

d) Dominican Republic

In 1960, the OAS imposed economic sanctions (essentially at US instigation) to protest against the Trujillo regime's intervention in Venezuela (the attempted assassination of the Venezuelan president). Diplomatic relations were severed, economic ties were partly interrupted, and all trade in arms and ammunition was suspended. In 1961, the OAS voted for an embargo on oil and vehicles. Tariff sanctions on Dominican sugar were also adopted. While the embargo was short-lived and applied half-heartedly by a number of Latin-American member states of the OAS, it was effective because the target was a country which was highly dependent on foreign markets, which relied on sugar for 50% of its exports, and which had few alternative markets. A number of countries, including Canada, did not apply the sanctions and continued to purchase Dominican goods, diminishing the impact of the sanctions somewhat. However, opposition to Trujillo was bolstered and he was assassinated in 1961. Sanctions were lifted shortly after his death.

e) Yugoslavia I

Soviet sanctions were adopted against Yugoslavia in 1948, on the grounds that Yugoslav policy was too independent of the USSR. Diplomatic and economic ties were severed; a propaganda war was launched against Yugoslavia, which was expelled from the Cominform; trade was discontinued, debt payments suspended and the border sealed. It was a hard blow for Yugoslavia, which depended on the socialist bloc for more than half of its trade and whose economy was already in a shambles in the wake of the war. Nevertheless, Yugoslavia did succeed in diversifying its trade and greatly increasing trade with the West, which was delighted with having an opportunity to try to "neutralize" a Soviet ally. Yugoslavia was thus able to compensate for its lost markets in the East and obtain rapid and massive assistance, which allowed it to circumvent the sanctions. Relations were normalized in 1955, although Yugoslavia did not join the Warsaw Pact and remained non-aligned. The sanctions enabled Marshall Tito to strengthen his hold on the country, if not to boost his popularity. Rapid and massive assistance by the West was therefore crucial in counteracting the sanctions.

f) Albania

Similarly, when Albania defected to the Chinese camp in 1961, Soviet credits were suspended, imports from the Soviet Union plummeted, and there was an overall reduction in trade, although there was no boycott. China compensated by offering its aid, breaking the consensus in the Soviet bloc. This proved to be