

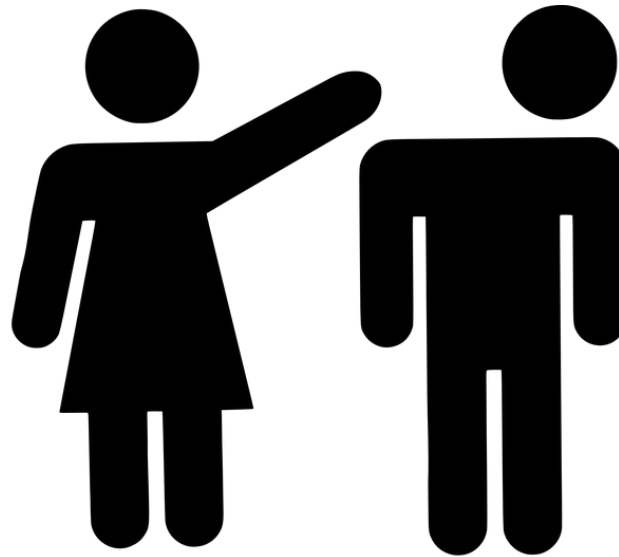
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What was the Non-Aligned Movement?

Objectives: Describe what the Non-Aligned Movement was and identify countries that were involved.

Introduction

Directions: Read the following situation and respond to the question that follows.



Your older brother and sister bicker and fight all the time. When they get to a point in their argument when neither of them will back down, they turn to you. They want you to say that you agree with one of them.

1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of taking a side in a dispute between your siblings?

2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of NOT taking a side in a dispute between your siblings?



Watch this [brief history of the Non-Alignment Movement](#) and read the transcript below, then answer the questions that follow.

Transcript of 50 Years of Non-Alignment Movement.

A significant milestone predating the establishment of the Non-Aligned Movement was the 1955 Bandung Conference, a conference of Asian and African states hosted by the Indonesian President Sukarno who gave a significant contribution to promote this movement and where its underlying principles, the Dasa Sila Bandung, or Ten Principles of Bandung were introduced. The attending Nations declared the desire not to become involved in the Cold War and adopted a declaration on promotion of world peace and cooperation.

Six years after Bandung, the first conference and heads of state or government of non-aligned countries was held in September

1961 in Belgrade where this movement was finally founded. The founding fathers of the Non-Aligned Movement were Sukarno of Indonesia, Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia, Gamal Abdul Nasser of Egypt, [and] Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana.

Consisting of many governments with vastly different ideologies the non-aligned movement is unified by its commitment to world peace and security. At the seventh summit held in New Delhi in March 1983, the movement described itself as “history's biggest peace movement.”

Countries in the Non-Aligned Movement

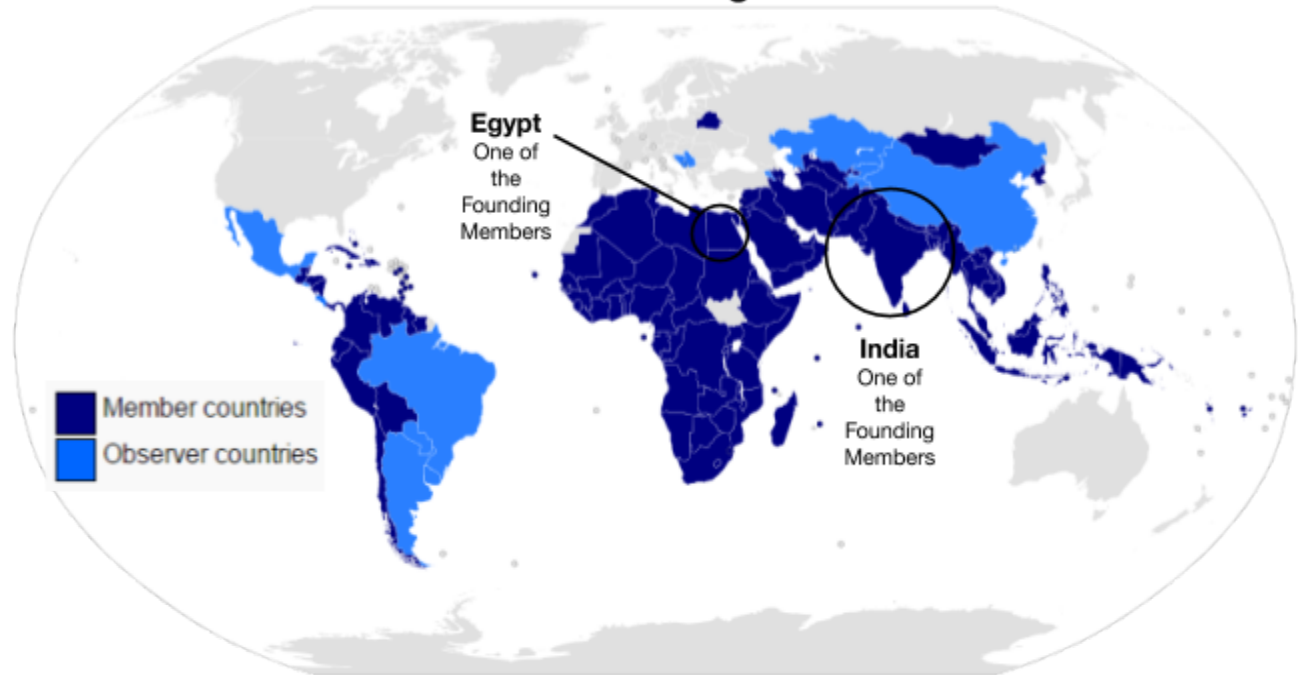


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1. What did the nations involved in the Bandung Conference “declare?”

2. Identify four countries that were involved in the Non-Aligned Movement.

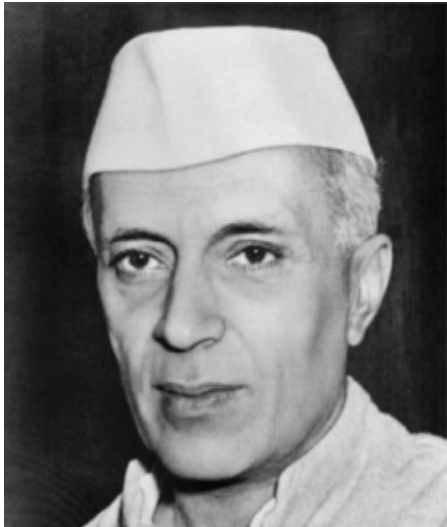
1 Why did some countries join the Non-Aligned Movement?

Objectives: Explain why some countries joined the Non-Aligned Movement during the Cold War.

Directions: Read the the document below, and answer the questions that follow to determine why countries joined the Non-Alignment Movement during the Cold War.

Document 1

The following is an excerpt of a speech by Jawaharlal Nehru who was the first Prime Minister of India.



Jawaharlal Nehru, 1947

[Image is courtesy of wikimedia commons](#)

. . . The preservation of peace forms the central aim of India's policy. It is in the pursuit of this policy that we have chosen the path of non-alignment in any military or like pact or alliance. Non-alignment does not mean passivity of mind or action, lack of faith or conviction. It does not mean submission to what we consider evil. It is a positive and dynamic approach to such problems that confront us. We believe that each country has not only the right to freedom but also to decide its own policy and way of life. Only thus can true freedom flourish and a people grow according to their own genius. We believe, therefore, in nonaggression and noninterference by one country in the affairs of another and the growth of tolerance between them and the capacity for peaceful coexistence. We think that by the free exchange of ideas and trade and other contacts between nations each

will learn from the other and truth will prevail. We therefore endeavor to maintain friendly relations with all countries, even though we may disagree with them in their policies or structure of government. We think that by this approach we can serve not only our country but also the larger causes of peace and good fellowship in the world. . . .

Source: Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, speech in Washington, D.C., December 18, 1956 from NYS Global History and Geography Regents Exam, August 2006.

1a. How did Jawaharlal Nehru define India's non-alignment in 1956?

1b. Based Nehru's speech, why did India choose non-alignment as its foreign policy during the Cold War?

1c. According to Nehru, what are the advantages to non-alignment for India?

Document 2

The following excerpt is from the International Encyclopedia of Social Sciences from 1968 in which the author explains why new nations chose non-alignment after the end of WWII.

Neutralism And Nonalignment

Neutralism has been widely explained (and justified) as a strategy which can best serve the security interests of the new nations in the cold war. The nations which achieved independence in Asia and Africa after World War II have for the most part been militarily, economically, and politically weak. The armies left by colonial rulers were generally small, underequipped, and more concerned with internal than external security. Almost without exception, the new nations were also economically underdeveloped and in need of foreign capital and technical assistance to speed their economic growth...

Since virtually all of the new nations are in need of financial and technical assistance from abroad, nonalignment has also been viewed as a strategy for maximizing the flow of foreign aid while minimizing the restrictions or “strings” attached. Though obtaining aid on the most favorable terms has generally not been the chief objective of a nonalignment policy, this has been an important by-product. Both the Soviet Union and the United States—and, increasingly, countries throughout Europe—have used economic aid programs as instruments of foreign policy. There has been competition not only over the amount of aid but also, more importantly, over the sectors to which aid is given. Soviet aid to the Indonesian air force, for example, was balanced by American aid to the Indonesian army. In certain circumstances military aid has often been viewed by donors as a more effective device for exerting “influence” than other types of aid.

Nonalignment has often made it possible for the recipient country to turn elsewhere if one donor attempts to attach “strings” to its aid. Thus, when the United States declared it would not assist in the construction of the Aswan Dam in Egypt, presumably because Egypt had accepted communist military equipment, Egypt turned to the Soviet Union and received economic aid. Similarly, when American congressmen expressed reluctance to aid a proposed public sector steel plant in India, the Indian government turned to the Soviet Union for assistance. In both instances, however, the United States continued to maintain substantial aid programs.

Source: "Neutralism And Nonalignment." International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences. 1968. *Encyclopedia.com*. 18 Feb. 2016 <http://www.encyclopedia.com>.

2a. Describe the state of “new nations” in Asia and Africa after World War II.

2b. The author of this article notes that nonalignment was “a strategy for maximizing the flow of foreign aid while minimizing the restrictions or “strings” attached.” What does this phrase mean?

2c. According to Document 2, why did the United States and Soviet Union give aid to other countries?

2d. Identify two examples when a non-aligned country benefited from aid from the USA and/or USSR.



Regents Multiple Choice Check for Understanding

1. Which is a result of India's policy of nonalignment?
(1) India has kept its defense spending at a low level.
(2) The Indian government has been successful in limiting population growth.
(3) The Indian government has worked to reduce religious conflicts.
(4) India has accepted aid from both the United States and the Soviet Union.

3. During the Cold War period, India's foreign policy was committed to
(1) supporting communism in Asia
(2) rejecting democracy in Pakistan
(3) nonalignment with the world powers
(4) isolationism in international commerce

2. During the Cold War Era, many Asian and African nations followed a policy of nonalignment because they
(1) had the same goals and needs as the Soviet Union
(2) needed the natural resources of Western European nations
(3) wished to receive aid from the Soviet Union and the United States
(4) were afraid of losing their vote in the United Nations