

## United Nations The U.S. And Independence Movements at the U.N.

Part II of a two-part series.

By Curtis T. Perkins

SWAPO — This vast area so rich in minerals and other natural resources, long referred to as Southwest Africa, became a mandate of the League of Nations when Germany fell at the end of World War II. Later with the creation of the United Nations all mandates of the League were formally passed over to its successor. However, the Government of South Africa seized this opportunity to rush troops to occupy the territory and grab control from the United Nations.

The U.N. has repeatedly condemned this act of piracy by South Africa and called for withdrawal of these occupying forces. The South African government has ignored all resolutions and requests by the U.N. and continued to pour more troops into the area. Also because of the many rich minerals and natural resources the South African government proceeded to negotiate pacts with large companies in Europe and the U.S. to exploit these resources. Now that they are sharing the riches of this land with the big industrial countries of the West, South Africa feels they can continue to ignore the large majority votes at the U.N. condemning this illegal occupation. When the issue arises at the U.N., the Western powers make only token protest or completely abstain from any vote on the Southwest Africa issue.

Out of this oppression came SWAPO (South West African Peoples Organization). It was April 20, 1960 when SWAPO started with orderly protests trying to persuade South Africa to grant the native Africans the right of self-determination. As expected, the government of South Africa answered with arrests, beatings and killings.

Today SWAPO has vowed to continue the fight which has now reached the military stage until they get full independence. Just as the African National Congress, SWAPO leaders also say only the support of the Western countries is holding up the racist government of South Africa. SWAPO has given the country a new name "Namibia". Permanent Representative of SWAPO at the U.N., Theo-Ben Gurirab says, "We know that time and justice are on our side. SWAPO President Samuel Nujona states, "The illegal occupation of our country by South African soldiers will fall. We, too, must have the right of self-determination and majority rule for our Namibia."

FRETILIN — The youngest of the major liberation groups is FRETILIN officially announced Dec. 31,

1978. At the extreme southeastern tip of the Asian archipelago lies the tropical island of Timor. In the colonial days, the island was occupied by Portugal while the island range to the north was held by the Dutch. Yet when the Portuguese finally withdrew and turned over to the people of Timor, it was Indonesia who quickly ordered soldiers in to occupy Timor and claim it for Indonesia.

FRETILIN, now based in Australia about 400 miles from the Nusatenggara archipelago, has a Mission in New York and has brought its case to the U.N. The matter was taken up by the Trusteeship and Decolonization Committee. The Committee has recommended acceptance of the request by the people of Timor for general elections sponsored by the U.N. and the right of self-determination. However, Indonesia has failed to agree with these recommendations.

Since the assassination of FRETILIN president Nicolau Lobato, the organization is now ruled by a three-man Presidential Council. Mari Alkatiri, Secretary for External Relations for FRETILIN, points out that it is difficult for FRETILIN at the U.N. because the United States is allied with Indonesia along with other Western powers. They are backing Indonesia, he says, and for political reasons will not raise their voices against this injustice. Alkatiri states further, "We in Timor marvel how Indonesia, who is a member of the Non-Aligned, The '77' which has fought against colonialization, is now illegally occupying Timor and allowing their soldiers to oppress our people."

FRETILIN Permanent Representative at the U.N. Jose Ramos Horta states, "Although the U.S. is blocking the proper expression of our case at the U.N., we will continue to fight for our cause through NGO's (Non-Governmental Organizations). Just as the Shah of Iran fell, in spite of massive U.S. aid, so will we win

over Indonesia."

PAC — Since 1959, a second liberation group came into being to join the fight for freedom in the south. The banner of the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania by 1960 was already leading freedom marches through the streets of Cape Town with more than 40,000.

The PAC found itself quickly in the middle of the battle in places as the Sharpsville Massacre March 21, 1960. They, too, found the price of the fight for freedom in South Africa was constant oppression by South Africa police and soldiers, torture, imprisonment and murder. PAC leaders were martyred and the world in time knew the names of people as Mangaliso Sibukwe, Alhaji Malik Shabass, the late David Sibeko.

On the African continent, Vusumzi L. Make, chairman of PAC OF Azania was driven from the South but continued to operate from a base in Liberia. He continued to press the OAU and other countries to support the fight in South Africa.

PAC Mission at the United Nations today is headed by Henry E. Isaacs, a name well known in the history of PAC. As Permanent Representative at the U.N. for PAC, Mr. Isaacs is constantly pressing for new opportunities to increase outside pressure on the white racist regime for majority rule and the principle of self-determination.

U.N. delegates applauded strongly a recent speech by the PAC Mission Chief at the 34th General Assembly. The subject "Azania - Black Resistance, White Oppression". Today, the brutal and oppressive racial policies of apartheid still reign the land but the fight goes on. PAC leaders are sure they will win. Only the support of the United States and the Western powers is keeping the South African government from falling. In time, they must realize even with support of the West they cannot win.

### COMMITTEES AT THE U.N.

By appointment from the office of the Secretary-General United Nations maintains certain special committees active in the fight for decolonization of some of these troubled areas.

One of the most formidable and active is the U.N. Commission on Namibia which is the administrative arm of the U.N. Council on Namibia. The Council president is Paul Lusaka, Ambassador from Zambia. The Commissioner is Mortti Ahtisaari of Finland. The director of the Commission is Dr. A. Fahnwulu Caine of Liberia. Together, they carry out the administrative directions of the General Assembly concerning the illegal occupation of South West Africa by South African troops. Junny Sechelle, a U.N. political officer from Botswana is also credited with winning friends for Namibia.

There is a special committee on apartheid whose chairman is the very dynamic Ambassador B. Akporode Clark. This committee also deals with the continued defiance of South Africa and its racial policy known as "apartheid".

Out of the Middle East question came the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinians. Chairman of this committee is the distinguished Ambassador from the Republic of Guinea, Massamba Sarre. This committee represents the majority opinion among members of the U.N. concerning the Middle East question today. Only the United States and a few of its close allies still support Israeli occupation of disputed areas in the Middle East.

### THE BLACK AMERICAN AND U.S. STAKE

I am sure the United States could have many more friends in the world if we would concern ourselves with the problems of black Africa and the resolution of the mess in the Middle East.

Overnight, we could resolve the yearnings of a hungry and confused world which needs our technology and humaneness. Our State Department needs to know what this world is all about. It is not guns and the U.S.-inspired disruption of governments or repeal of the Clark Amendment, but rather a better understanding of these people and their aspirations.

Since we blacks in America have suffered so much, we must continue to prick the conscience of America and to urge American officialdom to move into the realities of our world.

## Business In The Black What Do Women Want? Full Pay for Part-Time Work

By Charles E. Belle

Many people think fornicate is a bad word, but NOW thinks foreman is in the same bed. A recent study conducted by the reknown Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., pollsters, indicated unprecedented growth of girls, er, women, in the workforce. Recognizing the incredible recent leap of women in the workforce has forced some companies to change their career and occupational names, like first-line supervisors, instead of just plain foremen for the new "Janes."

It is not clear whether Jane is going to replace "John" on the streets of San Francisco and other nefarious places. However, another study by Heidrick and Struggles, master head hunters, has found nearly a third of women officers making \$50,000 or more are divorcees. Four times the national average. Even those women making half as much money, \$25,000 and above, divorce at twice the national rate. Some stress is obviously involved in making job switches.

Working for women clearly creates the risk of a substantial change in the traditional type of family structure. Somehow, everyone, man, woman and child is convinced this social phenomenon of a "new place" for women in our society is "here to stay." Lou Harris is one of those experts on changing American ex-

periences, so sold on this "breaking out of the mold" by American women, he was prepared to admit it to a nationwide Public Broadcasting System audience. Mr. Harris' releases of the General Mills American Family Report — 1980-81 "Families At Work," was the occasion for a 19-city broadcast around the country. In essence, it said the women of America are out to work, and they ain't going back to the kitchen or no place else, unless they got a mind to! You got that?

It was difficult to distinguish what direction General Mills, the makers of Monopoly sets and Betty Crocker cake mixes, was going in the beginning. But it was clear they were lining up with the women, whichever way they

were going.

Well, actually what women want most, one finds after digging through figures all over creation, is some type of work with other women. Some nerve, now that they get a chance to join men, they want to get away from them again. Oh well, at least they will be happy. In terms of motivation, nearly all working adults, 90% men and 87% women, are working primarily to achieve a sense of personal satisfaction.

In addition, according to the GM Report, 42% of all family members, 49% of working women and 60% of women planning to go to work desired part-time work with full benefits. Oh, and about the children, child care

and after-hours care by the schools are here to stay. The U.S. Department of Labor reports that back in 1978, the population of children under the age of 18 with two working parents had crossed over the halfway mark in the country.

Children 13-18, better known as teen-agers, by more than a 90% margin agree that both parents should take an equal role in child care. A point more than a few fathers miss when the wife goes to work. While teen-agers can take the absence of mothers from home, even they don't like it while there are children under twelve in the house, one can safely assume, especially if it's them. Teen-agers, nevertheless, believe children of working parents are forced to become more self-reliant and independent. Not at all a bad idea.

Some new ideas will be needed by major U.S. corporations to cope with this changing social movement of majority women into the workforce. Minority women have faced the problem of putting children through college for years, with or without a husband. How the majority women of society deal with this growing issue and the reaction of rigid institutions will shape the family and every foundation of America in the future.

## Spectacles: A Closer Look Understanding The Israeli-Arab Conflict

By Ada M. Fisher

00 is too simplistic to choose sides in the Israeli-Arab conflict unless one understands what the wars are, were and will be about. Sinai, Mecca and Jerusalem sit at the heart of the Middle East struggle as do Judaism, Islam and Christianity. The conflict between Israel and its neighbors is a religious war and to view it as anything less, fails to appreciate that its final resolution can only be at Armageddon.

The great religious writings, particularly the Old Testament of the King James Version of the Bible, gives us much insight into the Middle East conflict. Abraham sits as the father of the Israeli people, those called to Islam and subsequently those who heralded in Christianity. From his wife's hand-maiden, a son Ishmael was born from whom the descendants of the Arab lands reportedly came. From his wife, Sarah, a son Isaac was born with whom the covenant of God, circumcision of male heirs, was made. While the Jews were held in bondage by the peoples of Egypt, a new found Hebrew babe, Moses, was entered and reared as a king. Moses was to ultimately accept his lineage and return to Egypt to lead his people out of slavery into their "promised land" — which is reportedly the area in which the Middle East conflict centers. To complicate matters further, Moses chose a wife who may have been a descendant of Ishmael and through his marriage, the lines of Isaac and Ishmael were joined.

The Middle East conflict revolves around Biblical prophecy and entitlement. Just who did God promise

this land to? The descendants of Isaac as it is written or did Moses, in joining the lines of Isaac and Ishmael, entitle the peoples of the Arab lands to this "Promised Land" as well?

All that is held to be "Most HOLY" is to be found in Sinai and the surrounding lands. The descendants of Isaac, as "The Chosen People", have claimed these lands. Who can dispute their claim and believe the Biblical word? Since the Arabs are descendants of Ishmael, whose lineage springs from the loins of Abraham and Moses, can they be denied a place among "The Chosen People"?

Religion, politics, color, oil and the need for secure borders will divide many a nation and lead to more war before this conflict is resolved. The recent bombing of the Iraq nuclear reactor is but one of a series of on-going battles which will occur before this issue is settled. The Jews will never give in and if pushed will use every disposable resource for survival. For Jews, the Middle East conflict is not just a war over a "Promised Land" but a war for survival. Failure to understand this is a failure to understand what any people of ethnic diversity must appreciate. With the proliferation of nuclear arms in the Middle East, with threats to secure borders for Israel, Armageddon is as close or as far away as the depths of the human heart will allow.

"The Chosen People", who are they and what were they chosen for? Age old questions which are at the (Continued on Page 16)

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### Term life 'quiz'

If you're considering the purchase of term life insurance which will insure you only for a given number of years, ask yourself two questions before you buy, suggests the American Council of Life Insurance.

One, is the policy guaranteed renewable? Two, is it convertible? The first feature gives you the option of continuing to renew the policy (with a higher premium becoming payable at each renewal), even if your health should become impaired.

The second guarantees that you can exchange your term insurance, without undergoing a physical examination to prove insurability, for permanent whole life insurance.

### 'Life' gets easier

It's easier than ever for a person to buy life insurance in the United States, regardless of his health or profession, says the American Council of Life Insurance.

When life insurance was first offered to Americans in 1759, people in poor health or in a type of work considered "dangerous," were always "rated," charged extra for their insurance.

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