

Soviet Statement 'On The Reconstruction Of International Economic Relations

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Following are excerpts from the Soviet government's statement "On the Reconstruction of International Economic Relations," which was distributed at the United Nations Oct. 4.

... The Soviet government considers it necessary to put forward its point of view on questions of reconstructing international relations.

1. The essence of the problem is that the present nature of international economic relations contradicts the vital interests of the great majority of countries and the development of the international situation in general.

Most of the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America have only in the last decades achieved national independence, and they face difficult and important tasks: to break once and for all with the way of colonialism and neocolonialism, and to overcome in a brief historical period their economic backwardness, poverty, destitution, hunger, and disease. Economic assistance from outside is of no little significance for the developing countries, as it fulfills their own efforts. But a broad mobilization of internal reserves is impeded by the maintenance of the system of colonial and neocolonial exploitation, which condemns the majority of Asia, African and Latin American countries to the status of raw materials appendages of the industrialized countries of the West. And the 'aid' extended to them by the capitalist states only leads to their further enfeeblement. The results is that the economic problems of the developing countries remain unsolved, and their backwardness increases rather than lessens. The economic declaration of the Non-Aligned countries (Colombo, August 1976) rightly noted the primary significance for the economic development of these countries of liquidating foreign aggression, occupation, racial discrimination, apartheid, imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, and all forms of dependence and subjection, interference in internal affairs, and exploitation.

The present state of international relations cannot correspond either to the interests of the peoples of developed capitalist states, who bear the burden of the economic, financial and energy crises, of unemployment, inflation and periodic collapses of production....

3. At the present time, the young independent countries have become actively involved in the struggle for reconstruction of international economic relations. The program for establishment of a 'new world economic order,' advanced by them, reflects their lawful aspirations: to extend into the economic sphere the process of liquidating neocolonialism, to put an end to exploitation by the industrial powers of the West, to create conditions for the developing countries to overcome their economic backwardness.

The Soviet Union views with understanding (their) broad program of measures which reflects the vital long-term interests of the developing countries, and the Soviet Union supports its principles.

4. The Soviet Union is prepared to continue to:

- develop cooperation with these countries on a democratic and just basis and to consolidate economic and scientific-

technological ties with them on a long-term stable and mutually beneficial basis;

- expand the practice of concluding long-term trade agreements and develop industrial cooperation with them;
- help interested developing countries develop their natural resources in accord with their sovereignty and rights;
- expand the volume of technical aid to developing countries, including for infrastructure development.

... The just demands of the developing sector on expanding transfer to them of resources for overcoming backwardness ought to be implemented above all at the expense of capitalist monopolies' profits and unproductive expenditures on the arms race which imperialism is pushing ahead.

According to U.N. data, military expenditures at the present time take up approximately 300 million dollars annually. It is easy to see what kind of perspectives for solving the most urgent problems of the present day would be opened by a substantial reduction of military spending — on the order of 10 per cent to begin with — as the Soviet Union has proposed to the United Nations.

India's Chavan Development Inimical To Debt Payment

The following are excerpts from the statement by Y.B. Chavan, Minister of External Affairs of India to the United Nations General Assembly Oct. 4, 1976.

The indebtedness of developing countries has exceeded \$150 billion U.S. with repayments increasing every year. Developing countries now face the dilemma of either not repaying their debts, or suspending altogether the process and tempo of their national development. This problem can be resolved only if the international community as a whole draws up mutually agreed norms for affording realistic and immediate relief to debtor countries. Even a 5 per cent reduction in the military budgets of developed countries could facilitate the transfer of much needed resources and open for two-thirds of mankind vast opportunities for development.

The survival of mankind in all its many splendoured diversity depends on planned expansion of areas of equitable interdependence. My Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi observed recently at the Colombo Summit Conference of Non-aligned countries: "The community of nations should jointly and peacefully achieve that elusive equation between global production and consumption that yields the right share for each nation. Patchwork remedies are no substitute for genuine reform. We need a global perspective plan that would relate resources to human needs and provide a system of early warning of imbalances and disasters. Improved terms of trade and credit, easier access to markets and better value for raw materials and industrial goods are all essential to secure greater equity in the distribution of benefits."...

Recognition of this mutuality of interests and of the need to rearrange the present economic system on a more equitable

basis should influence the attitudes of the affluent countries in such a manner that their people respond readily and positively to the modest national objectives of developing countries. Unfortunately, the response of the developed countries so far indicates a certain wavering of political will to meet the full dimension of the challenges and opportunities inherent in the present situation, as evidenced by the slow progress made by the Paris Conference. Perhaps fear of the unknown future, or reluctance to reduce wasteful consumption, is at the root of their inadequate response.

Surely, they must realize that there can be no freezing of the status quo of dependence between the developed and developing countries. The present situation must inevitably evolve into a new order of equitable interdependence and mutual benefit. Self-serving short-term remedies will not meet the long term requirements of the present situation. So far as the developing countries are concerned, they should be prepared to safeguard their own interests through a higher level of individual and collective self-reliance as well as mutual co-operation.

Indonesia's Malik Colombo Basis Of Further Negotiations

The following are excerpts from the statement by Adam Malik, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, to the 31st Session of the United Nations General Assembly on Oct. 6.

Men and nations have always needed each other. No man is an island and neither is any nation. The advent of the economic crisis in 1973, precipitated by the October War of the same year in the Middle East, was a catalyzing factor in the process of the reawakening of the developing world, which propelled the world towards making a new reappraisal of interdependence among nations. The world has now reached a stage in which nations, both developed and developing, not only need each other, but at the same time possess the capability to harm one another; a stage where interdependence contains seeds of confrontation that may result in the extinction of mankind....

Mr. President, The establishment of a new international order is undoubtedly in the objective interest of the entire world community. The Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries in Colombo advanced this ideal by adopting a number of positions of great importance to the members of the United Nations. The decisions taken by the Summit Conference will certainly help to encourage the establishment of a new order in international relations, one based up co-operation and the equality of all States.... Mr. President, It was notably at UNCTAD IV in Nairobi this year, that an important stage was reached towards the restructuring process as called for in the decision of the Seventh Special Session. Although clearly falling short of the aspirations of the developing countries as contained in the Manila Declaration, a number of decisions reached at Nairobi can be regarded as essential steps forward in the continuing progress towards the goals as envisaged in the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order....

My Delegation has however noted with dismay that no progress was made at UNCTAD IV with regard to money and finance. No measures could be agreed upon for the increase of financial flow to the developing countries. No satisfactory solution could be found to the critical debt problems of the developing countries. My Delegation is aware of the urgency to find a comprehensive solution to these problems, and of the serious political and economic implications of prolonged failure to do so.

The performance of the International Development Strategy (of the United Nations) in the first half of the Second Decade is indeed disappointing in many important areas, including the area of money and finance. The net flow of official development assistance not only remained below the target set for the decade but its distribution was hardly related to the development needs. There has, however, been an encouraging increase of the share of the developing countries in world financing flows, in particular from OPEC countries, which has injected a dynamic element into the picture.

The pressing need for development finance on a continuing and expanding basis has time and again been emphasized on successive occasions at various forums. We therefore earnestly hope that positive response be given to the appeal made by the Mexico Conference of the Group of 77, which urged the donor countries to demonstrate their goodwill regarding the Fifth replenishment of the International Development Association and at the same time also urged the member countries of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) to agree to significantly increase the Bank's capital....

Mr. President, The Non-Aligned Summit in Colombo (in August 1976) undertook a comprehensive assessment and review of the results of the Kingston, UNCTAD IV, the Paris Conference (all recent conferences on economic development), and arrived at a number of important conclusions and decisions which will have an important bearing on our future negotiations. Failure to achieve significant results could then seriously jeopardize the spirit of dialogue which was hailed as the most important achievement of the Seventh Special Session of the General Assembly....

China After Mao — Same Anti-Soviet Line

Mr. President, we, the Delegation of the People's Republic of China, have come to attend the present session of the United Nations General Assembly today at a time of immense grief for the people of all nationalities in China. Chairman Mao Tsetung, the most esteemed and beloved great leader and teacher of the Chinese people, passed away on September 9...

Back in the early sixties, Chairman Mao Tsetung vividly portrayed the contemporary world situation in these verses:

"The Four Seas are rising, clouds and waters raging,
The Five Continents are rocking, wind and thunder roaring."

The world situation has been in a state of great turmoil.... On the one hand, there is the rise of the third world; on the other hand, there is the rivalry for hegemony between the two superpowers — the Soviet Union and the United States.... Looking around the globe, one cannot find a single place of tranquillity.... This great disorder is a good thing and not a bad thing for the people....

...At present, the Soviet Union and the United States, the two superpowers constituting the first world, are the biggest international oppressors and exploiters of our time and they are the source of a new world war. While the developed countries of the second world oppress and exploit third world countries, they themselves are at the same time subjected to superpower oppression, exploitation, control or threat. The numerous third world countries are most heavily oppressed and exploited by colonialism and imperialism; they are the main force in the fight against imperialism, and particularly against superpower hegemonism....

...The Fifth Summit Conference of the Non-aligned Countries withstood outside pressure and maintained the position of opposing imperialism, and particularly superpower