



*Arsip Nasional
Republik Indonesia*

INTERNASIONALISASI PANCASILA

Dalam lawatanku itu, aku mencoba menjelaskan kepada John Foster Dulles warna politik bangsa Indonesia.”kami tidak ingin meniru Uni Sovyet, juga tidak akan mengikutijalan kaku yang telah dibuat oleh Amerika untuk kami. Kami tidak akan pernah menjadi satelit dari salah satu blok.”

Sukarno an Autobiography as Told to Cindy Adams



Arsip Nasional
Republik Indonesia

TO BUILD THE WORLD A NEW

Text of the Address
by
President Sukarno
of the Republic of Indonesia
at the Fifteenth General Assembly
of the United Nations,
Friday Afternoon,
September 30, 1960

Consulate General of Indonesia

5 East 68th Street
New York, N.Y. 10021

Konsulat Jenderal Indonesia di New York: Pidato Presiden Soekarno pada General Assembly ke-15, 30 September 1960.

Sumber: ANRI, LN PALAR NO. 137



*Arsip Nasional
Republik Indonesia*



Presiden Sukarno didampingi ajudannya ketika
membacakan pidatonya pada Sidang Umum PBB,
30 September 1960

Sumber : ANRI, Daftar Arsip Kempen 1956-1960



Arsip Nasional
Republik Indonesia

DEPARTEMEN LUAR NEGERI
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

TEXT LENGKAP
PIDATO PRESIDEN SUKARNO
DIHADAPAN SIDANG K.T.T.-NON BLOK
DI BEOGRAD.
TGL. 1 SEPTEMBER 1961.

President Tito, fellow participants in this Conference: Allow me, first of all, to extend my heartfelt thanks to you, President Tito, and through you to the Government and People of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for the warm reception extended to us all at this Conference. As you well know, I myself feel perfectly at home in this great country, and I am sure that my fellow participants will enjoy their stay here because of the friendliness and hospitality of the people.

May I also at this point extend heartfelt thanks to all those who have worked on the preparations for this Conference. The Preparatory Conference in Cairo did very important spadework. The work they did in formulating an agreed set of criteria for non-alignment and in drafting an agenda for our meeting, as well as their suggestions regarding the organisational aspects of the Conference, have greatly helped to ensure us success.

It was only a few short months ago that I, together with my good friends, President Tito of Yugoslavia and President Nasser of the United Arab Republic, took the initiative in calling for the convening of a Conference of Non-Aligned Countries. Our initiative was based on the conviction that non-alignment has become a growing force in the world, a force standing for friendship among nations, for peace, for social justice, and that the time has now come to gather this force together, to turn it into a co-ordinated accumulated moral force.

We made this call in the conviction that such a Conference was needed, that it would evoke widespread response, but speaking for myself -- and I am sure that my co-initiators will agree -- the actual response to our call has surpassed our expectations.

We come together here not as members of a bloc, for indeed countries which conduct a policy of non-alignment do not constitute a bloc. We abhor the very idea of blocs. We have come together because we maintain the view that the creation of blocs, especially when based upon power politics and the armaments race, can only lead to war which, in this nuclear era, can only mean the extinction of mankind.

There was no prior consultation and agreement between us before we adopted our respective policies of non-alignment. No. We each arrived at this policy inspired by common ideals, prompted by similar circumstances, spurred on by like experiences. There was no attempt at compromise among us, no attempt to round off disagreements to make our policies identical. But not one of us, I think, will deny that we did inspire each other. The experiences of one country in discovering that a policy of non-alignment is the best guarantee for safeguarding our national and international position have undoubtedly helped others to come to a similar conclusion.

Non-alignment

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And now we have this present Conference, the basic purpose of which is to draw the non-aligned countries into a co-ordinated accumulated moral force in order to help preserve world peace and bring about a new stable equilibrium based on a world order of social justice and prosperity.

I have already explained that such an order is not possible without the eradication of colonialism and imperialism in the world. So our purpose here is also to contribute relentlessly to the struggle against the remnants of colonialism and imperialism. And so our Conference is not a rival to the Asian-African Conference but must be complementary to it. The Conference of Non-aligned Nations must be a joining brother to Asian-African solidarity, it must contribute strength to it. Our Conference today and the Asian-African Conference are two comrades in arms. If we want to make dynamic progress in the struggle for liberation, emancipation and world stability I hope that this Conference will bear in mind the necessity for a second Asian-African Conference in the near future.

I deem it necessary also to express my hope that at the end of this Conference the international world will appreciate the compactness and dynamic unity inherent in all decisions of the Belgrade Convention. For this purpose I hope that the Conference will be able to accept a Charter of Statements by our Convention in Belgrade. This Charter will embrace all decisions we take.

The existence of such a Charter of Statements will certainly facilitate the forwarding of the decisions of the Convention directly to the forthcoming General Assembly of the United Nations, so that the benefits of the results of this Conference, as a complementary body to the Asian-African Conference, can immediately be utilized by the members of the United Nations. It is up to the Belgrade Conference to determine the composition of the mission which is to present the Charter of Statements to the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1961.

Yes, let us bear in mind that our purpose here is to contribute relentlessly to the struggle against the remnants of colonialism and imperialism; to make a collective contribution towards easing international tensions; to co-ordinate our efforts to facilitate the process of emancipation between nations; not only to build new nationhoods but also to build a new world -- to build the world anew.

Yes, our task is to build the world anew, there is no alternative to that. The conviction that this is so must spur us on to even greater efforts, until our struggle has been crowned with success. Through the years our task as independent nations has expanded, and we cannot escape these responsibilities.

We live in a terrifically dynamic time, a time full of dangers. The occasion is piled high with difficulties, but we may not flee from those difficulties, we must rise to the occasion. But the dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. As our case is new, we must think anew, we must act anew, we must shape anew, we must re-shape anew. We must disenthral ourselves. Only when we do so can this Conference of high expectations bear fruit.

May the Almighty bless and guide us all.

Bismillah.-

Djakarta, 8 September 1961.-

Direktorat Penerangan.
Bagian Penerangan.-

==AA/ATR==

Pidato Presiden dihadapan Sidang Konferensi Tingkat
Tinggi Non Blok di Beograd, Berbahasa Inggris,
1 September 1961.

Sumber: ANRI, Daftar Pidato Ir. Sukarno (1958-1967) No. 333



Arsip Nasional
Republik Indonesia

TEXT OF THE FINAL DECLARATION OF THE BELGRADE
CONFERENCE OF NONALIGNED NATIONS.

Sept 1-5 - 1961. The other copy is better.
Belgrade, Yugoslavia, Sept. 6 - Following is the official text of the final declaration of the conference of nonaligned nations that took place Sept. 1 - 5.

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The conference of Heads of State or Government of the following nonaligned countries: Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Yemen and Yugoslavia, and the following countries represented by observers: Bolivia, Brazil and Ecuador, was held in Belgrade from Sept. 1 to 6, 1961, for the purpose of exchanging views on international problems with a view to contributing more effectively to world peace and security and peaceful cooperation among peoples.

The Heads of state or Government of the aforementioned countries have met at a moment when international events have taken a turn for the worst and when world peace is seriously threatened.

Deeply concerned for the future of peace, voicing the aspirations of the vast majority of people of the world, aware that, in our time, no people and no Government can or should abandon its responsibilities in regard to the safeguarding of world peace, the participating countries - having examined in detail, in an atmosphere of equality, sincerity and mutual confidence, the current state of international relations and trends prevailing in the present-day world - make the following declaration:

The Heads of State or Government of nonaligned countries, noting that there are crises that lead towards a world conflict in the transition from an old order based on domination to a new order based on cooperation between nations, founded on freedom, equality and social justice for the promotion of prosperity; considering that the dynamic processes and forms of social change often result in or represent a conflict between the old established and the new emerging nationalist forces; considering that a lasting peace can be achieved only if this confrontation leads to a world where the domination of colonialism - imperialism and neo-colonialism in all their manifestations is radically eliminated:

DECLARATION OF THE HEADS OF STATE OR
GOVERNMENT OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

*Sept 1961
This copy is better*
The Conference of Heads of State or Government of the following non-aligned countries:

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Afghanistan ✓ | 13. Indonesia ✓ |
| 2. Algeria ✓ | 14. Iraq ✓ |
| 3. Burma ✓ | 15. Lebanon ✓ |
| 4. Cambodia ✓ | 16. Mali ✓ |
| 5. Ceylon ✓ | 17. Morocco ✓ |
| 6. Congo ✓ | 18. Nepal ✓ |
| 7. Cuba ✓ | 19. Saudi Arabia ✓ |
| 8. Cyprus ✓ | 20. Somalia ✓ |
| 9. Ethiopia ✓ | 21. Sudan ✓ |
| 10. Ghana ✓ | 22. Tunisia ✓ |
| 11. Guinea ✓ | 23. United Arab Republic ✓ |
| 12. India ✓ | 24. Yemen ✓ |
| | 25. Yugoslavia ✓ |

and of the following countries represented by observers:

- | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. Bolivia | 2. Brazil | 3. Ecuador |
|------------|-----------|------------|

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* Original in English

Deklarasi kepala pemerintahan negara-negara
non blok yang di selenggarakan di Belgard
Sumber : Lambertus Palar (1928-1981) No. 148