formally dissolved on March 31, 1991.

Washington’s Farewell Address (September 17, 1796): This address is considered by many to be a rationale for American isolationism. George Washington stated: “It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world; so far, I mean, as we are more at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements.” In warning against foreign influence, Washington was mainly referring to European powers. Washington did not deliver the Farewell Address as a speech; instead, he had it published in the *Philadelphia Daily American Advertiser*.²⁰⁹

Washington Naval Treaty (February 6, 1922): Treaty with established a 5:5:3:1.67:1.67 ratio for the capital ships and aircraft carriers of Britain (5), the United States (5), Japan (3), Italy (1.67), and France (1.67). It also provided for the conversion or scrapping of ships afloat if limits exceeded the established ration.²¹⁰

Watergate Affair: Break-in on June 17, 1972, at the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee in the Watergate complex of Washington, D.C., and the White House cover-up operation which resulted in President Nixon’s resignation on August 9, 1974.

Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD): A weaponized device designed to disseminate chemicals, radiation, or biological agents to inflict casualties on a population or troop concentration.

Weimar Republic (1918-1933): German Republic established after World War I. The demise of this republic came with Hitler’s Third Reich.

Weizmann, Chaim (1874-1952): President of Israel, 1948-1952. He was the President of the *World Zionist Organization* from 1920-1931, and in 1947, he was the head of the Jewish delegation to the *United Nations*.

Welfare State: A society in which the government is charged with guaranteeing economic security to all citizens.

United States Code. 1982 Edition, Vol. 19. Title 50 – War and National Defense and Popular Names § 1541- § 1548. Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1983. pp.141-144.

²⁰⁹ Richardson, James D. Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897. Vol. I. Published by the authority of Congress, 1900.

²¹⁰ Document #41. A Documentary History of Arms Control.

Western European Union (WEU): Established by the Treaty of Brussels, signed on March 17, 1948, in order to provide for “. . . collaboration in economic, social, and cultural matters for collective self-defense.” The WEU is organized to work toward a common defense policy for its members. France and Germany have already made a commitment to build an integrated force”. . . by expanding the existing French-German brigade to corps level.” This could prove to be the nucleus for a future European corps. Member states include Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and the UK.²¹¹

Western State System: The division of Europe into independent and sovereign entities. The *Treaty of Westphalia* endowed the Prince with the rights to make binding decisions on behalf of his people without outside interference.²¹²

Westphalia, Treaty of: Treaty signed in 1648 ending the Thirty Years War and legitimizing the idea of state sovereignty by stating that “. . . the Emperor and Empire resign and transfer to the most Christian King, and his Successors, the Right of direct Lordship and Sovereignty. . .”²¹³

White Paper: An official British Government publication on a specific subject prepared by a special committee and presented to the House of Commons. The White Paper is usually used for reporting results of a recent investigation of for summarizing policy.

Wilson’s Fourteen Points: President Woodrow Wilson addressed a joint session of Congress on January 8, 1918, detailing the *Allied* war aims as well as his ideas for shaping the new world order after the year. The two key concepts of the program were abolition of secret diplomacy, and the establishment of the *League of Nations*.²¹⁴

Wilson, Harold: Prime Minister of Britain’s Labour government, 1964-1970.

“Withering Away of the State”: A Marxian concept which relates the disappearance of the state to the elimination of economic classes in society. The realization of a classless society free from exploitation would lead into the disappearance of the state and the emergence of a real free community society.²¹⁵

Woodcock, Leonard (1911-2001): Nominated by President Carter in 1979 as the first United States ambassador to Communist China. He was previously the head of the United States Liaison Office in Peking, 1977-1979.

World Bank: see *International Bank for Reconstruction and Development*.

²¹¹ Leonard, Dick. Pocket Guide to the European Community. New York: Basil Blackwell, Inc., 1988. The Western European Union. April 24, 1992.

²¹² Israel, Fred L. Major Peace Treaties of Modern History, 1648-1967. Vol. I. “Treaty of Westphalia.” New York: Chelsea House Publishers, 1967.

²¹³ Israel, Fred L. Major Peace Treaties of Modern History, 1648-1967. Vol. I. “Treaty of Westphalia.” New York: Chelsea House Publishers, 1967.

²¹⁴ Messages and Paper of the Presidents. Vol. XVII. New York: Bureau of National Literature, Inc. pp. 8421-8426.

²¹⁵ Lenin, Nikolai. Imperialism: The State and Revolution. New York: Vanguard Press, 1926.

World Food Conference 1974: A conference held in Rome between November 5-16, 1974, to discuss the hunger problem in the *less developed countries*. The 133 countries and 47 other international organizations adopted the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition, which stated that developed and underdeveloped countries should cooperate in eradicating hunger and malnutrition, increasing food production, attaining more effective agricultural techniques, and better management of resources for the betterment of all countries involved.

World Government: A supranational arrangement that would establish a global authority and render war among states less probable.

World Health Organization (WHO): Established in 1946 as an agency of the United Nations. The objectives are stated in Article I of the constitution as, "The attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health."

World Meteorological Organization: A *United Nations* agency established on December 20, 1951. The constitution of the agency states the purposes as: "standardizing and improving world meteorological and related activities and to encourage an efficient exchange of meteorological and related information between countries in the aid of human activity."²¹⁶

World Zionist Organization (WZO): Founded in 1897 the WZO is responsible for the establishment, direction, and settlement, of immigrants into a State of Israel, including the restoration into Jewish hands of Eretz Israel. See also **Chaim Weizmann**

Worst-case Estimate: Assumption that an opponent has the greatest strength possible. This approach can escalate the *arms race*.

X

Xenophobia: A state's distrust and fear of the policies and interests of other countries. General fear of foreigners.

Y

Yalta Conference: meeting in February, 1945, between United States President Roosevelt, British Prime Minister Churchill and Marshall *Stalin* of the Soviet Union to work out plans for the surrender of Germany and Japan. They decided Germany would be divided into three zones, a *United Nations* Conference would be held on April 25, 1945 in San Francisco, veto power would be established as a voting formula in the *United Nations* Security Council, and "free elections" would be held in liberated counties of Central Europe and Poland.²¹⁷

Yom Kippur War: see *October War*.

Z

²¹⁶ Yearbook of the United Nations 1951. New York: Department of Public Information, 1951. pp. 1033.

²¹⁷ A Decade of American Foreign Policy, Basic Documents, 1941-1949. Rev. ed. Washington, D.C.: Department of State Publications, 1985.

Zero Option: President Reagan's proposal on November 19, 1981, to the Soviets that the United States would cancel plans to deploy Pershing and *cruise missiles* in Europe if the Soviet Union would reciprocate by dismantling its missiles in Eastern Europe and the Western Soviet Union.

Zero-sum Game: An adversarial relationship where a net gain to one is a net loss to the other.

Zionism: A Jewish nationalist movement to build a Jewish nation in Palestine. This movement has been very active since the turn of the century. Among its leaders were *Theodore Herzl* and *Chaim Weizmann*.