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ZAIRE:
YESTERDAY, MASISI

80 Ks From GOMA

Free media

REPORTS SUGGEST THAT FIGHTING BETWEEN ZAIRAN GOVERNMENT FORCES AND THE LOCAL HUNDE TRIBE WHO LIVE THERE BEGAN ON SATURDAY, UNCONFIRMED TESTIMONY CLAIMS 40 PEOPLE KILLED, FIVE BEING GOVERNMENT FORCES. INITIAL REPORTS INDICATE THAT ON SATURDAY HUNDE TRIBESMEN AND RWANDAN REFUGEES BECAME INVOLVED IN FIGHTING OVER FIREWOOD. GOVERNMENT FORCES STEPPED IN BUT WERE THEMSELVES INVOLVED IN EXCHANGES WITH THE HUNDE.

COMMENT: IT IS UNCLEAR WHO INITIATED THE FIGHTING AND WHAT ROLE THE ZAIRAN TROOPS PLAYED IN THIS ACTION. IT IS KNOWN THAT EX-FAR HAVE BEEN OPERATING IN THE REGION, AN AREA WHICH HAD BEEN SETTLED AND DEVELOPED BY FLEEING TUTSI OF THE 59/60 MASSACRES. IN THE SPRING UP TO 150 TUTSI HAD BEEN REPORTED KILLED AND THEIR CATTLE STOLEN BY RWANDAN HUTU REFUGEES, WE ALSO RECEIVED REPORTS OF MILITARY TRAINING UP TO COMPANY LEVEL, AND CUTTING AND PRODUCTION OF CHARCOAL BY EX-FAR TO RAISE CAPITAL. ~~CONSIDERING LINKS BELIEVED TO EXIST BETWEEN LOCAL ZAIRAN FORCES AND EX-FAR, IT IS CONCEIVABLE THAT ZAIRAN FORCES MAY HAVE INTERVENED ON RWANDAN REFUGEES BEHALF WHEN IMPEDED BY THE LOCAL HUNDE.~~

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Masisi war zone
Tutsi refugee zone

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R I.. BC-ZAIRE-FIGHTING 12-12 0470

BC-ZAIRE-FIGHTING 1STLD

FORTY KILLED IN ZAIRE DISPUTE ON RWANDAN REFUGEES

(ADDS DETAILS, BACKGROUND)

BY MARC HOOGSTEYN

GOMA, ZAIRE, DEC 12 (REUTER) - FORTY PEOPLE WERE KILLED ON TUESDAY IN THE REMOTE ZAIREAN TOWN OF MASISI IN FIGHTING BETWEEN GOVERNMENT TROOPS AND A LOCAL TRIBE PROTESTING AT THE PRESENCE OF RWANDAN REFUGEES, WITNESSES FLEEING THE AREA SAID.

ZAIREAN ARMY SOURCES IN GOMA CONFIRMED THE FIGHTING AND SAID REINFORCEMENTS WERE BEING SENT TO MASISI, 80 KM (50 MILES) WEST OF GOMA, TO CONTAIN THE UNREST WHICH FIRST ERUPTED ON SATURDAY AND EXPLODED INTO A FULL-SCALE MILITARY CONFRONTATION.

THE WITNESSES TOLD A REUTERS REPORTER IN GOMA THAT CHAOS BROKE OUT ON SATURDAY WHEN ARMED MEMBERS OF THE LOCAL HUNDE TRIBE ATTACKED RWANDAN HUTU REFUGEES IN FIGHTS OVER FIREWOOD.

ONE WITNESS WHO FLED TO GOMA, THE REGION'S MAIN TOWN, QUOTED LOCAL OFFICIALS IN MASISI AS SAYING 40 PEOPLE WERE KILLED IN TUESDAY'S FIGHTING. THERE WAS NO INDEPENDENT CONFIRMATION OF THIS FIGURE.

'FORTY PEOPLE WERE KILLED TODAY (TUESDAY),' THE WITNESS TOLD A REUTERS REPORTER. 'ALL THESE WERE CIVILIANS CAUGHT IN THE FIGHTING.'

FIVE ZAIREAN GOVERNMENT TROOPS WERE KILLED ON SATURDAY BY THE HUNDE TRIBESMAN, HE SAID. ZAIREAN OFFICIALS WERE NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMMENT.

'THE ZAIREAN ARMY STEPPED IN TO STOP THE FIGHTING BUT GOT ATTACKED BY ARMED HUNDE GUERRILLAS,' THE WITNESS SAID.

ANOTHER WITNESS, WHO ALSO FLED MASISI FOR GOMA, DESCRIBED THE SITUATION THERE AS 'COMPLETELY CHAOTIC. NO ONE KNOWS WHO IS KILLING WHO, ZAIREANS, RWANDANS ...ALL ARE AFFECTED.'

IN GOMA ZAIREAN TROOPS MOVED ONTO THE STREETS TO GRAB PRIVATE VEHICLES AND USED THEM FOR SENDING REINFORCEMENTS INTO MASISI, A REMOTE TOWN WHERE SEVERAL THOUSAND RWANDAN HUTUS AND OLD-CASE TUTSIS LIVE.

AN OFFICIAL OF THE U.N. HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES IN GOMA SAID THE AGENCY LOST 10 CARS WHICH HAD BEEN GRABBED BY ZAIREAN TROOPS ON TUESDAY.

'THERE ARE TAKING ANY CAR IN SIGHT,' THE OFFICIAL, WHO DECLINED TO BE NAMED, TOLD REUTERS.

AID WORKERS SAID TENSION HAD BEEN RISING IN MASISI, ESPECIALLY BETWEEN RWANDANS AND ZAIREANS. THE ZAIREANS ACCUSE THE HUTUS WHO FLED RWANDA LAST YEAR OF DECIMATING THE ENVIRONMENT.

THE HUTUS FLED AFTER A CIVIL WAR AND GENOCIDAL KILLINGS OF AN ESTIMATED ONE MILLION PEOPLE, MAINLY TUTSIS AND MODERATE HUTUS.

THE KILLINGS FOLLOWED THE ASSASSINATION OF HUTU MILITARY STRONGMAN JUVENAL HABYARIMANA ON APRIL 6 LAST YEAR.

MANY OF THE HUTUS FEAR TO RETURN HOME DESPITE THE END OF THE WAR BECAUSE OF ANTICIPATED REPRISALS FROM RWANDA'S NEW TUTSI-LED GOVERNMENT.

ON TUESDAY THE U.N. TRIBUNAL ON THE GENOCIDE ISSUED THE FIRST EIGHT INDICTMENTS BUT REFUSED TO NAME THE ACCUSED.

THERE IS ALSO TENSION BETWEEN THE HUTUS AND RWANDAN TUTSIS WHO HAVE RESIDED IN MASISI SINCE FLEEING THE FIRST WAVE OF ETHNIC KILLINGS IN THE TINY CENTRAL AFRICAN NATION IN 1959. REUT13:50 12-12-95

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DECEMBER 1995

YUGOSLAV SANCTIONS COMMITTEE AMENDS GUIDELINES

FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF THE STATEMENT ISSUED TODAY BY
AMBASSADOR

EMILIO J. CARDENAS (ARGENTINA), CHAIRMAN OF THE SECURITY
COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION 724
(1991) CONCERNING YUGOSLAVIA, ON BEHALF OF THE COMMITTEE
MEMBERS:

AS REQUESTED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL, THE COMMITTEE
ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION 724 (1991) CONCERNING
YUGOSLAVIA HAS REVIEWED THE GUIDELINES
FOR THE CONDUCT OF ITS WORK AND APPROVED, AT THE 138TH MEETING
HELD ON

11 DECEMBER, THE TEXT OF THE NOTE VERBALE TO ALL STATES
REFLECTING THE RELEVANT PROVISIONS OF RESOLUTIONS 1021 (1995)
AND 1022 (1995).

MEMBERS DECIDED TO INFORM STATES AND OTHERS CONCERNED THAT
ALL PROVISIONS CONTAINED IN THE COMMITTEE'S GUIDELINES, AS
WELL AS THE RELEVANT CHAIRMAN'S NOTES, SHALL BE CONSIDERED AS
BEING INDEFINITELY SUSPENDED, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THOSE
PARTS WHICH RELATE TO THE MANDATORY MEASURES AGAINST THE
BOSNIAN SERB PARTY. THE COMMITTEE AMENDED THE STANDARD
APPLICATION FORM THAT HAS TO BE COMPLETED IN FULL AND
SUBMITTED TO THE COMMITTEE PRIOR TO ANY SHIPPING OF GOODS AND
COMMODITIES TO OR THROUGH THE AREAS OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
UNDER THE CONTROL OF BOSNIAN SERB FORCES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH
RESOLUTIONS 820 (1993), 943 (1994) AND OTHER RELEVANT
RESOLUTIONS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

IN REFERENCE TO THE PROVISIONS CONTAINED IN OPERATIVE
PARAGRAPH 5 OF RESOLUTION 1022 (1995) CONCERNING FUNDS AND
ASSETS PREVIOUSLY FROZEN OR IMPOUNDED PURSUANT TO RESOLUTIONS
757 (1992) AND 820 (1993), STATES MAY WISH TO INFORM THE
COMMITTEE OF FUNDS AND ASSETS UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR RELEASE.

THE COMMITTEE EXPECTS STATES TO COMPLETE THEIR
INVESTIGATIONS, AS EARLIER REQUESTED BY THE COMMITTEE, INTO
THE ALLEGED OR ESTABLISHED VIOLATIONS OF THE RELEVANT SECURITY
COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS, INCLUDING THE ONES CONTAINING THE
MEASURES SUSPENDED BY RESOLUTION 1022 (1995) AND REPORT TO THE
COMMITTEE ON THEIR FINDINGS THEREFROM AND ANY ACTION TAKEN
UNDER NATIONAL LAW.

STATES ARE INVITED TO INFORM THE COMMITTEE OF THE RELEASE OF
ANY VESSELS, FREIGHT VEHICLES, ROLLING STOCK OR AIRCRAFT
DETAINED OR IMPOUNDED AS A CONVEYANCE OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC
OF YUGOSLAVIA (SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO) OR

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BEING SUSPECTED OF HAVING VIOLATED OR BEING IN VIOLATION OF
THE RELEVANT SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS, WITH THE EXCEPTION

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OF THOSE CASES RELATING TO THE ARMS EMBARGO.

THE COMMITTEE ALSO ADOPTED THE REVISED GUIDELINES FOR THE CONDUCT OF ITS WORK PURSUANT TO RESOLUTIONS 713 (1991) AND 1021 (1995), STIPULATING INTER ALIA THE COMMITTEE'S ACTION IN RELATION TO THE TERMS AND TIMING OF TERMINATING THE EMBARGO ON DELIVERIES OF WEAPONS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT, WHICH CONTINUES TO REMAIN IN FORCE REGARDING ALL CONSTITUENT REPUBLICS OF THE FORMER SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA.

THE COMMITTEE WILL INFORM STATES, REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND BODIES CONCERNED, AS WELL AS OTHER INTERNATIONAL, NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS IF THE SUSPENSION REFERRED TO ABOVE IS TERMINATED, IN WHICH CASE ALL THE SUSPENDED PROVISIONS WILL IMMEDIATELY COME BACK INTO FORCE. THE COMMITTEE WILL ALSO INFORM IN CASE OF THE SUSPENSION OF THE REMAINING MEASURES, OR THEIR LIFTING ALTOGETHER.

THE COMMITTEE ALSO DECIDED TO REMIND STATES AND ALL OTHERS CONCERNED OF THE IMPORTANCE OF STRICT ENFORCEMENT OF MEASURES IMPOSED UNDER CHAPTER VII OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

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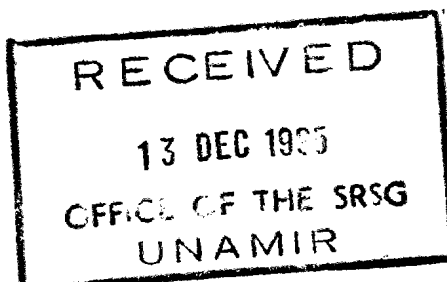
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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE SITUATION IN TAJIKISTAN

I. INTRODUCTION

1. THE PRESENT REPORT IS SUBMITTED PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 4 OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 999 (1995) OF 16 JUNE 1995, IN WHICH THE COUNCIL REQUESTED ME TO REPORT TO IT EVERY THREE MONTHS ON THE PROGRESS TOWARDS NATIONAL RECONCILIATION AND ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS MISSION OF OBSERVERS IN TAJIKISTAN (UNMOT). IT PROVIDES AN ACCOUNT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF MY SPECIAL ENVOY FOR TAJIKISTAN AND OF UNMOT SINCE MY REPORT OF 16 SEPTEMBER 1995 (S/1995/799).

II. NEGOTIATING PROCESS

2. IN MY REPORT OF 16 SEPTEMBER, I INFORMED THE COUNCIL THAT IN INDIRECT TALKS BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN, MR. EMOMALI RAKHMONOV, AND THE LEADER OF THE UNITED TAJIK OPPOSITION, MR. ABDULLO NURI, WHICH WERE CONDUCTED THROUGH THE GOOD OFFICES OF MY SPECIAL ENVOY FOR TAJIKISTAN, MR. RAMIRO PIRIZ-BALLON, THE TWO TAJIK SIDES SIGNED A PROTOCOL ON THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES FOR ESTABLISHING PEACE AND NATIONAL ACCORD IN TAJIKISTAN (S/1995/720, ANNEX). BESIDES AGREEING ON THE SUBSTANCE OF THE FORTHCOMING NEGOTIATIONS, WHICH CONSISTS OF SEVERAL GROUPS OF PROBLEMS, THE TWO SIDES ALSO AGREED TO MODIFY THE FORMAT OF INTER-TAJIK NEGOTIATIONS AND TO HOLD THEM IN A CONTINUOUS ROUND, BEGINNING ON 18 SEPTEMBER. HOWEVER, THE ISSUE OF THE VENUE FOR THESE NEGOTIATIONS REMAINED UNDETERMINED AND IT WAS AGREED THAT THIS SHOULD BE RESOLVED BY THE SIDES THROUGH THE GOOD OFFICES OF MY SPECIAL ENVOY. THE GOVERNMENT INSISTED THAT THE TALKS BE HELD AT ASHKHABAD, WHILE THE OPPOSITION WANTED TEHRAN, VIENNA OR ALMATY, BUT NOT ASHKHABAD.

3. ALTHOUGH MY SPECIAL ENVOY CONTINUED HIS EFFORTS, THE STALEMATE PERSISTED. THE POSSIBILITY OF HOLDING THE TALKS IN MORE THAN ONE VENUE WAS ACCORDINGLY EXPLORED. IN THIS DOUBLE-VENUE SCENARIO, THE TALKS WOULD EITHER BEGIN AT ASHKHABAD AND CONTINUE AT VIENNA, TEHRAN OR ELSEWHERE, OR VICE VERSA. THE TASK OF PURSUING THIS POSSIBILITY WAS ENTRUSTED TO MR. DARKO SILOVIC, HEAD OF MISSION OF UNMOT, WHOM I HAD JUST APPOINTED

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DEPUTY SPECIAL ENVOY FOR TAJIKISTAN, IN ORDER TO PROVIDE HIM FORMALLY WITH THE CREDENTIALS TO ADDRESS THE POLITICAL ASPECTS OF THE INTER-TAJIK TALKS. THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS, MR. IQBAL RIZA, WHO WAS ON AN INSPECTION TOUR OF UNMOT, ALSO TOOK PART IN THESE EFFORTS. 95-39202 (E)- 081295/...

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4. ON 5 OCTOBER, THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE DEPUTY SPECIAL ENVOY HAD A SERIES OF MEETINGS AT DUSHANBE WITH PRESIDENT RAKHMONOV, MR. MAHMADSAID UBAIDULLOYEV, FIRST DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT DELEGATION AT INTER-TAJIK TALKS, AND MR. TALBAK NAZAROV, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS. HOWEVER, THE GOVERNMENT MAINTAINED ITS POSITION, CONTINUING TO INSIST ON ASHKHABAD, AND GAVE NO INDICATION OF A POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVE SOLUTION. PRIOR TO THESE MEETINGS, THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE DEPUTY SPECIAL ENVOY VISITED THE OPPOSITION HEADQUARTERS AT TALOQAN, BUT UNFORTUNATELY NO MEETINGS TOOK PLACE AS NEITHER MR. NURI NOR ANY OF THE OTHER SENIOR OPPOSITION REPRESENTATIVES WERE THERE.

5. IN LATE OCTOBER, I USED THE OPPORTUNITY OF THE SPECIAL COMMEMORATIVE MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO DISCUSS THIS QUESTION WITH PRESIDENT RAKHMONOV AND OTHER HEADS OF STATE, AS WELL AS WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF NEIGHBOURING STATES AND THOSE WHO HAD ATTENDED THE INTER-TAJIK TALKS AS OBSERVERS. AS A RESULT OF THESE AND OTHER INITIATIVES, THE GOVERNMENT OF TURKMENISTAN INVITED THE TAJIK OPPOSITION TO VISIT ASHKHABAD FOR POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS.

6. THE DEPUTY LEADER OF THE UNITED TAJIK OPPOSITION, MR. AKBAR TURAJONZODAH, AND HIS DELEGATION VISITED ASHKHABAD BETWEEN 30 OCTOBER AND 2 NOVEMBER. THEY WERE RECEIVED BY PRESIDENT SAPARMURAT NIYAZOV OF TURKMENISTAN AND HAD SEVERAL MEETINGS WITH THE FOREIGN MINISTER. AFTER CONSULTATIONS WITH TURKMEN AUTHORITIES AND WITH THE TAJIK OPPOSITION, I DECIDED TO USE THIS OCCASION TO TRY TO OBTAIN A DECISION ON THE VENUE OF INTER-TAJIK TALKS. THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN ALSO ACTIVELY SUPPORTED THESE EFFORTS. AFTER NEGOTIATIONS WITH PRESIDENT NIYAZOV, AT WHICH MY DEPUTY SPECIAL ENVOY WAS ALSO PRESENT, THE TAJIK OPPOSITION AGREED IN PRINCIPLE ON ASHKHABAD AS THE VENUE.

7. A STATEMENT WAS THEN ISSUED BY THE FOREIGN MINISTRY OF TURKMENISTAN, WHICH, INTER ALIA, NOTED THAT THE DELEGATION OF THE UNITED TAJIK OPPOSITION AGREED IN PRINCIPLE TO ASHKHABAD AS THE VENUE OF THE CONTINUOUS ROUND OF INTER-TAJIK DIALOGUE AND THAT CONSULTATIONS WOULD CONTINUE ON THE DATE FOR THE NEGOTIATIONS TO START. IN ADDITION, THE STATEMENT CONFIRMED THE READINESS OF TURKMENISTAN TO BECOME AN OBSERVER IN THE INTER-TAJIK NEGOTIATIONS. THE GOVERNMENT OF TAJIKISTAN, FOR ITS PART, WAS KEPT FULLY AWARE OF THE DEVELOPMENTS AT ASHKHABAD, BOTH THROUGH THE PRESENCE THERE OF MR. UBAIDULLOYEV AND THROUGH DIRECT CONTACTS BETWEEN PRESIDENTS NIYAZOV AND RAKHMONOV. I SHOULD LIKE TO TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO EXPRESS MY APPRECIATION FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF TURKMENISTAN'S HELP IN SOLVING THE VENUE PROBLEM AND FOR ITS READINESS TO BE AN OBSERVER STATE AT THE FORTHCOMING NEGOTIATIONS.

8. THE SECURITY COUNCIL, IN A STATEMENT BY ITS PRESIDENT ON 6 NOVEMBER 1995 (S/PRST/1995/54), WELCOMED THE PLANNED CONVENING OF THE CONTINUOUS ROUND OF INTER-TAJIK TALKS AT ASHKHABAD AND CALLED UPON THE TAJIK PARTIES TO BEGIN THEM AS A MATTER OF URGENCY.

9. WHILE THERE CONTINUE TO BE UNCERTAINTIES ABOUT THE VENUE OF THE TALKS FOLLOWING THEIR OPENING AT ASHKHABAD, THE PARTIES NEVERTHELESS AGREED TO BEGIN THEM ON 30 NOVEMBER. AT THE FIRST WORKING PLENARY SESSION ON 7 DECEMBER, BOTH DELEGATIONS MADE STATEMENTS CONFIRMING THEIR COMMITMENT TO THE CEASE-FIRE AND TO THEIR DETERMINATION TO WORK ON FINDING VIABLE SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS LISTED IN THE 17 AUGUST PROTOCOL.

III. MAINTENANCE OF THE CEASE-FIRE AND ACTIVITIES OF THE

UNITED NATIONS MISSION OF OBSERVERS IN TAJIKISTAN

10. THE DELAY IN RESUMING THE NEGOTIATIONS HAS BEEN ACCOMPANIED BY AN INCREASE IN HOSTILITIES IN GORNY BADAKHSHAN AND IN THE AREAS OF GARM AND TAVILDARA. IN ADDITION, A CONFLICT BETWEEN TWO TAJIK ARMY BRIGADES WAS A SOURCE OF INSTABILITY IN THE AREA OF KURGAN-TYUBE.

11. DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD, UNMOT AND THE JOINT COMMISSION RECEIVED 79 COMPLAINTS OF ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF THE TEHRAN AGREEMENT (S/1994/1102, ANNEX I). THE COMPLAINTS SUBMITTED BY THE GOVERNMENT DEALT MAINLY WITH THE DEPLOYMENT OF OPPOSITION FIGHTERS TO THE GARM, TAVILDARA AND GORNY BADAKHSHAN REGIONS AND ATTACKS DIRECTED AGAINST GOVERNMENT INSTALLATIONS AND PERSONNEL. THE COMPLAINTS SUBMITTED BY THE OPPOSITION WERE MAINLY ABOUT THE DEPLOYMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS TO THE GARM AND TAVILDARA REGIONS AND ABOUT THE DETENTION OF PERSONS WITHOUT CHARGE AND THEIR TREATMENT WHILE IN DETENTION. THIRTY-ONE INVESTIGATIONS WERE CARRIED OUT, 12 BY THE JOINT COMMISSION WITH THE SUPPORT OF UNMOT AND 19 BY UNMOT ALONE. IN 25 CASES THE AVAILABLE EVIDENCE WAS NOT SUFFICIENT TO SUBSTANTIATE OR DISPROVE THE ALLEGATIONS; IN 6 CASES VIOLATIONS WERE CLEARLY ESTABLISHED. FOUR OF THESE WERE COMMITTED BY THE GOVERNMENT AND TWO BY THE OPPOSITION.

12. IN MID-SEPTEMBER, THE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE FIRST AND ELEVENTH TAJIK ARMY BRIGADES IN THE KURGAN-TYUBE AREA (SEE S/1995/799, PARA. 15) CULMINATED IN A SERIOUS MILITARY CONFRONTATION, IN THE COURSE OF WHICH A UNITED NATIONS MILITARY OBSERVER WAS SHOT AND KILLED ON 18 SEPTEMBER. IN VIEW OF THE SITUATION PREVAILING IN THE AREA, UNMOT TEMPORARILY WITHDREW ITS TEAM FROM KURGAN-TYUBE. THE SITUATION RETURNED TO NORMAL FOLLOWING INTERVENTION BY THE GOVERNMENT AND WITHDRAWAL OF ELEMENTS OF THE TWO ARMY BRIGADES. THE UNMOT TEAM WAS RE-ESTABLISHED ON 22 NOVEMBER, AFTER ASSURANCES BY THE TAJIK AUTHORITIES THAT THE TRIAL OF THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEATH OF THE MILITARY OBSERVER WOULD TAKE PLACE IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

13. ELEMENTS OF THE FIRST AND ELEVENTH TAJIK ARMY BRIGADES WERE REDEPLOYED TO THE AREAS OF GARM AND TAVILDARA AND, IN MID-OCTOBER, HOSTILITIES BROKE OUT IN THE TAVILDARA AREA BETWEEN TAJIK GOVERNMENT FORCES AND LOCAL FIGHTERS, WHO HAD BEEN REINFORCED BY OPPOSITION FIGHTERS REDEPLOYED FROM GORNY BADAKHSHAN. IN THE COURSE OF THE FIGHTING, IN WHICH THE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYED AIRCRAFT AND ARTILLERY, 54 GOVERNMENT SOLDIERS WERE TAKEN PRISONER BY THE OPPOSITION. ON 28 NOVEMBER, THE OPPOSITION RELEASED TO THEIR FAMILIES 17 OF THE PRISONERS, ALL FROM GORNY BADAKHSHAN. CLASHES IN THE TAVILDARA AREA HAVE CONTINUED AND THE SITUATION HAS REMAINED UNSTABLE. THE DEPUTY OPPOSITION LEADER AND OPPOSITION CO-CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT COMMISSION REQUESTED AN INVESTIGATION OF THE SITUATION IN TAVILDARA BY THE JOINT COMMISSION, WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF UNMOT. IN RESPONSE TO THAT REQUEST, THE

GOVERNMENT RAISED CONCERNS REGARDING SECURITY. FOLLOWING DISCUSSIONS WITH THE TAJIK DELEGATIONS CURRENTLY MEETING AT ASHKHABAD, THE NECESSARY SECURITY ASSURANCES WERE OBTAINED AND, ON 6 DECEMBER, MEMBERS OF THE JOINT COMMISSION AND UNMOT TRAVELLED TO THE AREA TO INVESTIGATE THE SITUATION. THEIR REPORT IS BEING AWAITED.

14. IN THE GARM AREA, THERE WERE NUMEROUS ATTACKS AGAINST STATE POLICE AND INTERNAL SECURITY PERSONNEL. ON 17 SEPTEMBER, UNMOT ARRANGED A MEETING BETWEEN MEMBERS OF THE JOINT COMMISSION AND THE OPPOSITION'S FIELD COMMANDER FOR THE AREA. DESPITE AN AGREEMENT TO CALM THE SITUATION, HOSTILITIES CONTINUED. DURING AN ATTACK ON THE STATE POLICE AND INTERNAL SECURITY HEADQUARTERS IN GARM ON 8 NOVEMBER, THE UNMOT TEAM WAS COMPELLED TO LEAVE ITS POST NEARBY; THE TEAM WAS RE-ESTABLISHED ON 13 NOVEMBER. THE GOVERNMENT RESPONDED TO THIS ATTACK BY SHELLING SURROUNDING AREAS AND REINFORCING THE STATE POLICE IN GARM. THE GOVERNMENT HAS ACCUSED THE OPPOSITION OF HAVING CARRIED OUT THE ATTACKS IN THE GARM AREA, WHILE THE OPPOSITION LEADERSHIP HAS DENIED ANY RESPONSIBILITY FOR THEM. UNMOT HAS NOT BEEN ABLE TO CONFIRM RELIABLY THE IDENTITY OF THE ATTACKERS.

15. UNMOT ALSO RECEIVED REPORTS THAT ARMED GROUPS WERE ROBBING VILLAGERS OF THEIR FOOD AND LIVESTOCK. UNMOT HAS NOT BEEN ABLE TO DETERMINE WHO CARRIED OUT THESE ACTS, WHICH ARE BANNED BY THE TEHRAN AGREEMENT.

16. THE TASK OF GUARDING THE BORDER IN GORNY BADAKHSHAN FALLS MAINLY ON THE RUSSIAN BORDER FORCES, WHO ARE DEPLOYED ALONG THE PYANJ RIVER AND AT THE ENTRANCES TO THE VALLEYS FORMED BY ITS TRIBUTARIES. IN THIS AREA THERE HAS BEEN INCREASED FRICTION BETWEEN THE RUSSIAN BORDER FORCES AND THE SO-CALLED SELF-DEFENCE FORCES (SDF), WHICH ARE PART OF THE OPPOSITION. THE FIELD COMMANDERS OF THE SDF AND OF THE ISLAMIC REVIVAL MOVEMENT THREATENED REPRISALS AGAINST THE RUSSIAN BORDER FORCES FOR ALLEGED HARASSMENT OF CIVILIANS AT CHECKPOINTS. ON 21 OCTOBER, AT A CHECKPOINT NEAR BUNI, ONE SDF FIGHTER WAS KILLED BY THE RUSSIAN BORDER FORCES. ON A NUMBER OF OCCASIONS, THE RUSSIAN BORDER FORCES FIRED ACROSS THE BORDER INTO AFGHANISTAN FOR THE STATED PURPOSE OF PREVENTING ILLEGAL BORDER CROSSINGS BY PERSONS BELIEVED TO BE EITHER OPPOSITION FIGHTERS OR DRUG SMUGGLERS.

17. A SERIOUS INCIDENT OCCURRED ON 18 OCTOBER AT SHIPAD, WHEN NINE SOLDIERS OF THE RUSSIAN BORDER FORCES WERE KILLED AND THEIR TRUCK BURNED. ACCORDING TO THE RUSSIAN BORDER FORCES, THE ATTACK WAS CARRIED OUT FROM AFGHAN TERRITORY ACROSS THE RIVER. ON THE INVITATION OF THE RUSSIAN BORDER FORCES, UNMOT PARTICIPATED IN AN INSPECTION OF THE SITE OF THE INCIDENT.

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THE UNMOT TEAM SAW FIVE BODIES THAT WERE BURNED BEYOND RECOGNITION; IT ALSO SAW THE BURNED REMAINS OF A TRUCK AND SOME FOOD SUPPLIES. ACCORDING TO THE RUSSIAN BORDER FORCES THERE WAS A PROLONGED EXCHANGE OF FIRE IN WHICH THE ATTACKERS USED AUTOMATIC WEAPONS AND ROCKET-PROPELLED GRENADES. THE TEAM FOUND A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF SHELL CASINGS OF SMALL-CALIBRE ROUNDS THAT HAD BEEN FIRED BY THE RUSSIAN BORDER FORCES. IT ALSO LOOKED FOR GRENADE FRAGMENTS AND IMPACTS FROM INCOMING FIRE BUT FOUND NONE. UNMOT CONVEYED THIS INFORMATION TO THE JOINT COMMISSION, AS WELL AS THE RUSSIAN BORDER FORCES.

18. THE RUSSIAN BORDER FORCES SELDOM REPORTED INCIDENTS TO THE JOINT COMMISSION OR TO UNMOT, ALTHOUGH THEY ISSUED ALMOST DAILY REPORTS THROUGH THE TAJIK AND RUSSIAN MEDIA ABOUT CROSS-BORDER INFILTRATION BY OPPOSITION FIGHTERS AND CLASHES WITH THEM. UNMOT HAS BEEN UNABLE TO CONFIRM THESE REPORTS, THE MAJORITY OF WHICH HAVE BEEN DENIED BY THE OPPOSITION COMMANDERS IN THE AREA. AS FOR THE INCIDENT OF 10 OCTOBER DESCRIBED IN THE PRECEDING PARAGRAPH, THE COMMANDER OF THE RUSSIAN BORDER FORCES HELD A PRESS CONFERENCE AT DUSHANBE ON 20 NOVEMBER, AT WHICH HE PRESENTED TWO MEN WHO SAID THAT THEY HAD PARTICIPATED IN THE ATTACK ON THE RUSSIAN BORDER FORCES.

19. IN CONTRAST TO THE SITUATION IN GORNY BADAKHSHAN, THE SITUATION ALONG THE BORDER IMPROVED IN THE OTHER SECTORS (PYANJ AND MOSKOUSKIY), WHERE THE NUMBER OF FIRING INCIDENTS DECREASED. THE SPORADIC FIRING THAT OCCURRED APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN CONNECTED WITH SMUGGLING. HOWEVER, FROM THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, THE RUSSIAN BORDER FORCES COMPLAINED ABOUT SEVERAL ROCKET ATTACKS AGAINST ONE OF THEIR POSITIONS IN THE MOSKOUSKIY DISTRICT AND REQUESTED UNMOT TO INVESTIGATE THEM. REPEATED ATTEMPTS BY UNMOT TO DO SO FAILED BECAUSE THE LOCAL RUSSIAN BORDER FORCES COMMANDER DID NOT ALLOW THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVERS TO ENTER THE POSITION AND REFUSED TO MEET WITH THEM. THE MATTER WAS SUBSEQUENTLY DISCUSSED WITH THE DELEGATION MEETING AT ASHKHABAD AND ON 7 DECEMBER MEMBERS OF THE JOINT COMMISSION AND UNMOT TRAVELLED TO THE AREA TO CARRY OUT AN INVESTIGATION. AT THE TIME OF WRITING, THE INVESTIGATION HAD NOT YET BEEN CONCLUDED.

20. IN CONNECTION WITH PARAGRAPH 2 (C) OF THE TEHRAN AGREEMENT, THE OPPOSITION FILED NUMEROUS COMPLAINTS REGARDING ABDUCTIONS, ARRESTS, UNLAWFUL DETENTION, LONG AND ILLEGAL IMPRISONMENTS, DENIAL OF THE RIGHT TO DEFENCE OR COMMUNICATION, AND MURDER. THE GOVERNMENT SUBMITTED 33 REPORTS OF MURDER, RAPE, HARASSMENT, ABUSE, BEATINGS, HOSTAGE-TAKING AND THREATS. AS ANTICIPATED ONE YEAR AGO (SEE S/1994/1363, PARA. 20), IT IS OFTEN QUITE DIFFICULT IN THESE CASES TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN POLITICAL AND CRIMINAL ACTS. HOWEVER, THE NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS, WHICH BY NO MEANS COVER ALL SUCH INCIDENTS, INDICATES THE EXTENT TO WHICH THOSE PROVISIONS OF THE TEHRAN AGREEMENT PERTAINING TO THE SECURITY AND RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUALS REMAIN UNFULFILLED. ONE PROBLEM IN DEALING

SRSG FC CAU

WITH THESE CASES ARISES FROM CONTRADICTIONS BETWEEN THE TEHRAN AGREEMENT AND THE TAJIK PENAL CODE, WHICH QUALIFIES ANY ACT DIRECTED AGAINST THE EXISTING SOCIO-POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SYSTEM A CRIMINAL OFFENCE. THE AUTHORITIES THEREFORE TEND TO TREAT EVEN NON-VIOLENT OPPOSITION AS A CRIME TO BE SUPPRESSED, WHICH THE OPPOSITION IN TURN REGARDS AS A VIOLATION OF THE TEHRAN AGREEMENT, PROMPTING ITS MEMBERS TO MEET FORCE WITH FORCE. IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT THE FUNCTIONING OF POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICAL MOVEMENTS IS ON THE AGENDA OF THE CURRENT ROUND OF INTER-TAJIK NEGOTIATIONS. THE GOVERNMENT HAS NOT YET DECLARED THE GENERAL AMNESTY FOR OPPOSITION MEMBERS TO WHICH IT COMMITTED ITSELF DURING THE FOURTH ROUND OF NEGOTIATIONS IN MAY/JUNE AT ALMATY.

A. JOINT COMMISSION

21. THE JOINT COMMISSION CONTINUED TO WORK IN ITS EXPANDED COMPOSITION OF 14 MEMBERS, 7 FROM EACH SIDE. FOUR OF ITS MEMBERS WERE STATIONED MORE OR LESS PERMANENTLY AT GORNY BADAKHSHAN, TWO AT KHOROG AND TWO AT VANJ. THE PURPOSE WAS TO HAVE REPRESENTATIVES ON THE GROUND IN THIS REMOTE AREA IN ORDER TO REACT MORE SPEEDILY TO EVENTS, BUT THE JOINT COMMISSION MADE LITTLE USE OF THEIR PRESENCE. THE DELAY IN THE NEGOTIATIONS AND THE RISING TENSION BETWEEN THE TWO PARTIES ADVERSELY AFFECTED THE FUNCTIONING OF THE COMMISSION, WHICH WAS INCREASINGLY USED BY BOTH SIDES AS A FORUM FOR EXCHANGING THEIR CLAIMS AND POSITIONS. THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION CONTINUED TO BE HAMPERED BY LACK OF OFFICE SPACE, LOGISTIC SUPPORT AND SECURITY FOR ITS OPPOSITION MEMBERS, ALL OF WHICH ARE TO BE PROVIDED BY THE GOVERNMENT. THERE HAVE BEEN NO NEW CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE VOLUNTARY TRUST FUND ESTABLISHED TO SUPPORT THE JOINT COMMISSION. THE COMMISSION HELD TWO ROUNDS OF TALKS UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS (ICRC), WITH THE SUPPORT OF UNMOT, TO DISCUSS THE ISSUE OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

22. AT THE MOSCOW MEETING IN APRIL 1995, BOTH SIDES HAD AGREED TO PROVIDE REGULAR ACCESS BY THE MEMBERS OF THE JOINT COMMISSION TO MASS MEDIA NOT LESS THAN TWICE A MONTH (SEE S/1995/337, ANNEX). A TELEVISION FEATURE ON ITS WORK WAS RECORDED ON 29 AUGUST 1995 BUT NEVER BROADCAST BECAUSE OF OBJECTIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES. FINALLY, ON 21 NOVEMBER, THE FIRST PRESS CONFERENCE WAS HELD IN WHICH MEMBERS OF THE JOINT COMMISSION AND UNMOT PARTICIPATED. IT WAS GIVEN WIDE PUBLICITY IN NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL MASS MEDIA. ON 22 NOVEMBER, A 30-MINUTE SPECIAL BROADCAST WAS AIRED ON TAJIK TELEVISION IN WHICH THE TWO CO-CHAIRMEN OF THE JOINT COMMISSION AND THE HEAD OF UNMOT EXPLAINED THE ROLE AND WORK OF THE JOINT COMMISSION AND THE FUNCTIONS OF UNMOT.

B. LIAISON

23. DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD UNMOT CONTINUED TO MAINTAIN CLOSE CONTACTS WITH THE PARTIES TO THE CONFLICT. THE HEAD OF MISSION AND OTHER SENIOR OFFICERS HAD REGULAR CONTACTS WITH HIGH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS. THE UNMOT RADIO LINK AND VISITS TO THE OPPOSITION HEADQUARTERS AT TALOQAN, NORTHERN AFGHANISTAN, CONTINUED TO BE USEFUL. THERE WERE ALSO REGULAR CONTACTS WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND OPPOSITION COMMANDERS AT THE FIELD LEVEL.

24. UNMOT ALSO MAINTAINED CONTACT WITH THE COLLECTIVE PEACE-KEEPING FORCES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES (CIS), WHO ON A NUMBER OF OCCASIONS ASSISTED UNMOT WITH HELICOPTER TRANSPORT. LIAISON WAS ALSO MAINTAINED WITH THE RUSSIAN BORDER FORCES. UNMOT COOPERATED CLOSELY WITH THE

MISSION OF THE ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (OSCE) AND WITH UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES, HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.

C. ORGANIZATIONAL ASPECTS

25. AS AT NOVEMBER 1995, UNMOT HAD AN OVERALL STRENGTH OF 87, INCLUDING 40 MILITARY OBSERVERS FROM AUSTRIA (6), BANGLADESH (7), BULGARIA (4), DENMARK (4), JORDAN (6), POLAND (2), SWITZERLAND (3), UKRAINE (3) AND URUGUAY (5) AND 47 CIVILIAN STAFF, OF WHOM 17 WERE RECRUITED INTERNATIONALLY AND 30 LOCALLY. I AM SEEKING BUDGETARY AUTHORITY FOR A SLIGHT STRENGTHENING OF THE MISSION, AS INDICATED IN MY LAST REPORT (S/1995/799, PARA. 21) AND SUPPORTED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL (S/PRST/1995/54). MR. DARKO SILOVIC CONTINUED AS HEAD OF MISSION. BRIGADIER-GENERAL HASAN ABAZA (JORDAN) CONTINUED AS CHIEF MILITARY OBSERVER. IN ADDITION TO ITS HEADQUARTERS AT DUSHANBE, UNMOT MAINTAINED TEAMS AT GARM, KALAIKUMB, KHOROG, KURGAN TYUBE/MOSKOUSKIY, PYANJ AND VANJ (SEE ATTACHED MAP). I AM STILL AWAITING THE RESPONSE OF THE AFGHAN AUTHORITIES REGARDING THE MODALITIES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LIAISON POST IN TALOQAN AUTHORIZED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL (S/PRST/1995/54).

IV. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

5. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, BY ITS RESOLUTION 49/240 OF 31 MARCH 1995, APPROPRIATED THE AMOUNT OF \$10,844,200 GROSS FOR THE CONTINUED OPERATION OF UNMOT FOR THE PERIOD FROM 27 APRIL 1995 TO 30 JUNE 1996. THIS AMOUNT IS TO BE ASSESSED AT THE RATE OF \$717,400 GROSS PER MONTH, SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO EXTEND THE MANDATE OF THE MISSION BEYOND THE PERIOD AUTHORIZED BY THE COUNCIL IN ITS RESOLUTION 968 (1994). THEREFORE, SHOULD THE COUNCIL DECIDE TO EXTEND THE MANDATE OF UNMOT FOR A FURTHER PERIOD OF SIX MONTHS, AS I RECOMMEND IN PARAGRAPH 32 BELOW, THE COSTS FOR MAINTAINING THE OPERATION, BASED ON THE EXISTING STRENGTH AND RESPONSIBILITIES, WOULD BE \$4,304,400 GROSS. IN ADDITION, FUNDS FOR THE STRENGTHENING OF THE MISSION AS AUTHORIZED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN ITS PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT OF 6 NOVEMBER (S/PRST/1995/54) WILL BE SOUGHT FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

27. AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 1995, THE TOTAL OF OUTSTANDING ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SPECIAL ACCOUNT FOR UNMOT AMOUNTED TO \$1,168,930, WHICH REPRESENTS SOME 14 PER CENT OF THE ASSESSMENT FOR THE MISSION SINCE ITS INCEPTION. THE TOTAL OUTSTANDING ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS FOR ALL PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS TOTALLED \$2 BILLION.

U. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

28. AS THIS IS THE FIRST TIME THAT I REPORT TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON THIS ASPECT OF THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATIONS IN TAJIKISTAN, IT IS WORTH RECALLING UNITED NATIONS INVOLVEMENT THERE SINCE THE AUTUMN OF 1992, WHEN THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS OF THE SECRETARIAT FIELDLED A MISSION TO ASSESS THE COUNTRY'S EMERGENCY HUMANITARIAN REQUIREMENTS. A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR) WAS MADE THE COORDINATOR OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN TAJIKISTAN AND UNHCR BEGAN TO ASSIST THE REPATRIATION AND INTEGRATION OF MORE THAN 700,000 INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AND OVER 60,000 REFUGEES. SINCE THEN, CONSOLIDATED APPEALS WERE ISSUED IN 1993, 1994 AND 1995. APPROXIMATELY \$64 MILLION WAS CONTRIBUTED FOR UNITED NATIONS HUMANITARIAN, RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES.

29. INITIALLY, MOST RELIEF AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE WAS

FOCUSED ON THE SOUTHERN PROVINCE OF KHATLON, WHICH WAS MOST AFFECTED BY THE CIVIL CONFLICT. WITH A GRADUAL RETARGETING OF ASSISTANCE TO INCLUDE OTHER AREAS OF THE COUNTRY, AND WITH THE MITIGATION, TO A LARGE DEGREE, OF THE HUMANITARIAN CRISIS, UNHCR IS NOW IN THE PROCESS OF SCALING DOWN ITS OPERATIONS. THE VAST MAJORITY OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AND REFUGEES HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFULLY RESETTLED AND, AS A CONSEQUENCE, CERTAIN PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES LAUNCHED BY UNHCR HAVE BEEN HANDED OVER TO OTHER AGENCIES (I.E. HUMAN RIGHTS MONITORING TO OSCE, HOUSING AND RECONSTRUCTION TO FOREIGN NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES TO THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)). IT IS NOT INTENDED TO ISSUE ANY FURTHER CONSOLIDATED HUMANITARIAN APPEALS.

30. OF THE OTHER UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES ACTIVE IN TAJIKISTAN, THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF), THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) AND UNDP HAVE BEEN PRIMARILY INVOLVED IN PROVIDING RELIEF, REHABILITATION AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION. BECAUSE OF PERSISTENT FOOD SHORTAGES, THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP) CONTINUES ITS ASSISTANCE TO VULNERABLE GROUPS. IN OCTOBER 1995, TAJIKISTAN BECAME A MEMBER OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO) AND HAS BECOME ELIGIBLE FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM TO DEVELOP ITS AGRICULTURAL SECTOR.

31. IN ADDITION, BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL SUPPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES AND FOOD ASSISTANCE IS EXPECTED TO CONTINUE. SINCE THE TAJIK ECONOMY CONTINUES TO DECLINE AND REFORM MEASURES HAVE BEEN SLOW TO TAKE HOLD, THE IMMEDIATE OUTLOOK REMAINS BLEAK, THUS UNDERSCORING THE NEED FOR CONTINUED ASSISTANCE. INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS ARE ALSO NEGOTIATING LARGE-SCALE ASSISTANCE TO THE COUNTRY. THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF) EXPECTS TO ESTABLISH AN OFFICE IN TAJIKISTAN BEFORE THE END OF 1995, AND THE WORLD BANK, IN COOPERATION WITH UNDP, IS PREPARING A PRIORITY ASSESSMENT OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION REQUIREMENTS.

41. OBSERVATIONS

32. I CANNOT BUT BE CONCERNED THAT ONE YEAR HAS PASSED SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF UNMOT AND THAT PROGRESS TOWARDS THE RESOLUTION OF THE CONFLICT HAS BEEN SO SLOW. THE DETERIORATION OF THE SITUATION ON THE GROUND IS EQUALLY WORRYING. I AM NEVERTHELESS ENCOURAGED THAT THE PARTIES HAVE NOW RESUMED NEGOTIATIONS ON THE BASIS OF THE AUGUST AGREEMENT. THE PROTOCOL ON THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES FOR ESTABLISHING PEACE AND NATIONAL ACCORD IN TAJIKISTAN SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT OF TAJIKISTAN AND THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION ON 17 AUGUST (S/1995/720, ANNEX) WILL SERVE AS AN IMPORTANT FRAMEWORK FOR THE ONGOING NEGOTIATIONS ON A COMPREHENSIVE

END OF PART 2 OF 3

DOC_SYMBOL:S/1995/1024

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PEACE AGREEMENT. I THEREFORE PROPOSE THAT THE SECURITY COUNCIL EXTEND THE MANDATE OF UNMOT FOR ANOTHER SIX MONTHS. 33. WHILE I NOTE WITH SATISFACTION THAT THE VAST MAJORITY OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AND REFUGEES HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFULLY RESETTLED, IT IS A CAUSE FOR REGRET THAT DELAYS CONTINUE TO OCCUR IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF OTHER IMPORTANT CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES AGREED UPON DURING THE FOURTH ROUND OF INTER-TAJIK TALKS AT ALMATY. DURING THIS REPORTING PERIOD THERE HAS ALSO BEEN AN INCREASE IN MILITARY ACTIVITIES AND INCIDENTS AND A GENERAL RISE OF TENSION ON THE GROUND. I CALL UPON ALL CONCERNED TO COOPERATE MORE CLOSELY TO STEM THIS TIDE. IN THAT RESPECT, I WELCOME THE SUPPORT THE MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL HAVE GIVEN TO THE PROPOSAL CONTAINED IN MY LAST REPORT FOR THE STRENGTHENING OF UNMOT AND CALL UPON AFGHAN AUTHORITIES AND THE UNITED TAJIK OPPOSITION TO FACILITATE THE ARRANGEMENTS THAT WILL PERMIT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ADDITIONAL LIAISON POST AT TALOQAN.

34. ABOVE ALL, HOWEVER, I CALL UPON THE TAJIK PARTIES TO SEIZE THE OPPORTUNITY OF THE NEWLY CONVENED TALKS AT ASHKHABAD AS A MEANS OF RESTORING PEACE AND NATIONAL ACCORD IN THEIR COUNTRY, WHICH HAS ALREADY SEEN SUCH TRAGIC LOSS OF LIFE AND LIVELIHOOD. THE SUPPORT OF ALL CONCERNED WILL BE NEEDED FOR THIS IMPORTANT EFFORT. I PARTICULARLY APPRECIATE THAT GIVEN BY THE NEIGHBOURING AND OTHER OBSERVER STATES.

END OF PART 3 OF 3
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Office of the Spokesman

**TRANSCRIPT OF THE STATEMENT MADE BY MR. CLAUDE DUSAIDI
ADVISOR IN THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE**

7 December 1995 during lunch-time news in English

In principle, the Rwanda Government has agreed with former President Carter that we extend the mandate of UNAMIR for three more months, if it can help encourage the refugees to come home.

We have done this not because we believe that actually UNAMIR can assist, because as you remember it has been here for a year and a half and no significant numbers of refugees have come back because of UNAMIR per se.

But we are doing this to satisfy those in the international community who have the perception that UNAMIR can actually assist.

So we feel that three months will be fine, but we also feel that we don't need the 2 000 or so personnel of UNAMIR who are currently here.

We think the mission, if it is to give confidence and to give some logistic support, can be done by fewer numbers and we have suggested to the Security Council that they only leave a force level of 800.

Question

How has the Security Council received this suggestion?


Answer

We are yet to carry out the negotiations; our Ambassador in New York is involved in meetings on the issue. Generally they agree with us; I think they are satisfied with the extension for three months. They may be having problems with the numbers, but we are yet to agree on that and I think they will have to accept our proposal because we have thought about it carefully; we have done our calculations and we feel that for the task we have defined for UNAMIR, the force level of 800 is adequate.

Question

If UNAMIR is to stay for the suggested three months, are we going to have any change in the mandate and responsibilities, or is it just the reduction in the numbers?

MEMORANDUM

To: Force Comd
From: Force PAO 
Subject: Daily News Summary, 1 Dec 95
Info: SRSG, DFC, COS, DCosOps, DCosSp, MA, FMO, Executive Director, Civilian Spokesperson, Radio UNAMIR, CO GhanCoy, CO NiCoy, CO MaliCoy, CO MalawiCoy, CO IndBatt, CO 95 CMSG, Milob HQ (fax to sectors), G2, UNAMIR HQ Media Board

1. Sir. Here are the top stories for the morning of 1 Dec as reported on the BBC World News, the Voice of America, CNN, Radio UNAMIR and the Internet:

a. Rwanda's President Bizimungu has stated that the Rwandan government would endorse the extension of the UNAMIR mandate for another three months beyond the current end of mandate of 8 Dec. This, following the signing of an accord in Cairo under the mediation of former President Jimmy Carter which calls for the safe repatriation of Rwandan refugees. Bizimungu stated that the presence of the 1800 UNAMIR formed troops would help convince the refugees that it is safe to come home. The accord was signed by Rwanda, Zaire, Tanzania, Uganda and Burundi. However, a final decision on the mandate has not yet been taken - the final official decision will come from the United Nations Headquarters in New York. No timetable for the repatriation of the refugees was set.

b. In the final draft of the Cairo Declaration, the delegates stated that:

i. they condemned the genocide in 1994, other incidents of mass killings and the ideology of genocide;

ii. they pledged that their territories will never be used to serve as a base for armed groups to plan incursions/attacks into neighbouring countries;

iii. they pledged to take action to curtail activities of those in camps seeking to intimidate refugees wishing to return home and pledged to remove identified intimidators;

iv. they agreed to prevent military training and the delivery of weapons to militia groups;

v. they viewed with deep concern the use of radio broadcasts to spread hate and fear and to take all action to eliminate illegal and inflammatory broadcasts, calling on the international community to help provide technology to identify the location of mobile

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9:40 AM (ET) 11/28

Hutu Slaughter Claims Denied

KIGALI, Rwanda (AP) -- U.N. and Rwandan officials Tuesday denied claims by a former prime minister that the Tutsi-dominated government had slaughtered more than 250,000 rival Hutus in revenge killings.

Ian Martin, chief of the U.N. Human Rights Field Operations in Rwanda, said Rwandan soldiers had killed in revenge but there was no indication of bloodshed on such a large scale.

*Tutsi
27.11*

"Since we arrived here last year we have investigated every report of human rights abuses, and we would be happy to investigate these claims as well," Martin said. "We have seen no evidence of mass killings."

*ED
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Government spokesman Emmanuel Ndahiro called the allegations by former Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu "crazy" and not worthy of a response by the government.

"He has lost his position here and now he is campaigning to lead the (Hutu) extremists in exile. He wants to join them now," said Ndahiro.

Twagiramungu, a member of the majority Hutus, became prime minister when the Tutsi-dominated Rwandan Patriotic Front drove the former government into exile in 1994. He was ousted last August.

Twagiramungu came to power following last year's slaughter of 500,000 people, most of them minority Tutsis. During his 13 months as prime minister, he denied any revenge killings in Rwanda were the result of government or army policy.

On Monday, however, Twagiramungu issued a statement from his self-imposed exile in Brussels claiming more than 250,000 Hutus have been killed in a government ordered genocide since July 1994. He claimed to have proof, but offered no evidence.

He urged the nearly 2 million Rwandan refugees -- most of them Hutus -- in neighboring countries to remain in exile and called on other governments to cut off support to Rwanda.

Twagiramungu's statement came on the eve of talks in Cairo between leaders in the region to find a solution to the Rwandan refugee crisis.

AP Online

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24.11.95

Tanzania's former defense minister will also attend the summit, which will be mediated by Carter, Archbishop Desmond Tutu of South Africa and Julius Nyerere, a former president of Tanzania.

Carter, who has been touring central Africa, said that the agenda would be "fairly limited," and Rwandan officials have expressed pessimism about what can actually be done

Money will be one problem, since any repatriation plan will be costly. Also, representatives of Hutu refugees were not invited — an explicit demand of the Tutsi-led Rwandan government.

But Shaharyar Khan, the U.N. special representative to Rwanda, said the summit may have more success than earlier failed efforts since it brings the African leaders together in a meeting that is "small and focused."

He called it "a chance for the leaders to get together and speak frankly and discuss a narrow range of interests."

The main concern is setting up a timetable for the refugees' return, Creekmore said. The meeting also will look at ways to stabilize neighboring Burundi, where a grinding civil war kills dozens of people every week.

Most of the Hutu refugees are in sprawling camps in Zaire, 1 million of them in three camps near the border. About 700,000 others are in two camps in Tanzania, and fewer than 200,000 have fled to Uganda and Burundi.

Staffers from the U.N. human rights agency have tried to persuade those in the camps to return home, even taking Hutus on two-day visits to their villages in Rwanda and then bringing them back to show they've not been harmed.

But since October, fewer than 35,000 refugees have returned.

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AP Online

*Cory Hall
24.11.95*

4:40 PM (ET) 11/27

Summit Faces Rwandan Crisis

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) -- Amid warnings of more bloodshed if nearly 2 million refugees do not return to Rwanda, four African leaders and former U.S. President Jimmy Carter are joining forces to figure out how to get them home.

The five-day summit in Cairo, which begins Tuesday, is the first regional gathering on the Rwandan crisis, which began last year with the genocidal ethnic war that killed more than 500,000 people.

Most of those killed were Tutsis or moderate Hutus. Many of the extremist Hutus who organized the slaughter have fled to Zaire or Tanzania, and are fearful of retaliatory attacks if they return home.

In a development sure to heighten their fears, former Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu said Monday that Rwanda's Tutsi-led army had systematically slaughtered more than 250,000 people, mostly Hutus, in revenge killings over the last 16 months.

Twagiramungu, who is Hutu, presented no evidence, but said he had "irrefutable proof" of the killings, despite having denied that such killings were occurring until he was ousted three months ago. The Rwandan government has denied organizing killings.

Some of the refugees want to go back but are harassed and beaten in the camps by Hutu extremists who fear their return would give recognition to the Tutsi-led government.

U.N. and African officials are warning that unless the refugees are returned, the tensions in east Africa could once more lead to strife and bloodshed.

Tanzania closed its border to more refugees in April, and Zaire has threatened to expel more than 1 million by year's end.

"There's a great deal of tension in the area," said Marion Creekmere, director of programs at the Atlanta-based Carter Center, which is helping to organize the meeting. "There's no guarantee that we're going to succeed, but we think we have the chance of moving the process forward."

The meeting will bring together presidents Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda, Sylvestre Ntibantunganya of Burundi, Yoweri Museveni of Uganda and Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire.

MEMORANDUM

To: Force Comd
From: Force PAO
Subject: Daily News Summary, 30 Nov 95
Info: SRSG, DFC, COS, DCosOps, DCosSp, MA, FMO, Executive Director, Civilian Spokesperson, Radio UNAMIR, CO GhanCoy, CO NiCoy, CO MaliCoy, CO MalawiCoy, CO IndBatt, CO 95 CMSG, MilOb HQ (fax to sectors), G2, UNAMIR HQ Media Board

1. Sir. Here are the top stories for the morning of 30 Nov as reported on the BBC World News, the Voice of America, CNN, Radio UNAMIR and the Internet:

a. The five nation, closed door conference on Rwanda and Burundi continues in Cairo to try and work out the orderly repatriation of two million Rwandan refugees. It is reported that the participants have agreed to the signing of a document which calls for the gradual repatriation of refugees - at up to 10,000/day - back to Rwanda. No timetable has yet been set for this repatriation. They have also agreed that the safe return of the refugees must be guaranteed and that they should be allowed to return to the homes they left in Rwanda. The Zairean delegate stated that Rwanda should revoke its decision not to renew the UNAMIR mandate in order to facilitate the repatriation. The Tanzanian representative stated that UNHCR is not playing a positive role claiming UNHCR reps don't want the refugees to return in order to personally benefit financially. The summit continues today.

*Write
Hawthorn* b. On Nov 28, during a UN General Assembly debate on strengthening the coordination of UN humanitarian and disaster relief, the Rwandan representative appealed to the international community to show solidarity and do everything possible to help re-creat life on a normal and durable basis. He said the government had made the return of refugees a top priority.

c. Nigeria's military rulers response to criticism, sanctions and international isolation following the execution of 9 minority rights activists has not been one of remorse. Rather, the government has put together a 50 member special committee of eminent leaders of various power groups in the country to find ways to respond to the measures taken against the country.

d. President Clinton vowed yesterday in Britain that US troops will participate in the peacekeeping force in the Balkans during the first day of a five day European visit. He will meet with German Chancellor Kohl later - the Germans have pledged to commit about 4,000 troops to the peacekeeping force, the largest number of

German troops deployed since World War II.

e. Bosnia's premier has dismissed France's Jacques Chirac's claims that Serbs in Sarajevo would be in danger as a result of the decision rendered on Sarajevo. The premier has stated that Sarajevo Serbs would be given the same guarantees of rights and protection as all other Sarajevans. It is reported that a Serb exodus from Sarajevo could result as the Serbs fear for their safety and do not wish to be placed under a Muslim/Croat administration.

f. The UN says it has irrefutable proof of war crime atrocities being committed when Srebrenica fell to the Serbs. Furthermore, there are reportedly 5,500 people still unaccounted for from Srebrenica.

g. Russia has signed a military cooperation pact with the US which will include training and exchanges between the two countries.


h. Five people are reported killed and 50 injured following Egypt's parliamentary elections held on Wed. It is expected that the ruling National Democratic Party under Mr Mubarek will handily win the elections, but there are allegations of vote-rigging during the polls.

i. Archbishop Desmond Tutu has been appointed as the head of the Truth Commission in South Africa to investigate crimes committed under apartheid.

j. France continues to be crippled under a six day rail/subway strike as union workers protest against the government's austerity program.

k. For the fifth time in four years, the Canadian defence department is offering special incentives to cut its numbers to 60,000 by 1999 from the current 65,000. Among officers, reductions are coming in 15 categories including pilots, engineers, air traffic controllers, postal services and personnel administration. CF members have until Jan 12 to apply for financial incentives, relocation assistance and career assistance.

l. And remember: Change your thoughts and you change your world.


Lt(N) Kent Page
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FOR INFORMATION OF UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT ONLY

28 NOVEMBER 1995

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING OF OFFICE OF SPOKESMAN FOR SECRETARY-GENERAL

AHMAD FAUZI, DEPUTY SPOKESMAN FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, BEGAN TODAY'S NOON BRIEFING BY TELLING CORRESPONDENTS THAT THE SECRETARY-GENERAL WAS CONTINUING HIS OFFICIAL VISIT TO GHANA, WHERE HE ARRIVED LAST SUNDAY.

THIS MORNING, THE SECRETARY-GENERAL MET WITH THE SPEAKER OF THE GHANAIAN PARLIAMENT, JUSTICE DANIEL F. ANNAN, AT PARLIAMENT HOUSE. JUSTICE ANNAN WELCOMED THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND RECALLED THE STRONG AND FAITHFUL COMMITMENT OF PARLIAMENT TO THE UNITED NATIONS. HE ALSO PLEDGED THAT THE GHANAIAN PARLIAMENT WOULD CONTINUE TO APPROVE THE FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS BUDGET. THE SECRETARY-GENERAL STRESSED THAT PARLIAMENTS HAD AN IMPORTANT ROLE TO PLAY IN THE SUPPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND WELCOMED THE STRENGTHENING OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND PARLIAMENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD. LATER THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY LEADERS OF THE GHANAIAN PARLIAMENT ADDRESSED THE MEETING AND PLEDGED SUPPORT TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

MR. FAUZI TOLD CORRESPONDENTS THAT THE SECRETARY-GENERAL HAD CONSISTENTLY SAID THAT TODAY THERE WERE NEW ACTORS ON THE WORLD STAGE, INCLUDING THE NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS, THE BUSINESS COMMUNITIES, ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS AND NATIONAL PARLIAMENTS.

AT 11 A.M. (LOCAL TIME), THE SECRETARY-GENERAL HAD A 90-MINUTE MEETING WITH THE PRESIDENT OF GHANA, JERRY RAWLINGS, WHO WAS ACCOMPANIED BY THE PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS, PAUL-VICTOR OBENG AND BY SENIOR MEMBERS OF HIS CABINET, INCLUDING THE MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE IN CHARGE OF SECURITY AFFAIRS, CAPTAIN KOJO TAIKATA, AND THE MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND DEFENSE. THE SECRETARY-GENERAL WAS ACCOMPANIED BY THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR POLITICAL AFFAIRS, LANSANA KOUYATE.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL EXPRESSED HIS GRATITUDE TO PRESIDENT RAWLINGS FOR PARTICIPATING IN THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ORGANIZED IN COMMEMORATION OF THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY AND FOR THE CONTINUOUS SUPPORT GIVEN BY GHANA TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND ITS ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING ITS CONTRIBUTION TO VARIOUS PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS, THE SPOKESMAN SAID. THE PRESIDENT AND THE SECRETARY-GENERAL HAD IN-DEPTH DISCUSSIONS REGARDING THE SITUATIONS IN LIBERIA AND SIERRA LEONE.

CONCERNING LIBERIA, THE SECRETARY-GENERAL THANKED THE PRESIDENT FOR HAVING CO-HOSTED THE PLEDGING CONFERENCE ON LIBERIA HELD IN NEW YORK, WHICH SUCCESSFULLY RAISED COMMITMENTS FOR \$145 MILLION FOR THAT MEMBER STATE. PRESIDENT RAWLINGS RECALLED THE CONTINUOUS EFFORTS OF THE ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES (ECOWAS) TO RESTORE PEACE,

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SECURITY AND STABILITY IN LIBERIA, AND PLEDGED THE CONTINUOUS CONTRIBUTION OF GHANA TO THAT OPERATION. THEY BOTH EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT THEIR ACTION WOULD HELP TO MAINTAIN THE NEW INTEREST DEMONSTRATED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY FOR THE RESTORATION OF PEACE IN LIBERIA.

CONCERNING SIERRA LEONE, PRESIDENT RAWLINGS AND THE SECRETARY-GENERAL EXPRESSED THEIR DISAPPOINTMENT AT THE FACT THAT THE REVOLUTIONARY UNITED FRONT (RUF) LEADERSHIP WAS NOT FORTHCOMING IN ESTABLISHING A DIALOGUE WITH THE GOVERNMENT, WHICH WOULD FACILITATE A POLITICAL SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEMS OF THE COUNTRY. THEY AGREED THAT THIS ATTITUDE COULD BE AN OBSTACLE TO THE ONGOING PROCESS OF DEMOCRATIZATION, PARTICULARLY THE ELECTIONS SET FOR 26 FEBRUARY 1996. THEY CALLED ON THE RUF TO RESPOND TO THE REQUEST OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SIERRA LEONE AND TO INITIATE A PROCESS OF NEGOTIATION.

THE PRESIDENT BRIEFED THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ABOUT THE SUMMIT MEETING OF THE COMMONWEALTH HELD IN AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, AND THE DECISIONS TAKEN THERE REGARDING NIGERIA. AT THE END OF THE MEETING, AS THEY WERE LEAVING THE PRESIDENTIAL HEADQUARTERS, THE PRESIDENT INTRODUCED THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO A GROUP OF FARMERS COMING FROM THE 10 REGIONS OF GHANA.

THIS AFTERNOON, THE SECRETARY-GENERAL HAD AN APPOINTMENT WITH THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF CANADA, ANDRE OUELLET, WHO HAPPENED TO BE IN ACCRA AT THIS TIME. AT 5 P.M. THE SECRETARY-GENERAL WOULD VISIT THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP) OFFICE, WHERE HE WOULD MEET WITH THE HEADS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES AND THE UNITED NATIONS STAFF IN GHANA. AT 6 P.M. THE SECRETARY-GENERAL WOULD HOLD A MEETING WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS ACTIVE IN THE FIELD OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, INCLUDING THE GHANA UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION (GUNA), THE GHANA UNITED NATIONS STUDENTS ASSOCIATION (GUNSA) AND OTHER UNITED NATIONS-RELATED NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS. AT 7:15 P.M. THE SECRETARY-GENERAL WOULD RECEIVE, AT THEIR REQUEST, A GROUP OF ARAB AMBASSADORS INCLUDING THE AMBASSADORS OF ALGERIA, EGYPT, LEBANON AND PALESTINE, THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

TOMORROW, THE SECRETARY-GENERAL WOULD DEPART ACCRA FOR MONROVIA, LIBERIA, AND FROM THERE TO FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE.

THE SPOKESMAN READ THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT, ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE SPOKESMAN OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL:

"THE SECRETARY-GENERAL EXPRESSES GRAVE CONCERN AT THE RECENT ESCALATION OF FIGHTING AROUND KABUL, IN PARTICULAR THE BOMBING OF THE CITY ON 26 NOVEMBER, WHICH RESULTED IN MANY DEATHS AND INJURIES AMONG CIVILIANS, INCLUDING WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

"THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ONCE AGAIN APPEALS TO ALL PARTIES TO EXERCISE THE MAXIMUM RESTRAINT AND CALLS UPON THEM TO CO-OPERATE WITH THE EFFORTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL MISSION, HEADED BY AMBASSADOR MAHMOUD MESTIRI, AIMED AT ACHIEVING AN IMMEDIATE CEASE-FIRE AND PROMOTING NEGOTIATIONS AMONG THE PARTIES ON A TRANSITIONAL MECHANISM FOR THE TRANSFER OF POWER, TO ACHIEVE A JUST AND DURABLE SETTLEMENT ACCEPTABLE TO ALL AFGHANS."

THE SECURITY COUNCIL WAS IN CONSULTATIONS THIS MORNING, THE SPOKESMAN SAID. THE FIRST ITEM ON THEIR AGENDA INCLUDED THE SITUATION IN ANGOLA. THE SUBJECT HAD ALSO BEEN ON YESTERDAY'S SCHEDULE: DUE TO TECHNICAL DIFFICULTIES THE COUNCIL HAD NOT BEEN ABLE TO COMPLETE THE DRAFTING OF THE PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT, BUT WOULD PROCEED TO DO SO TODAY. THE COUNCIL WAS ALSO DUE TO DISCUSS THE RENEWAL OF THE MANDATE OF THE UNITED NATIONS DISENGAGEMENT FORCE (UNDOF) IN THE MIDDLE EAST. A

DRAFT RESOLUTION WAS BEFORE THEM, AND NO DIFFICULTIES WERE ANTICIPATED, THE SPOKESMAN SAID. THE THIRD ITEM ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL'S AGENDA WAS THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT, ISSUED YESTERDAY, ON BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

AT 3:30 P.M. THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL WOULD SUBMIT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, WHICH COVERED THE ACTIVITIES OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR, UP TO JUNE. AT 4 P.M. THERE WOULD BE A TROOP CONTRIBUTOR'S MEETING FOR THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE FORCES IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA, WHICH WOULD BE HELD IN CONFERENCE ROOM 4, THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

FROM THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA, THE RESTRUCTURING OF THE UNITED NATIONS PROTECTION FORCE (UNPROFOR) CONTINUED AS PLANNED, THE SPOKESMAN SAID. SOLDIERS FROM THE PAKISTANI, CANADIAN AND BANGLADESHI CONTINGENTS WERE DUE TO LEAVE TODAY; TO DATE, 6,242 PEACE-KEEPERS HAD LEFT THE THEATRE OF OPERATIONS.

ON TODAY'S WORLD CHRONICLE TELEVISION PROGRAMME (NO. 618), THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, JOSE AYALA LASSO, WOULD BE INTERVIEWED. THE PROGRAMME WOULD BE BROADCAST ON CHANNELS 6, 23 AND 38

AT 2:30 P.M.

A PRESS CONFERENCE IN ROOM 226 AT 10 A.M. THURSDAY, SPONSORED BY THE MISSION OF BELARUS WOULD INCLUDE THREE GUESTS: IVAN KENIK, MINISTER OF EMERGENCIES AND POPULATION PROTECTION FROM THE CHERNOBYL CATASTROPHE FOR BELARUS; VICTOR ULODIMIROU, DEPUTY MINISTER OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS FOR THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION; AND VASYL KOVALCHUK, HEAD OF THE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTRY AT CHERNOBYL FOR UKRAINE.

AT 1 P.M. TODAY, THE VIDEO DOCUMENTARY "THE INTERPRETERS: A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE", A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE UNITED NATIONS AS SEEN BY THE EYES OF SEVERAL GENERATIONS OF INTERPRETERS, WOULD BE SHOWN AT THE UNCA CLUB; THE VIEWING WAS SPONSORED BY THE MISSION OF FRANCE.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY DEBATE ON AFGHANISTAN, WITH THE PRESENCE OF THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, MAHMOUD MESTIRI, WAS POSTPONED TO THE WEEK OF 11 DECEMBER, THE SPOKESMAN SAID. MR. MESTIRI WOULD ARRIVE THEN IN NEW YORK TOWARDS THE END OF NEXT WEEK.

FINALLY, MR. FAUZI TOLD CORRESPONDENTS THAT THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN SREBRENICA, ZEPA, BANJA LUKA AND SANSKI MOST, IN WHICH CORRESPONDENTS HAD EXPRESSED GREAT INTEREST, WOULD BE OUT AS A PUBLIC DOCUMENT BY TOMORROW AFTERNOON.

LEONA FORMAN, SPOKESWOMAN FOR THE PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, TOLD CORRESPONDENTS THAT THE GENERAL COMMITTEE MET THIS MORNING TO ADOPT AND ALLOCATE TWO AGENDA ITEMS FOR THE CURRENT SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY. THE FIRST, SUBMITTED BY SPAIN, REFERRED TO THE ADMISSION OF THE WORLD TOURIST ORGANIZATION TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION FUND (DOCUMENT A/50/236). THE SECOND ITEM REFERRED TO THE ELECTION OF A MEMBER OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE TO FILL THE VACANCY LEFT BY THE RECENT DEATH OF JUDGE ANDRES AGUILAR MAUDSLEY (VENEZUELA). THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE SECURITY COUNCIL WOULD ELECT A MEMBER TO SERVE FOR THE REMAINDER OF JUDGE AGUILAR'S TERM, WHICH WOULD HAVE EXPIRED ON 5 FEBRUARY 2000, THE SPOKESWOMAN SAID.

IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, MEMBERS CONTINUED CONSIDERATION OF ITEM 20, STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, INCLUDING

THE . STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND COORDINATION OF EFFORTS TO STUDY, MITIGATE AND MINIMIZE THE CONSEQUENCES ON THE CHERNOBYL DISASTER. IT WOULD BE FOLLOWED BY ITEM 154, PARTICIPATION OF VOLUNTEERS, "WHITE HELMETS", IN ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE FIELD OF HUMANITARIAN RELIEF, REHABILITATION AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT.

IN THE AFTERNOON, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY WOULD CONSIDER THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (DOCUMENT A/50/2). THE REPORT COVERED THE WORK OF THE COUNCIL FROM JUNE 1994 TO JUNE 1995, THE SPOKESWOMAN SAID.

THE SECOND COMMITTEE (ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL) WAS HOLDING INFORMAL CONSULTATIONS ON A NUMBER OF DRAFT PROPOSALS (L.27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33) IN THE CONTEXT OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: THE INTERNATIONAL DECADE FOR NATURAL DISASTER REDUCTION AND ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION.

THE THIRD COMMITTEE (SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND CULTURAL) CONTINUED ITS CONSIDERATION OF ITEM 112, HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS, INCLUDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS; ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND STATEMENTS ON THE REPORTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL RAPPORTEURS. LATER DAY, THE COMMITTEE WOULD ALSO ACT UPON DRAFT RESOLUTIONS (L.24, L.25) ON ITEM 107, THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN.

THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY) HAD BEFORE IT SEVERAL REPORTS OF THE JOINT INSPECTION UNIT (ITEM 118) THIS MORNING, AS WELL AS ITEM 138 ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY ASPECTS OF THE FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS. IN THE AFTERNOON, IT WOULD BE HOLDING INFORMAL CONSULTATIONS.

AS PREPARATIONS CONTINUED FOR THE ASSUMPTION OF SUBSTANTIVE WORK OF THE VARIOUS WORKING GROUPS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY EARLY IN JANUARY, THREE OF THESE - HIGH-LEVEL, OPEN-ENDED WORKING GROUP ON THE FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS, THE ONE ON THE AGENDA FOR DEVELOPMENT AND THE THIRD ON THE QUESTION OF EQUITABLE REPRESENTATION ON AND INCREASE IN THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL -- MET THIS MORNING AND RE-ELECTED, WITHOUT A VOTE, THE VICE-CHAIRS OF THESE WORKING GROUPS.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, DIOGO FREITAS DO AMARAL, WOULD BE A SPECIAL GUEST ON A LIVE "CHAT" ON INTERNET THE ON-LINE INTERACTIVE PROGRAMME THE GLOBAL VILLAGE: TOLERANCE THROUGH UNDERSTANDING OF THE SCHOLASTIC NETWORK, A NEW YORK-BASED INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHER. PRESIDENT

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SECURITY COUNCIL SC/6131
 599TH MEETING (PM) 28 NOVEMBER 1995
 SECURITY COUNCIL RENEWS MANDATE OF UNDOF UNTIL 31 MAY
 RESOLUTION 1824 (1995), ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY,
 CALLS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION 338 (1973)

THE SECURITY COUNCIL THIS AFTERNOON RENEWED THE MANDATE OF
 THE UNITED NATIONS DISENGAGEMENT OBSERVER FORCE (UNDOF) ON THE
 SYRIAN GOLAN HEIGHTS FOR A FURTHER SIX MONTHS, UNTIL 31 MAY
 1996. THE FORCE WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1974 TO SUPERVISE THE
 CEASE-FIRE CALLED FOR BY THE MAY 1974 AGREEMENT ON
 DISENGAGEMENT BETWEEN ISRAELI AND SYRIAN FORCES.

BY UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTING DRAFT RESOLUTION 1824 (1995), THE
 COUNCIL FURTHER CALLED UPON THE PARTIES TO IMPLEMENT
 IMMEDIATELY ITS RESOLUTION 338 (1973) OF

22 OCTOBER 1973. IN THAT RESOLUTION, THE COUNCIL CALLED ON
 THE PARTIES TO APPLY THE PRINCIPLES IT HAD EARLIER DEFINED FOR
 A JUST AND LASTING PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST, INCLUDING
 WITHDRAWAL OF ISRAELI ARMED FORCES FROM TERRITORIES OCCUPIED
 IN 1967, TERMINATION OF ALL CLAIMS AND STATES OF BELLIGERENCY,
 AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF THE SOVEREIGNTY AND TERRITORIAL
 INTEGRITY OF EVERY STATE IN THE AREA.

THE COUNCIL TODAY ALSO REQUESTED THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO
 SUBMIT, BY

31 MAY, A REPORT ON THE DEVELOPMENT ON THE SITUATION AND THE
 MEASURES TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT RESOLUTION 338 (1973).

FOLLOWING THE ADOPTION OF TODAY'S RESOLUTION, COUNCIL
 PRESIDENT SALIM BIN MOHAMMED AL-KHUSAIIBY (OMAN) MADE A
 COMPLEMENTARY STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE COUNCIL (TO BE ISSUED
 AS DOCUMENT S/PRST/1995/59), WHICH READS AS FOLLOWS:

"AS IS KNOWN, THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE
 UNITED NATIONS DISENGAGEMENT OBSERVER FORCE (S/1995/952)
 STATES, IN PARAGRAPH 14:

"DESPITE THE PRESENT QUIET IN THE ISRAEL-SYRIA SECTOR, THE
 SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST CONTINUES TO BE POTENTIALLY
 DANGEROUS AND IS LIKELY TO REMAIN SO, UNLESS AND UNTIL A
 COMPREHENSIVE SETTLEMENT COVERING ALL ASPECTS OF THE MIDDLE
 EAST PROBLEM CAN BE REACHED". THAT STATEMENT OF THE
 SECRETARY-GENERAL REFLECTS THE VIEW OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL".

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT ALSO REVIEWS THE FORCE'S
 COMPOSITION AND FINANCIAL SITUATION. IT NOTES THAT UNDOF
 CONTINUED TO PERFORM ITS FUNCTIONS EFFECTIVELY, WITH THE
 COOPERATION OF THE PARTIES. BUT DESPITE THE PRESENT QUIET IN
 THE ISRAEL-SYRIA SECTOR, THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
 CONTINUED TO BE DANGEROUS, AND WAS LIKELY TO REMAIN SO UNLESS
 AND UNTIL A COMPREHENSIVE MIDDLE EAST SETTLEMENT WAS ACHIEVED.
 THEREFORE, UNDOF'S CONTINUED PRESENCE IN THE AREA WAS
 ESSENTIAL.

HOWEVER, THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ALSO NOTES THE SERIOUS
 SHORTFALL IN FORCE FUNDING. UNPAID ASSESSMENTS AMOUNTED TO
 \$64.6 MILLION, OR MORE THAN TWICE UNDOF'S ANNUAL BUDGET, WHICH
 REPRESENTED MONEY OWED TO TROOP-CONTRIBUTING MEMBER STATES.

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THE SECRETARY-GENERAL THEREFORE APPEALED TO MEMBER STATES TO
BY THEIR ASSESSMENTS PROMPTLY AND IN FULL, AND TO CLEAR ALL
MAINING ARREARS.

THE FULL TEXT OF RESOLUTION 1024 (1995) READS AS FOLLOWS:

"THE SECURITY COUNCIL,

"HAVING CONSIDERED THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON
THE UNITED NATIONS DISENGAGEMENT OBSERVER FORCE OF 17 NOVEMBER
1995 (S/1995/952);

"DECIDES:

"(A) TO CALL UPON THE PARTIES CONCERNED TO IMPLEMENT
IMMEDIATELY ITS RESOLUTION 338 (1973) OF 22 OCTOBER 1973;

"(B) TO RENEW THE MANDATE OF THE UNITED NATIONS
DISENGAGEMENT OBSERVER FORCE FOR ANOTHER PERIOD OF SIX MONTHS,
WHAT IS, UNTIL 31 MAY 1996;

"(C) TO REQUEST THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO SUBMIT, AT THE END
OF THIS PERIOD, A REPORT ON THE DEVELOPMENT IN THE SITUATION
AND THE MEASURES TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT SECURITY COUNCIL
RESOLUTION 338 (1973)."

THE MEETING, WHICH WAS CALLED TO ORDER AT 12:55 P.M., WAS
ADJOURNED AT
12:58 P.M.

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PART 1 OF 1

SECURITY COUNCIL SC/6130
3598TH MEETING (PM) 28 NOVEMBER 1995
SECURITY COUNCIL WELCOMES 13 NOVEMBER COMMUNIQUE ON ANGOLAN
PEACE PROCESS
STRESSES URGENT STEPS NECESSARY TO IMPLEMENT 1994 LUSAKA
PROTOCOL

THE SECURITY COUNCIL THIS AFTERNOON WELCOMED THE 13 NOVEMBER
JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF ANGOLA AND THE
NATIONAL UNION FOR THE TOTAL INDEPENDENCE OF ANGOLA (UNITA) IN
WHICH THEY REAFFIRMED THEIR COMMITMENT TO THE PEACE PROCESS.

THE COUNCIL STRESSED, HOWEVER, THAT MUCH REMAINED TO BE DONE
URGENTLY TO IMPLEMENT THE LUSAKA PROTOCOL OF NOVEMBER 1994,
INCLUDING STRICT OBSERVANCE OF THE CEASE-FIRE, THE
CONTINUATION OF THE QUARTERING PROCESS, THE QUARTERING OF THE
RAPID REACTION POLICE, THE RETURN OF THE FORCAS ARMADAS
ANGOLANAS TO DEFENSIVE POSITIONS AND THE RESOLUTION OF
QUESTIONS REGARDING THE MODALITIES OF MILITARY INTEGRATION.
THE COUNCIL UNDERLINED THE NEED FOR THE QUARTERING PROCESS TO
BE COMPLETED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

IN A STATEMENT READ OUT BY ITS PRESIDENT, SALIM BIN MOHAMMED
ALKHUSSEIBY, THE COUNCIL NOTED THAT SOME OF THE STEPS
NECESSARY TO CARRY OUT THE LUSAKA PROTOCOL HAD BEEN TAKEN
RECENTLY, INCLUDING THE RESUMPTION OF THE MILITARY TALKS IN
LUANDA AND THE MOVEMENT OF THE FIRST UNITA COMBATANTS TO
QUARTERING AREAS. IT ALSO NOTED, HOWEVER, THAT DESPITE THOSE
POSITIVE STEPS, THERE CONTINUED TO BE CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS,
IMPORTATION OF WEAPONS, RESTRICTIONS ON FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT
AND THE PRESENCE OF MERCENARIES.

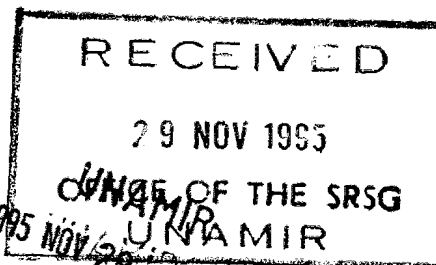
THE COUNCIL CALLED ON THE GOVERNMENT OF ANGOLA AND UNITA TO
CONTINUE TO COOPERATE WITH THE UNITED NATIONS ANGOLA
VERIFICATION MISSION (UNAVEM III) AND TO RESPECT FULLY THE
STATUS AND SECURITY OF INTERNATIONAL PERSONNEL.

(THE LUSAKA PROTOCOL CONSISTS OF EIGHT ANNEXES, WHICH COVER
ALL MILITARY, LEGAL AND POLITICAL ISSUES AGREED TO AT THE
PEACE TALKS WHICH PRECEDED IT, HELD IN LUSAKA, ZAMBIA. ONE OF
THE MAIN MILITARY ISSUES CONCERNS THE WITHDRAWAL, QUARTERING
AND DEMILITARIZATION OF THE MILITARY FORCES OF UNITA.)

THE MEETING, WHICH BEGAN AT 12:48 P.M., WAS ADJOURNED AT
12:54 P.M.

THE FULL TEXT OF THE STATEMENT, WHICH WILL BE ISSUED AS
DOCUMENT S/PRST/1995/58, READS AS FOLLOWS:

"THE SECURITY COUNCIL WELCOMES THE JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED
BY THE GOVERNMENT OF ANGOLA AND THE NATIONAL UNION FOR THE
TOTAL INDEPENDENCE OF ANGOLA (UNITA) ON 13 NOVEMBER 1995
(S/1995/991) IN WHICH THEY REAFFIRMED THEIR COMMITMENT TO THE
PEACE PROCESS. THE COUNCIL IS PLEASED TO NOTE THAT SOME OF
THE STEPS NECESSARY TO CARRY OUT THE PROVISIONS OF THE LUSAKA
PROTOCOL (S/1994/1441, ANNEX) HAVE BEEN TAKEN RECENTLY,
INCLUDING THE RESUMPTION OF THE MILITARY TALKS IN LUANDA, AND
THE MOVEMENT OF THE FIRST UNITA COMBATANTS TO QUARTERING AREAS
ON 28 NOVEMBER 1995, THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF



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THE LUSAKA PROTOCOL. THE COUNCIL UNDERLINES THE NEED FOR THE QUARTERING PROCESS TO BE COMPLETED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

"THE SECURITY COUNCIL HOWEVER, NOTES THAT DESPITE THESE POSITIVE STEPS THERE CONTINUE TO BE CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS, IMPORTATION OF WEAPONS, RESTRICTIONS ON FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT, AND THE PRESENCE OF MERCENARIES. THE COUNCIL STRESSES THAT MUCH REMAINS TO BE DONE URGENTLY TO IMPLEMENT FULLY THE LUSAKA PROTOCOL, INCLUDING STRICT OBSERVANCE OF THE CEASE-FIRE, THE CONTINUATION OF THE QUARTERING PROCESS, THE QUARTERING OF THE RAPID REACTION POLICE, THE RETURN OF THE FORÇAS ARMADAS ANGOLANAS TO DEFENSIVE POSITIONS, AND THE RESOLUTION OF QUESTIONS REGARDING THE MODALITIES OF MILITARY INTEGRATION. THE COUNCIL CALLS UPON THE GOVERNMENT OF ANGOLA AND UNITA TO CONTINUE TO COOPERATE WITH THE UNITED NATIONS ANGOLA VERIFICATION MISSION (UNAVEM III) AND TO RESPECT FULLY THE STATUS AND SECURITY OF INTERNATIONAL PERSONNEL.

"THE SECURITY COUNCIL WILL FOLLOW DEVELOPMENTS IN ANGOLA CLOSELY AND LOOKS FORWARD TO RECEIVING THE COMPREHENSIVE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE SITUATION IN ANGOLA BY 8 DECEMBER 1995."

END OF PART 1 OF 1

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PART 1 OF 1

SC/6132
28 NOVEMBER 1995

YUGOSLAV SANCTIONS COMMITTEE BEGAN REVIEWING ITS GUIDELINES
FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF THE STATEMENT ISSUED TODAY BY
EMILIO J. CARDENAS (ARGENTINA), CHAIRMAN OF THE SECURITY
COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION 724
(1991) CONCERNING YUGOSLAVIA, ON BEHALF OF THE COMMITTEE
MEMBERS:

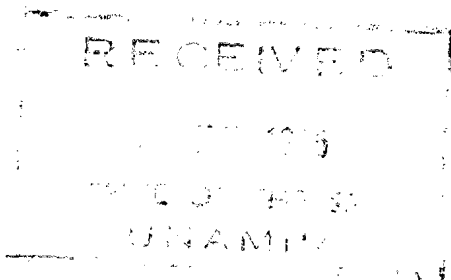
AT ITS 135TH MEETING HELD ON MONDAY, 27 NOVEMBER, THE
SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION
724 (1991) CONCERNING YUGOSLAVIA BEGAN A REVIEW OF THE
COMMITTEE'S GUIDELINES FOR THE CONDUCT OF ITS WORK, AS
REQUESTED BY THE COUNCIL IN RESOLUTIONS 1021 (1995) AND 1022
(1995).

MEMBERS WERE IN AGREEMENT ABOUT THE NEED FOR SWIFT ACTION,
SO AS TO ENSURE THE FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ABOVE
RESOLUTIONS.

END OF PART 1 OF 1
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BE TRAGIC IF A RESURGENCE OF VIOLENCE WERE TO JEOPARDIZE THE PEACE PROCESS NOW UNDER WAY.

THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD CONTINUE TO PLAY A ROLE IN MOBILIZING THE NEEDED ASSISTANCE IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH SOLID FOUNDATIONS FOR PEACE AND IN PROMOTING DIALOGUE AND CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES NECESSARY TO DISSIPATE THE HOSTILITY AND MISTRUST WHICH CONTINUE TO ALIENATE THE PEOPLES OF THE REGION. IT SHOULD ALSO CONTINUE TO PROMOTE, IN THE INTEREST OF WORLD PEACE AND SECURITY, THE PEACE PROCESS BETWEEN ALL THE PARTIES TO THE CONFLICT.

THIS COMMITTEE, UNDER YOUR DEDICATED LEADERSHIP, MR. CHAIRMAN, HAS DONE MUCH TO FOCUS THE WORLD'S ATTENTION ON THE FUNDAMENTAL ASPECTS OF THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE. IT MUST BE PARTICULARLY SATISFYING FOR YOU TO SEE THAT PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE TOWARDS REALIZING THE ASPIRATIONS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE. YOUR TASK, HOWEVER, IS FAR FROM FINISHED. A NUMBER OF ISSUES THAT ARE BASIC TO THE CONFLICT AND OF GREAT CONCERN TO MANY MEMBER STATES REMAIN TO BE NEGOTIATED, AND THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE NEED THE SUPPORT AND SOLIDARITY OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY IN ENABLING THEM TO ESTABLISH AN EFFECTIVE ADMINISTRATION. I KNOW YOUR COMMITTEE IS KEEN TO CONTINUE TO MAKE A CONCRETE CONTRIBUTION TO INTERNATIONAL DEAVOURS IN SUPPORT OF THE PEACE PROCESS, AND I WISH YOU ALL SUCCESS IN YOUR FUTURE ACTIVITIES.

END OF PART 1 OF 1
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28 NOV 1995

OFFICE OF THE SRSG

(more)(more)FOR INFORMATION OF UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT ONLY UNAMIR
 27 November 1995

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING OF OFFICE OF SPOKESMAN FOR SECRETARY-GENERAL

Ahmad Fawzi, Deputy Spokesman for the Secretary-General, told correspondents at today's noon briefing that the Secretary-General had travelled to Africa over the weekend, on a trip that would take him to Ghana, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Benin and Cote d'Ivoire.

The Secretary-General was now in Ghana, for an official four-day visit, Mr. Fawzi said. He arrived at Accra airport last night at 6 p.m. local time and was received by the Presidential Adviser on Government Affairs of Ghana, Paul Victor Obeng. The Secretary-General made a brief statement at the airport, stating that his visit to Ghana was aimed at reinforcing the relationship that existed between Ghana and the United Nations, and to express his gratitude to the President of Ghana, Jerry Rawlings, for his very important role in the peace process in Liberia. The Secretary-General said he was also there to discuss how to maintain the present momentum, so that peace, security and development would prevail, not only in Liberia but in the whole region. The Secretary-General was accompanied by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Lansana Kouyate.

Today, the Secretary-General visited the Mausoleum of the late President of Ghana, Kwame Nkrumah, where he laid a wreath of flowers. The Secretary-General said that his presence there was an expression of respect towards the memory of President Nkrumah, whom he had known personally. It was important to remember, he said, that in spite of the marginalization of Africa, African unity and solidarity would be able to overcome the continent's problems.

At 11 a.m. local time, the Secretary-General went to the Accra International Conference Centre, where he had a meeting with a Ghanaian Government delegation lead by the Presidential Adviser, Mr. Obeng. Also present were the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Defense, Finance, Food and Agriculture, Health, the Deputy Minister for Information and the Minister for Employment, as well as the Army Chief of Staff.

During that meeting, Mr. Obeng congratulated the Secretary-General on the outstanding success of the commemorative session of the General Assembly for the United Nations fiftieth anniversary, adding that he hoped that the adoption of the Declaration on the fiftieth anniversary would mark the beginning of a renewed willingness on the part of the international community to support the United Nations more effectively. Mr. Obeng also recalled Ghana's strong commitment to the United Nations and expressed his Government's appreciation for the diverse forms of United

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a further 12-month period, irrespective of developments elsewhere in the theatre.

In the conclusions, the Secretary-General stressed that at this stage, he was not in a position to recommend definitive changes in the structure of the United Nations presence in the former Yugoslavia or for the future of the United Nations Peace Forces in the former Yugoslavia (UNPF) headquarters in Zagreb. The Secretary-General would revert to the Council with appropriate recommendations once the situation was sufficiently clear, Mr. Fawzi said.

The Secretary-General also paid tribute to his former Special Representative, Yasushi Akashi; to his Special Envoy, Thorvald Stoltenberg; to the Force Commander, General Bernard Janvier; to the chiefs of mission and the military commanders of UNCRO, UNPREDEP and UNPROFOR and to "the courageous dedicated men and women of the three UNPF missions for their devoted efforts in the service of the United Nations, and of peace, in the former Yugoslavia".

Also issued today was the report on Afghanistan (document A/50/737), which would be considered next week by the General Assembly. The Secretary-General's Special Representative to Afghanistan, Mahmoud Mestiri, would be present during the General Assembly debate. The report dealt with the situation in Afghanistan up to mid-September; a forthcoming report would update the situation, Mr. Fawzi told correspondents.

A report on Western Sahara was also issued (document S/1995/986), dated 24 November 1995, Mr. Fawzi said. The Secretary-General's report described the obstacles faced by the identification process in the country, in preparation for the forthcoming elections. The report had new proposals regarding a new procedure which, if adopted, could speed up the process to some 36,000 applicants a month. This would allow the identification process to conclude in about four months' time. If these new proposals fail, the report stated, the Secretary-General would present alternative options for the Security Council's consideration, including the withdrawal of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO).

The Security Council was meeting to consult on the situation in Angola; Council members had before them a draft presidential statement. The Council would also consider the report of the Secretary-General on Sierra Leone, for which there was also a presidential statement.

The Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the former Yugoslavia and to North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Kofi Annan, was about to begin a series of meetings with United Nations personnel officials and government officials as part of the discussions on preparations for the implementation of the Dayton Framework Peace Agreement for Bosnia and Herzegovina. Mr. Annan would travel from Zagreb to Sarajevo tomorrow, 28 November, to meet with the President of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Alija Izetbegovic, and other senior Bosnian officials. He would go to Mostar on Wednesday, 29 November, and to Belgrade on Friday, 1 December. The United Nations Force Commander, General Janvier, would go to Naples, Italy, on Friday to discuss the formation and deployment of the multinational military Implementation Force (IFOR) with senior NATO officials, Mr. Fawzi said.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Sadako Ogata, would travel to the former Yugoslavia next week,

the Deputy Spokesman said, to meet with local authorities in order to clarify aspects of the future repatriation operations. Mr. Fawzi commented that there was a series of consultations in the former Yugoslavia, between the United Nations, NATO and all the relevant authorities regarding the deployment of forces, under the new Dayton Framework Agreement.

In response to a question raised last week on food aid to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mr. Fawzi told correspondents that a World Food Programme news update (23 November) which detailed the delivery of emergency food aid to that country, was available.

At 3:30 p.m. there would be a press conference by the former Secretary-General of the United Nations and President of the World Commission of Culture and Development, Javier Perez de Cuellar. He would brief correspondents on the Report on Culture and Development, copies of which had been made available last week. Further copies would be obtained through the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Mr. Fawzi said.

Tomorrow, at 1 p.m. at the UNCA club, the video "The Interpreters: A Historical Perspective" would be shown, on occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations. The film, an initiative of Evelyn Moggio Ortiz, was a brief history of the Organization as seen through a series of reminiscences and anecdotes from different generations of United Nations interpreters. The viewing was sponsored by the Mission of France; wine and cheese would be served.

The Deputy Spokesman announced his regret over the passing away last night of Elsa Endrst, a longtime United Nations correspondent for several New York publications, including This Week magazine. She was the wife of Jeff Endrst, who retired a few years ago after a long career as correspondent for Radio Free Europe. Mr. Fawzi extended his condolences to the family, on behalf of the United Nations and in particular the Department of Public Information (DPI) and the Spokesman's office. The funeral would be held tomorrow in Scarsdale, Westchester.

On 30 November, there would be a donor's pledging conference for electoral assistance to Sierra Leone, the spokesman said. Elections in that country would be held on 24 February. The conference would be held at United Nations Headquarters.

Finally, in response to many questions in recent weeks on the Secretary-General's report on the human rights situation in Srebrenica, Zepa, Banja Luka and Sanski Most, Mr. Fawzi told correspondents that the report had been completed and went

End of Part 1 of 2

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today to the Security Council's secretariat for processing, a process which including its translation and would therefore take a couple of days.

Leona Forman, spokeswoman for the President of the General Assembly, told correspondents that as this was the first briefing since the initialling of the Dayton Framework Peace Agreement, President Diogo Freitas do Amaral wished to make public his great satisfaction with the outcome of the negotiations. "Though the road ahead was not without difficulties", he expressed his hope and sincere wish that the implementation of peace on the ground, would be successful.

On the morning, President Freitas do Amaral met with the Permanent Representatives of New Zealand, Colin Keating, and of India, Prakash Shah, as part of another working meeting with the two Vice-Chairmen of the high-level open-ended working group on the strengthening and revitalization of the United Nations system. He later met with the Permanent Representative of Israel, Gad Yaacobi, at Mr. Yaacobi's request.

The General Assembly began this morning with item 37, zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic. The Permanent Representative of Brazil, Celso Amorim, introduced draft resolution A/50/L.25, sponsored by 21 West African States and three South American countries bordering the South Atlantic. The resolution reaffirmed that the questions of peace and security and those of development are interrelated and its approval is an expression of support for the commitment of the zone to democracy and political pluralism. It also affirms the importance of the South Atlantic to global maritime and commercial transactions and the group's determination to reserve the region for all activities protected by international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. The draft resolution welcomed the offer by South Africa to host the fourth meeting of member States of the zone, 1-2 April 1996 in Capetown. The resolution was adopted, 124 in favour to none against with 1 abstention (United States), in a recorded vote. (See Press Release GA/9009.)

Following, the General Assembly considered draft resolution A/50/L.28 on the return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin. The resolution was introduced by the Deputy Permanent Representative of Zaire, Lukabu Khabouji N'Zaji, who spoke of the difficulty confronted by the United Nations and UNESCO in having cultural property which had been illegally taken out, returned to its country of origin. "There is a lack of political will which makes it impossible for a country alone to seek restitution of property illegally plundered from it", he said. Consideration of the draft was postponed to a future date, as there was not enough time to

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receive comments on the text back from the sponsoring countries, which were Bolivia, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Cambodia, Greece, Lebanon, Turkey and Zaire. (See Press Release GA/9889).

After the adjournment of the morning meeting, an informal meeting would be held in the General Assembly Hall to hear the former Secretary-General of the United Nations and President of the World Commission on Culture and Development, Javier Perez de Cuellar, who introduced the report of the Commission, the spokeswoman said. President Freitas do Amaral said the report brought to the fore the complex dynamics of culture and development. Its recommendations contained a valuable guide, reference and starting point for discussions leading to the formulation of policy at both national and international levels to meet with cultural needs in the context of development, he said.

In the afternoon, the Assembly would consider item 28, strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, and item 154, participation of volunteers or "White Helmets" of the United Nations in the field of humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and technical cooperation for development. The General Assembly would consider, among others, draft resolution A/48/L.23, which encouraged voluntary national and regional actions aimed at making available national volunteer corps, such as the White Helmets, through the United Nations Volunteers on a stand-by basis.

President Freitas do Amaral would be meeting this afternoon with the Vice-Chairmen of the working group on the financial situation of the United Nations and would also have a second meeting this month with the presidents of the regional groups, the spokeswoman said.

Tomorrow the General Committee would meet at 9:30 a.m. to adopt and allocate two items of the agenda of the fiftieth regular session: the inclusion of the World Tourist Organization in the United Nations Pension system and the election of a judge to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice. The item on the situation on South Africa would be considered at a later date, in order to allow for further consultations, the spokeswoman said.

Human Rights Watch came up with a report on Western Sahara about two weeks ago, a correspondent said, adding that at the time the Spokesman had said that the United Nations would produce a "considered response" in due course. What was that response? he asked. Mr. Fawzi said that he would make enquiries.

Editorially, the New York Times had questioned the Haitian President's democratic credentials, a correspondent said. Also, President Clinton's Security Adviser was also discussing the forthcoming elections in that country; everyone was talking about Haiti, except the United Nations. Why was that? he asked. The United Nations was dealing with the relevant authorities in Haiti, including the Government and the Electoral Council. "As far as we know, there will be elections on 17 December, and in fact there is a Presidential decree signed by President Aristide to that effect", Mr. Fawzi said. The second round was due for 21 January. The United Nations was following developments closely. However, since there had been no official change in the situation, the United Nations preferred not to comment any further.

Tribunal
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The Secretary-General was about due to make an announcement on whether or not he intended to run for a second term, would he do so at the Francophonie Summit? a correspondent asked. Mr. Fawzi said that the correspondent obviously knew a lot more than he himself did, since he was so sure that the Secretary-General was "about to make such an announcement". He was last asked the question by reporters in Canada, and his response was very much the same as it has been for the last year: that he had not made up his mind, and that he had one year to decide.

In March, the Secretary-General said that he would make up his mind in nine months, the correspondent added. The Secretary-General was surely counting the months very carefully, Mr. Fawzi commented.

In the report on Bosnia, the Secretary-General said that he did not want to make any definite proposals and yet the mandates end at the end of this month, a correspondent said, in three days time. When would he do so? In the next couple of days? As soon as the situation was clearer, the spokesman said. Some clarifications were still needed; talks were still going on between the parties, the United Nations, NATO and the negotiators to decide a final structure for the forces that would take over. There were many elements that needed to fall in place, and then the Secretary-General would make his final recommendations regarding the structure of the United Nations presence, Mr. Fawzi said.

What was the role of the International Tribunals; would their decisions also be politically negotiated? a correspondent asked, adding that the Dayton Agreement only said that those indicted should not hold public office.

Mr. Fawzi replied that there would be no political negotiations as far as the indictments of the International Court of Justice were concerned, or of the International Criminal Tribunals on the former Yugoslavia, or on Rwanda. The Tribunals were independent bodies which would continue to perform their functions under international law, in the search for justice. The Dayton Agreement said that there would be nothing done to those indicted, only that they would not be allowed to hold public office, the correspondent repeated. There would be no political negotiations regarding indictments of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, Mr. Fawzi added.

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End of Part 2 of 2

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NOTE D'INFORMATION

A: Tous Média

DATE: 22 novembre 1995

DE: Bureau du Porte-parole ^{AD} MINUAR

OBJET: Conférence de Presse

1. Le Représentant spécial du Secrétaire général des Nations Unies pour le Rwanda, l'Ambassadeur Shaharyar M. Khan, donnera vendredi 24 novembre 1995 à 11h00, une conférence de presse à l'intention des média publics et privés (presse écrite et audio-visuelle), nationaux et internationaux.

2. La séance d'information se déroulera dans la salle de briefing, au rez-de-chaussée du siège de la MINUAR (Hôtel Amahoro).

Pour de plus amples informations, contactez le bureau du Porte-Parole:
tél. 84496, 84539, poste 11075 ou 11081 or 11077.



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22 NOV 1995

OFFICE OF THE SRSG
UNAMIR

INFORMATION NOTE

TO: All Media

DATE: 22 November 1995

FROM: The Office of the Spokesman, ^{AD}UNAMIR

SUBJECT: Press Conference

*Subject please
see
SP.*

1. The Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General, Ambassador Shaharyar M. Khan, will hold a press briefing on Friday, 24 November 1995 at 11 a.m.

2. All the media, official and private, printed and audio-visual, national and international are welcome.

3. The meeting will take place in the Briefing Room on the ground floor of UNAMIR Headquarters (Hotel Amahoro).

For more information, please contact the Office of the Spokesman in Kigali: phone: 84496, 84539 ext.: # 11075 or 11081 or 11077.



INFORMATION NOTE

TO: All Media

DATE: 21 November 1995

FROM: The Office of the Spokesman, ^{ASD}UNAMIR

SUBJECT: Press Conference

The Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, Justice Richard Goldstone, will visit Rwanda on Thursday, 23 November, 1995.

At the conclusion of his visit on that same date, he will hold at 3.30 p.m. a press conference at the VIP Lounge of the International Airport, to which all media are invited.

You are therefore welcome to attend the event.

For more information, please contact the Office of the Spokesman in Kigali: phone: 84496, 84539 ext.: # 11075 or 11081 or 11077 .



Office of the Spokesman

PRESS RELEASE

UNAMIR NR 95-48

7 November 1995

**VISIT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON MILITARY
ACTIVITY IN RWANDESE REFUGEE CAMPS**

The members of the International Commission of Inquiry on Rwandese refugees' military training and arms supplies to refugee camps will arrive in Kigali tomorrow, Wednesday 8 November 1995. Upon their arrival at the Airport at 9:45 a.m. they will give a press conference, to which all media are invited.

The Commission was appointed by the Secretary-General, in accordance with Security Council Resolution 1013 (1995) of 7 September 1995, which requested, as a matter of urgency, the establishment of such a Commission to investigate reports of arms transfer to former Rwandese government forces and military training of Rwandese refugees in the Great Lakes' region. Its membership is as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|-----------------|
| Ambassador Mahmoud Kassem, Egypt | - | Chairman |
| Inspector Jean-Michel Hanssens, Canada | - | Member |
| Col. Jürgen G.H. Almeling, Germany | - | Member |
| Lt. Colonel Jan Meijvogel, Netherlands | - | Member |
| Brigadier Mujahid Alam, Pakistan | - | Member |
| Colonel Lamek Mutanzda, Zimbabwe | - | Member |

The Commission is expected to proceed to Zaire after Kigali. It will later visit Burundi, Uganda and Tanzania.

For more information, please contact the Office of the Spokesman in Kigali: phone: 84496, 94539, 84510 ext.: # 11075 or 11081 or 11077.

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JOINT PRESS CONFERENCE - SRSG/URASA

The following topics were addressed:

- (a) The successful celebrations of the 50th Anniversary of the United Nations;
- (b) The forthcoming Conference on Genocide;
- (c) The SRSG welcomed the announcement of the appointments of Supreme Court Judges by Rwanda
- (d) The International Tribunal will handle its first indictments prior to the end of the year.

Mr. Urasa spoke about the High Commissioner's visit and the outcome of the Tripartite Commission meetings and he also focused on President Mobuto's recent statement that the deadline for the expulsion of the refugees might be extended.

Isel Rivero
SA/SRSG
30 October 1995



INFORMATION NOTE

TO: All Media

DATE: 25 October 1995

FROM: The Office of the Spokesman, UNAMIR

Amir

SUBJECT: Press Conference

1. The Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General, Ambassador Shaharyar M. Khan, will hold a press briefing on Monday, 30 October 1995 at 11 a.m.
2. All the media, official and private, printed and audio-visual, national and international are welcome.
3. The meeting will take place in the Briefing Room on the ground floor of UNAMIR Headquarters (Hotel Amahoro).

For more information, please contact the Office of the Spokesman in Kigali: phone: 84266 ext.: # 11065 or 11081.



NOTE D'INFORMATION

A: Tous Média

DATE: 25 octobre 1995

DE: Bureau du Porte-parole, MINUAR

OBJET: Conférence de Presse

1. Le Représentant spécial du Secrétaire général des Nations Unies pour le Rwanda, l'Ambassadeur Shaharyar M. Khan, donnera lundi 30 octobre 1995 à 11h00, une conférence de presse à l'intention des média publics et privés (presse écrite et audio-visuelle), nationaux et internationaux.

2. La séance d'information se déroulera dans la salle de briefing, au rez-de-chaussée du siège de la MINUAR (Hôtel Amahoro).

Pour de plus amples informations, contactez le bureau du Porte-Parole:
tél. 84266, poste 11065 ou 11081.



INFORMATION NOTE

TO: All Media

DATE: 4 September 1995

FROM: The Office of the Spokesman, UNAMIR

SUBJECT: Press Briefing

1. The Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General, Ambassador Shaharyar M. Khan, will hold a press briefing on Wednesday, 6 September 1995 at 11 a.m.
2. All the media, official and private, printed and audio-visual, national and international are welcome.
3. The meeting will take place in the Briefing Room on the ground floor of UNAMIR Headquarters (Hotel Amahoro).

For more information, please contact the Office of the Spokesman in Kigali: phone: 84266 ext.: # 11076 or 11081 or 11066.

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SUMMARY ONLY

FIFTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY UNAMIR GA/9001
PLENARY 17 NOVEMBER 1995

64TH MEETING (AM)

ASSEMBLY TAKES UP ISSUE OF RESTRUCTURING, REVITALIZATION OF UNITED NATIONS

IN ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, RELATED FIELDS

ALGERIA SAYS FRENZY OF REFORM FOR SAKE OF REFORM

RISKS STABILITY OF UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM: CALLS FOR MORATORIUM

ADDRESSING THE ISSUE OF RESTRUCTURING AND REVITALIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND RELATED FIELDS, THE REPRESENTATIVE OF ALGERIA THIS MORNING TOLD THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY THAT THERE WAS A GLARING DIFFERENCE IN THE LACK OF TIME DEVOTED TO IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAMMES WHEN COMPARED TO THE TIME DEVOTED TO HARMONIZATION AND COORDINATION. STATING THAT THE FRENZY OF REFORM FOR THE SAKE OF REFORM RISKED THE STABILITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM, HE CALLED FOR A MORATORIUM ON REFORM.

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF PAKISTAN CALLED FOR A CLEAR ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF THE LINK BETWEEN INCREASED RESOURCES AND ENHANCED EFFICIENCY OF THE UNITED NATIONS. "MERE MANAGERIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES CANNOT ENSURE AN EFFECTIVE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT MACHINERY", HE STRESSED.

SPEAKING ON BEHALF OF THE "GROUP OF 77" DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND CHINA, THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PHILIPPINES SAID THERE WAS A NEED FOR GREATER INTERACTION BETWEEN THE BRETTON WOODS INSTITUTIONS AND THE UNITED NATIONS AT THE POLICY LEVEL INVOLVING THE CONSIDERATION OF MEASURES AIMED AT PROMOTING MORE OPEN AND TRANSPARENT INTERNAL DECISION-MAKING MECHANISMS.

THE NEED FOR MORE WEIGHT TO BE ACCORDED TO THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL'S HIGH-LEVEL POLICY DIALOGUE WITH THE HEADS OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCE AND TRADE INSTITUTIONS WAS EMPHASIZED BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF SPAIN, ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN UNION. REGARDING THE QUESTION OF RESOURCE FLOWS AND THEIR PREDICTABILITY, HE SAID CONSIDERATION COULD BE GIVEN TO NEW MODALITIES FOR FUNDING.

AMONG A DETAILED SET OF PROPOSALS PUT FORWARD BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES THIS MORNING WAS ONE CALLING FOR SHORTENING THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL'S ANNUAL SUBSTANTIVE SESSION TO TWO WEEKS, TO BE HELD EACH YEAR IN NEW YORK. THAT SESSION COULD BE SUPPLEMENTED BY SHORTER, MORE FREQUENT SPECIAL SESSIONS, HE ADDED.

"DESPITE SEVERAL ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES AIMED AT THE RESTRUCTURING AND RESHUFFLING SOME OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT UNITS YET WE DO NOT HAVE AN EFFICIENT SECRETARIAT FOR THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL", SAID THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION. MUCH NEEDED TO BE DONE TO MEET THE SUBSTANTIVE REQUIREMENTS OF THE COUNCIL, HE SAID, CALLING FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE PROPOSAL TO APPOINT A SPECIAL HIGH-LEVEL OFFICER IN THE AREA OF UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES.

STATEMENTS WERE ALSO MADE BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF MEXICO,

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JAPAN, ALGERIA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, BRAZIL, CHINA AND KENYA.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY WILL MEET AGAIN AT 3 P.M. TODAY TO CONTINUE ITS CONSIDERATION OF RESTRUCTURING AND REVITALIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND RELATED FIELDS.

END OF SUMMARY:GA/9881

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BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

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17 NOVEMBER 1995

SYLUANA FOA APPOINTED SPOKESWOMAN FOR SECRETARY-GENERAL
SAMIR SANBAR, ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR PUBLIC
INFORMATION, TODAY ANNOUNCED THE APPOINTMENT OF SYLUANA FOA AS
SPOKESWOMAN FOR THE SECRETARYGENERAL, EFFECTIVE 1 JANUARY
1996, REPLACING JOE B. SILLS, WHO HAS BEEN APPOINTED DIRECTOR
OF THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

MS. FOA IS CURRENTLY SERVING AS CHIEF OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS FOR
THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME IN ROME.

FROM 1991 TO MARCH 1995, SHE WAS SPOKESWOMAN AND CHIEF OF
PUBLIC INFORMATION FOR THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER OF
REFUGEES.

PRIOR TO THAT APPOINTMENT, MS. FOA WAS A MEDIA AND PROJECT
CONSULTANT FROM 1988 TO 1991 AND VICE PRESIDENT FOR NEWS AT
UNIVISION FROM 1986 TO 1988.

IN 1971 MS. FOA JOINED UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL WHERE SHE
HELD A NUMBER OF POSITIONS UNTIL 1986: FROM 1971 TO 1978,
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT BASED IN SAIGON AND PHNOM PENH; FROM
1978 TO 1979, CHIEF CORRESPONDENT FOR EASTERN EUROPE IN
VIENNA; AND FROM 1979 TO 1982, BUREAU CHIEF IN BANGKOK. SHE
THEN SERVED AS NEWS EDITOR FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC IN HONG
KONG FROM 1982 TO 1985 AND AS FOREIGN EDITOR IN WASHINGTON,
D.C., FROM 1985 TO 1986.

MS. FOA GRADUATED FROM COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY WHERE SHE STUDIED
POLITICAL SCIENCE AT BARNARD COLLEGE AND CHINESE AT THE EAST
ASIA INSTITUTE. SHE ALSO WAS A SPECIAL CARNEGIE FELLOW AT THE
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM.

MS. FOA IS A UNITED STATES CITIZEN. SHE SPEAKS FRENCH,
ITALIAN AND CHINESE.

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SUMMARY ONLY

FIFTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

GA/9003

PLENARY

17 NOVEMBER 1995

65TH MEETING (PM)

CONCERN EXPRESSED OVER DECLINING FUNDING LEVELS FOR
DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

AS ASSEMBLY CONCLUDES CONSIDERING UN RESTRUCTURING

EXPRESSING CONCERN OVER DECLINING LEVELS OF FUNDING FOR
UNITED NATIONS OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT, SEVERAL
SPEAKERS IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY THIS AFTERNOON PUT FORWARD A
VARIETY OF PROPOSALS TO REDRESS THAT SITUATION AS THE ASSEMBLY
CONCLUDED ITS DISCUSSION OF RESTRUCTURING AND REVITALIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND RELATED
FIELDS.

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF NORWAY EXPRESSED REGRET AT THE LACK OF
COMMITMENT BY MEMBER STATES TO SECURE FUNDING FOR OPERATIONAL
ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT. THE NORDIC COUNTRIES HAD
PREVIOUSLY SUGGESTED AN ALTERNATIVE THREE-TIER FUNDING SYSTEM,
BASED ON ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS BY ALL MEMBER STATES, MULTI-
LAYER NEGOTIATED PLEDGES AND VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS, HE
RECALLED, SUGGESTING THAT OTHER ALTERNATIVES COULD INCLUDE
PROPOSALS TO INTRODUCE TRANSPORT TAXES ON AIR TICKETS.

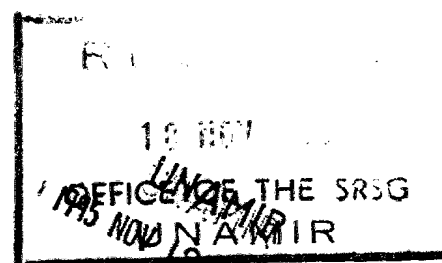
THE REPRESENTATIVE OF INDONESIA SAID THERE WAS A DIRE NEED
TO INCREASE THE RESOURCES FOR OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR
DEVELOPMENT, AND FOR THE DELIVERY OF THOSE RESOURCES IN A
PREDICTABLE, CONTINUOUS AND ASSURED FASHION. THE DEVELOPING
COUNTRIES HAD KEPT THEIR SIDE OF THE PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT,
BUT FUNDING FROM THE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES HAD NOT BEEN
FORTHCOMING. HE ADDED THAT THE BRETTON WOODS INSTITUTIONS,
WHICH WERE SUPPOSED TO COORDINATE WITH THE ORGANIZATION, HAD
DRIFTED AWAY AND SHOULD BE BROUGHT INTO LINE WITH THE POLICIES
OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM.

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF BANGLADESH SAID IT WAS FRUSTRATING TO
OBSERVE THAT DEVELOPMENT HAD BEEN BY-PASSED AS THE WORK OF THE
UNITED NATIONS FOCUSED MORE ON PEACE AND SECURITY ISSUES AND
SHORT-TERM EMERGENCY ISSUES. ANY RESTRUCTURING AND
REVITALIZATION EXERCISE HAD TO BE ABLE TO ADDRESS THE CRUCIAL
ISSUES OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE, FINANCE, DEBT AND TECHNOLOGY
TRANSFER.

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF UKRAINE EXPRESSED SUPPORT FOR THE
CREATION OF AN ECONOMIC SECURITY COUNCIL WHICH WOULD HAVE
WEIGHT AND INFLUENCE COMPARABLE TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL. SUCH
A BODY WOULD HAVE A MANDATE TO COORDINATE INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AND TO ELIMINATE ANY FORMS OF ECONOMIC
AGGRESSION, PARTICULARLY THE THREAT OR USE OF EMBARGOES,
BOYCOTTS AND TRADE AND FINANCIAL BLOCKADES. IN THAT WAY, IT
WOULD CONTRIBUTE TO RESPECT FOR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE, NON-
INTERFERENCE IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS, AND MUTUAL BENEFIT.

ALSO TAKING PART IN THE DEBATE WERE THE REPRESENTATIVES OF
MALTA, CAMEROON, CANADA, ZIMBABWE, EL SALVADOR, ZAMBIA,
VENEZUELA AND HUNGARY.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY WILL MEET AGAIN AT 10 A.M. ON MONDAY,
20 NOVEMBER, TO COMMEMORATE THE YEAR FOR TOLERANCE.



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14 NOVEMBER 1995

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING OF OFFICE OF SPOKESMAN FOR SECRETARY-GENERAL

JOE SILLS, SPOKESMAN FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, TOLD CORRESPONDENTS AT TODAY'S NOON BRIEFING THAT THE SECRETARY-GENERAL HAD LEFT STRASBOURG FOR GENEVA. A FULL REPORT OF HIS ACTIVITIES IN STRASBOURG WOULD BE GIVEN IN A PRESS RELEASE THIS AFTERNOON. THE SPOKESMAN, HIGHLIGHTING SOME OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S ACTIVITIES IN STRASBOURG, SAID THAT HE HAD ADDRESSED THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT TODAY. THE SPEECH HAD BEEN MADE AVAILABLE EARLIER WITH AN EMBARGO.

YESTERDAY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL MET WITH THE AMBASSADORS OF THE ARAB MAGHREB UNION, BASED IN BRUSSELS: MISSOUM SBIH (ALGERIA), AHMED AHMED ELHOUDERI (LIBYA), AHMED OULD SID AHMED (MAURITANIA), MOHAMMED GUEDIRA (MOROCCO) AND TAHER SIOUD (TUNISIA). THEY BRIEFED HIM ON THE FORTHCOMING (NOVEMBER) BARCELONA CONFERENCE ON EURO-MEDITERRANEAN AFFAIRS. THE SECRETARY-GENERAL THEN VISITED THE TOWN HALL OF STRASBOURG. IN HIS REMARKS THERE, HE MADE A POINT OF THANKING THE CITY'S MAYOR, CATHERINE TRAUTMANN. STRASBOURG, THE SPOKESMAN SAID, WAS ONE OF THE "EUROCITIES" THAT WAS WORKING ON VARIOUS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECTS, INCLUDING THE RECONSTRUCTION OF SARAJEVO.

CONTINUING, MR. SILLS SAID THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ALSO WENT TO THE PALACE OF EUROPE AND HAD A MEETING THERE WITH THE PRESIDENT OF THE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE, MIGUEL ANGEL MARTINEZ. THEY DISCUSSED A NUMBER OF POLITICAL ISSUES, INCLUDING THE SITUATIONS IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA AND IN CYPRUS. HE THEN MET WITH MARIE-LOUISE OVERVALD, THE CHAIRWOMAN IN THE OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF DEPUTIES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE AMBASSADOR OF DENMARK. THEY DISCUSSED DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE AND THE UNITED NATIONS FINANCIAL CRISIS. HE ALSO MET WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE, DAVID TARSCHYS, WITH WHOM HE REVIEWED THE EXCELLENT COOPERATION BETWEEN THE COUNCIL AND THE UNITED NATIONS. THEY ALSO DISCUSSED OVERLAPPING INTERESTS, INCLUDING DEMOCRATIZATION AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE.

TODAY, THE SECOND DAY OF HIS VISIT TO STRASBOURG, THE SECRETARY-GENERAL MET WITH JACQUES SANTER, PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION, AND HANS VAN DEN BROEK, COMMISSIONER FOR EXTERNAL RELATIONS, WITH WHOM HE CONTINUED HIS REVIEW OF THE WORKING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE EUROPEAN UNION. REGARDING THE FINANCIAL CRISIS OF THE UNITED NATIONS, THE SECRETARY-GENERAL EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT THE EUROPEAN UNION WOULD OFFER ITS ASSISTANCE IN PROVIDING IDEAS AND SUGGESTIONS TO FIND SOLUTIONS. PRESIDENT SANTER PROMISED THAT HE WOULD BRING UP THE ISSUE OF PUTTING THE UNITED NATIONS ON A SOUND FINANCIAL FOOTING AT THE NEXT SUMMIT MEETING OF THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL, TO BE HELD IN MADRID

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IN MID-DECEMBER. THEY ALSO DISCUSSED THE REHABILITATION EFFORTS TO BE PURSUED IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA IN THE DAILY PRESS BRIEFING - - 14 NOVEMBER 1995
FRAMEWORK OF THE PEACE PROCESS -- AN AREA IN WHICH THE EUROPEAN UNION WAS ALREADY ACTIVELY INVOLVED -- AND STRESSED THE IMPORTANCE OF COORDINATION.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL THEN TOOK PART IN AN ENLARGED MEETING OF THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION, WHICH LASTED ABOUT AN HOUR AND A HALF. THERE WAS A DETAILED DISCUSSION OF THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN NUMEROUS AREAS, PARTICULARLY THOSE IN WHICH THE ORGANIZATION HAD PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS. MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION COMMENTED ON ITS GOOD WORKING RELATIONSHIP WITH THE UNITED NATIONS, ESPECIALLY WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS IN THE AREA OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE. THEY ALSO DISCUSSED THE MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS. THE SECRETARY-GENERAL WAS WELCOMED AT THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT HEADQUARTERS BY KLAUS HANSCH, PRESIDENT OF THE PARLIAMENT, WHO PRESENTED HIM WITH THE MEDAL OF THE PARLIAMENT. AFTER HIS ADDRESS, THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ATTENDED A LUNCHEON GIVEN IN HIS HONOUR. THE SPOKESMAN SAID THAT THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S NUMEROUS MEETINGS IN STRASBOURG DURING HIS TWO-DAY VISIT HAD BEEN VERY IMPORTANT AND PRODUCTIVE. AT PRESENT, THE ONLY SCHEDULED MEETING IN GENEVA WAS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, JOSE AYALA LASSO. THE SECRETARY-GENERAL WAS EXPECTED BACK AT HEADQUARTERS TOWARDS THE END OF THE WEEK.

THE SECURITY COUNCIL HAD NOTHING SCHEDULED FOR TODAY, MR. SILLS SAID. YESTERDAY, THE COUNCIL DISCUSSED ITS REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND APPROVED IT. IT WAS AVAILABLE AS DOCUMENT S/1995/948. DURING THE CONSULTATIONS, BEFORE THE FORMAL MEETING, THE MEMBERS OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT USED THE OCCASION TO RAISE A NUMBER OF POINTS ABOUT COUNCIL REFORM, TRANSPARENCY AND DEMOCRATIZATION OF THE COUNCIL. THE COUNCIL'S REPORT WOULD BE DISCUSSED IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON 28 NOVEMBER AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, SALIM BIN AL-KHUSSEIBY, WILL INTRODUCE THE REPORT, SPEAKING AS THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF OMAN AND NOT ON BEHALF OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL. SEVERAL OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL ALSO INDICATED THAT THEY WOULD MAKE SUBSTANTIVE STATEMENTS ON THE ISSUE AND THERE WOULD PROBABLY BE A SERIOUS DISCUSSION OF THE DIFFERENT PROPOSALS CONCERNING THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

MR. SILLS SAID THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES, MADELEINE ALBRIGHT, BRIEFED THE COUNCIL YESTERDAY ON THE REVISED [BOSNIAN-CROAT] FEDERATION AGREEMENT AND THE AGREEMENT ON EASTERN SLAVONIA. THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ARGENTINA, EMILIO J. CARDENAS, IN HIS CAPACITY AS CHAIRMAN OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL SANCTIONS COMMITTEE, DISCUSSED THE QUESTION OF THE FLOW OF NATURAL GAS INTO SARAJEVO. THERE WERE TWO PROPOSALS ON THE MATTER, THAT WENT BEYOND THE SCOPE OF HIS COMMITTEE AND, THUS, WOULD HAVE TO GO BEFORE THE COUNCIL. ONE WAS A PROPOSAL THAT AN UNLIMITED AMOUNT OF NATURAL GAS BE ALLOWED TO FLOW. THERE WAS ANOTHER PROPOSAL TO ALLOW THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA (SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO) TO EXPORT SOME PRODUCTS TO PAY FOR THE GAS.

ALSO, MR. SILLS ADDED, GERMANY ASKED ABOUT THE MEETING OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL WITH THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ IN GENEVA. THE SPECIAL POLITICAL ADVISER TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, CHINMAYA GHAREKHAN, RESPONDED THAT THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, AS HE HAD IN PREVIOUS MEETINGS WITH IRAQI REPRESENTATIVES, HAD PRESSED THE IRAQIS TO RECONSIDER THEIR

POSITION ON RESOLUTION 986 (1995). TOMORROW THE SECURITY COUNCIL WOULD DEAL WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT ON GEORGIA. THERE WAS ALSO THE 38-DAY REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA ON THE BORDER CLOSURE (S/1995/944). MR GHAREKHAN WOULD ALSO BRIEF THE COUNCIL ON THE SITUATION IN SOMALIA.

ON HAITI, THERE HAD BEEN A NUMBER OF DEVELOPMENTS, MR. SILLS SAID. THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR HAITI, LAHKDAR BRAHIMI, MET YESTERDAY WITH A NUMBER OF HAITIAN OFFICIALS, INCLUDING THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE, PRIME MINISTER CLAUDETTE WERLEIGH, AND ALSO PRESIDENT JEAN-BERTRAND ARISTIDE. LAST NIGHT MR. BRAHIMI HELD A PRESS CONFERENCE. MR. BRAHIMI SAID THAT THERE HAD BEEN DEMONSTRATIONS AND ACTS IN HAITI WHICH WERE CONTRARY TO THE SPIRIT AND THE LETTER OF THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAW OF HAITI. THE UNITED NATIONS WAS IN HAITI TO HELP THE HAITIAN PEOPLE TO BUILD A LAWFUL STATE AND IT WOULD CONTINUE TO WORK WITH HAITIAN AUTHORITIES TO THAT END. THAT MISSION WAS DEFINED IN RESOLUTION 940, WHICH WAS ADOPTED WITH THE FULL SUPPORT OF THE HAITIAN AUTHORITIES. HE ADDED THAT THE UNITED NATIONS WOULD SUPPORT THE LEGALLY CONSTITUTED HAITIAN POLICE IN THEIR EFFORTS ON DISARMAMENT, TO SEIZE WEAPONS THAT WERE ILLEGALLY HELD. MR. SILLS NOTED THAT THE UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN HAITI (UNMIH) DID NOT HAVE A DISARMAMENT MANDATE, BUT WOULD PLAY A SUPPORTIVE ROLE.

MR. BRAHIMI ALSO PAID HOMAGE TO THE HAITIAN NATIONAL POLICE AND SAID THAT THEY NEEDED THE SUPPORT, THE UNDERSTANDING AND THE RESPECT OF THE POPULATION. THE UNITED NATIONS WOULD NOT HELP THE POPULATION CONDUCT ILLEGAL OPERATIONS AND SEARCH VEHICLES ON THEIR OWN. SEARCH WARRANTS WERE THE OBLIGATION OF THE POLICE. THE ROAD BLOCKS MUST CEASE. THE HAITIAN POLICE AND THE UNITED NATIONS WERE IN THE PROCESS OF GOING TO THE YOUNG PEOPLE WHO WERE CONDUCTING THOSE ROAD BLOCKS AND TELLING THEM TO GO HOME. IF THEY HAD INFORMATION ON ILLEGAL WEAPONS, THEY SHOULD GIVE IT TO THE POLICE.

MR. SILLS WENT ON TO SAY THAT THIS MORNING THERE WERE DEMONSTRATIONS IN PORT-AU-PRINCE, CAP HAITIEN AND GONAIVES. SOME DEATHS AND INJURIES HAD BEEN REPORTED AND THE SITUATION IN GONAIVES WAS PARTICULARLY SERIOUS. LATE LAST NIGHT, THE UNMIH NEPALESE TROOPS THERE INTERVENED TO DISPERSE THE CROWD AND FIRED TWICE INTO THE AIR. THERE WERE SOME REPORTS CIRCULATING THAT THE NEPALESE TROOPS HAD SHOT AND KILLED AT LEAST ONE PERSON. THAT DID NOT APPEAR TO BE THE CASE. IT WAS PROBABLE THAT BULLETS WERE FIRED INTO THE CROWD FROM A HOUSE ADJACENT TO WHERE THE TROOPS WERE, AND KILLED A PERSON. THE SITUATION WAS TENSE AT PRESENT. THE DEPUTY FORCE COMMANDER, GENERAL KHAN, FLEW TO GONAIVES THIS MORNING.

FROM ANGOLA, THE NATIONAL UNION FOR THE TOTAL INDEPENDENCE OF ANGOLA (UNITA) MILITARY DELEGATION RETURNED TO LUANDA YESTERDAY AFTER AN ABSENCE OF SEVERAL WEEKS, THE SPOKESMAN SAID. THAT RAISED HOPES THAT NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT COULD RESUME ON OUTSTANDING ISSUES, INCLUDING THE MODALITIES OF THE QUARTERING OF UNITA TROOPS, DISENGAGEMENT OF FORCES, THE RETURN OF THE ANGOLAN ARMY TROOPS TO THEIR BARRACKS AND THE INTEGRATION OF UNITA TROOPS INTO THAT ARMY. THE UNITED NATIONS ANGOLA VERIFICATION MISSION (UNAVEM III) WAS CLOSE TO BEING FULLY DEPLOYED NOW, WITH MORE THAN 6,000 TROOPS IN THEATRE AND AN ANTICIPATED MAXIMUM OF 7,000. THE PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE OF THE PEACE AGREEMENT WAS THEREFORE SUBSTANTIALLY IN PLACE. THERE WAS STEADY PROGRESS BEING MADE ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE QUARTERING AREAS FOR THE TROOPS,

WHICH WOULD BE FINISHED NEXT MONTH.

LEONA FORMAN, SPOKESWOMAN FOR THE PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, TOLD CORRESPONDENTS THAT THE ASSEMBLY WAS CONSIDERING ITEM 47, QUESTION OF EQUITABLE REPRESENTATION ON AND INCREASE IN THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL; THE IDEAS AND PROPOSALS ON THE SUBJECT, CONTAINED IN THE REPORT OF THE HIGH-LEVEL WORKING GROUP AND IN DOCUMENT A/49/47, WERE BEING CONSIDERED. SOME 88 COUNTRIES WERE SCHEDULED TO MAKE STATEMENTS TODAY.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE ASSEMBLY, NITVA PIBULSONGGRAM (THAILAND), WHO CHAIRED THE DEBATE YESTERDAY, AND WHO ALSO IS ONE OF THE TWO VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE WORKING GROUP, OBSERVED THAT THERE WAS A GREAT DEAL OF INTEREST IN THE SUBJECT. MANY DELEGATIONS, THAT HAD NOT PREVIOUSLY COME FORWARD, WERE TAKING THE FLOOR.

EVEN IF THERE WERE NO REALLY NEW IDEAS, HE SAID, THERE WAS A CRYSTALLIZATION OF PROPOSALS MADE OVER TIME. AMONG THE IDEAS WAS A ROTATION BETWEEN GERMANY AND JAPAN, AS PROPOSED BY ONE COUNTRY. OTHER MODELS SUGGESTED A ROTATIONAL SYSTEM FOR PERMANENT MEMBERS, OR HAVING A PRE-SELECTED GROUP OF BETWEEN 25 AND 30 COUNTRIES, APPROVED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, WHICH COULD SERVE MORE FREQUENTLY, THE VICE-PRESIDENT SAID.

AMBASSADOR PIBULSONGGRAM BELIEVED THAT THERE WERE FOUR "SCHOOLS OF THOUGHT" EMERGING ON THE QUESTION OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, THE SPOKESWOMAN SAID. ONE SUGGESTED AN INCREASE IN BOTH PERMANENT MEMBERS AND NON-PERMANENT MEMBERS. A SECOND WAS THAT THERE BE AN INCREASE IN NON-PERMANENT MEMBERSHIP, WITHOUT INCREASING THE PERMANENT MEMBERSHIP. A THIRD PROPOSAL WAS THE CREATION OF A NEW CATEGORY OF MEMBERSHIP WITH SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS, WHICH WOULD BE A SEMI-PERMANENT OR QUASI-PERMANENT GROUP WITH SOME 25-30 COUNTRIES IN IT. THE FOURTH OPTION IS TO MAINTAIN THE STATUS QUO, SHOULD THERE BE NO AGREEMENT.

REGARDING THE SECURITY COUNCIL VETO, THERE WERE TWO MAIN PROPOSALS. ONE PROPOSAL WAS THAT ADDITIONAL PERMANENT MEMBERS SHOULD BE ABLE TO ENJOY ALL RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF THE ORIGINAL PERMANENT MEMBERS; THE SECOND SCHOOL OF THOUGHT WAS BASED ON NO ADDITIONAL VETO RIGHTS, BECAUSE IT WAS DEEMED A MISTAKE MADE IN 1945 THAT SHOULD NOT BE REPEATED IN 1995. THE SECOND GROUP WOULD LIKE TO WORK TOWARDS THE ABOLISHMENT OF THE VETO POWER.

AS TO THE SIZE OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, SOME FEEL THAT THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS SHOULD REMAIN IN THE LOWER TWENTIES; OTHERS ESTEEM THAT HISTORY PROVED THAT THE SECURITY COUNCIL WAS TOTALLY INEFFECTIVE WITH 10 MEMBERS AND THAT THE INCREASE TO 15, ESPECIALLY AFTER THE END OF THE COLD WAR, PROVED THAT MUCH

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