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UNAMIR  
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DATE: 1 November 1994

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TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI	FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, N.Y. <i>[Signature]</i>
FAX NO: 3-3090	FAX NO: 1 (212) 963-9483
SUBJECT: Press clippings on Rwanda	
ATTN:	ROOM:
TOTAL NUMBER OF TRANSMITTED PAGES INCLUDING THIS PAGE 24	

Attached are today's newsclippings/Reuters on Rwanda, and DPI's press summaries, for your information.

Best regards.

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*SRSG*

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GK

NEWS DISTRIBUTION SECTION  
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POLITICAL INFORMATION BULLETIN #1  
NEWS AGENCIES ON CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

7 November 1994

Midnight to 7.30 a.m.

Major news stories in the period covered:

- Serb leader threatens Bosnia counter-attack.
- Angola cease-fire said due on 17 November; Government forces recapture oil town, advance on Huambo.
- UN and Rwanda soldiers in tense standoff.
- Casablanca economic conference draws to close; Jordan pledges to hand over Muslim holy sites in Jerusalem to Palestinians.
- US, South Korea begin war games as North protests; Pyongyang says it halts nuclear plant construction.
- Cambodia confirms death of foreign hostages.

FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

Sarajevo - Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic has threatened to inflict "enormous casualties" in a counter-attack on Muslim forces and film the bodies for use in a gruesome psychological campaign against his foes. He told the Bosnian Serb news agency Monday that the Bosnian army would realize it had made a "fatal mistake" in attacking Serbs around the north-west Bosnian enclave of Srebrenica. (REUTERS)

Sarajevo - Two shells struck a UN-protected Muslim-held suburb of Sarajevo Monday evening, the third such attack in as many days. There were no reported injuries from the shell explosions.

NATO planes buzzed Serb forces near the Muslim-held enclave of Srebrenica, in eastern Bosnia, after they fired at UN Protection Force soldiers, an UNPROFOR spokesman said. (AFP)

Hamburg - The German federal prosecutor's office is investigating 51 ex-Yugoslavia nationals, all of Serb origin, as suspected war criminals. Stern magazine reported Tuesday. (AFP)

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Luaka - The Angolan Government and UNITA rebels are to declare a ceasefire on 17 November, two days after they formally sign a peace treaty, according to an accord initialled on Monday. A copy of the agreement, obtained by Reuters on Tuesday, said a joint commission would be based in the Angolan capital Luanda to monitor the ceasefire. (REUTERS)

Luanda - Government forces have recaptured an important oil town from UNITA rebels in heavy fighting, state media reported Tuesday. "Heavy fighting is going on in the municipality of Soyo after its re-occupation by the Angolan army", Jornal de Angola said. A Government source told Reuters fighting took place on several central fronts as Government forces advanced towards the UNITA stronghold of Huambo in the central highlands where rebel leader Jonas Savimbi has his headquarters. (REUTERS)

Kigali - Rwandan soldiers armed with rocket-propelled grenades surrounded 10 Australian peace-keepers in a standoff that lasted several hours, a UN military spokesman said. "It's a serious incident, the first one of its kind", said Captain Stephane Grenier. Grenier said the Australians were travelling in an armoured personnel carrier to investigate an outbreak of shooting in Kigali's Kicukiro suburb at dusk Monday when they were stopped by soldiers of the Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF). "An RPF liaison officer finally came down and defused the tension", said Grenier.

(REUTERS)

Nairobi - A "band of criminals" from Zaire killed 35 people in an attack on a border area of north-west Rwanda and fled back to Zaire, state-run Rwandan radio said.

(REUTERS)

Casablanca - A groundbreaking Middle East economic conference moved to a close after three days of unprecedented contacts between Arabs and Israelis. It was due to issue a ringing "Casablanca Declaration" endorsing the new partnership between Arabs and Israelis despite reservations by Arabs such as Saudi Arabia reluctant to see Arab-Israeli cooperation replace inter-Arab ties. Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, a prime mover behind the three-day conference, won broad support for a \$10 billion regional bank to anchor political dreams in economic reality.

(4025)

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In another development, Israel, Jordan and Egypt agreed to set up a joint private investment bank for the Middle East. (REUTER, AFP)

Casablanca -- Jordan pledged to hand over trusteeship of Muslim holy sites in Jerusalem to the Palestinians when an agreement on the city's final status is reached. "In 1996, when the negotiations (between the PLO and Israel) on Jerusalem have finished, we promise to hand over trusteeship of the holy sites to the Palestinian Authority", Crown Prince Hassan bin Talal told a press conference.

Meanwhile in Jerusalem, six Israeli MPs, protected by dozens of police, visited Temple Mount, the Old City esplanade of mosques, in a right-wing bid to show Israeli sovereignty over the compound which is run by Palestinian Muslims. (AFP)

Erez Crossing, Gaza Strip - Israeli security forces kept the Gaza Strip closed, turning back scores of Palestinian merchants and truck drivers who had believed official media announcements of a reopening. (AFP, REUTER)

Tyre - Muslim guerrillas attacked two posts manned by Israeli-allied militiamen in south Lebanon, security sources said. There was no immediate word on casualties. (REUTER)

Assiut - Suspected Muslim militants shot dead a policeman in southern Egypt on Monday evening, security sources said. (REUTER)

#### KOREAN PENINSULA

Seoul - The United States and South Korea launched a week of military exercises despite last month's US-North Korean nuclear agreement, prompting an angry protest from Pyongyang. "The war exercises are a premeditated provocation to keep the situation on the Korean peninsula strained and incite North-South confrontation", Pyongyang's official Korean Central News Agency said. (REUTER)

Tokyo - North Korea said that it had halted construction of two controversial graphite-moderated reactors, as part of last month's Geneva accord with the United States. (REUTER, AFP)

Seoul - Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng, on the second day of an official trip to South Korea, promised to play a constructive role in easing Cold War tensions on the

(MORE)

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**Kampot** - Cambodian Co-Premier Hun Sen confirmed that three foreign tourists

The killings brought swift condemnation from France and Britain, along with

104. THAT THE INFORMATION BE TRANSMITTED AND PUBLISHED. (AFF, NEWARK)

**Islamabad** - The Tajik Government and opposition signed an agreement in Islamabad

ending their temporary cease-fire for three months, a joint communique said.

## Africa

Algerian President Liamine Zeroual Monday night has called a presidential

Indian police said they had freed unharmed four Western tourists held hostages

Alleged Kashmiri separatists and threatened with beheading unless 10 failed

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NEWS DISTRIBUTION SECTION  
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POLITICAL INFORMATION BULLETIN #2  
NEWS AGENCIES ON CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

1 November 1994

7.30 a.m. to 12 noon

Major news stories in the period covered:

- Russia calls for end to Bosnian offensive; Bosnian Croats help Muslim offensive, UN says.
- Casablanca conference issues final declaration.
- Saire says it will host mini-summit on Rwanda.
- Pro-Aidid Somali factions talk of peace amid war.

FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

Moscow - Russia called Tuesday for "measures" to halt attacks by Sarajevo forces on separatist Serbs in north-western Bosnia. The attack by Bosnian forces against the Serbs is "a challenge to the UN" which "shows that the Muslims have decided to resolve the conflict by arms", Foreign Ministry spokesman Grigory Karasin told reporters here. Asked whether Moscow would support air strikes against the Bosnian forces, he said Moscow favoured "all means, not just including air strikes but also political and diplomatic means". (AFP)

Sarajevo - Bosnian Serb forces on Tuesday pressed their counter-attack to blunt a major offensive by the mainly Muslim Bosnian Army in north-western Bosnia. UNPROFOR officials here said Tuesday the situation was unclear as confrontation lines had moved out of range of UN observations posts and communications with UN forces in the area were down because of "technical difficulties".

In Zagreb, UNPROFOR officials said three UN Bangladeshi soldiers and five civilians were wounded in overnight artillery exchanges in the Bihać enclave. Intense artillery exchanges continued overnight around nearby Bosanska Krupa, an UNPROFOR spokesman said in Zagreb. Meanwhile, Bosnian Serb forces said Tuesday they had recaptured some of the territory lost to Muslim forces over the past few days. (AFP, REUTERS)

(MORE)

4 November 1994, Bulletin #2

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Zagreb, Knin - Bosnian Croats have joined in a week-long Muslim offensive against Bosnian Serbs in the north-west of the country, the UN said Tuesday. UN spokesman Paul Risley told a news conference that Bosnian Croat units in Bihać "have occupied (Bosnian) Serb positions on the west bank of the Una river south of Bihać town" and have taken active part in the fighting. They have also engaged rebel Serbs in the self-proclaimed Republic of Serb Krajina on Croatian territory bordering the western edge of the Bihać pocket. (REUTERS)

Zagreb - Croatian refugees demonstrated Tuesday against the UN's inability to provide an escort for them to lay flowers in cemeteries within the UN-controlled western part of Croatia to mark All Saints Day. The refugees in Nova Gradiska, east of Zagreb, protested by blocking the road close to the UN checkpoint. (AFP)

#### PERSIAN GULF

Casablanca - The Foreign Minister of Qatar said Tuesday that Iraq has told him it will recognize Kuwait and its UN-demarcated border very soon. Sheikh Hamad Bin Jasssem Bin Jabr Al-Thani said the information came from recent contacts with Iraq. He added that Qatar opposed Iraq's occupation of Kuwait and hoped the confrontation between the two countries would be settled soon. (REUTERS)

#### MIDDLE EAST

Casablanca - A three-day Middle Eastern economic conference ended Tuesday with a declaration by participants from 61 countries agreeing to consider new regional trade and finance institutions to serve Arabs and Israelis. The 14-point "Casablanca Declaration" said governments and businessmen agreed to work towards an Economic Community for the Middle East and North Africa and called on experts to examine the options for setting up a regional development bank. (REUTERS, AFP)

Jerusalem - Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin on Tuesday branded as non-existent UN resolution 425 of 1978, which calls for a total Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, but he nonetheless outlined conditions for an Israeli pullout. "The Lebanese regime is again trying to apply 425", he told Parliament's Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, said a spokesman for the closed door meeting. But he outlined three conditions for a withdrawal in the framework of a peace agreement: satisfactory security arrangements; an association between Israel's Lebanese militia and the official Lebanese Army; gradual implementation of the agreement. (AFP)

(MORE)



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Allenby Bridge, West Bank - Palestinians raised their flag and posted policemen Tuesday at the Allenby Bridge crossing point between the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Jordan. Officials from both sides said the Palestinians will start operating their section, handling passengers to and from the Gaza and Jericho, from Wednesday. (REUTER, AFP)

#### RWANDA

Kinshasa - Zaire said Tuesday that it would organize a mini regional summit on Rwanda in the near future, at the request of the UN. State radio said the Presidents of Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya, Uganda, Zambia and Tanzania would attend with President Mobutu Sese Seko acting as host. It said the UN had asked Mobutu to host the Rwanda meeting while he was on a visit to China. (REUTER)

#### SOMALIA

Mogadishu - Somali warlord General Mohamed Farah Aidid and nearly 300 delegates from allied factions opened a peace conference Tuesday, inviting all groups to attend. Speaking as his fighters battled for a ninth straight day in Mogadishu, conference chairman Mohamed Kenyare Afrah said he hoped the meeting marked a turning point after four years of strife. (REUTER)

#### CYPRUS

Nicosia - Cypriot President Glafcos Clerides said Tuesday that several evenings of talks with Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash had found no common ground for settlement. They ended a fifth and final round of informal talks in Nicosia Monday with no sign of a breakthrough in efforts to reunite Cyprus. (REUTER)

#### TURKEY/KURDS

Diyarbakir, Turkey - Rebel Kurds killed eight civilians when they opened fire on a minibus, and security forces killed nine rebels and lost one soldier in a clash in south-east Turkey, the emergency rule governor's office said Tuesday. The incident took place Monday on the road between the towns of Yukeakova and Sendinli, near the border with Iran. (REUTER)

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OTHER NEWSAfrica

A bomb attack killed five children and injured 17 other people as they took part in Martyrs' Day commemorations in the west of Algeria. Security officials said another bomb exploded, slightly injuring a person in the Karimia cemetery in Chlef, 150 kilometres south-west of the capital. (AFP - Algiers)

Asia

Senior US diplomats met Tuesday with the powerful head of Myanmar's military intelligence service, Lieutenant-General Khin Nyunt, in the first high-level discussions between the two countries in six years, Embassy sources said. In a parallel move, Khin Nyunt said the talks he had last week with Nobel Peace Laureate Aung San Suu Kyi, were "positive" and revealed "mutual understanding" between them. (AFP - Rangoon)

John Holun, director of the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, arrived in New Delhi Tuesday for talks with Indian officials on nuclear non-proliferation and arms control, Indian officials said. Holun was scheduled to meet senior Indian defence officials and Foreign Secretary Kris Srinivasan during his three-day stay, they said. (AFP - New Delhi)

CIS

Russian President Boris Yeltsin on Tuesday sacked Deputy Defence Minister Matvei Burlakov, widely accused by the Russian press of being involved in corruption, Itar-Tass news agency said. (REUTERS, AFP - Moscow)

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At least four killed as Hutu mob goes on rampage

10/24

GOMA, Zaire, Nov 1 (AFP) - A raging mob of Hutus brandishing machetes, clubs, knives and steel spikes, rampaged through Kibumba refugee camp near this Zairean border town Tuesday on a killing spree that left at least four people dead, UN field workers said.

An AFP reporter watched helplessly from a hillside as the mob, stretching up to 800 metres (yards) long at times, ran for almost an hour along the narrow tracks criss-crossing the teeming camp, baying for blood and stopping occasionally, seemingly to carry out more killings.

At one stage, the group, mostly young men, took to the main road linking the camp to Goma, erected barricades and threatened reporters and UN officials.

A field worker who witnessed one of the killings, said the mob accused their victim of being a member of the victorious Tutsi-led Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), which routed the Hutu army and militias in July after three months of fierce fighting, sending more than 2.3 million Hutus into exile in eastern Zaire, Burundi and Tanzania.

The witness, who would not be named for fear of reprisals, said the mob had dragged the man from a hut, slashed him in the face with a machete and then set about beating him to death.

Hutus watching the bloodletting from a distance told AFP that the victims deserved to die.

"They are Tutsis who have come here to spy on us," one man said. "We don't like to kill anyone but the Tutsis must stay on their side. If we go to their side, they will kill us. That's how it works here."

Field workers and the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) claim that Hutu militiamen who massacred between 500,000 and one million Tutsis in Rwanda following the death in a suspicious plane crash of Hutu president Juvenal Habyarimana on April 6, are now terrorising other refugees and relief workers.

Young thugs, they say, have taken control of food distribution in the six camps around Goma, where more than 800,000 Hutus are housed, and are busy establishing power bases which, it is feared, they will use as springboards for new acts of terror and guerrilla raids into Rwanda.

The UNHCR and many of the non-governmental organisations working in the area have called for the removal from the camps of the militiamen and an estimated 20,000 troops from the defeated Hutu army.

They have also called for the deployment of an international peacekeeping force, warning that if the security situation deteriorates to the point where they can no longer carry out their jobs, they might be forced to pull out of the Goma area.

FPviaNewsEDGE

KEYWORDS: Rwanda-violence  
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BC-RWANDA-ZAIRE-MEETING@

Zaire says it will host mini-summit on Rwanda@

KINSHASA, Nov 1 (Reuter) - Zaire said on Tuesday that it would organise a mini regional summit on Rwanda in the near future, at the request of the United Nations.

State radio said the presidents of Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya, Uganda, Zambia and Tanzania would attend with President Mobutu Sese Seko acting as host.

A Mobutu advisor told Reuters arrangements had been made to hold the summit before November 10. Mobutu will, however, be in France for a Franco-African summit from November 7-9.

Massacres and civil war in Rwanda sent more than one million refugees flooding across the border into Zaire earlier this year.

The crisis in Rwanda has brought partial rehabilitation for Mobutu, who had been cold-shouldered in the West over his failure to pay Zaire's debts and his resistance to democratic reforms.

For a long time Mobutu was virtually persona non grata in France. His decision to let the French army use Zaire as a base for its humanitarian mission in Rwanda from June to August helped particularly to ease his isolation.

He will be co-chairman of the Franco-African summit in Biarritz by virtue of his position as the oldest African leader here.

The radio said the U.N. had asked Mobutu to host the Rwanda meeting while he was on a visit to China, a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council.

The meeting would also discuss other regional problems, it added.

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UNAMIR KIGALI RWANDA  
BC-RWANDA-MISTAKE (SCHEDULED)@

Aid workers admit basic mistake in Rwandan camps@

By Michela Wrong

GOMA, Zaire, Nov 1 (Reuter) - Aid agencies working in eastern Zaire now recognise they made a fundamental mistake at the start of the humanitarian operation by giving former Hutu mayors and other officials key positions in the refugee camps.

The mayors, prefects and militia leaders, many of whom stand accused of masterminding the April massacres of Tutsis, sit on a "Social Commission" which organises security and food distribution in the teeming settlements.

These are the very people who are intimidating Hutu refugees who want to return, frustrating official attempts to repatriate the 900,000 to 1.1 million refugees camping in Goma and Bukavu since the Rwanda Patriotic Front seized power in July.

"We created a rod for our own backs," admits U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) spokeswoman Lyndall Sachs.

"But we had never dealt with a government in exile or an emergency on that scale before. The natural tendency was to deal with the existing authorities," she says.

"Looking back, it was a mistake. We should have been quicker in coming to the conclusion these people were dangerous."

Aid organisations accuse these powerful community leaders of systematically diverting aid so that it does not reach the most vulnerable groups -- the elderly, women and children.

Instead it is channelled to loyal young militants who have established a reign of terror in the camps, lynching those who try to leave and threatening foreign aid workers who challenge their authority.

Visitors to the camps have also spotted militiamen openly killing youths with wooden staves, apparently in preparation for a counter-attack on Rwandan territory.

Aid workers privately confess distaste at the anomalous situation they find themselves in -- dealing with men described by human rights organisations as killers.

"I go into these camps and shake hands with the prefects, men whose hands are still dripping with blood, and I feel physically sick," said one who asked not to be named.

They know that by accepting these men as legitimate representatives of the refugees, they have shored up their authority at a moment when it might have been shaken by the humiliation of defeat and life in exile.

"The longer we spend using these power structures, the stronger they become," said Sachs. "With every passing day their authority is being reinforced."

As security deteriorates, the death of an aid worker is

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oking increasingly inevitable. Relief organisations in Goma  
w all regard an international police force as the only way of  
eaking the community leaders' hold on the camps.

"We're not an intelligence organisation. We leave at  
ndown and we only find out what the community leaders want us  
find out," said Sachs.

"We need some credible force that can come in and work out  
e power structures and relationships in the camps and separate  
ese interest groups from the rest of the population. We must  
nd a way of cracking this nut."

If such a police force is not established, relief agencies  
e threatening to pull out altogether. As disillusionment  
reads through the aid community, the departure of Care-Canada,  
ich left Katale camp after death threats, could be the first  
many.

There is a growing conviction among foreign workers that the  
N. operation in Goma and Bukavu is merely delaying the only  
ssible longterm solution -- a mass return to Rwanda.

"In my view, we shouldn't be feeding these people,"  
mitted one aid worker. "We're spending a million bucks a day  
d it's going down the toilet. The money and food would be  
cter spent inside Rwanda, rebuilding the country."

The Zairean government, just as anxious to see a mass  
turn, has drawn up plans to move 30,000 former Rwandan  
ldiers away from the border and shift ex-ministers to towns in  
e interior where they will no longer wield any influence.

But the move could make things worse, Sachs said.  
Ironically, the presence of the military is a stabilising  
fluence at the moment.

"In Mugunga, where most of the soldiers are based, we  
ven't seen anything like the problems in Katale. You have to  
down to the prefect level, the ones with real influence on  
e population."

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## Rwandan Hutu militias kill 36 in cross-border raid

14/24

KIGALI, Nov 1 (AFP) - Hutu militiamen based in Zairean refugee camps killed 36 Rwandan villagers in a cross-border raid, Rwandan national radio said Tuesday.

The villagers were killed in Gisenyi, northwest Rwanda, overnight Sunday by militiamen who had crossed from nearby camps in Goma.

Radio Rwanda, quoting the head of military operations in Gisenyi, lieutenant Colonel Charles Kayonga, said the killers had fled back to Zaire after perpetrating the massacre against members of three families.

It did not say to which ethnic group the victims belonged or give the circumstances under which they died.

The radio accused the hardline Interahamwe militias loyal to Rwanda's pre-civil-war Hutu-led regime of responsibility for the attack, which it said was aimed at discrediting the new Tutsi-dominated government and undermining attempts to secure the return of refugees.

Millions fled Rwanda during and after the bloody April-to-June war in which up to a million people were killed, mostly Tutsis. The Interahamwe were blamed for the bulk of the slaughter.

AFPviaNewsEDGE

KEYWORDS: Rwanda-Zaire

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BC-RWANDA-KILLINGS@

Rwandan radio says 36 people killed in attack@

NAIROBI, Nov 1 (Reuter) - A "band of criminals" from Zaire killed 36 people in an attack on a border area of northwest Rwanda and fled back to Zaire, state-run Rwandan radio said on Tuesday.

The radio, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), said three families were attacked in Kinyanzovu sector and at Byahi in Gisenyi prefecture on Monday night.

It said the "band of criminals" then fled back into Zaire.

The BBC report gave no more details of the attack, which if confirmed is the worst involving Rwandans since gunmen butchered 54 Rwandan refugees in a border village in northern Burundi on October 24.

U.N. officials have said defeated Rwandan militiamen and troops loyal to the former Hutu government who fled into Zaire when rebels won a three-month civil war in Rwanda in July have been harassing and attacking residents in border areas.

An estimated 1.3 million Rwandan refugees live in Zaire including tens of thousands of Rwandan militiamen and troops.

The former government in exile in Zaire has accused the victorious Rwanda Patriotic Army of slaughtering returning refugees. The new government in Kigali has said there were isolated cases of revenge killings but no systematic campaign.

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24



## BC-RWANDA-STANDOFF@

U.N. and Rwanda soldiers in tense standoff@

KIGALI, Nov 1 (Reuter) - Rwandan soldiers armed with rocket-propelled grenades surrounded 10 Australian peacekeepers in a standoff that lasted several hours, a U.N. military spokesman said on Tuesday.

"It's a serious incident, the first one of its kind," said Captain Stephane Grenier.

Grenier said the Australians were travelling in an armoured personnel carrier to investigate an outbreak of shooting in Kigali's Kicukiro suburb at dusk on Monday when they were stopped by soldiers of the Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF).

The Australians ran one RPF checkpoint but were held up for minutes later when 30 heavily-armed soldiers surrounded their vehicle.

"An RPF liaison officer finally came down and defused the tension," said Grenier.

Grenier said U.N. military observers had reported that a family was being attacked in the crowded Kicukiro district. He said he had no further details about the incident.

U.N. Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR) officials say they are seeing a growing trend of robbery and violence by RPF soldiers who won the bloody civil war three months ago but have not yet received any salaries from the impoverished government.

Relations between the U.N.'s 5,500-strong military force, which includes 300 Australians, and Rwanda's new government are generally good although blue helmets have been denied access to some insecure areas.

Former government Hutu soldiers executed 10 Belgian soldiers during the fighting in April and three other U.N. soldiers were killed in mortar and grenade attacks.

Human rights workers are investigating disappearances, killings and intimidation of Hutus by the mainly Tutsi RPF since the war ended in July.

The new government denies the violence is systematic but says some soldiers are taking revenge for the death of the Tutsis, who were butchered in their hundreds of thousands after the April 6 assassination of president Juvenal Habyarimana.

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5,000 RWANDAN KIDS SEARCH FOR PARENTS

KAMPALA (NOV. 1) XINHUA - THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS (ICRC) TRACING TEAMS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS HAVE SO FAR REGISTERED 25,000 CHILDREN SEPARATED FROM THEIR PARENTS IN THE RWANDAN CONFLICT.

MEANWHILE, OVER 1,000 PARENTS HAVE FILED TRACING REQUESTS WITH THE ICRC IN AN ATTEMPT TO FIND THEIR CHILDREN, ACCORDING TO THE LATEST ISSUE OF THE TRIWEEKLY "THE MONITOR".

FOURTEEN ICRC DELEGATES (IN RWANDA, IN NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES AND KENYA) AND OVER 400 LOCAL STAFF ARE WORKING HARD TO PROCESS ALL THE REGISTRATION FORMS. IN NAIROBI, KENYA, WHERE THE INFORMATION IS CENTRALIZED, THREE TEAMS TAKE TURNS ENTERING ALL THE DETAILS IN THE DATABASE.

"IT IS LIBERALLY AROUND-THE-CLOCK OPERATION", OLGA VILLARRUBIA, ICRC REGIONAL TRACING COORDINATOR IN NAIROBI, WAS QUOTED AS SAYING.

THE THREE SHIFTS ARE WORKING DAY AND NIGHT. FOR EACH REGISTERED CHILD AT LEAST TWO OR THREE IDENTITIES HAVE TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT, USUALLY THE NAMES OF THE MOTHER, THE FATHER AND ANOTHER CLOSE RELATIVE SO AS TO INCREASE THE CHILD'S CHANCES OF BEING REUNITED WITH HIS OR HER FAMILY.

SO FAR ICRC'S FOUR MONTHS' WORK HAVE YIELDED ENCOURAGING RESULTS: OVER 100 CHILDREN VE BEEN REUNITED WITH THEIR PARENTS, THE PAPER SAID.

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BC-RWANDA-ZAIRE (SCHEDULED)@

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24

Hundreds die in Zaire as influx reignites ethnic hatred@

By Michela Wrong

GOMA, Zaire, Nov 1 (Reuter) - Hundreds of villagers have been killed in ethnic clashes in the hills of northeast Zaire triggered by the influx of Hutu refugees fleeing Rwanda, aid workers say.

They say the arrival of thousands of Hutus, many of them heavily armed, in the hills 50 kms (30 miles) northwest of the town of Goma had exacerbated decades-old tensions between local Zaireans and villagers of Rwandan origin.

Since late September, local Hunde tribesmen and Hutu villagers -- some born in Zaire, some recent arrivals from Rwanda -- had been raiding each others villages, looting, stealing cattle and setting fire to huts.

Aid agencies visiting the Masisi region estimate about 250 villagers had died in the clashes and 32,500 people, including 22,700 Hutus and 9,700 Hunde, fled their homes.

"The region is in what you could describe as a pre-war state," said Olivier Barthes, coordinator for the medical charity Medecins Sans Frontieres-Holland, who just returned from a tour of the area.

"The area is deserted. Whole villages have been abandoned. Everyone is armed to the teeth."

Until recently the fertile zone was home to both the Hunde and what are known locally as the Banyarwanda -- Hutus and Tutsis caught in Zaire by Belgium's arbitrary colonial division of territory or brought in during the 1940s and 1950s to work the land.

Although many young Banyarwanda were born and brought up in Zaire, they are bitterly resented by the Zairean autochtones."

Last October brooding resentments over land ownership and voting rights triggered five months of fighting between the communities, leaving 3,000 people dead and 6,000 displaced.

Just as aid organisations like Britain's OXFAM were registering some success in a program to resettle these families, the Rwandan civil war spilled over into Zaire, sending a new wave of refugees into a already volatile area.

Although most of the Hutus who fled the Tutsi-dominated Rwandan Patriotic Front are now gathered in the squalid refugee camps around Goma and Bukavu, some headed for the hills where they had friends and family.

Joining forces with Banyarwanda Hutus, they now seem bent on pushing the Hunde from the region entirely and seizing the fertile land and cattle herds.

"That area used to be full of cattle herds, now there are none to be seen," said Barthes. "At the bottom of all this are

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some solid economic factors."

The trigger was a Hutu cattle raid on the village of Mahanga in which a couple of Hudes were killed. A series of increasingly violent tit-for-tat attacks followed.

In one of the nastiest, a Hunde village was surrounded by Hutus at night and families barricaded inside their huts which were then set fire to. At least seven died in that raid.

When Zairean gendarmes tried to halt one outbreak, they found themselves involved in a three-hour firefight.

The gendarmes do not always intervene as peacemakers. A confidential report compiled by one of the aid agencies says there is strong evidence Zairean security forces are providing both sides with weapons and taking part in the looting.

Although the killing has not yet reached last year's levels, aid agencies say the new availability of arms, a direct result of the Rwandan war, has turned the zone into tinderbox.

"Last year they killed each other with machetes. This year they're armed with rifles, mortars, rocket-launchers. The stakes are so much higher," says Barthes.

The region is considered so risky MSF has temporarily called off visits, concerned about the safety of its staff.

The fighting has already brought about a permanent change in the ethnic make-up of Masisi. With both the Hunde and the Hutus against them, Tutsi Banyarwanda have fled the hills, packing their belongings and crossing Goma at night to enter the new, RPF-controlled Rwanda.

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## BC-RWANDA-THEORIES (POLITICAL FEATURE)@

Belgian tries to establish who shot down the Rwandan president@

By Sue Fleming

BRUSSELS, Nov 1 (Reuter) - Seven months after Rwandan resident Juvenal Habyarimana's jet was shot down, igniting a genocidal war in which up to a million of his people were slaughtered, a Belgian investigator has been sifting through the theories about who was responsible.

Military auditor Nicolas Van Winsen, who is leading an inquiry into the death of 10 Belgian paratroopers in Rwanda, has come up with nine possibilities, including French or Belgian involvement, although there is no clear motive for either.

Van Winsen, who refuses to reveal all his theories, said his two main hypotheses pin the blame on either the Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF), or Hutu extremists opposed to Habyarimana's power-sharing plans with the RPF.

Linked to the RPF option is the suggestion that help was given by Belgian nationals, a theory both Belgium, Rwanda's former colonial ruler, and the RPF strongly deny.

Van Winsen said suspicion was falling on Belgium probably because its troops, who were serving with the United Nations Mission in Rwanda, were responsible for the security of the capital, Kigali.

Belgium has been accused of allying itself more with the former rebels, who formed a new government in mid-July after declaring victory against former government troops.

Van Winsen is also investigating the role of Belgian national Georges Ruggiu, who ran the militant Radio Mille Collines, which broadcast messages of tribal hatred inciting the majority Hutu to kill the minority Tutsi population.

Van Winsen said one witness told him of a broadcast allegedly made by RPF radio just after Habyarimana's aircraft went down at 20.22 local time on April 6.

"Apparently, the RPF radio said right after the crash 'We've reached our goal with the help of the Belgians'," said Van Winsen, but this had not been corroborated by another source.

Van Winsen has a pamphlet, purportedly written by the rebels and issued on January 14, which said the RPF intended to kill Habyarimana while he was travelling on his jet.

"But if this was the case, then probably Habyarimana would not have flown in a plane," he said, adding that there was no proof the document was genuine.

Belgian journalist Colette Braeckman said in a book published last week that she believed the French were involved in the attack on the aircraft.

Braeckman said she had a letter from a Hutu extremist saying Habyarimana's aircraft was brought down by two French soldiers belonging to Dami (France's department of military assistance

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and instruction), on the orders of the CDR extremist Hutu party.

She quoted the letter as saying the French soldiers had put on Belgian military uniforms and were seen from a distance by members of Rwanda's national guard. France strongly denies the allegations.

Van Winsen is also examining whether France was involved, either officially or unofficially.

"Initially, I thought the French link was a joke, but there are certain elements in the dossier which suggest this is the route to follow. But one must say that there are many routes in his dossier," Van Winsen said.

His main aim is to establish who killed the Belgian paratroopers, a tragedy he said was directly linked to the attack on the aircraft and the role of Ruggiu.

After interviewing about 600 people, Van Winsen has come up with a likely chronology of events. He plans to visit Rwanda and return soon to conduct a more thorough investigation.

Within about 40 minutes of the jet being shot down, Van Winsen says, roadblocks were set up across the Rwandan capital and an impromptu crisis committee established to deal with the tragedy.

Soon after 2 a.m., the United Nations force in Rwanda sent a Belgian escort to Prime Minister Agathe Uwilingiyimana's home to take her to Radio Rwanda where she planned to broadcast a dawn appeal for calm.

The convoy, consisting of four jeeps carrying 10 Belgian soldiers, was double the usual escort but the U.N. decided to step up security because of the crisis.

The premier's house was guarded by five Ghanaian U.N. troops on the outside while the Rwandan presidential guard were inside.

According to Van Winsen's information, the prime minister decided it was too unsafe to go to the radio station. Instead she slipped out of her house via the back door where she was attacked and killed.

The Belgian paratroopers waiting outside were disarmed by the presidential guard on the promise they would be handed over to U.N. soldiers at a checkpoint in a Rwandan military camp.

On arrival at the camp, anti-Belgian sentiment was running high and Rwandan soldiers were rioting. The paratroopers were attacked with machetes and rifles and probably died at around 10 p.m.

"It's with great sadness that I have to say our 10 paratroopers were killed in terrible circumstances. But I cannot say more as I do not want to upset the families," Van Winsen said.

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## A dangerous and deadly myopia

IT IS apt that Drs Peter Hall and Andrew Carney quote Swift when writing about genocide in Rwanda (Letters, October 24). The response of the international community has been of Lilliputian proportions.

The international community has already failed the people of Rwanda, both in supplying the perpetrators of genocide with the means to carry out the killings and by an abject failure of will and nerve to intervene once the killings had started. The complacency and inaction of the most powerful member states of the UN in failing to heed the warning signs contributed to the slaughter.

These same nations are in danger of failing the people of Rwanda once again. It is crucial to establish a judicial process to prosecute individuals suspected of crimes against humanity. This will require the establishment of an international tribunal and a new legal and judicial system. It is also important to send UN human rights monitors to every commune in the country, which would also deter revenge killings. All these initiatives are in danger of failing because governments are apathetic towards or politically opposed to such initiatives. It is reported that the French, for example, have blocked EU assistance to the UN Human Rights operation and reconstruction aid to the new Rwandan administration.

By their failure the international community is condoning

a "Turkoptery" of brutality. This has potential to destabilise the whole region. Large-scale population movements across borders have long been a feature of the region. The absence of co-operation between nation states involved has exacerbated nationalism and ethnic divisions and led to human rights abuses including mass killings and expulsions. This lack of co-operation and lack of international concern has created what Julius Nyerere aptly describes as "a free field in which the devil could play".

Oxfam staff in Zaire are reporting further disturbing events. Two mass exoduses of tens of thousands of people are under way in North Kivu. One is of Zairean Tutsis fleeing to Rwanda and the other is of Zairean Mundis, the original inhabitants of the region, being displaced from their homes and farms because of aggression by Zairean Hutus and Rwandan Itutu refugees. By focusing solely on Rwanda (and focusing intermittently and badly at that), the international community is being myopic. It is vital that nations act consistently to uphold the basic rights of human beings wherever they are threatened, strengthen the UN's ability to undertake preventive diplomacy and action and reduce the flow of arms to areas where they are likely to result in civilian suffering.

Stewart Wallis,  
Oxfam's Director,  
Oxfam.



24/24

# Aid staff plead for UN force in camps

FROM SAM KILEY  
IN KATALE CAMP

THE world's top aid organisations, led by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, are threatening to take unprecedented action to force the United Nations and the international community to intervene in Hutu refugee camps in Zaïre.

The relief agencies want military or police action to end the cycle of violence in the centres, where Hutu militiamen have been murdering fellow refugees from Rwanda and intimidating aid workers. If the Hutu reign of terror is not stopped, the agencies would be forced to abandon their efforts to help the 800,000 refugees, sources in Goma, Zaïre, said yesterday.

The death threats against the aid workers have become a weekly routine, they said, while mobs beat to death the Hutus wanting to return to their homes in Rwanda.

Médecins Sans Frontières has sent a two-person team to assess the situation in Goma. Care Canada has already pulled out of Katale camp, where 220,000 refugees are now under the control of the Hutu authorities who organised the killing of hundreds of thousands of Tutsis in Rwanda earlier this year.

The Canadian agency has also refused to manage any other camps in the region because the infamous Hutu militia, the *interahamwe* — meaning those who kill together — have taken control of them. Care Britain has already called for UN blue-helmet intervention and has put up £50,000 to fund its own investigation into the activities of the militia.

The relief organisations are meeting over the weekend and early next week to draw up a plan for working in the camps; so far they are divided on how hard a line to take. "But one thing is sure. We simply cannot countenance working with some of the nastiest people of the century," said an aid worker, who like most was too afraid to be identified.

The desperate situation led the UNHCR to issue a blunt statement last week. It said: "The former authorities have taken control of all food and relief distribution in order to consolidate their power and to manipulate and dominate the camp population."

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FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS / UNDEVPRO

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31 October 1994

UN AND NATO REACH UNDERSTANDING ON USE OF AIRPOWER IN BOSNIA  
AND HERZEGOVINA

The following is the text of a joint press statement issued simultaneously on Saturday, 29 October, by the United Nations in New York and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in Brussels:

Following meetings in New York, the United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) have reached a series of understandings concerning the use of NATO airpower in Bosnia and Herzegovina in support of the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions.

Based on these understandings, which have been transmitted to the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and to NATO military authorities, NATO air strikes will be conducted on a timely basis. While general warning may be given to an offending party, tactical warning of impending air strikes, in principle, will not. Under normal circumstances, several targets, where possible three or four, will be authorized for each air strike, which will be carried out by NATO in close coordination with UNPROFOR.

"Dual-key" arrangements remain in effect, ensuring that decisions on targeting and execution will be taken jointly by United Nations and NATO military commanders. The principle of proportionality in response to a violation will continue to be respected, as will the need to avoid unacceptable casualties.

The two Secretaries-General confirm once again the excellent cooperation of the two organizations in the implementation of the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions. They reaffirm their conviction that the prospect of the effective use of airpower, under the authority of the Security Council and in accordance with the relevant North Atlantic Council decisions, should deter attacks against UNPROFOR and violations of Security Council resolutions.

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1994 Pledging Conference for UN	DC/2485
Disarmament Information Programme	GA/8784
1st Meeting (AM)	28 October 1994

CONTRIBUTIONS OF MORE THAN \$165,000 FOR TRUST FUNDS ANNOUNCED  
AT DISARMAMENT INFORMATION PLEDGING CONFERENCE: \$490,000  
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Pledges totalling \$165,056 were announced this morning for disarmament trust funds at the twelfth United Nations Pledging Conference for the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme. In addition, \$489,916 was pledged to the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research.

Twenty-two countries either pledged or announced their intention to do so at a later date.

Pledges of \$79,109 were made for the trust fund of the Disarmament Information Programme. The trust fund for the United Nations Regional Centres for Peace and Disarmament received total pledges of \$85,947: \$30,537 to the Centre for Africa; \$10,833 to the Centre for Latin America and the Caribbean; and \$44,576 to the Centre for Asia and the Pacific.

The President of the Pledging Conference, Istvan Nathon (Hungary), said it was sometimes forgotten that the world community was far-flung and not everyone had access to televisions and well-stocked libraries. The Disarmament Information Programme made possible the dissemination of objective information to almost all regions of the world. "The success of this Programme depends on your generosity. This area of public education is so important that we cannot afford to neglect it", he said.

The Conference elected Fiji and South Africa as Vice-Presidents.

END OF SUMMARY  
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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 26 October 1994

Part 2 of 2

There was a potentially difficult situation developing in Bihac, Mr. Sillis continued. There had been heavy fighting on the Gravez plateau. The Bosnian forces had captured a good bit of that plateau. It was not known if there would be shelling in retaliation, but the situation was being watched. No new information was available on the 25,000 refugees in the Bihac area, although Mr. Sillis had been told that 446 of them had returned to their homes.

Information on press conferences was posted upstairs, he said.

Addressing the work of the General Assembly, the spokesman for its President, Amadou Moutar Gueye, responded to a question posed previously concerning plans to send human rights monitors to Burundi. The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights had already established an office in Bujumbura, the capital city. Currently, there were only four local staff and one officer in that office, but the High Commissioner was committed to strengthening it.

He said the Government of Burundi supported the sending of human rights monitors and the resolution adopted yesterday by the General Assembly which requested Member States and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as other governmental and intergovernmental organizations, to provide Burundians with, among other things, "support for the national programme to restore confidence among the various elements of the Burundian people, especially by deploying civilian human rights observers to back up the local administrations". It was not yet known when such monitors would be sent to Burundi. The High Commissioner's office was working on the modalities.

Yesterday, he said, the General Assembly had concluded its consideration of agenda item 20, on cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, by adopting a resolution in which it praised the Committee for its continuing efforts towards strengthening the role of the United Nations and its various bodies. The Assembly had not had time yesterday to finish its consideration of agenda item 22, on assistance in mine clearance, which would

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be taken up later today. There were two amendments to the text on that matter, contained in documents A/49/L.11 and A/49/L.12.

This morning, he continued, the Assembly had met on agenda item 24, concerning the necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States against Cuba. The draft resolution on that matter had been introduced by Cuba. It had been adopted by a vote of 101 in favour to 2 against (United States and Israel), with 48 abstentions. By contrast, last year the Assembly had adopted the text by a vote of 88 in favour to 4 against, with 57 abstentions. Prior to the vote, the United States, China, Germany (on behalf of the European Union) and the Russian Federation had taken the floor. After the vote, in continuing debate, the following would have taken the floor: Japan, Ukraine, Ireland, Canada, New Zealand, Suriname, Argentina, Venezuela, Cote d'Ivoire and Malawi.

Consideration of agenda item 11, on the report of the Security Council to the General Assembly, which was to have taken place today, would take place instead on Monday, 31 October in the afternoon, he said. The General Committee would meet on Friday, 28 October in the morning to consider requests for additional items contained in documents A/49/233 and A/49/234.

A correspondent asked Mr. Sills to find out if, in the event that a peace agreement was reached in Angola and the fighting ceased, how soon the Department of Peace-keeping Operations could get observers there, and how many there would be. He said he would follow up on it.

Referring to an article in The New York Times, which was attributed to the Associated Press and quoted by the BBC, a correspondent said it had been reported that the Secretary-General had stated that if Western troops withdrew from Bosnia and Herzegovina because of a lifting of the arms embargo, he would replace them with Islamic troops. Was that accurate? he asked. Mr. Sills said that was not an accurate characterization of what the Secretary-General had said. He had said that if the contingents in question did withdraw, they could be replaced by troops from other countries, which would include Muslim countries. That was based on a study conducted by the Department of Peace-keeping Operations on the possible availability of troops. "The Secretary-General is certainly not advocating their withdrawal; he very much hopes that they won't withdraw", he added.

To a follow-up question, Mr. Sills said that whether or not troops would be replaced would have to be decided by the Security Council, which determined which troops were acceptable in a given peace-keeping operation, following a recommendation of the Secretary-General, who had to determine their availability. Inquiries made by the Department of Peace-keeping Operations indicated that there would be other countries which could make troops available, including Muslim countries. The Secretary-General was not saying he would use them; that would be up to the Council. "He still feels that if conditions are created that make it impossible for UNPROFOR to carry out its task, then there should be strong consideration by the Security Council to withdrawing UNPROFOR". However, he

emphasized that such a decision was in the hands of the Security Council.

A correspondent then asked if there had been talks between the Secretary-General and such countries as Turkey, Pakistan and Malaysia, on the sending of troops. Mr. Sills said there had been talks between the Department of Peace-keeping Operations and "all sorts of countries" on the availability of troops. The Secretary-General certainly hoped that the French and British troops would stay there, and hoped that the conditions that would allow them to carry out their mission would continue to obtain.

In response to another question, on where the invitation to the Secretary-General to participate in the signing of the peace treaty between Israel and Jordan had come from, Mr. Sills said he was pretty sure that it had been issued by both of the countries, adding that he would check on the matter. The Secretary-General had been invited personally to attend and regretted that he could not do so.

A correspondent then said that in a letter to the Council written in July, the Secretary-General had stated clearly that any further disincentives, including the possible lifting of the arms embargo against Bosnia and Herzegovina, would be cause for the withdrawal of UNPROFOR. Did that view still hold? he asked. Mr. Sills said the Secretary-General's views in that regard had not changed.

To a question on the role of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and its future relationship with the United Nations, Mr. Sills said that the Secretary-General was supportive of GATT. He also supported the creation of the World Trade Organization, which would join the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank as the three major international organizations in the financial area. Such a structure had, in fact, been foreseen by the Bretton Woods agreements many years ago. The Secretary-General also felt very strongly that once the World Trade Organization was created, it should be a specialized agency of the United Nations system, as were the IMF and the World Bank.

A correspondent then asked about the 700 tons of fuel needed in the three Muslim enclaves of Zepa, Srebrenica and Gorazde, stating that there was no traffic there. Was that a yearly supply? he asked. Mr. Sills replied that the 700 tons would cover not only the needs of the enclaves and UNPROFOR for transport, but, in light of the approaching winter, would also be used for heating.

END PART 2 OF 2 AND BRIEFING  
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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 26 October 1994  
PART 1 OF 2

Joe Sills, Spokesman for Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, began today's noon briefing with the following announcement: "The Secretary-General extends his warmest congratulations to His Majesty King Hussein of Jordan and Prime Minister Rabin of Israel on the signing today of the peace treaty between their two countries. He regrets that his travel schedule prevented him from attending the signing ceremony in person. He sent instead a high-level delegation, led by the Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories, Terje Roed Larsen, and including the Officer-in-Charge of the United Nations Truce Supervision Force (UNTSO), whose military observers have been stationed in the Middle East since 1948.

"The Secretary-General hopes that the historic event that occurred today in the Wadi Araba will be followed by full implementation of the Israeli-Palestinian Declaration of Principles, and by new progress in the Israeli-Lebanese and Israeli-Syrian negotiations, leading to a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East."

Mr. Sills went on to say that the Secretary-General, who was continuing his travels in Paris, had today been awarded France's highest honour, "La Grand Croix de la Legion d'Honneur" -- the Grand Cross of the French Legion of Honour -- by French President Francois Mitterrand, in recognition of his achievements in the fields of peace, development and international diplomacy. The ceremony, held at the Elysee Palace, was also attended by Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, Defence Minister Francois Leotard and other senior Government officials, and by the President of the Commission of the European Communities, Jacques Delors, and Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Federico Mayor.

The Secretary-General and Mrs. Boutros-Ghali then attended a private luncheon given by President and Mrs. Mitterrand at the Elysee Palace. Earlier, the Secretary-General had met with representatives of the French Committee for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations. The President of that Committee was Foreign Minister Alain Juppe, who was currently travelling overseas and thus did not attend the meeting, at

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which France's preparations for its fiftieth anniversary celebrations had been reviewed. That had been followed by a meeting between the Secretary-General and the President of the United Nations Association of France, Philippe Louet. The prime topic of their discussion had also been the fiftieth anniversary.

This afternoon, Mr. Sills continued, the Secretary-General was scheduled to meet with his Special Representative for Georgia, Edouard Brunner, to discuss both preparations for the Secretary-General's upcoming visit to Georgia as well as the status of the negotiations on a settlement of the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict. Those negotiations had been scheduled to start earlier this week, but had been delayed until mid-November. The Secretary-General would then have a private meeting with the Defence Minister, Francois Leotard. This evening, the Secretary-General would be honoured at a dinner at the Egyptian Embassy in Paris.

The talks between the United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) were continuing as the briefing was being conducted, Mr. Sills said. After the talks concluded, the Spokesman's Office would brief journalists on them, but since any agreements reached would be ad referendum, he doubted that very many details would be given. He would not rule out the possibility that the Under-Secretary-General for Peace-keeping Operations, Kofi A. Annan, would brief correspondents, but he could not make a commitment for such a briefing.

(After the briefing, Mr. Eckhard announced that the talks had been suspended until 4:15 p.m. and were expected to conclude today.)

Turning to the elections in Mozambique that would begin tomorrow, Mr. Sills said that there were some 7,400 polling stations with around 2,300 international observers in place there. The results were not scheduled to be announced for three weeks. However, prior to that announcement, it was hoped that, based on polling observation and sampling, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Mozambique, Aldo Ajello, would be able to make a statement attesting to the freedom and fairness of the election.

The World Food Programme (WFP) had announced that it faced a severe shortfall of food aid in Mozambique that could endanger the resettlement of hundreds of thousands of refugees who had returned from neighbouring countries and needed food aid until the harvest next May and June, Mr. Sills stated. A press release on that matter which elaborated on the precise requirements of the WFP was available in the Spokesman's office.

Next, Mr. Sills discussed the work of the Security Council. Yesterday it had been briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Burundi, Ahmedou Ould Abdallah, who had stressed, among other things, the need for coordination and coherency among the different international efforts in Burundi. He had stated that the great problem faced was that of the sizeable population living on a limited land area -- 7 million citizens in Rwanda and 6 million in Burundi -- a population which was doubling every 15 years. The land simply could not support that many people.



Mr. Ould Abdallah had emphasized the need for a regional approach and had discussed the initiative of the Organization of African Unity (OAU)/United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for the conference on refugees, which had been endorsed by the General Assembly. The Special Representative was working on a "national debate in Burundi" involving workshops and meetings, many on the local level, that would bring people together to strengthen the process of political reconciliation. He had also discussed the judicial system, the building up of which was a major problem, and had addressed the issue of the safety of human rights monitors, especially those outside the capital.

The Council had also discussed Angola, on which there was a draft resolution that was to have been faxed to Council members by its President

late yesterday. Mr. Sills continued. The Council may adopt a draft resolution on that matter on Friday or it may wait until Monday, pending in part on the information that would be provided by the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for Angola. Alioune Blondine Beye.

Recalling that yesterday he had told correspondents that Mr. Beye had planned to go to Huambo to meet with Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), Mr. Sills said that meeting had been delayed until today, due to the continuing meeting in Huambo of the UNITA political commission. Mr. Beye was in Luanda and he was planning to go to Huambo today, but that trip had not been confirmed. Mr. Beye then intended to go back to Lusaka and resume the talks on Friday.

Also in the Council yesterday there had been discussion about Rwanda, and a revised version of the draft resolution on the international tribunal had been circulated. Mr. Sills said. The Rwandese delegation, as a member of the Council, had made some suggestions regarding that text.

On Thursday, he continued, the Council would probably discuss the Angola draft and the situation with respect to the nuclear capabilities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In that regard, the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Hans Blix, was tentatively scheduled to brief the Council on Friday. The Council was also considering a short draft resolution on Somalia which would approve a "technical" renewal for a few days of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II). There was also a possibility that the United States would introduce a draft resolution on the arms embargo in Bosnia and Herzegovina on Friday. The Security Council Mission to Somalia was expected back on Monday, at which time a formal meeting on that situation might be held.

Recalling that he had previously told correspondents that it had looked as though later this week the Council would deal with Cyprus, Western Sahara and Tajikistan, Mr. Sills said he had been given that information earlier "but those three topics seem to have vanished off the immediate horizon". Whether they would reappear this week or next week remained to be seen.

Mr. Sills then relayed information from Mogadishu on the Security Council Mission, which had arrived and had met with

the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Somalia, Victor Gbeho, and his senior officials. Today, the members of the Mission would meet with Ali Mahdi Mohamed and the Group of 12 and tomorrow they would meet with General Mohamed Farah Aidid and the Somali National Alliance. Before their departure, they would hold a press conference for the Somali media. While General Aidid had previously announced that a conference that he was convening would start tomorrow, it had subsequently been announced that the conference would be delayed until next Tuesday.

Stating that the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina was being described as "generally quiet", Mr. Sills added that "when two say 'it's generally quiet' two usually follow by giving information on areas where it was not quiet". There had been a machine gun attack on a tram car in Sarajevo during which nine people had been wounded, one seriously. The trams were not running today. The Sarajevo airport remained open and the humanitarian airlift was continuing.

Land convoys of the UNHCR were continuing into the city. The withdrawal of the Government forces from the demilitarized zone continued on Tuesday, but the proposed French Battalion/Bosnia and Herzegovina reconnaissance mission to verify the withdrawal had gotten a late start and had not checked all of the observation positions. There were about 350 government soldiers still in the demilitarized zone. It was hoped that they would withdraw shortly. The reconnaissance mission would be completed by the end of the day today, it was hoped.

Continuing, he said that Lord Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg, Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, were in Belgrade today meeting with President Slobodan Milosevic. The United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) had announced its intention to undertake patrols on the Mount Iman road. Since this was in the demilitarized zone, it was UNPROFOR's position that only UNPROFOR troops should be there.

Mr. Sills then responded to a question he had been asked previously concerning additional information on the action during which 11 Serb soldiers had been killed over the weekend. The UNPROFOR had refuted that it had been a commando-style raid during which government forces had ambushed a truck just south of the demilitarized zone at Babindol. There had been 11 Serbian soldiers killed and 11 wounded. That had been confirmed by United Nations military observers who had observed the site of the raid as well as the bodies.

With respect to the fuel situation, Mr. Sills said that there were still only small amounts of it moving. Fourteen tons had arrived in Srebrenica, Goradze and Zepa. To put that figure into perspective, Mr. Sills recalled that the guarantees that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Former Yugoslavia and Chief of Mission of UNPROFOR, Yasushi Akashi, had received in meetings with Radovan Karadzic, leader of the Bosnian Serbs, had been for around 700 tons for use in the next few weeks.

END PART 1 OF 2

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FROM DPIIDS  
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Prepared by Central News

DH/1759  
26 October 1994

W E D N E S D A Y   H I G H L I G H T S

---General Assembly, considering need to end United States embargo against Cuba, calls on all States to refrain from passing laws impacting sovereignty of other States; resolution adopted by 101 votes in favour to two against, with 48 abstentions.

---Multinational Force reports major progress in re-establishing democracy in Haiti, citing President Aristide's call for reconciliation; notes economic gains since lifting of sanctions.

---President of France awards Secretary-General Grand Cross of French Legion of Honour in recognition of his achievements in fields of peace, development and international diplomacy.

---Secretary-General congratulates Jordan and Israel on signing of peace treaty; hopes historic event will lead to fresh progress towards comprehensive Middle East peace.

---United Nations prepares to observe Mozambique elections beginning tomorrow; WFP says shortage of food aid threatens resettlement of refugees there.

---Establishment of international criminal court would reinforce respect for human rights and international peace and security, Legal Committee is told.

---Assistant Secretary-General for Public Information says DPI is pursuing joint ventures to inform more people more effectively about United Nations.

---FAO coordinates \$18.4 million agricultural rehabilitation programme to help Rwandan farmers plant food crops.

The General Assembly today reiterated its call to all States to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and measures whose extraterritorial effects impacted the sovereignty of other States. It adopted a resolution to that effect by a vote of 101 in favour to two against (Israel and United States), with 48 abstentions, during its consideration of the necessity of ending the United States embargo against Cuba. The Assembly also urged States that applied such laws and measures to repeal or invalidate them as soon as possible.

Introducing the resolution, Cuba said that despite requests by the General Assembly and the international community, the United States Government had moved to strengthen

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the blockade against it. The blockade, which had cost Cuba \$970 million last year, flagrantly violated the fundamental rights of the Cuban people and the country's independence, sovereignty and right to self-determination.

The United States representative, speaking in explanation of position, said his country sought to promote a peaceful transition to democracy in Cuba through the careful application of sanctions directed at the Cuban regime. The United States had the sovereign right to determine its bilateral relationships, including its trading partners.

Many speakers said the United States embargo against Cuba violated basic tenets of the United Nations Charter, such as national sovereignty, and ran counter to principles of international law, including freedom of trade and navigation. They also called on the two countries to enter into a dialogue to resolve the matter.

Substantial progress has been made in re-establishing democracy in Haiti, according to the latest report of the Multinational Force. It said the return of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the reconvening of the Haitian Parliament, and the President's call for reconciliation had brought the climate in the country closer to normal. Meanwhile, the lifting of economic sanctions and the resumption of commercial flights had benefitted the Haitian economy and general population. The report, covering the period 9 to 23 October, was transmitted to the Security Council by the Permanent Representative of the United States in a letter dated 24 October.

The report said Haiti had reached a level of security and stability that compared favourably to many other places in the world. The last two weeks had been relatively quiet, and Multinational Force contingents had been able to defuse tense situations on a number of occasions. As of 20 October, the Force had a strength of 16,750 troops, down from a high of 21,000. In addition, there were just over 600 police monitors from 11 countries in Haiti.

The Force Armee d'Haiti -- military and police -- had almost ceased to exist as an organization and posed no threat to the Multinational Force, the report continued. The police were ineffective and the military were in disarray. However, dissident elements, much like attaches, could still be a problem. The Government had agreed to review a proposal for the restructuring of a scaled-down army, while efforts were underway to improve police performance and professionalize the force.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali was today awarded France's highest honour, the Grand Cross of the French Legion of Honour, by President Francois Mitterand in recognition of his achievements in the fields of peace, development and international diplomacy. The Secretary-General and Mrs. Boutros-Ghali then attended a private luncheon given by President and Mrs. Mitterand at the Elysee Palace.

Mr. Boutros-Ghali had meetings this morning with the Secretary-General of the French Committee for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations, Philippe Loutet, and the President of United Nations Association of France, Mario

Bettati. He was due to meet this afternoon with Special Representative Edouard Brunner to discuss preparations for his forthcoming visit to Georgia and to review the status of negotiations on a settlement of the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict. A meeting with French Defense Minister Francois Leotard was also scheduled.

The Secretary-General today extended his congratulations to King Hussein of Jordan and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel on the signing of a peace treaty between their two countries. He regretted that he had been unable to attend the signing ceremony in person, but had sent a high-level delegation led by the Special Coordinator in the occupied territories, Terje Roed Larsen.

He expressed hope that today's historic event would be followed by full implementation of the Israeli-Palestinian Declaration of Principles, and by new progress in the Israeli-Lebanese and Israeli-Syrian negotiations, leading to a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

National elections will begin in Mozambique tomorrow, and a total of 2,200 observers have been deployed around the country to monitor the voting, a United Nations spokesman said today. He noted that the official results were not expected to be released for three weeks, but expressed hope that Special Representative Aldo Ajello would soon be able to make a statement attesting to the freedom and fairness of the elections.

Meanwhile, the World Food Programme (WFP) said it faced a severe shortage of food aid for Mozambique. As a result, it warned, the resettlement of hundreds of thousands of refugees who had returned from neighbouring countries could be endangered.

The establishment of an international criminal court would reinforce respect for human rights and international peace and security, the Sixth Committee (Legal) heard yesterday as it continued its consideration of the International Law Commission's report. Germany, on behalf of the European Union, said work on setting up the court must proceed quickly, citing the spread of violence and hatred throughout the world and the systematic violation of fundamental rights.

Australia told the Committee that the establishment of ad hoc war crimes tribunals had demonstrated the pressing need for a permanent international criminal court. It must be given a clear place within the United Nations system to ensure its universality, authority and effectiveness. Austria said the court should be set up on the basis of an international convention. It should not have jurisdiction over national law but should fill the gap left open by domestic law enforcement.

The United States said there would be a compelling reason for setting up a permanent court when the Security Council decided that giving it jurisdiction in particular cases would promote peace and security. However, the need for a permanent mechanism was less clear in other situations. It was important to ensure that those guilty of crimes were effectively prosecuted and to decide whether a court would assist or impede national efforts.

The Assistant Secretary-General for Public Information,

Samir Sanbar, today said that the Department of Public Information (DPI) had built on and expanded its partnerships in order to inform more people more effectively about the United Nations. He said the Department was seeking a "multiplier impact" for its work through joint ventures with the media, intensified dialogue with academia, and stronger links with non-governmental organizations. He made those comments to the Fourth Committee (Special Political and Decolonization) as it began its consideration of questions relating to information.

Meanwhile, the DPI has announced that United Nations materials can now be obtained by almost 30 million users of electronic information around the world. Those materials are being made available through the Gopher -- a system allowing easy access to data on the Internet -- as well as through Agora, APC, Gemnet, Peqasus, Togethernet and other publicly accessible networks.

DPI electronic databases cover the whole spectrum of issues dealt with by the Organization. They carry the full texts of: statements and messages of the Secretary-General; DPI press releases; the Daily Highlights; the United Nations Journal; current Security Council resolutions; reports of the Secretary-General; archives of United Nations resolutions; basic documents; and materials relating to major conferences and peace-keeping operations.

Rwandan farmers have begun planting food crops with the help of an agricultural rehabilitation programme coordinated by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Production of cereals and beans dropped 60 per cent last year as Rwandans fled the fighting in their country. The \$18.4 million programme is providing farmers with the most basic agricultural inputs for the current planting season.

The FAO, in collaboration with the other United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations, has also established a network to distribute farm-inputs throughout Rwanda, where 850,000 farming families are in need of seeds, fertilizer and farm tools. It has received pledges and contributions of more than \$7 million so far for its efforts in Rwanda, complemented by another \$8 million pledged or contributed to other participants in the agricultural programme.

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DATE: 27 October 1994

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI	FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, N.Y.
FAX NO: 3-3090	FAX NO: (212) 963-9483
SUBJECT: Press clippings on Rwanda	
ATTN:	ROOM:
TOTAL NUMBER OF TRANSMITTED PAGES INCLUDING THIS PAGE 25	

Attached are today's newsclippings/Reuters on Rwanda, DPI's daily press briefing for your information.




FOR INFORMATION OF UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT ONLY

26 October 1994

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING OF OFFICE OF SPOKESMAN FOR SECRETARY-GENERAL

Joe Sills, Spokesman for Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, began today's noon briefing with the following announcement: "The Secretary-General extends his warmest congratulations to His Majesty King Hussein of Jordan and Prime Minister Rabin of Israel on the signing today of the peace treaty between their two countries. He regrets that his travel schedule prevented him from attending the signing ceremony in person. He sent instead a high-level delegation, led by the Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories, Terje Roed Larsen, and including the Officer-in-Charge of the United Nations Truce Supervision Force (UNTSO), whose military observers have been stationed in the Middle East since 1948.

"The Secretary-General hopes that the historic event that occurred today in the Wadi Araba will be followed by full implementation of the Israeli-Palestinian Declaration of Principles, and by new progress in the Israeli-Lebanese and Israeli-Syrian negotiations, leading to a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East."

Mr. Sills went on to say that the Secretary-General, who was continuing his travels in Paris, had today been awarded France's highest honour, "La Grand Croix de la Legion d'Honneur" -- the Grand Cross of the French Legion of Honour -- by French President Francois Mitterrand, in recognition of his achievements in the fields of peace, development and international diplomacy. The ceremony, held at the Elysee Palace, was also attended by Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, Defence Minister Francois Leotard and other senior Government officials, and by the President of the Commission of the European Communities, Jacques Delors, and Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Federico Mayor.

The Secretary-General and Mrs. Boutros-Ghali then attended a private luncheon given by President and Mrs. Mitterrand at the Elysee Palace. Earlier, the Secretary-General had met with representatives of the French Committee for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations. The President of that Committee was Foreign Minister Alain Juppe, who was currently travelling overseas and thus did not attend the meeting, at which France's preparations for its fiftieth anniversary celebrations had been reviewed. That had been followed by a meeting between the Secretary-General and the President of the United Nations Association of France, Philippe Louet. The prime topic of their discussion had also been the fiftieth anniversary.

This afternoon, Mr. Sills continued, the Secretary-General was scheduled to meet with his Special Representative for Georgia, Edouard Brunner, to discuss both preparations for the Secretary-General's upcoming visit to Georgia as well as the status of the negotiations on a settlement of the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict. Those negotiations had been scheduled to start earlier this week, but had been delayed until mid-November. The

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Secretary-General would then have a private meeting with the Defence Minister, Francois Leotard. This evening, the Secretary-General would be honoured at a dinner at the Egyptian Embassy in Paris.

The talks between the United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) were continuing as the briefing was being conducted, Mr. Sillis said. After the talks concluded, the Spokesman's Office would brief journalists on them, but since any agreements reached would be a referendum, he doubted that very many details would be given. He would not rule out the possibility that the Under-Secretary-General for Peace-keeping Operations, Kofi A. Annan, would brief correspondents, but he could not make a commitment for such a briefing.

(After the briefing, Mr. Eckhard announced that the talks had been suspended until 4:15 p.m. and were expected to conclude today.)

Turning to the elections in Mozambique that would begin tomorrow, Mr. Sillis said that there were some 7,400 polling stations with around 2,300 international observers in place there. The results were not scheduled to be announced for three weeks. However, prior to that announcement, it was hoped that, based on polling observation and sampling, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Mozambique, Aldo Ajello, would be able to make a statement attesting to the freedom and fairness of the election.

The World Food Programme (WFP) had announced that it faced a severe shortfall of food aid in Mozambique that could endanger the resettlement of hundreds of thousands of refugees who had returned from neighbouring countries and needed food aid until the harvest next May and June, Mr. Sillis stated. A press release on that matter which elaborated on the precise requirements of the WFP was available in the Spokesman's office.

Next, Mr. Sillis discussed the work of the Security Council. Yesterday it had been briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Burundi, Ahmedou Ould Abdallah, who had stressed, among other things, the need for coordination and concency among the different international efforts in Burundi. He had stated that the great problem faced was that of the sizeable population living on a limited land area -- 7 million citizens in Rwanda and 6 million in Burundi -- a population which was doubling every 15 years. The land simply could not support that many people.

Mr. Ould Abdallah had emphasized the need for a regional approach and had discussed the initiative of the Organization of African Unity (OAU)/United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for the conference on refugees, which had been endorsed by the General Assembly. The Special Representative was working on a "national debate in Burundi" involving workshops and meetings, many on the local level, that would bring people together to strengthen the process of political reconciliation. He had also discussed the judicial system, the building up of which was a major problem, and had addressed the issue of the safety of human rights monitors, especially those outside the capital.

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late yesterday, Mr. Sills continued. The Council may adopt a draft resolution on that matter on Friday or it may wait until Monday, pending in part on the information that would be provided by the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for Angola, Alioune Blondine Beye.

Recalling that yesterday he had told correspondents that Mr. Beye had planned to go to Huambo to meet with Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), Mr. Sills said that meeting had been delayed until today, due to the continuing meeting in Huambo of the UNITA political commission. Mr. Beye was in Luanda and he was planning to go to Huambo today, but that trip had not been confirmed. Mr. Beye then intended to go back to Lusaka and resume the talks on Friday.

Also in the Council yesterday there had been discussion about Rwanda, and a revised version of the draft resolution on the international tribunal had been circulated, Mr. Sills said. The Rwandese delegation, as a member of the Council, had made some suggestions regarding that text.

On Thursday, he continued, the Council would probably discuss the Angola draft and the situation with respect to the nuclear capabilities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In that regard, the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Hans Blix, was tentatively scheduled to brief the Council on Friday. The Council was also considering a short draft resolution on Somalia which would approve a "technical" renewal for a few days of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II). There was also a possibility that the United States would introduce a draft resolution on the arms embargo in Bosnia and Herzegovina on Friday. The Security Council Mission to Somalia was expected back on Monday, at which time a formal meeting on that situation might be held.

Recalling that he had previously told correspondents that it had looked as though later this week the Council would deal with Cyprus, Western Sahara and Tajikistan, Mr. Sills said he had been given that information earlier "but those three topics seem to have vanished off the immediate horizon". Whether they would reappear this week or next week remained to be seen.

Mr. Sills then relayed information from Mogadishu on the Security Council Mission, which had arrived and had met with the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Somalia, Victor Gbeho, and his senior officials. Today, the members of the Mission would meet with Ali Mahdi Mohamed and the Group of 12 and tomorrow they would meet with General Mohamed Farah Aidid and the Somali National Alliance. Before their departure, they would hold a press conference for the Somali media. While General Aidid had previously announced that a conference that he was convening would start tomorrow, it had subsequently been announced that the conference would be delayed until next Tuesday.

Stating that the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina was being described as "generally quiet", Mr. Sills added that "when two say 'it's generally quiet' two usually follow by giving information on areas where it was not quiet". There had been a machine gun attack on a tram car in Sarajevo during

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which nine people had been wounded, one seriously. The trams were not running today. The Sarajevo airport remained open and the humanitarian airlift was continuing.

Land convoys of the UNHCR were continuing into the city. The withdrawal of the Government forces from the demilitarized zone continued on Tuesday, but the proposed French Battalion/Bosnia and Herzegovina reconnaissance mission to verify the withdrawal had gotten a late start and had not checked all of the observation positions. There were about 350 government soldiers still in the demilitarized zone. It was hoped that they would withdraw shortly. The reconnaissance mission would be completed by the end of the day today, it was hoped.

Continuing, he said that Lord Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg, Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, were in Belgrade today meeting with President Slobodan Milosevic. The United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) had announced its intention to undertake patrols on the Mount Igman road. Since this was in the demilitarized zone, it was UNPROFOR's position that only UNPROFOR troops should be there.

Mr. Sills then responded to a question he had been asked previously concerning additional information on the action during which 11 Serb soldiers had been killed over the weekend. The UNPROFOR had refuted that it had been a commando-style raid during which government forces had ambushed a truck just south of the demilitarized zone at Babindol. There had been 11 Serbian soldiers killed and 11 wounded. That had been confirmed by United Nations military observers who had observed the site of the raid as well as the bodies.

With respect to the fuel situation, Mr. Sills said that there were still only small amounts of it moving. Fourteen tons had arrived in Srebrenica, Goradze and Zepa. To put that figure into perspective, Mr. Sills recalled that the guarantees that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Former Yugoslavia and Chief of Mission of UNPROFOR, Yasushi Akashi, had received in meetings with Radovan Karadzic, leader of the Bosnian Serbs, had been for around 700 tons for use in the next few weeks.

There was a potentially difficult situation developing in Bihac, Mr. Sills continued. There had been heavy fighting on the Gravez plateau. The Bosnian forces had captured a good bit of that plateau. It was not known if there would be shelling in retaliation, but the situation was being watched. No new information was available on the 25,000 refugees in the Bihac area, although Mr. Sills had been told that 446 of them had returned to their homes.

Information on press conferences was posted upstairs, he said.

Addressing the work of the General Assembly, the spokesman for its President, Amadou Moustar Guaye, responded to a question posed previously concerning plans to send human rights monitors to Burundi. The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights had already established an office in

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Bujumbura, the capital city. Currently, there were only four local staff and one officer in that office, but the High Commissioner was committed to strengthening it.

He said the Government of Burundi supported the sending of human rights monitors and the resolution adopted yesterday by the General Assembly which requested Member States and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as other governmental and intergovernmental organizations, to provide Burundians with, among other things, "support for the national programme to restore confidence among the various elements of the Burundian people, especially by deploying civilian human rights observers to back up the local administrations". It was not yet known when such monitors would be sent to Burundi. The High Commissioner's office was working on the modalities.

Yesterday, he said, the General Assembly had concluded its consideration of agenda item 20, on cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, by adopting a resolution in which it praised the Committee for its continuing efforts towards strengthening the role of the United Nations and its various bodies. The Assembly had not had time yesterday to finish its consideration of agenda item 22, on assistance in mine clearance, which would be taken up later today. There were two amendments to the text on that matter, contained in documents A/49/L.11 and A/49/L.12.

This morning, he continued, the Assembly had met on agenda item 24, concerning the necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States against Cuba. The draft resolution on that matter had been introduced by Cuba. It had been adopted by a vote of 101 in favour to 2 against (United States and Israel), with 46 abstentions. By contrast, last year the Assembly had adopted the text by a vote of 48 in favour to 4 against, with 57 abstentions. Prior to the vote, the United States, China, Germany (on behalf of the European Union) and the Russian Federation had taken the floor. After the vote, in continuing debate, the following would have taken the floor: Japan, Ukraine, Ireland, Canada, New Zealand, Suriname, Argentina, Venezuela, Cote d'Ivoire and Malawi.

Consideration of agenda item 11, on the report of the Security Council to the General Assembly, which was to have taken place today, would take place instead on Monday, 31 October in the afternoon, he said. The General Committee would meet on Friday, 28 October in the morning to consider requests for additional items contained in documents A/49/233 and A/49/234.

A correspondent asked Mr. Sills to find out if, in the event that a peace agreement was reached in Angola and the fighting ceased, how soon the Department of Peace-keeping Operations could get observers there, and how many there would be. He said he would follow up on it.

Referring to an article in The New York Times, which was attributed to the Associated Press and quoted by the BBC, a correspondent said it had been reported that the Secretary-General had stated that if Western troops withdrew from Bosnia and Herzegovina because of a lifting of the arms embargo, he would replace them with Islamic troops. Was that accurate? he asked. Mr. Sills said that was not an accurate characterization of what the Secretary-General

(more)

had said. He had said that if the contingents in question did withdraw, they could be replaced by troops from other countries, which would include Muslim countries. That was based on a study conducted by the Department of Peace-keeping Operations on the possible availability of troops. "The Secretary-General is certainly not advocating their withdrawal; he very much hopes that they won't withdraw", he added.

To a follow-up question, Mr. Sills said that whether or not troops would be replaced would have to be decided by the Security Council, which determined which troops were acceptable in a given peace-keeping operation, following a recommendation of the Secretary-General, who had to determine their availability. Inquiries made by the Department of Peace-keeping Operations indicated that there would be other countries which could make troops available, including Muslim countries. The Secretary-General was not saying he would use them; that would be up to the Council. "He still feels that if conditions are created that make it impossible for UNPROFOR to carry out its task, then there should be strong consideration by the Security Council to withdrawing UNPROFOR". However, he emphasized that such a decision was in the hands of the Security Council.

A correspondent then asked if there had been talks between the Secretary-General and such countries as Turkey, Pakistan and Malaysia, on the sending of troops. Mr. Sills said there had been talks between the Department of Peace-keeping Operations and "all sorts of countries" on the availability of troops. The Secretary-General certainly hoped that the French and British troops would stay there, and hoped that the conditions that would allow them to carry out their mission would continue to obtain.

In response to another question, on where the invitation to the Secretary-General to participate in the signing of the peace treaty between Israel and Jordan had come from, Mr. Sills said he was pretty sure that it had been issued by both of the countries, adding that he would check on the matter. The Secretary-General had been invited personally to attend and regretted that he could not do so.

A correspondent then said that in a letter to the Council written in July, the Secretary-General had stated clearly that any further disincentives, including the possible lifting of the arms embargo against Bosnia and Herzegovina, would be cause for the withdrawal of UNPROFOR. Did that view still hold? he asked. Mr. Sills said the Secretary-General's views in that regard had not changed.

To a question on the role of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and its future relationship with the United Nations, Mr. Sills said that the Secretary-General was supportive of GATT. He also supported the creation of the World Trade Organization, which would join the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank as the three major international organizations in the financial area. Such a structure had, in fact, been foreseen by the Bretton Woods agreements many years ago. The Secretary-General also felt very strongly that once the World Trade Organization was created, it should be a specialized agency of the United Nations system, as were the IMF and the World Bank.

(more)

DPI Briefing

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A correspondent then asked about the 700 tons of fuel needed in the three Muslim enclaves of Zepa, Srebrenica and Gorazde, stating that there was no traffic there. Was that a yearly supply? he asked. Mr. Sills replied that the 700 tons would cover not only the needs of the enclaves and UNPROFOR for transport, but, in light of the approaching winter, would also be used for heating.

\* \* \* \* \*

ICRC registers 25,000 Rwandan children separated from parents

GENEVA, Oct 27 (AFP) - Officials from the International Committee of the Red Cross have registered 25,000 Rwandan children separated from their parents, the humanitarian organisation said Thursday.

More than 1,000 parents have also contacted the agency about their missing offspring, according to the Red Cross, which has 14 delegates and 400 local people working on centralised files in Nairobi.

For each child registered, the identity of the mother and father is noted, along with that of a close relative to boost the chances of reuniting the family.

The BBC and Radio Agatashya, set up by the Reporters sans Frontieres (reporters without borders) humanitarian group, are backing the Red Cross effort by making daily broadcasts containing the names of relatives being sought.

The United Nations, the UN children's fund UNICEF and Save the Children are also backing the scheme.

Since the project was set up some four months ago, more than 100 children have been reunited with their families.

AFPviaNewsEDGE

KEYWORDS: Rwanda-children

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Tanzanian president to visit Rwandan refugee camps

DAR ES SALAAM, Oct 27 (AFP) - Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi left here on Thursday for the northwestern regions of Ngara and Karagwe where he will tour camps housing some 370,000 Rwandan refugees.

The refugees fled Rwanda at the height of bloody ethnic fighting in the tiny central African country following a suspicious plane crash on April 6 in which president Juvenal Habyarimana was killed.

During his two-day tour, Mwinyi was expected to inspect at least eight camps and assess relief efforts being carried out there by the government and international relief agencies.

AFPviaNewsEDGE

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BC-RWANDA-JUSTICE (SCHEDULED)@

Rwandans seek justice in Belgian courts@

By Sue Fleming

BRUSSELS, Oct 27 (Reuter) - Victims of Rwanda's genocide have begun legal proceedings in Belgium in a bid to force the international community to act against those allegedly responsible for killing up to a million people, legal sources said on Thursday.

Lengthy delays by the United Nations in investigating the genocide and setting up an international tribunal have led to individual cases in Belgium, France and Canada, Belgian human rights lawyer Eric Gillet told Reuters in an interview.

More than 20 people who lost relatives in the mass killings in Rwanda have been interviewed by the Brussels public prosecutor in recent months, Gillet said, adding that several cases were also being explored in Paris.

He said the next step would be to issue arrest warrants, probably via Interpol, against those believed to have orchestrated the genocide who have sought refuge in countries such as Belgium, France, Canada and Zaire.

"The first phase, according to my information, is nearly over. In the second phase, there should be arrests," he said.

Gillet said several of those who had given evidence had received anonymous letters and telephone calls, threatening them not to continue with the legal process.

"One of the letters said that those who had escaped the massacres in Rwanda would die here in Belgium," he said.

A spokesman for the Brussels public prosecutor's office confirmed his team had conducted interviews.

"Under normal circumstances, and if there is sufficient proof, there will be arrests...but this is not an easy inquiry," the spokesman said, refusing to comment further.

Under Belgian law, Gillet said the most likely charges would fall under war crimes as his country's legal system was not clear enough on genocide.

"Our best chance would be to charge these people with crimes against humanity or war crimes," he said.

Belgian Justice Minister Melchior Wathelet said in a statement this week he was closely following legal developments on Rwanda "in the framework of war crimes and of genocide perpetrated in Rwanda." He did not comment further.

Gillet said a list of about 25 alleged culprits as well as their last known addresses had been given to the Belgian authorities and to the United Nations special commission in Rwanda last May.

"We think, like the Jewish genocide, that we should cite names, so the genocide does not remain anonymous."

Gillet said families were not seeking damages for the moment. "What is important is that people are punished for their crimes. Getting damages is secondary," he said.

Rwanda's justice minister said recently he expected at least 10,000 people would be tried, but Gillet believed only a few of the key players would appear in court.

The legal system surrounding Rwanda should, he said, have three pillars. Firstly there would be cases heard in Rwanda, secondly at an international tribunal and finally individual cases in countries such as Belgium and France.

Gillet said it was essential a credible judicial system was soon created in Rwanda.

"At the moment, the justice minister can do nothing. He has no money, no proper office and spends his day trying to gather beans for his prisoners. That is his first priority as prisoners are dying from hunger.

"The Rwandans are convinced there will be no justice and we must prove them wrong," he added.

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Officers go back to school  
by Serge Arnold

KIGALI, Oct 27 (AFP) - Colonel Marcel Gatzinsi, sitting in the front row, a Bic pen poised over an exercise book, was briefly chief of staff of the Rwandan armed forces until Tutsi-led rebels defeated them in July.

Now he is among a batch of nearly 70 officers and 700 troops, mostly from the Hutu majority tribe, being "re-educated" at Gako military camp in the south-eastern region of Bugesera. With them on the two-month course are 10 officers of the victorious former rebel Rwandan Patriotic Front.

The aim is to integrate the two military groupings to form a new army for the war-racked state where up to one million people, mostly Tutsi, were killed in massacres between April and July. An estimated 2.3 million Hutu have taken refuge in neighbouring Burundi, Zaire and Tanzania.

Gatzinsi, 46, was commanding officer in the southern Butare region when the interim government here suddenly promoted him to brigadier early in April to become acting chief of the general staff.

The appointment was made the day after President Juvenal Habyarimana was killed in an air crash said to have been caused by a rocket attack as the plane was about to land here. The incident unleashed an orgy of bloodletting.

Gatzinsi succeeded Major General Augustin Bizimungu, widely regarded by the rebels as the chief instigator of the genocide. Bizimungu is still leader of thousands of soldiers in refuge in Zaire, and is against any repatriation on terms which would consolidate the Patriotic Front victory.

Gatzinsi lasted in his new post just 10 days. He took part in vain talks with the rebels for a ceasefire, meeting at the headquarters in the capital of the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda. He eventually fled to Bukavu in Zaire.

Captain Charles Abaga, 31, trained in the Ugandan army, orders a break for the officers. They have been discussing society and its well-being, explained the lecturer from the Patriotic Front, Sergeant Bonnannee, 28.

He argues that "to use the terms Hutu and Tutsi is no longer suitable to describe the Rwandan reality."

Gatzinsi shrugs resignedly, remarking, "That's a bit ideological." But morale was good, he added. "It is hard going, like everywhere in the country, but I made the choice for reconstruction," he said.

The new rebel-based government set up in July included ministers from other political movements, he noted, and had appealed for reconciliation and rebuilding in the nation.

"So I decided to trust them and continue to serve my country," Gatzinsi said. He returned from exile at the end of August.

"Like all the others here, the decision was taken individually," he said. "It was dangerous to talk to other soldiers about it. They believe in war and massacres and think all the moderates are traitors."

AFPviaNewsEDGE

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Last Japanese reinforcements fly into Goma  
by Bryan Pearson

GOMA, Zaire, Oct 27 (AFP) - Thirty-six Japanese soldiers flew into this refugee-crowded Zairean border town Thursday, the last of 260 troops committed by Japan to its first independent mission abroad since the end of World War II.

The arrival of the camouflage-clad soldiers in two Hercules C-130 transport planes was cheered by the hundreds of football-playing children who daily vie with giant food relief transport planes for use of the shabby airport's runway.

Welcoming the troops to the camp, situated behind razor wire next to the airport, camp commander Mitsunobu Kamimoto said the reinforcements were necessary "because many of us are already tired."

The first contingent of troops arrived on October 2 but the latest group were delayed through having to meet stringent immunisation requirements.

The soldiers' mission is to purify the waters of Lake Kivu, which is permeated with fish-destroying volcanic gases, for some of the 820,000 Rwandan refugees who are living in six camps along the border after fleeing civil war in their central African highland nation.

Spokesman for the Japanese task force, Major Katsuyuki Kamiguchi, told AFP that the 70 medics, nine doctors and one dentist among the contingent are being deployed at Goma hospital, giving medical treatment to refugees transferred from field hospitals in the teeming, rain-sodden camps.

He said that on Sunday, Japanese surgeons had worked through the night operating on victims of a handgrenade blast in a tavern in Muvunga camp, just west of here, which killed two people and injured another 16.

Kamiguchi said that the Japanese military doctors were seeing up to 90 patients a day at the hospital.

Foot soldiers had joined medics last week in delousing, sanitation and disinfecting operations in the camps, he added.

The Japanese water purifying operation is producing 7,000 tons of fresh water a day for the refugees and a further 300 tons daily for the local Zairean population.

Kamiguchi said the troops have fired no shots since they arrived, confirming their humanitarian rather than peacekeeping role in Goma.

The Japanese mission is seen as deeply symbolic, an indication of Japan's wish to shake off its World War II record and play a greater role on the world stage.

Japan previously sent troops to Cambodia and Mozambique as part of UN-sponsored peacekeeping operations, but their first mission under independent command has triggered concern among groups that it could violate the country's pacifist constitution.

Katsunaki Suzuki, the director general of Japan's peace cooperation department in the prime minister's office, said in late September that the troops would open fire in their own defence, and possibly in defence of threatened aid workers in certain circumstances.

Aid workers in the lawless camps would like to see some sort of peacekeeping force deployed.

Apart from civilian refugees, the camps hold tens of thousands of former Rwandan army soldiers and militiamen, many of them guilty of massacres of Rwanda's Tutsi minority.

But Suzuki said the Japanese contingent will not assume a peacekeeping role.

"That is a question for the Zairean soldiers," he said.

Even though they are never seen on the streets of this lawless town, Japanese soldiers -- especially the two who speak Swahili -- are very popular with locals, thanks mainly to their water dispensing work.

Rwanda plunged into an ethnic bloodbath after the 1994 election. Habyarimana of the Hutu majority was killed on April 6.

The Tutsi-led Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) took power in July 1994.

capital Kigali in July, accuses former government troops and extremist Hutu militias of the genocide of up to a million Tutsis and opposition Hutus.

AFPviaNewsEDGE

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Former Rwandan FM denies Hutus behind Burundi killings

GOMA, Zaire, Oct 26 (AFP) - Claims that Hutu extremists, backed by the exiled former Rwandan army, were responsible for the massacre of 50 Hutu refugees in northern Burundi were dismissed Wednesday by former Rwandan foreign minister Jerome Bicomupaka as "totally absurd."

"Why would we want to kill our own people?" he asked.

Burundi military authorities said the attack, carried out by uniformed men Monday on a refugee camp near Gittwa in Burundi's northern Ngozi province, was likely the work of armed groups made up of Hutu extremists with the backing of Hutu troops encamped in refugee stations dotted around eastern Zaire.

Bicomupaka, speaking to AFP in this eastern border town on behalf of the "Rwandan government-in-exile," blamed members of the Tutsi-led Burundi and Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) armies for the killings.

"It is not strange for us that the two armies, which are dominated by Tutsis, are making acts of destabilisation in Burundi to kill Hutus," Bicomupaka said.

"We have information that the Burundi army's No. 3 battalion is undergoing guerrilla training in the Butare area," he added, referring to the Rwandan city just north of Gittwa.

"The situation doesn't give hope for the return of refugees to Rwanda," he added.

Some 1.2 million Rwandans, mainly from the majority Hutu tribe, are thought to be living in camps along Zaire's border with Rwanda after fleeing the country during fighting earlier this year.

UN and Rwandan government officials fear that former soldiers living in the refugee camps are planning to fight the new RPF-led government that won the civil war in July, kicking out the Hutu soldiers and militias.

Bicomupaka warned, meanwhile, that an agreement signed on Monday between Zaire, Rwanda and the United Nations was doomed to failure because the negotiations had not involved the "government-in-exile."

But he described the deal, which sets out the way refugees can be returned to Rwanda in "conditions of dignity and security," as a "positive development."

"It is the start of what will be a long process to find a solution to the refugee problem," he said.

"We don't say we reject the declaration, Bicomupaka added. "We just reject the process which led to the declaration being drafted because we were not there."

Former Rwandan prime minister Jean Kambamba told AFP this week that he would only sanction the return of refugees if a neutral peacekeeping force replaces what he claims is the RPF-supporting UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR), and if the RPF guarantees fresh elections.

AFPviaNewsEDGE

KEYWORDS: Rwanda-Burundi

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#### Bandits attack Burundi security forces

BUJUMBURA, Oct 27 (AFP) - Armed bandits have been firing on security forces in the Mubimbi region close to the Burundi capital in attacks that have left an unknown number of casualties, officials said Thursday.

Reports from the region said the attacks had since Tuesday led to insecurity in Mubimbi, 20 kilometres (12 miles) from Bujumbura, and around Ugarama, 35 kilometres (22 miles) northeast of the capital.

On Wednesday, the governor of Bujumbura province, Stanislas Ntahobari, accompanied by four officers of an Organization of African Unity (OAU) observer mission and two officers from the Burundi army, was attacked by gunmen in Mubimbi on a mission to try to ease tension in the area.

The assailants have been extorting money from local merchants and bus passengers and firing on vehicles that refuse to stop.

The local administrative leader in Gatete near Ugarama was killed in one of the attacks last weekend.

Reports said the gunmen hide out in the forests of Kibira, in the ridge that crosses Burundi through to Rwanda.

The attacks follow fighting in mid-October in northwest Burundi between soldiers of the Tutsi-led army and militias of the Hutu majority, which has claimed about 20 lives, according to officials.

Military sources said the Hutu extremists were armed with R-4 assault rifles made in South Africa, which did not previously exist in Burundi, but were used by the Hutu-led former government army of neighbouring Rwanda.

Rwanda, which also has a Hutu majority and a Tutsi minority, plunged into an ethnic bloodbath when president Juvenal Habyarimana was killed in April, before Tutsi-led rebels seized power in July.

In September, Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, a 38-year-old Hutu, was elected president of Burundi in hopes of ending a six-month interregnum plagued by ethnic clashes and political squabbling after his predecessor was killed in the same plane crash as Habyarimana.

A Tutsi elite ruled Burundi from its independence from Belgium in 1962 until last year when a first Hutu president, Melchior Ndadaye, was elected. He was killed in an abortive coup in October, unleashing a massacre of 50,000 people.

AFPviaNewsEDGE

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BC-RWANDA-MINE@

Landmine wounds five British soldiers in Rwanda@

KIGALI, Oct 26 (Reuter) - A landmine blast ripped through a British patrol in Rwanda and wounded five soldiers, the United Nations said on Wednesday. One of them later had a foot amputated.

The soldiers were part of a British contingent sent to Rwanda in August to help in United Nations peace-keeping efforts after a civil war that claimed up to a million lives.

Abdul Kabia, executive director of the U.N. Assistance Mission in Rwanda, said the mine exploded on Kanzenze bridge, eight km (five miles) south of the capital Kigali, as the soldiers passed on patrol on Tuesday.

"One soldier had his right foot and lower shin amputated and another had a laceration to his left shoulder. The other three had light injuries and were released from hospital," he said.

"The soldier who lost his foot is in stable condition."

It was not clear who was responsible for the landmine.

The wounded soldiers were treated at Kigali's Central Hospital, which is run by Australian troops.

Britain sent 595 troops in Rwanda, including engineers and medical personnel, with the 4,500-strong U.N. operation.

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## Belgium names new ambassador to Rwanda

BRUSSELS, Oct 26 (AFP) - Belgium has named a new ambassador to Rwanda after closing its mission there when the central African country plunged into three months of ethnic carnage in April, a foreign ministry spokesman said Wednesday.

The new envoy, Frank de Coninck, currently working for the ministry in Brussels, is taking up his first ambassadorial post and has previously served in Senegal and Kenya, the spokesman said.

"The nomination of Mr. De Coninck restores a normal state of affairs," he said, adding that Brussels had reached a diplomatic agreement with the Rwandan government appointed by the Tutsi-led Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) which in July seized power in Kigali, the capital of the former Belgian colony.

The Rwandan embassy meanwhile announced that a new ambassador, Denis Muciki, will be taking up his duties here "very shortly".

Ten Belgian soldiers serving with the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR) were slaughtered in April when soldiers and extremist militias of the Hutu majority set about the full-scale massacre of the minority Tutsis and opposition Hutus after president Juvenal Habyarimana was killed in a suspicious plane crash on April 6.

The UN mission, initially sent to monitor a peace deal reached last year between the regime, opposition parties and the RPF, was subsequently drastically scaled down from some 2,500 men to just 270.

In light of the bloodshed, in which the government in Kigali says up to a million people were killed, the UN Security Council in early June agreed to rebroadcast the force to some 5,500 men.

In a statement, Belgian Foreign Minister Frank Vandenbroucke said Brussels' policy towards central Africa depended on the principles of "democratisation and good management, respect for human rights and the need for a regional approach".

He added that when Rwandan Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu was in Brussels on October 3, Belgium had said it was ready to restore cooperation with Rwanda via non-governmental organisations and to join other countries in calling for a "resumption of development projects by international financial institutions".

He also said that the problem of some two million Rwandan refugees -- out of a pre-war population of some 7.9 million -- in central Africa should be handled at the "regional level".

Many of the refugees are Hutus in camps in eastern Zaire, who have suffered intimidation at the hands of former authorities and government troops and led to fear the RPF will harm them if they go home.

AFPviaNewsEDGE

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3C-BELGIUM-RWANDA@

Belgium appoints new ambassador to Rwanda@

BRUSSELS, Oct 26 (Reuter) - Belgium named a new ambassador to Rwanda on Wednesday in a further sign of closer ties with its former protectorate.

A foreign ministry spokesman said Belgian diplomat Frank De Oninck would leave for the Rwandan capital Kigali on Friday.

"It is clear that diplomatic relations, which were never broken off, have returned to normal with the appointment of a new ambassador," the spokesman told a news conference.

Belgium's former ambassador to Rwanda was evacuated from Kigali last April when feelings ran strongly against Belgium after the assassination of President Juvenal Habyarimana.

Ten Belgian paratroops were killed trying to protect the prime minister in the orgy of bloodletting that followed Habyarimana's death.

The spokesman said Belgium had also agreed on a new Rwandan ambassador to Belgium but he could not release details of the appointment.

Rwanda's new Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu accused Belgium earlier this month of having a lukewarm approach to his government, which was appointed mid-July after the Rwanda Patriotic Front declared victory.

Belgian Foreign Minister Frank Vandenbroucke, outlining his country's policy towards Rwanda on Tuesday, said Belgium would establish cooperation through aid to non-governmental organisations.

He said Belgium was prepared to provide material support to the new government, but urged it to show commitment to power-sharing, reconciliation, and respect for human rights.

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# Weighing the evidence on Rwanda abuses

**P**HYSICIANS for Human Rights accuse Amnesty International of being biased in their reporting of human rights abuses in Rwanda. On October 24, a letter could be further from the truth. Amnesty stakes its reputation on impartial and accurate reporting of human rights abuses wherever they are committed.

Our Amnesty report published this week is only the latest in a long line of reports documenting human rights abuses in Rwanda and Burundi. In 1992 we reported on the mounting of the 'Interim' government and government critics were killed between 1990 and 1992.

This year we published two reports, one on the 'Interim' government by government critics and reporters in April 1994, and another on the

out our demands for UN human rights action on both Rwanda and Burundi. During the genocide in Rwanda when the sheer scale of human rights abuses shocked the world and the media into action Amnesty was reporting on the situation continuously.

Our most recent report documented human rights abuses by the RPA because we had evidence that this happened. Physicians for Human Rights say that there is a "dearth of objective evidence".

An important element of our report consists of personal testimonies - an important and meaningful part of documenting abuse, particularly as cross-checking allows us to confirm whether different testimonies are consistent with one another. We also observed physical evidence in the form of wounds and scars consistent

with the testimony given to us, but since we did not have a doctor in our team we do not claim to have collected forensic evidence.

Amnesty can never turn a blind eye to deliberate and arbitrary killings and executions carried out by the RPA simply because they are not on the same scale as the previous genocide. We will continue to report violations wherever committed them and on whatever scale long after the media has lost interest and moved on to the next story.

Our role is also to ensure that any new government has as one of its central goals a commitment both in theory and practice to human rights. Without that there can be no hope of breaking the endless cycle of violence and building a lasting peace. That is why we will continue to tell the whole truth and

nothing but the truth, however uncomfortable that may be for any government and its supporters.

**Dan Jones**  
Amnesty International  
39 119 Roselery Avenue  
London N1

**C**ERTAINLY it is extremely important that "the whole truth and nothing but the truth" is reported about Rwanda and Physicians for Human Rights are correct to emphasise this vital point. Human rights reports should be the basis for urgent action for Rwanda and should not be taken out of context. The UNHCR document cited as giving "spurious legitimacy" to "killer militias" was in fact clearly a document concerning the poor security situation in some regions of Rwanda where refugees may return to. This

report might also be seen as a spur for proper organisation and co-ordination of action in these areas to ensure the safety of returnees, for example, a proper support to the human rights observers inside Rwanda or a proper humanitarian support for the means of return, an impossible journey for many of the Rwandans inside Zaire.

It is important that an International Tribunal for Rwanda is implemented to establish guilt for the massacres and other human rights violations perpetrated and that this has the fullest possible support from international donors. Rwanda needs peace which will only follow from justice and national reconciliation. **Robert Chambers**, International Society for Human Rights, Frankfurt/Main, Germany

THE GUARDIAN - 26 October 1994  
(Letters to the Editor)

## Les réfugiés rwandais sont abreuvés de propagande

*Cinquante exilés massacrés au Burundi.*

Une attaque perpétrée par «des hommes en uniforme» a fait lundi matin, selon le Haut-Commissariat aux réfugiés de l'ONU, cinquante morts et douze blessés parmi des réfugiés rwandais au nord du Burundi, dans la province de Ngozi. Il s'agit «probablement de victimes hutus, car la majorité des deux mille réfugiés rwandais installés dans la région appartiennent à cette ethnie», a précisé le porte-parole du HCR.

La situation est par ailleurs très tendue dans les camps de réfugiés rwandais au Zaïre, où les fidèles de l'ancien régime mènent, avec le soutien à peine camouflé du Zaïre, une propagande haineuse. Le patron de l'une des grandes

ONG ne cache pas sa guerre de bois humanitaire: «J'en ai marre d'aider les théoriciens du génocide à préparer la revanche.»

Ancienne ministre de la Justice du gouvernement intermédiaire, Agnès Ntamabyaliro a déjà écrit la nouvelle bible des hutus en exil. Son pamphlet, intitulé «Le peuple rwandais accusé», est un modèle d'hémiplégie de la mémoire. Le massacre de centaines de milliers de Tutsis et de Hutus modérés par l'armée et les milices est intégralement passé sous silence. Si génocide il y a eu, écrit son auteur, c'est celui commis par le FPR - le Front patriotique rwandais, aujourd'hui au pouvoir à Kigali - qui a «ressuscité le vieux démon de l'ethnisme en massacrant systé-

matiquement les leaders, l'élite et le peuple hutu partout sur son passage». Les coupables sont désignés à la vindicte du peuple. Sur ce banc des accusés, le ministre de la Justice fait assise côte à côte le FPR, l'Ouganda, la Belgique, les Etats-Unis, l'ONU et les journalistes occidentaux.

Le fascicule - imprimé ou, avec quels moyens? - est la première contre-offensive de propagande menée par les vaincus depuis la fin des hostilités. Les conférenciers qui propagent cette version rwandaise du révoltonisme organisent dans les camps de réfugiés des «réunions culturelles». Comme militaires et miliciens se livrent à des «activités sportives»

WILLIAM MURPHY

# Medics witness Rwandan horror

Reuter in Kitebi, Rwanda

**B** RITISH Army medics are toiling to treat Rwandans suffering from machete wounds and a host of diseases, victims of Africa's bloodiest civil war.

But even hardened veterans in the 600-strong contingent struggle to understand what made hardline Hutu soldiers and militias butcher hundreds of thousands of Tutsis and moderate Hutus.

"The hatred is colossal here, just like in Bosnia," said Major Ian Palmer, a psychiatrist with the 23rd parachute field ambulance, which is working in the vast, squalid refugee camps of southern Rwanda.

"If you've seen your wife's throat slit, then your feelings are going to be pretty primitive. It's the dark side."

Since arriving in August, the medics have treated more than 100,000 Rwandans.

In Cyanika camp, rain has exposed the corpses of 7,500 Tutsis murdered after the assassination on April 6 of President Juvenal Habyarimana.

In the southern village of Kibeho, where 72,000 Hutus are encamped, refugees have told British soldiers that they want to organise a service to commemorate the Tutsis who were butchered in the local church — once a Roman Catholic pilgrimage spot because the Virgin Mary was supposed to have appeared here.

In the southern town of Butare, the Hutu militias dug pits, put burning tyres in them and tossed their victims in human rights workers say. Thousands of other Tutsis were bound hand and foot and thrown into rivers. Their bloated corpses appeared hundreds of miles away, in Lake Victoria.

The genocide abated when the mainly-Tutsi Rwanda Patriotic Front defeated the hardline Hutu forces in July, but the violence has spluttered on.

Surgeons work in battlefield conditions in the camps, but death rates have fallen from 20 to two a week since they arrived.

The British, working with civilian relief groups, are trying to help get the Hutus back to their villages, but because of the tribal skirmishes they are still scared to go.

British troops have also been working to defuse unexploded mines and ammunition, mend the UN vehicle fleet and repair roads around the hilly country.

They are due to leave Rwanda next month.

In neighbouring Burundi, meanwhile, gunmen in uniform killed 51 Rwandan refugees, indiscriminately slaughtering men, women and children and workers said yesterday. At least 16 refugees were wounded in the attack on the northern village of Gitiwa, near the Rwandan border.

The victims told aid workers they believed the attackers were members of the RPF, but there was no independent confirmation of this.

"The information we have leads us to believe the attackers crossed the border with Rwanda," one aid worker said.

In Geneva, a spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees said it was investigating the attack and was concerned for the safety of the 2,000 refugees in Gitiwa.

"This is a very serious incident," Ron Redmond said. "We are extremely concerned about the deteriorating security conditions in this area."

In the last two weeks there have been several clashes in north-west Burundi between troops of the Tutsi-dominated Burundi army and Hutu extremists, in which at least 29 civilians have been killed.

An estimated 15,000 Burundian refugees have fled across the Kagera river to Lake Tanganyika from Gitega, the capital.

# Amnesty Study Finds Tutsis Committed Ethnic Killings

By Robert M. Press

Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NAIROBI, KENYA

**W**HILE the slaughter of minority Tutsis by Rwandan Hutu soldiers has been widely documented, an Amnesty International report reveals fresh allegations that rebel Tutsis were also responsible for killing a large number of Hutus.

The report, released yesterday, adds urgency to the need for the killers on both sides of the conflict to be brought to justice, UN officials and human rights investigators say. Without a thorough probe and tribunal, the cycle of ethnic massacres and revenge killings could continue in Rwanda, these analysts say.

The report alleges that the Tutsi rebels "killed hundreds and possibly thousands of prisoners and unarmed civilians" from April to August.

The scale of alleged killings by the then-rebel forces, Amnesty officials stress, is only a fraction of the killings of Tutsis by Hutus, an estimated 500,000 to 1 million people died at the hands of Hutu forces and civilian militias, according to UN investigators.

Neither Amnesty nor the United Nations has found evidence that the new government has a policy of systematic violence against civilians or condones such acts. And Amnesty investigators say they have received few allegations of killings done by Tutsi-led forces in September and none this month.

Officials of the Rwandan Patriotic Front, the Tutsi rebel movement that formed the new government, deny any systematic killings, but admit to isolated cases of revenge killings by their sol-

**'There is clear evidence of deliberate and arbitrary killings and summary executions carried out by the [Tutsi-led rebels].'**

*Amnesty International*

Amnesty officials trust, however, that only a full investigation of atrocities committed by both sides will speed reconciliation.

The UN has made slow progress into conducting such a probe, which would gather data for possible use in a tribunal on genocide. International efforts have focused on setting up a process to punish Hutus who committed massacres against the Tutsi minority in Rwanda during the conflict, which lasted from April to early July, when the rebels took power. In the meantime, the new government has arrested scores of suspected killers but has no system for trying them efficiently in Rwanda's dilapidated courts.

In order to begin prosecuting alleged killers, says Godfrey Byaruhanga of Amnesty, the UN and individual governments must help provide funds for proper, impartial investigations. Otherwise, soldiers of the new government are likely to continue taking revenge, he says.

Amnesty bases its conclusions on interviews with Hutus conducted mostly in the Rwandan language. The report states, "There is clear evidence of deliberate and arbitrary killings and summary executions carried out by the [Tutsi-led rebels]."

"These were not isolated incidents," says Mr. Byaruhanga, a Ugandan who was part of Amnesty's three-member investigating team. Speaking with the Monitor by phone, he said they spoke with Hutus inside Rwanda and refugees in Burundi and Uganda for two weeks in August. In several cases, he says, dozens were killed "with bayonets."

Byaruhanga says he is aware that some Hutus might have lied to disavow the new Tutsi-led government, but adds that Amnesty is experienced in determining when interviewees are credible. Amnesty cross-checked the main allegations.

An investigator for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, alleged in a recent, unpublished assessment that some 30,000 Hutus have been killed by Tutsis this year. UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has instructed UN officials not to disavow the assessment, pending further investigation. The outburst calls this a "grave order."

# Rwandan Premier Bitter Over Delay Of U.N. Crimes Trials, Foreign Aid

By Keith B. Richburg  
and Stephen L. Buckley  
Washington Post Foreign Service

KIGALI, Rwanda, Oct. 20—The battered building shows the scars of Rwanda's civil war, most of its windows shattered, its parking lot littered with burned-out cars. Inside the top-floor office of Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu lies in similar disrepair, with door locks broken off and the carpet tattered and stained.

The prime minister had a telephone installed only 2½ weeks ago, thanks to the generosity of an African friend. He heads a government that barely lumps along, with no cash, few vehicles, not even enough file folders or paper clips. Even the finance minister confided that he managed to maintain his supply of morning coffee only by bringing back three containers of instant after a recent fund-seeking trip to Europe.

Twagiramungu is bitter and frustrated. He expressed his anger today in an interview as he lashed out at Rwanda's foreign donors, for moving too slowly in providing cash, and at the United Nations, which he accused of needlessly delaying the start of war-crimes tribunals against officials of Rwanda's former government who left the country in shambles.

"We need money," he said, his tone betraying his exasperation. "Can we have vehicles, for instance, to move around the country? Can we have back our helicopters? If we cannot get them, can we have money to buy others? Our soldiers have fought for four years now with no salaries—even after victory, no salaries."

All Rwanda has received since his government took power in July, Twagiramungu said, are pledges of support to help the country pay \$1 million in overdue loan payments to the World Bank. "Everyone is interested in helping the Rwandans in the camps at Bukavu and Goma," he added, referring to refugee camps in Zaire, where hundreds of thousands of Rwandans fled in July.

More than 100 relief agencies cur-

rently work in Rwanda, but Twagiramungu said, "How can we manage a country with humanitarian assistance only?"

The prime minister, appointed after the Tutsi-dominated Rwandan Patriotic Front seized power from a Hutu-led government, was most critical of what he called unnecessary delays in starting war-crimes tribunals against the Hutu extremist leaders who orchestrated last spring's tribal slaughter that claimed an estimated half-million lives. More than six months since the killings began, U.N. officials are still investigating and have so far given no firm date for establishing the promised tribunals.

"We thought that the international court should be set up as soon as possible," Twagiramungu said. "Most of the criminals are now wandering around the country. Others are in Europe under disguised names. Why do we have to beg for the international court to be set up?"

His sentiments echoed those of other senior officials who are growing impatient with the United Nations and are vowing to set up their own courts to try suspected war criminals.

"Given the foot-dragging by the U.N. to establish courts, we are left to think that maybe there is a powerful force manipulating the international community, with the consequence that the Rwandese people will feel betrayed," said Maj. Wilson Rutayisire, director of the government's information office.

He said the Rwandan Patriotic Front already had turned over to U.N. investigators sufficient evidence to begin some trials, including tape recordings of prominent politicians in the old government inciting Hutus to take up arms against the Tutsi minority and documents detailing how arms were distributed to militias responsible for most of the carnage.

"If there are no trials instituted, it will be difficult to have reconciliation here," Rutayisire said. "People who have lost their wives, their children will resort to other means of revenge."

Like other government officials interviewed this week, the prime minister said he was particularly annoyed by recent accusations that the new government's soldiers had committed reprisal killings. He did not deny that some killings have taken place, but he said the numbers are not nearly as large as alleged in a report prepared by a consultant for the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees.

A senior UNHCR envoy is now in Kigali probing human rights abuses, but Twagiramungu said most of his talks with the official focused on the accusations of revenge killings.

Amnesty International published a report today accusing the Tutsi-led Front's army of carrying out "systematic and arbitrary killings" of hundreds of Hutus during the war and as recently as last month, albeit on a much smaller scale than the massacres committed by Hutu death squads.

The prime minister and others said they feared the world community and human rights groups had lost their focus on the Rwandan tragedy, looking now for evidence of reprisal killings rather than the larger genocide against Tutsis.

Without U.N.-sponsored tribunals, Twagiramungu said, Rwanda's survivors, particularly soldiers, will feel justified in taking the law into their own hands. And without cash to buy vehicles and helicopters and to establish a security force, the new government is unable to police the country that it only nominally controls.

Other officials here also urged this week to set up a judicial system quickly, particularly as soldiers continue to arrest Hutus suspected of participating in the massacres. The International Committee of the Red Cross here said that more than 7,000 suspects are being held by the government.

"We really do understand the government's position that they need to see Jean-François Kambanda, the first Hutu cross-defendant, brought to trial," said a spokesman for the committee. "We are not in a position to say whether or not the government is doing the right thing."

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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 25 October 1994

## PART 2 OF 2

Commenting on General Assembly activities, the spokesman for the Assembly President, Amadou Moutar Gueye, said the Assembly had adopted a resolution this morning on the situation in Burundi whereby the Assembly urged all Member States to extend assistance to Burundi and in particular to provide it with the necessary means to end the secret pirate radio station that was inciting racial hatred and violence. The following representatives, among other, spoke on the item: Gambia, on behalf of the African Group, Germany, on behalf of the European Union and Austria; Norway, on behalf of the Nordic countries. The representative of Burundi described the political situation in his country since the assassination of the first democratically elected president a year ago and the death in April of the interim president in a plane crash in Kicali.

The Assembly was also considering agenda item 20 on cooperation between the United and the Asia-Africa Legal Consultative Committee. A draft resolution on the subject was included in document A/49/L.4.

Agenda item 89 d on elaboration of an instrument to combat desertification was also being discussed, he said. Last week, the French Government had opened for signature the Convention on combating desertification. So far, there were 87 signatories. Last Friday, the Assembly President had urged all States which had been unable to sign the Convention in Paris to do so during the course of the current session.

This afternoon, the Assembly would be considering agenda item 22 on assistance in mine clearance. No action was expected as yet on the draft resolution (document A/49/L.11). An amendment had been proposed by Honduras to the draft text.

Tomorrow the Assembly would take up agenda item 24 on the necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States against Cuba. A draft resolution would be introduced by Cuba (A/49/L.9).

He noted that there was an addendum to the list of documents before the First Committee -- A/C.1/49/INF/1.Add.1.

As a follow-up to a question, Mr. Sills later announced that there were currently 595 British troops in the United Nations Mission in Rwanda.

A correspondent said that the Bosnian Government had asserted that the United Nations had started the shoot-out involving the French battalion. Also, why in such a firefight was no air support called in? Mr. Sills said the information available to him indicated that the French troops were fired

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upon initially by Bosnian Government troops in the DMZ. He speculated that perhaps the Bosnian troops were unhappy with UNPROFOR efforts to get them to leave and resented UNPROFOR destruction of their bunkers. He did not accept the proposition that UNPROFOR initiated the fire; rather, UNPROFOR had returned the fire.

A regret for close air support, he continued, was initiated by the troops under attack and then relayed up the chain according to set procedure. As far as he knew there had been no such request made in this case.

Was the position of the Force Commander in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Lieutenant General Sir Michael Rose, discussed in the meeting between Mr. Hurd and the Secretary-General? Mr. Sills said he had no specific information that it was. He pointed out, though, that the Secretary-General in the advance text of his speech in London, had included Michael Rose in his list of British subjects who had done distinguished work for the United Nations. Mr. Sills recalled that he had indicated on several occasions that the Secretary-General had complete confidence in his team at UNPROFOR, including General Rose. General Rose would be leaving his command, but only as part of normal rotation and with the full confidence and appreciation of the Secretary-General.

Asked if General Rose had conveyed a threat to President Izetbegovic if the Government troops were not removed from the DMZ, Mr. Sills said that he would not use that term. The specific language in the report on the meeting stated: "Lieutenant-General Michael Rose had met with President Izetbegovic and impressed upon him the seriousness of the incident". General Rose said President Izetbegovic took seriously the points made by him on compliance and the seriousness of the attack by the Bosnian forces. He added that he would not rule out that General Rose had discussed or brought into the meeting the conditions under which air strikes or air support had been called for in the past. However, he would not use the word "threat".

In response to a question, Mr. Gueye said the Assembly resolution on Burundi had welcomed the action of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. He said he would check whether there were plans to send human rights monitors there.

Asked for an update on the negotiations under way to separate the former army members from the civilians in the Rwandese refugee camps, Mr. Sills said the process involved both negotiations and working out a method to accomplish the task. A technical group working on the matter had made a report. It would be a difficult and costly operation, and even harder if the various elements did not want to be separated, which was quite probable. Three possible locations for camps had been identified and were considered logistically feasible. But money was required to get them ready; and ways to separate the people peacefully had yet to be identified. Much work had been done on this, including discussions between the Rwanda and Zaire authorities, but no solution had yet been found.

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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 25 October 1994

PART 1 OF 2

Joe Sills, the Spokesman for Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, began the noon briefing with the announcement that the Secretary-General was spending his second day in London today, where he met with the Chairman of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), Sir Michael Marshall. Ways of strengthening cooperation between the IPU and the United Nations, including the greater participation of the IPU in forthcoming United Nations conferences, had been discussed.

Afterwards, the Secretary-General met with Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd. The topics discussed included Bosnia and Herzegovina, Somalia, Iraq, Angola and Mozambique.

This afternoon, the Secretary-General would be meeting with Prime Minister John Major. He was leaving London for Paris this evening. In Paris, he would meet with President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, as well as other senior Government and United Nations officials.

Mr. Sills then said that Shahryar Khan, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Rwanda, had visited Camp Gako, where former officers and soldiers of the previous government's military were being incorporated into the new army. Approximately 1,800 soldiers, including officers as high as general, were undergoing a three-month training programme there. Mr. Khan reported that after speaking with the soldiers and holding a question and answer session, he felt that the programme was a good example of the reconciliation process at work.

Mr. Khan had also welcomed the accord between the Prime Ministers of Rwanda and Zaire to pursue a common approach to the refugee problem. With reference to the expected meeting between Mr. Khan and the Prime Minister of Rwanda yesterday evening, Mr. Sills said that meeting would take place today, as the Prime Minister had stayed in Zaire last night.

Mr. Sills said the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) confirmed the report that 50 Rwandese refugees, including women and children, had been killed in an attack at Gittua in northern Burundi. The 50 were among 2,000 people awaiting transfer to a new site identified by the UNHCR and Burundi authorities. Most of those killed were probably

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Hutus. While the identity of the attackers remained unknown, survivors reported that the attackers wore uniforms.

Reporting on another incident that occurred around mid-day today, Mr. Sills said two British soldiers were injured when they stepped on a land-mine while crossing a bridge in Kanzenze, eight kilometres south of Kigali. One of the soldiers had his foot amputated. Mr. Sills recalled the ongoing concern over the serious problem of land-mines in Rwanda, as a result

of which three to four people were being killed daily. Although the United Nations had appealed for resources to tackle the problem, there was no solution in sight.

The UNHCR had also issued their latest working figures on Rwandese refugees: 270,000 in Burundi; 546,000 in United Republic of Tanzania; 10,000 in Uganda; and for the three camps in Zaire: 293,000 in Bukavu, 64,000 in Yuvira, 850,000 in Goma. There was thus a total of some 2,033,000 refugees. In addition, the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) estimated the number of internally displaced at 1.8 million, down slightly from 1.96 million at 26 September.

Turning to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mr. Sills said the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) described the situation as being generally stable. Sarajevo airport remained open: 19 UNHCR, 6 UNPROFOR and 2 International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) flights had landed. The UNHCR land convoys into Sarajevo had delivered 1,100 tons of humanitarian aid. However, 11 UNPROFOR requests for movement of convoys of mainly fuel had been refused by the Bosnian Serbs. The convoys that the Bosnian Serbs had agreed to allow into Goradze and Zepa were being held up at a checkpoint and not allowed to move. There was clearly no solution at hand to the problem of delivery of fuel.

The withdrawal of Bosnian Government troops from the Mt. Igman demilitarized zone (DMZ) had started but was not yet complete. French troops successfully cleared the west end of the DMZ yesterday afternoon. However, at about 1530 hours, when they were approaching the eastern section around Krupac to clear the area and bulldoze the Bosnian troop positions, they were fired upon by rocket propelled anti-tank grenades, small arms and two command-detonated mines. Fire was returned by the French battalion. There were no UNPROFOR injuries.

Following the incident, UNPROFOR Force Commander in Bosnia and Herzegovina Lieutenant-General Michael Rose had met with Bosnian President Izetbegovic to impress upon him both the seriousness of the incident and the need to comply with the DMZ agreement reached in August. The two had agreed on joint measures to proceed with clearing the DMZ of government troops.

Following up on a question yesterday on the refugees in Sector North, he said the refugees from the Velika Kladusa area remained camped out at and around the Turanj crossing. The UNPROFOR estimated that there were about 25,000 refugees in that "no man's land"; 15,000 of those were in a refugee camp which the United Nations had set up, and 10,000 had moved beyond the camp into an area where there were a number of abandoned homes. The UNHCR, which had prime responsibility for assisting the refugees, was working very hard to meet their

needs, both in terms of food and medical supplies and shelter for the approaching winter. The agency was also conducting discussions to seek refugee status for some of them, and to have them accepted by other States. But that process was a slow and difficult one, Mr. Sills added. On Sunday, one of the refugees was killed and two others wounded by an exploding anti-personnel land-mine.

Continuing, Mr. Sills said the Security Council was holding consultations today on: Burundi, on which the Special Representative for the Secretary General, Ahmedou Ould Abdallah, would brief the Council; Angola; and the report of the Working Group on Council documentation and procedure. The Council's mission to Somalia was expected to arrive in Nairobi at 8:15 p.m. local time and leave for Mogadishu tomorrow morning, where it was expected to remain for two days, 26 and 27 October.

Other tentative issues on the Council's agenda for later in the week would include, Cyprus, Western Sahara and Tajikistan.

Mr. Sills said the United Nations-North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) talks were under way here at Headquarters. General Bertrand Guillaume de Sauville de Lapresle, Force Commander of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), had returned to New York for the meetings. In addition, the United Nations was represented by Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Marrack Goulding, and Under-Secretary-General for Peace-keeping Operations, Kofi Annan. Anthony Craag, Assistant Secretary-General for Defence Planning and Policy of NATO, was heading the six-person NATO delegation.

Mr. Sills added that the possibility of a briefing on the outcome of the meeting would have to be determined later in the day. An announcement would be made. Since the session was still in progress, he had nothing to report.

The World Chronicle programme with the President of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization, Assad Kotaite, was showing on channels 6 and 23 at 2:30 p.m. today.

The schedule of press conferences for the week were available in his Office, as were today's briefing notes from Mogadishu, he said.

He drew correspondents' attention to the announcement in the Journal of several briefings and programmes being held in Dag Hammarskjöld Library this week in observance of Disarmament Week.

On Angola, Mr. Sills, recalling the announcement that the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Angola, Alioune Blondine Beye, had met on Saturday, 22 October, with Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), said that Mr. Beye was returning today to Huambo for another meeting with Mr. Savimbi. He was expected back in Luanda this evening and might travel to Lusaka tomorrow. The goal was still to get the Lusaka agreement initialled by 31 October, the deadline set by the Security Council.

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Prepared by Central News

DH/1758  
25 October 1994

T U E S D A Y   H I G H L I G H T S

- + General Assembly endorses OAU call for regional conference on Burundi refugees; urges parties there to continue to work for peace, security and democracy.
- + Secretary-General leaves London for Paris after meetings with British Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary.
- + UNPROFOR Commander meets with Bosnian President after Government troops fire on French peace-keepers clearing Mount Igman demilitarized zone; United Nations and NATO hold high-level talks at Headquarters.
- + United Nations estimates Rwandese refugee total at more than two million; number of internally displaced persons falls slightly to 1.8 million.
- + Basic features of effective system of accountability and responsibility to be established in United Nations by January, Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management says.
- + Expanding access to International Court of Justice could facilitate settlement of disputes between States, Court President tells Legal Committee.
- + States urge Disarmament and International Security Committee to give greater attention to destabilizing effects of illegal transfers of conventional weapons.

The General Assembly today endorsed the Organization of African Unity (OAU) call for a regional conference for assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in the Great Lakes region of Burundi. In a resolution adopted without a vote, it also invited the competent bodies of the United Nations system to take part in organizing the conference.

The Assembly encouraged the new coalition Government of Burundi to continue to fight against war-mongers and to disarm the militias and other extremist groups. It called on the parties concerned in the process of national reconciliation to continue efforts to re-establish peace, security and democracy. It also encouraged the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the OAU to continue their efforts to

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United Nations by 1 January 1995, according to Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management Joseph Connor. Presenting the Secretary-General's report on the subject to the Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary) yesterday, he said the Secretariat would have initiated such a system even if the Assembly had not mandated it in 1993.

The system will include the establishment of clear responsibility for programme delivery and a mechanism to ensure that programme managers are accountable for effectively managing human and financial resources, Mr. Connor noted. Performance evaluation for all officials and effective training in financial and management responsibilities will also be included.

"The aim is for a lean and flexible Organization. We want to achieve more with less and concentrate on programme implementation rather than on preparing reports", the Assistant Secretary-General for Conference Services and Support Systems, Benon Sevan, told the Committee. The system will include measures to make the Organization's legislative mandates clearer, he added.

Access to the International Court of Justice is an important consideration in settling disputes between States by legal means, the President of the Court, Mohammed Bedjaoui, said yesterday. He made that comment to the Sixth Committee (Legal) as it began its consideration of the report of the International Law Commission. Far-reaching developments in international relations called for changes in the United Nations, and thought must be given to the role of the Court in that process, he continued. Some threats to peace fell outside State control and involved international organizations: it would thus be beneficial to expand their access to the Court.

Mr. Bedjaoui noted that certain innovations such as the access of the Secretary-General to the Court were under consideration. Granting such authorization would give the Secretary-General increased flexibility and help him in resolving certain political situations.

International Law Commission Chairman Vladlen Vereshchetin said the draft statute for an International Criminal Court would enhance the suppression and prosecution of the most serious crimes. It would also complement national criminal justice systems. The Court would have jurisdiction over crimes under international law, such as genocide, crimes against humanity and crimes referred to in certain treaties. The draft statute included provisions to allay the fears of States that the Court might displace national jurisdiction or interfere with existing arrangements for international cooperation and judicial assistance.

The First Committee (Disarmament and International Security) yesterday heard calls for greater attention to be given to the destabilizing effects of large caches or illegal transfers of conventional armaments. Zambia said the various hot-beds of conflict were being sustained by the use of conventional armaments. Africa had the lion's share of those conflicts, which were very costly and retarded economic development. Malta said there were many sources of instability

in the Mediterranean region, citing dangerous levels of armaments and severe economic imbalances. The flow of arms, in terms of quantity as well as destructive potential, into the region was daunting.

The representative of Afghanistan expressed regret that Member States had not yet fully recognized the destructive impact that the availability of illegal arms could have. The most inhumane type of warfare had been tested in his country, including chemical and biological weapons. Fourteen years of war had left more than 1.5 million people dead and more than 2 million disabled, he said. The ugliest phenomenon was the existence of 10 million anti-personnel land-mines in the country. Much would be gained from any international measure adopted to restrict the development and use of anti-personnel weapons.

Thailand pointed out that conventional arms were still the main cause of human suffering. The Register of Conventional Arms should be developed into a universal and comprehensive mechanism, which would cover all types and categories of arms, stockpiles, indigenous production and weapons undergoing research and development.

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DAILY HIGHLIGHTS FOLLOW, 24 October 1994, PARA,

--- As United Nations celebrates its forty-ninth anniversary, Secretary-General calls for active support for Organization from people everywhere.

--- Secretary-General says Security Council should extend UNAVEM II mandate for one month, citing expectation of Angola peace agreement by end of October.

--- United Nations reiterates concern at deterioration of security conditions in Rwandese refugee camps; Department of Humanitarian Affairs to chair task force to examine general situation.

--- Secretary-General condemns killing of Sri Lankan presidential candidate and 56 others in Colombo bombing.

--- Seven-member Security Council mission leaves New York for Somalia.

--- Informal negotiations on draft programme of action for 1995 World Social Summit begin at Headquarters.

--- UNPROFOR reports continuing access problems for fuel convoys in Bosnia and Herzegovina, despite commitments made by Bosnian Serbs over weekend.

--- Special Political and Decolonization Committee recommends General Assembly condemn militant actions of authorities in Serb-controlled parts of Croatia.

--- Yonsei University Central Library in Republic of Korea becomes United Nations depository library.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali today said that the United Nations needed the active commitment of people everywhere so that it could continue to play its indispensable role for peace, security and development. In a message for United Nations Day -- the Organization's forty-ninth anniversary -- he said promoting knowledge about the Organization was more important than ever.

The Secretary-General was in London today, on the first stop of a two-week tour of seven States. He marked the Day by receiving a delegation from the United Nations Association of the United Kingdom. He also had lunch with the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Commons, and later met with Prince Charles.

The anniversary was celebrated at Headquarters with the annual United Nations Day concert in the General Assembly Hall. This morning, Assistant Secretary-General for Public

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Information Samir Sanbar opened the Inter-Agency Information Fair organized by the Department of Public Information (DPI).

The Secretary-General has recommended that the mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) be extended to 30 November, in the expectation that the Angolan parties will conclude an agreement by 31 October. In a report to the Security Council dated 20 October, he urged the Government of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) to make every effort to conclude the Lusaka peace talks by that date. In the meantime, they should exercise restraint and desist from all military operations which could jeopardize the progress achieved so far.

The consolidation of peace in Angola would require urgent international action to ensure that a cease-fire was rapidly established and effectively observed, the Secretary-General continued. He suggested that the Council consider restoring UNAVEM II to its previous strength to enable it to consolidate implementation of the peace agreement at the most critical stage. Angola would continue to need humanitarian assistance, but the focus should shift from emergency relief to support of the peace agreement, as well as rehabilitation, reconstruction and development. Both parties, in particular UNITA, must scrupulously respect the neutrality of humanitarian personnel.

Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye had meetings over the weekend with Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and UNITA President Jonas Savimbi to discuss speeding up the peace process, a United Nations spokesman announced today. It was hoped that an agreement could be initialled some time this week. Meanwhile, the Lusaka talks have been adjourned until Wednesday while UNITA's Political Commission meets in Huambo.

A United Nations spokesman today expressed concern regarding the deterioration of security conditions in Rwandese refugee camps. Special Representative Shahrivar Khan was scheduled to meet today with the Prime Minister of Rwanda to discuss the matter. Meanwhile, the Secretary-General has asked the Department of Humanitarian Affairs to chair a task force comprising various elements of the United Nations system to look into the situation in the camps. The task force will also consider the need for an additional consolidated appeal for humanitarian assistance for Rwanda, and ways and means to support human rights monitors there.

On Friday, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) said the threatening presence and activities of former Rwandese army, militia and civilian leaders in the camps had seriously disrupted humanitarian operations. UNHCR field workers reported that the situation was particularly dangerous in camps around Goma, Zaire.

In some camps, the former authorities had virtually taken control of food and relief distribution in order to consolidate their power and to manipulate refugees, according to the UNHCR. Relief workers had been threatened repeatedly, seriously disrupting humanitarian efforts in the camps. Humanitarian agencies and organizations had tried to change the food distribution system, but with little success.

The Secretary-General today expressed regret at the death of the United National Party candidate for the Sri Lankan

Presidency, Gamini Dissanayake. Mr. Dissanayake and at least 56 other people were killed by a bomb in Colombo yesterday. In condemning all such terrorist acts, the Secretary-General expressed hope for an early resumption of the peace process in Sri Lanka.

A seven-member Security Council mission today left New York for Somalia, according to a United Nations spokesman. The mission is scheduled to arrive in Mogadishu on Wednesday, and is expected to spend two days in the country.

Following consultations of the Council on Friday, Council President Sir David Hannay (United Kingdom) announced that the mission would be composed of the following members: China (Wang Xuexian), France (Herve Ladsous), New Zealand (Colin Keating), Nigeria (Isaac E. Ayewah), Pakistan (Kamran Niaz), the Russian Federation (Yuriy Fedotov) and the United States (Karl F. Inderfurth). Mr. Keating is Chairman of the mission.

Negotiators from more than 150 countries today began informal talks aimed at reaching a consensus on the goals of the 1995 World Summit for Social Development. The Summit, to be held in Copenhagen next March, will be the first major United Nations conference devoted solely to social development, particularly the increasingly globalized problems of poverty, unemployment and social disintegration. It is seen as the centrepiece of an ongoing cycle of high-level United Nations meetings on development in the 1990s.

A major focus of the week-long talks, which are being held during meetings of the Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural), will be a revision of the Summit's draft programme of action. The main task will be to reduce the draft to a more manageable length -- the current working paper is 54 pages long -- and to identify priorities among the wide range of issues proposed for inclusion.

Negotiators made major headway last month on the draft declaration, outlining nine broad commitments for ensuring the success of social development. The resulting document -- the "Chairman's progress report on elements for the Draft Declaration" -- will be used as the basis for negotiations on a final draft.

Special Representative Yasushi Akashi met with the Bosnian Serb leadership in Pale over the weekend, and received commitments regarding access for United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) fuel convoys to Gorazde, Zepa and Srebrenica. However, a spokesman for the Organization said those commitments did not appear to have been honoured, as only one convoy had reached Gorazde and Zepa today. Meanwhile, there were problems with the security of the land link into Sarajevo.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) today reported that 19 humanitarian flights had landed in the Bosnian capital, and that 20 were planned for today. There were no problems with convoy access, allowing aid stockpiles to be replenished.

The Fourth Committee (Special Political and Decolonization) has recommended that the General Assembly condemn the militant actions of the self-proclaimed authorities in Serbian-controlled territories of Croatia. In a draft resolution approved on Friday, the Committee also recommended

that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) be requested to immediately cease any military and logistical support to those authorities. The draft was approved by a recorded vote of 111 in favour to none against, with 20 abstentions.

The draft resolution would have the Assembly conclude that the Federal Republic's activities aimed at integrating the occupied territories into its administrative, military, and communication systems were illegal, null and void, and must cease immediately. It would also have the Assembly call on all parties, particularly the Federal Republic, to comply fully with relevant Security Council resolutions and to respect Croatia's territorial integrity.

Yonsei University Central Library in the Republic of Korea has become a United Nations depository library, one of 338 libraries in 137 countries that bring United Nations documents and publications to users around the world. The University has an enrolment of 30,000 students and 1,900 faculty members.

Since 1946, the Dag Hammarskjold Library at Headquarters in New York, which is part of the Department of Public Information (DPI), has arranged for the distribution of United Nations documents and publications to users around the world through its depository library system. At present, 49 depository libraries in Africa, 89 in Asia and the Pacific, 28 in Eastern Europe, 77 in Western Europe, 43 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 52 in North America receive those materials, on the understanding that they will be maintained in good order and be available to the public free of charge.

END OF HIGHLIGHTS  
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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 24 October 1994

PART 2 OF 2

The BBC Orchestra of Wales would be performing this evening at Headquarters in the United Nations Day concert at 8 p.m., Mr. Sills said. A limited number of tickets were available for the media. Those interested should contact Sonia Lecca. The information fair, sponsored by the Department of Public Information with 32 participants from within the United Nations system, was taking place in the Public Lobby.

Mr. Sills said daily briefing notes from UNOSOM were available in the Spokesman's Office.

Had the 10 Serbian soldiers killed on Mount Igman died in fighting or was it another massacre, a correspondent asked. Mr. Sills said he had no other information beyond the fact that there were either 10 or 11 soldiers killed. He did not have reports of any fighting but would withhold comment until he had more information. Asked if he could enquire of Zaqreb about the situation of the 30,000 refugees from Bihac, Mr. Sills said he would check tomorrow morning. When he had received the report from Zaqreb today, that situation had not been mentioned.

Who committed those massacres in Rwanda, a correspondent asked. Mr. Sills said they appeared to have been several months old.

Asked when would the United Nations/OAS group in Haiti be reporting back, Mr. Sills said it was open-ended; he did not have a date when their report would be submitted.

Was it their report which would establish when the United Nations would take over from the United States-led force, a correspondent asked. As he had said earlier, Mr. Sills said, the current report would be used as a basis for considering the mandate of the joint OAS/United Nations human rights group and its possible expansion. The question of when the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) would take over from the multinational force was a separate matter which would be determined by the Security Council on the basis of the report of the Force Commander in Haiti and of the Secretary-General.

A correspondent said the Geneva agreement with North Korea required that the Security Council give a variance on the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) with regard to inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). When would that happen? Mr. Sills said the IAEA would be meeting in Vienna tomorrow to look at the agreement. However, he did not know whether something would come out of that meeting addressed to the Council, how it would be

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communicated to the Council, or how the Council would deal with it. We would have to wait and see.

Asked for information on the meeting between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and UNPROFOR, Mr. Sills said it would take place tomorrow at Headquarters. He did not have the composition of the delegations as yet, but it was expected that participation would be at about the same level as last time. He would try to make more information available to the press later today.

END OF BRIEFING  
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FROM DPIIDS

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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 24 October 1994

PART 1 OF 2

Joe Sills began today's DPI press briefing by wishing correspondents a "Happy United Nations Day" on behalf of the Organization, which today celebrated its forty-ninth birthday. In commemoration of the Day, he said, the Secretary-General in London today received a delegation from the United Nations Association of the United Kingdom. He then laid a wreath at the Cenotaph -- the memorial for armed forces -- in the presence of the Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Douglas Hoag.

The Secretary-General was having lunch in London with David Howell, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Commons. He would meet this afternoon with Prince Charles. This evening, he would be speaking to the Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers' Association. The text of that speech would be made available to correspondents later this afternoon.

He then read out the following statement on the terrorist attack in Sri Lanka:

"The Secretary-General deeply regrets the death of the candidate for the presidency of the United National Party, Mr. Gamini Dissanayake, together with at least 56 other victims of the bombing in Colombo on Sunday. In condemning all such terrorist attacks, the Secretary-General expresses the hope for an early resumption of the peace process in Sri Lanka." (See Press Release SG/SM/5452.)

Mr. Sills drew attention to a press release containing the Secretary-General's statement for United Nations Day, which was made available last Friday. (See Press Release SG/SM/5449 of 21 October.)

The Secretary-General's report on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) was now available, Mr. Sills said. In it, he recommends a one-month renewal (until 30 November) of UNAVEM's mandate in the expectation that an agreement among the parties would be concluded by 31 October. Alioune Blondine Beye, his Special Representative for Angola, met for three hours on Saturday with Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). Yesterday, he met again with Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, with whom he had met earlier. Those

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discussions focused on the state of the negotiations and means of speeding up the peace process.

There was still no definitive cease-fire in Angola and enormous problems in the delivery of humanitarian assistance continued to exist. However, Mr. Beye extended the hope that the Lusaka agreement might be initialled some time this week. Mr. Sills added that he understood that the political commission of UNITA was to meet from today at Huambo for three days. It had been described as "a very important meeting", and they were expected to review UNITA's position at the talks. The Lusaka talks had been adjourned until the conclusion of that meeting; they might resume on Thursday.

The Secretary-General's progress report on Mozambique was also available, Mr. Sills said. It was not a specifically requested report but was intended to bring the Council up to date on the eve of the elections, which are scheduled for 27 and 28 October, and perhaps going over into 29 October. Last week correspondents had been given information on the electoral observers from the United Nations and other sources that were now assembling -- a total of some 2,200 observers.

Shortly after the briefing, the Spokesman's Office would be issuing an information sheet received from the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ), Mr. Sills said. It would contain details about the elections, the number of polling places, the names of the candidates for President and similar information.

Shahryar M. Khan, the Secretary-General's Special Representative in Rwanda, had visited a number of places over the weekend where earlier massacres were reported to have taken place, Mr. Sills said. "He said that some of them were pretty horrible and that he was pretty shaken by them." Investigations were continuing. However, based on his personal impression and reports he had received, the situation now seemed to be much more calm in the area he was visiting. That area -- known as Sector 2 -- was in the east, along the border with the United Republic of Tanzania and Burundi, around Kibangu.

According to the Special Representative, people tended to return to the areas where the United Nations forces had deployed. Those forces seemed to be serving as a magnet for people who were internally displaced. Over the past three weeks, the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) had been increasing its deployment in the east. The non-governmental organizations and the agencies also seemed to be working well together in the areas he had toured; there were no discernible food shortages.

Mr. Khan had stressed that he continued to be concerned about the deteriorating security situation in the camps, Mr. Sills added. The Special Representative would be meeting with the Prime Minister of Rwanda in Kigali this evening. The Prime Minister had met with his Zairian counterpart over the weekend, when the question of security in the camps was a major issue under discussion. In addition, the Secretary-General had asked the Department of Humanitarian Affairs to chair a task force, composed of different elements of the United Nations system, to look into the questions of security in the camps.

the need for an additional consolidated appeal for humanitarian assistance, and ways and means of supporting the human rights monitors.

Mr. Sills said his Office had been on the phone with Zagreb several times this morning. There were reports of either 10 or 11 Serb soldiers killed on Saturday, 22 October, not far from the site where 20 Bosnian Serb soldiers and nurses were killed earlier. However, there had been no report from the Government about the situation, and no complaint received from the Bosnian Serbs as of 10 a.m. today. There did appear to be a withdrawal of government forces from positions in the Mount Igman demilitarized zone. A spokesman for the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) had stated that over 100 troops seemed to be moving at present.

Yasushi Akashi, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the former Yugoslavia and Chief of Mission of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), had met over the weekend with the Bosnian Serbs, Mr. Sills said. Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian Serb leader, had said some very encouraging things, including making a commitment to allow fuel convoys into Gorazde, Zepa and Srebrenica. Unfortunately, this morning it seemed that those commitments had not been honoured. One convoy had apparently moved into Gorazde and Zepa. "One is better than none", he said, but that was certainly not the amount of fuel supplies that were needed, nor did it reflect the understanding Mr. Akashi had with Dr. Karadzic. Problems still existed with the security on the land-link into Sarajevo, he said.

Mr. Sills added that 20 aid flights of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) were planned for Sarajevo today. Nineteen such flights went into the city yesterday. The air bridge was working very well. The convoy access from Kiseljak to Sarajevo for UNHCR was also working well, and stockpiles in the besieged cities were being built up again.

Lakhdar Brahimi, the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Haiti, had arrived yesterday in that country, Mr. Sills said. He was expected to remain there until Saturday. The working group of the Joint United Nations/Organization of American States (OAS) International Civilian Mission to Haiti (MICIVIH) had met and had put out an initial memo of understanding on administrative and logistical aspects of the Mission. However, it did not discuss the substantive questions of the mandate of the Mission and its possible expansion. The core group of the Joint Mission, composed of 10 United Nations and 10 OAS members, had arrived in Haiti on Saturday.

The Security Council mission to Somalia would leave today, Mr. Sills said. It was made up of seven delegations and was chaired by Colin Keating, the Permanent Representative of New Zealand. It would arrive in Mogadishu on 26 October for a two-day stay and was expected to be back at Headquarters on 28 October. The Council had considered the question of "the tightness of the time" between the mission's return to Headquarters and the 31 October date for the expiry of the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM



II). There seemed to be broad agreement within the Council on the possibility of approving a very short, technical roll-over of the mandate, to give more time for the mission to report and for the Council to consider that report.

Mr. Sills drew attention to a press release on the World Summit for Social Development (see Press Release SOC/4321 of 21 October). In preparation for that Summit, informal intersessional consultations were being held at Headquarters all this week. Following an initial exchange of views today, delegates would break into two groups. An expanded bureau of some 30 delegations would discuss negotiations on the draft declaration to be approved by Heads of State at the Summit next March. The plenary would focus on the draft programme of action.

The Second Committee (Economic and Financial) and Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) of the General Assembly would not meet this week, in order to enable delegates to participate in the negotiations on the Social Summit, Mr. Sills said. Copies of drafts of the declaration and programme of action were available.

Mr. Sills said a question had been asked last week on the situation of the 500 children in Liberia. The Department of Peace-keeping Operations had now informed him that agreement had been reached with faction leader Charles Taylor on the evacuation of the 500 children currently held at a school some 70 miles from Monrovia. They would be flown by helicopter to a safer area, some 35 miles from the city, from which they would be taken to Monrovia by bus. The first 40 children had already been moved today.

END OF PART 1 of 2  
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FROM DPIIDS

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24 October 1994

STATEMENT OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT ON DESERTIFICATION  
CONVENTION

Following is the text of the statement by the President of the General Assembly, Amara Essy (Cote d'Ivoire), on the International Convention to Combat Desertification, delivered on 21 October 1994:

The prosperity of future generations in a world in which ecological balances are at last preserved was what the Earth Summit at Rio in 1992 was really all about.

One of the conclusions and recommendations adopted in Rio captured the attention of the international community with particular force. I refer to the recommendation contained in chapter 12 of Agenda 21 about the elaboration of an international convention to combat desertification. The great importance and the special character of this recommendation reside in the nature of the instrument envisaged for its implementation.

The preparatory process for the Rio Summit had drawn sustenance from the concurrent negotiation of two extremely important conventions:

- The Framework Convention on Climate Change; and
- The Convention on the Protection of Biological Diversity.

These two conventions now constitute the international frame of reference for what is today called "the new generation of environmental conventions".

Accordingly, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification is part of the framework for follow-up and implementation of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) recommendations and, thus, draws on the principle of sustainable development. This instrument represents a treaty commitment accepted by the international community to create an appropriate legal framework for the promotion and implementation of the principle of sustainable development in fragile ecosystems.

Of course, the question of desertification and its adverse impact on the development of the countries experiencing serious desertification is not a new topic for the United Nations system. However, until now the chosen approach, operational

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framework and institutional machinery have not produced results commensurate with the magnitude of the scourge of desertification. We all hope, therefore, that this innovative approach inspired by the Rio consensus will come up to the expectations placed in it by the underprivileged inhabitants of arid regions.

I must pay a tribute here to the work of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, which has complied with the terms of reference contained in resolution 47/188 by adopting the Convention within the specified time-limit. The task is now to ensure that all the necessary conditions will be created for the effective implementation of this instrument.

We are confident that the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, under its temporary mandate, and the Conference of the Parties will be able to establish viable financial and institutional arrangements similar to those established for the climate change and biodiversity conventions.

But the importance of this Convention is also reflected in its subject matter and scope and in the action which it entails:

For more than 900 million people stricken by desertification; more than 100 countries, developed and developing, bring desertification problems to the relevant international bodies.

In Africa alone, and in little more than 50 years, areas the size of whole countries have been ravaged by desertification. Even today, hundreds of thousands of hectares of fertile land are being inexorably lost to desertification, a loss which exacerbates the serious problems of food shortages, promotes migration and sharpens political tensions.

These problems closely linked to desertification are taking on an even more tragic dimension in Africa. The international community is indeed aware of this, for it emphasized the special case of Africa in the negotiating process. Furthermore, following the adoption of this Convention, a decision was taken on the principle of urgent action in Africa. This urgent action, which highlights the priority assigned to Africa, will have to be taken during the interim period prior to the entry into force of the Convention. In this connection, we must welcome the innovative approach taken in the Convention, that is, the "from the bottom upwards" approach in which everyone involved in the struggle against desertification is clearly associated in the conclusion of partnership agreements for the implementation of national, subregional and regional programmes.

I am happy to thank the French Government, on behalf of the General Assembly, for having agreed to hold the official signing ceremony for the Convention in Paris, where 87 countries did in fact sign it. I should also like to appeal earnestly to all the States which were unable to do so in Paris to sign the Convention, which is so important for Africa and the world, during the current session of the General Assembly.

In this connection I should like to inform you that the text of the Convention may now be found in the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs, and that it is open for signature in accordance with its article 33.

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October 1994

PREPARATORY MEETING FOR 1995 CONFERENCE ON WOMEN EXAMINES  
WOMEN'S ROLE IN ECONOMY Concludes Discussion of Nairobi  
Strategies for Women's Advancement

PART 2 OF II

MAUREEN ROONEY, Co-Chairman of the Women's National Commission of the United Kingdom, said women must be integrated into the decision-making processes at all levels. It was a government priority to increase their proportions in Government. The target for 1996 was that women should represent between 25 and 30 per cent of employees in all public bodies; the current figure was 28 per cent. Non-governmental organizations had a key role to play in monitoring progress towards that goal.

V.N. FISENKO (Belarus) said the report on women in the transition process did not shed equal light on all problems and did not always propose solutions that were in keeping with reality. His Government had offered to host an international conference in 1996 on the sustainable development of countries in transition. Granting those countries most-favoured nation status and opening up broad access to international markets was in the interest of the international community.

He said that Belarus suffered from a declining birth rate, increasing mortality, population ageing and the serious long-term ecological consequences of the Chernobyl accident. The health of pregnant women and newborns was worsening, and there was increased thyroid cancer among children.

IRMGARD SCHMIDLEITHNER, of the Austrian Trade Union Federation, speaking also on behalf of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, said a deterioration of women's rights was currently taking place, especially of the right to secure employment and to social protection. The Confederation's sixth World Women's Conference next week would launch an international campaign on women's rights which would run up to Beijing in order to put forward the trade union vision for women's equality.

The regional platform for action should call for the implementation of legislation on equality of opportunity and treatment in employment, remuneration and social security. Where the informal sector existed, Governments should adopt policies to bring it into the formal economy and labour legislation by regulating working conditions and providing social protection.

SINIKKA HURSKAINEN, of the Nordic Council, said that special women's wages no longer existed in the Nordic

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countries, but that did not mean women and men had equal earnings. The distribution of income, capital and productive resources was also far from equal, and there were substantial differences between women's and men's access to economic decision-making.

As a supporter of the Nordic welfare-state system, she continued, she could not accept paragraph 166 of the draft regional platform for action, which stated that the private sector could also be effective in mobilizing resources for the implementation of strategies for the advancement of women, particularly by providing housing, health care, child care, training and other social benefits. The public sector should be responsible for those activities, as in the Nordic model.

JANE YOUYUN ZHANG, Special Adviser on Women Workers' Questions at the International Labour Office, said that to date, the International Labour Organization (ILO) had adopted 174 conventions and 181 recommendations covering a wide range of social and labour issues. A number of them specifically addressed subjects of particular interest and concern to women, including discrimination in employment, equal remuneration for men and women, maternity protection and sharing of family responsibilities. As its contribution to the Beijing Conference, she said, the ILO had compiled a collection called Women and Work, which covered ILO declarations and resolutions for women workers, introduced ILO standards on equality between men and women, provided the full text of the main conventions and their list of ratifications, as well as other important ILO documents of relevance to women.

INGRID VANORE-SPEER, Focal Point for Women in Trade Development of the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT, said the Centre had adopted a basic strategy on strengthening the role of women in trade promotion and export development, as well as a preliminary programme for women in trade development. In designing its activities, the Centre looked beyond those in traditional jobs to the increasing numbers of dynamic women entrepreneurs and role models who were agents for change in their society -- emerging economic leaders who were chief executives, policy decision-makers, board directors and trainers.

Perhaps the most urgent area identified for technical assistance and intervention in the countries in transition, she went on, was the creation of an entrepreneurial class of women capable of responding to the market. Women were virtually absent from economic decision-making in those countries, with the exception of the Russian Federation. Women entrepreneurs in that part of the region were mainly active in the informal sector, with little or no access to credit, property, investment capital, training or information. The entrepreneurial base represented a potential whose productivity could be selectively channeled into the formal sector, in particular the external trade sector. The draft platform for action regrettably did not establish the necessary linkage between entrepreneurship and trade, which was so vital for the survival of any enterprise.

MONICA FONG, of the World Bank, said women had a tremendous potential in the process of transition to a market

economy. They dominated the service sector, particularly in areas which were in high demand in the market economy, such as accounting, banking and computing. They had considerable management experience from running households in an economy of scarcity. As family support replaced government social support services in the care of the young, elderly and the infirm, women had shouldered a large share of social welfare in the context of the household. Clearly, women were key players in the transition process. Taking gender fully into account in that process could lead to a more efficient allocation of resources at a critical time period and would remove the disproportionate burden placed on women.

MARTHA DUENAS-LOZA, of the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW), summarized the Institute's ongoing collaboration with the ECE in the area of improving statistics and indicators on gender issues. Measurement of women's labour force participation; valuation of women's unpaid work and its inclusion in national accounts; time-use studies; women's migration; and women and ageing would be jointly addressed by INSTRAW, the Conference of European Statisticians and other United Nations bodies.

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FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS / UNDEVPRO

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24 October 1994

PREPARATORY MEETING FOR 1995 CONFERENCE ON WOMEN EXAMINES  
WOMEN'S ROLE IN ECONOMY Concludes Discussion of Nairobi  
Strategies for Women's Advancement

PART 1 OF II

VIENNA, 19 October (UN Information Service) --Female genital mutilation, gender-specific protection for women refugees and displaced persons, and the potential role of women with disabilities were among the issues stressed by non-governmental organizations this afternoon at a preparatory meeting for the 1995 World Conference on Women.

Representatives of four such groups addressed the High-level Regional Preparatory Meeting as it concluded its discussion on international strategies for women's advancement.

Women's role in the economy -- including their competitiveness in the labour market, unemployment and labour force participation rates, and the status of women part-time workers -- was discussed by a number of Governments, who all noted both positive and negative trends. Persistent problems cited by all speakers were the inadequate role of women in economic decision-making, discrimination in employment and the gender pay gap.

France, Germany (also on behalf of the European Union), Russian Federation, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Finland, United Kingdom and Belarus took part in the discussion of women's economic concerns in the region.

Intergovernmental and international organizations speaking on women and the economy were the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the Nordic Council, the International Labour Office, the International Trade Centre of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the World Bank and the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW).

Speaking on progress made in implementing the strategies for women's advancement were the Women's Exchange Programme International, the National Action Committee on the Status of Women of Canada, the World Young Women's Christian Association and the World Blind Union. Those strategies were adopted nine

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years ago in Nairobi by the third World Conference on Women. The Fourth World Conference, which will be held in Beijing from 4 to 15 September 1995, is expected to adopt a "Platform for Action" that will carry forth the goals of those strategies into the twenty-first century.

#### Review of Nairobi Strategies

A representative of the Women's Exchange Programme International said Governments should give up their reservations lodged with regard to the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and indicate how they would improve the rights and conditions of lesbian women. The impermissible nature of genital mutilation should be made solid grounds for claims of persecution for women seeking political asylum. Governments should further give victims of violence residence permits independent of their husbands.

A representative of the National Action Committee on the Status of Women of Canada said the root causes of the substantial rise in the numbers of uprooted persons over the last decade should be addressed. Those included failed adjustment models, the widening gap between rich and poor, and migration within and between countries. In addition, increased militarization and profits from arms sales and support by donor countries to repressive regimes resulted in the flight and displacement of hundreds of thousands of people. Those people had the right to work in an environment free of sexual exploitation and harassment. Governments should establish mechanisms to report, investigate and prosecute the violators of all girls and women.

She said the United Nations Convention on the Status of Refugees should be interpreted to recognize women as a specific social group, making fear of gender-related persecution grounds for granting asylum. Governments should implement recent guidelines addressing gender-specific aspects of women's asylum claims. Women should be employed as interpreters and interviewers of refugee women. Migration should be an option, not a necessity, for a sustainable livelihood.

A representative of the World Young Women's Christian Association said that 30 to 35 per cent of the households of many countries of the European/North American region were now headed by females, up from 10 per cent in 1970. No substantial improvement in the economic status of women or the alleviation of poverty was possible in the region unless the factors that contributed to the inherent inequalities of the globalized international economy were addressed.

She called on the Meeting to consider recommending a general moratorium on debt repayment, particularly for the poor countries, and to consider as urgent the review of the world economic system by the United Nations. Special emphasis should be placed in that process on involving the poor and working-class women from the South and the North.

A representative of the World Blind Union said the world must begin to recognize women with disabilities as powerful leaders in the women's movement. Those women must be an integral part of the regional platform for action because, historically, they had been discriminated against. Women with

disabilities should also be included in delegations being sent to Beijing.

*Women and the Economy*

HELENE GISSEROT, of the Ministry of Social, Health and Urban Affairs of France, said women's professional activity was less and less viewed as an alternative to family life in France. Two out of three mothers worked and had one or two children; 40 per cent had three children, which reflected a considerable change of attitude from the previous generation. Young women increasingly intended to reconcile professional and family life.

However, she went on, women's place in the French economy had still to be consolidated and improved. Their risk of unemployment was one and a half times greater than men's. They constituted the majority of part-time workers, and most female employment was still concentrated on a small number of feminized professions with limited career prospects. This segregation of employment also explained the significant continuing gender wage gap.

GUNTER PLEUGER (Germany), speaking also on behalf of the European Union, said that in recent years the proportion of women contributing to the economy by working had risen substantially and now represented 40 per cent of the labour force. In 1992, more than 62 per cent of women of employable age were involved in working life, up from 56 per cent only six years earlier.

The female unemployment rate exceeded that of men in the Union, he continued; existing resources for combating unemployment must be utilized in such a way that they benefited women fairly. The flexible arrangement of working hours should address the adaptation of working patterns of both women and men and must not result in the exploitation of women. Apprenticeships and vocational training were still often oriented to a single sex. Too many women still opted for traditionally female occupations. Helping women set up businesses had become a stronger focus of attention in many member States of the Union.

GALINA GALKINA, Deputy President of the Union of Women of the Russian Federation, said one of the most urgent problems facing women in her country was their exclusion from the labour market and politics. Women had become uncompetitive in the labour market and comprised 70 per cent of the registered unemployed; some 40 per cent of the unemployed were young women under 30 years. The forecast was bleak: with Russia coming to the brink of massive bankruptcies in industry, a growing number of women would lose their jobs.

Governments of countries in transition should enforce policies to promote employment among women, she said. They must be reflected in the platform for action, which must also envisage practical methods for facilitating the implementation of employment policy, including women's job subsidies, promotion of non-standard employment practices, support for women entrepreneurs and for small and family businesses, job guidance and training and public works.

The international community should develop a comprehensive interdepartmental programme to promote and improve the status

of women in countries in transition, she continued. The platform should recommend that Governments provide more support to public initiatives and the independent women's movement.

LORRAINE SCHEMBRI ORLAND, of the Ministry for Home Affairs and Social Development of Malta, said her country's economic restructuring aimed at optimizing human resources through high value-added manufacturing and a developed services sector. National unemployment was a low 4 per cent, which meant that women were in a position to play a key economic role. However, their participation rate remained low at 27 per cent; they represented 47 per cent of workers at shop floor levels but very few of managers. The incidence of women in the so-called black economy of part-time or piece work was high as well.

LIDIA ISTRATI, Member of the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova, said the report on the role of women in the transition process superficially described the social situation of women in the former Soviet republics. A human development index should be established in each country, including longevity, educational level, per capita income and the wage gap.

TUULIKKI PETAJANIEMI, Equality Ombudsman of Finland, said more than half of all employees in her country were women, as were about one third of Finnish entrepreneurs. Their position in the labour market was quite stable. They did not constitute a marginal labour force, were very well-educated and held demanding jobs. The general educational level for the under-50 age group was higher than that of men. None the less, their wages and salaries were about 80 per cent lower than men's.

She said the development of job evaluation schemes was one of the most important means of promoting pay equity; such schemes included a framework for how to assess, compare and grade job demands, based on knowledge and skills, responsibility, physical and mental efforts, and working conditions. The typical features of jobs with a predominantly female workforce were human relations and interaction skills necessary for caring and service jobs, responsibility for people and emotional requirements included in mental demands.

Martin Williams, Deputy Head of the Sex Equality Branch, Employment Department of the United Kingdom, said rumours that his country was backtracking on previous commitments to reproductive rights were completely untrue. His Government was wholly committed to the Cairo Declaration and those parts which covered reproductive rights; in some respects, it was necessary to strengthen them.

He said it was vital to raise the status of part-time workers, large numbers of whom were women. Part-time work could be a wholly satisfactory, flexible arrangement both for employers and employees, but it needed to be seen as suitable for both sexes at all levels of an organization, especially the higher levels. The Government was trying to promote the accessibility of part-time and other flexible work practices for its own employees of both sexes who wished to combine work and family responsibilities.

During a period of economic difficulty, he went on, it was vital to have policies that encouraged job creation. His country had been changing outdated rules in tax and social security systems that were based on the assumption that every

worker was a man supporting a wife and family, and developing systems which were as varied and flexible as the workforce.

KAMLESH BAHL, Chair of the Equal Opportunities Commission of the United Kingdom, said gender segregation was a persistent problem that must be tackled to achieve equality of opportunity and which was part of the cause of the continuing inequality of pay and undervaluation of women's role in society. There was an increasing trend for women to work in low-paid, part-time employment.

END OF PART 1 OF II  
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DATE: 25 October 1994

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI	FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, N.Y. <i>f</i> <i>Kigali</i>
FAX NO: 3-3090	FAX NO: 1 (212) 963-9483
SUBJECT: Press clippings on Rwanda	
ATTN:	ROOM:
TOTAL NUMBER OF TRANSMITTED PAGES INCLUDING THIS PAGE 23	

Attached are today's newsclippings/Reuters on Rwanda, DPI's daily press briefing and Highlights, and newsclippings appeared on the New York Times on 23 October, for your information.

SRSG

Prepared by Central News

DH/1757  
24 October 1994

M O N D A Y   H I G H L I G H T S

- + As United Nations celebrates its forty-ninth anniversary, Secretary-General calls for active support for Organization from people everywhere.
- + Secretary-General says Security Council should extend UNAVEM II mandate for one month, citing expectation of Angola peace agreement by end of October.
- + United Nations reiterates concern at deterioration of security conditions in Rwandese refugee camps; Department of Humanitarian Affairs to chair task force to examine general situation.
- + Secretary-General condemns killing of Sri Lankan presidential candidate and 56 others in Colombo bombing.
- + Seven-member Security Council mission leaves New York for Somalia.
- + Informal negotiations on draft programme of action for 1995 World Social Summit begin at Headquarters.
- + UNPROFOR reports continuing access problems for fuel convoys in Bosnia and Herzegovina, despite commitments made by Bosnian Serbs over weekend.
- + Special Political and Decolonization Committee recommends General Assembly condemn militant actions of authorities in Serb-controlled parts of Croatia.
- + Yonsei University Central Library in Republic of Korea becomes United Nations depository library.

\* \* \*

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali today said that the United Nations needed the active commitment of people everywhere so that it could continue to play its indispensable role for peace, security and development. In a message for United Nations Day -- the Organization's forty-ninth anniversary -- he said promoting knowledge about the Organization was more important than ever.

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Press Release DH/1757  
24 October 1994

The Secretary-General was in London today, on the first stop of a two-week tour of seven States. He marked the Day by receiving a delegation from the United Nations Association of the United Kingdom. He also had lunch with the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Commons, and later met with Prince Charles.

The anniversary was celebrated at Headquarters with the annual United Nations Day concert in the General Assembly Hall. This morning, Assistant Secretary-General for Public Information Samir Sanbar opened the Inter-Agency Information Fair organized by the Department of Public Information (DPI).

\* \* \*

The Secretary-General has recommended that the mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) be extended to 30 November, in the expectation that the Angolan parties will conclude an agreement by 31 October. In a report to the Security Council dated 20 October, he urged the Government of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) to make every effort to conclude the Lusaka peace talks by that date. In the meantime, they should exercise restraint and desist from all military operations which could jeopardize the progress achieved so far.

The consolidation of peace in Angola would require urgent international action to ensure that a cease-fire was rapidly established and effectively observed, the Secretary-General continued. He suggested that the Council consider restoring UNAVEM II to its previous strength to enable it to consolidate implementation of the peace agreement at the most critical stage. Angola would continue to need humanitarian assistance, but the focus should shift from emergency relief to support of the peace agreement, as well as rehabilitation, reconstruction and development. Both parties, in particular UNITA, must scrupulously respect the neutrality of humanitarian personnel.

Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye had meetings over the weekend with Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and UNITA President Jonas Savimbi to discuss speeding up the peace process, a United Nations spokesman announced today. It was hoped that an agreement could be initialled some time this week. Meanwhile, the Lusaka talks have been adjourned until Wednesday while UNITA's Political Commission meets in Huambo.

\* \* \*

A United Nations spokesman today expressed concern regarding the deterioration of security conditions in Rwandese refugee camps. Special Representative Shahryar Khan was scheduled to meet today with the Prime Minister of Rwanda to discuss the matter. Meanwhile, the Secretary-General has asked the Department of Humanitarian Affairs to chair a task force comprising various elements of the United Nations system to look into the situation in the camps. The task force will also consider the need for an additional consolidated appeal for humanitarian assistance for Rwanda, and ways and means to support human rights monitors there.

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Press Release DH/1757  
24 October 1994

On Friday, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) said the threatening presence and activities of former Rwandese army, militia and civilian leaders in the camps had seriously disrupted humanitarian operations. UNHCR field workers reported that the situation was particularly dangerous in camps around Goma, Zaire.

In some camps, the former authorities had virtually taken control of food and relief distribution in order to consolidate their power and to manipulate refugees, according to the UNHCR. Relief workers had been threatened repeatedly, seriously disrupting humanitarian efforts in the camps. Humanitarian agencies and organizations had tried to change the food distribution system, but with little success.

\* \* \*

The Secretary-General today expressed regret at the death of the United National Party candidate for the Sri Lankan Presidency, Gamini Dissanayake. Mr. Dissanayake and at least 56 other people were killed by a bomb in Colombo yesterday. In condemning all such terrorist acts, the Secretary-General expressed hope for an early resumption of the peace process in Sri Lanka.

\* \* \*

A seven-member Security Council mission today left New York for Somalia, according to a United Nations spokesman. The mission is scheduled to arrive in Mogadishu on Wednesday, and is expected to spend two days in the country.

Following consultations of the Council on Friday, Council President Sir David Hannay (United Kingdom) announced that the mission would be composed of the following members: China (Wang Xuexian), France (Herve Ladsous), New Zealand (Colin Keating), Nigeria (Isaac E. Ayewah), Pakistan (Kamran Niaz), the Russian Federation (Yuriy Fedotov) and the United States (Karl F. Inderfurth). Mr. Keating is Chairman of the mission.

\* \* \*

Negotiators from more than 150 countries today began informal talks aimed at reaching a consensus on the goals of the 1995 World Summit for Social Development. The Summit, to be held in Copenhagen next March, will be the first major United Nations conference devoted solely to social development, particularly the increasingly globalized problems of poverty, unemployment and social disintegration. It is seen as the centrepiece of an ongoing cycle of high-level United Nations meetings on development in the 1990s.

A major focus of the week-long talks, which are being held during meetings of the Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural), will be a revision of the Summit's draft programme of action. The main task will be to reduce the draft to a more manageable length -- the current working paper is 54 pages long -- and to identify priorities among the wide range of issues proposed for inclusion.

Negotiators made major headway last month on the draft declaration, outlining nine broad commitments for ensuring the success of social

(more)



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Press Release DH/1757  
24 October 1994

development. The resulting document -- the "Chairman's progress report on elements for the Draft Declaration" -- will be used as the basis for negotiations on a final draft.

\* \* \*

Special Representative Yasushi Akashi met with the Bosnian Serb leadership in Pale over the weekend, and received commitments regarding access for United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) fuel convoys to Gorazde, Zepa and Srebrenica. However, a spokesman for the Organization said those commitments did not appear to have been honoured, as only one convoy had reached Gorazde and Zepa today. Meanwhile, there were problems with the security of the land link into Sarajevo.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) today reported that 19 humanitarian flights had landed in the Bosnian capital, and that 20 were planned for today. There were no problems with convoy access, allowing aid stockpiles to be replenished.

\* \* \*

The Fourth Committee (Special Political and Decolonization) has recommended that the General Assembly condemn the militant actions of the self-proclaimed authorities in Serbian-controlled territories of Croatia. In a draft resolution approved on Friday, the Committee also recommended that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) be requested to immediately cease any military and logistical support to those authorities. The draft was approved by a recorded vote of 111 in favour to none against, with 20 abstentions.

The draft resolution would have the Assembly conclude that the Federal Republic's activities aimed at integrating the occupied territories into its administrative, military, and communication systems were illegal, null and void, and must cease immediately. It would also have the Assembly call on all parties, particularly the Federal Republic, to comply fully with relevant Security Council resolutions and to respect Croatia's territorial integrity.

\* \* \*

Yonsei University Central Library in the Republic of Korea has become a United Nations depository library, one of 338 libraries in 137 countries that bring United Nations documents and publications to users around the world. The University has an enrolment of 30,000 students and 1,900 faculty members.

Since 1946, the Dag Hammarskjöld Library at Headquarters in New York, which is part of the Department of Public Information (DPI), has arranged for the distribution of United Nations documents and publications to users around the world through its depository library system. At present, 49 depository libraries in Africa, 89 in Asia and the Pacific, 28 in Eastern Europe, 77 in Western Europe, 43 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 52 in North America receive those materials, on the understanding that they will be maintained in good order and be available to the public free of charge.

\* \* \* \* \*

## FOR INFORMATION OF UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT ONLY

24 October 1994

## DAILY PRESS BRIEFING OF OFFICE OF SPOKESMAN FOR SECRETARY-GENERAL

Joe Sills began today's DPI press briefing by wishing correspondents a "Happy United Nations Day" on behalf of the Organization, which today celebrated its forty-ninth birthday. In commemoration of the Day, he said, the Secretary-General in London today received a delegation from the United Nations Association of the United Kingdom. He then laid a wreath at the Cenotaph -- the memorial for armed forces -- in the presence of the Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Douglas Hogg.

The Secretary-General was having lunch in London with David Howell, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Commons. He would meet this afternoon with Prince Charles. This evening, he would be speaking to the Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers' Association. The text of that speech would be made available to correspondents later this afternoon.

He then read out the following statement on the terrorist attack in Sri Lanka:

"The Secretary-General deeply regrets the death of the candidate for the presidency of the United National Party, Mr. Gamini Dissanayake, together with at least 56 other victims of the bombing in Colombo on Sunday. In condemning all such terrorist attacks, the Secretary-General expresses the hope for an early resumption of the peace process in Sri Lanka." (See Press Release SG/SM/5452.)

Mr. Sills drew attention to a press release containing the Secretary-General's statement for United Nations Day, which was made available last Friday. (See Press Release SG/SM/5449 of 21 October.)

The Secretary-General's report on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) was now available, Mr. Sills said. In it, he recommends a one-month renewal (until 30 November) of UNAVEM's mandate in the expectation that an agreement among the parties would be concluded by 31 October. Alicune Blondine Beye, his Special Representative for Angola, met for three hours on Saturday with Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). Yesterday, he met again with Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, with whom he had met earlier. Those discussions focused on the state of the negotiations and means of speeding up the peace process.

There was still no definitive cease-fire in Angola and enormous problems in the delivery of humanitarian assistance continued to exist. However, Mr. Beye extended the hope that the Lusaka agreement might be initialled some time this week. Mr. Sills added that he understood that the political commission of UNITA was to meet from today at Huambo for three days. It had been described as "a very important meeting", and they were expected to review UNITA's position at the talks. The Lusaka talks had been adjourned until the conclusion of that meeting; they might resume on Thursday.

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DPI Briefing

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24 October 1994

The Secretary-General's progress report on Mozambique was also available, Mr. Sills said. It was not a specifically requested report but was intended to bring the Council up to date on the eve of the elections, which are scheduled for 27 and 28 October, and perhaps going over into 29 October. Last week correspondents had been given information on the electoral observers from the United Nations and other sources that were now assembling -- a total of some 2,200 observers.

Shortly after the briefing, the Spokesman's Office would be issuing an information sheet received from the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ), Mr. Sills said. It would contain details about the elections, the number of polling places, the names of the candidates for President and similar information.

Shahryar M. Khan, the Secretary-General's Special Representative in Rwanda, had visited a number of places over the weekend where earlier massacres were reported to have taken place, Mr. Sills said. "He said that some of them were pretty horrible and that he was pretty shaken by them." Investigations were continuing. However, based on his personal impression and reports he had received, the situation now seemed to be much more calm in the area he was visiting. That area -- known as Sector 2 -- was in the east, along the border with the United Republic of Tanzania and Burundi, around Kibangu.

According to the Special Representative, people tended to return to the areas where the United Nations forces had deployed. Those forces seemed to be serving as a magnet for people who were internally displaced. Over the past three weeks, the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) had been increasing its deployment in the east. The non-governmental organizations and the agencies also seemed to be working well together in the areas he had toured; there were no discernible food shortages.

Mr. Khan had stressed that he continued to be concerned about the deteriorating security situation in the camps, Mr. Sills added. The Special Representative would be meeting with the Prime Minister of Rwanda in Kigali this evening. The Prime Minister had met with his Zairian counterpart over the weekend, when the question of security in the camps was a major issue under discussion. In addition, the Secretary-General had asked the Department of Humanitarian Affairs to chair a task force, composed of different elements of the United Nations system, to look into the questions of security in the camps, the need for an additional consolidated appeal for humanitarian assistance, and ways and means of supporting the human rights monitors.

Mr. Sills said his Office had been on the phone with Zagreb several times this morning. There were reports of either 10 or 11 Serb soldiers killed on Saturday, 22 October, not far from the site where 20 Bosnian Serb soldiers and nurses were killed earlier. However, there had been no report from the Government about the situation, and no complaint received from the Bosnian Serbs as of 10 a.m. today. There did appear to be a withdrawal of government forces from positions in the Mount Igman demilitarized zone. A spokesman for the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) had stated that over 100 troops seemed to be moving at present.

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DPI Briefing

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24 October 1994

Yasushi Akashi, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the former Yugoslavia and Chief of Mission of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), had met over the weekend with the Bosnian Serbs, Mr. Sills said. Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian Serb leader, had said some very encouraging things, including making a commitment to allow fuel convoys into Gorazde, Zepa and Srebrenica. Unfortunately, this morning it seemed that those commitments had not been honoured. One convoy had apparently moved into Gorazde and Zepa. "One is better than none", he said, but that was certainly not the amount of fuel supplies that were needed, nor did it reflect the understanding Mr. Akashi had with Dr. Karadzic. Problems still existed with the security on the land-link into Sarajevo, he said.

Mr. Sills added that 20 aid flights of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) were planned for Sarajevo today. Nineteen such flights went into the city yesterday. The air bridge was working very well. The convoy access from Kiseljak to Sarajevo for UNHCR was also working well, and stockpiles in the besieged cities were being built up again.

Lakhdar Brahimi, the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Haiti, had arrived yesterday in that country, Mr. Sills said. He was expected to remain there until Saturday. The working group of the Joint United Nations/Organization of American States (OAS) International Civilian Mission to Haiti (MICIVIH) had met and had put out an initial memo of understanding on administrative and logistical aspects of the Mission. However, it did not discuss the substantive questions of the mandate of the Mission and its possible expansion. The core group of the Joint Mission, composed of 10 United Nations and 10 OAS members, had arrived in Haiti on Saturday.

The Security Council mission to Somalia would leave today, Mr. Sills said. It was made up of seven delegations and was chaired by Colin Keating, the Permanent Representative of New Zealand. It would arrive in Mogadishu on 26 October for a two-day stay and was expected to be back at Headquarters on 28 October. The Council had considered the question of "the tightness of the time" between the mission's return to Headquarters and the 31 October date for the expiry of the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II). There seemed to be broad agreement within the Council on the possibility of approving a very short, technical roll-over of the mandate, to give more time for the mission to report and for the Council to consider that report.

Mr. Sills drew attention to a press release on the World Summit for Social Development (see Press Release SOC/4321 of 21 October). In preparation for that Summit, informal intersessional consultations were being held at Headquarters all this week. Following an initial exchange of views today, delegates would break into two groups. An expanded bureau of some 30 delegations would discuss negotiations on the draft declaration to be approved by Heads of State at the Summit next March. The plenary would focus on the draft programme of action.

The Second Committee (Economic and Financial) and Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) of the General Assembly would not meet this week, in order to enable delegates to participate in the negotiations on the Social Summit, Mr. Sills said. Copies of drafts of the declaration and programme of action were available.

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DPI Briefing

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24 October 1994

Mr. Sills said a question had been asked last week on the situation of the 500 children in Liberia. The Department of Peace-keeping Operations had now informed him that agreement had been reached with faction leader Charles Taylor on the evacuation of the 500 children currently held at a school some 70 miles from Monrovia. They would be flown by helicopter to a safer area, some 35 miles from the city, from which they would be taken to Monrovia by bus. The first 40 children had already been moved today.

The BBC Orchestra of Wales would be performing this evening at Headquarters in the United Nations Day concert at 8 p.m., Mr. Sills said. A limited number of tickets were available for the media. Those interested should contact Sonia Lecca. The information fair, sponsored by the Department of Public Information with 32 participants from within the United Nations system, was taking place in the Public Lobby.

Mr. Sills said daily briefing notes from UNOSOM were available in the Spokesman's Office.

Had the 10 Serbian soldiers killed on Mount Igman died in fighting or was it another massacre, a correspondent asked. Mr. Sills said he had no other information beyond the fact that there were either 10 or 11 soldiers killed. He did not have reports of any fighting but would withhold comment until he had more information. Asked if he could enquire of Zagreb about the situation of the 30,000 refugees from Bihac, Mr. Sills said he would check tomorrow morning. When he had received the report from Zagreb today, that situation had not been mentioned.

Who committed those massacres in Rwanda, a correspondent asked. Mr. Sills said they appeared to have been several months old.

Asked when would the United Nations/OAS group in Haiti be reporting back, Mr. Sills said it was open-ended; he did not have a date when their report would be submitted.

Was it their report which would establish when the United Nations would take over from the United States-led force, a correspondent asked. As he had said earlier, Mr. Sills said, the current report would be used as a basis for considering the mandate of the joint OAS/United Nations human rights group and its possible expansion. The question of when the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) would take over from the multinational force was a separate matter which would be determined by the Security Council on the basis of the report of the Force Commander in Haiti and of the Secretary-General.

A correspondent said the Geneva agreement with North Korea required that the Security Council give a variance on the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) with regard to inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). When would that happen? Mr. Sills said the IAEA would be meeting in Vienna tomorrow to look at the agreement. However, he did not know whether something would come out of that meeting addressed to the Council, how it would be communicated to the Council, or how the Council would deal with it. We would have to wait and see.

Asked for information on the meeting between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and UNPROFOR, Mr. Sills said it would take place tomorrow at Headquarters. He did not have the composition of the delegations as yet, but it was expected that participation would be at about the same level as last time. He would try to make more information available to the press later today.

\* \* \* \*

3C-RWANDA-BURUNDI-REFUGEES 2NDLD (SCHEDULED)@

^Gunmen massacre 54 Rwandan refugees in Burundi@

(Eds: updates with 54 refugees killed, previous GENEVA)

By Peter Smerdon

NAIROBI, Oct 25 (Reuter) - Gunmen in uniform slaughtered 54 Rwandan refugees in northern Burundi near the border with Rwanda, indiscriminately gunning down men, women and children, aid workers said on Tuesday.

They said 16 refugees were wounded including a nine-month pregnant woman shot in the stomach in the attack early on Monday on a cluster of makeshift huts in Gittwa village. Her unborn baby was killed.

"When we got there dead people -- men, women and children -- were everywhere as if they were indiscriminately machinegunned," said Joelle Dubois, coordinator for Medecins Sans Frontieres (Doctors Without Frontiers) in the northern province of Ngozi.

"The wounded said people in uniform came and began shooting indiscriminately into their huts. Fifty were dead and as we were picking up wounded two more died," she said by telephone from Ngozi.

Aid workers said 18 wounded were transferred by MSF and the U.N. refugee agency to hospitals. They said two out of eight badly wounded taken to Ngozi hospital died of their injuries.

Casualties included bullet wounds and broken limbs and a woman who needed her right arm amputated, the workers added.

The wounded told aid workers they believed the attackers were members of the Tutsi-dominated Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF), which seized power in Rwanda in July after three months of civil war.

Nearly all the Gittwa refugees are members of Rwanda's Hutu majority who fled across the border to the village in July.

There was no independent confirmation the gunmen were RPF.

"The information we have leads us to believe to the best of our knowledge the attackers were people who crossed the border with Rwanda, that this was an incursion," said one aid worker.

Gittwa is several km (miles) south of the Rwandan border.

Gangs of Hutus and Tutsis armed with guns and machetes are on a murderous rampage in southern Rwanda and bloodletting appears on the increase following a lull after the RPF victory.

Rwandan troops and militiamen loyal to the Hutu government toppled by the RPF are blamed for the massacre of up to one million people -- mainly Tutsis and Hutu allies -- from April to July.

The new government in Kigali says there have been incidents of RPF soldiers killing returning Hutu refugees in revenge for

massacres but has denied a report that thousands were killed.

In Geneva, a spokesman for the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) said it was investigating the attack and was concerned for the safety of the 2,000 refugees in Gittwa.

"This is a very serious incident. We are extremely concerned about the safety of these people and about the deteriorating security conditions in this area," said UNHCR spokesman Ron Redmond.

Shelly Pitterman, UNHCR representative in Burundi, said UNHCR was not investigating and he assumed Burundian authorities would inquire into the assault on the transit area for refugees.

"It's not a refugee camp. It is a transit facility in the border area where refugees wait to be moved to sites deeper in the country to be designated by the government," he added.

Aid officials said it was believed to be the first massacre of Rwandan refugees in Burundi since some mysterious attacks in June and July while war was raging in neighbouring Rwanda.

Northwest Burundi has been plagued in the last two weeks by clashes between troops of the Tutsi-dominated Burundi army and Hutu extremists in which at least 29 civilians have been killed.

An estimated 15,000 Burundian refugees have fled across the Rusizi River to eastern Zaire from troubled Cibitoke province.

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Tension mounts in refugee camps: UN

KIGALI, Oct 25 (AFP) - Tension mounted in two refugee camps in southwest Rwanda on Tuesday but there was no evidence that government troops planned to force displaced Hutu tribesmen to evacuate them, a UN spokesman said here.

Military observers with the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR) were investigating the allegations about the use of force, said Sammy Bwo, a UNAMIR civilian spokesman.

The mission's military spokesman Captain Stephane Grenier told the press last Friday that UNAMIR had information the Tutsi-led former rebels, in power since July, were going to force the refugees out as from this Tuesday and that UNAMIR might intervene if lives were at stake because of clashes. Grenier has since been barred from speaking to reporters.

Bwo said it was known the Kigali authorities wanted to repatriate displaced persons, but there was no proof of forced repatriation. There are some 800,000 Hutu in the camps in the southwest, where 2,000 UN troops are deployed.

UNAMIR's own Operation Homeward has already returned 9,000 refugees to their homes in the east. But the evacuation has been considerably scaled back following accusations from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees that the authorities were massacring the returning Hutu. The government here denies doing so.

Bwo said Monday's agreement by Rwanda and Zaire to repatriate refugees in camps in Zaire on a voluntary basis was a positive development. He added that Zaire "has to stop intimidation" in the camps by Hutu extremists who are resisting calls for reconciliation and view repatriation as conferring legitimacy on the new government.

AFPviaNewsEDGE

KEYWORDS: Rwanda-tension

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## British medics toil to treat Rwanda war victims

By Aidan Hartley

KITABI, Rwanda, Oct 25 (Reuter) - British Army medics have been toiling to treat Rwandans suffering machete wounds and a host of diseases, victims of Africa's bloodiest civil war ever.

But even hardened veterans among the 600-strong contingent, part of a 5,500-strong U.N. force, have struggled to understand the psychology that made hardline Hutu soldiers and militias butcher hundreds of thousands of Tutsis and moderate Hutus.

"The hatred is colossal here, just like in Bosnia," said Major Ian Palmer, a psychiatrist with the 23rd Parachute Field Ambulance (PFA) which is working in the vast, squalid refugee camps of southern Rwanda.

"If you've seen your wife's throat slit, then your feelings are going to be pretty primitive. It's the dark side."

Since arriving in this tiny central African nation in August, medics in the British contingent have treated more than 100,000 Rwandans.

In Cyanika, one of the camps where they have been working, seasonal rains have washed away earth to expose the rotting corpses of 7,500 Tutsis butchered in the frenzy that followed president Juvenal Habyarimana's April 6 assassination.

The militias used machetes, guns, grenades and farming implements to butcher the Tutsis in their houses, churches and along the roadsides of Rwanda.

In the southern village of Kebeho, where 72,000 Hutus are encamped, refugees have told British soldiers who run a field hospital there that they want to organise a service to commemorate the Tutsis who were butchered in the local church.

Captain Andrew Philips, the Anglican Padre with the British contingent, pointed out blood stains that spatter the walls of the church -- once a Roman Catholic pilgrimage spot because the Virgin Mary was supposed to have appeared here.

In the southern town of Butare, close to where 250 British soldiers are operating, the Hutu militias dug pits, put burning tyres in them and tossed their victims in, human rights workers say.

Thousands of Tutsis were bound hand and foot and thrown into the rivers. Their bloated corpses were washed hundreds of kilometres (miles) into Lake Victoria.

The genocide abated when mainly Tutsi guerrillas drove out the hardline Hutu forces of the former government in July, but the violence has sputtered on.

Surgeons work in battlefield conditions in the camps because the clinics lack equipment, but death rates have come down from four a day when they first arrived to two a week.

The soldiers camp on a steep hillside surrounded by chlorophyll-green tea estates and the Nyungwe forest where Hutu militias are reported to be lurking.

Razor wire surrounds the British base, soldiers carry SA-80 automatic rifles, eat combat rations and sleep under canvas.

On Monday the medics operated on a man shot in the stomach and two women hacked up with machetes, apparently the victims of civilian Tutsis.

"Their pain threshold is incredible. I saw a woman with a gunshot wound in her femur and she barely showed any pain," said Palmer.

The British, working with civilian relief groups, are trying to help get the Hutus back to their villages -- but because of the tribal skirmishes they are still scared to go.

"They're fearful for their own safety," said Lieutenant-Colonel Alan Hawley of 23 PFA.

British troops have also been working to defuse unexploded mines and ammunition left over from the war, mend the U.N. vehicle fleet and repair roads around the hilly country.

They are due to pull out of Rwanda next month.

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Fifty refugees reported killed; camps tense  
by Hugh Nevill

NAIROBI, Oct 25 (AFP) - Some 50 Rwandan refugees were Tuesday reported killed by uniformed men in Burundi as Zairean authorities and the United Nations grappled with the problem of repatriating hundreds of thousands of Hutus from volatile camps along the Zaire-Rwanda border.

Tension was also reported high in southwest Rwanda, where the Tutsi-dominated government is trying to close down camps holding some 800,000 Hutus and send them back to their home regions.

The United Nations in Geneva said the 50 Rwandans, including women and children, were killed by unidentified uniformed men Monday in northern Burundi near the Rwanda border and were "probably Hutu."

The killings were confirmed by the Tutsi-dominated Burundi military, which denied that the perpetrators were Burundi soldiers.

It was considered unlikely, however, that Rwandan Tutsi troops had crossed the border, and no further details of the killings were available.

In Kinshasa sources said Zaire's government was appealing to the international community to help it move Hutu political leaders, soldiers and militia from the increasingly tense camps along the country's border with Rwanda.

The appeal followed the signature of a deal Monday between Zaire, the new Tutsi-dominated Rwandan government and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) on voluntary repatriation of refugees.

UN sources say any bid to move the Hutus deeper into Zaire would be impossible without a UN military force in eastern Zaire, a proposal which is under consideration by the Security Council.

The Hutus' presence in eastern Zaire is explosive, with 30,000 to 40,000 troops of the defeated Hutu army spread among six camps near the border town of Goma and others in camps near Bukavu, the nearest of them just three kilometres (less than two miles) from the border.

The UNHCR estimates that some two million Hutus fled Rwanda after the civil war there earlier this year won by the Tutsis, who made up only 15 percent of the small central African country's prewar population of seven million.

They are in camps in Zaire, Tanzania and Burundi.

more

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KEYWORDS: Rwanda

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BC-RWANDA-UN-BRITAIN@

Two Britons injured by landmines in Rwanda@

UNITED NATIONS, Oct 25 (Reuter) - Two British soldiers were wounded, one of whom lost a foot, when they stepped on a landmine in Rwanda, the United Nations said on Tuesday.

U.N. chief spokesman Joe Sills said the incident occurred in Kanzenze, south of Kigali, the capital, but he could not give further details. Britain has 595 troops in Rwanda, including engineers and medics, with the 4,500-strong U.N. operation.

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# Rwandan repressionspirals out of control BACKLASH / Hutu refugees returning to Rwanda

BY RAYMOND BONNER  
New York Times Service  
Kigali

WHEN the Hutu militias began killing Tutsis in April, Ladislas Benimana, a Hutu, harboured Tutsis in his house, his wife and neighbours recalled.

After several weeks, when the militia started raping women, his wife, Catherine Mujawamariya, a secondary school teacher, fled Kigali with their own daughters and several Tutsi women and children they were protecting.

Mr. Benimana remained until Kigali fell to the Tutsi rebel army of the Rwandan Patriotic Front in early July. He fled to the French-protected zone in the southwest along with thousands of other Hutus uncertain about their fate under the new Tutsi-led government.

When the new government called on the refugees - and especially civil servants - to come home, Mr. Benimana, who had worked for the finance ministry for 21 years, returned with his 18-year-old son and 14-year-old daughter.

Two days later, about 11 p.m. on Aug. 4, soldiers came and took them away, his wife said. She has not seen them since.

The Benimana case is not an isolated one, senior civilian judicial authorities said.

"It is exactly what happened at the end of the previous regime," the prosecutor for Kigali, Francois Xavier Nsanzuwera, said of the disappearances. "It is very dangerous."

Mr. Nsanzuwera, who confirmed that Ms. Mujawamariya had been to see him, said the justice minister had instructed police and military commanders on the law of arrest and detention, which bars soldiers from making arrests and requires that anyone arrested be brought before a prosecutor within 48 hours. Mr. Nsanzuwera said the instructions were "not being respected."

The senior judge in Kigali, Gratien Ruhorahoza, who did apply the law and released some detainees after determining that there was no basis for the charges against them, was himself abducted from his house by two soldiers and a man in civilian clothes on the night of Oct. 2, Mr. Nsanzuwera said. Judge Ruhorahoza has not been seen since.

Along with the disappearances, there have been persistent reports of returning Hutu refugees being killed, particularly in rural areas. One senior government official said that in early August about 60 people were executed in the southern town of Butare.

And last month, a patrol of United Nations soldiers saw about 50 bodies in a village 16 kilometres north of Butare; Rwandan soldiers prevented them from investigating further.

More than 6,500 people are being held in Rwandan prisons, according to the justice ministry, but this does not include those being illegally detained in military camps, the number of which is not known to the civilian authorities, but is thought to be several thousand.

Various explanations are advanced for the disappearances, by Rwandan government officials as well as by UN officials and relief workers. It is widely known that the military is picking up and interrogating people

Two new camps which can accommodate thousands more people are also being established south of here, he added.

AFPviaNewsEDGE

KEYWORDS: Rwanda-refugees  
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EC ASSISTS HOSTS OF RWANDAN REFUGEES

DAR ES SALAAM (OCT. 25) XINHUA - THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION (EC) HAS PLEDGED A PACKAGE ASSISTANCE OF 70 MILLION U.S. DOLLARS TO THE COUNTRIES AFFECTED BY THE REFUGEE INFLUX FROM RWANDA.

A STATEMENT ISSUED HERE ON MONDAY BY AN EC DELEGATION SAID THAT THE ASSISTANCE WOULD COVER INFRASTRUCTURAL REHABILITATION AND AFFORESTATION.

UNDER THE AID PROGRAM, 350 KILOMETERS OF ROADS WOULD BE REHABILITATED AND 10,000 HACTARES OF LAND WOULD BE REAFFORESTATED IN TANZANIA.

SCHOOLS AND CLINICS IN BURUNDI AND TANZANIA WOULD BE RE-EQUIPPED. RAILWAY LINES USED FOR TRANSPORTATION OF HUMANITARIAN AID WOULD ALSO BE IMPROVED IN TANZANIA.

NOW THERE ARE ABOUT 500,000 RWANDAN REFUGEES IN TANZANIA. ZAIRE, KENYA AND UGANDA WOULD ALSO BENEFIT FROM THE EC AID PACKAGE, THE STATEMENT ADDED.

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BC-RWANDA (SCHEDULED)@

Tutsis and Hutus killing months after war ended@

By Aidan Hartley

KIBEHO, Rwanda, Oct 25 (Reuter) - Mysterious gangs of Hutus and Tutsis armed with guns and machetes are on a rampage of murder in southern Rwanda more than three months after the end of the civil war, U.N. officials say.

The violence is keeping 800,000 Hutus huddled into squalid camps dotted across the south, even though the mainly Tutsi new government army has ordered them to disperse.

Following a lull in the weeks after the guerrilla Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) declared victory over the hardline Hutu forces of the ousted government on July 15, the bloodletting appears to be on the increase.

On Monday, British U.N. military doctors operated on a Hutu man shot through the stomach and two women hacked by machetes on the outskirts of Kibeho, where 72,000 Hutus are huddled in a squalid refugee camp.

Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Nigel Corner said he had received as many patients with machete wounds in the last week as in the six previous weeks.

"I don't think they were bandits. They wanted to kill me," said Augustin Mbonera, gasping in pain from his gunshot wound.

Mbonera said Tutsis in civilian clothes had attacked his family, lobbing two grenades which exploded harmlessly before robbing his house and then going to work with their knives and a gun.

When asked what he thought the motive was, Mbonera mumbled about a dispute with his Tutsi neighbours over a stolen cow.

The spot where he was attacked is close to a platoon outpost of the Tutsi-dominated RPF.

The U.N. refugee agency and the human rights group Amnesty International have accused the RPF of systematic reprisal killings against Hutus.

U.N. peacekeepers on the ground and U.N. human rights workers have found little evidence of a pattern of RPF abuses.

The new government claims that several dozen RPF soldiers who avenged the death of their relatives against Hutus had been brought to justice and that it was merely a problem of indiscipline.

But several U.N. sources told Reuters that RPF soldiers are guarding a freshly-dug grave, reported to be containing the rotting bodies of up to 30 victims, on the outskirts of the south's main town of Butare.

On Saturday a gang -- apparently made up of Hutus -- attacked a Hutu farmstead northeast of Kibeho, close to the Burundi border, hacking 10 people to death.



# Dutch minister visits Rwandan refugee camps

GOMA, Zaire, Oct 25 (AFP) - Dutch Development Cooperation Minister Jan Pronk Tuesday visited two Rwandan refugee camps near this eastern border town as part of a sweep through central Africa which began last Friday in Rwanda and which will end Wednesday in Burundi.

At Mugunga camp just west of here, which houses 220,000 refugees, the minister wound along muddy tracks past huts made of volcanic rock, mud, banana leaves and plastic sheeting to visit a field hospital being run by Dutch humanitarian group Memisa.

After speaking to patients and staff, Pronk -- greeted with shouts of "Mzungu" (white man) by hundreds of curious Hutu children -- made his way to the field post of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees where he held talks with the camp's prefecture on the removal of obstacles to the return of the refugees to Rwanda.

The minister's spokesman said Pronk had earlier held similar talks with the leadership of Katale camp, home to 270,000 refugees, north of here.

The spokesman said Pronk, while in Kigali, had held talks with the new Tutsi-dominated Rwandan government on the same subject.

He said the minister had visited Kigali in May, at the height of ethnic clashes which killed up to one million people -- mainly Tutsis and moderate Hutus -- and had later convinced the Dutch government to contribute around 31 million dollars to help those fleeing the violence.

The Dutch public stumped up with a further 41 million dollars, the spokesman said.

"The minister is visiting the various projects to see how the money is being used," he said.

Pronk, who declined to speak to the media, leaves Wednesday for Bujumbura where he will hold talks with the Burundi government on ethnic violence currently ravaging the highland country.

AFPviaNewsEDGE

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21 October 1994

INFORMAL NEGOTIATIONS BEGIN ON 24 OCTOBER TO ACHIEVE PROGRESS  
ON FINAL DRAFT FOR 1995 WORLD SOCIAL SUMMIT

NEW YORK, 21 October (Promotion and Public Services Division) -- Negotiators from more than 150 countries begin informal talks on Monday, 24 October, aimed at reaching a consensus on the goals of the 1995 World Summit for Social Development.

The Summit, to be held in Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March, is the first major United Nations conference devoted solely to social development, particularly the increasingly globalized problems of poverty, unemployment and social disintegration.

Coming six months after the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, the Copenhagen Summit is viewed as the centrepiece in an ongoing cycle of high-level United Nations meetings on development in the 1990s.

More than 33 Heads of State and Government have already announced plans to attend, and preparations are under way for a parallel gathering in Copenhagen of representatives from non-governmental organizations all over the world.

With the Summit less than five months away, Government delegates and United Nations organizers acknowledge that much work remains to be done to define the Summit agenda.

A major focus of the forthcoming talks -- to be held during meetings of the General Assembly's Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) -- will be a revision of the Summit's Draft Programme of Action, a document which will spell out the specific steps that Heads of State and Government are expected to approve in March.

#### Major Objectives

The main task will be to reduce the draft text to a more manageable length (the current working paper is 54 pages long) and to develop a consensus on priorities among the wide range of issues proposed for inclusion by various delegations.

Because of the vast range and complexity of the core issues -- poverty, unemployment, and the problem of violence and social disintegration -- the earlier discussions have been wide-ranging. As a result, the Draft Declaration and Programme of Action are still in preliminary form.

Negotiators made major headway last month on the Draft

Declaration, outlining nine broad "commitments" for ensuring the success of social development. The resulting document -- called a "Chairman's progress report on elements for the Draft Declaration" -- will be used as the basis for negotiations on a final draft.

The inter-sessional negotiations beginning on Monday will serve as a bridge between the most recent (second) session of the Preparatory Committee last August and its third and final session, scheduled for 16 to 27 January. A similar round of inter-sessional talks was held in advance of the recently concluded Cairo Population Conference.

There is wide agreement that the need for concerted action at the Summit is urgent. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has stated that "The capacity of States to provide a social and political environment in which their citizens can lead useful, productive and fulfilling lives is eroding ... The global social crisis threatens many States as much as any foreign army".

The Summit grows out of the recognition that a lack of security in people's daily lives stemming from the lack of productive employment, a decent standard of living, and social cohesion is wearing away the moral fibre of contemporary societies. Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali told the Preparatory Committee last January that in rich, poor, large and small countries alike, "there is a prevailing sense of imminent social disorder". The World Summit for Social Development is part of a continuum of conferences that the United Nations has planned to help chart a global shift in development policies.

These include the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, June 1992), which put environmentally sustainable development at the top of the world's agenda; the recent Cairo Conference, which sought to build on those commitments by setting global population guidelines; and the Fourth World Conference on Women, scheduled next year in Beijing.

The week-long informal consultations will be overseen by the Chairman of the Summit Preparatory Committee, Juan Somavia (Chile).

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21 October 1994

SECURITY CONDITIONS DETERIORATE IN CAMPS FOR RWANDESE REFUGEES

GENEVA, 21 October (UNHCR) -- The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) today expressed grave concern about deteriorating security conditions in camps accommodating an estimated 2 million Rwandese refugees.

The threatening presence and activities of former Rwandese army, militia and civilian leaders in the camps have seriously disrupted humanitarian operations, particularly food distribution to vulnerable groups.

The law and order enforcement agents in the countries of asylum are not adequately equipped to cope with the situation. UNHCR field workers say the situation is particularly dangerous in the camps around Goma, Zaire.

In some camps, the former authorities have virtually taken control of all food and relief distribution in order to consolidate their power and to manipulate and dominate the camp population.

The most vulnerable victims are female-headed households, the weak, the sick and children.

The lives of relief workers have been threatened repeatedly, seriously disrupting humanitarian efforts in the camps. It has been nearly impossible to set up independent refugee groups to help with distribution as these groups are also menaced.

Refugees who express a desire to repatriate are terrorized, and more than a dozen have been killed.

Field staff say the increasing numbers of children abandoned by their parents at camp orphanages is a direct result of the diversion of food to the fittest, especially the military and the militias. Parents, the workers say, leave their children at orphan centres in the hope they will be fed.

The UNHCR, other humanitarian agencies and non-governmental organizations have tried to change the food distribution system, but with little success. Registration of refugees in the Goma camps has to be postponed due to security risks.

The High Commissioner, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Rwanda and the authorities concerned are conferring on what urgent measures can also be taken to bring law and order to the camps.

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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING. 21 October 1994

The Deputy Spokesman for the Secretary-General, Ahmad Fawzi, informed correspondents at today's noon briefing that at 10:30 a.m., the Secretary-General had addressed the third session of the high-level Advisory Board on Sustainable Development. No text was available as the speech had not been a prepared text. The Secretary-General then met with his senior advisers.

Mr. Fawzi then read the following statement:

"The Secretary-General is deeply concerned by the escalation of tension along the Israeli-Lebanese border, and in particular by a report from the Force Commander of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), Major-General Trond Furuhovde, that Israel fired anti-personnel shells on the Lebanese village of Nabatiyeh al Fawqa, killing several civilians, including a woman and a 14-year-old boy. The Force Commander has strongly protested this to the Israeli Defence Force. A protest has been conveyed today by the Secretariat to the Permanent Mission of Israel. The Secretary-General condemns all violence against civilians. He calls for restraint on all sides." (See Press Release SG/SM/5450.)

Mr. Fawzi then read the following statement on the Secretary-General's trip:

"The Secretary-General is embarking today on a two-week tour which will take him to the United Kingdom, France, Romania, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Armenia, and Moldova. He will stop in Geneva on his way back to New York.

"His first stop is London, where he will confer with the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary. He will also meet Prince Charles. The Secretary-General will address the Foreign and Commonwealth Writers Association.

"In Paris, the Secretary-General will meet the President and the Prime Minister and other senior officials.

"In Romania, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Armenia and Moldova, the Secretary-General will meet heads of State and senior government officials and will be addressing the Parliaments of most of those countries.

"During his visits, the Secretary-General will seek to strengthen relations between the United Nations and those Member States and to promote the peaceful resolution of disputes in the region.

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"In Geneva, the Secretary-General will hold meetings with United Nations officials.

"He is expected back at Headquarters on 8 November." (See Press Release SG/T/1894.)

The schedule was available in the Spokesman's Office, and the text of the Secretary-General's speech to the Foreign and Commonwealth Writers Association would be available on Monday, Mr. Fawzi said.

The Security Council had held three meetings this morning: on Burundi; on Liberia; and on the vacancy in the International Court of Justice. Following the adjournment of the third meeting, they had begun consultations on Mozambique, Haiti, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and any other business.

A summary of the press conference held today in Kigali by the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Rwanda, Shahryar M. Khan, was available in the Spokesman's Office. Mr. Fawzi continued. At the press conference, Mr. Khan had reviewed his contacts with senior officials of the Rwandese Government, including the President, the Vice-President, the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance. Also, he had announced that tomorrow, he would be visiting various areas throughout the country. In addition, he had commented on several aspects of the situation on the ground. Also available in the Spokesman's Office was a United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) update on Rwanda, which addressed the deteriorating security conditions in camps for Rwandese refugees.

Mr. Fawzi announced that a World Chronicle television programme would be shown at 2:30 p.m. today on in-house channels 6 and 23. The guest would be the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Hans Blix. Also, the Fifth Information Fair would be inaugurated at 12:30 p.m.

on Monday in the General Assembly Public Lobby. The fair consisted of

32 participants from all of the programmes of the United Nations system. For more information, he suggested that correspondents call Hiroko Kimura at 963-7707. (For information on the fair, see Note to Correspondents No. 5251 of 20 October.)

Speaking on peace-keeping operations, Fred Eckhard, of the Spokesman's Office, informed correspondents that the Secretary-General's Special Representative for the former Yugoslavia and Chief of Mission of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), Yasushi Akashi, had met today with Bosnia and Herzegovina Vice-President Ejub Ganic, in Sarajevo, on the situation on Mt. Iman. In that context, the Vice-President had raised some additional matters of concern to the Government.

Mr. Akashi had changed his programme that had been announced yesterday, Mr. Eckhard said. He had returned to Zagreb, and tomorrow would travel to Pale for talks with the Bosnian Serbs, where the main agenda item would be the Serbs' blockage of UNPROFOR fuel resupply convoys. He hoped to have a second round of meetings with the Bosnian Government tomorrow, again on the matter of Mt. Iman. The situation there was

quiet today, although there had been some public statements by the Bosnian Serb side that if the Government had not withdrawn its forces by today, they would attack. But UNPROFOR had seen no sign of Bosnian Serb military activity in the area. The region as a whole was generally quiet today.

On Angola, Mr. Eckhard said that the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Angola, Alioune Blondin Beye, had met in Luanda with Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, and would be returning to Lusaka on Sunday, where talks were expected to resume on the timetable for implementation

of the accords. Mr. Beye still hoped to have an initialling of the accords by the two sides some time next week.

Mr. Fawzi said that the third round of inter-Tank talks in Islamabad were under way; they had begun yesterday. A cease-fire had gone into effect at 8 a.m. yesterday. The United Nations delegation was headed by the Secretary-General's Special Envoy, Ramiro Piriz-Ballon.

The Georgia-Abkhazia talks had again been postponed, Mr. Fawzi said. The talks had already been postponed to the end of October, and were now tentatively scheduled to be held in Geneva between 15 and 17 November. The latest postponement was due to the fact that the Secretary-General would be visiting the region at the end of October. All sides had expressed the desire to postpone the talks in Geneva until the Secretary-General had concluded his visit.

In response to questions he had received, the spokesman for the President of the General Assembly, Amadou Moustar Gueye, said, on behalf of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee), that there was no intention whatsoever to drop agenda item 148, the situation in the occupied territories of Croatia. Yesterday's meeting of the Committee did not take place as scheduled in the Journal because there were few speakers listed. Therefore, in order to maximize the resources of Conference Services, the Chairman had decided to hold the meeting this afternoon. There were 15 speakers on the provisional list for that meeting.

Mr. Gueye said that yesterday in the Assembly, after one ballot, five States were elected for non-permanent membership in the Security Council: Botswana, Indonesia, Honduras, Italy and Germany. Those States had been elected for a two-year term, beginning 1 January 1995.

This morning, the Assembly had considered agenda item 21, cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States (OAS), and had before it draft resolution A/49/L.6; item 29, cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System, and had before it draft resolution A/49/L.7; and item 16 (b), election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination. In accordance with an Assembly decision, the Assembly would elect the members of the Committee upon the nomination of the Economic and Social Council. The list of nominees was contained in document A/49/259, Mr. Gueye continued.

This afternoon, the Assembly would hold a debate on agenda item 89 (d), elaboration of an international Convention to combat desertification.



Mr. Gueye said. He reminded correspondents that the General Committee had recommended that the item be considered in the plenary, on the understanding that action should be taken in the Second Committee.

Asked if the Secretary-General would meet with Abkhaz officials when he visited Georgia, Mr. Fawzi said that he could only confirm that the Secretary-General would meet with the Head of State and the Foreign Minister, and would address the Parliament. He would check on other meetings.

Asked about the availability of the Secretary-General's speech on the role of international law in today's world, Mr. Fawzi said that he would make the speech available to those who requested it. However, a decision had been made to wait on general distribution, since the lecture would be published by the Gauer Foundation and would be distributed nationwide.

Asked for the list of speakers for today's debate in the Fourth Committee, Mr. Gueye said that the speakers would be Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany (on behalf of the European Union), Hungary, Turkey, Croatia, United States, Ukraine, Tunisia, Malaysia, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Iran, New Zealand, Pakistan and Japan.

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DAILY HIGHLIGHTS FOLLOW. 21 October 1994. PARA.

PART 2 OF 2

The Assembly also accepted the formal credentials of representatives of 118 Member States by adopting, without a vote, the first report of its Credentials Committee. Speaking in explanation of position, the representatives of Libya and Iran stated that their approval of the report of the Committee did not imply endorsement of the credentials of Israel.

The General Assembly today requested the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the Organization of American States (OAS), or their representatives, to resume consultations with a view to signing an agreement on cooperation next year. In a resolution adopted without a vote, it expressed satisfaction at existing cooperation between the two organizations, particularly regarding the International Civilian Mission to Haiti (MICIVIH).

In another resolution adopted without a vote, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General and the Latin American Economic System (SELA) to assess the implementation of the agreement between that organization and the United Nations on expanding cooperation in areas of common concern. The Assembly also elected seven new members to the Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC), based on nominations of the Economic and Social Council. Elected to three-year terms, beginning on 1 January 1995, were: Benin and Ghana (African States); Russian Federation (Eastern European States); the Bahamas and Mexico (Latin American and Caribbean States); and France and the United States (Western European and Other States).

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali today embarked on a two-week tour which will take him to the United Kingdom, France, Romania, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Armenia and Moldova.

The Secretary-General's first stop will be London, where he will confer with the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary. He will also meet Prince Charles, and address the Foreign and Commonwealth Writers Association. In Paris, he will meet with the President, the Prime Minister and other senior officials. In Romania, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Armenia and Moldova, the Secretary-General will meet with Heads of State and senior

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government officials, and address the parliaments of most of those countries.

During his visits, the Secretary-General will seek to strengthen relations between the United Nations and those Member States, and to promote the peaceful resolution of disputes. He will also meet with United Nations officials in Geneva, before returning to Headquarters on 8 November.

The Security Council today decided to hold the election to fill the vacant seat in the International Court of Justice on 26 January 1995 at simultaneous meetings of the Council and the General Assembly. The Council took that decision by adopting resolution 951 (1994) without a vote, noting with regret the 28 September death of Judge Nikolai Konstantinovich Tarassov of the Russian Federation.

Under the Statute of the Council, the General Assembly and the Security Council proceed independently of one another to elect the members of the Court. The candidate who obtains an absolute majority in the Assembly and in the Council is elected.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali today expressed deep concern at the escalation of tension along the Israeli-Lebanese border. He cited a report from the Force Commander of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), Major-General Trond Furukowde, that Israel had fired anti-personnel shells at the Lebanese village of Nabatieh al Fawqa, killing several civilians.

The Secretary-General noted that the Force Commander had strongly protested that incident to the Israeli Defence Force, while the Secretariat had conveyed a protest to the Permanent Mission of Israel. He condemned all violence against civilians, and called for restraint on all sides.

Israel has stressed that it will not allow the terrorist bombing of a bus in Tel Aviv on Wednesday to weaken its commitment to the Middle East peace process. In a letter to the General Assembly and the Security Council dated 19 October, it said the Palestinian terrorist organization Hamas had claimed responsibility for the attack, which killed 22 people and injured 48. Hamas had also threatened to carry out more terrorist acts of that kind. In the past two weeks, the letter continued, it had been responsible for an attack in Jerusalem in which two people had been killed, and for the abduction and murder of an Israeli soldier.

The Tel Aviv bus bombing occurred following the historic initialling of a peace agreement between Israel and Jordan, and at a time when serious efforts were being made to advance negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the letter noted. Hamas had repeatedly declared its commitment to opposing the peace process by violent means, and to carrying out acts of terrorism against Israel and Israelis.

Israel called on the parties in the Middle East which supported the peace process, as well as the rest of the international community, to strongly condemn Wednesday's attack, and to join in confronting the terrorist threat.

The President of the International Tribunal on war crimes in the former Yugoslavia has expressed the hope that the Prosecutor may start issuing indictments for review by judges within the next few months. However, in the first annual

report of the Tribunal, he stressed that many problems would have to be overcome before trials began. That report was transmitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly and the Security Council in a note released today.

The report set out the many problems confronting the International Tribunal: a formal budget had yet to be approved, the Office of the Prosecutor had not been fully staffed or equipped, and the courtroom had not been finished. It pointed out that the Nurnberg International Military Tribunal had become fully operational less than eight months after its creation. In order to accomplish its mission, the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia would need the continued cooperation of States and the support of the Assembly and Council.

Nevertheless, the report continued, the establishment of the Tribunal was a momentous advance for the international community. The United Nations had accumulated an impressive body of international standards for the conduct of States and individuals, and now had an institution to transform them from abstract tenets into inescapable commands. All the individuals found guilty of rape, torture and massacre would be severely punished for their unacceptable disregard of the humanity of other human beings. With effective and dispassionate work, the Tribunal could open a new path to the realization of international justice and world peace.

The Russian Federation yesterday told the First Committee (Disarmament and International Security) that it intended to de-emphasize the role of nuclear weapons for security and move steadily towards their complete elimination. The Russian representative said the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) must be viewed realistically. Much had already been done to implement the Treaty and much more would be done if the stability provided by it were maintained and strengthened.

Iraq, in "rejecting the politics of force and double standards", expressed concern regarding the nuclear capabilities of Israel, which had not acceded to the NPT. Under such circumstances, it would be illogical to expect the countries of the region to accept an indefinite extension of the NPT.

Several speakers expressed disappointment at the failure of the Disarmament Commission to reach a consensus on the role of science and technology in the context of international security. The Philippines said one way for developing countries to make economic progress was to ensure continuing access to new technologies for industrialization and sustained development. The matter became more urgent in a world in which technology changed at a rapid pace and government policies could impede innovation, access and commercialization.

The Secretary-General has decided to extend the term of his representative in Cambodia, Benny Widyono, for another six months. In a letter to the President of the Security Council dated 10 October, he said he was taking that action in response to a request by the Cambodian Government. The Secretary-General also extended the term of the three military advisers assisting Mr. Widyono in carrying out his mandate in

accordance with the spirit and principles of the Paris Agreements.

The annual Inter-Agency Information Fair organized by the Department of Public Information (DPI) will begin on United Nations Day, 24 October. It will be opened by the Assistant Secretary-General for Public Information, Samir Sanbar, in the General Assembly Public Lobby. The Secretary-General's United Nations Day message will be delivered on that occasion.

The six-day Fair aims to acquaint the public with the scope of activities undertaken by the United Nations system. The 32 programmes, agencies and offices participating will provide information on their work and have representatives on hand to meet with visitors.

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DAILY HIGHLIGHTS FOLLOW, 21 October 1994, PARA.

PART 1 OF 2

- Security Council extends UNOMIL mandate until 13 January 1995; calls on Liberian factions to stop fighting immediately and to agree on timetable for disarmament and demobilization.
- Security Council deplores continued threat by extremist elements to national reconciliation in Burundi; welcomes swearing in of President and formation of new coalition government.
- Conditions have been established for free and fair elections in Mozambique on 27 and 28 October. Security Council says; parties should abide by results and strive for reconciliation and reconstruction.
- General Assembly elects Botswana, Indonesia, Honduras, Germany and Italy to two-year terms on Security Council as of 1 January.
- General Assembly encourages cooperation between United Nations and OAS, SELA; elects new members to Committee for Programme and Coordination.
- Secretary-General embarks on two-week tour taking in United Kingdom, France, Romania, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Armenia and Moldova.
- Election to fill vacant seat in International Court of Justice to be held by Security Council and General Assembly on 26 January.
- Secretary-General expresses concern at escalation of tension on border between Israel and Lebanon, citing Israeli shelling of Lebanese village; calls for restraint on all sides.
- Israel says it will not allow Tel Aviv bus bombing to weaken its commitment to Middle East peace process; calls on parties to strongly condemn terrorist attack.
- International Tribunal for former Yugoslavia, in first annual report, says Prosecutor may start issuing indictments within months; many problems to be overcome before trials begin.
- Russian Federation tells Committee on Disarmament and International Security it will de-emphasize role of nuclear weapons for security and move steadily to

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eliminate them.

- Secretary-General extends term of representative in Cambodia for six months at request of Government.
- Assistant Secretary-General for Public Information to open DPI Inter-Agency Information Fair on United Nations Day, 24 October.

The Security Council today extended the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) until 13 January 1995. It welcomed the Secretary-General's intention to dispatch a high-level mission to consult with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) on how the international community could best continue to assist the peace process in Liberia. The Council recognized that circumstances there warranted his decision to reduce UNOMIL's strength, and said that any decision to return it to the authorized level would depend on a real improvement in the situation on the ground, particularly the security situation.

In unanimously adopting resolution 950 (1994), the Council called on all factions in Liberia to cease hostilities immediately, and to agree to a timetable for disengagement of forces, disarmament and demobilization. It further called on the Liberian National Transitional Government (LNTG) and all Liberians to seek political accommodation and national reconciliation and to work with the Chairman of ECOWAS and the Secretary-General's Special Representative to achieve a durable settlement. The Council again called on all States to strictly abide by the complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Liberia.

The Council condemned the widespread killings of civilians and other violations of international humanitarian law by the factions in Liberia. It demanded that they strictly respect the status of personnel of the ECOWAS Observer Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) and UNOMIL, and of other international organizations and relief agencies working there. The Council asked the Secretary-General to report to it well in advance of 13 January, with recommendations as to the future role of UNOMIL in light of developments in the peace process and on the ground and the recommendations of the high-level mission.

The Security Council today deplored the fact that extremist elements continued to threaten national reconciliation in Burundi, including through the operation of a clandestine radio station inciting ethnic hatred and violence. In a statement by its President, Sir David Hannay (United Kingdom), the Council welcomed the election and swearing in of the country's President, the confirmation of the Prime Minister and the formation of the new coalition Government as important steps in the stabilization of the situation there. It called on all parties in Burundi to cooperate in the work of re-establishing democracy and stability.

The Council reaffirmed the importance of bringing to justice those responsible for the coup last October, and subsequent inter-ethnic massacres and other violations of international humanitarian law. It encouraged the Secretary-General to pursue his suggestion that United Nations assistance be provided to the Government in strengthening its



judicial system.

The Council expressed deep concern at the plight of refugees and displaced persons in Burundi, and welcomed the Secretary-General's sending of a Special Envoy to study the crisis from a regional perspective. It also encouraged the Secretary-General to pursue consultations as to how the United Nations could assist the convening of an international conference to examine the problems of the sub-region. The Council also welcomed his intention to strengthen the office of his Special Representative.

The Council called on the international community to continue to give priority to the restoration of stability and the promotion of national reconciliation in Burundi. It also encouraged the Organization of African Unity (OAU), United Nations agencies and Member States to continue their involvement there, and to intensify political contacts and visits.

The necessary conditions have now been established for the holding of free and fair elections in Mozambique on 27 and 28 October under effective national and international monitoring, according to the Security Council. In a Presidential statement this afternoon, it commended the Government, the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (RENAMO) and the Mozambican people for what had been achieved. By providing the people with an opportunity to exercise their right to vote, the elections held out the prospect of peace, stability and democracy.

The Council appealed to all concerned to ensure that the election campaign and voting were conducted in a calm and responsible manner; that the elections were held freely and fairly; that those in authority act with complete impartiality to avoid any allegation of fraud; and that the elections and their aftermath were characterized by the absence of violence or threats. It reiterated its intention to endorse the results of the elections should the United Nations declare them free and fair, and reminded the parties of their obligation to fully abide by the results.

The Council trusted that the parties would be guided after the elections by the spirit of reconciliation and the principles of democracy in working together to reconstruct Mozambique, thus enabling the international community to continue to support the country.

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The General Assembly yesterday elected Botswana, Indonesia, Honduras, Germany and Italy to two-year terms on the Security Council, filling non-permanent seats to be vacated on 31 December by Djibouti, Pakistan, Brazil, New Zealand and Spain. Representatives of the Gambia, on behalf of the African States, Samoa, on behalf of the Asian States, Paraguay, on behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean States, and Canada, on behalf of the Western European and Other States, took the floor to endorse the candidates from their respective regional groups.

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20 October 1994

INTERNATIONAL TRADE SYMPOSIUM DISCUSSES MEANS TO ACHIEVE TRULY  
GLOBAL TRADE

(Received from a UN Information Officer)

COLUMBUS, Ohio, 19 October -- The opening of international trade on a broader basis is both a major challenge and a major opportunity, said the Prime Minister of Cote d'Ivoire, Daniel Kablan Duncan, this afternoon to the participants in the Ministerial session of the United Nations International Symposium on Trade Efficiency in Columbus, Ohio. Inclusion of all countries required that all be effectively connected to technologically advanced information systems, he noted.

The Prime Minister was one of the three keynote speakers in a panel discussion on the theme "Truly global trade".

The President and Chief Operating Officer of the Motorola Company, United States, Christopher Galvin, the second keynote speaker, stated that the fastest way for developing countries to achieve dramatic progress in communications was to install cellular service, interconnected by long-distance satellite to locations all over the world.

The Union Minister for Commerce of India, Pranab Mukherjee, the third keynote speaker, stated that technology must be allowed to reach developing countries in a fair and open manner. Otherwise trade efficiency and overall development could not be achieved. However, access to technology and the necessary infrastructure was not sufficient alone; there must be adequate investment.

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The Discussion Moderator was the Business Editor of The Financial Times, Guy de Jonquieres. He observed that while technology was a necessary condition for improving the workings of the trade mechanism, it was not on its own a sufficient force. Many other issues had to be right. Indeed, there was a danger that as one set of barriers was demolished by technology and by liberalization, other barriers sprang up in their place. In the matter of trade liberalization, they were nowhere near the end of the road and probably never would be. However, countries themselves had to take the first steps and

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lay the kind of basis which would attract private investment and partnership.

The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Layashi Aker, also addressed the meeting. Other contributors to the discussion were the representatives of China, the Russian Federation, Romania, Mongolia, Sierra Leone, Bangladesh, Benin, Senegal, Nigeria, Brazil, Uganda, Jamaica, France.

#### Statements by Keynote Speakers

The Business Editor of The Financial Times, Guy de Jonquieres, opened the discussion by noting that trade was not an end in itself, it was the prosperity to be gained from trade that really mattered. That fact was sometimes lost sight of. Trade liberalization was such a difficult process politically because of the pressures brought to bear by the challenge of imports. It took great courage and determination to stand up to special interest groups who stood to lose out. Changing domestic policies and attitudes in various sectors was also needed. Investment and services were particularly sensitive to a country's business environment. Controlling information flows could also touch upon a Government's sensitive nerves. Among the interesting questions to be addressed was the extent to which trade would be international or regional.

The Prime Minister of Cote d'Ivoire, Daniel Kablan Duncan, said the recent agreement at the Uruguay Round of tariff negotiations was, for African countries, a delicate compromise. Many of those countries' economies continued to be based on agricultural exports. The opening up of international trade on a broader basis was both a major challenge and a major opportunity. African countries were trying to recover economically and to enhance their competitive positions. They had the means to do this, and, recently, positive results were being realized. The Ivory Coast had changed the parity of its currency and had undertaken macro-economic measures and structural reforms. Simultaneous steps were being taken to meet international standardization on trade matters.

Critical information was needed almost instantaneously to respond to the complex signals of supply and demand that ruled the current state of world trade, he continued. Inclusion of all countries required that all be effectively connected to technologically advanced information systems. Small- and medium-sized businesses in Africa needed good access to trade networks. The Trade Points were a good beginning in meeting this challenge. The Trade Efficiency Symposium was a source of hope to African countries, he said. Modern diversified agriculture; a multidimensional secondary sector supported by mining and energy businesses and effective exploitation of valuable raw materials; a well-developed services sector; and a technologically-backed and effective trade system — those were needed for long-lasting and humane development in Africa. It was true that greater help for African economies was needed

from the outside, but it was also true that greater efforts were needed from within, he said in conclusion.

The President and Chief Operating Officer of the Motorola Company, United States, Christopher Galvin, said he wished to cover the role of telecommunications in trade, how market competition really did grow markets, and how Motorola went about the process of making international investments.

Addressing the first question, he said it was clear that most people did not yet understand the full use of cellular telephones in building trade. The fastest way for developing countries to achieve dramatic progress in communications was to install cellular service, interconnected by long distance satellite to locations all over the world. Furthermore, the prices of such phones were declining by about 40 per cent per year.

The speaker reminded all persons who had the ability to further prosperity in trade, that the rules they determined in public policy also determined the outcome of the game. Therefore, among the issues which called for attention, were standards, access to market, encouragement of competition, protection of intellectual property, and training of skilled professionals.

The marketplace did indeed work, Mr. Galvin said. What was needed was a plan and consistency in implementing it. With that, private capital would be drawn to the economies of the developing world.

The Union Minister for Commerce of India, Pranab Mukherjee, said two issues were emerging that were vital to "truly global trade". One was avoiding improper exploitation of labour and environment to obtain competitive advantage. For dealing with labour issues, the International Labour Office was probably a more appropriate forum than the World Trade Organization. The second issue was striking a balance between multilateral and regional trade arrangements. Regional agreements were important, but they should not take precedence over standardized, worldwide cooperation. The spreading of technology important to trade must not be restricted by those or other agreements; technology must be allowed to reach developing countries in a fair and open manner. Otherwise trade efficiency and overall development could not be achieved.

Access to technology and the necessary infrastructure was not sufficient alone; there must be adequate investment, Mr. Mukherjee said. The world community must realize that development took a front seat, rather than a back seat; the new geopolitical conditions prevailing in the world made widespread investment for development possible. The cold war was over; the world community could now concentrate on economic cooperation, expansion of trade, and the creation of efficiency that allowed fair competition.

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FROM DPIIDS

TAD/1766

20 October 1994

INTERNATIONAL TRADE SYMPOSIUM ADOPTS DECLARATION ON TRADE  
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UN Secretary General, in Address, Says 'A World  
Brought Together by Ties of Trade Will Be Inclined to Peace'  
(Received from a UN Information Officer.)

COLUMBUS, Ohio, 19 October -- Government Ministers and  
representatives from countries around the world today  
unanimously adopted a far-ranging Declaration calling for  
measures to increase efficiency in international trade, reduce  
transaction costs and barriers, and improve the participation  
of the globe's poorer countries in rapidly expanding trade and  
communications networks.

The document, officially titled the Columbus Ministerial  
Declaration on Trade Efficiency, was lauded by United Nations  
Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, who told the  
International Symposium on Trade Efficiency -- the week-long  
meeting being staged here by the United Nations Conference on  
Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and various governments and  
international trade and banking agencies -- that "A world  
brought together by ties of trade will be inclined to peace  
rather than war, to cooperation rather than confrontation".

This morning's opening session of the Ministerial Segment  
of the Trade Efficiency Symposium also featured speeches by the  
United States Secretary of Commerce, Ron Brown, who was elected  
President of the meeting; United States Senator John Glenn; the  
Governor of the State of Ohio, George Voinovich; the Mayor of  
the City of Columbus, Ohio, Greg Lashutka; the Officer in  
Charge of UNCTAD, Carlos Fortin; Ministers from several  
nations; and representatives of the European Union and the  
World Bank.

In addition to adopting the Columbus Declaration, the  
Symposium officially launched the Trade Point Global Network,  
an UNCTAD-directed effort under which all services required for  
international transactions -- customs, foreign-trade  
institutes, freight forwarders, transport companies, banks and  
insurance firms -- are brought together at sites around the  
globe so that businesses, including those in developing  
countries and small and mid-sized firms, are able to trade  
effectively. The Trade Point Network is already

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well-established; several speakers, including Mr. Boutros-Ghali, noted that already more than 60 Trade Points had been designated around the world, and 26 were already functioning, including one in Columbus, Ohio.

#### Columbus Declaration

The Columbus Declaration states, among other things, that ensuring that no potential trader was excluded from the international market was for the benefit of the international community as a whole. As electronic commerce was spreading rapidly to many sectors of activity and regions of the world, concerted action was required to allow all potential traders to rely on simplified, compatible procedures and practices, and to make the best possible use of modern technologies to lower the costs of international transactions.

Technical-assistance programmes in the following areas deserve immediate attention, according to the Declaration: training and awareness in the main areas of trade facilitation and trade efficiency; integration of trade-efficient measures in customs and in financial, transportation and telecommunications sectors; and promotion and use of agreed international norms and standards for collecting and transmitting trade-related information. The Declaration invites the international community to provide substantial and rapid technical and financial assistance to developing countries and countries in transition to market economies for the establishment and internetworking of Trade Points, as well as for the implementation of the Declaration's recommendations and guidelines. It adds that the specific needs of the least-developed countries should be considered as a priority.

The Declaration also terms dynamic and healthy international trade a major instrument for economic growth and sustainable development in all countries, and a means of alleviating poverty and creating employment. The recent conclusion of the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations will not bear full fruit, it states, unless enterprises of all nations can import and export efficiently.

Steps must be taken to ensure that in all countries, potential traders, especially small- and medium-sized enterprises, are not confined to the margins because of lack of access to information and information networks, or inadequate support services or trade logistics, the Declaration states. Close cooperation among national and local government authorities and enterprise sectors strengthens the ability of these firms to participate.

The Declaration states that the promotion of electronic commerce worldwide should be based on the principle of equality of access, and that special terms of access therefore may be considered to enhance the participation of developing countries. Promotion of such measures will help all, since it will reduce the costs of trade transactions everywhere. It

estimates that they could save some \$100 billion annually in transaction costs by the year 2000.

#### Other Actions

In addition, the Symposium adopted a set of recommendations for trade efficiency addressed to Governments and Trade Points, together with guidelines for other participants in international trade. (A summary of these recommendations appears in the final section of this press release.)

The Ministerial plenary also elected officers at its morning session -- 10 Vice-Presidents and a Rapporteur-General -- and adopted its agenda for the remainder of the Symposium, which concludes Friday.

#### Secretary-General's Address

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, addressing the International Symposium, said increased world trade was essential to economic growth. "A world brought together by the ties of trade will be inclined to peace rather than war, to cooperation rather than confrontation", he said.

Mr. Boutros-Ghali noted that the International Symposium is "the first-ever high-level United Nations Conference hosted by the United States". The Symposium marked the beginning of "a new partnership between the United Nations, national governments, local government and the private sector". In discussing access to the world trading system, he said, "we are tackling an essential part of the United Nations agenda for development".

The Secretary-General said it was estimated that, following liberalization of world trade through the Uruguay Round of tariff negotiations, global income would increase by at least \$500 billion over the coming decade and this would add \$50 billion each year to international trade flows. Mr. Boutros-Ghali listed six areas of difficulty concerning access to trade: government controls: to end needless bureaucracy costing billions of dollars in losses due to delays, bureaucrats "will have to become facilitators rather than controllers of trade"; financial services: capital, short-term financing and insurance were not always available quickly and efficiently. Wider availability of modern financial techniques was essential; business information: knowing what customers want and planning to meet their requirements "calls for a sophisticated information system"; transportation: investment in transport infrastructure could make a crucial contribution so that export industries could reach their markets efficiently; telecommunications: accessible information and communications technology, accompanied by appropriate training and a minimum of infrastructure, could significantly improve trade performance; business practices: global traders needed to adopt global standards and practices, and uniform commercial



codes could be of immense importance.

The Secretary-General said the effort to improve trade efficiency could be spearheaded by the Trade Point concept, which "brings together all providers of services required to make a commercial transaction: customs, foreign trade institutes, freight forwarders, transport companies, banks and insurance firms". More than 60 Trade Points had been designated throughout the world, and 26 were already functioning -- including one in Columbus, the first Trade Point in the North American region.

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Prepared by Central News

DH/1755

20 October 1994

## T H U R S D A Y H I G H L I G H T S

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- + Advance team of United Nations Mission in Haiti is fully operational, Secretary-General reports; coordinates with multinational force in preparation for transition.
  - + General Assembly marks twenty-fifth anniversary of UNFPA; grants observer status to International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies; concludes International Conference on Families.
  - + IAEA Director-General says recent agreement between United States and Democratic People's Republic of Korea appears to foresee vital and prolonged role for Agency; stresses importance of early compliance with Safeguards Agreement.
  - + UNPROFOR presence is essential to peace process in Croatia, says Special Representative Akashi; urges parties to reflect on consequences of premature withdrawal.
  - + Special Representative Akashi to discuss violations of Mount Iman demilitarized zone and blockade of UNPROFOR fuel convoys with Bosnian Government and Bosnian Serb leaders.
  - + Canada tells Economic and Financial Committee governments must match UNCED commitments with actions at national and community levels.

The advance team of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) has been successfully deployed and is now fully operational, according to Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali. In a report to the Security Council dated 18 October, he noted that its tasks included: coordinating with the multinational force in preparation for the full deployment of UNMIH; monitoring the operations of the force; and making good offices available as required.

The team had observed that the multinational force had made progress towards achieving objectives set out in Security Council resolution 940 (1994), while using minimum force, the Secretary-General continued. The great majority of the Haitian population welcomed the force, but might be developing unrealistically high expectations of what it would do.

In preparation for the transition from the multinational force to UNMIH, the advance team's military component had established a joint working group with the force, he said. The transition could only take place when a secure and stable environment had been established, and when UNMIH's strength and structure were adequate for it to assume its functions. The joint working group was in the process of identifying the criteria for a secure and stable environment. The advance team's tasks would expire when the multinational force had completed its mission and when UNMIH had assumed the full range of its functions.

The General Assembly today commemorated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). In a resolution adopted without a vote, it noted with satisfaction the Fund's positive contribution in promoting understanding and awareness of population and development issues. Addressing the Assembly, Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali said the UNFPA must continue to encourage societies to develop population policies, while respecting their traditions and diversity. It must also be prepared for controversy. He stressed that the international community must follow through on the commitments made at the Cairo Conference on Population and Development.

The Assembly yesterday granted observer status to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in consideration of its role in international humanitarian relations. In a resolution adopted without a vote, the Assembly recalled that the Federation's member societies were recognized by their governments as auxiliaries to the public authorities in the humanitarian field. Introducing the resolution, Australia cited the Federation's uniqueness and shared humanitarian task with the United Nations. The United States said it would have abstained had there been a vote; observer status should be granted in accordance with the Charter and past practice, which limited it to States and intergovernmental organizations.

Also yesterday, the Assembly concluded its International Conference on Families. Pakistan urged Member States, when finalizing proposals for the follow-up to the International Year of the Family, to make provision for the return and rehabilitation of families victimized during armed conflicts and civil strife. Mongolia said traditional definitions of the family were being enriched with the emergence of new types, such as cohabitation, same-gender relationships and single-parent families.

The Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) today said that the agreement reached by the United States and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Geneva this week appeared to foresee a "vital, prolonged and extensive" role for the Agency. However, he stressed that it would have to be studied in detail when finalized.

The agreement also foresaw a freezing of the present nuclear programme of the People's Republic and a subsequent dismantling of installations, calling for new IAEA verification responsibilities beyond those required by the Safeguards Agreement, Mr. Bilx continued. The disagreement between the People's Republic and the IAEA had been caused by the country's

refusal to cooperate in the verification of its declared nuclear inventory. Under the Geneva agreement, the country would commit itself to accepting such verification once a significant portion of the light water reactor project agreed with the United States had been completed.

Mr. Blix welcomed that commitment, but warned that there could be a further significant delay before full compliance with the Safeguards Agreement could be attained. It was in the interest of all concerned that such a delay be avoided and that the People's Republic accept early verification of its nuclear inventory as required by the Safeguards Agreement.

The Special Representative for the former Yugoslavia, Yasushi Akashi, today said that the presence of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Croatia was essential to the peace process there. He noted that the Zagreb Agreement of 29 March had silenced the guns and brought genuine relief to people on both sides of the conflict for the first time since the war had begun. The Security Council had recently renewed UNPROFOR's mandate to provide a secure environment in which a political settlement could be reached, while the international community's diplomatic efforts had intensified.

However, Mr. Akashi continued, UNPROFOR could only play its essential role in Croatia if it were welcome. He urged the parties to the conflict and the Croatian people to reflect on the consequences of a premature withdrawal of a peace-keeping force which had the solid endorsement of the international community.

Mr. Akashi recalled that Security Council resolution 947 (1994) requested the Secretary-General to report by 20 January 1995 on progress towards the reopening of road and rail communications between the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) and the rest of Croatia; the establishment of basic utilities; and the return of displaced persons in safety and dignity. He stressed that UNPROFOR would do its utmost to ensure that all the provisions of that resolution were implemented.

Special Representative Akashi will travel to Sarajevo tomorrow, and then on to Pale, for two days of talks with Bosnian Government and Bosnian Serb leaders, according to a United Nations spokesman. He will be joined by the Commander of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Lieutenant-General Michael Rose. On the agenda will be the removal of some 500 Bosnian Government troops from the Mount Iman demilitarized zone; the blocking of UNPROFOR fuel convoys by Bosnian Serbs; and a shooting incident in Gorazde earlier this week.

The Bosnian Serbs have been demanding a portion of UNPROFOR's fuel supplies in exchange for safe passage for the convoys, but the Force has categorically refused to meet those demands, according to the spokesman. However, he warned that fuel shortages could threaten its patrolling ability.

Meanwhile, good weather and adequate security conditions have enabled the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to average 15 flights a day into Sarajevo in the last week. Meanwhile, the UNHCR has transported 300 metric tons of food into the city by road.

Governments must match their commitments to follow up the decisions of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) with actions at the national and community levels, Canada's representative told the Second Committee (Economic and Financial) today. As the Committee continued its consideration of the question of environment and sustainable development, he said Canada had made progress because it had set clear goals, standards and measures.

Regarding the functions of the Commission on Sustainable Development, New Zealand stressed the importance of streamlining national reporting requirements. In view of the Commission's function as a clearing house, a coordinated approach to issues of environment and development at international and national levels was imperative.

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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING. 20 October 1994

PART 2 OF 2

Commenting on General Assembly activities, the spokesman for the President of the Assembly, Amadou Moustar Gueye, said that Assembly President Amara Essy (Cote d'Ivoire) and the Secretary-General had made important observations today at the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the UNFPA. A draft resolution (document A/49/L.5) would be introduced by Japan.

This afternoon, the Assembly would take up the first report of the Credentials Committee, and would proceed with the elections of five non-permanent Security Council members to replace those whose terms of office would expire on 31 December. The five outgoing non-permanent members were Brazil, Djibouti, New Zealand, Pakistan and Spain. Those States could not be re-elected. Apart from the five permanent members, the Council would include, in 1995, Argentina, Czech Republic, Nigeria, Oman and Rwanda. There were vacancies for two African and Asian States -- Botswana and Indonesia had been endorsed; one from the Latin American and Caribbean States -- Honduras had been endorsed; two from Western Europe -- Italy and Germany had been endorsed; there was no Eastern European States vacancies.

Tomorrow morning, the Assembly would consider agenda item 21, cooperation between the United Nations and the OAS; item 29, cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System; and item 16 (b), election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination.

In the afternoon session, the Assembly would consider agenda item 89, elaboration of an international Convention to combat desertification. The plenary meetings would take place in Conference Room 3 tomorrow, as the Assembly Hall was being prepared for the celebration of United Nations Day, Monday.

Asked if the Secretary-General would attend the observance of United Nations Day, Monday, 24 October, Mr. Sills said that the Secretary-General would be travelling that day, and that the President of the General Assembly would serve as the host for the concert. Details of the Secretary-General's trip would be announced tomorrow. In response to another question, he said that last year, in the Secretary-General's absence from the concert, the President of the General Assembly, S.R. Insanally, had served as host.

A correspondent said that right before the Persian Gulf war, Mr. Tolba had made a very dramatic prediction. He had

issued a warning that if the United States proceeded with the use of force, it would hit targets and release Iraq's biological weapons, sending a cloud of toxins to northern Europe and creating a devastation far greater than Nagasaki and Hiroshima combined. So, in view of that assessment, which had clearly proven to be wrong, what was the purpose of Mr. Tolba's meeting with the Secretary-General, the correspondent asked.

Mr. Sills said that he did not recall that prediction, which, if it had been made, was obviously wrong, although there had been substantial environmental damage in the area, much of which was caused, not by the attack by the allied coalition, but by the setting on fire of the oilwells in Kuwait by the Iraqis. Mr. Tolba, and Mr. Saouma, were former heads of United Nations agencies, FAO and UNEP, respectively. Also, they both continued to serve on international boards and committees dealing with United Nations-related issues, including being members of the high-level advisory board on sustainable development.

Asked what Mr. Tolba's qualifications were on sustainable development, Mr. Sills said that he had run one of the United Nations' major programmes, and had done so with very limited resources. He knew a great deal about environmental matters, and he was a distinguished scientist.

Asked if there were any adults with the children trapped in Liberia.

Mr. Eckhard said that the situation was unclear, although there was a substantial adult population that was also threatened by the fighting. Presumably, there were some adults with the children, but they had been described as unaccompanied. Therefore, in a general sense, their predicament was such that they were practically on their own and threatened.

Mr. Sills said that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Symposium on Trade Efficiency, which the Secretary-General had addressed yesterday, was an extremely interesting exercise. United States Vice-President Albert Gore would be speaking to the meeting today, via satellite. Some interesting possibilities for streamlining and simplifying the mechanics of trade among nations with significant savings were being discussed there. He referred correspondents to the Secretary-General's speech and the daily Department of Public Information (DPI) reports from the Symposium.

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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 20 October 1994

The Spokesman for the Secretary-General, Joe Sills, began today's noon briefing by informing correspondents that this morning the Secretary-General addressed the General Assembly on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). At 11 a.m., he had met with the President of the International Court of Justice, Judge Mohammed Bedjaoui; and at 11:30 a.m., with the President of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), Assad Kotaite. The Secretary-General was now meeting with Professor Jonas Salk.

At 12:30 p.m., the Secretary-General would meet with the President of the Carnegie Corporation, David Hamburg, and Cyrus Vance. At 1 p.m., he would meet with the former Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Edouard Saouma. Later, at 5 p.m., he would hold a meeting with the Permanent Under-Secretary of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the United Kingdom, Sir John Coles; at 5:30 p.m., the Secretary-General of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Gertrude Moncella; at 6 p.m., the former head of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Mostafa K. Tolba; and at 6:15 p.m., the Secretary-General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, Pierre Cornillon.

The Secretary-General's report on the question of Haiti had been issued, Mr. Sills said. That report had been requested by the Security Council within 30 days of the date of deployment of the multinational force authorized by Security Council resolution 940 (1994). The report contained information on the future work of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH), and on the transition from phase one to phase two of the operation.

Mr. Sills said that the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Haiti, Lakhdar Brahimi, would be travelling to that country on Sunday, 23 October, for a week-long visit. He would be holding further meetings with President Jean-Bertrand Aristide -- the two had earlier held meetings at Headquarters -- as well as with representatives from the Haitian Congress, leaders of political parties, the armed forces, the diplomatic community and the UNMIH advance team. A trip to the provinces was also envisaged. Mr. Brahimi would be



accompanied by Major-General Maurice Baril, Military Adviser in the Department of Peace-Keeping Operations (DPKO); Horacio Boneo, Director of the Electoral Assistance Division; and other DPKO and Department of Political Affairs staff.

The first meeting of the joint United Nations/Organization of American States (OAS) Working Group on the joint United Nations/OAS International Civilian Mission to Haiti (MICIVIH) was taking place today, based on the report of the Executive Director of MICIVIH, Colin Granderson, Mr. Sills said. The Working Group had been set up to look at the future of that Mission in terms of its redeployment and possible expansion of its mandate. Its earlier mandate concerned only human rights monitoring. There was some sentiment to give it broader powers within the human rights monitoring area, as well as, perhaps, adding other areas, such as reform of the judicial system. The Working Group would make recommendations on these matters.

The Security Council was holding consultations today on Somalia, Liberia, Burundi, Georgia, the International Court of Justice vacancy and any other business, Mr. Sills said. The Council was considering sending a mission to Somalia, which could leave as early as tomorrow. The United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) expired at the end of this month, so it could be presumed that the Council would want to get a survey mission there and back to report in time for consideration of the mandate renewal. That mission would most likely contain five or six members, although he did not yet have names of any of them.

On Liberia, the Secretary-General had recommended a two-month renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL), and the possibility of a high-level mission there in November, Mr. Sills continued. On Burundi, there was a draft Presidential statement. On Georgia, the Council was considering the Secretary-General's report (document S/1994/1160). In that regard, the next round of talks on Georgia was scheduled to open on 26 October in Geneva, under the aegis of the Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Georgia, Edouard Brunner. The Council would also look at the vacancy on the International Court of Justice created by the death in October of Justice Nikolai K. Tarassov. The procedure for filling that vacancy was unusual in that both the Council and the Assembly voted separately, although the two must elect the same individual to fill the vacancy.

Also, a working group of the Council would be meeting this afternoon on the Argentina-New Zealand draft on procedures for consultation on peace-keeping operations, Mr. Sills said.

The latest round of Guatemalan peace talks had opened in Mexico City today, Mr. Sills said. The United Nations moderator, Jean Arnaud, had announced that the talks would deal with the identity and rights of indigenous populations. After today, the talks would move outside the city, and were anticipated to last for a total of three days.

Mr. Sills said that an International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) press release on the reaction of the Agency and its

Director-General, Hans Elix, to the United States-Democratic People's Republic of Korea agreement was available in the Spokesman's Office, as were today's UNOSOM II briefing notes.

Also, the third round of talks on Tajikistan had begun today in Islamabad.

On Angola, Mr. Sills said the talks in Lusaka had adjourned and would resume Monday. The two delegations had returned to Luanda and Huambo. The Secretary-General's Special Representative for Angola, Alioune Blondin Beye, was meeting today with Angolan President José Eduardo dos Santos, and planned to travel to Huambo tomorrow to meet with the leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), Jonas Savimbi. A date for initialling an agreement still had not been set, as there were other matters to be dealt with, including a timetable for implementation.

Speaking on peace-keeping operations, Fred Eckhard, of the Spokesman's Office, informed correspondents that the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) had reported that the situation on Mt. Iqman, south-west of Sarajevo, could come to a head tomorrow, when the Secretary-General's Special Representative for the former Yugoslavia and Chief of Mission of UNPROFOR, Yasushi Akashi, would travel to Sarajevo and Pale. Mr. Akashi would be joined by the UNPROFOR Force Commander in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Lieutenant-General Sir Michael Rose, for two days of talks with Bosnian government leaders and Bosnian Serb authorities. On their agenda would be the removal from the Mt. Iqman demilitarized zone of some 500 Bosnian government troops remaining there; the unblocking by Bosnian Serbs of fuel supply convoys to UNPROFOR; and the Gorazde shooting incident of earlier this week.

Mr. Eckhard said that the Bosnian Serbs had been demanding a portion of UNPROFOR's fuel supply in exchange for safe passage, which UNPROFOR categorically refused to do. That demand might be an indication that the Bosnian Serb fuel supplies were under pressure from the closing of the border with Serbia. UNPROFOR's fuel stocks were almost depleted now and could hamper their patrolling activities if they were not restored in the next few days.

On Mt. Iqman, the French UNPROFOR unit had destroyed 41 bunkers that, in the last 24-48 hours, had been abandoned by the Bosnian government forces.

Correcting the record on the Gorazde incident, Mr. Eckhard said that the trucks that had been hit had been travelling along a river bed on the side of the river controlled by Bosnian government forces. The fire had come from a wooded area, held by the Serbs, on the opposite side of the river. The two British Saxon armoured personnel carriers, accompanying that convoy had not returned fire, as he had originally been told and as he had informed correspondents, because they could not positively identify their target.

The heaviest fighting in Bosnia today, he continued, was on the confrontation line in the north-central part of the country, at Gradacac and the Doboï finger.

Mr. Eckhard informed correspondents that Mr. Akashi had held a press conference today in Zagreb, and the statement he

had made opening the conference was available in the Spokesman's Office.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had clear flying this past week, thanks to good weather and adequate security, with an average of 15 flights a day into Sarajevo. Mr. Eckhard continued. There had been an additional 300 tons of food delivered by ground convoys, and the agency had succeeded in bringing in the first convoy of winterization items -- 25 tons of warm clothing and plastic sheeting.

The North Atlantic Cooperation Council (NACC) had met in Brussels yesterday, for follow-up discussions on the meetings that had taken place at Headquarters Monday between the Department of Peace-Keeping Operations and a North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) delegation on improving the effectiveness of the use of air power in support of UNPROFOR. Mr. Eckhard said. The United Nations and NATO had now agreed that those exchanges would resume at Headquarters on Tuesday, 25 October.

The World Food Programme (WFP) had announced that it would deliver a shipload of foodstuffs to the Croatian port of Dubrovnik tomorrow, marking the first time in three years that an international cargo vessel had unloaded at that port. Mr. Eckhard said. The agency had said that an important entry point for food aid to Bosnia had now been opened.

The United Nations Operation in Mozambique (UNOMOZ) had reported that the international electoral observers had nearly all arrived in Johannesburg, South Africa, for training. Some 1,100 observers, once trained, would be deployed to Mozambique in three waves on 21, 23 and 24 October.

In response to a question he had received previously on the situation of orphans trapped in Liberia. Mr. Eckhard said that the Force Commander of UNOMIL, General Daniel Opende, and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) representative, Alan Everest, had travelled by helicopter and road yesterday to reach a remote location in the interior of that country. They had met with faction leader Charles Taylor to seek his cooperation to extricate the 500 orphans who were trapped in the middle of a battle between Mr. Taylor's forces and a coalition that opposed him. Today, UNOMIL had met with coalition representatives on the same matter. They had pledges of cooperation, but it would be very difficult to move those children overland, as the local commanders were not always under the direct control of the overall commanders.

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17 October 1994

ASIA PACIFIC MINISTERIAL PREPARATORY CONFERENCE FOR WORLD  
SOCIAL SUMMIT BEGINS IN MANILA

MANILA, 17 October (UN Information Service) -- Philippine Senate President Edgardo Angara voiced concern over the persistently widespread global human suffering and called for unified efforts to help accelerate social progress in his keynote address opening the Asian and Pacific ministerial conference being held in preparation for the World Summit for Social Development.

Mr. Angara said that despite some economic and social progress, the world continued to suffer from a "silent crisis" of under-development, poverty, population pressure and environmental degradation, which had persisted for more than 50 years. "This is an everyday crisis endured with quiet desperation by millions of people all over the world that only a holistic, global and sustainable human development agenda can deal with", he said.

The two-day conference is organized by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) as part of the region's preparation for the World Summit for Social Development scheduled for next March in Copenhagen. Ministers and other senior officials from 34 nations are expected to adopt, at the end of the conference, a declaration proclaiming a social development agenda that contains a regional plan of action for promoting social development.

In his message to the conference read out by ESCAP Deputy Executive Secretary and Officer-in-Charge Seiko Takahashi, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali said the holding of the World Summit indicated the United Nations commitment to placing people at the centre of development. The Summit "will reaffirm and give practical content to the commitment to the major social issues of this decade -- poverty, unemployment and social integration -- through principles based on social justice and democracy and through actions built on respect for human dignity, individual freedom and equality in rights and responsibilities, he said.

In his opening statement, Mitsuo Sato, President of the Asian Development Bank, said that his bank planned to promote

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human resource development to improve the living standard of people in the region. "In particular, population planning will receive increased emphasis in the Bank's country assistance programme", he said. "In addition, the Bank will increase emphasis on educating women and targeting more development intervention to them in order to enhance their role in development." The Bank would also increase assistance to extend social services including education, health care, family planning, water supply, sanitation and housing to vulnerable social groups.

In his address, Hedayat Ahmed, Director of the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization's Principle Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, said that building endogenous capacities would be an essential component of the enabling environment both for social and economic development. "For development to succeed, due attention should be paid to human resources", he said. "Human resource development is to be understood not in terms of a narrow managerial sense but in the broader meaning of the improvement in equality of life: education for all, health for all, adequate shelter for all, respect for all human rights, pursuit of democracy, a commitment to the culture of peace and a feeling of international solidarity."

In his opening statement, Nay Htum, Assistant Secretary-General and Assistant Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme's regional bureau for Asia and the Pacific, said that the priorities set out in the yet-to-be-adopted agenda for action in social development in the Asia and Pacific region were consistent with those given to his organization. Those priorities include poverty eradication, job creation, environmental protection and advancement of woman, he said, adding that this organization's country programmes in the region would be strengthened in accordance with each government's needs.

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