ROUND
THE WORLD
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES' 
CONFERENCE
For New International 
Economic Order

The conference on economic co-opera-
tion 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, Mex-
ican Foreign Minister and Chairman
of the conference, pointed out that
the decisions adopted at the con-
ference included those on the estab-
ishment of a global system of trade
preference among the developing
countries, the invocation of a con-
ference of plenipotentiary represent-
atives to approve the statutes of the
Council of Associations of Raw Ma-
terial Producers, increased food pro-
duction and establishment of co-
operative food-export enterprises, and
greater participation of the develop-
ing countries in the world's industrial
production.

He added that there is growing co-
operation among the developing
countries which have found them-
selves 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 partic-
ipated in by 104 countries and in-
ternational 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 politi-
cal 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 interna-
tional 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 establish-
ment 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 partic-
ipating countries stressed that the
developing countries should strength-
then their unity and mutual economic
co-operation for economic indepen-
dence.

ROMANIAN-YUGOSLAV
JOINT STATEMENT

Oppose Foreign Intervention

President Nicolae Ceausescu of the
Socialist Republic of Romania paid
an official friendly visit to Yugo-
slavia 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 emphasisize
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, pres-
sure 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 fron-
tiers and to refrain in relations
between themselves from any mili-
tary, 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 ex-
ternal affairs of other states under
any pretext and in all circumstances;
every country has the sovereign and
inalienable right to exploit its na-
tural resources in the national
interest and without any outside
interference; all states have the
equal right and obligation to par-
ticipate 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, indepen-
dently 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 pres-
ence of imperialist and neo-colonial-
ist aspirations, attempts at domina-
tion, 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 de-
veloped 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 move-
ment has affirmed itself as an inde-
pendent factor of especially great
significance to world peace and the
solution of current international
problems. The two Presidents stress
that the Fifth Non-Aligned Con-
ference, 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 cooperation 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 cooperation and extend friendly contacts, exchange of opinions and experience and concrete cooperation 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 conspiring 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.