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SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON TERRITORIES UNDER PORTUGUESE ADMINISTRATION
ESTABLISHED UNDER GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 1699 (XVI)

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE TWENTY-THIRD MEETING

Held in the Parliament Building, Dar es Salaam,
on Monday, 14 May 1962

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Hearing of petitioners from the União Democrática Nacional
de Moçambique (UDENAMO) (continued)

Note: In accordance with the decision taken at the 67th meeting, this summary record is based on notes prepared by the Committee Secretariat.

PRESENT:

Chairman:

Mr. ACHKAR

(Guinea)

Members:

Mr. GRINBERG

Bulgaria

Mr. WIJEGONAWARDENA

Ceylon

Mr. VENEGAS

Colombia

Mr. MOUSHOUTAS

Cyprus

Mr. GONZALEZ-CALVO

Guatemala

Mr. OLISEMEKA

Nigeria

Secretariat:

Mr. KUNST

Secretary of the
Committee

HEARING OF PETITIONERS FROM THE UNIÃO DEMOCRATICA NACIONAL DE MOCAMBIQUE
(UDENAMO) (continued)

At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Gwambe, President of UDENAMO,
Mr. Bahule, Mr. Gumane, Rev. Simango, Mr. Murupa, Mr. Magaia, Mr. Marapendo,
Mr. Mungwambe, Mr. Mahlayeye, Mr. Nungu, Mr. Chapo, Mr. Mangaka, Mr. Ndimeni,
Mr. Tembe, Mr. Matsoko, Mr. Ndeyo and Mr. Ngwenya took places at the
Committee table.

Mr. GWAMBE read out the second part of his statement.^{1/}

Mr. OLISEMEKA (Nigeria) asked the petitioners whether there were Africans participating in the Government.

Mr. MUNGWAMBE replied that the Portuguese considered Africans immature. A few Africans occupied government posts but had little responsibility. Only people born in Portugal had high posts and were nominated to the Legislative Assembly. Europeans were promoted over Africans even though they were less qualified. In the Legislative Assembly Africans were represented by two Chiefs nominated by the Governor-General. They could not follow the debates in Portuguese and were kept completely isolated from the Africans they were supposed to represent.

Mr. OLISEMEKA (Nigeria) asked what was the strength of UDENAMO in Mozambique.

Mr. GWAMBE replied that the whole population supported UDENAMO. If Africans had been allowed to organize political meetings freely, they would have had a majority in the Legislative Assembly.

In reply to a further question from Mr. OLISEMEKA (Nigeria), Mr. GWAMBE said that nobody had actually seen the troops referred to in his statement but his party believed that the report was true. The party had private sources of information and it was known that weapons were brought in to arm the white settlers.

^{1/} A/AC.108/22.

In reply to questions from Mr. WIJEGONAWARDENA (Ceylon), Mr. MAHLAYEYE, Mr. MONGWAMBE, Mr. MURUPA and the Rev. SIMANGO, speaking successively, pointed out that the new decree repealing the indigenato stated that all people were now equal before the law. But conditions remained the same. Indeed, the reforms had not benefited Africans but had even made things worse. Many of the more enlightened Africans knew about the reforms but had been denied privileges similar to those of Europeans. Africans were arrested on the slightest pretext by the secret police.

In reply to questions from Mr. GRINBERG (Bulgaria), Mr. NUNGU explained that the passport was the same for assimilados and Portuguese. Indigenous persons had travelling passes on their work-cards or a separate piece of paper. In other words, the situation was exactly the same after the reforms had been proclaimed.

In reply to a question from the CHAIRMAN, Mr. GWAMBE explained that the people of Mozambique did not want to be equals with the Portuguese. They had their own culture and had no desire to change it. The alleged reforms were a kind of neo-colonialism. The Mozambicans expected the United Nations to force Portugal by all possible means to admit that Mozambique was not a Portuguese province but a colony. The United Nations should expel Portugal from Mozambique and demand economic sanctions against Portugal. Mozambique should be free by 1963. There must be elections and everybody should be allowed to vote.

In reply to a question from Mr. GONZALEZ-CALVO (Guatemala), Mr. GWAMBE said that UDENAMO was working in close co-operation with all patriotic forces aiming to overthrow Portuguese colonialism in Mozambique and the other Portuguese Territories.

In reply to a question from Mr. MOUSHOUTAS (Cyprus), Mr. MAGAIA said that several NATO powers had sent ammunition to Mozambique. NATO officials had inspected bases. In 1961, while he had been in the army, he had ascertained that arms had been purchased from Israel.

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In reply to further questions from Mr. MOUSHOUTAS (Cyprus),
Mr. MURUPA, the Rev. SIMANGO, Mr. GWAMBE and Mr. NUNGU, speaking successively
said that the whole of the European population was armed. There had been
purchases of arms by Portugal before and after December 1961. Besides
South Africa, Rhodesia and the Central African Federation had sold weapons to
Portugal. There was some 40,000 Asians in Mozambique and they sided with the
Portuguese. A number of Indians supported the struggle but the Goans did not. —

In reply to a further question from Mr. MOUSHOUTAS (Cyprus),
Mr. BAHULE pointed out that torture had been inflicted by some Catholic priests
but that was not the official policy of the Catholic church.
