35/1. Admission of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to membership in the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 19 February 1980 that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,\(^\text{2}\)

Having considered the application for membership of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines,\(^\text{1}\)

Decides to admit Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to membership in the United Nations.

1st plenary meeting 16 September 1980

35/2. Observer status for the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee in the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Wishing to promote co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee,\(^\text{2}\)

Requests the Secretary-General to invite the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer.

34th plenary meeting 13 October 1980

35/3. Observer status for the Latin American Economic System in the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Wishing to promote co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System,

Requests the Secretary-General to invite the Latin American Economic System to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer.

34th plenary meeting 13 October 1980

35/4. Credentials of representatives to the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly

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The General Assembly

Approves the first report of the Credentials Committee.

55th plenary meeting 13 October 1980


\(^{1}\) Ibid., 135/5/13784.

\(^{3}\) Ibid., agenda item 3, document A/35/484.
35/6. The situation in Kampuchea

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/22 of 14 November 1979, Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 34/22,*

Deeply regretting that the foreign armed intervention continues and the foreign forces have not been withdrawn from Kampuchea, thus seriously threatening international peace and security,

Gravely concerned that the hostilities in Kampuchea have not ceased, but have on several occasions spilled over into Thailand, thus violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country,

Greatly concerned that the deployment of more foreign troops and weapons in Kampuchea near the Thai-Kampuchean border has heightened tension in the region,

Recalling the conclusions reached at the Meeting on Humanitarian Assistance and Relief to the Kampuchean People, held at Geneva on 26 and 27 May 1980, as contained in the report of the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly,†

Recognizing that the assistance extended by the international community has reduced the widespread food shortages and health problems of the Kampuchean people but that, despite such assistance, hunger and disease continue to afflict them,

Gravely disturbed that the continued fighting in Kampuchea has forced large numbers of Kampucheans to flee to the Thai-Kampuchean border in search of food and safety, and that actions by outside forces in Kampuchea to seal the border have disrupted the cross-border flow of international relief aid,

Emphasizing that it is the inalienable right of the Kampuchean people who have sought refuge in neighbouring countries to return safely to their homeland,

Emphasizing further that no effective solution to the humanitarian problems can be achieved without a just and lasting political settlement of the Kampuchean conflict,

Convinced that, to bring about durable peace and stability in South-East Asia, there is an urgent need for a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem which will ensure the sovereignty and independence of Kampuchea and the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their future free from outside interference,

Convinced further that, after the comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean question through peaceful means, the countries of the South-East Asian region could pursue efforts to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia so as to lessen international tensions and to achieve lasting peace in the region,

Reaffirming the need for all States to adhere strictly to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which call for respect for the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States, non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States, non-recourse to the threat or use of force, and peaceful settlement of disputes.

41st plenary meeting
20 October 1980

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†Ibid., document A/35/484/Add.2.