

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....
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

hegemonism....The great African people are now launching an offensive on barbarous racism, and the handful of colonialists have been cornered in southern Africa. The situation there is complicated owing to the meddling of the two superpowers. But the long-tempered African people are clear-headed. They do not believe the nice words of imperialism and social-imperialism, nor are they intimidated by their bluster. They will surely win their liberation by relying on their own armed struggle, strengthening their unity and persisting in this course....

Strategically, Europe is the focus of contention between the Soviet Union and the United States for world hegemony. The so-called "European Security Conference" (Helsinki conference, 1975) was in fact a "European Insecurity Conference." There are always some people in the West who want to urge social-imperialism eastward and divert this peril towards China, thinking it best if all is quiet in the West. The "European Security Conference" reflected such a Munich line of thinking....

The rivalry between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, extends to all parts of the globe. The United States has vested interests to protect around the world, and the Soviet Union seeks expansion. This state of affairs is unalterable. In this world-wide rivalry, the expansionist activities of the Soviet Union are all-pervasive....Every day it talks "peace, but practices expansion; every day it talks "disarmament" but practises arms expansion. Soviet social-imperialism is the biggest peace swindler and the most dangerous source of war today. The continued fierce rivalry between the two superpowers is bound to lead to war some day. This is in-

dependent of man's will....

are terrified at the mention of the Soviet Union, thinking that it cannot be touched. This is superstition. Soviet social-imperialism is nothing to be afraid of. It is outwardly strong but inwardly weak. Alienated from the people, it is essentially feeble. It faces economic difficulties and ever-sharpening class contradictions and contradictions among its nationalities....

...We approve of dialogue, but first of all one must be strong. The developing countries can wrest back step by step positions on the economic front occupied by the superpowers only if they maintain independence and self-reliance, fully exercise their state sovereignty, take firm hold of their national resources, develop and expand their national economies, consolidate and expand the associations of raw material-producing countries and strengthen their mutual help and cooperation....

Mr. President, the Chinese Government and people are determined to carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, adhere to the basic line of our Party and keep to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs....

Chairman Mao Tsetung taught us that "In our international relations, we Chinese people should get rid of great-power chauvinism resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely"....

China is a vast and richly-endowed country with a population of 800 million. Chairman Mao Tsetung taught us: "China ought to make a greater contribution to humanity."

...Surveying the whole world, we see that there is great disorder under heaven and that the situation is excellent.



"The dollar system is on the verge of collapse. The dollar and everything that depends on it is bankrupt —when the collapse will occur is entirely a political question. There is only one solution: the declaration of an international debt moratorium on major categories of debt, especially those related to the dollar. The IMF and the World Bank are bankrupt. Then new credit must be created to maintain production and employment. We must immediately form an International Development Bank to replace the IMF and related institutions."

—U.S. Labor Party Presidential Candidate.
Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.
Bonn Press Conference,
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