at prediv, the latter in the context of Mayotte to red arms sales to South Africa. atus. P Of interest at Colombo was the fact

Of interest at Colombo was the fact tral Tat whatever Algerian-Yugoslav struggle peen co paramountcy in the movement had nember lier been perceived seemed to have been stan's P aside, at least temporarily. To judge by the Coat appears total unanimity on southern full Trican matters, a degree of leadership he tury have passed, at least at Colombo, to mering ne of the more assertive African memation the Cuba and India also further estab-... to rened leadership credentials. Division ld counongst Arab participants appears to have take [tistrated most attempts to achieve a onomic ited Arab position, although a degree of non-aligity was preserved in references to Israel .....".) a Palestinian questions. These, while disnbo surbing enough to most Western states, een at nevertheless couched in general terms eral Asid do not go substantially beyond earlier om the n-aligned declarations. at the

## anent rest than satisfactory

1/197) On the economic front, it became clear direction Colombo that, collectively, non-aligned tical factors reflected disappointment that the Middle ults thus far of UNCTAD and the turally EC were less than satisfactory from the predece veloping-country perspective. The imbable tritant feature to record, however, is that eral an afrontation as a strategy to be employed the conth the developed West does not seem to

given undue emphasis, nor is it exssed in specific terms. Although certain the more "forward" proposals for Third ummit orld self-development are in evidence, ntained for a Third World marketing system, novements of the proposals are those encounat Alged earlier. This general "thrust" no ue and ubt reflects the activity of Third World nd rheto derates such as Dr. Perez Guerrero, the particul chairman with Canada of the CIEC, ndustrian the Sri Lanka hosts. Thus, by and tutionalize, the Colombo economic program of fashion reinforces, but does not add signifi-(e.g., on the stances already taken by Israel), reloping countries in the CIEC or UN ue. It seeums. Proposals for separate non-aligned neutral ion as alternatives to progress in other goslavia lies emerge as "fall-back" positions. at the me economic attitude of the movement more raw appears to be one of "wait and see" as is, perbards the CIEC and UNCTAD negotiafor the hs, rather than one of taking decisions orthy in on which (as the past has shown) the n contrash-aligned cannot follow through. Neveraligned seless, there remains an element of

ion emer ion emer ily indire r hegem dian Oc tern nati France, fr warning to the developed countries that Third World patience is wearing thin.

Institutionally, perhaps the main points of interest emerging from Colombo are the establishment of a news agency pool, the enlargement of the co-ordinating bureau (to include, among others, the PLO) and the development of a permanent, though not formalized, secretariat. Though the general effects of these measures cannot yet be analyzed, in the longer term they cannot but be forces acting for a better-defined, if not a more radical, direction.

## Perspective

Minister of Sri Lanka, The Prime Madame Bandaranaike, addressed the Thirty-First Session of the United Nations General Assembly on September,30 in her dual capacity as leader of her country and current chairman of the non-aligned nations. In her statement, she tried to place the decisions of the Colombo summit meeting and the non-aligned movement in perspective by explaining their motivations, methods and objectives. Clearly, the last word on the direction and impact of the group she represented that day will not be written in the immediately foreseeable future. In her remarks, however, there are grounds for optimism both for the nonaligned movement itself and for its relations with other countries.

She described the underlying philosophy of the group as "... the deliberate choice, by a large number of nations, not to be drawn into the policies of confrontation implicit in the system of hostile military alliances...a refusal to contribute to a division of the world into camps...the world should not...fear and distrust a movement which came into being as a creative alternative to mutual suspicion, recrimination and hate ... [our] unity will continue undiminished in the years to come". Finally, another of Madame Bandaranaike's phrases might serve not only as her own testament to the movement but as a positive note upon which to conclude: "We have faith in our potential and our eventual success in establishing a world order of genuine peace, equity and justice, not so much because of the material power we wield but more because of the reasonableness of our proposals." So be it.

Perspective on decisions of Colombo summit