

vile colony. The fact that the leading West German financial daily, Handelsblatt, covered the conference straight sticks out like a sore thumb.

Meanwhile, there are indications that leading Japanese layers around Prime Minister Miki are pushing for a break with the United States. The Aug. 24 Japanese daily, Asahi carries an article on the North-South talks with a subheadline — "Japan's Independent Policy Urged" — which calls the debt issue as the key point of confrontation and cites "subtle differences of opinion" that "remain unresolved between the U.S., Europe, and Japan."

In addition, the Colombo call is receiving strong support from the socialist sector, a section of whose press coverage which we excerpt below. These and other statements put the wild Secretary of State on notice that he will have to contend with the Socialist sector if he continues his attempts to block the new world economic order.

FIFTH SUMMIT OF NON-ALIGNED NATIONS

Action Program For Economic Cooperation

Aug. 25 (NSIPS) — New Solidarity, as a newspaper of record, reprints here excerpts of the Action Program adopted by the 85 non-aligned nations at their just concluded summit meeting in Colombo, Sri Lanka. The failure to report on the historical declarations of this summit has exposed every major Atlanticist newspaper in the West as a Rockefeller-controlled censored press. The excerpts below are a full translation of the sections of the Action Program reprinted in the Algerian daily Al Moudjahid Aug. 23. In subsequent issues and in its foreign-language editions, New Solidarity will bring the final documents of the conference to the U.S. and European working class in five languages.

Italics have been added to emphasize those sections which most clearly express the U.S. Labor Party's International Development Bank program. The Action Program also cites past documents of the developing sector calling for a new world order (see glossary).

"If, before December 1976, the Paris Conference for International Cooperation does not succeed in solving the formidable questions concerning the foreign debt of developing countries, particularly in regard to the most gravely affected countries and the problems of protection of purchasing power, the non-aligned countries will convene, along with other interested developing countries, an interministerial conference in the first half of 1977 to decide on appropriate measures," states the Action Program for Economic Cooperation adopted by the Fifth Summit of the non-aligned countries.

This program, which deepens the study of all questions relative to the institution of a New International Economic Order, adds that "it is henceforth necessary to organize, for all important international economic conferences and meetings, preliminary meetings of the non-aligned and other developing countries planning to attend, so they can coordinate their positions on the questions which will be examined, and present a still more united front."

In regard to the question of raw materials, which takes up a full room in the document, the Fifth Summit decides to use all means to facilitate the creation of new producers' associations for the basic products whose export is likely to concern the developing countries, to reinforce and support the already existing associations, and to apply effective production methods in order to obtain just and profitable prices.

The heads of state or government of the non-aligned countries reaffirm their belief in the Georgetown action program, approve simultaneously the action program for economic coopera-

Future Plans

Next month, Third World nations will hold several meetings, including a Sept. 15 Non-Aligned Industrialization Conference in Yugoslavia and a Group of 77 meeting in Mexico City preparatory to the UN General Assembly Session. These are designed to further consolidate the Action Program and forge a Third World economic bloc that can pressure the advanced sector. As a further precaution against Atlanticist-inspired division within their own ranks, the Non-Aligned countries have agreed to meet prior to all major international conferences to ensure a united position.

The North-South Paris talks will be such an international meeting, and the Non-Aligned have reserved the right to call for the convening of a Special Session of the UN to evaluate the progress of those and other discussions with the advanced sector. If progress is not being achieved, the Third World has made clear its plans for unilateral action.

tion of the Fourth Summit conference in Algiers, reaffirm those countries' determination to apply the relevant decisions, as well as the Lima program on solidarity and mutual aid, and the declaration adopted at the Manila ministerial conference of the Group of 77 developing countries. We must reach this objective to establish the New International Economic Order. To this end, the non-aligned countries, taking into account the particular needs of the least advanced, land-locked, insular, geographically underprivileged and most gravely affected countries. The heads of state or government have decided that the following measures will be taken, making up the Colombo action program.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION BETWEEN NON-ALIGNED AND OTHER DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Raw Materials

The heads of state or of government of the non-aligned countries note with satisfaction the efforts produced and the progress realized in the application of the strategy relative to raw materials adopted at the Fourth Summit conference and in Dakar, in order to restructure international trade in this branch of economic activity. (...)

In the spirit of this strategy, the heads of state or government have decided that the following measures would be taken:

- A) Encouragement of the creation of new producers' associations...
- B) To the extent possible, membership by the producer countries which do not participate in the associations...
- C) Reinforcement and support for existing producers' associations... Preserve and improve the purchasing power in real terms, and increase the real value of receipts in this process; the interests of the importing developing countries should be protected by adequate measures...
- D) Creation and approval of the statutes of a Council of producers' associations... in order to insure their mutual support.
- E) Creation by the developing countries of a fund to finance stabilization of stocks of raw materials on the basis of the elaborated projected statutes... by the Committee in charge of preparing the plenipotentiary conference. The Committee should meet in October 1976 at the latest to formulate concrete recommendations in order to solve the unresolved problems. A plenipotentiary conference will then meet as soon as possible to put the finishing touch to, and sign the agreement, creating the fund. The non-aligned and other developing countries would thus show that they are resolutely committed to engaging their own

resources and to relying on their own forces in case of failure of attempts to create the common fund projected by the integrated program of UNCTAD concerning basic products.

F) Total adherence to the integrated program...

G) Cooperation with the Group of 77... Closely follow the negotiations which will be conducted in the name of the integrated program... Define collective strategies for the developing countries... (...)

Trade

A) Definition of policies, methods and arrangements for the conclusion of *common import markets geared toward the purchase of goods, technology and services from developed countries*... Continue studies on the means and mechanisms of implementation of common import policies, as well as on the reinforcement of the import capacity and collective negotiating power of the developing countries...

B) Definition of a world system of commercial preferences among the developing countries...

C) Creation of new broadened trade flows among the developing countries, which would rest on the choice of precise products...

D) Creation, in the developing countries, of plurinational firms in charge of commercialization... (...)

F) ...Broadening of the activities of the commercial information center proposed in the Georgetown project...

G) Adoption of common strategies in order to increase the participation of the developing countries in the transformation, transportation, commercialization and distribution of their export products, and to increase their share of the profits resulting from it.

H) ...Maximum exploitation of the complementarity of resources... (...)

Monetary and Financial Cooperation

1. Invitation to *all interested countries* to join the convention of the solidarity fund for economic and social development, and to ratify this convention in sufficient numbers so the fund can be put into activity before the end of 1976.

2. Reinforcement and development of institutions and mechanisms of financial cooperation between the developing countries, in such a way as to increase, rationalize, diversify and coordinate financial flows between these countries and reinforce their negotiating power in order to reach a restructuring of the international monetary system.

I. Summoning of groups of experts to study the possibilities and the means:

A) *To work on the institution of a counterweight currency supported by the economic potential of non-aligned and other developing countries, taking into account that the evolution toward a new international monetary order compatible with the new international economic order necessitates the judicious exercise of a counterweight power by the non-aligned and other developing countries.*

B) *To ensure the creation and the functioning of a bank of developing countries which would carry out the general activities of a merchant bank and a commercial bank...*

II. Summoning of representatives of central bank ministries to study the following questions:

A) Creation of a common financial institution to promote financial and monetary cooperation among the developing countries in order to create conditions lending themselves to an accelerated development of these countries.

B) Creation of a Payments Union for the developing countries on the basis of the planned statutes which are to be presented to the conference by Egypt, as well as on the basis of other proposals made in this regard.

C) Forms and mechanisms of cooperation and association of the commercial banks of the developing countries...

III. The Coordinating countries in charge of this question will seek, and eventually give to representatives of finance

ministries and central banks an account of, the appropriate mechanisms aimed at facilitating:

A) Arrangements for registration and coordination of information on financial flows and cooperation policies between the developing countries... (...)

B) The establishment of ties between the financial institutions of the developing countries, in order to finance large-scale bilateral, regional or sub-regional projects.

C) Additional arrangements concerning export credit...

3. Consideration of monetary arrangements among developing countries, which should include:

A) the reinforcement of existing compensatory mechanisms...

B) the establishment of links between the existing payment systems...

C) harmonization of the exchange rate policies of the non-aligned and other developing countries...

Industrialization

A) Encouragement to the policy of multilateral industrial cooperation, which would complement the national plans and policies in order to reach the industrialization objectives, including that of *raising to 25 percent, before the year 2000, the share of developing countries in the whole of world industrial production*, as said in the Lima declaration.

B) Elaboration and proposals bearing on inter-regional, regional and sub-regional projects, and definition of industrial inventories in order to create among non-aligned and other developing countries multinational companies based on the complementarity of natural resources, on appropriate technologies, on long-term financing and on a sharing out of markets...

Food and Agriculture

A) It should be necessary to take note of the plan of action figuring the resolution on food and agricultural production.

B) Organization in the Democratic Republic of Korea of a conference bringing together the non-aligned and other developing countries who would exchange concrete data on the setting up of an autonomous national agriculture and industry, the reinforcement of the independence of the national economy, and ways of intensifying their economic cooperation.

Fishing

A) Active encouragement and promotion of cooperation among non-aligned and other developing countries to develop the fishing industry, which may include the establishment of multinational enterprises...

Transport

A) Elaboration of a global strategy and plans for improving and developing maritime, air, road, and rail transport between developing countries...

Teaching and Education

1) To organize special cooperative programs in order to train technical personnel at every level in industrial firms, technical colleges, and universities.

2) To broaden the system of scholarships for training and specialization of personnel responsible for various aspects of development.

3) To broaden exchange programs for teachers, university researchers and other specialists.

4) To organize the exchange of information and of expertise concerning teaching systems and to cooperate in the elaboration of national policies of education conceived to promote the needs of development, and notably common teaching strategies containing new elements particularly adapted to the objectives of developing societies.

5) Joint projects of teaching and educating personnel...

6) To collaborate in regard to the creation and functioning of national, regional, and interregional institutions of professional training... (...)

7) Introduction of collaborative measures aimed at remedying the exodus of qualified personnel from developing countries...

Appropriate Techniques

8) Collaboration aimed at creating a consultative group on appropriate techniques within the framework of current activities of the United Nations system, which would be especially in charge of studying in respect to the utilization of resources, options allowing for the use of manpower which is more sizeable per unit of investment.

9) Collaboration aimed at setting up a working group in charge of examining the application of the appropriate techniques regarding employment, professional training, and distribution of revenues.

EMPLOYMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES — ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENTS

1) To take joint measures putting into effect the decisions and recommendations of the World Conference on Employment and the proposals made by the developing countries at that conference.

2) To exchange information and experiences on the application of strategies concerning essential needs...particularly with regard to the following elements: macro-economic policy, employment and wage policy, rural and land policy, and policies concerning education, population, participation of organized groups, and the welfare of women, children and the aged.

3) To cooperate together and with institutions of the United Nations, among which the ILO (International Labour Organization), to encourage productive labor programs which will rapidly be put in motion and in quick order, but also lasting and well-conceived, in the traditional rural and urban sectors and in the unstructured sectors.

4) To establish in the coming 4 years a world program of studies on households in order to draw up a map of poverty (its nature, breadth and causes): to establish the necessary statistical monitoring services and to measure the progress realized to satisfy essential needs.

Labor Mobility

To prepare a periodic exchange of information on professional categories and the number of workers who can be offered contracts and who would be ready to emigrate or return to their countries of origin: to this end, to establish pools of qualified labor or information banks which would allow for the insurance of immediate employment opportunities in the non-aligned and other developing countries.

System of Research and Information

Establishment of a system of research and information in conformity with the recommendations of the Coordination Bureau which met in Algiers...

Tourism

A program for the exchange of information and the creation of special means necessary to encourage the expansion of tourism in the developing countries.

Transnational Companies

The heads of state or government of the non-aligned countries take note of the project of regulations proposed by the group of experts of the Center for Information on Transnational Companies, located in Cuba, and invite the host country to organize a plenipotentiary conference of the non-aligned countries, to be held no later than December 31, 1976, which will adopt and sign the final statutes of the Center; a conference which will be immediately followed by a meeting at which the first working program will be prepared.

Private Foreign Investment

1) Pursue the efforts deployed by the non-aligned countries in cooperation with other developing countries to achieve, in the framework of their national policies, eventual coordination concerning private, foreign investments in order to reinforce their negotiating power in that area.

2) Identification and activation of measures to favor and encourage investment among developing countries through appropriate incentives, while taking into account the particular nature of these investments and the need to increase the flow of resources among the non-aligned nations and other developing countries.

Nuclear Energy

Mutual cooperation for the production and use of nuclear energy towards peaceful ends, taking into consideration the report of the coordinating nations in Havana.

The Role of Women in Development

(The governments of the non-aligned countries) recommend that the application of the decisions of the World Conference of International Women's Year be actively encouraged...(They) reassert their profound conviction that the integral progress of the developing countries demands the maximum participation of women in all areas of activity...

Sports

Active promotion of cooperation in the area of sports...in all sport meets with a view to modifying relations in the area of sports and to extend the philosophy of non-alignment among peoples.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

1) The Non-Aligned countries and other developing countries should pursue a common action in all international, economic negotiations, as much within the United Nations system as without, to put into action the resolutions, decisions and recommendations contained in the declaration and program of action concerning the institution of a *New International Economic Order*, and in the *Charter of the Economic Rights and Duties of States*, Resolution 362 (S-VII) of the Seventh Extraordinary Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations (introduced by Mexico), as well as those which were adopted by the Dakar conference on raw materials, the Eleventh Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 in Manila, the Fourth Session of UNCTAD and other relevant conferences of the United Nations, with the aim of insuring the institution of the New International Economic Order.

2) In order to evaluate the results of the application of these decisions — it being understood that they complete and bring to light the international strategy of development for the second decade of the United Nations (Commission) for development... The Non-Aligned countries and other developing countries should emphatically request that in the course of the biannual study and evaluation of the implementation of the strategy which must soon take place, that progress realized towards the institution of the New International Economic Order be studied in detail and that in this light, the necessary decisions be taken. The Non-Aligned and other developing countries may plan the convocation of an *extraordinary session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in order to insure the cooperation of the international community in the search for solutions to world economic problems*.

3) The present system of consultation and coordination among the Non-Aligned countries and other developing countries should be maintained and reinforced by the representatives of those countries at future international meetings and conferences. As a general rule it would nonetheless be necessary to organize for all important international economic conferences and meetings, preliminary meetings of the Non-Aligned countries and other developing countries who intend to participate in order that they may coordinate their positions on questions which will be examined with the aim of presenting an even more united front.

4) The Non-Aligned and other developing countries should insist on the implementation of the General Assembly relating to the Conference on International Economic Cooperation, and in

particular, the paragraph which invites the conference to present its report at an appropriate time so that the General Assembly may examine it and take a decision. The heads of state or government of the Non-Aligned countries declare themselves satisfied with the unity and solidarity of the Group of 77, with the cooperation which was established within the Group of 19 at the Conference on International Economic Cooperation, as well as with the cooperation existing among the Group of 77 and the Group of 19 which has permitted the insurance of the defense of the interests of all developing countries at the Paris Conference.

PART 3

The heads of state or government of the Non-Aligned countries believe that the moment has come to reference the elaboration of the United Nations third decade for development, and that *this strategy should be entirely devoted to the creation of a New International Economic Order*. It should include questions of policy oriented toward action as well as quantitative objectives to be reached within the planned deadlines for implementation; as a means to create a New International Economic Order based on the interests of all countries, the third decade strategy should rest on broader notions in order to reflect these objectives. (...)

6. The Non-Aligned and other developing countries should continue their action with the goal of implementing all the decisions contained in the Manila action program, and in particular the integrated program for basic products.

7. The reform of the international monetary system should include a mechanism activating the transfer of real resources from the developed to the developing countries, and necessary measures to maintain the real value of the developing countries' currency reserves. This objective entails concerted action by the developing countries within the framework of the In-

ternational Monetary Fund, the Inter-Regional Development Bank, the United Nations system, and elsewhere, to restructure the current system of monetary and financial arrangements in such a way, notably, as to plan a process of adjustment capable of eliminating the injustices contained in the system as presently constituted, of redistributing and creating international liquidities according to modalities which permit the mobilization of resources for development at the decision-making level, and prevent the decision-making from being dominated by any country, so the system better corresponds with the needs of the developing countries.

8. The developed countries must honor the international commitment they made to devote a certain proportion of their Gross National Product to official aid to the developing countries. We must keep in mind the problems inherent in the least developed and landlocked countries...

9. *The developed countries should open their doors wider to the developing countries by suppressing trade barriers, by insuring to the developing countries, in the framework of multilateral trade negotiations, other advantages in regard to international trade...and they should abolish restrictive trade practices.*

10. *It is important that, at the Conference on International Economic Cooperation, an agreement be reached on a solution to the problems (of debt, etc.)*

11. *The developed countries should be emphatically invited to take measures in regard to the debt problems experienced by the developing countries, notably the least advanced, the most affected and the landlocked countries, in conformity with the Manila declaration and action program (debt moratorium).*

12. *The developed countries should in addition be emphatically invited to cancel the debts of the least advanced and most gravely affected countries, notably those which have suffered from foreign aggression. (...)*

Glossary

Fourth Summit of the Non-Aligned in Algiers: the first conference of heads of state where the demand for the new international economic order was formulated as the policy of the developing sector nations.

Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States: first proposed by Mexican President Luis Echeverria in 1973 at the United Nations Conference of Trade and Development (UNCTAD III) in Santiago, Chile, the charter has since been adopted by the Group of 77 as part of their demand for a new world economic order. Echeverria has been the major international spokesman for this platform.

Resolution of the Seventh Special Session of the United Nations in 1975 on Development: along with that adopted by the Sixth Special Session of the United Nations on Raw Materials at Dakar in 1974, this resolution was a demand for action that took place as a result of the Algiers call.

Eleventh Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77: At this meeting in February, 1976 in Manila, Philippines, debt moratorium first publicly emerged as the central demand in the group's call for a new international economic order. Peruvian Minister De la Flor presented the debt moratorium call, and it was adopted as part of the Manila Charter which has become the official negotiating document of the Group of 77. The Charter was the basis of all negotiations conducted by the group at the UNCTAD IV session in Nairobi, Kenya, last May.