

countries. They foreshadowed the proposals on economic development advanced at the sixth and seventh special sessions of the General Assembly and at the regular sessions in 1974 and 1975, and formed the basis upon which resolutions were adopted on the Middle East and Southern Africa. The propositions that emerged from the Algiers Conference might be summarized as follows:

- a) While progress towards East-West détente is welcome, it should not amount to "a mere shifting of confrontation from one area to another". Peace is indivisible; détente will remain precarious if it does not take into consideration the interests of other countries.
- b) Henceforth, the relevant differences in the world will be increasingly economic, rather than ideological or political; they will be between the rich and the poor, the industrialized and the developing, the North and the South.
- c) International security cannot be maintained unless it includes "an economic dimension which guarantees to all countries the right to implement their development programs free from economic aggression and any other form of pressure". Non-aligned countries "should take joint action at the UN with a view to extending the organization's security system to include economic security".
- d) Except in Southern Africa, where the problem remains acute, the traditional institutional expressions of colonialism and imperialism have, for all practical purposes, been liquidated; however, neo-colonialism, in the form of "political subjection and economic domination", is as aggressive and present as ever.
- e) "Zionism" is to be associated with colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism. Non-aligned countries should sever, suspend or freeze "all relations with (Portugal), South Africa, Rhodesia and Israel" and denounce these regimes in "all international political, economic, cultural and social forums".
- f) More specifically, non-aligned countries should lend every assistance to the African liberation movements; the PLO is the "sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and of their just struggle"; member countries should take steps to boycott South Africa and Israel in all ways under Chapter VII of the Charter (which provides for sanctions).

The outcome of the Algiers Conference proved to be of greater significance to the United Nations than had at first been generally expected. The conference had identified a set of beliefs, aspirations and interests designed to distinguish non-alignment anew from both the West and the East, and to confer upon the Third World a degree of cohesion at the UN that it had never known before. These beliefs would be further strengthened by the October War in the Middle East, the actions of the Oil-Producing and -Exporting Countries (OPEC) and the subsequent transfer of huge sums of money to the oil-producers, the use of the oil weapon to extract concessions on a "new international economic order", and the beginning of the end of white dominance in Southern Africa. The traditional activities of the UN were all affected to a greater or lesser degree.