

# The Non-Alignment Conference of Belgrade

*São Paulo Model United Nations 2018*

XX  
SÃO X PAULO  
MUN

**Head Chair:** Luisa Rasia Montenegro  
**Vice Chairs:** Chloe Chayo, Lucas Bezerra

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Introduction	2
Scope of the Committee	3
Topic A- The Question of the Political Crisis in the Congo	
Background Information	5
The Perspectives and Positions of Major Nations and Blocs	9
Timeline of Events	11
Guiding Questions	13
Definition of Key Terms	14
Topic B- The Question of Denuclearization	
Background Information	16
The Perspectives and Positions of Major Nations and Blocs	19
Timeline of Events	20
Guiding Questions	22
Further Research	23
Bibliography	25

# INTRODUCTION

Greeting delegates,

I am Luisa Rasia Montenegro, a Senior at the American School of Brasilia, and it is my honor to be your Chair for the tenth edition of São Paulo Model United Nations. With me are Chloe Chayo and Lucas Bezerra, and we are all very excited to meet you! As always, if you have any concerns, doubts, or reservations, please don't hesitate to contact us. With that being said, in this committee we will be dealing with the Cold War, but looked through a very different, and often ignored lens: the Non-Aligned countries.

The Non Aligned Movement consisted of recently independent nations, third world countries, and those that did not wish to align themselves with either the Western block or the Soviets. It was created by Heads of State and Government Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Ahmed Sukarno of Indonesia and Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia in response to crisis brought on by decolonization, as well as the bipolar world that emerged after World War II. Considering these priorities, we will be debating the questions of the Political Crisis in the Congo, and Denuclearization. Both of these topics require an understanding of the complex political, social and economical history and relationships of the nations involved, and without the major players of the Cold War to dictate stances, delegates will have to master their understanding of their nation's positions and objectives. In this committee every nation, no matter how small, has an important voice, and it is your responsibility, as a delegate, to have it heard.

The Cold War was a time of great political tensions that affected the whole world, shrouding it with fear and uncertainty. It is now your job, as a delegate, to argue for peace and justice, and possibly change history. As your Chair, I am hoping for quality debate and dedication to this committee, but I also wish you all to have fun, meet new people, and to walk away from this conference feeling glad that you participated.

Best of luck,

**Luisa Rasia Montenegro**

American School of Brasilia  
*eab201903982@eabdf.br*

**Chloe Chayo**

Asociacion Escuelas Lincoln  
*cchayo@lincoln.edu.ar*

**Lucas Bezerra**

American School of Campinas  
[19lucas.bezerra@eacstudents.com.br](mailto:19lucas.bezerra@eacstudents.com.br)

## SCOPE OF THE COMMITTEE



*Leaders in the Non-Alignment Conference in Belgrade*

[\(source\)](#)

The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) does not, despite what its name might suggest, equal neutrality. Non-alignment, which was triggered by the political context of the Cold War, is an unilateral decision of a nation to not follow the dominant spheres in the international community, and to resist participating in conflicts between other states, avoiding alliances with either the Soviet or the Western block. It does not, however, mean that they ignore external conflicts. The Non-Aligned countries opposed any nation that endangers international stability, and value political independence, as well as the role of the United Nations in keeping world peace.

While the first conference took place in Belgrade in 1961, the meeting that placed the foundations of the NAM took place five years earlier and was led by Gamal Abdel Nasser, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Josip Broz Tito. These three world leaders realized the similar interests of their nations, of emerging ones, and those that opposed colonial rule. With decolonization, many emerging states were afraid of remaining economically dependent on their former rulers, and the polarity of the Cold War generated the apprehension in many countries of becoming pawns in the conflict. These reasons caused such nations to seek cooperation among themselves. Although it was, in many ways, a symbolic stance, the NAM members did possess economical leverage, holding on to most of the world's raw materials, and their meeting was the first intergovernmental non-aggressive manifestation of cooperation of third world nations.

For you, as a delegate, this lends itself to a different committee than you might be used to. This will be a committee based on cooperation, where the objective will be to make the most efficient resolution possible, and the debate should be focused on honing such documents and coming up with new ideas. The NAM conference opens the possibility for third world countries to create a new force in such a polarized world, revolutionizing the Cold War and the world.

## Topic A: Political Crisis in the Congo



*Panorama of the Belgrade Conference*

[\(Source\)](#)

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

On the 30<sup>th</sup> of June, 1960, one year and 3 months prior to the beginning of the present Belgrade Conference, the Republic of the Congo gained its independence from status as a colony of Belgium. The ensuing legislative elections elect Patrice Lumumba as Prime Minister, and President Joseph Kasa-Vubu sits alongside him in government as President. Soon after, revolution and conflict breaks out in the nation, and the Congo Crisis begins in the first week of July.



*Congolese Postage Stamp in honour of its independence, 1960*

[\(Source\)](#)

### *The Issues of Belgian Colonization*

Throughout the Congo's time as a Belgian colony, a myriad of political, social, and governmental issues brewed among Congolese society. Issues of **federalism** and **ethnic nationalism** remained largely unresolved after the declaration of Congolese Independence. The Congolese, who had been abused and taken advantage of throughout the decades of Belgian imperialism, never had a solidified nationalist movement until the opposing MNC and ABAKO parties were created in the late 1950's. The MNC (*Mouvement National Congolais*) was led by future Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba; this party, however, was seen as being too moderate by some, including future President Joseph Kasa-Vubu, who was the leader of ABAKO (Alliance des Bakongo).

These movements, MNC and ABAKO, arose in response to the strict rule of the Belgian colonialists. The main focus of these nationalist parties was to gain independence and build the Republic of the Congo as a self-sustaining nation. The more moderate MNC was dedicated to achieving independence within a "reasonable time-frame", and their rhetoric of patient nationalism is credited with earning them a self-reported 58,000 members by the end of 1959.

Moderation, however, was not the vision for ABAKO. The party sought a policy more in line with ethno-nationalist ideals, and they believed that the independence for the nation should come sooner rather than later. The development of this nationalist idea was based upon the ethnic system of the Kingdom of the Kongo, which was ruled by the Bakongo ethnic majority prior to Belgian colonisation. ABAKO believed that, once Congo gained its

independence, it should resolve the issues of exploitation and ethnic wealth disparity which had been a major problem during the **native policy** system of rule of the Belgian Congo.

Among the different facets of control imposed by the colonisation methods of the Belgians was the creation of a state police institution called the ***Force Publique***. This institution had a vital role in the establishment of Belgian superiority within the colony. Officers of the FP were Belgian expats, and in the later years of Belgian rule, the ranks of the FP became more regionally-mixed than ever before. No more than a quarter of the personnel of any particular division stationed in a region hailed from that particular region. This created more racial tensions within the ranks of the FP — the white officers oppressed the African soldiers, and within the lower ranks of the force remained ethnic tensions which had been awakened by the newfound proximity of members from different regions of the territory.

This system of rule also led to a class system in the colony which was largely based on race. Despite the more prominent and wealthier economic class of the Congo being the white colonialists, a wealthier, industrialised middle class composed of Africans who had been “converted” to the “European way” formed, called the *évolués*. This middle class joined the moderate MNC, and further strengthened its ranks.

## ***The Congolese Powder Keg***

Political differences emerged in the months after independence. The MNC and the ABAKO parties clashed as neither party managed to gain a majority in the newly-formed political system of the country, known as ***bicephalisme***. The MNC and ABAKO parties were not able to reach a coalition; therefore, the two parties split executive power, and the moderate Patrice Lumumba became Prime Minister, while ABAKO’s Joseph Kasavubu took the post of President.



*Kinshasa Joseph Kasavubu, first president of the Republic of the Congo waves to the crowd, 30 June 1960*

[\(Source\)](#)

The split in power led to little improvement on the situation of the people. Infrastructure, which had not been developed under the Belgians, remained precarious. Little to no institutional reform was made against the ruling class of white aristocrats, and worker unrest grew as unfair labour conditions prevailed. Racial-based hierarchies, which had been prevalent in many industries prior to the independence, grew stronger even after

independence. In particular, the Force Publique's ranks remained filled by white officers, and tensions flared up after the following statement by Lieutenant-General Émile Janssen:

"Independence brings changes to politicians and to civilians.  
But for you, nothing will be changed...  
none of your new masters can change the structure of an army which,  
throughout its history, has been the most organized, the most victorious in Africa.  
The politicians have lied to you."

Extract from Émile Janssen's speech to the Force Publique, 5 July 1960

The harsh words from Janssen were not received well by the remainder of the army: many of the lower ranked officers expected rank promotions and increase in pay, which would have been triggered by the dismissal of Belgian officials from their duties. The unrest sparked a series of riots throughout the nation, beginning with the mutiny of troops in Leopoldville. In an effort to quell the racial violence, Lumumba promoted all black soldiers by a minimum of one rank, and renamed the FP into the *Armée Nationale Congolaise*. Throughout the country, however, the violence continued as the white community began to suffer attacks throughout the nation. White-owned shops were looted and set on fire, white women were raped, and civilians and officers were attacked. In response, on the 9 of July, Belgium deployed paratroopers into the region of Kabalo in order to protect white civilians. This action divided the executive power of government; where Lumumba supported the fight of the Congolese against the Belgians, Kasa-Vubu accepted the Belgian operation.



*African Independence Movements Advocating for Congolese Independence*

[\(Source\)](#)

## ***Current Situation***

In the year leading up to this conference, the Congo has become even further divided as the region of Katanga seceded from the rest of the country in July of 1960. Calling itself the Republic of Katanga, it never received official recognition from any other state; however,

military, logistical, and financial support was provided to the secession effort by the Belgian government. The secession of this region showed that the message of unity and prosperity preached by the central government in Léopoldville was not entirely accurate.

In August, a few weeks after the secession of Katanga, a smaller section of the state of Kasai also declared its autonomy from the rest of the Congo, renaming itself the “Mining State of South Kasar” (MSSK). This secession was allegedly motivated by the persecution of an ethnic group, the Baluba, who were a majority in Kasai, throughout the rest of the Congo. Meanwhile these secessionist efforts received support from Belgian authorities, the central government of the Congo lost about 40% of its economic revenue, and the crisis worsened.



*Belgian Sign Celebrating Congolese Independence*

[\(Source\)](#)

Further foreign intervention came at the hands of the UN, shortly after the secession of Katanga. UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold believed that this conflict would present the organisation with an opportunity to showcase its ability in maintaining peace in times of conflict. Resolution 143 of the Security Council was then passed, and the ONUC (United Nations Operation in the Congo) was created as the first ever UN Peacekeeping mission.

Initially welcomed by Lumumba and the central government, the President soon turned against ONUC once he realised that the peacekeeping operation was not willing to engage in fighting against the secessionist troops. Lumumba then called for Soviet aid, and against the wishes of PM Joseph Kasa-Vubu, 1,000 military advisors were sent from the USSR. In response, on September 5 Kasa-Vubu unilaterally removed Lumumba from the Presidency; in turn, Lumumba sought congressional support to remove Kasa-Vubu from his post, but did not succeed. The constitutional impasse which followed, where two different groups claimed to be in legitimate right to control the government essentially exerted little real power.

A military coup d'état followed; allegedly to resolve the conflict between Kasa-Vubu and Lumumba, Joseph-Désiré Mobutu overthrew the government, replacing both President and Prime Minister with a College of Commissioners-General (CCG). However, Mobutu supported secretly Kasa-Vubu; he placed Lumumba under house arrest, before reinstating Kasa-Vubu as President by February 1961.

In the meantime, Lumumba escaped captivity, and fled in the hopes of garnering support to ensure his freedom. Captured by UN troops and handed over to the government,

support for his release came internationally as the Soviet Union sought to pass Security Council resolutions which would call for his release, restoration to the head of government, and the removal of Mobutu's military.

In January 1961, Lumumba was handed over to the Katangese government, in the hopes of exchanging him for the end of the secession movement. Lumumba was executed on January 17, and by the next month, over 20 of his former ministers had also been executed. International outrage broke over the news, and violent protests broke outside the Belgian embassy in Belgrade, London, and New York.

The Belgrade conference begins in September of this year as the conflict rises in the Congo. ONUC troops are now comprised of over 20,000 men; the violence, however, only grows stronger.

## Position of Major Blocs

### Yugoslavia:

President Josip Tito was extremely interested in forming diplomatic ties with newly independent African states, as "Africa was presented as the domain on which Tito built his reputation as a globally significant political figure" (Goff).

He did so due to a myriad of reasons. First, in an attempt to shield them from both US and Soviet Spheres of Influence, secondly for internal affairs and thirdly for Yugoslav "economic expansion in the Third World" (Rubinstein 1970, 98-99). Tito (and the Yugoslavian public as well) were strong supporters of Independent Congo, granted by their spirit of non-colonization. Specifically, Tito had strong connections with Patrice Lumumba, yet believed "Congolese should determine who is to head their government", as confirmed in a telegram sent from the US embassy in Yugoslavia to US Intelligence in 1961 (link to said telegram is [here](#)). Tito was against Soviet participation in the Congo, preferring instead a united state sans foreign intervention unless from the United Nations.

### United Arab Republic:

Leader Gamal Abdel Nasser, being part of the Cassablanca group, supported Congolese Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba. Suspicious of Western involvement in the assassination of Lumumba, Nasser presented an anti-US logos in Belgrade. Nasser granted Egyptian troops for the UN mission in Congo, for he was extremely in favour of protecting Africans from white, western colonialism. The motives powering his actions are explained by Nasser's own proclamation regarding Egypt's international affairs: Egypt "cannot, under any circumstances [...] remain aloof from the terrible and sanguinary conflict going on there between 5 million whites and 200 million Africans. We cannot do so for an important and obvious reason: we are in Africa. The peoples of Africa will continue to look to us [Egypt] who guard their northern gate, and who constitute their link to the outside world." (Esterline 175)

### **India**

Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru aimed to “to distance the conference “from a traditional gathering of the ex-colonial nations into one perhaps primarily devoted to reducing world tensions”” (Ancic 1). Instead of a debate centered upon colonialism and imperialism, he favoured exploring war and peace amidst Cold War tensions (Jack, 1961, 28), prioritizing the compilation of a pro-peace strategy. However, due to close ties to Patrice Lumumba, his assassination prompted Indian military action in the Congo, against secessionist Katanga. Though not against the United Nations, India’s support for UN action decreased throughout the Congolese Crisis, as they favoured acting themselves. India’s actions were dictated by its desire to maintain international order, by means of respecting international institutions and norms.

### **Congo**

Having to deal with both internal instability and external threats from Belgian influence, Congo’s best hope was appealing to the United Nations for help against Belgian presence and secessionist Katanga. Though Congo initially communicated with Washington for help, it was advised that they recur to the United Nations instead.

### **Ethiopia**

Provided troops for the UN mission in the Congo, thus being against the Katangan secession

### **Morocco, Ghana, Algeria, Guinea, Mali, United Arab Republic**

Were members of the Casablanca group

## **TIMELINE OF EVENTS**

**1482-** Diogo Cao, a Portuguese navigator, arrives in Congo. This initiates the slave trade in the area, especially by the Dutch, French, English, and Portuguese nations.

**1870s -** Belgian King Leopold II takes advantage of political tensions between England and Germany, both wishing to expand their colonies in Central Africa, and takes ownership of the Congolese territory, making it his private domain. His “Congo Free State” was notorious for the brutal treatment of the Congolese population.

**1908-** International exposure of the crimes being committed under Leopold’s rule forced Belgium to officially annex the Congo as a colony. This did not, however, stop forced labor, political exclusion, and other infringements of human rights from taking place.

**1919-** The first rebellion against Belgium rule broke out. The anti-European ideals were widespread in the territory.

**1956-** A political manifesto by the Alliance des Bakongo (ABAKO) caused riots pressing for independence, the manifesto read "Rather than postponing emancipation for another thirty years, we should be granted self-government today.", a response to A.A.J. van Bilsen’s “Thirty-Year Plan for the Political Emancipation of Belgian Africa.”.

**1958-** The Congo National Movement, was created by Patrice Lumumba, it was the first nationwide political party.

**June 30, 1960-** The Congo gains its independence. The prime minister is Patrice Lumumba and Joseph Kasavubu becomes president. The country suffers from years of exploration and no investment in infrastructure. Belgium continued to impose its influence over the nation.

**July, 1960-** Troops near Léopoldville mutinies against Belgian commanders. This sparks more mutinies and violence against the white population, and Belgium sends their troops to control the situation, without the permission of the Kasavubu administration. The Congolese government approaches the United Nations to request troops for the removal of the Belgian military.

**July 11, 1960-** Katanga declares its independence from the Republic of the Congo, it receives help from the Belgian army.

**July 13, 1960-** The U.N launches the Organisations des Nations Unities au Congo (ONUC) and orders the withdrawal of Belgian troops. They do not act against the Katangese secession

as Lumumba had hoped, judging it as an “internal dispute”. Lumumba then requests Soviet assistance to control the Katangese secession.

September 5, 1960- Kasavubu dismisses Lumumba, causing outrage.

September 14, 1960- Colonel Joseph Mobutu of the Congolese National Army (CNA) performs a coup d'état with the support of the United States and Belgium, who were worried about Soviet influence in the area. Mobutu immediately orders any Soviet out of the country.

January 17, 1961- Lumumba is arrested by Kasavubu and given to the Katangese in hopes of reintegrating the province, however, the secession continues and Lumumba is killed.

August, 1961 - UN troops launch an offensive against Katangese troops.

September 1, 1961- The Non-Alignment Movement Conference begins in Belgrade.



*First Conference African Casablanca Group, Rabat, Jan. 1961. From left to right:  
Prince Moulay Hassan (the late Hassan II, (Morocco), Gamal Abdel Nasser (Egypt), Kwame Nkrumah (Ghana), Ferhat  
Abbas (Algeria), Sékou Touré (Guinea), Modibo Keita (Mali), Mohamed V (Morocco)  
([Source](#))*

## **GUIDING QUESTIONS**

- How should outside countries deal with resistance to colonization through armed struggle, independence wars and wars of national liberation?
- What is NAM's perspective on secessionist and divisive movements?
- How can third world countries help avoid internal disputes from becoming international proxy wars?
- How to deal with decolonization and its effects?

## **DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS**

**Federalism:** Federalism is a political system followed by many countries, where the central national government is responsible for overseeing the smaller (state or province) governments. These minor spheres of government within a given nation may often be responsible for creating their own legislature, which may or may not differ in parts to the legislation of the other states.

**Ethnic Nationalism:** Ethnic nationalism, also known as ethno-nationalism, is a form of nationalism wherein the nation is defined in terms of ethnicity. The central theme of ethno-nationalism is the idea that “nations are defined by a shared heritage, which usually includes common language, faith, and ethnic ancestry”.

**Native Policy:** an administrative system of governing colonies where, as opposed to indirect rule by means of electing local officials to positions of power in the colony, the Mother country sends officials into the colony to rule.

**Force Publique:** a state gendarmerie and military force established in the Congo Free State and the Belgian Congo from 1885-1908, and 1908 to 1960 respectively.

**Bicephalisme:** A system of government in which executive power is divided between a President and Prime Minister.

## **Topic B:** The Question of Denuclearization



*Yugoslavian President Josep Tito with American President J. F. Kennedy, 1960*  
*([Source](#))*

## **BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

The question of denuclearization, while a fairly recent topic of contention, having only taken a hold of international politics over the last two decades, has quickly shown itself to be the ultimate test of 20th century diplomacy. Ensuring peace for the remainder of the century means ensuring that no thermo-nuclear or nuclear conflict breaks out, which would mean the destruction of cities all over the world, as well as massive casualties.



*American Manhattan Project Logo*

*([Source](#))*

The history of nuclear armament begins in 1945, with the developmental success of the Manhattan project. The United States' nuclear program had developed a nuclear bomb for the past 3 years, and upon its detonation, at a test site in New Mexico, the world entered the age of nuclear war.

The first nation other than the United States to develop a nuclear weapon was the USSR, in 1949. It was only then that the true threat of a nuclear conflict rose its shadow over the world. By then, however, the United States had already performed live tests of its own weapons, through the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945, marking the end of World War II. The casualties created by those two singular events — over 280,000 people — were enough to warn the world of the dangers that the new technology could bring to international peace. One year later, the United Nations and Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld call for the elimination of nuclear weapons.

Over the following years, the development of nations as nuclear powers continues. By 1949, the Soviet Union had advanced into the late stages of development of nuclear weapons. This is the beginning of the arms race between the United States and the Soviets, the Cold War.

The development of the hydrogen bomb by the US marks the next era in nuclear warfare. The weapons become increasingly more sophisticated and deadly: the threat of nuclear warfare hangs heavy over the heads of all citizens of the world. Shortly after President Truman's announcement that the United States would continue its H-Bomb tests, the Korean War begins. It is the first proxy war of the Soviet-American conflict.

By 1952, the British develop and test their first nuclear bomb; two years later, the United States would run the first tests of its H-Bomb.

In 1957, major developments occurred in the public view of nuclear weapons and nuclear technology development. In October, the Windscale fire took place as the largest nuclear accident in the history of Britain. The fire began in Unit 1 of the nuclear reactors, referred to as piles, which had been operational for 7 years before the accident. The fallout from the nuclear waste spill spread across the islands and Europe, and food products that might have been contaminated within a 500-mile radius of the accident had to be destroyed. The fire raged for 3 days until it could be contained.



The Windscale Piles

[Source](#)

In this same year, the International Atomic Energy Agency was created, with the purpose of ensuring that the development of nuclear technology remains for peaceful purposes. This is the first organisation created with the purpose of regulating individual countries' use of nuclear technology. It acts as a sort of buffer between countries for nuclear transactions as well, and the role of the IAEA, although contested by countries such as the USSR, is primordial in developing a solution for the issue of nuclear arms around the world.

The issue of nuclear disarmament reached an early turning point when, in 1958, 10,000 scientists throughout the world signed and presented a petition to UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld calling for "immediate action to be taken to effect an international agreement to stop testing of all nuclear weapons".

Today, tensions are at an all time high as the Soviet Union has resumed testing its nuclear weapons. The United State remains at the top of the world with its arsenal of warheads, and direct conflict between the two blocs could have disastrous consequences. The

debate in Belgrade begins with delegations looking for a solution to the ultimate challenge of 20th century diplomacy.

## ***THE PERSPECTIVES AND POSITIONS OF MAJOR NATIONS AND BLOCS***

### **Yugoslavia**

Interrupting its nuclear program in 1961 (Debs 478), Tito urged for the Non-Aligned Countries to contribute to the “safeguarding of peace in the world” (Miskovic) and refrain from pursuing nuclear armament expansions themselves. Alarmed by the Soviet and French breaches to the international moratorium which banned nuclear tests, Tito favoured nuclear disarmament in order to promote stability and order. Additionally, he worried over the Chinese nuclear threat posed to India and the ways in which India could react.

### **United Arab Republic**

In 1960 the United Arab Republic commenced its most active period of nuclear program expansion under president Nasser, according to NGO Nuclear Threat Initiative. It received its first nuclear reactor from the USSR in 1961. Nonetheless, Nasser publicly listed “nuclear weapons and disarmament as areas of concern” for the non-alignment movement in a preparatory meeting for Belgrade in Cairo (Miskovic). Nasser was alarmed at India-China nuclear relations.

### **India**

On 9 January 1961 Nehru stated that “We [India] are approaching a stage when it is possible to for us .. to make atomic weapons” despite having rejected the United States’ offer for help in expanding Indian nuclear programs. Worried about the nuclear threat posed by China, Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru wishes to keep India safe. Simultaneously, however, Nehru’s main aim for the Non-Alignment Conference was to promote peace amidst Cold War tensions, thus keeping his nuclear programs discrete. He sent a letter of concern to Soviet General Secretary Khrushchev the day before the commencement of the Belgrade Conference worrying about Nuclear Arms Proliferation and the implications it held in the Cold War context.

### **Saudi Arabia, Guinea, Cambodia**

Held limitations towards nuclear arms proliferation restrictions suggested by the Non-Alignment Movement.



*Non-Alignment Leaders, 1961*

*([Source](#))*

## **TIMELINE OF EVENTS**

August, 1942- Manhattan project is initiated in the United States.

16 July 1945- The U.S tests its first atomic bomb, “Trinity”, in New Mexico

August 6, 1945- The U.S drops a nuclear bomb in the city of Hiroshima, Japan. Three days after, the city of Nagasaki is also bombed. This marks the end of World War II.

24 January 1946- The United Nations calls for the elimination of nuclear weapons.

29 August 1949- The Soviet Union successfully creates and tests “First Lightning” in Kazakhstan, increasing the tension between the nation and the U.S, and initiating the Cold War.

31 January, 1950 - President Truman announces the U.S will continue to develop the hydrogen bomb.

25 June, 1950- Start of the Korean War.

27 June, 1951 First British nuclear reactor enters critical condition. In the United States Julius and Ethel Rosenberg are sentenced to death for espionage, giving the U.S.S.R information about atomic weapons.

October 3, 1952- "Hurricane" is tested, it is the first British nuclear bomb.

October 31, 1952- The U.S tests its first fusion device, codename “Mike”.

March 1, 1954- The U.S tests its first hydrogen bomb in Bikini Atoll called “Bravo”.

November 22, 1955- The U.S.S.R successfully creates the first true fusion device. In the same year the U.K declares its interest in developing thermonuclear weapons.

1957- Year of development of nuclear weapons in the U.K, with a H-bomb test in May, and a successful thermonuclear test in November. In October, however, a fire destroys part of the Britain's Windscale nuclear complex, leaking radioactive materials. In August, the Soviet Union declares the success of its intercontinental ballistic missile. It is in this year that the Atomic Energy Agency is created to certify that nuclear reactors are for peaceful purposes.

1958- The U.S and the U.K agree on sharing information regarding nuclear technology by adding amendments to the 1954 U.S. Atomic Energy Act.

1959- The U.S creates the first submarine with nuclear weapons (Polaris) and the first operational intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), the Atlas D.

February 13, 1960- France tests its first nuclear weapon in the Sahara desert. This year the Polaris will launch its first successful missile and begins being used for patrol.

September 1, 1961- The Soviet Union resumes nuclear testing. The Non-Aligned Movement conference begins in Belgrade.



*Stalin's First Atomic Bomb Test, 1949*

*([Source](#))*

## GUIDING QUESTIONS

- What can third world countries do to oppose nuclear hegemony?
- How can the United Nations improve in relation to dealing with nuclear threats?
- How to approach the question of nuclear disarmament and nonproliferation?
- How can third world countries ease tensions between major power blocks?



*Satirical Cartoon Depicting US-USSR Nuclear Tensions, 1961*  
*([Source](#))*

## **FURTHER RESEARCH**

- Summary of Non-Alignment Movement Summits, includes major aims of the Movement.
  - <http://namiran.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/Declarations-of-All-Previous-NAM-Summits.pdf>
- UN view of the Congo Crisis and detailed historical account
  - [https://elischolar.library.yale.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1006&context=applebaum\\_award](https://elischolar.library.yale.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1006&context=applebaum_award)
- Official materials of John F. Kennedy documenting the entire Non-Alignment Conference
  - <https://www.jfklibrary.org/Asset-Viewer/Archives/JFKPOF-104-004.aspx> link
- Journal regarding Brazil's participation in the Non-Alignment Conference and in the Cold War's political context.
  - <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/14682740701474840?journalCode=fcwh20>
- Non-Alignment Movement Ideology and Participation in Cold War Nuclear Tensions (encompassed in Parts I, II and III of article)
  - [http://www.mpil.de/files/pdf1/mpunyb\\_01\\_strydom\\_11.pdf](http://www.mpil.de/files/pdf1/mpunyb_01_strydom_11.pdf)
- In-depth Paper regarding symbolism of the Non-Alignment Movement and interpretations of their actions
  - <https://globalsouthstudies.as.virginia.edu/articles/pdf/256>
- Telegram from US Embassy in Yugoslavia to US, 1961. Depicts Tito's perspective in regards to the Congo
  - <https://history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1961-63v16/d88>

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of State,  
[history.state.gov/milestones/1961-1968/congo-decolonization](https://history.state.gov/milestones/1961-1968/congo-decolonization).
- Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopaedia. "Belgian Congo." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 12 Oct. 2014, [www.britannica.com/place/Belgian-Congo](http://www.britannica.com/place/Belgian-Congo).
- "Chronology of the Democratic Republic of Congo/Zaire (1960-1997)." *Chronology of the Democratic Republic of Congo/Zaire (1960-1997) | Sciences Po Mass Violence and Resistance - Research Network*, 6 Apr. 2010,  
[www.sciencespo.fr/mass-violence-war-massacre-resistance/en/document/chronology-democratic-republic-congozaire-1960-1997](http://www.sciencespo.fr/mass-violence-war-massacre-resistance/en/document/chronology-democratic-republic-congozaire-1960-1997).
- "Democratic Republic of Congo Profile - Timeline." *BBC News*, BBC, 1 Aug. 2018,  
[www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-13286306](http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-13286306).
- Dummett, Mark. "Africa | King Leopold's Legacy of DR Congo Violence." *BBC News*, BBC, 24 Feb. 2004, [news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/3516965.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/3516965.stm).
- Payanzo, Ntsomo, and Dennis D. Cordell. "Democratic Republic of the Congo." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 9 Mar. 2018,  
[www.britannica.com/place/Democratic-Republic-of-the-Congo/The-Congo-crisis](http://www.britannica.com/place/Democratic-Republic-of-the-Congo/The-Congo-crisis).
- Pfefferle, Tim. "GRIN - The United States and the Congo Crisis, 1960 - 1961." *Publish Your Master's Thesis, Bachelor's Thesis, Essay or Term Paper*, [www.grin.com/document/206564](http://www.grin.com/document/206564).
- International Institute for Non-Aligned Studies (IINS)*,  
[iins.org/non-aligned-movement-and-disarmament/](http://iins.org/non-aligned-movement-and-disarmament/).
- U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of State,  
[history.state.gov/milestones/1961-1968/congo-decolonization](https://history.state.gov/milestones/1961-1968/congo-decolonization).
- U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of State,  
[history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1961-63v16/d88](https://history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1961-63v16/d88).
- Boskovska, Nada (University Of Zurich, Switzerland). *Non-Aligned Movement and the Cold War - Delhi - Bandung - Belgrade*. Taylor & Francis Inc, 2017.
- Debs, Alexandre, and Nuno P. Monteiro. "Cambridge Studies in International Relations." *Nuclear Politics*, pp. 619–626., doi:10.1017/9781316257692.014.
- Easterline, John H., and Mae H. Esterline. *Innocents Abroad: How We Won the Cold War*. Univ. Press of America, 1997.
- "Egypt." *Nuclear Threat Initiative - Ten Years of Building a Safer World*,  
[www.nti.org/learn/countries/egypt/nuclear/](http://www.nti.org/learn/countries/egypt/nuclear/).
- Mahoney, Richard D. *The Kennedy Brothers: the Rise and Fall of Jack and Bobby*. Arcade

Publishing, 2017.

“Nuclear Files: Timeline of the Nuclear Age.” *Nuclear Files: Library: Correspondence: Harry S. Truman: Letter, August 11, 1945*, [www.nuclearfiles.org/menu/timeline/html\\_index.htm](http://www.nuclearfiles.org/menu/timeline/html_index.htm).

“Nuclear Weapons Program.” *Walsh Iran / Contra Report - Part I Iran/Contra: The Underlying Facts*, [fas.org/nuke/guide/egypt/nuke/](http://fas.org/nuke/guide/egypt/nuke/).

“Nuclear Weapons Timeline.” *ICAN*, [www.icanw.org/the-facts/the-nuclear-age/](http://www.icanw.org/the-facts/the-nuclear-age/).

“On to Weapons Development: 1960-1967.” *The Enola Gay*, [nuclearweaponarchive.org/India/IndiaWDevelop.html](http://nuclearweaponarchive.org/India/IndiaWDevelop.html).

Raghavan, Srinath. “When Indian Troops Entered Congo 55 Years Ago.” <https://www.livemint.com/>, Livemint, 18 Sept. 2016, [www.livemint.com/Opinion/9D5XT497AEYYluFn3moa2H/When-Indian-troops-entered-Coo-55-years-ago.html](http://www.livemint.com/Opinion/9D5XT497AEYYluFn3moa2H/When-Indian-troops-entered-Coo-55-years-ago.html).

“Timeline of the Nuclear Age.” *Reagan's Star Wars | Cold War: A Brief History | History of the Atomic Age*, [www.atomicarchive.com/Timeline/Time1960.shtml](http://www.atomicarchive.com/Timeline/Time1960.shtml).

“Waiting for Tito: Unofficial Scenes from a Presidential Tour of Africa.” *The Calvert Journal*, [www.calvertjournal.com/features/show/5337/red-africa-tito-presidential-tour-unofficial-scenes](http://www.calvertjournal.com/features/show/5337/red-africa-tito-presidential-tour-unofficial-scenes).