

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
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**The Impact of the Cold War on Third World
Countries:
The Case of Algeria**

**An extended essay submitted of Department of English in partial fulfillment
of the requirement for a Master's Degree in English Literature and
Civilization**

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Academic Year: 2018-2019

Acknowledgements

Great thanks go to our supervisors: Dr. BELMERABET Fatiha and to all the teachers of English department, who have always been with us till the last second to finish this simple work.

Our heartfelt thanks also to our candle teachers of the department, especially those they taught us during the five years, so, we would like to express our sincere appreciation to all of them for their efforts in the classroom.

Dedications

I am very glad to finish this research. It is the most important step in my studies, so I dedicate it to those who give me life, and are the source of my happiness:

My parents to whom I say I love and respect you.

To my brothers and my sweet sisters.

To my stepbrother Nasreddine who helps me in my thesis.

Special thanks to my friend Yebedri Abdelkader

Boumediene

Dedications

This dissertation is wholeheartedly dedicated to our beloved parents, who have been our source of inspiration and gave us strength when we thought giving up, who continually provide their moral, spiritual, emotional and financial support.

To our brothers, sisters, relatives, mentor, friends, classmates who shared their words of advice and encouragement to finish this study.

And lastly, we dedicate this dissertation to the Almighty God. Thank you for guidance, strength, power of mind, protection and skills and for giving us a healthy life. All of these, we offer to you.

Mouad

Abstract

The Cold War was a conflict that lasted for decades between the communist countries of the world, led by the Soviet Union, and the non-communist countries of the world, led by the United States. It was a conflict in which both sides tried to dominate the world with their ideology. It is called “cold” because it was not an actual “shooting war” between the US and the USSR. The world was divided into three categories the first world belonged to United States and the western bloc, the second world belonged to Soviet Union and eastern bloc and the rest of weak countries belonged to the third world. In addition, the cold war spawned many different third world rebellions and affected many small countries during its course. Third world countries became the perfect battleground for cold war proxy battles. United States wanted to flex its political muscle and try to curtail the spread of Soviet Communism in the developing nations. Most of the nations in developed world had already made their political and socio-economic stand regarding the form of governance and leadership pursued. Underdeveloped nations in Asia, Latin America and Africa were still vulnerable and easily influenced in terms of ideologies and political direction. Most nations in Africa like Algeria were recovering from colonialism and thus logistic, economic and political aid from powerful nations to propel their economies which made it easy for Americans and Russians to act as their “saviors”. The quest for global dominance had intensified between United States and USSR and the shift was focused to developing nations like Algeria.

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General Introduction

General Introduction

After World War II, the United States and the Soviet Union were the world's strong World War II is one of the bloodiest conflicts in history, because it resulted in the deaths of more than 40 million people, and the war involved all over the world. In addition, this war resulted in the emergence of the United States of America and The Soviet Union as the two most powerful countries in the world, and these forces allied together to fight and eliminate Germany, but that alliance did not last long, where a conflict and conflict between these two forces known as the Cold War.

The Cold War largely explains the process of decolonization. New facts from the Second World War, the two superpowers, for ideological and geopolitical reasons support the process of decolonization. They both have an interest in accelerating the decline of the European powers to strengthen their domination of the world. So, both sides used proxies in the developing world to help advance their respective geopolitical objectives. Meanwhile, the impact of the Cold War on Third World Countries leads to choose between the opposing ideologies of capitalism and socialism. The first person who named "Third World" was "Alfred Sauvy". In the 1950s, "third world" refers to economically underdeveloped countries. Thus, countries that were affected by wars and other conflicts and they faced severe economic problems. They often turned to the superpowers for economic aid and support, but that aid often influenced the economic of these countries. In the 1950s and 1960s, however, a number of nationalist leaders emerged in the Third World. These leaders wanted to build stronger, more developed countries. They also wanted to reduce the influence of foreign powers over their affairs. At the same time, they also needed aid and assistance from wealthier nations. In this way, Third World nations were often squeezed between East and West and became a battleground in the superpower conflict. Furthermore, president of Algeria Houari wari Boumediene at that time was one of the main leaders of the non-aligned movement this movement was a number of Third World leaders sought to distance their countries from the Cold War struggle.

The present research seeks to answer the following questions:

- How did the Cold War affect third world countries?
- How did Algeria synchronize the Cold War?

The first chapter includes the ending of Second World War and the emergence of two superpowers were the United States and the Soviet Union that were allied in the Second World War against German Nazi. However, in 1945 there were great ideological conflicts between these nations, where the Soviet Union wanted to acquire additional territory, in return USA tried to limit the gain that Soviet Union wanted and this battle of ideologies increased national security, diplomatic tension, and authoritative wars between the two powerful nations. and this conflict lasted half century when the Soviet Union declared his collapsed in 1991.

The Second chapter contains an example Algeria, which was a country belonged to the third world countries and it was under French colonialization and Algeria as a witnessed of the brutal system from French colonists Who conquered, suppressed, displaced and killed the Algerian citizens. Also, Algeria is a member of The Non-Aligned Movement; this movement was a number of third world leaders sought to distance their countries from the cold war struggle.

Chapter one:

The Impact of Cold War on Third World

Chapter One: The Impact of Cold War on Third World

1.1. Introduction

The Cold War was a period of confrontation that took place between 1945 and 1990, it was between the USA and its allies mainly the Western countries and the Eastern bloc spearheaded by the USSR. It was fought through Nuclear Arms race, proxy wars, ideological influence and propaganda war and it had a great impact on the world. Thus, the Cold War became global and directly affected international stability and both superpowers resorted to confrontation and propaganda and this in turn was played out in the rest of the world. Meanwhile, third world countries became the perfect battleground for cold war proxy battles during the early 1940's to late 1990's. United States wanted to flex its political muscle and try to curtail the spread of Soviet Communism in the developing nations (Murphy,2003).

On the other sense, in the decades after World War II, many nations in Africa and Asia gained independence from European colonial rule. These new nations faced many challenges as they tried to overcome the legacy of imperialism. Their futures were affected by the Cold War, as competing superpowers sought to extend their power and influence throughout the world. Most countries, however, fell into another category, called the Third World. Because these countries were in less advanced stages of economic development, they were known as developing countries. It was among the developing countries of the Third World that most Cold War conflicts took place. Many third world nations were caught in the middle of the superpower struggle. Some had clear ties to one side, but did not fully belong to either camp. Other countries had less defined loyalties. So These nations faced many problems. Most suffered from conditions of extreme poverty and social inequality. Often, a small minority of citizens held most of the wealth and power. By controlling the reins of government, this upper class was able to stifle reforms that might help the poor and benefit the nation as a whole (Painter,2001).

1.2. The End of The Second World War

The release of two atomic bombs on Japan in August 1945 helped end World War II but ushered in the Cold War, a conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union that dragged on nearly half a century. In the United States, the use of the bombs was widely praised by a public tired of war and high casualties. America heaved a

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huge sigh of relief that the blasts ended the need to shift hundreds of thousands of troops who had survived Europe to fight yet another bloody war on Japanese soil. A number have concluded that while the bomb may have helped end the war quickly. Following the surrender of Nazi Germany in May 1945 near the close of World War II, the uneasy wartime alliance between the United States and Great Britain on the one hand and the Soviet Union on the other began to unravel. Thus, the surrender of Germany and Japan led to the end of World War II, huge swaths of Europe and Asia had been reduced to ruins, borders were redrawn and homecomings expulsions, and burials were under way and many cities were completely destroyed, and more than 80 million people were killed, resulting in a collapse in the European economy of about 70% (Painter,2001).

Moreover, World War II is the largest and bloodiest in human history, where many European and major countries participated in the world, and formed two separate and conflicting alliances, namely: Axis countries and Allied forces, has reached the number of participants in this war about one hundred million people. What characterizes her most is the devastation she has left, the use of nuclear bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, as well as the number of civilian lives killed. Therefore, the emergence of new superpowers in the world, America and the Soviet Union, as this war has weakened Europe, and France and Britain no longer control the world. So, there were conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union that dragged on nearly half a century who had the ability and power in order to control the whole world alone and their aim was to spread freedom and eliminate colonialism (Mcmahon, 2003).

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1.3 Definition of Cold War

The Cold War was a political, ideological and military confrontation, sometimes indirect, occurred after the Second World War during the period 1947-1991, and its parties are the largest forces in the world, namely the United States of America and the Soviet Union and their respective allies. To the two communist camps led by the Soviet Union and a liberal led by the United States of America, the term Cold War means a conflict in which one of the belligerents does not formally declare war on the other, and has led both sides to war over the other using the media « propaganda », art, and secret means such as secret agents and spies.

Another definition to cold war which was a conflict that lasted for decades between the communist countries of the world, led by the Soviet Union, and the non-communist countries of the world, led by the United States. It was a conflict in which both sides tried to dominate the world with their ideology. It is called “cold” because it was not an actual “shooting war” between the US and the USSR. It was a term used to describe the state of conflict, tension and competition that existed between the United States, the Soviet Union and their allies from the mid-1940s to the early 1990. Although the Americans and the Soviets united in the Second World War against the Axis, the relationship between them was rather tense, the United States was cautious about the Soviet Union and the spread of communism, as well as its warnings of the bloodthirsty President Joseph Stalin. The Americans also denounced that the Soviets were a legitimate part of the international community despite their participation in World War II and the death of a large number of Russians, which provoked hatred between the two peoples, and led to the expansion of the Soviet Union in Eastern Europe after World War II. (Jeff Wallfandt August 29,2007).

In addition, there was a race of arms between the two superpowers so in 1949, the Soviet Union tested the first atomic bomb, which led to the start of a nuclear arms race between the two sides, and in 1953, the two forces tested hydrogen bombs and compete in the research and production processes, and the theory of mutual destruction, which states that nuclear weapons will not be fired Unless it was launched from the other side, nuclear weapons became a deterrent, not a weapon used in war. US President Truman aimed to intimidate the Soviet Union from compliance with Eastern Europe,

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but Joseph Stalin's reaction was anger rather than fear, prompting follow-up. Nuclear arms race, militarization of both sides and the convergence of war. Moreover, in this period there was also ideological differences between the two camps, one of the ideological differences and divisions was the emergence of communism. The communist state emerged in Russia after the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917, which replaced the Russian Interim Government. Capitalist regime in the United States are compatible with communist regimes in the USSR. The government in the capitalist system is democratic and the economy is not controlled by the state, while the Communist Party leads the state and concentrates power and power.

Besides, there was several crises during this period for example Suez crisis that happened in July of 1956. The basic idea is that Egypt "nationalized" the Suez Canal. That means that they took it from the company that ran it and made it property of the Egyptian government. They did this because they were mad that the US had backed out of loaning them money to build the Aswan High Dam. France and Britain, along with Israel, essentially attacked Egypt and took the canal back. In contrast by the by the beginning of the nineteenth century, this ideological conflict was collapsed. This process occurred for a number of reasons. One was that the Soviet Union faced major economic hardships. It is known that cold war had great impact ana major problems on third world countries. (history.com Editors October 27,2009).

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1.4. The Emergence of Third World Countries

Third world countries are underdeveloped nations, it is characterized by poverty and a low standard of living for much of its population, third World countries are typically poor with underdeveloped economies. In these countries, there were low levels of education, poor infrastructure, improper sanitation, and limited access to health care mean living conditions are inferior to those in the world's more developed nations. It is emerged during the Cold War to identify countries whose views did not align with NATO and capitalism or the Soviet Union and communism.

The First World described countries whose views aligned with NATO and capitalism and the Second World referred to countries that supported communism and the Soviet Union. Third World countries are all the other countries that did not pick a side. This includes most of Africa, Asia and Latin America that were not aligned with either the United States or the Soviet Union. These underdeveloped nations are usually lack economic stability because of the lack of a functioning class system. Usually, the country will have an upper class and a lower class. Without a middle class to fill the gap, there is almost no way for a person to escape poverty because there is no next step for them on the economic ladder. This also allows the wealthy to control all the money in the country.

This is detrimental to the economy of the country, and both increases and helps to sustain the poverty running rampant throughout the country while allowing the upper class to keep their wealth to themselves. These countries often accrue a copious amount of debt from foreign countries because of the constant aid they need from other countries to keep their economy afloat and provide some financial stability to the citizens of the country. In recent years, the term has come to define countries that have high poverty rates, economic instability and lack basic human necessities like access to water, shelter or food for its citizens. These countries are often underdeveloped, and in addition to widespread poverty, they also have high mortality rates.

The Soviet Union changed these concepts to classify countries into the first, second and third world countries according to their level of development, based on several criteria that assess the level of development of the state, and there is no single definition or standard agreed upon to classify countries and determine the level of development of

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different standards and diversity. Now, because the Soviet Union no longer exists, the definition of "Third World" is less precise and, thus, more open to interpretation (literal translation from Arab).

1.4.1 History of The Designation of Third World Countries

The exact origin of the terminology "third world" is unclear. In 1952, a French demographer anthropologist, and historian named Alfred Sauvy wrote an article in a French magazine, L'Observateur with this term « Third World » during the Cold War, that ended by comparing the Third World with the Third Estate of pre-revolutionary France. Sauvy may have been the first to use the phrase, remarking "this ignored Third World, exploited, scorned like the Third Estate he observed a group of countries, many former colonies, that did not share the ideological views of Western capitalism or Soviet socialism (Alfred Sauvy L'observateur August 14,1952).

1.5. Suffering of Weak Countries from Cold War

During cold war era, the third world suffered from this ideological war, even if there were wealthy countries like Saudi Arabia that belonged to the third world besides to the poor countries especially in Africa like Mali suffered from high infant mortality, poor economic development, poverty, under-utilization of natural resources and heavy dependence on industrialized countries. Their governments are also unstable, with high population growth, illiteracy and disease, there was also an important issue to these weak countries that poverty is widespread in the lower class, and a few upper-class elites control the wealth and resources of the state. As well the term "Third World" includes Arab countries suffering from economic and political tension, in addition to crises. Arab countries were included in the poor countries, including Yemen, Sudan, Iraq and Tunisia.

Furthermore, the superpowers are involved in every crisis spot in the world, including the Middle East, Asia, Africa and America Latina. In this place the two superpowers and their alliance used nuclear weapons and they transformed their lands to nuclear tests. For example, Nuclear tests conducted by France in the Algerian desert between 1960 and 1966 to strengthen its nuclear capabilities, and thanks to it was able to enter the Club of Nuclear States after the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain. Therefore, French nuclear tests have damaged the environment and humans in southern

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Algeria and Congenital abnormalities have been widespread in Algeria's desert regions, which have seen these nuclear tests.

1.5. The Effects of Cold War in Africa

During cold war era, the United States of America and Soviet Union had left a great conflict between the two camps socialist and capitalist in Africa meanwhile there were very negative results in this continent for third world countries as they were the scene of the crises of those conflicts, and their people were fuel for their wars, and their territory was the subject of experimentation with the conventional weapons of the two the camps. Moreover, the Cold War took place in Africa and not only in Central Africa around Congo in the early 1960s. It also lasted all through the world. Africa has not been kept out of this major phase of world history and these thirty years of the African past still weigh heavily. The Cold War had the major effect of freezing the political and economic development of Africa, exacerbating ethnic tensions that were not prominent, but very strong between 1960 and 1990. As result, suffered from this war especially between 1989 and 2000., Africa experienced an average of 14 armed conflicts of low or high intensity per year¹³.

Somalia, Rwanda, Liberia and Sierra Leone, the DRC, the Congo, Sudan, Uganda and the Central African Republic, to name just a few examples, are representative of this wave of conflict over which we are confronted. impossible to go into details here. However, three particularly troubled areas can be identified in recent years: Central Africa, West Africa and the Horn of Africa (extended here in western Sudan and eastern Chad). Each of these regions, especially the first two, is experiencing new kinds of conflict as internal conflicts burst around access to resources but, at the same time, are overflowing with transnational instabilities due to population and the resultant contagion phenomenon (Young and Kent,2004).

1.5.2 The Effects of Cold War in Asia

Asia also was affected by the cold war exactly in middle east and especially the history of the Arab hints and clearly a conflict of international ambitions it and that a history of conflicts and disputes which have become pages greater witness to what happened to the region of the paralysis of the entire life fields from the scourge of war. Where has remained since the First World War and still to this day Suffering from

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colonial remnants. Levant region is characterized by strategic geographical location in the world to embrace critical seas, which link the east and west of the Red and the Mediterranean, and is one of the largest vital areas in terms of economy marine eg navigation especially oil and natural resources, prompting foreign countries to control the reins of global domination through The Arab Mashreq region, which is a key focal point in Western policies Reha international and regional conflicts.

The most important of those conflicts and Pluckers what was termed the "Cold War" is the war that broke out between two worlds in terms of ideological opposites, this we mean the communist world, led by the Soviet Union and the capitalist world led by the United States of America, was the Levant region Circuit conflict. Hence, we chose the theme of the Cold War and its effects on the Levant in 1948 from Iraq, Palestine and Msrwalve consider it a very important issue and we are still worth studying touch deposits that competition through continued US support for Israel at the expense of private Palestine General and the Arabs came (literal translation from Arab).

1.5.1.2. The Effects in Palestine

The second scientific war gave a valuable opportunity for the Jewish Zionists in the territory of Palestine where he gave them access to the Palestinian Arab land rightfully is suspicious in which a visa in the form of Jewish soldiers mixed Anglo-American armies are earned them the military experience and political the second is the American support for the Jews in the transfer of the Jewish-Zionist movement. Of Britain to the United States of America, which exited the first beneficiary of the war in various fields in general and the military in particular, the decline in European countries, led by the United Kingdom. Hastened England to take all actions and measures to Judaize Palestine and providing support for the Jews, but Anhzamha in World War II and the loss of Britain and its international prestige prevented this, which led to destabilize the Jewish confidence in and turned into a major obstacle in their way about attaining their goal, especially since England It wanted to retain its form as a State and legally, they are not allowed to interfere in the affairs of area and they mandated by the League of Nations and its inhabitants, and it will not jeopardize its interests in the Arab region or threaten political and economic attachment.

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Jews could gain the trust and support of the United States of America due to the intensification of the Zionist of the US President Truman's 1944 efforts in the region. In a statement delivered by the British Prime Minister in the doors of Jewish immigration to Palestine about one hundred thousand Jews, in order to solve the problem of the Jews which prompted the cooperation between the American and British governments and displaced persons in the world. Of achievement to resolve the issue of double the Anglo-American has made several visits to Europe and some countries issued the text of the Arabic 1946 to discuss the outcome of world Jewry's decision, and allowing Jews to immigrate to Palestine about one hundred thousand Jews without any restrictions or conditions. This included the purchase of Arab land from 1940 - the repeal of the laws enforced in the Jews (Abboushi, W.F,1970).

1.5.2.2. The Effects in Egypt

Egypt witnessed radical shifts in political forces domestically and internationally (new powers emerged on the international scene, suggesting changes) after the decline of traditional forces. The Egyptian government will join the League of Nations with the clearness of the British army from the region and the Council of Ministers in Alba the final evacuate to the British, as well as there was meeting of 23 countries in september 1945., The Egyptian government demanded Britain to reconsider the way double negotiations between the two countries, while Britain refused to negotiate in In this regard, the intentions and endeavors of the British Government towards Egypt have become clear to the world public, and the Egyptian people have staged strong demonstrations and protests in the city of Cairo.

Raising the slogan of full independence in response, in 1946 and Alexandria issued a decree providing for negotiations between the parties on the agreement from 1946 March of the same year 9 before the new government headed by Ismail Sidqi, and Almtfawadan agreed to double the project known in 1936 on the agreement and negotiations continued until the Egyptian president failed to solve the issue and his inability to reach any result, to resign from his post decided what provoked the wrath of the Egyptian people so because of the loyalty of the president of the British government and maintaining the survival of the region these events Egyptians marched massed streets of Egyptian cities.The British Government agreed to the evacuation

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under the May 1947 Convention. The Egyptian government ratified the agreement to ignore England's right to evacuate after which Mohamed Fahmi Al-Nakrashi took the decision and decided to resort to the UN Security Council. The final and complete evacuation of the British air force from Egypt and Sudan. Ending the administrative system in Sudan. In spite of the efforts of the Egyptian government and its large and intensive efforts before the Security Council, this has been prevented, in view of the powers of the Security Council, which expire when the interests of the colonial countries are breached in this historical era (Blackwell, J, 1991).

1.5.2.3. The Effects in Iraq

Iraq launched the war against Italy, Germany, Japan, and in the same 1943 January 16 in the same month of the same year issued a statement of the United Nations and thus Iraq became the first Arab country in the war. On the license to participate alongside the Arab states in the establishment of the League of Arab States, and after the Allies won the war, the British government granted the Iraqi government some freedom by establishing political parties and was Nuri and in the latter shows loyalty 1958 until Iraq's 1941 revolution several times since the British government in particular and the West in general established diplomatic relations with the eastern camp, and under the pressure of 1934 Awareness of the Iraqi government by Western governments across the Iraqi people to his indignation against Prince Abdul Ilah and Nuri Said what the government was quick to impose a set of constitutional reforms, successive variable ministries to satisfy the people. Iraqi Prime Minister demanding the British government to 1946 and change the content that offends the dignity of the people and the government of the Iraqi Treaty.

Over the years, Iraq has participated in all the Arab-Israeli conflicts, although not as a leading force. In the last two decades, it has been involved in several conflicts with its Arab neighbors as well. Long-time friction with Iran erupted in the Iran-Iraq which lasted throughout the 1980s, leaving 1 million dead and 1.7 million wounded. In 1991, Iraq invaded Kuwait and alienated the United States in the process. Iraq had always maintained turbulent relations with the US, ranging from an endorsement of the Eisenhower doctrine in 1957, to the severance of all diplomatic ties during and

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immediately following the Six-Day war. Poor relations continue today, as Iraq refuses to comply with disarmament agreements (Yezid.S,1997).

1.6 The Aims of Superpower Nation from the Cold War

When the second world war ended, the two super powers had very different ideas of how Europe should be restructured. For the duration of the Cold War, the United States and the Soviet Union came to be generally regarded as the two remaining superpowers, dominating world affairs. There were several races between them among these races was space race and arms race. The arms race and the space race were related, but they were different. The Space Race was in a 20th-century, it was a competition between two Cold War rivals, the Soviet Union (USSR) and the United States (US), to achieve firsts in spaceflight capability. It was a competition to get into space (first in space, first in orbit, first to the moon, etc).

This was related to the arms race because the rockets used for that could be used for nuclear missiles too. It had its origins in the ballistic missile-based nuclear arms race between the two nations that occurred following World War II. Therefore, the United States of America and the Soviet Union almost had one purpose who had the ability to win the vote of the rest of countries from the third world and the ability to control the whole world. Thus, each of the two blocks carried out principles plans and projects in order to be the most superpower in the world (literal translation from Arab).

1.6.1 The Aim of The United States

United States had many objectives during the cold war era in order to stop communist thought and think of a new capitalist world through the policy of temptation. United States applied this policy in order to earn weak countries and the whole world. In 1947, President Truman warned the American Congress that it needed to contain Communism, and then General Marshall came up with a plan to help Europe recover from the war using American money. first, by 1947, Greece was one of the few countries in Eastern Europe that had not turned communist. The Communist rebels in Greece were prevented from taking over by the British Army. America was becoming increasingly alarmed by the growth of Soviet power. So, when the British told Truman they could no longer afford to keep their soldiers in Greece, Truman stepped in to take over.

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In March 1947, he told the American Congress it was America's job to stop communism growing any stronger. This was called the Truman Doctrine. It is often said that he advocated containment (stopping the Soviet getting any more powerful), but Truman did not use this word and many Americans spoke of 'rolling back' communism. Second, in June 1947, General George Marshall made a visit to Europe to see what was needed. He came away thinking Europe was so poor that the whole of Europe was about to turn Communist. Marshall and Truman asked Congress for \$17 billion to fund the European Recovery Programme nicknamed the Marshall Plan- to get the economy of Europe going again. Congress at first hesitated, but agreed in March 1948 when Czechoslovakia turned Communist. The aid was given in the form of food, grants to buy equipment, improvements to transport systems, and everything 'from medicine to mules'. Most (70 per cent) of the money was used to buy commodities from US suppliers: \$3.5 billion was spent on raw materials; \$3.2 billion on food, feed and fertiliser; \$1.9 billion on machinery and vehicles; and \$1.6 billion on fuel.

1.6.2. The Aim of Soviet Union

The goal of the Soviet Union during the Cold War was to keep control of Eastern Europe, and to spread communism around the world. The Soviet Union's ideological commitment to achieving communism included the development socialism in one country and peaceful coexistence with capitalist countries while engaging in anti-imperialism to defend the international proletariat, combat capitalism and promote the goals of communism. Warsaw Pact was one of the famous projects of Soviet Union that they called for a unified world with a single centralized authoritarian government and a single currency but that Union must be under Soviet control and socialistic, the ideals were excellent provisions for the masses. Also, to develop scientific knowledge and spread equality among men and to teach people the power of one nation working for the same goal, so that everyone would benefit from their work. And to build bigger rockets and better weapons than the Americans.

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1.7 Conclusion

The world experienced harsh periods after the end of World War II in 1945 until 1991 between the United States and the Soviet Union. All confrontations, except for direct confrontations, were used even if the two superpowers had nuclear weapons and had the ability to destroy the world, but the two blocs had only one purpose and the power to win the Third World and dominate the world alone. As it marked by the Third World countries from the strategic geographic location in the world to embrace the Red Sea and Mediterranean who link the East and the West, and is one of the largest vital areas in terms of economy marine eg navigation especially oil and natural resources, prompting foreign countries to control the reins of global domination through Arab Mashreq, which is a key focal point in Western policies that have become the scene of conflict. International and regional organizations. Hints clearly conflicting international ambitions on the Third World countries, especially the Arab world because it is a history of conflicts and disputes which have become pages greater witness to the hit states of paralysis in the overall life fields from the scourge of war. Where has remained since the First World War and still to this day suffer from the remnants of colonialism.

To date, Arabs continue to suffer from the consequences of colonialism, making it a backward state, suffering from Western dependence in various fields, and the best evidence of this, which still afflicts Palestine. In 1991, the Soviet Union collapsed and changed its name from the Soviet Union to Russia. From that time until today, the United States dominated the whole world and became unilateral, and the emergence of what is now called the new international order based on capitalism and privatization.

Chapter two: Algeria During and After the Cold War

Chapter Two: Algeria During and After Cold War

2.1 Introduction

At the beginning of the cold war in 1945 until 1962 Algeria was under French colonization. Algeria has been subjected to a deeply unjust and brutal system during this era, the suffering that colonization has inflicted on the Algerian people for several years. French colonists used different means of torture the most important crime was massacres of May 8, 1945 in order to humiliate the Algerian people. They used atomic bombs in southern sahara for nuclears testes unfortunately the result was catastrophic. However, when Algeria got the independence in 1962 everything was changed, Algeria followed communist system that it belonged to Soviet Union and it was one of the non aligned nations that related to the third world countries in the cold war. In December 1991 it was the beginning of terrorism and blood or black decade it was a disastrous civil war about 1,000 people were killed in clashes.

2.2. Algeria and World War II

France used Algerians in World War II as soldiers, large numbers of both Muslim and immigrant Algerians served with the French Army in order to fight in her side. Algerian soldiers took part in World War II, following Algeria's official announcement of 14 July celebrations in Paris even if the Algerians respond voluntarily to recruitment, this was done after the Atlantic Charter was ratified by Churchill and Roosevelt in August 1941, which recognized the right of peoples to self-determination. The response to recruitment was not to defend France.

However, to gain independence. It was the Americans and the Atlantic Charter that led the Algerians to participate in the war after 1941 for the establishment of the Algerian state and full independence, as stated in the statement of the Algerian people, which was endorsed by Farhat Abbas and Messali al-Haj who recounted in his memoirs, that Algerian mothers in Tlemcen were crying at the gates of the French barracks: Leave us our children! (Messali-al Hadj,1941)

Benkhadda wrote that France had compelled Algerians to fight more than one war since the end of the 19th century in return for promises that were always contrary to it. When the war in 1939. (Benkhadda,1939)

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Algerians no longer believed in promises, they were looking for ways to achieve their non-response to compulsory recruitment. The late Algerian historian Mahfoud Kaddach analyzed the attitude of Algerians to World War II in his book, *History of the Algerian National Movement*, and stated that the positions were conflicting. (Mahfoud Kaddach,1970)

Liberal political elites and dignitaries called for the need to “protect France from the Nazi threat” in order to obtain some political rights but popular groups refused to respond to recruitment. In other sense, France promised the Algerian people to give them the independence on condition that all Algerians participate side by side with French army during the second world war against German Nazi.

2.2.1. The Massacres of May 8, 1945

Effectively Algerians helped French army in second world war and when the war ended, France was not sincere because it broke the promise that gave it to the Algerians to give them the independence on condition that all Algerians participate side by side with France during the second world war against German forces. Algerians began to demonstrate on May 1, 1945, on the occasion of International Labor Day.

Algerians initiated demonstrations across the national territory, and most of these manifestations were peaceful and tens of thousands of Algerians across the country were participated. The colonial authorities provoked the demonstrators, and the police opened fire on them, killing and injuring a large number of them. However, the demonstrations did not stop. In Annaba, some 500 people demonstrated on 3 May, it was a special demonstration because it coincided with the fall of Berlin at the hands of the Allies, in Guelma on 4 May, and in Setif again on 7 May. Thus, the atmosphere has been fraught since the first of May, as all the data and indicators suggest the occurrence of events and disturbances, according to reports submitted by the civilian rulers in the region of Setif and Guelma (Secretary General of the Assembly of 8 May 1945).

A new conspiracy weaved in secret, leading to Black Tuesday on May 8, 1945, for two things: the first was the determination of the Algerians to remind France of its

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promises, and the second was the fear of the French administration and the settlers of the growing ideas of the independent current. The number of people killed and injured as a result of the events of May 8, French Interior Minister, said in his report that the number of Algerians who participated in the incidents has reached 50,000 people, resulting in the killing of 88 French and 150 injured. From the Algerian side, 1,200 to 1,500 people were killed. The Algerian estimate puts between 45,000 and 100,000 dead, while foreigners also vary, mostly from 50,000 to 70,000, added to about 200,000 dead, wounded and mentally ill recruits during World War II to save France from Nazi control. (Mohamed H, May 2005)

Furthermore, the colonial administration did not content itself with the consequences of this brutal massacre, it was dissolving Algerian political parties and movements, declaring martial law in all the countries, arresting thousands of citizens and imprisoning them on the pretext that they belonged to organized organizations, and that they are outlaws.

The wounded and prisoners, and the subsequent trials that sentenced to death, life imprisonment and exile abroad, and the denial of civil rights, in addition to thousands of innocents and mentally people injured as a result of the process of repression, torture, chases and prosecutions. Thus, these massacres made the Algerians realize that French colonialism did not understand the language of dialogue and negotiation (Soufiane Lousif, 2015).

The 8th of May was the decisive turning point in the nationalist movement and the beginning of the countdown to the outbreak of the armed revolution that erupted in November 1954 and was only faded after the complete undiminished independence of the French colonial power.

2.3. Algeria After the Independence

Algeria became independent after an 8-year war against the French colonial, a presence that lasted 132 years, and officially ended on July 5, 1962. The National Liberation Front (FLN), although dominated militarily, emerged victorious politically from the war, both against the partisans of French Algeria and against its rivals, and

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then came to power. Having a socialist project, and receiving military aid from the USSR. (Declaration of members of FLN 1964).

The allusion to the socialist revolution was nevertheless abandoned in 1976, under Houari Boumediene, Algeria is moving closer to the non-aligned movement. The democratization of the regime in the 1980s, under Chadli Bendjedid and following major protest movements, came to an abrupt end with the beginning of the civil war in 1991. (Literal Translation from French).

Algeria then went through a "black decade" marked by the clash between the military, which continues to hold the reins of power, and the various Islamist groups (AIS, GIA, GSPC, etc.). In 1999, the election of Abdelaziz Bouteflika helped to restore order. However, it reigns autocratic on Algeria, and must, after four successive terms, cede power on 2 April 2019.

However, Bouteflika's the fourth term was not completed until the end, Algerians people were fed up with the persecution of Bouteflika's system which Witnessed Lots of cheating and stealing and public money and transformed it to their personal interests. On February 22, 2019 thousands of people from different cities demanded the departure of the system of Bouteflika what today called by movement... « EL HIRAK » (El Chourouk newspaper,2019).

2.4 Algeria in The Non-Aligned Movement

The Non-Aligned Movement is one of the consequences of World War II (1939-1945) and, more directly, of the Cold War that escalated between the Western camp (USA and NATO) and the eastern camp (Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact) at the end of World War II and the destruction of Axis countries, the movement's goal was to move away from Cold War policies. Founded in 29 countries, the Movement attended the 1955 Bandung Conference, the first organized gathering of the Movement's countries. She is the brainchild of Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser and Yugoslav President Tito. (Nehru.J,2004.)

The Movement's first conference was held in Belgrade in 1961, and was attended by representatives of 25 countries. The Non-Aligned Movement was founded and founded during the collapse of the colonial system, the struggle of the peoples of

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Africa, Asia, Latin America and other regions of the world for independence, and at the height of the Cold War. From the earliest days, the movement's efforts were a key factor in the decolonization process, which later led to the success of many nations and peoples in gaining their freedom and independence, and the establishment of new sovereign states. (Salah S, May 2014.)

Throughout its history, the Non-Aligned Movement has played a key role in maintaining international peace and security. Accordingly, the core objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement have focused on upholding the right to self-determination, national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of States; Against colonialism in all its forms and forms, the struggle against occupation, neo-colonialism, racism, foreign occupation and domination, disarmament, non-interference in the internal affairs of States, coexistence among all States, and the refusal to use force or the threat of its use in international relations United Nations and the strengthening of, and the democratization of international relations, economic and social development, and the restructuring of the global economic system, as well as international cooperation on an equal footing. (Singham.A. W, 1976.)

During the past five decades, Algeria has played a role in advocating and supporting the efforts of peoples to liberate and eliminate colonialism in Africa, Asia and Latin America and to safeguard the rights of developing countries to national sovereignty. Algeria joined the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), where Algeria became an active member and demanded at the 1973 Algiers Conference a new economic system based on justice between the advanced North and the newly independent South. It also called for integration between the OIC countries within the framework of South-South cooperation. - Continued commitment to resolve the Palestinian issue and decolonization in Western Sahara The Palestinian cause has been at the heart of the movement and has been at the center of its concerns. (Gamal.A.1973.)

The interest of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) countries in the issue was reflected in its support for the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) through the decisions taken by the Movement in the framework of its various conferences since the founding conference in Belgrade (1961) as well as the various initiatives of its States

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at the level of the United Nations and its affiliated organizations. The role of the movement in support of the Palestinian cause emerged after the 1967 war, where the Non-Aligned Movement adopted the General Assembly resolution calling for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the occupied Arab territories without conditions. Most of the movement's countries, especially African ones, severed relations with Israel after the October 1973 war. (Richard.A. R,1969.)

The Palestinian issue was placed on the agenda of the movement's foreign ministers' conference in Lima, Peru in 1975, and the PLO was admitted as a full member of the movement. The constant support and support of the peoples under occupation has also emerged in the Movement's adherence to the need for a just and lasting settlement of the question of Western Sahara that would open the way for the Sahrawi people to exercise their right to self-determination. The Movement's meetings have consistently affirmed all the regulations approved by the General Assembly and the United Nations Security Council on Western Sahara and the Movement's continued support for the "fundamental and inalienable right" of all peoples. At its last summit in Tehran (2012), the Movement reiterated the need for the Sahrawi people to enjoy their right to liberty and self-determination "in conformity with the principles and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in Recommendation 1514 of the United Nations General Assembly of 14 December 1960, which provides for the granting of independence to colonial peoples and territories." . She stressed that all options for a settlement must respect the free expression of the aspirations of the Sahrawi people, which means inevitably going through the referendum of self-determination for these people (William.Z, 1987).

As for the fight against racial discrimination, the position of the Non-Aligned Movement on this policy since the Belgrade Conference has been the Movement's continued emphasis on combating this policy. The movement deplored the racist practices of the apartheid regime in South Africa and the Israeli arbitrary policies in occupied Palestine. The Non-Aligned Movement is the largest grouping outside the United Nations, with two-thirds of the UN membership and 55 percent of the population (Benjamin Rivlin, 1961).

2.5. Selection of Algeria to The Socialist System

There is an objective political reality in 1962 that led the victorious revolutionary Algeria to choose a single party and socialism as a constructive model for an independent Algeria, because the revolution was essentially a mass popular uprising against colonialism, but it was also a massive uprising against multipartyism in the national movement whose leaders' misdeeds wasted the cause of national independence.

The revolutionaries of the first of November stipulated that those who join the revolution should leave his party aside, because the principle of liberating Algeria is above all parties and personalities. Therefore, the activists of individual national parties entered the liberation front. The Liberation Front was a front of individuals, not a party! This is why the rebels fought those who claimed to join the revolution as an organization such as the Communists and the Masalis. In addition, in 1962, the general ark of emancipation in the Third World was moving towards socialism and one-party as a means to undermine the colonial system and its remnants (Kats, M.N,2007).

Independence Party led by Allal El Fassi to a socialist party raises the slogan of parity in Islam?! Moreover, in this atmosphere, the independent Algeria must take this path, because the French colonists were the product of the capitalist system, and to dismantle their system must be an alternative system of socialism and economy oriented. These are objective conditions alerted by the rebels at the Tripoli conference because they felt the need of the people system An alternative to the colonial system that was undermined by the revolution, the 1962 Tripoli Pact was overflowing with a socialist and one-party approach, and was said to be the most powerful document of a third world state. Besides, what confirms everyone's agreement on the socialist and one-party approach reflected in the Tripoli program is that the contenders to the chair in the leadership were all socialists, according to the fashion of that era. This is why he established Boudiaf (PRS), a socialist party, established Ait Ahmed (FFS), a socialist party, and took Ben Bella to the Afalan and turned it into a socialist party for him and his comrades. As stated in the Tripoli program, if Ait Ahmed or Boudiaf took power in

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their alliance with the military, they would have established a socialist system. This is the truth (Byrne, J.J, 2015)

2.6. Algeria and Post Cold War

When Soviet Union was collapsed in 1991, all eastern bloc declined and it completely has disappeared, and followers of the communist system returned to political crises and civil wars. Therefore, all communists' nations were belonged to capitalism even Soviet Union changed his name to Russia.

Algeria was one of the affected countries that has witnessed great crises and big problems especially in the internal domain and Algeria was under the rule of Chadli Bendjdid, and the relationship between power of Chadli's government and society during that period was not based on the rationality of rights and duties as observers and researchers point out, ie, the logic of parity, but to conquer in its various forms and most horrendous forms (Connelly, M 2001).

This vibration was also attributed to the deep gap between the revolutionary criteria adopted by the political discourse and proclaimed by the official documents and the effects that the Algerian citizen found on the ground no evidence. The national state that the Algerians have always dreamed of was not the miracle that awaited, perhaps even less than the popular aspiration. Therefore, Algeria faced several problems on the internal and external levels of the homeland (Mohamed. L. 2017).

2.6.1 Internal Problems

In December 1991 it was the beginning of terrorism and blood or black decade. It was a disastrous civil war the Algerian government and various Islamist rebel groups shortly after a military coup prevented the presidential elections. It was one of the early contemporary conflicts involving Islamic terrorism coinciding with The Chechnya wars that preceded the war on terror, and was also marked by brutality, unrelenting fanaticism and the targeting of intellectuals (Jihad.K, 2002) .

Besides, the war came from disagreement over whether democracy should be introduced and from the Islamist having armed themselves to the point where guerilla war could be fought. The result was bloody and catastrophic. the number of killed in this civil war is highly uncertain, between 70,000 and 200,000. There is politics in both putting it low, as well as high. The official numbers of 150,000 and 200,000 are highly

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questionable. Even in 2002, about 1,000 people were killed in clashes (Salima.M, 2004).

Moreover, the background of the war was complex, but the main reason was the stagnation of Algerian economy, decades of little political freedom, a military of extreme influence, poor educational system and years of Islamist missionary activities in the country (Rachid.T, 2004).

2.6.2. External Problems

Algeria had many troubles in the external range which led to the collapse and deterioration of Algerian government to lose its place among nations over the world. The dramatic fall in oil prices in 1986 destroyed Algeria's ability to continue the existing political line. High unemployment, together with empty shelves in the shops proved that the the economic model had been a failure. Algeria's industrialization had been aimed at the needs of the state, assuming that industries would create industries producing for the average citizen. This did not materialize. Algeria's agriculture had also been neglected, to the point where 70% of all food had to be imported. Algeria's foreign debt had reached a critical level, and its payments had since long become the largest post of the national budget. Algeria, was a country that had been set off with the highest goals, in the end of the 1980's near bankrupt (Mohamed. Hafiz,2000).

In addition, it is estimated that 1.5 million figures provided by France or 4 million figures provided by Algeria, the number of Algerian people or of Algerian origin in Europe. It is very difficult to give numbers because Algerians have different nationalities in Europe, others enter a lot of illegal immigrants, and there are also a number of arrivals and departures. There are currently about 700,000 Algerians in France alone. Nowadays, this migration is far from negligible, even if it has dropped dramatically it is estimated at 30 to 40,000 a year (Hassan. Hattab, 2001).

Furthermore, emigration to France has also been for political reasons since the beginning of the 1990s: the triumph of the FIS in the municipal elections of June 1990, then in the first round of the parliamentary elections of December 1991, led to the halting by the Algerian leaders of the electoral process and the ensuing civil war. A civil war led by Islamists and maintained, if not aroused or maneuvered by the

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generals who hold power. Many Algerians, especially intellectuals, threatened by both the Islamists and the ruling apparatus, have no other way out than that of flight. So, we see the Algerian political refugee appear (Fouad.A, 2010).

Finally, more than 100,000 applications for political refugee status were filed between 1993 and 2003. France grants only 19,623 statutes, Germany gives the most (44,000), Britain 11,600.

2.7 Conclusion

From the period of the independence 1962 to nowadays, Algeria has never known political stability. After French colonialism, Algeria became one of the third world countries that wished to join the eastern bloc « Soviet Union ». Unfortunately, the idea of the socialist system was never correct and did not give solutions to the Algerian people yet, it has been compounded by big problems: Agriculture and industry did not have any interest in addition to the absence of workers and the product of the Algerian government only relied on hydrocarbons. Effectively and efficiently when the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991, all eastern bloc including Algeria fall down too. Algeria has witnessed 10 black years of bloody massacres about 1,000 people were killed.

General Conclusion

General Conclusion

At the end of second world war 1945, there were an emergence of two superpowers the United States and Soviet Union. they were competing in different fields especially in space race and nuclear race.

The most important aim of both superpowers was the competition on third world countries who had the ability and power to help these weak countries and solved their problems in order to be popular in the world and for their personal interests and specially to achieve declared aims and hidden objectives.

During this era, the world has witnessed several crises nearly it was a devastating third world war in which nuclears weapons of mass destruction were used resulted in suspicions and international incidents that led the two superpowers to the brink of nuclear disaster.

Fortunately there were no direct confrontations between the two camps. The largely peaceful collapse of communism in Eastern Europe in 1989, the reunification of Germany in 1990, and the disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991 traditionally signify the end of the cold war.

The cold war had dominated international relations for more than forty-five years, The biggest winner in this confrontation was the United States in 1991 when it used the trick and intelligence to lead the world alone and eliminate the communism completely and spread capitalism in all over the world even the Soviet Union itself changed to capitalist nation.

Algeria is one example of third world countries that was really affected by the war, Algeria became independent after an 8-year war against the French colonial. Algeria selected the Soviet Union because of the support of arms that had given in order to support the Algerian revolution. After the post cold war when Algeria has known a disastrous 10 blacks' years it finised about more than 1,000 people killed. To sum up, honestly we can say that the two superpowers were strong especially the United States but we cannot deny the truth that the Soviets were the first to ascend to the moon and they supported and helped third world countries including Algeria.

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