



UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



Distr.
GENERAL

A/35/752/Add.1
12 December 1980

ENGLISH

ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH/
FRENCH/RUSSIAN/
SPANISH

Thirty-fifth session
Agenda item 18

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF
INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

Note by the Secretary-General

Addendum

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
MESSAGES RECEIVED FROM HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT	
Argentina	2
Bangladesh	3
Bulgaria	4
Egypt	6
Guinea	8
Indonesia	9
Israel	10
Lao People's Democratic Republic	11
Mali	12
Mongolia	12
Pakistan	14
Yugoslavia	15
Zambia	16

ARGENTINA

Message from the Minister for Foreign Affairs
and Worship of the Argentine Republic

/Original: Spanish/

/12 December 1980/

It gives me great pleasure to send you this message on the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of resolution 1514 (XV) by the United Nations General Assembly and to reaffirm the consistent anti-colonialist position of the Argentine Republic.

The colonial system is at variance with the political structures of our times. In an era in which equality represents the supreme good for all people, the survival of systems under which one people dominates another is anachronistic and unacceptable.

Resolution 1514 (XV), the draft of which was co-sponsored by the Argentine Republic, has served and still serves to hasten the end of the colonial system and to ensure greater equality among the peoples of the earth.

This anniversary has a special significance for the Argentine Republic. Following the adoption of resolution 1514 (XV), which includes the principle of territorial integrity, Argentina was able to call for negotiations with the United Kingdom on the final restitution of the Malvinas Islands and in a number of further resolutions the General Assembly endorsed this unshakeable aspiration of the Argentine people.

On such an important anniversary, the Argentine Republic expresses the hope that the process of decolonization will not be impeded but will continue to develop until it is fully achieved.

Carlos Washington PASTOR
Minister for Foreign Affairs
and Worship
of the Argentine Republic

BANGLADESH

Message from the President of the People's Republic
of Bangladesh

/Original: English/

/12 December 1980/

Twenty years ago, through its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, the United Nations set forth a principle of action through which Member nations hoped to accelerate the process of independence to colonial countries and peoples who were still under colonial domination. The commitment of the Member nations was further reaffirmed through resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, which contained the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration.

In the last two decades, substantial progress have been achieved in the field of decolonization. This has been reflected in the burgeoning growth of the membership of this august body over the last twenty years. The emergence of Zimbabwe as an independent and sovereign State after years of sacrifice and bloodshed is a positive factor in this regard. Many other territories have attained nationhood over the past years as a result of the determined efforts made by us in consonance with resolution 1514.

The success achieved, however, has not been as universal as it should have been. Colonialism still persists in southern Africa, Namibia and various other outposts all over the world. Millions of people continue to suffer indignity and the humility of racial discrimination, racism and apartheid. Entrenched interests continue to create obstacles through spurious arguments and superficial excuses. Bangladesh supports the full and unconditional implementation of resolution 1514. We believe that what is required today is the concerted effort of the international community to remove the last vestiges of colonial domination or racial discrimination. We believe that political independence will be meaningless unless it is accompanied by economic freedom.

Ziaur RAHMAN

BULGARIA

Message from the First Secretary of the Central Committee
of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the
People's Republic of Bulgaria

/Original: French/

/12 December 1980/

All mankind is observing the twentieth anniversary of that memorable day when the United Nations, following a proposal by the Soviet Union, adopted one of the most important and remarkable documents in its history - the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

This document has historic significance in the struggle of oppressed peoples for freedom and independence.

The Declaration confirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent territories to self-determination and independence, and has become an effective instrument in the struggle to overthrow colonial domination and to create new independent States. In the wake of the struggle of the national liberation movements, assisted and supported by the peace-loving forces of the world, the vast majority of the colonies of yesteryear have become free and independent States playing an important role in contemporary international relations.

It must be said, of course, that the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples has not been totally implemented. There are still territories that lie under colonial domination.

It is therefore incumbent upon us to put an end to the machinations of those States which, in defiance of Security Council and General Assembly resolutions, continue to provide assistance and support to the racist régime in Pretoria, and to maintain foreign territories under colonial domination. It has become imperative to uphold the rights of the people of Namibia and the peoples of other colonial territories and to grant them total independence. Effective steps must be undertaken rapidly by all the States, specialized agencies and other international organizations within the United Nations to implement unconditionally and fully the Declaration and the relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.

The total and final elimination of the colonialist system will improve the international climate, promote international co-operation by strengthening international peace and security, and represent an important step forward on mankind's way to progress.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria was among the first States to declare their support for the Declaration, and in the course of the last 20 years it has given active aid to militant peoples. It makes its contribution to the cause of implementing the Declaration, in order to eliminate the last vestiges of the colonial system and create a new world founded on justice, without oppression,

/...

colonialism or racism. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is lending its active support to recently liberated States in their nation-building efforts, and is giving them economic, scientific, technological and cultural assistance in their struggle for development. The People's Republic of Bulgaria supports the efforts of recently liberated peoples to overcome the underdevelopment which they have inherited from the colonial period to combat neo-colonialism, and to restructure international economic relations on a just and democratic basis.

On this twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration, I would like to express my full confidence that the day is not far off when colonialism will have disappeared once and for all from the surface of the earth.

Todor ZHIVKOV
Chairman of the Council of State
of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

EGYPT

Message from the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt

/Original: Arabic/

/11 December 1980/

As we celebrate today the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, I have pleasure in conveying to you, and through you to the United Nations family and the international community as a whole, the most sincere congratulations on my own behalf and on behalf of the Government and people of the Arab Republic of Egypt. We hope that this celebration will be a landmark on the path towards the full and speedy implementation of this Declaration.

There is no doubt this important historic document, which was adopted on 14 December 1960 by resolution 1514 (XV) of the United Nations General Assembly, faithfully reflected the desire of the international community to see lofty humane principles prevail in international relations at a time when many peoples in various parts of the world were subject to foreign domination, colonialism and oppression. The Declaration confirmed the basic rights of man and the need to respect principles of equality and the right to self-determination of all peoples. It stressed that the subjection of peoples to domination and exploitation is a negation of these fundamental rights, contrary to the principles of the United Nations Charter and an obstacle to international peace and co-operation.

Our celebration today provides us with a good opportunity to review what the international community has been able to achieve in the past 20 years and what still remains to be done.

History will record the spectacular success which has been achieved by the United Nations and the international community in the field of decolonization. One proof of this is the fact that, since the adoption of the Declaration, 55 countries have obtained their freedom and independence and have joined the United Nations. The accession of these countries to the international family has added an invaluable impetus to international efforts to preserve world peace, achieve human justice and ensure that the other colonial peoples obtain their rights to freedom and self-determination.

True, the road of these peoples to freedom and independence was not always strewn with roses but was stained with the blood of martyrs in their just struggle against domination and colonialism, which enjoyed firm international support.

In spite of this shining page in the records of the United Nations and all peace- and freedom-loving peoples, it is extremely regrettable that in other areas of the world, particularly in southern Africa, peoples are still suffering under colonialism and racism and the certain threat which this presents to international peace and security. The purposes and principles of the United Nations become meaningless in the face of the efforts being made even today by the colonialists and

... /...

racists to impede the full implementation of the Declaration. A most eloquent example of this grave situation can be seen in Namibia and South Africa because of the arrogance of the racist minority régime in South Africa.

If we have succeeded during the past 20 years in achieving freedom and independence for 70 million people, it is still a cause of shame to the international community that the people in South Africa are exposed to domination, occupation and oppression and deprived of their basic rights to freedom and self-determination.

Undoubtedly, with the experience which we have gained since the adoption of the Declaration we are in a much better position to overcome all the obstacles which lie in the path of full and definitive decolonization in all parts of the world. Let us therefore today renew our commitment to expend more efforts and show more solidarity and co-operation for the achievement of this noble goal.

I would like to state on this occasion that, ever since the adoption of the Declaration, Egypt, as is its wont, has been unremitting in its efforts to support all colonized peoples in their legitimate struggle for freedom and independence. Our long struggle for the cause of Palestine and for the achievement of the legitimate demands of the fraternal Palestinian people for freedom and self-determination has not deflected us from our sacred duty of supporting all national liberation movements, especially on our African continent. This struggle resulted in the independence of 40 African States during the past 20 years, the most recent case being the independence of the sister State of Zimbabwe, whose liberation is rightly regarded as a crushing blow to the racist régime in South Africa and an augury of the impending liberation and independence of the people of Namibia and South Africa.

Mohamed Anwar EL-SADAT
President of the Arab Republic of Egypt

GUINEA

Message from the President of the Revolutionary People's
Republic of Guinea

/Original: French/

/12 December 1980/

On the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of the historic resolution 1514 (XV) on 14 December 1960 concerning the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, we have the honour of offering you our very sincere and warm congratulations on behalf of our people, of its party, the Democratic Party of Guinea, and on our own behalf.

Resolution 1514 (XV) is more than an unquestionable legal instrument of universal scope. It is a message of freedom to all peoples who have known or who still know the humiliation and depersonalization whose most clear manifestation is colonialism.

Since that date, the universal vocation of our Organization has been confirmed by the admission to its membership of many countries which formerly were subject to foreign domination, bringing the number of its members today to 154. The record of these 20 years of struggle has undoubtedly been a positive one. However, Mr. President, since freedom is one and indivisible, the emancipating work of our community will remain incomplete as long as Namibia, for which the United Nations is directly responsible, has not regained its independence and territorial sovereignty, which have been denied by the apartheid régime, and as long as colonialism persists in any form and in any part of the world, particularly in South Africa.

We are convinced that, in spite of all the obstacles it might encounter, the Special Committee set up by the Organization will continue to work effectively for the elimination of the last traces of colonialism, thus carrying out the noble mission entrusted to it by the United Nations for the coming of an era of freedom, independence, progress and peace for all peoples.

Ahmed Sekou TOURÉ
President of the Revolutionary
People's Republic of Guinea

/...

INDONESIA

Message from the President of the Republic of Indonesia

/Original: English/

/12 December 1980/

Twenty years ago, the General Assembly adopted resolution 1514 (XV) containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. This resolution, along with resolution 1541 (XV) adopted at the same session, were aimed at spurring the demise of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations throughout the world. In that span of years, the world has witnessed the realization of this goal in a most successful manner. Numerous peoples throughout the world have gained their independence and freedom and are now sovereign member States in the community of nations, as witnessed by the expansion of the membership in our Organization. This is a most welcome development, one which this organization strove hard to attain and which numerous individual Member States complemented with added efforts.

Indonesia, a country with an anti-colonial background, has always identified itself with and supported the struggle against all forms and manifestations of colonialism. This is clearly underscored by Indonesia's Constitution, which states: "Whereas independence is the natural right of every nation, colonialism must be abolished in this world because it is not in conformity with humanity and justice".

In its efforts to support the anti-colonial struggle, Indonesia was the host of the Bandung Conference in 1955, which set the impetus for the anti-colonial movement, and Indonesia also co-sponsored resolutions 1514 (XV) and 1541 (XV). Indonesia's support of the anti-colonial struggle has continued throughout the years in various forums, including the United Nations and the Non-Aligned Movement. Consequently, Indonesia is greatly encouraged by the success of the international community over the past twenty years in overcoming the evils of colonialism.

However, we must not become lax in the face of our past success. A number of colonial issues continue on the international scene and it is incumbent upon us that our efforts be as strenuous on behalf of these suffering peoples as they have been in the past twenty years. Indonesia is confident that, through our concerted efforts, the vestiges of colonialism will be overcome in the near future, thus paving the way for the establishment of a new international order based on freedom, equality and the democratization of international relations. In this regard, the faith in the equal rights of nations, large and small, as contained in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and the urgent need to promote better standards of living as a means of enhancing the economic and social viability of all States must be kept in the forefront. This Declaration should serve not only as a beacon in our continuing efforts at ending colonialism, but as a guide in the relations among all States so that colonialism in any form or manifestation can be not only overcome, but also prevented.

/...

On the occasion of this twentieth anniversary of resolution 1514 (XV), let us, therefore, reaffirm our commitment to the struggling peoples of the world who have yet to attain their freedom and renew our efforts so as to expedite their eventual day of independence.

General SOEHARTO

ISRAEL

Message from the President of the State of Israel

/Original: English/

/12 December 1980/

The twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples marks a memorable event in the annals of the United Nations and in the ongoing struggle for human freedom. It was indeed one of the major achievements of the world Organization in the true spirit of the United Nations Charter. Israel, itself having gained independence only twelve years before the adoption of this resolution, takes pride in having supported the international efforts for decolonization. Israel has always co-operated with the new and developing nations on their road to social and economic progress and will continue to do so.

Yitzhak NAVON

/...

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Message from the President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic

/Original: French/

/12 December 1980/

Today, 12 December 1980, the United Nations is celebrating the twentieth anniversary of the adoption by the General Assembly of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. This historic declaration, initiated by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, marked the decisive turning point in the struggle of peoples for their emancipation: it reflects the deep aspirations of peoples who love peace and justice and who have faith in the dignity and value of the human person and in the equality of rights of men and women, without distinction of race, language, religion or nation, large or small. Its implementation, to which the Organization has made a very active contribution, has enabled a number of territories under colonial domination to achieve freedom and independence during the last two decades and hence to become full members of the United Nations.

Universality, the ultimate goal of our Organization, has not yet been completely achieved, however, for there still exist in many regions of the world, especially in southern Africa, the Middle East, the Caribbean and the Pacific, peoples who are oppressed by apartheid, zionism and other forms of foreign domination and exploitation.

The Lao people, who have experienced the evils of colonialism and neo-colonialism, reaffirm their unyielding support for the just struggle of these peoples for self-determination and independence.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic will therefore spare no effort in working with the other Members of the United Nations towards the achievement of the ultimate goal of the Organization.

SOUPHANOUVONG
President of the Lao People's
Democratic Republic

/...

MALI

Message from the President of the Republic of Mali

/Original: French/

/11 December 1980/

The people of Mali, its party, the Democratic Union of the Malian People, its Government and I solemnly reiterate our very warm encouragement for the praiseworthy efforts which the United Nations has continued to make towards decolonization. I would therefore like to take this happy occasion to assure you of the determination of the people of Mali to pursue unceasingly the common struggle against colonialism and racism and for the certain triumph of our ideals of peace, freedom and justice. I would also like to repeat that we are confident in your progress towards making the international community responsible for the efforts to be undertaken or pursued to bring a new dimension to the total decolonization of the African continent, notably in the economic sphere.

GENERAL MOUSSA TRAORE
Secretary-General of the Democratic
Union of the Malian People
President of the Republic of Mali

MONGOLIA

Message from the President of the Presidium of the
Great People's Khural of the Mongolian People's
Republic

/Original: Russian/

/12 December 1980/

On behalf of the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic, the entire Mongolian people and myself, I extend warm greetings to you and to all participants in this meeting of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly in observance of the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

The General Assembly's adoption of that Declaration on the initiative of the Soviet Union, with the active participation of the socialist countries and many African, Asian, and Latin American States, was an event of great historic importance which marked a turn in the work of the United Nations towards active support of the struggle of colonial and dependent peoples for freedom and national independence.

/...

The Declaration recognized and supported the objective progressive process of contemporary world development and confirmed the historical inevitability of the downfall of colonialism as a form of exploitation and of the victory of oppressed peoples in their struggle for national liberation. The Declaration and the decisions based on it adopted by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs continue to inspire colonial and dependent peoples with the spirit of freedom and independence and opposition to colonial and racial oppression.

Today we can note with profound satisfaction that in the 20 years since the adoption of that historic document, colonialism has been dealt a crushing blow and many young independent States in Africa, Asia and Latin America have arisen from its ruins. They now constitute a majority of the States Members of the United Nations and contribute greatly to the common cause of the struggle for peace and international security, against imperialism, colonialism, racism and other forms of socio-economic exploitation.

Today the complete and final eradication of colonialism and racism throughout the world, especially in southern Africa, where the shameful system of apartheid continues to exist, is one of the most important tasks of our time.

In this connexion, the people and Government of Mongolia reaffirm their vigorous condemnation of the criminal acts of the imperialistic and other reactionary forces which directly support the racist régime of South Africa and attempt to impede the process of decolonization by turning a large number of colonial and dependent Territories into military bases and beach-heads to combat the movement of peoples for peace, national independence and social progress.

On the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Mongolian people once again pledges its unwavering solidarity with the peoples struggling for freedom, independence and social justice.

We hope that the decisions adopted by the United Nations and its organs in this year of the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples will give new impetus to the international community's struggle for the final elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations, including neo-colonialism and racism.

I wish you and all the participants in the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly further success and continued fruitful work towards the triumph of freedom, justice, equality and national independence, in the interest of peace, détente and friendly co-operation between peoples.

Y. TSEDENBAL

President of the Presidium of the
Great People's Khural of the
Mongolian People's Republic

/...

PAKISTAN

Message from the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

/Original: English/

/12 December 1980/

Pakistan today joins the international community to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. In adopting the Declaration, the Members of the United Nations proclaimed their determination to reaffirm their faith in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of all nations large and small. It recognized the passionate yearning of all dependent peoples for their rights to self-determination and independence.

It is a matter of gratification for Pakistan that, since the adoption of the Declaration, most of the colonial countries and peoples, which had been under the yoke of colonizing Powers, have achieved political independence and have joined the United Nations as members of the international community. These 20 years have been a period of long struggle against political injustice and inequity. While we rejoice in the progress achieved, we are mindful that millions of peoples remain under alien rule. For them the Declaration remains an unfulfilled promise.

The continuing vestiges of colonialism prevent the development of international economic co-operation, impede the social, cultural and economic development of dependent peoples and militate against the ideals of the United Nations for universal peace. The process of liberation is irreversible and the march of peoples to independence and freedom will continue despite the obstacles that certain obdurate régimes may be creating in the way of the liberation of dependent peoples.

It is the duty of the United Nations to realize the promise which the international community made to itself and to peoples under colonial rule to bring a speedy and unconditional end to colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

On this day, the Government and the people of Pakistan proclaim their total solidarity with those millions who are still under alien subjugation and reiterate their total support to dependent peoples in their struggle to achieve their rights of self-determination and independence.

Mohammad ZIA-UL-HAQ

/...

YUGOSLAVIA

Message from the President of the Presidency of the Socialist
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

/Original: English/
/12 December 1980/

On the occasion of the commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, I wish to lay particular stress on the importance that the Presidency, peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia attach to the liberation of oppressed peoples from the colonial yoke, to the overthrow of the system of colonialism and to the role of newly-emancipated peoples in international relations.

The Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples is one of the most important documents adopted by the United Nations. It has accelerated the process of decolonization and greatly contributed to the struggle against racism, racial discrimination, apartheid and all forms of oppression, exploitation and domination.

During the last two decades, dozens of new States, which had liberated themselves from colonialism, were admitted to the membership of the United Nations, thus contributing towards the achievement, to a great extent, of one of the main goals of the Charter of the United Nations - the full universality of the world Organization. The majority of these countries have opted for the policy of non-alignment and for constructive contribution to the universal cause of peace, security, freedom and independence of countries and progress in the world. In consequence, the non-aligned countries take an active part in all the actions and efforts of the United Nations directed towards the complete liquidation of the colonial system.

The peoples and nationalities of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are deeply convinced that, without a successful termination of the process of decolonization, it is not possible to achieve peace, security and equitable political and economic relations in the world. This makes it incumbent upon the United Nations to oppose most energetically attempts at replacing the system of colonial relations by new forms of exploitation and domination. No strategic, economic or other interests can serve as a pretext for continuing colonial domination or for imposing new forms of dependence. We believe that the international community as a whole is duty-bound to assist the liberation of peoples which are still under colonial domination and to enable them to realize their inalienable and legitimate right to self-determination and national independence.

As a country that rejects any form of domination, any subjugation or exploitation of peoples, Yugoslavia consistently advocates the genuine liberation of countries and peoples from colonial rule. It supports the struggle of enslaved peoples for freedom and independence and their right to independent political and economic development.

/...

I wish to express the firm belief of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia regarding the absolute need to proceed, without delay, to the final liquidation of colonialism which still maintains itself in southern Africa and in some other parts of the world. This calls for the unreserved support and assistance of the United Nations and of all the democratic forces in the world. Yugoslavia will continue fully to support the realization of this objective, namely, that all nations and all people enjoy the same right to freedom and respect for their dignity.

Cvijetin MIJATOVIĆ
President of the Presidency of the
Socialist Federal Republic of
Yugoslavia

ZAMBIA

Message from the President of the Republic of Zambia

/Original: English/

/12 December 1980/

The occasion of the commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples is a momentous one for all liberated people, in particular, and all other freedom loving people everywhere. It was on 14 December, 20 years ago, that the United Nations General Assembly, in resolution 1514 (XV), adopted the historic and now famous Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples which has led to the emergence of a large number of dependent territories into freedom and independence in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Pacific. My own country, Zambia, became independent within four years of the adoption of the Declaration. It was a source of joy and inspiration for us to have been freed. In addition, after protracted wars of liberation, our neighbours in southern Africa - namely, Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe, have also, at last, become free.

That declaration has brought freedom through independence to millions of people of former colonial territories. That declaration has led to the founding of a large number of independent States which are today deserving members of this world community of nations. The declaration has contributed most significantly to the destruction of colonial empires. Without that sincere commitment to freedom - which is enshrined in the declaration as the anti-colonial voice of the international community - millions of men and women would still be languishing under colonial domination, oppression and subjugation. People were held in bondage for reasons other than their inability to take charge of their destiny. Indeed, the attainment of independence is the fulfilment of the desire and right on the part of men of God to be free.

/...

This is not the time for recrimination. This twentieth anniversary should be a rededication to the noble and lofty ideals for independence and self-determination for which many have fought and several people have lost their lives. Independence must be preserved and guarded jealously or else we shall lose the noble ideals which were enshrined in the declaration, including the inalienable right to complete freedom, the exercise of sovereignty and territorial integrity. Also, according to paragraph 2 of the Declaration, "all peoples have the right to self-determination; by virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development".

On this occasion, we should all remind ourselves that there are millions of people who have not yet benefited fully from the declaration and, notwithstanding the ardent desire to end colonialism in all its manifestations, pockets of colonies and/or illegal occupation and racist domination under apartheid are still prevalent. Let us all remember our brothers and sisters in southern Africa who are yet to be free. Let us remember those in Belize, Western Sahara, a number of Caribbean territories and those in the Pacific who are yet to attain their independence.

The obstacles in the path to freedom are likely to be more intractable in the 1980s. New approaches are therefore required if freedom is to be achieved. The task will not be easy. But history has demonstrated that the process of liberation is, in the words of the Declaration, irresistible and irreversible and that, in order to avoid serious crises, an end must be put to colonialism and all practices of segregation and discrimination associated therewith. Man cannot be oppressed forever. His resilience to overcome all forms of colonial domination has been vindicated by history. Indeed, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples represented such a Magna Carta for freedom.

I appeal to all members of the international community, irrespective of size, colour or social system, to rise to the occasion to help liquidate the remnants of colonialism and racist domination from our planet. I believe that there is growing consensus to that end. Together we can overcome if we all remain faithful to the objectives enunciated in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

Kenneth D. KAUNDA
