

# ROUND THE WORLD

## DEVELOPING COUNTRIES' CONFERENCE

### For New International Economic Order

The conference on economic co-operation among the developing countries which opened on September 13 in Mexico City concluded on September 22.

Taking the floor at the closing session, Alfonso Garcia Robles, Mexican Foreign Minister and Chairman of the conference, pointed out that the decisions adopted at the conference included those on the establishment of a global system of trade preference among the developing countries, the convocation of a conference of plenipotentiary representatives to approve the statutes of the Council of Associations of Raw Material Producers, increased food production and establishment of co-operative food export enterprises, and greater participation of the developing countries in the world's industrial production.

He added that there is growing co-operation among the developing countries which have found themselves a road towards daily firmer solidarity.

The conference, he said, reiterated the need to reform the international monetary system without delay, and adopted necessary measures to strengthen technological co-operation among the third world countries.

The aim of the conference participated in by 104 countries and international organizations is "to strengthen and develop the new international economic order and strengthen the third world's self-governing ability in economy through a collective way, so as to guarantee that all countries in this world will enjoy a true sovereignty and political independence."

Mexican President Luis Echeverria pointed out at the September 14 plenary session that "the peoples of the third world, by means of a great joint strategy and united actions, have made substantial progress for

the first time in their resistance to the irrational and unjust phenomenon which has reigned over the international scene."

He praised the achievements made in this regard by countries of the "Group of 77" in recent years, and wished that the countries of the third world would make new efforts and enter into closer co-operation among themselves for the establishment of a new international economic order and an economic system that can promote the development of the third world.

In their speeches at the plenary session, many delegates of the participating countries stressed that the developing countries should strengthen their unity and mutual economic co-operation for economic independence.

#### ROMANIAN-YUGOSLAV JOINT STATEMENT

### Oppose Foreign Intervention

President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania paid an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia from September 8 to 11 at the invitation of President Josip Broz Tito of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Presidents Ceausescu and Tito signed a joint statement at the end of the Romanian leader's visit.

The joint statement said: "The two Presidents specially emphasize that every country has the right to existence and independence, state sovereignty and free development. The people of every country have the right to decide alone their fate, to formulate for themselves, freely and independently, in accordance with their own will and interests, and without any interference, pressure or outside compulsion, their political system and road of socio-political development. All nations have the obligation to respect the territorial integrity of other states and the inviolability of their frontiers and to refrain in relations

between themselves from any military, political, economic or other kinds of coercion as well as from threats or the use of force; all states have the obligation to refrain from intervention in the internal or external affairs of other states under any pretext and in all circumstances; every country has the sovereign and inalienable right to exploit its natural resources in the national interest and without any outside interference; all states have the equal right and obligation to participate in and contribute to the solution of all questions relating to peace, international co-operation and security; all states have the right and obligation to co-operate, independently of their social and political systems, in various fields in the achievement of economic and social progress for all peoples and especially for the developing countries. In their interpretation and application, these principles constitute a whole and their violation in any circumstances is impermissible."

The joint statement continued: "The two Presidents . . . expressed their concern at the continuation of policies of force and interference, and attempts to legalize these policies, and of the arms race, a situation accompanied by the presence of imperialist and neo-colonialist aspirations, attempts at domination, coercion and other forms of dictate and oppression, attempts manifested in some regions of the world as overt pressure on certain non-aligned countries. All this, and the growing gap between the developed and developing countries and the division of the world into blocs and spheres of influence imperil world peace and security."

"Presidents Tito and Ceausescu," the joint statement pointed out, "note that the non-aligned movement has affirmed itself as an independent factor of especially great significance to world peace and the solution of current international problems. The two Presidents stress that the Fifth Non-Aligned Conference, which gathered heads of state or government, ministers and other representatives from over 100 countries, constituted an especially

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significant event in international life and in the struggle for recognition of the rights of peoples to freedom and independent development, for the further development of non-alignment, for a growing role for the non-aligned in their fight against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and all forms of foreign domination and exploitation, and for the establishment of new equal international political and economic relations."

The joint statement said that Presidents Tito and Ceausescu noted with satisfaction that the traditional relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive good-neighbourly co-operation between their two countries are being enriched and deepened in all spheres. "On the basis of the results accomplished and interest present on both sides, the two Presidents agree to intensify co-operation and extend friendly contacts, exchange of opinions and experience and concrete co-operation in all fields of political, economic and social activity."

THE SUDAN

**Soviet Armed Subversion  
Condemned**

The Sudan of late has condemned the Soviet Union again and again for its ignominious behaviour in con-

spiring at armed subversion against the Sudan.

In a television speech to the nation on September 13, Sudanese President Nimeri pointed out that he had said more than once that the plotter of the July 2 armed subversion conspiracy is "a big power which attempts to restore its lost positions in the Sudan, Egypt and the Arab region as a whole."

Referring to meetings held in the capital of a big power and attended by Sudanese conspirators, the President said: "I did not talk about all these things out of consideration of maintaining international relations. But at the same time I watched the activities of official information organs of this big power." He pointed out that people were not caught by surprise when *Pravda*, *Izvestia* and the Novosti Press Agency published an official statement calling some Arab countries "progressive" and others "reactionary."

The statement was distributed at the United Nations, he said. The Soviets "talk extravagantly about 'international peace,' about 'unity among the world peoples,' about 'condemning invasion by forces and interference in the internal affairs of other countries.' They also talk extravagantly about 'friendship among the world peoples and nations.' We firmly oppose the Soviet Union chanting such slogans when one can find that all these are but empty words,

that the Soviet Union has been turned from a defender of victims of aggression into a defender of aggressors, that she is covertly and overtly celebrating the invasion, killing and sabotage that Egypt and the Sudan suffered as well as the conspiracy which occurred in Saudi Arabia." He pointed out that all of these were plotted under active Soviet patronage and that the Soviet Union also supplied the conspirators with weapons and equipment.

The President said: "I firmly believe that the Sudanese people, who have defeated the criminal armed invasion, can defeat in the same manner those who hide themselves behind the scenes and pull the strings in the dark."

The Arab countries, he added, "are now confronted with an international pirate . . . This international pirate is the Soviet Union."

Between August 14 and September 27, Sudanese people numbering 250,000 visited an exhibition in Khartoum on the abortive Soviet armed subversion conspiracy against the Sudanese Government. Seeing the display of a large quantity of Soviet weapons and ammunition captured by the Sudanese people's armed forces from the conspirators early in July, including anti-tank guns, machine-guns, automatic rifles and other firearms, they expressed strong indignation against the Soviet social-imperialists' crimes.