

UNITED NATIONS REPORT

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UN GROUP VISITS "LIBERATED" GUINEA/BISSAU: PORTUGAL JOLTED

By Winston Berry

United Nations -- When the April report from the Republic of Guinea reached here that three members of the Special Committee on Decolonization had visited for seven days the "liberated" areas of the Portuguese occupied territory of Guinea/Bissau, it jolted the Portuguese mission here to call a hurried press conference to "refute" it.

Members of the three-man United Nations mission were: Horacio Sevilla-Borja (Ecuador), chairman; Folke Lofgren (Sweden), and Kamel Belkhiria (Tunisia). The mission was accompanied by Cheikh Tidiane Gaye of the Trusteeship Department, and Yutaka Nagata of the Office of Public Information. Mr. Sevilla-Borja said as he re-entered the territory of the Republic of Guinea April 8th, according to Mr. Nagata's report to headquarters: "The group had travelled mostly on foot, day and night, during the seven-day journey; it had been able to establish direct contacts with the people of Guinea/Bissau and had observed various reconstruction programs being undertaken by the national liberation movement (African Party for the Independence of Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde Islands - PAIGC), as well as witnessing at first hand the social, economic, educational and other conditions in the liberated

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areas. Members of the mission were extremely impressed by the heroic efforts of the people of Guinea/Bissau in their ~~determination~~^{desire} to achieve total liberation of their fatherland from the oppressive colonialist rule."

In his press conference here, Portuguese spokesman Jao dos Santos said the UN mission members had been tricked into believing they were in Guinea/Bissau; that no such mission had ever crossed the border, but had waded in circles on the territory of the Republic of Guinea. Dos Santos denied that there was any extensive territory liberated by the PAIGC.

The Portuguese, who have insisted that its African colonies of Guinea/Bissau, Angola and Mozambique are "overseas provinces," has reason to be worried about the visit of the UN Committee. This is the first time in UN history that members of the Organization have official visited territory over which a member state claims sovereignty without that state's official permission. The visit, then, is an opening to the campaign of the African liberation movements and the African and socialist states to have the UN General Assembly recognize as sovereign entities those liberation movements which control large areas of territories claimed by colonial powers.

At last year's meeting of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the liberation movements won the organization's support for formal recognition by the UN of those movements which have own effective control over colonial territories. If the UN General Assembly approves the concept when it convenes this fall, it will mark a new phase of the struggle for freedom in southern Africa. For the territories of Mozambique and Angola in addition to Guinea/Bissau are sure to ^{be} affected. The Angola Liberation Movement (MPLA) and the Liberation Front of Mozambique (FRELIMO) exercise effective administrative control over large areas of these Portuguese occupied territories.

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UN recognition would represent much more than a moral victory for the freedom fighters; it would open the way for UN agencies such as UNICEF, the World Health Organization, UNESCO (cultural) and the agencies concerned with economic development to establish direct relationships with the movements controlling areas of colonial territories.

This visit to Guinea/Bissau by a UN mission will undoubtedly prove to be the highlight of the African sessions of the UN Special Committee on Decolonization, now headed by Tanzania's dynamic young ambassador, Salim A. Salim. The committee is to hold scheduled meetings in Conakry (Guinea), Lusaka (Zambia), Dar es Salaam and Addis Ababa before returning to New York. A separate report will be made by Mr. Sevilla-Borja on the mission to Guinea/Bissau which may be the basis for a General Assembly draft.

UN COMMITTEE ASKS N.A.A.C.P. CONSULTATIONS ON WILKENS' STATEMENTS

United Nations -- The UN Special Committee on Apartheid made public here a letter addressed to the NAACP in which the Committee asked for consultations with the civil rights group on "statements attributed to its executive director, Roy Wilkens "regarding the advisability of maintaining U.S. business investments" in the apartheid Republic of South Africa. Ambassador Abdulrahim Farah of Somalia, signed the letter as chairman of the committee.

The letter said the committee had learned "with deep regret" of Wilkens' visit to South Africa, and added:

"On behalf of Special Committee, I wish to request your organization to provide us with relevant information on the statement attributed to Mr. Wilkens. The Special Committee would also wish to know whether those statements have been made on behalf of the NAACP or in a purely personal capacity. It would be appreciated if the full text of Mr. Wilkens' remarks were to be communicated

to us for consideration.

"In conclusion, it is hoped that there will be an opportunity for further consultations between your organization and the Special Committee regarding this matter."

Meantime, Ambassador addressed another letter to Dame Margot Fonteyn, the English Ballerina, expressing the Committee's displeasure at her reported acceptance of an invitation to perform "before all-white audiences" in South Africa. Dame Margot was reminded that the policies of apartheid as applied in South Africa have been condemned by the United Nations as a criminal affront against the dignity and conscience of mankind."

"It would be unfortunate," the letter read, "if so imminent and respected an artist you are were to consent to perform before racially segregated audiences and to give moral support to the most extreme form of racism that exists in the world today."

HAITI OUSTS CORRESPONDENT-DIPLOMAT OVER RADIO DISCUSSION

United Nations -- Serge Beaulieu, who served here as a radio correspondent for Radio Caraibes in Port au Prince and as information officer for the Haitian Mission to the United Nations, was arrested and ousted from his native land April 10th.

Immediately following the close his radio talk show on Friday evening April 7, Beaulieu told UNITED NATIONS REPORT, he was arrested by 20 soldiers who were armed with machine guns, detained until Monday in the barracks behind the Presidential Palace, then placed on an Air France plane bound for Florida.

The only reason Beaulieu could find for his arrest and expulsion was his Friday night program in which he asked listeners to comment on what they thought about the projected increase in Haiti's population over the next 20 years from

5.4 million to 10.8 million. A number of university students calling in, he said, "wanted to revive their now banned association in order to help cope with the problem."

"That is the last thing I know of that I did," he said.

Beaulieu said his arrest and deportation was ordered by Luckner Cambronne, minister of the interior, who, he said, "apparently is running Haiti." The Serge Beaulieu show was "become too popular for Cambronne," the former diplomat said. "People were able to talk for the first time after 14 years of rule by Papa Doc (the late President Francois Duvalier), who was succeeded by his son, Baby Doc (Jean-Claude). Beaulieu speculated that Cambronne now plans to supplant Baby Doc with assistance from Washington.

His car and other belongings were confiscated by the Haitian army. Beaulieu with his wife, Jacqueline, and 8-year-old daughter, Celine, is living here as the guests of friends.

BLACKS IN BOSTON DEMONSTRATE AGAINST PORTUGUESE BOMBINGS OF TANZANIA

An AD HOC group of blacks in Boston demonstrated for several hours in front of the Portuguese Consulate condemning recent escalations of bombings by Portugal of Southern Tanzania. Tanzanian anti-aircraft batteries shot down one of two Portuguese planes on a bombing raid from the Portuguese colony of Mozambique on Friday, a Tanzanian government spokesman said today.

After the plane was brought down, 13 more Portuguese aircraft appeared over Tanzania, but they were driven off by heavy anti-aircraft fire, the spokesman added.

The aircraft reported downed at the border village of Kotaya was not identified by type.

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The Tanzanians shot down a Portuguese plane last year. There have been frequent reports of Mozambique-based planes making reconnaissance flights over Southern Tanzania since the Mozambique civil war started in September, 1964.

The FRELIMO liberation front, which is fighting the Portuguese in Mozambique has its headquarters in Tanzania.

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