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RECORDED

F. INTRODUCTION

At the conclusion of the 1985 session of the Special Committee on

A. President of the General Assembly

The President of the General Assembly stated that truly dynamic changes had taken place in world affairs as a result of the evolution

of dependent peoples had diminished from some 800 million to fewer than 3 million, while the membership of the Organization had tripled

SECRET

The Organization had arrived at a stage which was very difficult to
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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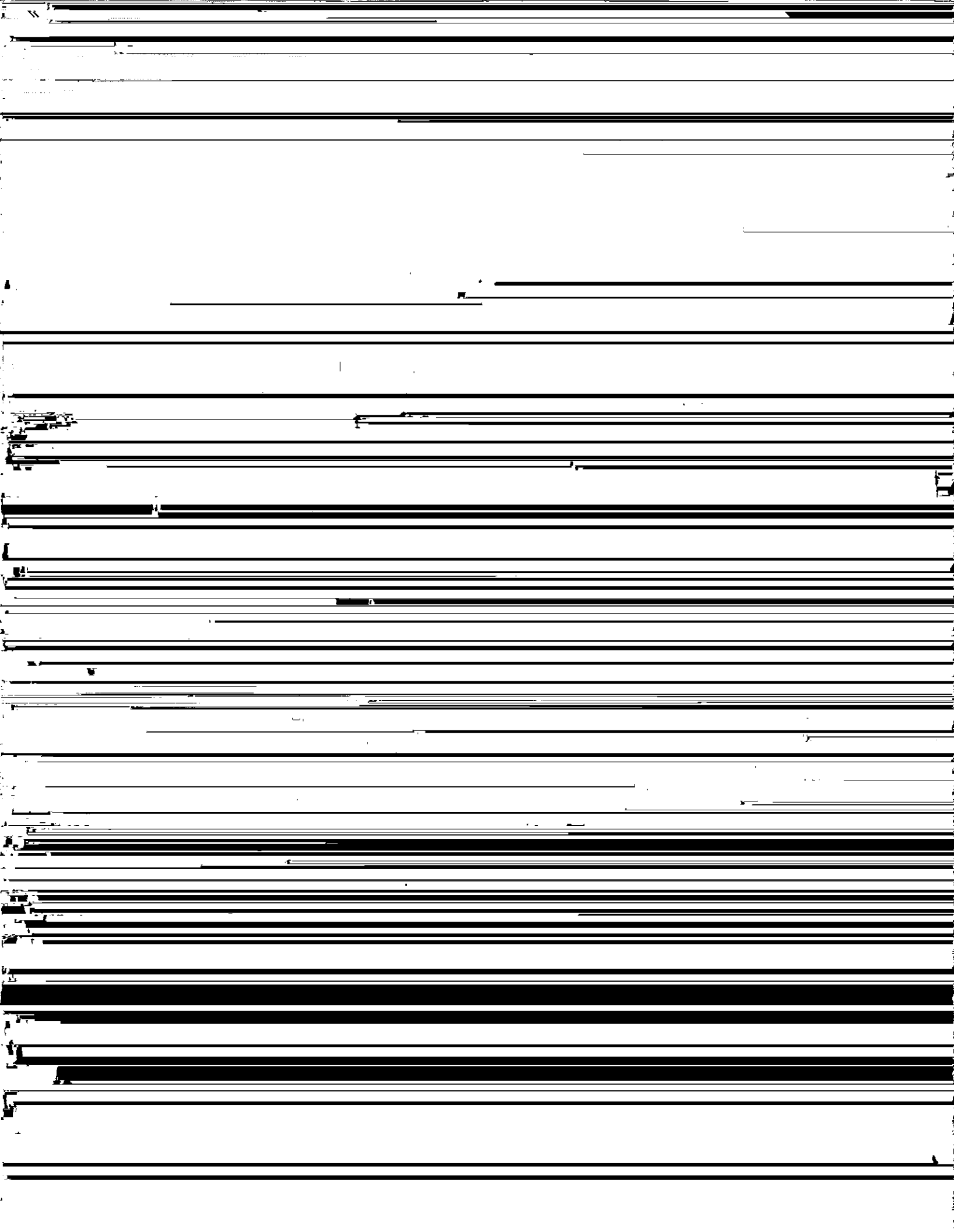
D. Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid
and the Group of African States

The adoption by the General Assembly in 1960 of the Declaration had been a historic step in the development of international law with regard to self-determination. Whereas in the Charter the self-determination of peoples was stated as a principle, the Declaration of 1960...



F. Chairman of the Group of Asian States

Ambassador Dia-Allah El-Fattal of the Syrian Arab Republic, speaking on behalf of the Group of Asian States, stated that the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration was an expression of the



what policy was the main reason why colonialism was not

To attempt to stop the will of the African peoples to freedom was a
[REDACTED] the socialist countries unfailingly stood at

... successful use sought for colonial

peoples to achieve their independence without recourse to armed struggle. That had led to international recognition of the principle of the right to self-determination, and in that framework lay the efforts of the United Nations to make it possible for nations that had been colonies to attain through the exercise of the right to self-determination, their

The founding fathers of the Organization had, therefore, clearly believed that only equal rights and self-determination for all peoples could help guarantee peace and prosperity for future generations. The

could be said that the Charter had ushered in the era of decolonization, although it was not until the adoption of historic General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and Assembly resolution 1541 (XV) that specific international documents had been formulated in that regard.

III. MESSAGES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL
BODIES ON THE OCCASION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH
ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION

DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

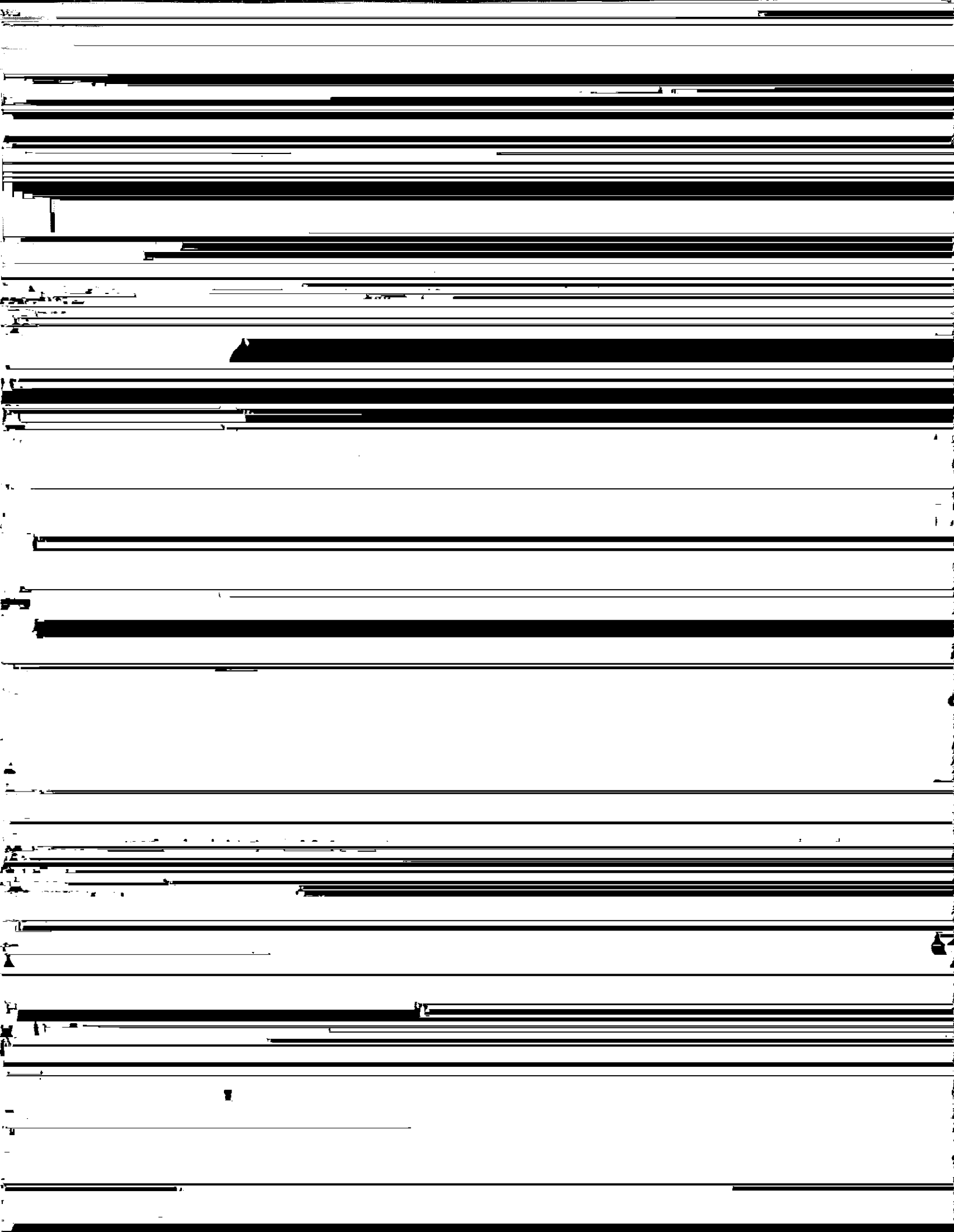
Message from His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk,
President of Democratic Kampuchea

On the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the
Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (General Assembly
Resolution 1514 (XV))

Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, to reaffirm our unwavering support

persistent struggle under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization to realize their inalienable right to self-determination, and to express our full support for the United Nations in its untiring efforts to ensure the speedy implementation of the plan for independence contained in Security

whether it be the Pretoria régime or Viet Nam - to comply with the request of the international community must not discourage us. Quite the contrary, we must



attainment and consolidation of their economic independence and the establishment of a new international economic order on a fair and democratic basis. The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic attaches great importance in that regard to such United Nations instruments as the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.

An increasing number of newly independent States are choosing the path of fundamental socio-economic transformations and the democratic restructuring of social life in their countries.

In spite of those successes, the struggle against the vestiges of colonialism and against the political and economic activities of neo-colonialism continues to be an important task for the United Nations and the forces struggling for freedom, independence and social progress.

Colonialism, racism and the policy of apartheid still violate the rights of many peoples to self-determination and equality. The actions of colonial and racist forces in defiance of the clearly expressed will of the peoples and the United Nations create dangerous sources of tension and increase the threat to international peace and security. The racist régime of Pretoria and its

imperialist practices are completely obstructing the creation of independence in

the Namibian people and equal rights to the indigenous population of South Africa, and they are pursuing a policy of state terrorism against neighbouring States and

NICARAGUA

Message from President Daniel Ortega Saavedra

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TUNISIA

Message from Mr. Habib Bourguiba, President of the
Republic of Tunisia

The Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and

Peoples was one of the fundamental acts by which the international community clearly and resolutely pointed the way to peace, harmony and co-operation among nations. In recognition that Declaration, the United Nations, reaffirming its

determination to see it put into practice in every country that remains under foreign domination, wherever a people is prevented from exercising its right to self-determination and wherever human rights are still unrecognized or flouted. No member country, particularly those which have known the anguish of colonization and the bitter struggle for liberty and dignity, can fail to rejoice in this reaffirmation. Tunisia, as one such country, considers it a signal honour to join in that act. It takes this opportunity to declare once more its solemn commitment to spare no effort to ensure that all peoples of the world shall enjoy their inalienable right to independence, to the exercise of their sovereignty and to the integrity of their national territory. It reiterates its steadfast faith in the