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DAILY HIGHLIGHTS FOLLOW, 20 December 1994, PARA,

--- General Assembly adopts 14 resolutions in order to strengthen coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance; calls for assistance to Afghanistan, Croatia, Djibouti, El Salvador, Liberia, Mozambique, Somalia, front-line States and Palestinian People.

--- General Assembly establishes open-ended working group to advance action-oriented agenda for development; closes United Nations Fund for Namibia; expresses support for Central American peace efforts.

--- Former United States President Carter announces agreement on four-month cease-fire by Bosnian Government and Bosnian Serb leadership; UNHCR reports resumption of humanitarian airlift to Sarajevo and relative ease of movement through territory controlled by Bosnian Serbs.

--- UNPROFOR completes arrangements for reopening of Zagreb-Belgrade international highway tomorrow; Highway Patrol Command established as confidence-building measure.

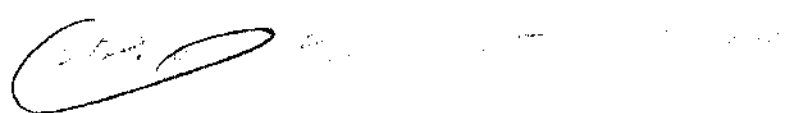
--- Secretary-General appoints Major-General Johannes Kusters of Netherlands as Force Commander of UNDOF.

--- ECLAC presents preliminary overview of economy of Latin America and Caribbean in 1994; reports continued growth and moderate inflation, but insufficient job creation.

The General Assembly today adopted a consolidated series of 14 resolutions in order to strengthen the coordination of United Nations humanitarian and disaster relief assistance, including special economic assistance. By one resolution on the overall coordination of humanitarian assistance, the Assembly recognized the need to increase the resources available to the Central Emergency Revolving Fund. It also stressed the need to create a sound and stable financial basis for the Department of Humanitarian Affairs.

Several of today's resolutions dealt with assistance to specific countries and regions. One requested the Secretary-General to authorize the special mission to Afghanistan to continue efforts towards national rapprochement and reconstruction. It urged all States to assist the restoration of basic services and the resettlement of refugees in Afghanistan. By another resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to appoint a fact-finding expert mission for Croatia. The mission would assess the extent of war damage there and consider the need to assist the Government in rehabilitation, reconstruction and development.

In another action, the Assembly urged all States and organizations to continue to implement Assembly resolution 47/160, regarding assistance to Somalia, and to support the Somali people in rehabilitating basic social and economic



services. It appealed to the Somali parties to stop fighting and to engage in a national reconciliation process that would allow for a transition from relief to reconstruction and development. Today's resolutions also dealt with the need for assistance for Mozambique, Liberia, Djibouti, El Salvador, front-line States and the Palestinian People.

The General Assembly has established an ad hoc open-ended working group to further elaborate an action-oriented agenda for development. It took that action yesterday, by one of 46 resolutions adopted on the recommendation of its Second Committee (Economic and Financial). The Assembly also closed the United Nations Fund for Namibia and transferred its assets to the Namibian Government; expressed support for the decision of the Central American Presidents to declare Central America a region of peace, democracy and development; and adopted a text on an African nuclear-weapon-free zone, recommended by its First Committee (Disarmament and International Security).

On the agenda for development, the Assembly decided that the working group should begin work early in 1995, and that it should consider the proposal to convene a United Nations conference on development. The Assembly also adopted a resolution on the foreign debt problem of developing countries, which recognized the need for more favourable relief measures, including a reduction of debt stock. In another text, it endorsed the Programme of Action adopted by the International Conference on Population and Development, and acknowledged that factors such as population, health, education and the empowerment of women were interconnected. It decided that a revitalized Population Commission should be renamed the Commission on Population and Development, to meet annually beginning in 1996. In a related resolution, the Assembly asked the Secretary-General to prepare a report on international migration and development, including aspects related to the convening of a United Nations conference on the subject.

Several resolutions referred to the outcome of the Uruguay Round of trade talks. The Assembly deplored any attempt to bypass agreed measures of trade liberalization through unilateral actions, over and above those agreed to in the Round. It also reaffirmed that environmental and social concerns should not be used for protectionist purposes.

Former United States President Jimmy Carter today announced that the Bosnian Government and the Bosnian Serb leadership had agreed to a four-month cease-fire, according to a United Nations spokesman. Mr. Carter made that announcement in Zagreb, after visits to Sarajevo and Pale facilitated by the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR).

Meanwhile, the humanitarian airlift to Sarajevo resumed today, with four flights into the city. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) also reported relative ease of movement through territory controlled by Bosnian Serb forces. The Bosnian Serbs gave approval for 14 convoys today, but refused to allow a fuel convoy into the eastern enclave of Gorazde. However, the Croatian Serbs continued to present difficulties, blocking a medical supply convoy bound for the Bangladeshi battalion in the Bihac pocket for the seventh day in a row.

Special Representative Yasushi Akashi today announced that UNPROFOR had completed its arrangements for the reopening of the Zagreb-Belgrade international highway. Barriers will be removed tomorrow, under the terms of the Economic Agreement.

signed by the Croatian Government and the Serb authorities in Knin on 2 December. Mr. Akashi said the reopening of the highway would bring substantial economic and social benefits to both sides, and represented a significant step towards the normalization of relations between them.

As a confidence-building measure, a United Nations Civilian Police (UNCIVPOL) Highway Patrol Command has been established, comprising 150 monitors. UNPROFOR's existing military deployment will provide additional security on both sides of the highway.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has decided to appoint Major-General Johannes Kusters of the Netherlands as Force Commander of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNPROFOR). The Force supervises the Israeli-Syrian Agreement on Disengagement of 1974.

Major-General Kusters will assume command of UNDOF in mid-January. He succeeds Major-General Roman Misztal of Poland, who was Force Commander from 1 October 1991 to 30 November 1994.

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) today presented its Preliminary Overview of the Economy of Latin America and the Caribbean 1994. According to ECLAC estimates, the region's gross domestic product grew by 3.7 per cent this year, compared to an annual average of 3.2 per cent in 1991-93. As a consequence, per capita income grew by 1.9 per cent. Meanwhile, prices appeared to be under control, with eight countries achieving single-digit inflation rates.

Latin American and Caribbean exports grew by 14 per cent to \$153 billion in 1994, assisted by economic recovery in the industrial countries and the resulting expansion of international trade. Despite the improved economic situation, not enough jobs were created in most countries in the region. Restructuring continued to reduce the demand for labour, while the labour force grew at a rapid rate, stimulated by higher rates of participation.

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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 20 December 1994

At today's noon briefing, Joe Sills, Spokesman for the Secretary-General, informed correspondents that this morning Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali had several internal meetings, one of which was with his Special Representative for Mozambique, Aldo Ajello. They discussed assistance for Mozambique by the United Nations system to maintain the momentum gained from the successful conclusion of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ). The Secretary-General would be meeting shortly with the Permanent Representative of China, Li Zhaoxing.

The Security Council was holding consultations and would be briefed by Rolf Ekeus, the Executive Chairman of the United Nations Special Commission monitoring the disarmament of Iraq, Mr. Sills said. The Council had before it a letter from the Secretary-General submitting the report of the Chairman of the Commission (S/1994/1422). He noted that the meeting was not for a regular sanctions review, but to consider the Commission's report. The Council also was discussing renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP). The Council was expected to hold a formal meeting on that subject tomorrow. In addition, it would continue its consideration of the Secretary-General's report on Western Sahara and other matters, which might include a briefing on Haiti by Special Political Adviser to the Secretary-General, Chinmaya Rajaninath Gharekhan.

Continuing, he said that the draft outcome of the forthcoming 1995 World Summit for Social Development (A/CONF.166/PC/L.22) had been issued. It was the final negotiating document and was important as it would be the basis of discussions for the final session of the Preparatory Committee which would meet at Headquarters from 16 to 27 January 1995. The draft outcome contained nine specific commitments relating to the themes that would be discussed at the Summit. The Social Summit would be held in Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995.

In response to a question put to him at yesterday's briefing on continuation of financial support for the Special Rapporteur on the human rights situation in the former Yugoslavia, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, whose mission was threatened by the lack of funds, Mr. Sills said the necessary funds had been located and the mission would continue. The Secretary-General was concerned about the situation and had given the matter his personal attention to make sure that it was funded at the necessary level.

Speaking on peace-keeping operations, Fred Eckhard of the Spokesman's Office, informed correspondents that former United

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States President Jimmy Carter was flying on an aircraft of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) from Zagreb to Sarajevo. In Sarajevo, he had announced agreement by the Bosnia and Herzegovina Government and the Bosnian Serbs to a cease-fire of four months' duration. It was expected that Mr. Carter would travel to Belgrade tonight on a United States aircraft.

The humanitarian airlift into Sarajevo had resumed today, with four flights landing safely, Mr. Eckhard said. Tomorrow, 15 more flights were scheduled. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had reported relative ease of movement for its convoys through Bosnian Serb-controlled territory, although Croatian Serbs continued to pose difficulties for deliveries to the Bihac pocket.

UNPROFOR was experiencing a similar situation, as Bosnian Serbs had approved 14 out of 15 convoy requests for today, with some restrictions being applied to two of them, he continued. The one refused would have taken fuel into the eastern enclave of Gorazde. The medical supply convoy for the Bangladeshi battalion in the Bihac pocket was being blocked by Croatian Serbs for the seventh day running.

Fighting today was primarily focused in the Bihac pocket, he said. A heavy artillery shell had hit an apartment house in the town of Cazin, in the middle of the pocket. It killed an eleven-year-old boy and critically wounded a seven-year old; several others also had been injured. Also, two or three rockets had impacted inside the Bihac town "safe area" this afternoon. A casualty report had not yet been received. In Velika Kladusa, there was fighting further outside the city than there had been yesterday, which indicated that the Bosnian Government's Fifth Corps had further withdrawn from the town. Residual fighting was taking place on the roads to the south and the south-west.

Mr. Eckhard then announced that a press release was available in the Spokesman's Office on the plans for reopening the Zagreb-Belgrade International Highway, under the terms of the Economic Agreement reached between the Croatian Government and the Croatian Serbs, and negotiated by the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia on 2 December. He noted that there had been many efforts over the past several years to reopen that highway as part of confidence-building measures. It was hoped that this time it would be successful.

The Secretary-General had announced that he was appointing Major-General Johannes C. Kusters, of the Netherlands as Force Commander of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), effective mid-January, Mr. Eckhard said. General Kusters would replace Major-General Roman Misztal, of Poland, who had completed his tour of duty on 30 November. A document on the Secretary-General's exchange of letters with the Security Council had been issued today, and a biography of General Kusters was available in the Spokesman's Office.

Commenting on General Assembly activities, the Assembly President's spokesman, Amadou Moustar Gueye, informed correspondents that yesterday the Assembly had paid tribute to the late Bradford Morse, the former Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs. The Assembly had observed a minute of silence, and the Assembly President, Amara Essy (Cote d'Ivoire), had said in his remarks that Mr. Morse's dedication and devotion to the

United Nations would never be forgotten.

Also at yesterday's plenary meeting, the Assembly had adopted 46 resolutions on the recommendation of its Second Committee (Economic and Financial), Mr. Gueye continued. All of the resolutions, except one, were adopted by consensus. By a recorded vote, the Assembly had adopted the report of the Economic and Social Council on the Israeli settlements in the Palestinian Territory, which the Assembly reaffirmed were illegal and an obstacle to economic and social development. He recommended that correspondents read Press Release GA/8854 for a comprehensive summary of the adopted resolutions.

He then drew attention to the decision of the Assembly to establish an open-ended ad hoc working group to further elaborate and consider the finalization and adoption of an action-oriented agenda for development. The Assembly decided that the working group should begin its work as early as possible in 1995, when the Assembly session resumed.

In other action, Mr. Gueye said, the Assembly had decided to close the United Nations Trust Fund for Namibia, applauded the peace efforts in Central America, and had completed action on the final resolution on the report of the First Committee (Disarmament and International Security), by adopting a text on the treaty on an African nuclear-weapon-free zone.

This morning, the Assembly had concluded consideration and action on the remaining draft resolutions of agenda item 37, when it adopted 14 resolutions that included assistance to Afghanistan, Mozambique, Sudan, Djibouti, Liberia, Croatia, El Salvador, Somalia, Palestine and the front-line States of southern Africa, he continued. The Assembly had also adopted a resolution on the "white helmets", the emergency relief national volunteer corps. He reminded correspondents that the Permanent Representative of Austria, Ernst Sucharipa, had coordinated consultations on the agenda item.

The Assembly had also adopted a resolution on cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), he said. In addition, it had deferred action on agenda item 46, on Libya, until the next session. The Assembly was also likely to include a new agenda item for this session, on the election of a new member to the International Court of Justice to replace Nikolai K. Tarassov, the Justice who died in October.

A correspondent then asked if there was any information on press reports about ethnic Hutus on the United Nations payroll who were involved in genocide in Rwanda, and about the non-governmental organization Doctors Without Borders announcing that it was pulling out of the camps in the United Republic of Tanzania because of that revelation. Mr. Sillis said he did not have any information to that effect but would look into the matter.

Asked if the cease-fire in Bosnia meant that relief convoys would be allowed to move freely, or if that matter would have to be negotiated separately, Mr. Eckhard replied that as he did not have details on the cease-fire agreement, he could not comment. Asked how it had worked in the past, he said it was a separate issue, thus it did not occur automatically. However, he added, it was easier to move convoys when the fighting had stopped. He noted that a cease-fire was different from the cessation of hostilities in the proposal of the Secretary-General's Special Representative for the former Yugoslavia, Yasushi Akashi, which involved the

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second step of an interposition of United Nations forces between the sides, and was a firmer and longer-term arrangement.

Asked if there was a cease-fire in Bosnia? Mr. Eckhard said he could not comment as the agreement was former President Carter's initiative. Although the agreement would have implications for UNPROFOR as far as monitoring, details were not known beside what he had seen in television reports.

Mr. Sills added that the cease-fire was not in effect yet, as had been shown by the incidents of fighting that had been related earlier in the briefing.

To another question on the agreement, Mr. Sills said Mr. Carter had negotiated a cease-fire to go into effect at noon on Friday, 23 December, according to information contained in media reports.

Asked how the United Nations felt about Mr. Carter offering United Nations troops to monitor the cease-fire, Mr. Eckhard said that what Mr. Carter had negotiated had been, so far as he knew, consistent with what Mr. Akashi had been negotiating.

Asked if a request for assistance for Chechen refugees had been received by the United Nations, Mr. Sills said that he was not aware of any such request: the Security Council had not placed the matter on its agenda for discussion. Asked if the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) would handle the matter, Mr. Sills said that it would if the refugees crossed borders, and officially became refugees. It was more difficult for the agency to deal with internally displaced persons, he added.

Had Mr. Carter informed the Secretary-General, as he had promised, about the results of his talks in Pale and Sarajevo? Mr. Sills said the arrangement had been more of a general intention to keep the Secretary-General informed. Mr. Carter had met with Mr. Akashi when he arrived in Zagreb and the Secretary-General had no difficulty in receiving information from Mr. Carter.

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FROM DPIIDS  
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Prepared by Central News

DH/1796  
19 December 1994

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# MONDAY HIGHLIGHTS

- + Security Council to hold more open meetings to improve flow of information between Council members and other United Nations Member States.
- + Special Commission on disarmament of Iraq reports considerable progress towards fulfilment of its mandate in last six months; notes testing of ongoing monitoring and verification system.
- + Former United States President Carter meets with Bosnian Serb leaders in Pale; ICRC reports continued ethnic cleansing in Serb-controlled territory in north-east Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- + Secretary-General expresses sadness at death of Bradford Morse, former Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs and UNDP Administrator.
- + Administrative and Budgetary Committee approves additional \$6.3 million appropriation for Integrated Management Information System for 1994-1995, and \$1 million authorization for 1996.
- + Inter-clan fighting resumes in Mogadishu as Somali peace efforts fail; United States to assist security operation for withdrawal of UNOSOM II.
- + WFP secures contributions to cover 88,000-tonnes shortfall in emergency food aid for Mozambique.
- + Sub-Saharan African countries agree on programme to implement Plan of Action adopted by Cairo Population Conference.

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The Security Council has said it will meet more often in open sessions to improve the flow of information and ideas between members of the Council and other United Nations Member States. In a statement read out by its President, Manzi Bakuramutsa (Rwanda), on Friday night, the Council stated that it wished to respond to the widespread desire for greater recourse to open meetings.

The Presidential statement followed discussion on a French proposal that the Council meet in public for "orientation debates" in which non-Council members could participate, and for public exchanges of views between Council members. Several representatives said that greater transparency in the Council's work and expanded participation by non-members would enhance its credibility and assure greater compliance with its mandates. Speakers also called for the participation of parties to conflicts in private Security Council consultations concerning those conflicts.

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France told the Council that under its Provisional Rules of Procedure, public meetings should be the rule, not the exception. The United Kingdom said the Council should strive for the greatest possible transparency in its work consistent with efficiency and effectiveness. Informal consultations, through which so much of the Council's work was conducted, must be retained.

Under the Charter, the Security Council acted on behalf of all Member States and must be accountable to them, China stressed. Democratization and transparency would help the general membership better understand Council decision-making, and enhance the authority of its decisions. Brazil said the Provisional Rules of Procedure provided no basis for informal consultations. Since the substantive work of the Council currently took place in those consultations, they should be provided for legally; otherwise, legally-binding decisions would be made at meetings for which there was no legal basis.

\* \* \*

The Special Commission on the disarmament of Iraq has made much progress towards the fulfilment of its mandate in the last six months, according to the latest report of the Commission's Executive Chairman. The report was transmitted by the Secretary-General to the Security Council in a note dated 15 December.

The Commission said that its ongoing monitoring and verification system was provisionally operational and that its efficacy was being tested. Meanwhile, the major elements for chemical and missile monitoring were in place and interim monitoring in the chemical area had begun. In addition, a mechanism for monitoring Iraq's trade in dual-purpose items had been elaborated and appeared to have met with approval.

The report covered certain issues which had yet to be resolved. It stressed that Iraq must provide credible accounts for all its past proscribed programmes and capabilities and supporting evidence, so that the Commission could be confident it was monitoring all facilities covered by Council resolutions. The report also called attention to the Commission's serious financial situation, which jeopardized the monitoring and verification regime and might even endanger continuous operations.

\* \* \*

Former United States President Jimmy Carter met today with the Bosnian Serb leadership in Pale, according to a United Nations spokesman. Mr. Carter was briefed earlier in the day by military and civilian staff of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), which is facilitating all aspects of his visit in the mission area. Yesterday, he had a meeting with Special Representative Yasushi Akashi in Zagreb.

At a press conference in Sarajevo yesterday, the former President said he was in the region to assist in the alleviation of tension; the reopening of Sarajevo airport; the passage of humanitarian convoys; and the release of all United Nations personnel. He also sought to focus attention on the protection of human rights, and hoped to see some progress towards a comprehensive cease-fire and negotiations based on the Contact Group's proposal.

Meanwhile, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has reported that ethnic cleansing continued last week in Serb-controlled territory in north-east Bosnia. It said that some 111 non-Serbs had arrived in Tuzla after being driven

out of Bijeljina.

\* \* \*

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali today expressed great sadness at the death of Bradford Morse. Mr. Morse was Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs from 1972 to 1976, and Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) from 1976 to 1986. He also served six terms in the United States House of Representatives.

The Secretary-General said Mr. Morse exemplified the best qualities of the international civil servant, citing his work to promote the UNDP's role in economic and social development.

\* \* \*

The Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary) today approved an additional \$6.3 million appropriation for the United Nations Integrated Management Information System for the 1994-1995 biennium. It also approved another \$1 million commitment authorization for 1996. The Committee took that action on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ).

The ACABQ recommendations were made after considering a request by the Secretary-General for \$7.3 million for the System in the 1994-1995 biennium. The funds will be used to strengthen and extend the duration of a project team hired to help with the introduction of the System.

\* \* \*

Inter-clan fighting resumed in Mogadishu today as Somali efforts to find a formula for a peace settlement produced no results, according to a United Nations spokesman. He noted that the United States would be joining the multinational effort to provide back-up security for the withdrawal of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II), which would take place through the first quarter of next year.

The spokesman said that despite the situation in Somalia, the World Food Programme (WFP) had managed to distribute almost 400,000 metric tons of food aid to some 250,000 people in need in the last month.

\* \* \*

Donors have acted promptly to cover a shortfall of 88,800 tonnes in emergency food aid for Mozambique, according to the WFP. Since the shortfall was announced in late October, the Programme has received pledges of 85,600 tonnes of maize and 3,200 tonnes of vegetable oil that will allow food distribution to continue as planned, particularly for refugees who returned from neighbouring countries this year.

The shortfall was due to an increase in the estimated number of people who will need food aid in early 1995. In mid-1994, returnees began to arrive in Mozambique in larger numbers and at a faster pace than expected, while more people were effected by poor crops in the centre and south of the country. The WFP plans to distribute food aid to 1.5 million people this month.

\* \* \*

Participants at last week's high-level meeting on implementation of the goals of the International Conference on Population and Development agreed on a comprehensive follow-up programme for sub-Saharan Africa. The meeting was one in a series of regional consultations being conducted by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

Representatives from 27 sub-Saharan African countries

including ministers, senior parliamentarians and health experts, issued a set of recommendations for the region. They advocated the creation of a strategy, adaptable to each African country, to mobilize broad support for the Cairo Plan of Action, and the integration of reproductive health and family planning services into primary health care systems.

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Please find attached copy of two articles on Rwanda which appeared in Le Monde dated 16 and 17 December respectively, as well as copy of a "NewsEDGE" report, dated 15 December.

Regards.

*SRSG*

# NEWS BRIEFING UN sweep falls short in Rwanda

## KIGALI

United Nations peacekeepers swept through crime-ridden camps in southwest Rwanda yesterday in a fruitless drive to disarm Hutu refugees and round up suspected killers.

The main suspects and their weapons had vanished.

The camps hold tens of thousands of Rwandan Hutus who fled their homes in fear of retribution after this year's slaughter of at least 500,000 people, mainly members of the Tutsi minority.

UN officials have reported a surge of killings among the refugees. They say that members of Hutu death squads are deliberately eliminating witnesses who might point them out to the civil war's mainly Tutsi victors.

UN spokesman Colonel Jan Arp said none of the heavy weapons the UN hoped to capture had been found.

Despite the dragnet by 1,800 UN troops, who searched the camps with metal detectors, and 2,000 troops of the Rwandan Patriotic Front government at roadblocks outside, only 27 minor suspects were arrested and 10 knives and machetes seized.

"I suspect that a number of people with serious weapons - the serious criminals - have gone elsewhere," said Col. Arp, a Canadian who is the UN deputy operations commander in Rwanda.

He said plans may have been leaked for the dawn raid on Kibeho camp, home to 90,000 Rwandans, and Ngabo, which holds thousands more. Reuters

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## AFRIQUE

### RWANDA

# Kigali réclame l'envoi de « casques bleus » dans les camps de réfugiés

NEW YORK  
(Nations unies)

de notre correspondante

Le vice-président rwandais Paul Kagame estime que l'aide humanitaire internationale ne doit pas être distribuée aux forces de l'ancien gouvernement qui se trouvent dans les camps de réfugiés au Zaïre.

Le passage à New York du général Kagame, qui est également ministre de la Défense, est adressé au Conseil de sécurité des Nations unies pour demander que la communauté internationale démonte les différents types

de « réfugiés » de la « zone d'assistance humanitaire » et l'aide aux milices qui sont en ce moment même en train de tuer et de terroriser la population au sud du Rwanda. Il réclame de l'aide humanitaire, mais les gens-la doivent préalablement accepter de rendre leurs armes et de retirer leurs uniformes.

M. Kagame aimerait aussi que la distinction soit faite entre « les anciens réfugiés » - les Tutsis qui ont quitté le Rwanda après 1959 - et les nouveaux, qui sont partis vers les pays voisins après la reprise de la guerre civile en avril.

Pour Paul Kagame, le renforcement de la Mission des Nations unies pour l'assistance au Rwanda (MINUAR) n'est pas nécessaire.

Il estime, au contraire, que quelques trois mille « casques bleus » supplémentaires devraient être déployés dans les camps afin de rétablir la sécurité. « La force de ces groupes de criminels à l'intérieur des camps de réfugiés est largement surévaluée », a-t-il

affirmé. On ne doit pas leur donner l'assistance internationale.

Les Français ne se sont déjà prononcés contre le renforcement de la MINUAR. Washington, au contraire, propose que le maintien de l'ordre dans les camps soit confié à des agences privées de sécurité. Dans son dernier rapport sur les camps de réfugiés, le secrétaire général Boutros Boutros-Ghali avait demandé au Conseil de sécurité d'autoriser le déploiement de quelques milliers de « casques bleus » dans les camps. Le Conseil n'a pris aucune décision, ce soir.

## « Ou va-t-on les mettre ? »

Le vice-président rwandais a également expliqué que son gouvernement ne souhaitait pas « le retour des criminels responsables du génocide », mais que « les autres, réfugiés légitimes, devraient rentrer dans le pays ».

Selon des diplomates accrédités à l'ONU, le gouvernement de Kigali reste « très partagé sur le retour des réfugiés ». Ils considèrent que depuis la prise de Kigali par le front patriotique rwandais (FPR) en avril, les nouvelles autorités ont encouragé le retour des Tutsis qui avaient quitté le pays depuis plusieurs décennies. « Des milliers de réfugiés ont rentré et ils ont apporté avec eux les maisons de ceux qui venaient de fuir le pays. Si les nouveaux réfugiés rentrent, où va-t-on les mettre ? » interrogent-ils.

AFSANE BASSIR POURE

## Le Monde des livres

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VENDREDI 16 DÉCEMBRE 1994

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## AFRIQUE

## RWANDA

Les « casques bleus » ont pénétré  
dans deux camps de réfugiés pour désarmer  
des extrémistes hutus

Soutenus par des soldats du Front patriotique rwandais (FPR), mille huit cents « casques bleus » ont envahi, mercredi 14 décembre, deux camps de réfugiés (Kibeho et Ngabo) dans le sud-ouest du pays avec l'espoir de désarmer les extrémistes hutus à la suite d'un regain de violence. L'opération s'est soldée par un échec. Après des déclarations initiales optimistes, les Nations unies ont reconnu que les principaux meneurs avaient échappé à leur coup de filet.

« Si vingt-sept suspects ont été appréhendés et deux cents machettes et couteaux ont été saisis, le soupçonne que les autres, ceux qui ont des armes, ont fui », a déclaré le colonel canadien commandant en second de la Mission des Nations unies pour l'aide humanitaire au Rwanda (MINUAR), A. Nairahi, Sh. C. Nairahi, le délégué de

l'ONU au Rwanda, avait pourtant déclaré un peu plus tôt que l'opération s'était bien déroulée et que de nombreuses grenades et munitions diverses avaient été saisies. Des représentants d'organisations humanitaires estiment toutefois que ce genre d'opération pourrait attiser la violence et provoquer un nouvel exode de Hutus vers l'étranger.

De Genève, notre correspondante, Isabelle Viehman, nous signale que le président du Comité international de la Croix-Rouge (CICR), Cornelio Sommaruga, a interpellé les pays membres de l'ONU pour leur rappeler leurs responsabilités face au drame rwandais. « L'indécision de la communauté internationale risque de laisser le champ libre à une aggravation des violences et à la reprise rapide des combats », écrit-il dans un document remis aux ambassadeurs accrédités auprès de l'ONU à Genève. (APP, Reuters, 15/12/94)



RGMF 1564

OUTGOING FACSIMILE

DATE: 16 December 1994

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI	FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, N.Y.
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: 20	

Attached are yesterday and today's press clippings/Reuters on Rwanda, for your information.

Best regards.

SRSG

BC-RWANDA-LAKE 1STLD (SCHEDULED)@

'U.S. pledges to help tragic Rwanda recover@

(Adds visit to grave, aid pledge and conditions)

By Julian Bedford

KIGALI, Dec 16 (Reuter) - U.S. National Security adviser Anthony Lake said on Friday the United States will do everything it can to prevent a repeat of the Rwanda massacres which swept the tiny country while the world watched helplessly.

Lake, the most senior U.S. official to visit Rwanda since the massacre of a million people between April and July this year, said the first concrete step would be to boost the country, which is starved of aid, economically.

"The United States will do everything it can to prevent that (genocide) ever happening again in Rwanda," he told reporters after visiting a mass grave at the village of Nyarubuye.

Thousands of Rwandans were mowed down by grenades and machetes at Nyarubuye in the genocide after the death of military strongman Juvenal Habyarimana in April.

"Walking through a church where hundreds, even thousands, sought shelter...stepping around and over their bodies, was a moving, terrible experience," Lake said.

He said paying off Rwanda's arrears to the World Bank, totalling \$2.5 million, was a priority as it would immediately free \$50 million in development assistance and a mountain of aid from other developed nations.

Rwanda, whose economy was completely destroyed and its hard currency reserves and gold bars plundered by fleeing government officials, says it does not have the capacity to pay the debt.

Lake said Washington would help Rwanda pay off the debt as soon as the country implemented conditions set by the United States. The U.S. would then immediately release \$9 million and another \$4 million within six weeks.

The conditions include stationing human rights monitors in Rwanda and creation of a special post in the ministry of justice to check human rights abuses.

He said Rwanda's new government approved by the victorious Hutu-dominated Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) army must also allow U.N. troops free access to all parts of Rwanda.

Lake said Rwanda's President Pasteur Bizimungu and Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu had admitted in talks with him that there have been human rights abuses since the RPF took over in July.

Rwandan government officials said Lake also told Twagiramungu that the return of the mainly Hutu refugees scattered in neighbouring countries was vital for Rwanda's stability.

Lake said their return would also boost efforts towards national reconciliation between Rwanda's Hutu majority and the Tutsi minority who have for centuries hunted down each other in bloody feuds.

"He particularly told the prime minister that there was no prospect of economic and political stability inside the country while so many people lived outside," a Rwandan government official told Reuters.

Most European countries are insisting on the return of refugees, observance of human rights and a movement towards democratic rule before they unlock aid to Rwanda.

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BC-BURUNDI (RPT)@

Political crisis in Burundi@

By Deogratias Muvira

BUJUMBURA, Dec 16 (Reuter) - A crisis loomed on Friday in Burundi, a country political analysts say could go down the same road as neighbouring Rwanda, after a Tutsi-dominated opposition threatened to quit a fragile coalition government.

The opposition Unity for National Progress (Uprona), led by Prime Minister Anatole Kanyenkiko, said it was also pressing ahead with a boycott of the national assembly in protest against the election of a new parliamentary speaker, a Hutu.

UPRONA accuses speaker Jean Minani, elected last month, of inciting Hutus against Tutsis after Burundi's first democratically-elected president Melchior Ndadaye was assassinated by soldiers in October last year.

It demanded that President Sylvestre Ntibantuganya, also a Hutu, take action to remove the speaker or the prime minister would withdraw his party from the government.

"If no satisfactory solution is found by the President, then the prime minister will contemplate resigning," a statement by Uprona said.

Uprona said it had instructed ministers and parliamentary deputies from its party not to report for work until the crisis was resolved.

A survey in Bujumbura showed that the ministers and deputies had heeded their party's order.

Minani was elected speaker of the 81-member assembly with the support of the majority party Frodebu (Front for Democracy in Burundi).

Frodebu, with 65 deputies, draws its main support from Hutus, who make up 85 percent of Burundi's six million people.

The former ruling party Uprona, backed by Tutsis who also control the army, has 16 deputies after the 1993 elections. They walked out before Minani was elected to the country's second-ranked post, after the head of state.

Minani, a former health minister who returned from exile in Rwanda this year, has defended himself against charges that he had incited Hutus in Rwandan radio broadcasts.

"All I said was that Hutus are united today and will not be killed one by one as they were in 1972 and 1965," he recently told Burundi radio.

Failed Hutu rebellions in those years were punished by Tutsi reprisals. Historians say about 100,000 Hutus were put to death in 1972.

The power-sharing government, giving Uprona far greater representation in government and the bureaucracy than it earned in the elections, was aimed at stabilising the worsening

security situation in the central African country.

There were fears of a full-blown ethnic war after this year's genocide in Rwanda, Burundi's ethnic twin.

Some one million people, mainly minority Tutsis, are estimated to have been massacred in Rwanda's conflict.

Hundreds have died in Burundi in the past two months, many of them victims of army reprisals against Hutu villagers accused of sheltering a fledgling rebel force.

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## BC-RWANDA-TRIBUNAL@

U.N. war crimes prosecutor to visit Rwanda@

THE HAGUE, Dec 16 (Reuter) - The U.N. war crimes prosecutor Richard Goldstone will visit Rwanda next Monday and Tuesday to discuss setting up an office to investigate and prosecute atrocities in the Rwandan civil war, his staff said on Friday.

Goldstone is chief prosecutor for the Yugoslavia war crimes tribunal in The Hague and was appointed last month to the same post for the newly created tribunal for Rwanda.

In a brief statement Goldstone's aides said the prosecutor, accompanied by three senior members of his staff, would hold high-level talks with the Rwandan government in Kigali and with the U.N. Secretary-General's special representative in Rwanda.

He is also due to meet the U.N. Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR), the High Commissioner for Human Rights' special investigation unit and relevant non-governmental groups.

"The purpose of the visit is to hold appropriate consultations in relation to the setting up of the office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda," the statement said.

The U.N. Security Council set up an international criminal tribunal for Rwanda on November 8, appointing Goldstone to investigate the crimes that erupted into genocide after hardline Hutu president Juvenal Habyarimana was assassinated last April.

The tribunal can impose jail sentences but not capital punishment.

It is estimated between 500,000 and one million people were killed during the war.

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going without the media in Rwanda IMAGES / If all that the media do in the poorer countries

BY JOHN LONGHURST

Winnipeg

PART of me laments the fact that the media have lost interest in Rwanda. But another part is happy they have gone away.

As someone who works for an international relief and development organization, I am torn between the competing emotions. Like Murray Campbell (Why Rwanda Is Old News - Dec. 13), I regret that the media have such a short attention span when it comes to the suffering of people in the world's poorer countries. I regret even more that other very real needs in countries such as Sudan and Ethiopia - where millions are at risk of starvation - get virtually no coverage at all.

I have these regrets because I know that the majority of Canadians get most of their news about the developing world from the media. Those of us who work for relief and development groups wish we could say they get it from us, but we know that's probably never going to happen. We can produce all the magazines, videos, newsletters and reports we want, but until the media report about a situation in a developing country, few people are going to hear about it.

I also know that many Canadians are impulse givers. Instead of making regular contributions for international relief and development, they give when the media confront them with tremendous needs. This was true for Ethiopia in 1984-85, the Kurdish refugees in 1991, Somalia in 1992 and Rwanda this year. It was an awesome and humbling experience when the cheques for the Rwandan refugees poured in this summer, making it possible for us to provide millions of dollars worth of food, blankets and other assistance.

But while I'm grateful that the media made this possible, I have misgivings about the effect of the Rwandan coverage, and about coverage elsewhere in the developing world. The truth is that when the media report on those areas, it is usually because there are famines, droughts, wars, natural disasters, political turmoil or accidents involving large loss of life. The coverage is mostly negative (the major exception being The Globe and Mail, which may be the only newspaper in North America that employs a development-issues reporter). Canadians rarely get stories about the ordinary things that make up the bulk of life for people in the developing world: family life, work, school, sports.

When the media do report on famine and disaster overseas, people in the world's poorer countries tend to be portrayed as pathetic victims who are incapable of helping themselves. We don't hear much about the many ways they assist each other and themselves. What we usually get are stories about the North American effort to help people, while the men, women and children who are actually experiencing the famine or disaster are relegated to bit parts in their own story. The dominant impression is of people who not only get into trouble all the time but who, once they're in trouble, need us to help them out of it.

People from developing countries bristle when asked to comment on this coverage. A Ugandan man living in Winnipeg said, "I sometimes wonder what Canadians think when they see me. Do they look at me and think I once was a famine victim like the people they see on TV? Do they think that if I wasn't in Canada I'd be home starving to death?" In fact, he was not a famine victim, and has never experienced hunger. A man from Somalia who lives in Kitchener says that coverage of his country two years ago portrayed us as an uncivilized people."

This kind of reporting has been compared to firefighting, with reporters rushing off to talk about fires around the world. The problem with this approach is that it makes it look as if the developing world is aflame. We don't get enough information about how the fires could have been prevented, and we don't see much about how people rebuild their lives after a disaster.

There's no denying that the media make it possible for agencies to receive donations from Canadians. And there's no denying that there is plenty of misery and unhappiness in the developing world; it would serve no one very well to practice a "journalism of joy" by ignoring famine, drought and war in the world's poorer countries.

But we aren't well-served by reporting that focuses only on the worst aspects of the world's developing nations. We need a more balanced picture.

If we can't get that, then maybe it's okay if the media don't stay in places like Rwanda for very long.

John Longhurst directs media relations for Mennonite Central Committee, the relief and development arm of the Canadian Mennonite and Brethren in Christ churches.

GMviaNewsEDGE

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## Rwandan official asks for U.N. action

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 15 (UPI) — Rwandan Vice-President and Defense Minister Maj. Gen. Paul Kagame on Thursday asked the U.N. Security Council to ensure that humanitarian aid does not reach armed militias who are threatening Rwandan refugee camps in neighboring Zaire.

Kagame said some militias have taken control of the distribution of aid within the camps.

Kagame told the council that leaders of the former Rwandese government were being strengthened by international assistance that was "almost blindly directed to them through inconsistent international policies."

"I do not see any justification for aid assistance to militiamen who still have arms and are still killing people, or to government forces in uniform who still have weapons," he said. "I have never known these people to be entitled to such aid."

Kagame said if these groups of people wanted to benefit from the assistance, then "they should be told to lay down their arms, to stop the violence, to remove their uniforms and to become refugees."

The former government forces are said to be responsible for massacres that killed more than 500,000 people after the president of the country died in a mysterious plane crash, April 6, 1994.

During the genocide more than 1 million people fled the country, most of whom settled in refugee camps in neighboring Zaire.

The former government, composed of majority Hutus, has been accused of trying to eliminate systematically all minority Tutsis in the country, before their regime was toppled last June.

But there has been growing concern in recent months that former government forces and armed militiamen are threatening civilian refugees in the camps.

Kagame told the council that neighboring Tanzania, Zaire and Burundi had on their soil a mixture of uniformed armed killers and innocent people. He said the criminals had again taken the law into their hands, intimidating and killing innocent people who wished to return home.

"Even innocent people have been held by force," he said "because these groups can still freely apply force."

Kagame said some had even "gone to the extent of killing people in these camps who have merely wished or expressed the wish to come back to the country."

Kagame said in addition to what the government of Rwanda could do, there was also the responsibility of the international community.

He said the recent genocide was a result of what "blessed impunity" could offer and asked the international community to send the right message to the criminals.

The 15-nation council is waiting for a second report by U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali regarding the situation in the camps.

The council asked Boutros-Ghali to come up with a second report after he warned the council of the deterioration of the situation, asking it to send more peacekeepers to act within the camps, under chapter VII of the U.N. Charter allowing use of force.

Kagame said he agreed with Boutros-Ghali's proposals and appealed to the council to change the mandate of the U.N. Assistance Mission to Rwanda and allow the peacekeepers to cross the border in an effort to separate armed militiamen from innocent civilians.

(Written by Rym Brahimi at the United Nations)

PriviaNewsEDGE

KEYWORDS: RWANDA-UN

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Kagame demands Hutu soldiers be kept from refugees, humanitarian relief

UNITED NATIONS, Dec 15 (AFP) - Rwanda's Vice President Paul Kagame demanded Thursday that those responsible for mass killings in his country's civil war be kept away from refugees in Zaire and stopped from receiving humanitarian aid.

Kagame told reporters at UN headquarters in New York camps were full of "criminals" who are ineligible for assistance.

"There are militias and former leaders who together are responsible for the atrocities that have been carried out in the country," he said.

Hundreds of thousands of Rwandans fled to Zaire and Burundi during the bloody three-month civil war sparked by the death of president Juvenal Habyarimana in April.

Between 500,000 and one million people, mostly ethnic Tutsis, are believed to have been killed in the conflict, mainly by Hutu militias loyal to Habyarimana's government.

Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali called last month for deploying up to 5,000 peacekeepers in the camps to ensure the safety of the refugees, who continue to be threatened by the militias.

Kagame addressed a special Security Council session on Rwanda. The council has not yet responded to the UN chiefs call for deploying peacekeepers.

AFPviaNewsEDGE

KEYWORDS: UN-Rwanda

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BC-RWANDA-KAGAME-UN 1STLD@

Rwanda leader wants aid cut to militants in camps@

(Correcting spelling of Kagame, paras 2 and 7)

UNITED NATIONS, Dec 15 (Reuter) - Rwanda's Vice President Paul Kagame said on Thursday that U.N. and other international aid groups should cut off supplies to militant Hutus in Zaire camps, who should be separated from other refugees.

Kagame, who addressed the Security Council, later suggested to reporters that the U.N. Assistance Mission for Rwanda could be expanded by about 3,000 to monitor the camps, and use force if necessary to restore order in the camps.

But in his talks with Security Council members, currently reviewing ways to help refugees, Kagame made no appeal for more troops.

The United States is against expanding the 5,600-strong U.N. force and has suggested private security guards might be hired for the camps outside of Rwanda.

"I do not see any justification for aid assistance to militiamen who still have arms and are killing people and to government forces in uniform who still have weapons," he said.

"There is an over-estimation of strength of these criminal groups. They can decisively be disarmed and relocated," he told the Security Council.

Kagame is the general responsible for the victory of the Tutsi-dominated Rwanda Patriotic Front in July following massacres by Hutu militants. More than half a million people are estimated to have died.

Showing no mercy for his former enemies, Kagame said the "long-term solution was to bring to justice those responsible in the first place for causing this situation."

"You are not going to have national reconciliation if there is no emphasis on justice," he added.

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## RWANDAN REFUGEES SCREENED OUT OF ARMS

NAIROBI (DEC. 15) XINHUA - IN A JOINT "SWEEP" OPERATION ON THURSDAY, THOUSANDS OF U.N. AND THE RULING RWANDA PATRIOTIC FRONT (RPF) TROOPS SCREENED REFUGEE CAMPS IN SOUTHWEST RWANDA, IN SEARCH

ACCORDING TO THE LATEST INFORMATION REACHING HERE, ABOUT 1800 U.N. TROOPS AND AT LEAST 1500 RPF SOLDIERS SEALED OFF THE TROUBLED AREAS AT DAWN, BEFORE MOVING INTO THE CAMPS TO CONFISCATE THE ARMS LEFT IN THE HANDS OF CRIMINAL SUSPECTS.

A NUMBER OF WEAPONS HAD BEEN SURRENDERED BY THE THURSDAY DAWN OPERATION AND U.N. OFFICIALS ARE EXPECTING THE COMPLETION OF THE ARMS COLLECTION IN TWO DAYS.

THE OPERATION WAS STARTED ON TUESDAY. A SECOND SINCE AUGUST, WHEN FRENCH TROOPS LEFT RWANDA, THE OPERATION IS AIMED AT REDUCING VIOLENCE IN AND AROUND THE REFUGEE CAMPS, THE U.N. SOURCES SAID.

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## BC-AFRICA-LAKE@

U.S. urges Africa to put house in order@

By Aidan Hartley

ADDIS ABABA, Dec 15 (Reuter) - Africa must put its own house in order and not rely on costly international peacekeeping and aid efforts to repair the damage of chronic wars, a senior U.S. official said on Thursday.

U.S. National Security Adviser Anthony Lake, starting an eight-nation tour of the continent, told the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) that Washington needed to see the "results" of its aid.

"Those of us who recognise the importance of continued active engagement and support for Africa are confronting the reality of shrinking resources and an honest scepticism about the return on our investments in peacekeeping and development," Lake said in a speech at OAU headquarters in Ethiopia's capital Addis Ababa.

"The world around Africa is fast coming together, and this continent risks becoming the odd man out."

Lake, the most senior U.S. official to visit the OAU, pointed out that 16 African states are gripped by conflict, creating six million refugees and 17 million displaced.

He spoke of what is now known as the "lost decade of the 1980s" when living standards in most of the continent plummeted.

Despite economic reforms that have resulted in increased growth in some states, Sub-Saharan Africa is crippled by debt totalling about \$180 billion with a population growing faster than agricultural output.

"Unless Africans nations resolve their internal problems so they can come together in similar fashion, Africa could be left outside the global marketplace," said Lake, who has a diplomatic and academic background in African affairs.

"In Africa and elsewhere, the windows of opportunity can remain open for only so long...The warlords and, tragically, their peoples, cannot always count on an international safety net," he warned.

"President Clinton has sent me here for a simple reason: his administration cares deeply about Africa because of our deep interests," Lake told the OAU.

When one African diplomat expressed concern over the effect a aid Republican control over Congress would have -- following light-wing calls for Africa's \$800 million development funds to be slashed by 20 per cent -- Lake said the administration hoped to work with "moderate" Republicans.

"But we need to show results," he added.

Over the next nine days Lake will visit Zambia, Benin, Senegal and Mozambique which have successfully made the

ransition to multi-party systems.

But he will also travel to Rwanda and Burundi, both devastated by the most grotesque ethnic bloodletting in Africa's history, and Angola where it is not yet clear whether a U.N.-brokered ceasefire will hold after a Cold War era conflict the United States did much to fuel.

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Country of a thousand horrors  
by Annie Thomas

KIGALI, Dec 15 (AFP) - Rwanda, country of a thousand hills, became the country of a thousand horrors in 1994.

A civil war which had sputtered for three years between the ruling Hutus and the minority Tutsis reached a flashpoint on April 6, when unidentified assailants shot down a plane carrying Rwandan president Juvenal Habyarimana and Burundi president Cyprien Ntaryamira, killing them both.

That triggered massacres in Rwanda which horrified the world, and also destabilised neighbouring Burundi, which has a similar ethnic mix.

Now, at the end of the year, with the Tutsis victorious, Rwanda's remaining inhabitants are trying to tally the dead, the orphans, the refugees, the assassins.

Between 500,000 and one million died, out of a population of 7.5 million -- men, women and small children chopped to death with machetes or garden hoes, blown to pieces by grenades and mortars, tracked down, tortured and killed solely because of their ethnicity or political affiliation.

Several probes have established that key figures among the majority Hutus planned the systematic genocide of the Tutsis, who made up only 14 percent of the population, and also programmed the elimination of Hutu opponents.

The same investigators have denounced recent arrests, summary executions and acts of vengeance by Tutsis which have induced more than two million Hutu refugees to remain in squalid refugee camps in neighbouring countries rather than return home -- ragged proof that the conflict is far from resolved.

In 1959, the Hutus overthrew their Tutsi overlords, forcing many to flee.

Thirty years later, on October 1, 1990, and again at the start of 1993, the sons of those refugees invaded northern Rwanda from Uganda as members of the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF).

The Hutu-dominated Rwandan Armed Forces repulsed them on both occasions with the aid of Zaire and France.

A peace accord was signed on August 4, 1993 at Arusha, Tanzania, which foresaw the establishment of a transitional parliament and government which would include leaders of the RPF.

By April 1994, almost nothing had been done.

The murders started a few hours after the death of the president, and soldiers killed the prime minister and several members of her cabinet.

The following day, April 7, the RPF said it was setting out to halt the massacres in the face of inaction by the world outside.

UN troops serving in the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda, created to oversee the Arusha accords, were 2,500-strong in April, but that strength was quickly drawn down to 400 after 10 Belgian soldiers were killed.

It tried in vain to obtain a ceasefire for some three months while the world remained paralysed.

France, accused of arming the Habyarimana regime, launched a humanitarian mission code-named "Operation Turquoise" at the end of June and established a security zone in the southwest.

The French troops saved Tutsis from being massacred, and also saved Hutus by preventing the RPF from entering the zone.

The RPF meanwhile took control of Kigali and chased out the government.

The defeated Hutus first fled across the eastern border into Tanzania, then a second wave -- more than 800,000 -- crossed the western border to the Congolese town of Goma. There, a cholera epidemic scythed through the camps, killing tens of thousands.

The international community mobilised at this point, with the United States sending troops to help out and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) arriving.

The NGOs were soon to denounce the insecurity in the camps, the role of the Interahamwe militiamen who had carried out so much of the massacring and the pirating of aid supplies.

Many began to question their role in supporting an army-in-waiting, and threatened to leave unless an international force was set up to provide

protection and order.

The UN Security Council, which had already decided to set up a war crimes tribunal, deemed it prudent to delay on deciding on any military force.

In Kigali, a government was set up in July with five parties represented but excluding Habyarimana's National Republican Movement for Democracy and Development.

It was also excluded from the parliament for its role in the massacres, but six army PPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPies.

The government continues to face enormous problems, but the international aid it has sought has been slim so fQND6(m7o95

AFPviaNewsEDGE

KEYWORDS: Rwanda-year

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## 2.5 MILLION DOLLARS PLEDGED FOR REFUGEE-HIT

## AREAS IN TANZANIA

DAR ES SALAAM (DEC. 15) XINHUA - SEVERAL DONORS HAVE PLEDGED OVER 12.5 MILLION U.S. DOLLARS FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF SOCIAL FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE IN AREAS WHICH ARE PLAGUED BY THE REFUGEES CRISIS IN KAGERA REGION, NORTHWESTERN TANZANIA.

ACCORDING TO A LOCAL REPORT RELEASED ON THURSDAY, THE MOVE IS IN RESPONSE TO THE APPEAL MADE BY TANZANIAN PRIME MINISTER CLEOPA MSUYA ON TUESDAY, WHEN HE OPENED A DONORS' CONFERENCE ON THE IMPACT OF REFUGEES IN KAGERA REGION.

MSUYA TOLD THE DONORS THAT AT LEAST 12.3 MILLION DOLLARS IS NEEDED FOR THE RESTORATION OF SOME SOCIAL FACILITIES AND RESOURCES DAMAGED THROUGH OVER-EXPLOITATION.

THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (UNDP) ASSISTANT RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE GORDIAN RUGARABAMU TOLD REPORTERS HERE ON WEDNESDAY THAT THE FINANCIAL PLEDGES ARE WELL BEYOND 12.5 MILLION DOLLARS.

HE SAID THAT IRELAND HAS OFFERED TO REHABILITATE 17 PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN NGARA AND KARAGWE DISTRICTS, THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAM WOULD SUPPLY 2,000 TONS OF FOOD AND THE UNDP IS TO OFFER TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.

MORE THAN 600,000 REFUGEES HAVE SETTLED IN CAMPS IN KAGERA AND KIGOMA REGIONS SINCE ETHNIC VIOLENCE WORSENER IN NEIGHBORING RWANDA AND BURUNDI LAST OCTOBER.

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BC-RWANDA-CAMPS (SCHEDULED)@

U.N. sweep in Rwandan camps has dismal results@

By Julian Bedford

KIGALI, Dec 15 (Reuter) - United Nations peacekeepers were holding 47 Rwandan Hutus on Thursday and a pile of machetes -- dismal results of a 24-hour security sweep to rid violence-torn refugee camps in the southwest of killers and their weapons.

The camps hold 140,000 people, mostly Rwanda's majority Hutus, who fled their homes in fear of retribution after this year's slaughter of up to a million people, mainly members of the Tutsi minority.

U.N. officials said the surprise operation had failed to net firearms and main suspects accused of being behind a recent upsurge of killings among the refugees.

The U.N. says members of April's Hutu death squads are deliberately eliminating witnesses in the camps who might point them out to the civil war's mainly-Tutsi victors.

But despite a heavy deployment of a 1,800-strong U.N. army in the camps backed by between 1,500 and 2,000 government troops, only 1,000 bladed instruments were seized, the officials added.

Many were machetes which the refugees argued were agricultural tools.

"I suspect that a number of people with serious weapons -- the serious criminals -- have gone elsewhere," Colonel Jan Arp, Canadian who is the U.N.'s deputy operations commander, told Reuters on Wednesday night.

He said plans may have leaked for the dawn raid on Kibeho camp, home to 90,000 Rwandans, and Ngabo, housing 50,000.

The operation was sharply criticised by aid workers who said it would escalate violence in camps and could spark a fresh exodus to neighbouring countries.

As the operation went ahead, the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) announced it had signed an agreement with the governments of Burundi and Rwanda for voluntary repatriation of Rwandan refugees from Burundi.

There are an estimated 260,000 Rwandans in Burundi. Some 1,000 of them arrived after massacres and a civil war rocked their country for three months between April and July after the assassination of Hutu military strongman Juvenal Habyarimana.

UNHCR representative to Rwanda, Roman Urasa, told Reuters that although no date had been set for the start of the repatriations the two countries had pledged to adhere to the agreement.

"This agreement represents an important step towards a rapid repatriation of the Rwandan refugees. Security conditions in many places better inside Rwanda than in the refugee camps in neighbouring countries," he said.

Rwanda and Burundi have the same ethnic mix -- majority Hutu and minority Tutsi -- and both have a past full of bloodshed and future clouded with uncertainty.

Efforts to persuade Rwandan Hutus in neighbouring countries to return home have been frustrated by reports of reprisal killings by the victorious Tutsi-dominated Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) army.

These reports have been supported by a U.N. agency and the London-based human rights group Amnesty International which said the RPF had eliminated Hutus suspected to have taken part in massacres earlier this year.

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## UN BRIEFING UN sweep falls short in Rwanda

## KIGALI

United Nations peacekeepers swept through crime-ridden camps in southwest Rwanda yesterday in a fruitless drive to disarm Hutu refugees and round up suspected killers.

The main suspects and their weapons had vanished.

The camps hold tens of thousands of Rwandan Hutus who fled their homes in fear of retribution after this year's slaughter of at least 500,000 people, mainly members of the Tutsi minority.

UN officials have reported a surge of killings among the refugees. They fear that members of Hutu death squads are deliberately eliminating witnesses who might point them out to the civil war's mainly Tutsi victors.

UN spokesman Colonel Jan Arp said none of the heavy weapons the UN hoped to capture had been found.

Despite the dragnet by 1,800 UN troops, who searched the camps with metal detectors, and 2,000 troops of the Rwandan Patriotic Front government at roadblocks outside, only 27 minor suspects were arrested and 200 knives and machetes seized.

"I suspect that a number of people with serious weapons - the serious criminals - have gone elsewhere," said Col. Arp, a Canadian who is the UN deputy operations commander in Rwanda.

He said plans may have been leaked for the dawn raid on Kibeho camp, home to 90,000 Rwandans, and Ngabo, which holds thousands more. Reuter

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Attached are yesterday and today's press clippings/Reuters on Rwanda, for your information.

Best regards.

## UN says Rwandan government lacks means and money

KIGALI, Dec 8 (AFP) - UN Special Representative to Rwanda Shaharyar Khan has said he believes the Rwandan government lacks both the means and the money to be able to govern properly.

Khan told local journalists "Rwanda has no financial or logistical resources to deliver its promises," made in the aftermath of the massacre of up to a million mainly Tutsi people in Rwanda from April to July this year.

"In order for the government to translate its words into actions by giving for instance houses back to the rightful owner and settling other irregularities, Rwanda needs magistrates and trained police to have justice done," he said, according to a UN statement released Thursday.

"To reach this goal, Rwanda is in great need of foreign assistance," he said, adding that "some European countries and the World Bank have promised to help."

In the European Parliament last month, former French humanitarian missions minister Bernard Kouchner accused the current French government of seeking to block European Union efforts to aid the new government in Rwanda because of its opposition to the new regime.

Khan said meanwhile that he hoped that all the 147 human rights monitors promised by the United Nations would be sent soon in order to monitor the application of human rights across the country.

At present there are only 60 such monitors in Rwanda, though Khan said he expected another 40 to arrive by the end of the year.

Khan said that the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda had already trained 100 Rwandan police and that another 340 were undergoing training at Ruhengeri, northern Rwanda.

He said the UN was to set up teams in the military camp at Gako in the south east to help retrain some 2,000 soldiers of the former government army so that they can be integrated into the new Rwandan Patriotic Army.

AFPviaNewsEDGE

KEYWORDS: Rwanda-resources

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## Rwanda food situation critical: Red Cross

GENEVA, Dec 7 (AFP) - Rwanda is threatened by a critical lack of food and the population has nothing left to eat while it awaits the next harvest, an International Committee of the Red Cross report published here Wednesday said.

The ICRC alone is still feeding a million people living in camps, mainly in the southwest of the country, the report's author agronomist Francois Brunewald said.

The farming of Rwanda's traditional crops had been seriously affected by the civil war, he said, with tea and coffee harvests, important to the country's economy, particularly badly hit.

The ICRC recently distributed bean and corn seeds to around 200,000 families with access to planting areas.

AFPviaNewsEDGE

KEYWORDS: Rwanda-ICRC

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BC-RWANDA-GHANA@

Ghanaian U.N. observer dies in Rwanda of malaria@

KIGALI, Dec 8 (Reuter) - A Ghanaian military observer with the U.N. Assistance Mission in Rwanda was found dead on Thursday in a western border town and officers said cerebral malaria had killed him.

A U.N. spokesman said the officer, who died in the town of Nyangugu, would be identified when next of kin were informed. A Nigerian corporal with the U.N. force in Rwanda died on Tuesday in a road accident.

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## Rwanda and Burundi "covered up genocide" in population statistics

LONDON, Dec 8 (AFP) - Former governments in Rwanda and Burundi covered up massacres in the last 30 years by massaging their population statistics, an article in the British science magazine Nature said Thursday.

American demographics specialist Peter Uvin said that widely-used UN figures for the African countries were based on government-provided data and "hide some of the worst genocide the world has witnessed" in fifty years.

Uvin referred to massacres between 1962 and 1964 in Rwanda and in 1972 in Burundi which were followed by large refugee displacements.

Statistics on Rwanda gave no indication of the thousands of deaths and the hundreds of thousands of refugees, around ten percent of the population, who fled the country at the beginning of the 1960s, he said.

"With the annual population increments at that time in the range of 60,000 people, incidents such as the killing of up to 10,000 in 1963 and the fleeing of approximately 100,000 in 1960-61 should be clearly visible," the article said.

"Instead (UN data) indicate that the population increase continued exactly as before," Uvin said.

The article continued: "The governments of Rwanda and Burundi have always refused to acknowledge the massive killings within their boundaries, executed largely by their military apparatus. Hence it comes as no surprise that they would also seek to cover up these events in their population data."

Population counting is carried out with too long a delay, is incomplete and carried out by government officials, the article said.

The author said that population figures in Africa are "at best informed estimates."

He adds: "Even so it is surprising that the UN data, which are authoritative and widely used, are so unrealistic as to hide some of the worst genocide the world has witnessed since the Second World War."

AFPviaNewsEDGE

KEYWORDS: Rwanda-Burundi-stats

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BC-RWANDA-BELGIUM@

Belgium approves measures to help Rwanda and Burundi@

BRUSSELS, Dec 8 (Reuter) - The Belgian government said on Thursday it had approved measures to ease the crisis in its former protectorates Rwanda and Burundi.

The government said after its weekly cabinet meeting it had agreed to send two Belgian experts to Rwanda, one to assist in the justice ministry and another to help with agriculture.

Other measures included help with public health and education and at Kigali hospital.

The statement, one day after a meeting between Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene and Rwandan Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu, did not indicate how much money the Belgian government was prepared to pump into Rwanda.

Belgium has in recent months been reluctant to commit vast funds to Rwanda, insisting the new government declared by the Rwanda Patriotic Front last July must prove itself before winning massive aid.

The Belgian government stresses the need for a policy of national reconciliation and the effective return of refugees," the statement said.

More than 1.5 million Rwandans are massed in camps in neighbouring Zaire, Tanzania and Burundi, placing a serious strain on those countries.

The United Nations estimates about 500,000 Rwandans have died since last April in a genocide sparked by the assassination of President Juvenal Habyarimana.

The cabinet said it had decided to provide legal assistance to Burundi and to an international commission of inquiry to find those responsible for a failed coup in October 1993 in which President Melchior Ndadaye was slain.

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## BC-RWANDA-CHILDREN (SCHEDULED)@

Third of Rwanda genocide victims were children@

By Vincent Tsas

KIGALI, Dec 8 (Reuter) - More than a third of those butchered in Rwanda's orgy of killing earlier this year were children and the survivors are traumatised by the horror of what they saw, a U.N. researcher said on Thursday.

"Over one third of the estimated 800,000 killed in the genocide were children. And 80 to 90 percent of the children who survived are traumatised," Graca Machel told reporters in Kigali.

Machel, wife of Mozambique's late president Samora Machel, is on a two-year study ordered by U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros Ghali to look at the impact of wars on children.

Her research is also taking her to other war zones such as Bosnia, Angola and Sri Lanka.

Rwandan children went through hellish experiences that will probably scar them for life, a United Nations Children's Fund study found.

Of a group of 207 orphans in one town surrounded by mass graves, a quarter had buried corpses, over half had witnessed family members being killed, and almost all of them had been in ear of their own lives.

Machel has spoken with mothers and children in Kigali's prison, brimming with the Hutus who allegedly took part in the genocide of Tutsis.

She has also visited refugee camps where hundreds of thousands of Hutus, many of them linked with the genocide, fled advancing Tutsi guerrillas in July.

Rwanda is dotted with orphanages full of Tutsi children whose parents were killed.

During the war orphanage workers and witnesses to the massacres repeatedly said the Hutu militias wanted to kill Tutsi children so that they could extinguish the ethnic problem once and for all.

An international tribunal has been set up by the United Nations to investigate the crimes that erupted after hardline Hutu president Juvenal Habyarimana's assassination in April but Rwanda's new government is angry that work has been slow.

It is not possible to know yet how many people died in the genocide, but estimates range from 500,000 to a million -- the most grotesque bloodletting in the history of Africa.

"Some children are still unable to speak," Machel said.

"I tried to speak as a mother to one six-year-old maimed child. She needed to tell me so much, I felt that, but after 45 minutes she was only able to say her name," she said.

She said the refugees needed to come home or the trauma of children in exile would get worse. Almost all of the refugees are Hutus.

There are up to 120,000 unaccompanied Rwandan children, according to U.N. and Red Cross estimates. Some 40,000 are in the refugee camps.

The U.N. is funding a project with special teachers for traumatised children.

"What they need most is human warmth," Machel said.

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## BC-BURUNDI@

Call for one-day strike ignored in Burundi capital@

BUJUMBURA, Dec 8 (Reuter) - A call by Tutsi extremists for a strike in the Burundi capital was ignored on Thursday as a political crisis between the opposition and ruling party entered a second week.

The call for a "ville morte" (dead town) went unheeded after top officials, in both the government and Tutsi-dominated opposition said they hoped to broker an agreement and asked for patience.

The crisis began when Jean Minani was elected last Thursday as speaker of the national assembly, a move which angered the Uprona (Unity for National Progress) opposition party which is mainly backed by Burundi's minority Tutsi tribe.

Uprona boycotted parliament and asked its ministers to resign from the cabinet, accusing Minani of inciting his Hutu people to kill Tutsis last year.

Minani denies that he broadcast hateful radio messages from neighbouring Rwanda after Burundi's first Hutu president, Melchior Ndadaye, was assassinated by renegade Tutsi soldiers.

About 50,000 Tutsis and Hutus were killed in ethnic massacres following Ndadaye's death in October 1993.

On Wednesday Mathias Hitimana, leader of the small National Reconciliation Party (PRP), called for a "ville morte" to close down the capital on Thursday unless the deadlock was resolved.

But in an address to the nation on Burundi radio on Wednesday, Prime Minister Anatole Kanyenkino asked for patience as his government tried to resolve the problem between Uprona and the ruling Frodebu (Front for Democracy in Burundi) party.

Frodebu, with 65 deputies in the 81-member assembly, is mainly supported by Hutus, who make up some 85 percent of Burundi's population of six million.

Charles Mukasi, chairman of Uprona, denounced the call for a strike and called for talks between politicians to resolve the political problems within the next 48 hours.

Frodebu's secretary-general, Leonce Ndikumana, however said Wednesday his party would not budge over Minani's election, saying his party had made enough concessions to Uprona.

Under a power-sharing agreement signed last September Uprona received far greater representation in government and the bureaucracy than it earned in elections in a bid to stabilise warring security in the tiny central African country.

There were fears of a full-blown ethnic war after this year's genocide in neighbouring Rwanda, Burundi's ethnic twin.

On Monday 5,000 Tutsi marched through the streets of Bujumbura protesting against Minani's election. Four people were killed and 30 wounded in violence in the capital last weekend.

## BC-RWANDA-GRAVES@

U.N. peacekeepers in Rwanda find many mass graves@

KIGALI, Dec 7 (Reuter) - U.N. peacekeepers in Rwanda have found 25 mass graves brimming with Tutsi victims butchered by Hutu death squads earlier this year, a U.N. spokesman said on Wednesday.

"Our preliminary assessment is that these are all old graves, dating from before July, from before the new government took over," U.N. Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR) spokesman Sammy Kum Buo said.

He said that the graves were discovered by Tunisian troops in the northwest near the shores of Lake Kivu, birthplace of hardline Hutu president Juvenal Habyarimana whose assassination on April 6 sparked the genocide of Tutsis.

He did not know how many skeletons were in the graves, which are so numerous in Rwanda today that U.N. investigators simply register the grave sites and try to estimate the number in them by recording witness accounts.

Hundreds of thousands were butchered before Tutsi guerrillas drove their Hutu enemies from the country.

"I regret to say that we may come up with more. The last chapter about what has happened in this country has not been written yet," said Sammy Buo.

On Tuesday visiting Burundian president Sylvestre Ntibantunganya and Rwanda's Pasteur Bizimungu paid respects to the memory of those massacred at Nyarubuye, east of Kigali.

Thousands were killed in the school and church complex at Nyarubuye.

The bodies have been left to rot in the church, some of them still in the poses that they had died in while trying to fend off machete chops and blows from nail-studded clubs.

Holding handkerchiefs over their mouths against the stench, the presidents tip-toed over the bones and skulls still littering the ground.

Vice-President Paul Kagame, also the guerrilla chief of the notorious Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF), recently said his country lacked the means to bury all of the dead.

But RPF officers have said they have left the massacre victims in a few churches such as Nyarubuye as a monument to remind human rights officials and U.N. workers of the scale of killings which the world was so slow to condemn.

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On Tuesday, the human rights group African Rights criticised Western relief agencies for failures in Rwanda, saying they played a misguided political role in the civil war.

Kagame also highlighted the crisis faced by Rwandan refugees in camps in Zaire, Rwanda and Burundi.

The camps, home to around 800,000 refugees, have become increasingly dangerous for aid workers and ordinary refugees, with members of the ousted Hutu administration and their militiamen taking control and operating a reign of terror.

"More assistance flows to the camps that are under the control of the very people that carried out the genocide in our country. They also control aid given to these camps," Kagame said.

"People with guns are benefiting from the humanitarian assistance of people from the international community."

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**Rwandan vice president says France blocks aid**

LONDON, Dec 7 (AFP) - A senior member of the new Rwandan government bitterly criticized France on Wednesday for blocking international aid to his country and for associating with the former regime, now overthrown, which he accused of genocide against the Tutsi minority.

The accusations came from Paul Kagame, the country's vice-president, at the start of a two-day official visit to London. After a bloody civil war, in which at least half a million people are believed to have died, the Hutu-dominated government was overthrown by a mainly Tutsi rebel army.

"The French don't want to forgive the present government for having removed the regime," he told reporters.

"It has been very clear that the French have participated" in blocking international humanitarian aid, Kagame said. He criticized the way aid was distributed, alleging that "assistance is still given selectively" and "priority is given to camps under the control of the very people that conducted the genocide."

He added: "The people in Rwanda need assistance, not the criminals who took power in the camps outside Rwanda."

Kagame arrived in London from Brussels where he met European Commission officials. He said that France's European partners had tried to soften the French position and that there were signals that European Union aid might soon be released to Rwanda.

In spite of his criticisms of the French, Kagame said he hoped that the new Rwanda government could overcome its differences with Paris.

AFPviaNewsEDGE

KEYWORDS: Britain-Rwanda-France

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## 3C-RWANDA-GENOCIDE@

Genocide will not erupt again -- Rwandan leader@

By Paul Majendie

LONDON, Dec 7 (Reuter) - One of Rwanda's new leaders pledged Wednesday that genocide would not erupt again in his country after the civil war that killed at least half a million people.

Rwandan vice-president Paul Kagame accused the international community of sitting idly by as the slaughter erupted and accused France of blocking aid and of being hostile to Rwanda's new government.

"Genocide has been brought under control...I do not think there is any likelihood of genocide being carried out again," Kagame told a news conference.

He said it was impossible to give an accurate figure for the final death toll.

"It is estimated to be above half a million," he said. This is the lowest number that can be talked of. People put it up to one million. The killings were carried out massively."

The head of the United Nations commission on Rwanda has concluded that genocide cost 500,000 lives and that murdered president Juvenal Habyarimana and his entourage were behind the slaughter.

Atsu-Koffi Amega said his team had been unable to find out whether the Rwanda Patriotic Front, now in power, had also committed atrocities as it fought Habyarimana's forces.

Human rights groups including Amnesty International estimate hardliners in Habyarimana's Hutu-led government organised the killing of up to a million people in the central African country between April, when the president's plane was shot down, and July.

At his news conference, Kagame reserved some of his harshest criticism for the French government, saying it had been continually hostile.

"The French have in the past been associated with the previous regime that carried out genocide. We have on our part tried to overcome that by approaching the French so that we forget the past. But there has been a lot of resistance."

He added: "As to the question of blocking assistance, I think it is very clear they have participated in that."

Attacking the international community, he said that when the genocide erupted in Rwanda, "nothing was done."

Kagame said troops were sent in to protect foreign nationals: "they left Rwandans to cut each other's throats as if that meant nothing to them. We really think it was very pathetic."

"In a matter of weeks you had several hundreds of thousands people killed."

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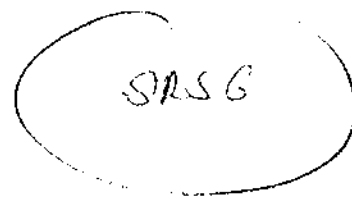
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Best regards.



Rwandan soldiers ready for hot pursuit if attacked from Zaire: Kagame

BRUSSELS, Dec 5 (AFP) - Rwandan defence minister and former rebel leader Paul Kagame warned that government troops would launch "hot pursuit" operations into Zaire if attacked by forces of the ousted regime in exile here.

"If an offensive happens and we are sure that the Zairean authorities are implicated, we could then exercise the right to hot pursuit," General Kagame said in an interview published Monday by the Belgian daily Le Soir.

"That could lead to a regional flare-up," added Kagame, who is also Rwandan vice-president.

Kagame complained that the international community "has still not managed to separate soldiers and militias" of the former Hutu majority regime in Rwanda, toppled in July, from civilians in refugee camps in Zaire.

He deplored the fact that the routed forces of the late president Juvenal Habyarimana, who was killed in a suspicious plane crash on April 6, retained access to weapons".

Kagame's Tutsi-led Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), which installed a new government after seizing Kigali in July, and relief agencies accuse the troops and extremist militias of intimidating and terrorising hundreds of thousands of Hutu refugees.

Talk of fighting to recapture control in Rwanda is rife among the exiled forces, believed to number some 30,000, though their leaders have generally denied any intention of fighting back against the RPF.

The government and a UN investigative mission have accused troops and officials of the former regime of the genocide of between 500,000 and a million Tutsis and opposition Hutus after Habyarimana's death. Some RPF soldiers are accused of reciprocal atrocities.

Kagame was Monday pursuing a private visit to Belgium, the former colonial power in Rwanda, which he began on Friday. Officials said he had no meetings planned with Belgian government members.

The former rebel chief, whose RPF first began fighting in 1990, reiterated the government's determination not to declare an amnesty for those accused of war crimes.

"We want the refugees to come back, but not at any cost," he said. "Not at the price of an amnesty, as some seem to be suggesting. We have a moral obligation to enforce justice."

He again explained why Rwanda had been the only member of the UN Security Council to vote against the tribunal established last month by the United Nations to try Rwandans accused of war crimes during 1994.

The government has since pledged to cooperate with the court, but Kagame said it had objected "because the guilty will be tried outside the country and sent into foreign prisons, and because the death sentence, provided for under Rwandan law, cannot be applied to them although they are responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people."

AFPviaNewsEDGE

KEYWORDS: Rwanda-Zaire

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## JC-RWANDA-JAPAN (SCHEDULE)@

Japanese Rwandan mission ends to plaudits@

By Vincent Tsas

GOMA, Zaire, Dec 5 (Reuter) - A Japanese military mission to help Rwandan refugees is winding up to plaudits from aid workers and local people.

Japanese medical staff treated the sick while soldiers cleaned out sewers and provided drinking water amid the misery and chaos.

Their politeness seems to have made a lasting impression during their three months in central Africa.

"I did not know soldiers could be like this. We only know our Zairean soldiers who often brutalise us and the French troops who were always rude," said taxi driver Abel Nzabonimpa.

The 260 troops of the Japan Rwandan Refugee Relief Task force arrived in Goma on October 2 as more than a million Rwandan refugees languished in appalling conditions after the overthrow of a Hutu-led government in Kigali which had waged a campaign of genocide against the Tutsi minority.

It was the Japanese military's third mission in international peacekeeping and relief efforts after Cambodia in 1992 -- its first since the end of World War Two -- and Mozambique.

Now they are going home. The Japanese military start flying 1,000 tonnes of equipment and vehicles out of Zaire on Wednesday, two weeks before the last troops leave Goma at the end of the \$60-million operation.

Residents of Goma and the refugee camps said they regretted the departure of the Japanese and compared them favourably to their French army predecessors.

"They are calm people, they work quietly, they don't impose themselves upon us," said Emile Kassalya, head of surgery at Goma General Hospital.

Ten Japanese doctors, including surgeons and a dentist, worked from Goma hospital and treated 2,000 Rwandan refugees and carried out 60 operations, according to the medical staff.

Kassalya and others said they appreciated the Japanese as they were courteous and never yelled at them. Aid workers also praised them for being helpful.

"They obliged us all the time we asked them, notably to solve our transport problems. I admire their efficiency and teamwork, they are very well organised and have the very best of equipment," said Michael Gaughan of the British agency Assist.

There were some grumblings.

The Japanese spent much of October building a new camp at Goma airport, including a jacuzzi bath with rain water and an observatory to watch for volcanic activity.

Some aid workers said with all their equipment, the Japanese could have done more than provide medical support for refugees, purification of drinking water and the removal of waste water.

They also criticised what they saw as excessive security. Their camp was protected by razor wire and guards in watchtowers, floodlights and armoured vehicles.

Officers said that before they arrived they had no idea of the situation in Goma.

"We had only a very short time to prepare. Before we came here I heard very bad news about malaria and insecurity. We all were very afraid," said coordination officer Lieutenant-Colonel Masahiro Hidaka.

He said there had been no accidents involving his men and one had fallen ill except for occasional cases of flu and other minor ailments.

"They were good fun and they like a drink like the rest of us," said a British mechanic with Assist. "Only because of their language and being in a camp, they were a bit apart."

"Overdoing security? They play soldiers. The French did too but with a hell of a lot of attitude, macho, very loud and screaming to the kids if they got too close to their camp.

"The Japanese never did that. The locals loved the Japanese a lot more than the French."

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Red Cross reunites first families inside Rwanda  
by Marie-Goretti Uwibambe

KIGALI, Dec 5 (AFP) - Fifteen-year-old Marie-Fleur Ingabere could hardly believe her eyes when the Red Cross brought her back together at last with the father, mother and brothers and sisters she had believed dead for eight months.

Marie-Fleur was the oldest of 13 unaccompanied Rwandan children from refugee camps in Bukavu in eastern Zaire whom the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) reunited at the weekend with the families they lost amid civil war and ethnic slaughter.

Most of those the ICRC brought to the Rwandan capital Kigali appeared to come from the minority Tutsi ethnic group, which was attacked in a genocidal campaign by extremists of the Hutu majority after president Juvenal Habyarimana was killed in a suspicious plane crash on April 6.

Many of them were saved by Hutu neighbours, like four-year-old Roger, an orphan taken in by two of his aunts who found shelter at the Mille Collines hotel in Kigali at the height of the bloodbath between April and July.

The Hutus took the Tutsi children with them when they fled the central African highland nation as Tutsi-led rebels of the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) seized the capital and routed the late Habyarimana's Hutu-dominated army.

Women wept as the children arrived at the Kigali headquarters of the ICRC on the first mission to reunite families that the international body has undertaken inside Rwanda itself.

The youngest were two three-year-old twins who were recognised by their brother in the ICRC's campaign to have separated displaced people and refugees reunited. All three were taken in by aunts and their paternal grandfather.

Some children in the sprawling camps around Bukavu, one of the two Zairean sub towns for about one million refugees, do not want to return to Rwanda. One 13-year-old girl, Marie-Therese, was devastated and "very angry" to find that her brother and sister, already identified by the Red Cross, were among the absent.

Her aunt, Catherine Mukanyirigira, explained that the two were reluctant to come home because they were convinced that troops of the defeated army planned to launch an incursion from Zaire and that the war will begin again. A friend of Marie-Therese's brother and sister said they had explained that they did not want "to come and be killed in Rwanda".

Since the beginning of October, the ICRC has carried out 140 reunions of 220 children from Bukavu with their families, but until now the meetings have taken place in Goma, the other major base town in Zaire, or in neighbouring Burundi, which has also taken in Rwandan refugees.

The Hutu former government troops and extremist militias who fled to Zaire along with the refugees have been accused by the Rwandan authorities and relief workers of terrorising and intimidating the people of the camps in order to retain a power base.

For their part, soldiers of the RPF have also been accused of summary executions and other major rights violations by a UN fact-finding mission of lawyers, which last week reported that the former regime was guilty of genocide.

But the rapporteurs said they had found no evidence that RPF leaders or the new government installed in Kigali by the former rebels "sponsored or even approved of" the reprisal slayings.

The Tutsis accounted for some 14 percent of the population of approaching eight million before the bloodletting began. Between 500,000 and one million people, mainly Tutsis and Hutu opponents of hardliners from their own clan, are estimated to have lost their lives.

AFPviaNewsEDGE

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3C-RWANDA-REFUGEES@

Rwanda's Kagame says refugees welcome, but no amnesty@

BRUSSELS, Dec 5 (Reuter) - Rwanda's Deputy President Paul Kagame said in a Belgian newspaper interview on Monday that refugees in Zaire are welcome home, but that those involved in the massacre of half a million people this year must face justice.

"Certainly we want (the refugees) return, but not at any price. Not at the price of an amnesty ... we have the moral obligation to ensure justice is done," Kagame told Le Soir.

He also said that the international community had not managed to separate Rwandan soldiers from civilians in the camps in neighbouring Zaire, that the soldiers still had access to weapons and that "threats" existed.

Almost one million people fled to Zaire in the aftermath of massacres of at least 500,000 people, mainly Tutsis, following the assassination of President Juvenal Habyarimana on April 6.

Zaire last week handed 37 Hutu refugees over to the Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) and a regional governor said on Sunday that refugees found guilty of committing crimes on Zairean territory would be systematically expelled.

Kagame, also defence minister, is due to give a speech at 1900 GMT in Brussels on Rwanda and the international community.

Kagame said that there had been some individual cases of reprisal killings by soldiers of the Tutsi-headed RPF but these had been punished. He denied there was any government plan for reprisal killings.

"In fact I expected the situation to be worse than it was. In the weeks that followed the genocide, the country could have slipped into total chaos," he said.

Kagame, repeating recent government statements, condemned the establishment of an international tribunal to try war crimes because it would be outside Rwanda and that those found guilty will not be condemned to death.

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Burundi: Opposition calls demo to oust Hutu speaker

BUJUMBURA, Dec 5 (AFP) - Supporters of Burundi's Tutsi-dominated main opposition party rallied Monday for a protest march to demand the resignation of the country's parliamentary speaker whom they accuse of inciting ethnic bloodshed.

Demonstrators began gathering at 09:00 a.m. (0700 GMT) in the center of the capital as organizers from the Unity for National Progress (UPRONA) party used loudspeakers urging government employees and merchants to join the march.

The government, meanwhile, called on its employees on national radio to go to work normally although several stores and banks remained shut and a large number of police were deployed throughout the capital..

The tension in Burundi, which shares a similar ethnic make-up with its northern neighbour Rwanda, has been raised by a row within the ruling government of national unity between parties of the Hutu majority and the small but powerful Tutsi minority.

UPRONA has threatened to leave the government to protest the appointment to the national assembly of Jean Minani, a Hutu accused of leading massacres of Tutsis.

The head of UNPRONA, Charles Mukasi, called on Prime Minister Anatole Ndayishimiye to resign but the latter, who cut short a visit to Europe Sunday, refused saying he was in office as part of the attempt by all parties to maintain peaceful consensus rule.

Police were out in force Monday in Bujumbura to discourage violence.

Last week, a grenade killed five people in Bujumbura where ethnic and political violence has recurred ever since the murder of Burundi's first Hutu president in October last year in a coup bid by Tutsi soldiers.

AFPviaNewsEDGE

KEYWORDS: Burundi-politics

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Burundi extremists refuse to heed example of Rwanda

by LESLIE CRAWFORD, Africa Correspondent

Financial Times, December 05, 1994

Even with the horror of Rwanda at their doorstep, political extremists in Burundi appear determined to speed up the disintegration of their country and provoke another ethnic bloodbath.

After months of United Nations-mediated negotiations to forge a government of national unity, the Tutsi-led opposition party threatened at the weekend to break its alliance with the majority Front for Democracy in Burundi (Frodebu) over the election of a Hutu as the speaker of parliament. Diplomats in the capital Bujumbura believe the collapse of the power-sharing agreement could make the country ungovernable.

Mr Anatole Kenyenkeko, prime minister, cut short a trip to Europe to deal with the political deadlock in Burundi. He said on his return to Bujumbura yesterday that he would try to convince his party, the Union for National Progress (Uprona), not to leave the government.

Mr Ahmedou Ould Abdallah, the Mauritanian UN representative who has laboured over the past 11 months to steady tempers in Burundi, believes the problem lies with a few Tutsi hardliners who refuse to share power with the country's Hutu majority.

'This time it is not the (Tutsi) army which is fuelling the crisis, it is civilians,' Mr Abdallah said yesterday. 'If the Uprona hardliners continue to destabilise the governance of this country through dictat and blackmail, it is they who will be responsible for another catastrophe on the scale of Rwanda.'

Burundi has the same ethnic make-up as Rwanda - 85 per cent Hutu, 14 per cent Tutsi and a small Twa (pigmy) population. But whereas Hutus ruled in Rwanda until their overthrow by Tutsi guerrillas earlier this year, Tutsis in Burundi have never relinquished real power. They control the army, civil service and judiciary, business and the press. Like Rwanda, Burundi is overpopulated and desperately poor: factors which augment the hatred and fear between Hutu and Tutsi communities.

Even before the current political crisis, Burundi was struggling to salvage what remained of its short-lived experiment with democracy. Its first freely elected president, Mr Melchior Ndadaye, a Hutu, was murdered by renegade Tutsi army officers in October 1993 after less than 100 days in office. In the turmoil that followed, 50,000 Burundians were killed. Mr Ndadaye's successor died in the April air crash which also killed Gen Juvenal Habyarimana, the Rwandan dictator.

Mr Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, Burundi's third Hutu president in a year, has little power. He is the only surviving Frodebu leader in Burundi. His wife and six of his colleagues were murdered in the 1993 putsch; another three members of the party leadership fled into exile.

The president has lost much Hutu support for making too many concessions to the Tutsi elite: Uprona has taken 40 per cent of the cabinet posts and seven of the 16 provincial governorships. Disaffected Hutus say the power-sharing agreement did not solve the fundamental issues for Hutus: who controls the army and judiciary. They also believe the government of national unity is a smoke-screen behind which Tutsis are preparing to eliminate Burundi's Hutu political leadership.

Hutu extremists have allied themselves to the remnants of Rwanda's defeated Hutu army and declared 'war' on Burundi's new government. Small guerrilla bands have crossed into northern Burundi and attacked army convoys. The army has retaliated by burning villages and massacring Hutu peasants.

TViaNewsEDGE

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Up to 40 dead in unrest in northern Burundi

BUJUMBURA, Dec 4 (AFP) - Up to 40 people were killed in northern Burundi overnight Thursday in an attack using grenades and assault rifles, national radio said Sunday, increasing fears of unrest in the central African nation.

The governor of Kirundo province in northeastern Burundi told the radio that "more than 20, maybe up to 40 people" were killed in the attack, slaughtered by a "band of criminals" armed with assault rifles and grenades, machetes and clubs.

The victims, mown down on the Kigoma hillside outside the town of Mugabira, were former refugees who had recently returned from neighbouring Rwanda. The ethnicity of the people was not known. An enquiry was already underway and "quite a lot of people have already been caught," the governor said.

Meanwhile Prime Minister Anatole Kanyenkiko flew in to Burundi early Sunday, forced to cut short a visit to Europe by a political crisis, the radio said.

The tension in Burundi, which shares a similar ethnic make-up with its northern neighbour Rwanda, has been raised by the a row within the ruling government of national unity between Hutu and Tutsi dominated parties.

The main Tutsi-dominated party, the Unity for National Progress (UPRONA) of which Kanyenkiko is a member, is threatening to leave the government to protest the appointment of a parliamentary speaker the opposition accuses of leading Hutu massacres of Tutsis.

Kanyenkiko, who was appointed by Hutu President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, said he was in office as part of the attempt by all parties to maintain peaceful consensus rule.

"I am here in the national interest," Kanyenkiko told national radio.

"I took up my responsibilities to make concrete a government system of which I am one of the creators," he added.

AFPviaNewsEDGE

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BC-RWANDA-ZAIRE@

Zaire to keep expelling Hutus who break law@

By Michela Wrong

KINSHASA, Dec 4 (Reuter) - Zaire, which last week handed 37 Hutu refugees over to the Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF), intends to expel systematically refugees found guilty of committing crimes on its territory, national television said on Sunday.

It quoted North Kivu governor Moto Mumpenda, responsible for the region most affected by July's influx of refugees from Rwanda, as saying last Sunday's controversial expulsion was part of a "systematic not selective" operation.

The television added that 18 Hutu refugees in detention on suspicion of playing a role in recent violent clashes in Itshuru, north of Goma, were shortly expected to follow the same route as the 37. Their cases are still being processed.

Last Sunday's expulsion, shortly after clashes between the Zairean army and refugees in a camp near Goma in which at least 7 people were killed, prompted protests from the office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), which said the action violated international law.

But the Zairean government has refused to apologise, insisting that the transfer was carried out in the presence of UNHCR representatives and that it has the right to expel individuals who violate their refugee status by committing crimes.

The government in Kinshasa has been growing increasingly impatient with the presence of some 800,000 refugees in the anarchic camps around Goma and Bukavu, under the control of armed members of the Rwandan army, former government and Hutu militias.

Apart from defying the authority of the Zaireans within the camps, armed Hutu fighters are also running rampage in the hills above Goma, stealing cattle, setting fire to villages and clashing with local troops.

Earlier this week Zairean security forces started forcing Hutu refugees living outside the camps to move into the officially recognised settlements where they could be more easily controlled.

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Volcano rumbles over powder keg refugee camps  
by Annie Thomas

GOMA, Zaire, Dec 4 (AFP) - Nyiragongo volcano, dormant for almost two decades, has been belching ominous spurts of smoke ever since more than 10,000 Rwandans poured into refugee camps around the shores of this Lake Kivu resort in the heart of Africa.

The camps are a powder keg, where aid workers are performing tasks that are both admirable and questionable at the same time.

Almost all the refugees are Hutu, fleeing the victory of the Tutsi-led Rwandan Patriotic Front in the capital Kigali after months of inter-ethnic massacres.

The dilemma for not a few aid workers is whether they should be feeding orderers, but nor can they leave children to starve to death.

In an avowal of helplessness, UN High Commissioner for Refugees delegate Mel Boutroue remarked: "Things would be different if we were not in Zaire and if the refugees were not Rwandans."

Fifteen of the non-governmental organisations operating here have threatened to quit the camps if the international community fails to take measures to ensure security for their employees and for the refugees themselves, who are perceived as "hostages" to the remnants of the previous leadership who have escaped to the camps after inciting the massacres.

Food supplies are being hijacked, expatriates are threatened, and a campaign of intimidation has stopped many refugees from returning home.

However, when the distribution of relief supplies by aid groups is well organised little food goes astray, and if tens of thousands of refugees have refused to return to Rwanda, it is because they have decided for the moment that they are better off in squalid camps neighbouring Zaire.

The medical aid charity Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF: Doctors Without Borders) is among groups pushing for international intervention, while others like the International Red Cross keep going without reporting any particular threats.

The office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees meanwhile is trying to define its role.

When the NGOs urged outside police action, their main fear was bloodletting among the refugees as hard bitten militiamen tried to impose their rule and ensure a lion's share of provisions.

They also knew tension was mounting between the Rwandans and their reluctant hosts in Zaire, but the scale of the carnage when the explosion finally came a week ago was quite unexpected.

The eruption flared at Katale camp, a sprawling site 60 kilometres (40 miles) from here. Refugees said Zairean troops turned up with the evident intention of helping themselves to whatever stores they could lay hands on.

The Zairean authorities complained that refugees were on a larceny spree and had opened fire. By the end of the day, at least 27 people had been killed and 77 wounded, according to a UNHCR investigation.

Later the Zairean military hunted down refugees living in surrounding villages and made sure they went back to their camps and stayed put. About 30 refugees arrested for assorted crimes were sent back to Rwanda, while a further 18 are in prison here for their alleged role in the Katale fighting.

Meanwhile tens of thousands of refugees are on the move once again, their plastic sheeting folded, mattresses rolled up, trudging to another camp, leaving another village behind, worriedly watching the volcano spill out its smoke.

PviaNewsEDGE

YWORDS: Rwanda-camps  
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Exiled interim government leaders deny plans for offensive  
by Annie Thomas

BUKAVU, Zaire, Dec 3 (AFP) - Two exiled leaders of the Hutu interim government set up amid the ethnic bloodbath in Rwanda denied Saturday that they were planning an offensive to regain power in Kigali.

"I do not think that we shall have to stage a new offensive," said ex-interim prime minister Jean Kambanda, adding that "war will never be the solution."

Up to 40,000 soldiers from the Hutu-led former army are among the more than two million refugees made homeless by months of ethnic bloodshed triggered by the April plane crash death of the Rwandan president. Up to one million people were killed in the fighting blamed on extremists of the Hutu majority.

Cross-border incursions have already been reported, and persistent rumours here say that the troops of the ex-army are in training.

But both Kambanda and the president of the former interim government, Theodore Sindikubwabo, in separate interviews with AFP, denied any plans for a return to war.

"Things are changing, even the RPF (Rwandan Patriotic Front -- now in power in Kigali) must now recognise that it solved nothing by war," said Kambanda, noting that RPF troops were also accused of atrocities.

The government-in-exile, set up after the death of the Rwandan president, was reduced from 19 members to seven last month, with all portfolios changing hands except for the posts of president, prime minister and foreign minister.

Kambanda stressed that the new government members -- who are not recognised by the victorious Tutsi-led government in Kigali -- are "clean."

But he did not explain whether this meant that his team were not involved in the killings.

"The tribunal will have to decide, we are all presumed innocent," he added.

Both exiled leaders said they were prepared to face the international tribunal into the Rwandan massacres, set up under UN auspices.

But they said they wanted the court set up under UN auspices to be impartial and listen to their point of view.

"Perhaps people will realise that the real criminals are not necessarily those that you think," said Kambanda, referring to the charges that the Hutus were to blame.

The new Rwandan government accuses Sindikubwabo of delivering a speech in the southern Rwandan town of Butare, launching the massacres. But the interim president denied the charges on Saturday, saying: "listen to the tape-recording."

Asked about their activities in Zaire, the ex-president said they were taking care of refugees, and maintaining contacts with Zaire authorities. The twice monthly meetings of the exiled Rwandan ministers were simply "family councils."

Kinshasa has protested the creation of the government-in-exile and banned its members from political activities. The ban has not however prevented Kambanda from travelling to Kinshasa as prime minister-in-exile.

PviaNewsEDGE

KEYWORDS: Rwanda-politics

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OUTGOING FACSIMILE

47278

DATE: 10 November 1994

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TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI	FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, N.Y.
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: 6	

Attached are today's press clippings/Reuters on Rwanda, for your information.

Best regards.



## L'ONU a décidé la création d'un tribunal international contre l'avis de Kigali

Le Conseil de sécurité des Nations unies a adopté, mardi 8 novembre, une résolution instituant un tribunal international chargé de poursuivre, juger et condamner les responsables du génocide au Rwanda. Treize pays ont voté en faveur de la résolution 955. Le Chine s'est abstenue. Le Rwanda a voté contre.

NEW-YORK (Nations unies)  
de notre correspondante

En instituant le tribunal international pour le Rwanda, le Conseil de sécurité a pris une décision historique. L'ONU a reconnu, pour la première fois, qu'un véritable génocide a eu lieu dans ce pays. Pourtant, le Rwanda, qui, par un hasard de l'histoire, siège comme membre non permanent au Conseil de sécurité, a voté contre la création du tribunal.

Proposé par les Etats-Unis et la Nouvelle-Zélande, ce tribunal devrait juger les auteurs des massacres qui ont fait de 1 demi-million à 1 million de victimes. La résolution stipule également que les violations graves du droit international humanitaire, y compris les lois de la guerre, « commises sur le territoire rwandais ou sur le territoire d'Etats voisins », seront de la compétence du tribunal.

Kigali avait demandé que l'instance judiciaire soit uniquement chargée du génocide. Les autorités

rwandaises avaient également souhaité que la compétence du tribunal soit limitée à la date de prise du pouvoir du FPR, en juillet, excluant donc les crimes perpétrés depuis, sous son autorité. Mais dans « l'intérêt de l'impartialité », le Conseil a maintenu sa position et a décidé que la compétence du tribunal s'étendra du 1<sup>er</sup> janvier au 31 décembre 1994.

« Culture d'impunité »

Le tribunal disposera de onze juges, trois siégeant dans chacune des chambres de première instance et cinq à la chambre d'appel. Les autres juges seront choisis par le Conseil de sécurité. Le procureur général du tribunal pour l'ex-Yougoslavie, le juge sud-africain Richard Goldstone, exercera les mêmes fonctions dans le cas du Rwanda.

En expliquant la décision de son pays de voter contre la résolution et le refus de son gouvernement de coopérer avec ce tribunal, l'ambassadeur rwandais, Manzi Bakuramutsa, a rappelé que son

pays avait connu de manière répétitive des massacres depuis 1959, pour lesquels les auteurs n'ont jamais été traduits en justice. « Le récent génocide qui a finalement réveillé, choqué et arrêté la conscience universelle est la conséquence directe de cette culture d'impunité », a-t-il dit.

Tout en rappelant que la création d'un tribunal international avait été demandée par le président rwandais, le représentant de Kigali à l'ONU a expliqué que son gouvernement avait décidé de s'opposer à la résolution du Conseil car le statut du tribunal ne prévoit pas la peine capitale qui est toujours inscrite dans le code pénal rwandais.

Pour Kigali, la création d'un tribunal international « aussi inefficace apaisera seulement la conscience de la communauté internationale puisqu'il ne répondra pas aux attentes du peuple rwandais ». M. Bakuramutsa a affirmé que son gouvernement mettrait sur pied « son propre tribunal international » avec des juges « volontaires ».

AFSANE BASSIR POUR

## Une force spéciale pourrait rétablir la sécurité dans les camps de réfugiés

GENÈVE

de notre correspondante

Pour tenter de trouver une solution à la dégradation alarmante de la situation dans les camps de réfugiés rwandais autour de Goma (Zaire) et aux menaces qui pèsent sur le personnel des organisations humanitaires, le secrétaire général des Nations unies, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, a présidé, mardi 8 novembre, une session au Palais des Nations à Genève.

M. Boutros-Ghali a préconisé la création dans les délais les plus brefs d'une unité spéciale pour rétablir la sécurité dans les camps. Il a proposé la constitution d'une force de police ou celle d'une

unité armée capable de se déployer rapidement afin de mettre fin aux agissements des miliciens hutus qui menacent les réfugiés. Selon lui, quatre mille huit cents hommes répartis en six bataillons seraient nécessaires pour une période d'au moins six mois. Or les pays donateurs manifestent ces derniers temps davantage leur lassitude que leur générosité. Le secrétaire général rencontrera les représentants de ces pays à New-York pour tenter de les persuader de contribuer financièrement à la création de cette force qui devrait coûter de 6 à 7 millions de dollars.

ISABELLE VICHENIAC

NEW YORK TIMES, 10 November 1994

## Rwandan Refugees in Zaire Still Fear to Return

By RAYMOND BONNER  
Special to The New York Times

MURAMBI, Rwanda — The simple Rwandan peasant woman, a widow unable to read or write, uncertain of her age, wonders if she will ever see her three sons again.

The eldest of Margarita Icymanizanye's three sons, in turn, wonders if he will ever see his mother. He fled Rwanda during the spring and summer's deadly civil war, and now yearns to return home to be near her. His hope is to take his wife and their five children back to their house in Kigali.

But the son, Aloys Mahinyuza, and his family and brothers remain in squalid camps in Zaire, 50 miles away. Like tens of thousands of other Rwandans, they are afraid for their lives in the camps and afraid for their lives if they return home.

Since the war ended in July, a dual repatriation problem has engulfed the war-torn country. Tens of thousands of Tutsi have returned to Rwanda, as many as 300,000 by unofficial counts. They are not among the refugees who fled after massacres erupted in April, but refugees from ethnic violence of 20 and 30 years ago. Their return is creating demographic and political changes that are potentially explosive.

The higher priority, say the Rwandan government and international agencies, is getting Hutu refugees to return. The presence of over a million Rwandans outside the country, most of them Hutu, not only undermines the Government's legitimacy but also offers potential recruits for the former Rwandan leadership, which wants to regain power.

The questions that worry Mr. Mahinyuza are the questions that all refugees are grappling with: peasants as well as middle-class professionals like Mr. Mahinyuza.

Can he overcome the intimidation by former Rwandan Government militias, who want to keep him from leaving? If he leaves will his house still be waiting for him? Mr. Mahinyuza, a Hutu, wonders if the house has been occupied by the Tutsi, who were victorious in the war. If so, would they give it up, or have him killed in order to keep it?

Interviews with Mr. Mahinyuza in Zaire and with his mother in Murambi provide a look at the shattered lives of Rwandans today, and why so many refugees are afraid to return. Mr. Mahinyuza, who is 42, should have no fears. The Tutsi-dominated Government says anyone who did not take part in the massacres is welcome to come home. And Mr. Mahinyuza was not involved in politics, said his mother and a former co-worker in Kigali.

"I hate politics," said Mr. Mahinyuza, who would like to return to his senior position in the national tourist office.

He said that in 1986, the Government wanted to appoint him Mayor of Tumba, the district where he was born and which includes his mother's home in Murambi.

"I refused, because for me that was not democracy," Mr. Mahinyuza said. "If I was to be Mayor, I had to be elected."

As with the Rwandan society collectively, Mr. Mahinyuza's nightmare began on April 6, when President Juvénal Habyarimana, a Hutu, was killed in a plane crash. Immediately, Hutu militia and soldiers began slaughtering Tutsi and moderate Hutu.

After a few days of hiding in their house, Mr. Mahinyuza and his family began their flight. One night, a gang of militiamen surrounded a house

where they had taken refuge, threatening to kill him because they took him for a Tutsi. He is Hutu, but after so many generations of intermarriage, even many Rwandans can not distinguish the majority Hutu from the minority Tutsi.

"We gave them everything we had," he said, "clothes, blankets, money — everything."

After crossing into Zaire in mid-July, he and his family slept on the streets of Goma for several nights. Then he found a mud hut to rent, but it was in terrible condition.

"While we were eating, mud fell on our plates," he said.

Now he and his family live under pieces of plastic draped over sticks. His wife, who taught high school in Kigali, recently had malaria, and his 4-year-old son has worms.

In deciding whether to get his family out of these squalid conditions, Mr. Mahinyuza pays little attention to the stories about people going back and meeting gruesome deaths. He knows these are politically motivated, spread by members of the former Government. What Mr. Mahinyuza would like is to hear from his mother about conditions in the village and from friends about what is happening in Kigali, particularly with his house.

Indeed, Mr. Mahinyuza's house has been taken by a Tutsi family from Burundi, said a woman working there for the new occupants. Their family pictures rest on a bureau that is Mr. Mahinyuza's, said a neighbor who showed a reporter the house, in a crowded neighborhood on the edge of central Kigali.

Senior Government officials have said publicly that squatters must get out of houses when former owners return.

"Any person in the camps should be able to get his land or house back when he returns," Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu said in a recent interview. "And it is the responsibility of the Government to see that they do."

But three months after coming to power in a country that was devastated by the civil war, the new Government lacks the means to put together an effective police force or judicial system.

Sometimes the new occupants have the real owner killed or picked up and taken away, often paying a soldier to do the dirty work, said The Rutaremara, a senior official of the Tutsi-dominated Rwandan Patriotic Front, which defeated the Hutu Government in July.

Or Mr. Mahinyuza might be picked up because someone says he took part in the massacres. More than 10,000 people have been detained since the end of the war on someone's suspicions; they are in fetid, overcrowded prisons, with no access to lawyers or any semblance of a legal proceeding.

Here in this village, on a hillside thick with banana trees, Mr. Mahinyuza's mother began talking about the life there now. A few days ago, she said, two "young boys" took her two cows. She said they were members of the Rwandan Patriotic Front.

Mrs. Icymanizanye said they had told her that people who fled to Zaire had no right to have cows, that those people were killers.

Does she think it is safe for her sons to come home? She is not sure. Young boys, like the ones who took

her cows, said her sons had been members of the Hutu militia; they were not, she said.

Such accusations are common particularly in rural areas, where the person making the charge often has designs on the accused's farm. It is an accusation that results in death or disappearance. No one had been killed in this village since the end of the war, Mrs. Icymanizanye said, but she said the "many" young men had disappeared.

As had Mr. Mahinyuza, his wife Donatille Mukantabana, asked a reporter and photographer who were returning to Rwanda to check on her family.

Mrs. Mukantabana's father and one brother are alive, Mrs. Icymanizanye said. But she said that last month, Mrs. Mukantabana's two other brothers were taken by their village by soldiers and have not been seen since.

Once again, Government officials acknowledge that such things are happening, but they say that they are not Government policy and they plead that they do not have the means to stop them and to enforce security.

That provides little solace to the refugees, and when the information about life at his home and in his village reaches Mr. Mahinyuza and his wife, it is unlikely that they will decide to come home.

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RWANDA

-INDIA@

-free Indian peacekeepers to head to Rwanda@

NEW DELHI, Nov 10 (Reuter) - Indian troops, delayed for six weeks because of an outbreak of plague, were set to begin leaving for Rwanda on Thursday to join the United Nations mission, local media reported.

India's contingent of 800 soldiers had been due to begin leaving for the central African country in late September.

But an outbreak of highly contagious pneumonic plague which eventually killed at least 57 people forced a six-week delay in the start of the mission.

Recently health authorities declared India plague-free, and most countries have lifted curbs on travel and trade which they imposed during the height of the outbreak to prevent the disease from spreading.

U.N. aircraft were expected to begin airlifting an advance party of 300 soldiers from Bombay to Kigali on Thursday, local news agencies said.

The advance party of Gurkha Rifles, led by Colonel N.K. Singh, was expected to take about a week to arrive and will prepare for the expected arrival next month of the main body of 800 troops.

India also has about 5,000 soldiers in Somalia, the second biggest contingent among some 18,700 peacekeepers.

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WANDA  
SECURITY (SCHEDULED)@

in ministers gather for regional security meeting@

y Buchizya Mseteka

ARUSHA, Tanzania, Nov 10 (Reuter) - Defence and Security ministers from eastern and southern Africa discuss on Thursday plans to end regional conflicts and prevent the kind of genocide that savaged Rwanda this year.

The ministers together with their army, airforce, intelligence and police chiefs will discuss joint training and coordination of their forces, conference officials said.

The three-day meeting in Tanzania's northern town of Arusha is buoyed by the presence of South Africa, superpower of the world's poorest continent and no longer a pariah since elections in April ended white minority rule.

The South Africans bring to the conference military and security expertise that most cash-strapped African countries lack.

"Their presence gives impetus to this meeting. Their military and security technology and expertise will be very effective in guiding the meeting," an official told Reuters.

The meeting is held under the auspices of the South African Development Community (SADC) of Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Swaziland, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi opens the conference, which will also be addressed by Salim Ahmed Salim, Secretary-General of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

"The meeting will look at conflict prevention, conflict solution and coordination between our defence, security and police forces in the fields of training and other areas," Tanzania's Defence Minister Abdulrahman Kinana said.

"We will also discuss situations like Rwanda, how to prevent a similar thing in our region in future and if we cannot prevent it, how to react rapidly to such situations," he added.

African nations did little to stop the genocide in Rwanda, most grotesque orgy of killing this century on a continent shy of drawing blood.

The meeting is also overshadowed by events in Angola, where a serious government assault on the UNITA rebel headquarters at Lubango threatens to derail a painstakingly negotiated peace accord.

Political bickering, rivalries and a lack of money have hindered OAU efforts to prevent conflicts while the United Nations, after two years of largely fruitless peacekeeping in Somalia, appears to be increasingly wary of being dragged

Many Africans have little respect for the OAU's warning against the dictatorial leaders -- often part of the responsibility

inflicts themselves -- who make up its leadership.

OAU has only organised small-scale peace monitoring missions within Africa since its ill-fated attempt to separate warring factions in Chad in the mid-1980s.

It sent a force to Chad but it had to withdraw because of a lack of funding and confusion over its rules of engagement.

The OAU's 52-member states now owe the organisation more than \$60 million in membership arrears, a deficit which has led to most of its programmes being shelved or trimmed.

OAU foreign ministers approved a plan in the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa last year to set up the first pan-African peacekeeping force. But it has yet to be formed and there is no money to pay for it.

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GASOLINE									
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ITEM	WHERE HELD	UNIT OF ISSUE	START	RECEIVED	ISSUED	END BALANCE	DAYS	REMARKS	
LOG BASE	LOG BASE	LT	67 444	-	-	67 444	12.6	3L PER MAN PER DAY	
RCE BOTTLE RESERVE	UNAMIR HQ & TRAFIPRO	LT	21 958	-	-	21 958	4.1	3L PER MAN PER DAY	
TAL BOTTLED		LT	89 402	-	-	89 402	16.7	3L PER MAN PER DAY	
ICE BAR	TRAFIPRO	LT	312 000	92 000	60 000	344 000	12.9	15L PER MAN PER DAY	
TAL WATER		LT	401 402	92 000	60 000	433 402	29.6		
MEAT RATIONS	LOG BASE								
PHANGADESH		EA	6 358	-	-	6 358			
ENCH		EA	5 093	-	-	5 093			
ERICAN		EA	276	-	-	276			
UTH AFRICAN		EA	10 743	-	17	10 726			
STRALIAN		EA	1 138	-	-	1 138			
RCE CBT RAT RESERVE	UNAMIR HQ & TRAFIPRO	EA	10 000	-	-	10 000			
TAL COMBAT RATIONS		EA	33 608	-	17	33 591			
LAYSIA RICE		BX	283	-	-	283			
LP PACK		EA	1 959	-	-	1 959			
ISRL									
CMSG	TRAFIPRO	LT	101 796	-	1 431	100 365			
CMSG	LOG BASE	LT	92 217	-	45 020	47 197			
SRIGALI		LT	158 320	-	3 819	169 501		15 000L TRANSFERED FROM LOG BASE	
		LT	23 003	-	2 409	27 594		7 000L TRANSFERED FROM LOG BASE	
		LT	375 336	-	52 679	344 657	13.8		
AV DAILY USAGE	25000								
GASOLINE									
TOTAL SS SRIGALI		LT	14 602	-	824	13 778	6.9		
AV DAILY USAGE	2000								
JET A1									
BULK	KIGALI AIRPORT	LT	130 540	-	1 624	128 916			
PACKAGED	KIGALI AIRPORT	LT	20 000	-	-	20 000			
TOTAL JET A1		LT	150 540	-	1 624	148 916	29.8		
AV DAILY USAGE	5000								

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reported to the Commission of Experts and to the Special Rapporteur and arrangements are now being made for a thorough investigation to be carried out under the mandate of those two mechanisms.

IV. MISSION OF MY SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE TO  
ZAIRE

AND THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

16. The presence of former RGF political leaders, military elements and militia in the Rwandese refugee camps, especially those in Zaire, have had a destabilizing effect on security in the camps and a number of violent incidents have occurred. Refugees suspected of favouring a return to Rwanda have frequently been attacked. The humanitarian agencies are reviewing how they can continue to deliver assistance in this insecure environment. There are also signs that ex-RGF troops located in the camps may be preparing to make incursions into Rwanda.

17. In view of that situation, I instructed my Special Representative for Rwanda to undertake a mission to Zaire and the United Republic of Tanzania to explore with the authorities of both countries ways in which the problem can be addressed. Mr. Shaharyar Khan visited Zaire from 12 to 14 September and the United Republic of Tanzania on 16 September. In Zaire, he met with President Mobutu and Prime Minister Kengo Wa Dongo. In the United Republic of Tanzania, he was received by President Mwinyi.

18. My Special Representative has reported that the Government of Zaire expressed its commitment to address the refugee crisis and to improve security in the camps. The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania had already undertaken to move certain unruly elements away from places where refugees were located. On the basis of his discussions with the Governments of Zaire and the United Republic of Tanzania, my Special Representative has recommended that attention be focused, as a matter of priority, on the camps in Zaire where the problems are significantly more acute than in the United Republic of Tanzania.

19. The population of the camps in Zaire fall into the following categories: (a) political leaders, estimated at approximately 50 heads of family; (b) uniformed military elements of the RGF, estimated at 16,000 and accompanied by their families, bringing the total to approximately 80,000; (c) militia, whose number is unknown since they have mingled with the refugees; and (d) ordinary refugees, estimated at about 1 million persons.

20. It was agreed with the Zairian authorities that the

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only effective way of ensuring the safety of the refugees and their freedom to exercise their right to return to Rwanda would be the separation of those in categories (a), (b) and (c) from the rest of the population of the refugee camps. The militia (category (c)) represent the greatest threat for the refugees. However, their separation from the others would be a difficult and complex undertaking, especially as they would be likely to resist, and incite others to resist, any attempt to relocate them. A strong security mechanism would be needed in order to protect both the refugees and those carrying out the operation. The separation of these persons is, however, the only means of providing security for the refugees and allowing them to choose freely to return to Rwanda.

21. While the Government of Zaire has indicated its desire to address these issues it has also indicated that it would require substantial assistance from the international community both in financial and logistic support and in the provision of security for such an operation.

22. The Secretariat has examined my Special Representative's recommendations in consultation with UNHCR. In order to address more fully the problems of separating former RGF political leaders, military and militia from the others in the camps, and to evaluate the financial, logistic and security requirements, it was decided, during the visit of my Special Representative to Zaire, to establish a Joint Zairian/United Nations working group. The group, composed of representatives of the Government of Zaire, UNAMIR, UNHCR and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), has already begun its work. A technical team from UNAMIR has been sent to Zaire to join the working group and will submit a report to my Special Representative as soon as possible.

#### V. MILITARY ASPECTS

23. Since the 18 July 1994 cease-fire and the formation of the BBGNU a day later, the military situation in Rwanda has been relatively calm. At that time, the armed forces of the new Government, the Rwandese Patriotic Army (RPA), had established control over the entire country, with the exception of a "humanitarian protection zone" in the south-west. That zone was under the control of Operation Turquoise, the multinational operation launched by the French Government in pursuance of Security Council resolution 929 (1994) of 22 June 1994.

24. UNAMIR maintained close cooperation at all levels with Operation Turquoise and developed a detailed plan for taking over from it on 22 August, the date of its scheduled withdrawal. On 10 August, UNAMIR began deploying troops in the zone and on 21 August it assumed responsibility from Operation Turquoise. Arrangements were made with the French Government for the continuation of logistic support until UNAMIR could assume full responsibility. The French Government has submitted to the Security Council a final report, which has been circulated as document S/1994/1100.

25. UNAMIR troops established a presence throughout the zone, ensuring stability and security and providing support for humanitarian relief operations. The Government of Rwanda also launched a concerted effort to reassure the population.



As a result of those efforts, a major exodus of civilians to Zaire was averted.

26. The Government's civilian and military take-over of the south-western zone was fully coordinated with UNAMIR. The civil administration in the zone is being restored as a first priority and RPA troops are gradually being deployed there. The Government installed prefects at Kibuye, Gikongoro and Cyangugu on 6 and 7 September and in cooperation with UNAMIR deployed RPA platoons in each location. Through successive incremental deployments, those elements were increased to company- and battalion-size units. The gradual establishment of the Government's authority in the south-west zone has now been completed without incident.

27. At the same time, former RGF troops in the south-western zone are being encouraged to enlist in the new national army. In addition, a programme was started on 2 September to encourage elements of the local gendarmerie to surrender their arms voluntarily. UNAMIR has collected nearly 600 arms under the programme.

28. The RPA now operates throughout the country, conducting patrols and manning roadblocks and checkpoints to monitor personnel and vehicle movement. Occasionally, it conducts cordon and search operations for weapons or personnel checks. It also protects vital points, such as infrastructure and all major border crossings. Additionally, in the absence of a police force, RPA troops perform policing functions to the extent possible.

29. Relations between UNAMIR and the RPA have been cordial and cooperative. However, movement restrictions have sometimes been imposed on UNAMIR troops. The formal understanding between UNAMIR and the BBGNU, particularly with reference to the United Nations Status-of-Forces Agreement with Rwanda, is that there should be no restrictions on the movement or deployment of UNAMIR personnel and vehicles throughout Rwanda. However, as illustrated by the three-week delay in providing clearance to occupy accommodation and concurrently deploy troops in the north-east and south-east (sectors 1 and 2), as well as periodic, local limitations placed on movements of UNAMIR troops in the south and north-west (sectors 3 and 5), the reality on the ground is sometimes different. In addition, some local RPA commanders have sometimes indicated that they are under instructions to deny UNAMIR access to areas where RPA troops are deployed. When such incidents are brought to the attention of senior government officials, they are usually quickly resolved.

30. The rapid reinforcement of UNAMIR in early August has contributed significantly to the improvement of the security situation in Rwanda. In accordance with its mandate, UNAMIR has continued to provide security support to all humanitarian operations in Rwanda. It has also provided support in re-establishing basic services and in the provision of relief supplies. None the less, delays in reaching the full authorized force level are hampering UNAMIR's further efforts in that regard. As at 3 October, UNAMIR's troop strength consisted of 4,270 all ranks (out of its total authorized strength of 5,500). On 19 August, the new Force Commander,

Major-General Guy Tousignant (Canada), took over from Major-General Romeo Dallaire (Canada).

31. As noted above, the successful deployment of UNAMIR troops in the former humanitarian protection zone (sector 4) has provided the stability necessary to commence the gradual introduction of RPA forces to the south-west of the country. In order to facilitate that introduction, however, it has been necessary for UNAMIR to concentrate its efforts in this potentially volatile area. Accordingly, the requirement to extend UNAMIR presence throughout Rwanda is yet to be fulfilled.

32. As stability in Rwanda improves, emphasis in UNAMIR activities is shifting from purely military security-related tasks to the support of humanitarian operations aimed at assisting the population in need and facilitating the return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes.

33. In the expectation that the remaining troops committed to UNAMIR will be deployed during the coming weeks, the Force Commander plans to deploy the force in six sectors, as indicated on the map annexed to the present report. The current and planned deployment schedules are as follows:

Sector 1 (north-east)

Deployment of the Nigerian independent infantry company group is in progress.

Sector 2 (south-east)

Two platoon groups from Canada and Ghana currently operate in this sector (which presently includes Kigali). Planned deployment in the sector will consist of one infantry battalion (Ghana).

Sector 3 (south) An independent infantry company from Malawi operates in the sector. Planned deployment will consist of two independent infantry companies, one each from Malawi and Mali.

Sector 4 (south-west)

Current deployment consists of the Ghanaian Battalion, a United Kingdom field ambulance capability, the Ethiopian battalion and the inter-African battalion, composed of troops from Chad, the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, the Niger and Senegal. Planned deployment will consist of three mechanized/motorized infantry battalions (Zambia, Ethiopia and the inter-African contingent).

Sector 5 (north-west)

Although not part of UNAMIR, a Canadian field ambulance capability is currently operating in this sector. Planned deployment will consist of one infantry battalion from Tunisia, which is scheduled to commence deployment in early October.

Sector 6 (Kigali City)

Planned deployment will consist of one composite infantry battalion from India. This battalion is scheduled to be fully deployed by the end of October.

34. The main objective of the UNAMIR deployment schedule is to promote security in all sectors and to create a climate conducive to the safe return of refugees and displaced persons, as well as to support humanitarian operations. The

Force Headquarters continues to operate from Kigali along with  
specialized communications, logistics and medical support  
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<gfbyspc1>By RAYMOND BONNER[MC]

KIGALI, Rwanda, Nov. 1((\*\*\* NOTE: pls doublecheck time elements \*\*\*)) - The Justice Minister sits in his fifth-floor office surrounded by debris. Virtually every window in the front of the building is shattered; offices are barren.

Some 150 people worked in this building before the civil war; today, there are 27. The Justice Minister, Alphonse Nkubito, cannot pay them their salaries, let alone think about trying to hire more.

One of the most urgent tasks facing Rwanda and its new Government is setting up a judicial system to punish the killers and to encourage refugees to come home, to say nothing of dealing with ordinary crime. Mr. Nkubito has a dozen judges and prosecutors for the entire country.

The ruin at the Justice Ministry is repeated at the Ministries of Public Works, Interior, Education and the Promotion of Women, whose multistory shells of offices march along both sides of Umuganda Boulevard, east of downtown Kigali. An occasional worker crosses to a nearby office by walking out a broken window onto the balcony.

Today, this tiny country is flooded with international relief. The world's governments have contributed \$384 million to the United Nations for what is called the Rwanda crisis, and the streets of the capital are crowded with white vehicles from nearly every United Nations agency. And there are more than a hundred nongovernmental relief agencies from around the world working here, from Africare to World Vision.

But from this sea of international aid, there has been barely a drop for the new Government of Rwanda.

Almost every day, Mr. Nkubito said, another relief organization calls on him, asking him what he needs. Finally, he prepared a memo, which he has had to type repeatedly since he has no copy machine. His needs run from vehicles to typewriters and paper, to say nothing of glass.

"Up to this day, I have not received one thing," he said in an interview.

Even senior United Nations officials think that the international aid is not

being well spent. "If I were a taxpayer, I would want to know what are you doing with the \$384 million," said Shaharyr Khan, the ranking United Nations official here.

Much of the money is going to caring for refugees and establishing longterm programs rather than to rebuilding the structure of the Government.

The millions being spent on the refugees was "very necessary," he said, but it was equally critical for money to be made available for the Government so that it could begin to provide rudimentary services.

"I think the donor community should look at what is really needed," Mr. Khan said.

The windows in the airport control tower, shattered during the civil war, are still boarded up. It would cost \$30,000 to put in new glass. The United Nations does not have the money.

The power company needs \$210,000 to pay workers for three months, the time needed to restore power throughout the country. The United Nations operation here says it cannot come up with that money either.

Nor can the Government. The banks and treasury were looted by the former officials as they fled. Without money to pay salaries, the Government has assigned soldiers to most civil functions, from traffic control to customs inspections.

The situation is made worse because even the army is not being paid. This means that soldiers are finding other ways to get money.

In the capital, soldiers have taken over several houses, abandoned by occupants who fled, and are renting them for profit.

Soldiers are also in charge of many prisons because the Justice Ministry has no money to run them, Mr. Nkubito said.

More than 6,500 people are currently detained, he said. Nearly all of them are being held on suspicion of involvement in the killing of members of the Tutsi ethnic group during the pogrom that began last April and lasted for several weeks, Mr. Nkubito said.

None of the prisoners has been brought before a magistrate and officially charged, which has brought criticism from international human rights groups.

But one Western human rights worker here said it was not completely fair to criticize the Government on this count, because, she noted, it has no judicial system, and the West has done almost nothing to help it establish one.

Another serious problem confronting the Government is property rights.

Tens of thousands of refugees have returned in recent weeks. But these are not the Hutu, who fled to Zaire in July. These are Tutsi, who were part of the country's diaspora, many having fled in the 1960's.

Since their return, they have occupied houses and land abandoned by the Hutu, often maintaining that the property was theirs 20 or 30 years ago. The country has no law determining the rights to these properties, and there is no judicial process for evicting someone illegally occupying a property.

A credible judicial system would also go far toward alleviating the refugee crisis. The care and feeding of the more than one million Rwandans who fled to Zaire and Tanzania is costing tens of millions of dollars.

Nearly all the refugees are Hutu, and several factors are keeping them from coming home. In the refugee camps, Hutu militia members threaten anyone who

talks of returning. But an equal deterrent for many refugees is the fear of what will happen to them if they do come home.

The Rwandan Government has acknowledged that there have been acts of reprisal, including killings, of returning refugees.

The Ministry of Justice has no capacity to investigate and arrest the perpetrators.

"There is an urgent need for a judicial system to begin operating," Mr. Khan said. But it was not until recently that a United Nations officer was put in charge of this, and Mr. Khan said he had no idea where the money was going to come from.

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(END)

<gfbyspc1>By RAYMOND BONNER[MC]

KIGALI, Rwanda, Nov. 1 - Leaders of the Rwandan Government agree that an international tribunal to prosecute former leaders for genocide should have the authority to impose the death penalty, but they are divided over whether to reject a tribunal, under consideration by the United Nations, that lacks such power, Government officials say.

In a debate within the Cabinet, the Prime Minister and the Justice Minister say the Government should accept a tribunal even without this power.

Gen. Paul Kagame, who commanded the victorious rebel army and who is now Vice President and Defense Minister, insists the death penalty is necessary.

The Government has been lobbying the United Nations to establish a war-crimes tribunal since mid-July, after the Rwandan Patriotic Front took power.

The Government, which has become increasingly irritated by what it views as the slow pace of United Nations decision making, had asked for a tribunal to try officials of the former Government who planned and carried out the massacres of tens of thousands of Tutsi, as well as moderate Hutu.

A Security Council resolution to establish a tribunal, introduced last week by France, New Zealand, Great Britain and the United States, disappointed the Government. On Monday, the Council postponed a vote for a week to consider Rwanda's concerns.

The Government wants to have the tribunal sit in Rwanda, or in other African cities - rather than The Hague - and to include Rwandan judges. The Government also wants to be sure that the tribunal does not deprive it of the right to try perpetrators of the massacres in Rwandan courts, where the death penalty can be imposed.

General Kagame, widely regarded as the most powerful person in the Government, and other Rwandan officials argue that the widespread slaughter in Rwanda was so heinous a crime that the death penalty is the only appropriate response.

Government officials also worry that if a tribunal cannot impose the death penalty, organizers of the massacres - the potential defendants before the tribunal - would get lighter sentences than those who pulled the trigger or wielded the machete, who would be tried in Rwandan courts and could be executed.

Rwanda's concern about the death penalty presents a problem for the Security Council because it is virtually impossible to adopt a resolution with a death penalty provision. Since 1968, the United Nations has called on states to abolish the death penalty, and the states that have signed a protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights agree not to execute anyone.

The United States has not signed the protocol, which was adopted in 1989, nor has Rwanda. But a peace agreement signed in Arusha, Tanzania, in August 1993 - between the former Rwandan Government and the Rwandan Patriotic Front - called for the Government to sign all international human rights

conventions.

The Patriotic Front has said that it will abide by the spirit and most of the provisions of the Arusha accords, and advocates of accepting an international tribunal that does not have a death penalty provision said today that they will use the accords in their campaign to persuade General Kagame to accept that position.

Prime Minister Twagiramungu said he felt strongly that the death penalty should be imposed. But, he said, if the death penalty was not included, that should not prevent the tribunal from being established.

"We have asked for an international tribunal, and we must stick to our commitment," he said.

One Cabinet minister who insisted on anonymity said it would suit him fine if the Security Council set up a tribunal in spite of Rwanda's objections.

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Prepared by Central News

DH/1795

16 December 1994

### FRIDAY HIGHLIGHTS

--- Security Council establishes United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan to monitor implementation of cease-fire and provide good offices; calls on Tajik parties to strive for comprehensive political settlement.

--- General Assembly urges parties to Middle East peace process to implement agreements reached; reiterates demand for Israeli withdrawal from occupied Syrian Golan.

--- General Assembly urges Democratic People's Republic of Korea to cooperate with IAEA; stresses need for Iraq to continue cooperating with Agency in implementation of Security Council resolutions.

--- Secretary-General expresses hope Western Sahara transitional period will start on 1 June 1995, with view to referendum in October; recommends Security Council expand MINURSO to speed identification and registration process.

--- Prosecutor of International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda to visit Kigali next week for consultations with Government, UNAMIR and human rights officials.

The Security Council today established the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOI) for a period of up to six months, in accordance with the plan outlined in the Secretary-General's report of 30 November. It said the Mission would continue beyond 6 February 1995 only if the Tajik parties extended the Agreement of 17 September on a Temporary Cease-fire on the Tajik-Afghan Border, and remained committed to an effective cease-fire, national reconciliation and the promotion of democracy. The Council took that action by unanimously adopting resolution 968 (1994).

The Council mandated the Mission to assist the Joint Commission to monitor implementation of the 17 September Agreement; investigate cease-fire violations and report on them to the United Nations and the Joint Commission; and provide its good offices as stipulated in the Agreement. The Mission will also maintain close contacts with the parties to the conflict, as well as close liaison with the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) Mission in Tajikistan and with the Collective Peace-keeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States and with the border forces; support the efforts of the Secretary-General's Special Envoy; and provide political liaison and coordination services, which could facilitate international humanitarian assistance.

The Council called on the parties to redouble their efforts to achieve a comprehensive political settlement.

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conflict as soon as possible. It urged them to strictly comply with their obligations to fully implement the Agreement of 17 September and to refrain from any steps that would aggravate the existing situation or hinder the process of national reconciliation. The Council asked the Secretary-General to establish a voluntary fund to support implementation of the Agreement, and encouraged Member States to contribute to it.

The General Assembly today expressed its full support for the peace process thus far in the Middle East and urged all parties to implement the agreements reached. In a resolution adopted by 149 votes in favour to 4 against (Iran, Lebanon, Libya, Syria), with 2 abstentions (Antigua and Barbuda and Sudan), the Assembly stressed the need for rapid progress on the other tracks of the Arab-Israeli negotiations. It also called on all Member States to extend financial and technical assistance to parties in the region and to provide support for the peace process.

The Assembly also adopted a resolution on Jerusalem by a vote of 138 in favour to 2 against (Costa Rica and Israel), with 7 abstentions (Antigua and Barbuda, Cote d'Ivoire, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Marshall Islands, United States and Zambia). It determined that Israel's decision to impose its laws and administration on the city was illegal, null and void. It also deplored the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem, and called on them to abide by relevant Security Council resolutions.

In a third resolution on the situation in the Middle East, the General Assembly demanded once more that Israel withdraw from the occupied Syrian Golan, saying that the continued occupation of the Golan and its de facto annexation constituted a stumbling-block in the way of a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region. The Assembly took that action by a vote of 77 in favour to 2 against (Israel and United States), with 78 abstentions.

The General Assembly has urged the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to cooperate immediately with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in the full implementation of its safeguards agreement and to allow the Agency to have access to all safeguards-relevant information and locations. The Assembly took that action yesterday by adopting a resolution on the report of the IAEA. There were 161 votes in favour to 1 against (Democratic People's Republic of Korea), with 6 abstentions (China, Cuba, Ghana, Iran, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Viet Nam).

By the same resolution, the Assembly noted that the IAEA was now in a position to implement its ongoing Monitoring and Verification Plan in Iraq. It stressed the need for Iraq to continue its cooperation with the Agency in achieving the complete and long-term implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions.

Also yesterday, the Assembly took action on 22 reports recommended by its First Committee (Disarmament and International Security). It adopted 43 draft resolutions, 21 of them by recorded vote, and two draft decisions, one by recorded vote. Most of the recorded votes were taken on nuclear-related resolutions.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has expressed hope that, by 31 March 1995, enough progress will be achieved in the identification and registration of voters in Western Sahara to enable him to recommend 1 June 1995 as the date for the start

of the transitional period. He visited the region last month, and had consultations with the Frente Popular para la Liberacion de Saguia El-Hamra y de Rio de Oro (POLISARIO) and the Moroccan Government. He also visited the headquarters of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) at Laayoune.

In his latest report to the Security Council on Western Sahara, the Secretary-General said that as of 1 June 1995, in accordance with the settlement plan, the combatants of both sides would be confined to designated locations. As soon as possible after that date, prisoners-of-war would be exchanged and all political prisoners and detainees would be released. By mid-August, the reduction of Moroccan forces present in the Territory would be completed and all laws or measures that could obstruct a free and fair referendum would be suspended.

The Secretary-General recommended that the Council expand MINURSO to facilitate the timely completion of the identification and registration process. The Identification Commission would require an extra 51 Professional staff, while the civilian police component would need another 185 officers. In mid-August, assuming the Council approved the expansion, the registration and identification process should be completed and the final list of voters published. He envisaged that the referendum would take place in October 1995.

The Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, Justice Richard Goldstone, will visit Kigali on 19 and 20 December. The purpose of the visit will be to hold consultations relating to the setting up of the Office of the Prosecutor of the Rwanda Tribunal.

Accompanied by three senior members of his staff, Justice Goldstone will have meetings with high-level officials of the Government of Rwanda. He will also meet with the Secretary-General's Special Representative, officials of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR), the Special Investigation Unit of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, and relevant non-governmental organizations.

END OF HIGHLIGHTS  
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Saudi Arabia 24 Oct. 1945  
 \* The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was an original Member of the United Nations from 24 October 1945. In a letter dated 24 December 1991, Boris Yeltsin, the President of the Russian Federation, informed the Secretary-General that the membership of the Soviet Union in the Security Council and all other United Nations organs was being continued by the Russian Federation with the support of the 11 member countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Senegal	28 Sep. 1960
Seychelles	21 Sep. 1976
Sierra Leone	27 Sep. 1961
Singapore	21 Sep. 1965
Slovak Republic*	19 Jan. 1993
Slovenia	22 May 1992
Solomon Islands	19 Sep. 1978
Somalia	20 Sep. 1960
South Africa	7 Nov. 1945
Spain	14 Dec. 1955
Sri Lanka	14 Dec. 1955
Sudan	12 Nov. 1956
Suriname	4 Dec. 1975
Swaziland	24 Sep. 1968
Sweden	19 Nov. 1946
Syria**	24 Oct. 1945

\* Czechoslovakia was an original Member of the United Nations from 24 October 1945. In a letter dated 10 December 1992, its Permanent Representative informed the Secretary-General that the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic would cease to exist on 31 December 1992 and that the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic, as successor States, would apply for membership in the United Nations. Following the receipt of its application, the Security Council, on 8 January, recommended to the General Assembly that the Slovak Republic be admitted to United Nations membership. The Slovak Republic was thus admitted on 19 January as a Member State.

\*\* Egypt and Syria were original Members of the United Nations from 24 October 1945. Following a plebiscite on 21 February 1958, the United Arab Republic was established by a union of Egypt and Syria and continued as a single Member. On 13 October 1961, Syria, having resumed its status as an independent State, resumed its separate membership in the United Nations.

Tajikistan	2 Mar. 1992
Thailand	16 Dec. 1946
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*	8 Apr. 1993
Togo	20 Sep. 1960

Trinidad and Tobago	18 Sep. 1962
Tunisia	12 Nov. 1956
Turkey	24 Oct. 1945
Turkmenistan	2 Mar. 1992
Uganda	25 Oct. 1962
Ukraine	24 Oct. 1945
United Arab Emirates	9 Dec. 1971
United Kingdom	24 Oct. 1945
United Republic of Tanzania**	14 Dec. 1961
United States	24 Oct. 1945
Uruguay	18 Dec. 1945
Uzbekistan	2 Mar. 1992
Vanuatu	15 Sep. 1981

\* The General Assembly decided on 8 April 1993 to admit to United Nations membership the State being provisionally referred to for all purposes within the United Nations as "The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" pending settlement of the difference that had arisen over its name.

\*\* Tanganyika was a Member of the United Nations from 14 December 1961 and Zanzibar was a Member from 16 December 1963. Following the ratification on 26 April 1964 of Articles of Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar, the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar continued as a single Member, changing its name to the United Republic of Tanzania on 1 November 1964.

Venezuela	15 Nov. 1945
Viet Nam	20 Sep. 1977
Yemen*	30 Sep. 1947
Yugoslavia	24 Oct. 1945
Zaire	20 Sep. 1960
Zambia	1 Dec. 1964
Zimbabwe	25 Aug. 1980

\* \*\*\* \*

\* Yemen was admitted to membership in the United Nations on 30 September 1947 and Democratic Yemen on 14 December 1967. On 22 May 1990, the two countries merged and have since been represented as one Member with the name "Yemen".

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FROM DPIIDS

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DAILY HIGHLIGHTS FOLLOW, 15 December 1994, PARA,

--- General Assembly admits Republic of Palau as 185th Member State of United Nations; President Nakamura says his country's independence represents victory for principle of self-determination.

--- Vice-President of Rwanda, in address to Security Council, appeals for international help in dealing with armed elements intimidating and killing Rwandese refugees in Zaire.

--- Secretary-General welcomes former United States President Carter's efforts in relation to former Yugoslavia.

--- Bosnian Serbs agree to clear UNPROFOR flights for troop rotation and to ease restrictions on convoy movement through checkpoints.

--- Development is primary imperative of our time, but United Nations has to respond to crisis after crisis in maintaining peace and security, Secretary-General tells Harvard University.

--- Secretary-General recommends Security Council extend UNFICYP mandate for six months; says Force's presence is indispensable to maintenance of Cyprus cease-fire.

--- Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee, concluding work for current session, approves draft resolutions on human rights in former Yugoslavia and Rwanda.

--- DPI launches new series of blue books with publication on United Nations role in struggle against apartheid.

The General Assembly today admitted the Republic of Palau as the 185th Member State of the United Nations. The country's admission represented the culmination of the United Nations trusteeship system established at the end of the Second World War.

Addressing the Assembly, the President of Palau, Kuniwo Nakamura, said his country's independence and admission to the United Nations represented a victory for the principle of self-determination. Palau's young constitutional democracy must now focus on building economic self-sufficiency, which was an essential component of true sovereignty. Natural resources were its best foundation for developing a strong economy. He noted that Palau's Declaration of Independence pledged to preserve its marine environment as a "living treasure" for the entire planet.

Also today, the Assembly called on the United Nations to coordinate its efforts and to cooperate with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in the pacific settlement of disputes and the maintenance of international peace and security in Africa. In a resolution adopted without a vote, the Assembly encouraged the United Nations and its Member States to help for AU to strengthen its conflict resolution capacity.

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Rwanda today appealed to the international community for assistance in disarming and relocating "uniformed, armed killers that were intimidating and killing Rwandese refugees" in Zaire who wished to return home. In an address to the Security Council, the Vice-President and Minister of Defence of Rwanda, Major-General Paul Kagame, also asked for international assistance to address the question of impunity.

Major-General Kagame said former Rwandese government leaders, who were continuing to mislead Rwandese refugees in neighbouring countries, were being strengthened by international assistance that was "almost blindly directed to them through inconsistent international policies" and violations of the rules that governed activities of United Nations agencies.

He urged the international community "to help the Rwandese people help themselves". Peace and stability in Rwanda and the region would depend on what the international community could do and how swiftly it could do it. Sending the right message to the criminals and addressing the problem of immunity was the best solution of all, he added.

Meanwhile, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR) today completed its security operation in two camps housing displaced persons in the south-west of the country, according to a spokesman for the Organization. Forty-seven persons suspected of criminal activity were detained, registered and turned over to Government authorities, and 1,000 weapons were seized.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali today welcomed former United States President Jimmy Carter's efforts in relation to the situation in the former Yugoslavia. He said Mr. Carter was conscious of the need for such efforts to be fully synchronized with those of the Secretary-General's Special

Representative, as well as those of the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia and the Contact Group, in order to avoid unnecessary duplication and possible contradictions.

The former President telephoned the Secretary-General yesterday evening to inform him of his contacts with Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic, and undertook to keep him informed about any further developments. The Secretary-General also spoke yesterday with United States Secretary of State Warren Christopher on the same subject.

Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic has agreed to clear United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) flights for the purpose of troop rotation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, according to a spokesman for the Organization. He took that action after Special Representative Yasushi Akashi warned him that UNPROFOR operations would be shut down if freedom of movement problems were not resolved. Two UNPROFOR aircraft were expected to fly in today or tomorrow, weather permitting.

At a meeting with the Special Representative in Pale yesterday, Mr. Karadzic also agreed to drop restrictions on armoured personnel carriers accompanying United Nations convoys, and to ease restrictions on movement through checkpoints, the spokesman said. The Bosnian Serbs today returned three hijacked Dutch fuel tankers -- minus their fuel -- and promised to return two Dutch jeeps that had been stolen.

The spokesman said Mr. Akashi had also protested the continued shelling of Bihac and discussed his proposal for

comprehensive cease-fire agreement. Meanwhile, fighting around Bihac continued today, with sporadic shelling in Velika Kladusa. A United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) convoy trying to get into the pocket was blocked by Croatian Serbs.

The United Nations is frustrated in its effort to make long-term progress on development because it is required to deal with crisis after crisis and confrontation after confrontation, according to Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali. He told Harvard University yesterday that the Organization was forced to focus on peace-keeping, even though development was "the primary imperative of our time".

Multilateral operations through the United Nations were the most effective way of maintaining peace, he went on to say. That was particularly true now that conflicts within States were more common than wars between them. However, the effectiveness of multilateralism was difficult to demonstrate without adequate financial and material support. Until those requirements were addressed, the Organization would have great difficulty in performing the tasks entrusted to it.

States must learn to use the United Nations to handle the new forms of conflict, the Secretary-General stressed. Only when that was done could development be given the proper attention. "In development, lies our greatest hope for moving the world towards enduring peace and prosperity", he concluded.

The Security Council should extend the mandate of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) for six months to 30 June 1995, according to the Secretary-General. In a report dated 12 December, he said the Force's presence remained indispensable to the maintenance of the cease-fire and law and order on the island.

In the last six months, UNFICYP had carried out its functions effectively with the cooperation of both sides, and the situation had remained generally quiet, he continued. However, there was only a cease-fire in Cyprus, not peace. The situation remained subject to sudden tensions, generated by events outside the island as well as within. In that connection, relations between Greece and Turkey were particularly important.

The Secretary-General expressed concern about the excessive level of armaments and forces in Cyprus, and the rate at which they were being strengthened. He deplored the fact that the Council's call for a reduction in the number of foreign troops and a reduction of defence spending in the Republic of Cyprus had not been heeded. He also noted that no progress had been made on the modest measures, repeatedly called for by the Council, aimed at reducing the confrontation between the two sides along the cease-fire lines.

The Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) yesterday approved a draft resolution by which the General Assembly would condemn all human rights violations in the former Yugoslavia, including "ethnic cleansing", killings, torture, rape, disappearances and forced evictions. It took that action by a vote of 138 in favour to none against, with 14 abstentions. The draft was one of fifteen approved by the Committee yesterday as it concluded its work for the current session.

The Committee approved a draft resolution on human rights in Rwanda, which would have the Assembly condemn those preventing the voluntary repatriation of refugees, and those



obstructing humanitarian access in refugee camps. The Assembly would also welcome the establishment of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, and would reaffirm that all persons who had committed genocide and serious violations of international humanitarian law would be held individually responsible. The Government's efforts to restore the rule of law and reconstruct the judicial system would be welcomed, and members of the international community would be invited to provide assistance in support of those efforts.

The Department of Public Information (DPI) today launched a new series of "blue books", with the publication of The United Nations and Apartheid, 1948-1994, an account of South Africa's transformation from the era of apartheid to the establishment of a non-racial democratic government.

The series covers major developments in international relations in which the Organization has played a leading role. Each volume features an introduction by the Secretary-General, a detailed chronology of events, and a comprehensive collection of United Nations documentation and other materials. The latest publication brings together the texts of more than 200 key resolutions, statements and other materials relating to the struggle against apartheid.

END OF HIGHLIGHTS  
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FROM DPIIDS

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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 15 December 1994

(PART II OF II)

The correspondent then said that on previous occasions when that had taken place, "the Security Council had passed resolutions mandating UNPROFOR forces to use force if necessary to get the convoys through". Presumably that mandate still stood. Mr. Eckhard said that what UNPROFOR was authorized to do was clearly spelt out in the Security Council resolutions, which were a combination of measures under Chapter VI and Chapter VII of the Charter. Any decision by UNPROFOR to use force in any way had to be measured against the overall objective of maintaining a humanitarian operation. "A delicate balance has to be struck and it has not been easy", he said.

Continuing, he said that in the last several weeks there had not been enough fuel or supplies for UNPROFOR to do its patrolling and escort convoys, and the UNHCR had not received the clearances it needed to maintain its level of humanitarian supplies. Troops could not be rotated and many had been in a de facto hostage situation. It was an acute situation that was very different from anything else previously experienced. "Yesterday's agreement appeared to indicate that the Bosnian Serbs were ready to loosen those restrictions and move UNPROFOR a step closer to being able to continue with its operation now", he said.

Asked if Dr. Karadzic had informed Mr. Akashi about his contacts with Mr. Carter, Mr. Eckhard said he had been informed by the UNPROFOR press office that Mr. Akashi had not been told about that contact.

Asked if Mr. Akashi had given Dr. Karadzic any other alternatives, besides withdrawing from Bosnia if UNPROFOR was not allowed to do its work, Mr. Eckhard said he did not have further details on the meeting.

On Rwanda, a correspondent asked if the people from the camps had been detained for common crimes or if they could be tried for war crimes. Mr. Eckhard said that to his knowledge, the crimes committed had been common crimes. He noted that there had been 60 murders in 30 days in the vicinity of the camps. The intimidation and control of the camps by the elements of the militia and former military was what the operation had been designed to break up.

Asked if the Secretary-General had communicated directly with Mr. Carter, rather than through the United States Government, Mr. Sills said that Mr. Carter had called the Secretary-General. He understood that Mr. Carter's undertaking was as a private citizen. The Secretary-General had spoken with Mr. Carter on previous occasions without going through the

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United States Government, because Mr. Carter was not part of that Government at this point. The Secretary-General regularly had contacts with other former office-holders around the world that he had known over the years.

Asked if there were any indication that Mr. Carter would meet with Mr. Akashi or the Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, Thorvald Stoltenberg, Mr. Sills said he did not know Mr. Carter's schedule. In similar situations in the past, the Carter Center had announced his plans, and he expected that it would do so in this instance as well.

Asked about the helicopter that had been shot at in Bosnia, Mr. Eckhard said it was an UNPROFOR transport helicopter on its way to Sarajevo from Split. It had been hit near Hadzici, which was a Serb-held town. Although it had been reported initially by the UNPROFOR press office that the helicopter had been fired upon from Serb-held territory, a subsequent analysis determined that it had been fired upon from government-controlled territory.

A correspondent said that yesterday, Mr. Fauzi had said that the failed summit meeting of the Security Council was an initiative of the Argentine Government, but last May, the Secretary-General had sent a letter proposing the meeting. Mr. Sills said he would not characterize a meeting that never took place as failed -- it just failed to take place. He did not have

anything to add to what Mr. Fauzi said yesterday. The significant thing about the meeting not taking place was that there was broad agreement that it should not take place at this time, as the conditions were simply not right.

The correspondent said that the Secretary-General still had not held the press conference that he had been assured would happen. Mr. Sills said that the Secretary-General's schedule was under consideration. As soon as there was something to report on a press conference, he would do so.

Asked if Dr. Karadzic had carried out any of the promises he had made on CNN last night, Mr. Eckhard said he had given all the information he had received. The partial opening of the Sarajevo airport to UNPROFOR flights had not yet been tested. He had no information on any release of prisoners. On the issue of convoys, UNPROFOR had reported a slight relaxation in recent days of passage through checkpoints, and UNHCR convoys had been getting into Sarajevo over the last week without much difficulty. One could draw one's own conclusions, he said.

Asked about the cease-fire, he said fighting in Sarajevo today tended to be focused on Mount Igman where a government offensive was under way. "So it pretty much looks like business as usual", he said.

A correspondent then said that an UNPROFOR spokesman in Zagreb had said this morning that press reports on the six points were exaggerated because, even if Dr. Karadzic kept his promises, they would not amount to any kind of a peace plan. In fact, the situation would return to status quo ante. Was that Mr. Eckhard's understanding also? He replied that if those actions were carried out, UNPROFOR would be back to where it was, carrying out its mandate to the best of its ability, although there would most likely be residual problems. However, if the air lift was resumed, patrols could again escort convoys. If clearance through checkpoints was allowed

in a reasonable amount of time, the mission would be up and running again. Asked if there was anything new in those promises, he said it was the minimum necessary to carry out operations there.

Asked why Dr. Karadzic was willing to meet with Mr. Akashi and Mr. Carter, but not with the Secretary-General, Mr. Sills said it was not up to him to determine Dr. Karadzic's motives. He would only speak about United Nations officials.

END OF PART II AND BRIEFING  
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FROM DPIIDS

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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 15 December 1994

(PART I OF II)

At today's noon briefing, Joe Sills, Spokesman for the Secretary-General, informed correspondents that this morning the Secretary-General had attended the General Assembly meeting for the admission of the Republic of Palau as a new member of the United Nations, then met with the President of Palau, Kuniwo Nakamura. After that meeting, the Secretary-General met with the Prime Minister of Zaire, Kengo Wa Dondo. He would be meeting shortly with the Vice-President and Minister of Defence of Rwanda, Major-General Paul Kagame.

At 1 p.m., the Secretary-General would attend the flag-raising ceremony on the occasion of Palau's admission to United Nations membership. Later this afternoon, he would meet with the Secretary-General of the non-governmental organization International Alert, Kumar Rupesinghe, then with Captain Jacques Cousteau, who was a member of the Advisory Commission on Sustainable Development.

Mr. Sills then announced that "former United States President Jimmy Carter telephoned the Secretary-General yesterday evening to inform him of his contacts with Mr. Karadzic. The Secretary-General welcomes President Carter's efforts. Former President Carter is conscious of the need for such efforts to be fully synchronized with those of the Secretary-General's Special Representative as well as Mr. Stoltenberg and Lord Owen and the Contact Group, in order to avoid unnecessary duplication and possible contradictions. Mr. Carter has undertaken to keep the Secretary-General informed about any further developments. The Secretary-General also spoke with United States Secretary of State Christopher last night on the same subject." (See Press Release SG/SM/5513).

The Security Council had held an informal meeting with Major-General Kagame, meeting as Member States, rather than sitting as the Council, Mr. Sills said. The Council would then hold a formal meeting on Rwanda, primarily to hear the Vice-President, and possibly other members. However, no resolution was expected to be adopted at that meeting.

On Tajikistan, Mr. Sills said it was his understanding that the Russian Federation had requested more time on the draft resolution. He was not sure when action on the draft would take place, although it could occur tomorrow.

He then said that the press release on the Department of Humanitarian Affairs/United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) team investigating the oil spill in Komi, Russian Federation, had been issued and contained the results of their

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investigation (See Press Release ND/418).

Press conferences in room 226 today were: at 1:30 p.m., Major-General Kagame; and at 3 p.m., President Nakamura.

Mr. Sills announced that a World Chronicle television programme would be shown today at 2:30 p.m. on in-house channels 6 and 23. The guest was C.V. Narasimhan, the author of the recently published book, "A History of the United Nations University: A Personal Perspective". He also announced that a press release had been issued on the first in a new series of United Nations publications, by the Department of Public Information (DPI), called "blue books", that covers major developments in international relations of the past five decades in which the United Nations had played a role (See Press Release GA/AP/2154-PI/870). The first book traces the United Nations role in the struggle against apartheid. The book was available in English now, and would be translated into French and Arabic sometime later.

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 meetings in Pale with Dr. Karadzic and other senior Bosnian Serb representatives. Mr. Akashi, first and foremost, warned them that UNPROFOR's operation in Bosnia would have to be shut down if problems relating to freedom of movement were not resolved.

After a long session, Dr. Karadzic had agreed to clear the landing of UNPROFOR aircraft for the purpose of troop rotation, Mr. Eckhard continued. Two aircraft were expected to fly in today or tomorrow, weather permitting. Mr. Akashi hoped that if those landings were successful, then the humanitarian flights might be resumed at some point, but that decision would have to be made by the governments that flew those planes.

Dr. Karadzic had also dropped restrictions on armoured personnel carriers accompanying convoys and said he would ease restrictions on movement through checkpoints, Mr. Eckhard said. Follow-up discussions on simplifying the checkpoint procedures were taking place today. The Serbs had returned three Danish fuel tankers that had been hijacked, minus the fuel that the tankers had contained at the time. They had also promised to return two Dutch jeeps that had been stolen.

Mr. Eckhard said that Mr. Akashi had also protested the shelling of Bihac town: a few mortar rounds had struck the town today, the sixth day in a row of shelling. He also discussed his proposal for a comprehensive cease-fire agreement. Today, he had travelled to Zenica, Bosnia and Herzegovina, where he met with Bosnian Vice-President, Ejup Ganic, and other Bosnian government officials. The meeting was to have taken place yesterday, but the weather had prevented Mr. Akashi from travelling there. Tonight, he would meet with the Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina (United States, United Kingdom, France, Germany, Russian Federation), and tomorrow he would travel to Split, Croatia, to meet with Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic, who was returning from the Summit meeting of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in Casablanca, Morocco.

In other developments, Mr. Eckhard said fighting around Bihac continued today, with sporadic shelling in Velika Kladusa. A humanitarian convoy of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) trying to get into the center

was blocked by Croatian Serbs. In Sarajevo, no sniper incidents had been reported yesterday, but the airport remained closed to humanitarian flights. The UNHCR did get in two humanitarian convoys yesterday and hoped to get two more in over the weekend. Over the longer term, the UNHCR would not be able to achieve the 6,000 metric tons per month needed to meet the needs of greater Sarajevo by ground convoys alone; it was counting on the eventual restoration of the air bridge.

Mr. Eckhard said fighting also continued south of Mount Igman where government forces were on the offensive and had moved the confrontation line several kilometres. An UNPROFOR helicopter flying from Split to Sarajevo had been fired upon and hit today by small arms and anti-aircraft weapons over territory controlled by Bosnian government forces. The helicopter made an emergency landing at Kiseljak, north of Sarajevo. No casualties had been reported.

On Rwanda, he said the operation of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), to restore security to the troublesome camps for displaced persons in south-west Rwanda, had concluded successfully. Forty-seven people suspected of criminal activity had been detained, registered by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and turned over to government authorities. One thousand weapons had been confiscated, which were mostly blade weapons, such as machetes and spears. The UNAMIR troops were returning to their former positions, but two companies were remaining for a reinforced UNAMIR presence in the camps to maintain the current level of security there.

Commenting on General Assembly activities, the Assembly President's spokesman, Amadou Moutar Gueye, informed correspondents that this morning the Assembly had welcomed the Republic of Palau as the 185th Member of the United Nations. Palau's President then addressed the Assembly, and later met with the Assembly President, Amara Essy (Cote d'Ivoire). The flag ceremony for Palau at 1 p.m. would take place in front of the Delegates' Entrance.

The Assembly also had considered the second report of the Credentials Committee (A/49/517/Add.1) which listed the countries that had had credentials approved, Mr. Gueye continued.

Also being considered in the morning session was agenda item 32, on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU), he said. Under the terms of a draft resolution before the Assembly on the subject, the Assembly would, among other things, urge the United Nations to help the OAU to strengthen its capacity in conflict resolution and continue to support the organization in order to manage a peaceful democratic transition in Africa. The Assembly would also emphasize the urgency of the need to adopt appropriate measures to ensure the effective implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990's. With regard to the item on the New Agenda, the Assembly had taken no action on the draft resolution before it (A/49/L.44), and consultations would continue.

For further information on yesterday's meetings, Mr. Gueye referred correspondents to today's Journal, and drew attention to the Assembly's four votes on the question of Palestine.

The Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) had concluded its work yesterday, he said. A draft resolution on increased coordination within the United Nations system in

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the field of human rights had been referred to the Working Group of the Committee, which would meet sometime in the coming year. He noted that the draft resolution containing the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime had been approved.

This afternoon, the Assembly was expected to take votes on the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Mr. Gueye then announced that a new programme of work and schedule of plenary meetings had been issued (A/INF/49/5/Add.4). The report of the Second Committee (Economic and Financial) would be taken up on Monday, 19 December, and the reports of the Third Committee and the Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary) would be considered on Friday, 23 December.

A correspondent then asked when the report by the Executive Chairman of the United Nations Special Commission monitoring the disarmament of Iraq, Rolf Ekeus, would be taken up by the Security Council. Mr. Sills replied that the item had been on an earlier, tentative schedule for this week. There was thus a possibility that the matter could be considered tomorrow, but he would have to confirm that. He did not yet have Friday's schedule.

Asked if the promises made by Dr. Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian Serb leader, to former United States President Jimmy Carter matched the list of problems between the United Nations and the Bosnian Serbs, Mr. Eckhard said that most of the six points Dr. Karadzic had discussed were, of course, things that UNPROFOR had been negotiating with the Bosnian Serbs for some time, and with particular intensity in recent weeks. Without relaxation of the restrictions that the Bosnian Serbs had placed on UNPROFOR's activities, there was not much point in continuing the mission. In that sense, there was an overlap between Dr. Karadzic's six points and UNPROFOR's agenda with the Serbs.

A correspondent said that UNPROFOR was in Bosnia to protect humanitarian convoys, which were mostly being stopped by the Bosnian Serbs. He asked why, now that the Bosnian Serbs had insisted on stopping the convoys, UNPROFOR could no longer carry out its mission. Mr. Eckhard said it was a question of degree. Since the last air action by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), there had been an almost total lack of cooperation on the part of the Bosnian Serbs with the United Nations peace-keeping mission. Without their cooperation, that mission was impossible.

END OF PART I OF II  
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FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS / UNDEUPRO

Security Council  
SC/5966  
3481st Meeting  
15 December 1994  
PM SUMMARY

8

WORLD COMMUNITY MUST ASSIST RWANDA IN DISARMING FORCES THAT ARE  
INTIMIDATING REFUGEES, RWANDESE VICE-PRESIDENT TELLS COUNCIL  
Appeals to Member States 'To Help Rwandese People Help  
Themselves'

The Vice-President of Rwanda appealed to the international community this morning for assistance in disarming and relocating "uniformed, armed killers that were intimidating and killing Rwandese refugees" in Zaire who wished to return home. In an address to the Security Council, the Vice-President and Minister of Defence of Rwanda, Major-General Paul Kagame, also appealed for international assistance to address the question of impunity.

He said the leaders of the former Rwandese Government, who were continuing to mislead Rwandese refugees in neighbouring countries, were being strengthened by international assistance that was "almost blindly directed to them through inconsistent international policies" and violations of the rules that governed activities of United Nations agencies.

He appealed to the international community "to help the Rwandese people help themselves" and cautioned that delays or refusals of assistance would diminish confidence and undermine trust. Peace and stability in Rwanda and the region would depend on what the international community could do and how swiftly it could do it. Sending the right message to the criminals and addressing the problem of immunity was the best solution of all.

SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 1

The Council met this afternoon to consider the situation concerning Rwanda.

The President, MANZI BAKURAMUTSA (Rwanda), called the meeting to order at 12:34 p.m.

The President decided it would be appropriate for him to not preside over the Council while the item was being discussed. In accordance with rule 20 of the Council's provision rules of procedure, he invited the representative of Argentina, Emilio J. Cardenas, to take the presidential chair.

(Rule 20 provides that, whenever the President deems it proper that he should not preside over the Council during the consideration of a question with which his Government is directly connected, he shall indicate that to the Council. The presidential chair shall then devolve, during the consideration

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of that question, on the member State next in English alphabetical order.)

The Acting President, Mr. CARDENAS (Argentina), then invited the Vice-President and Minister of Defence of Rwanda, Paul Kagame, to address the Council.

Major-General PAUL KAGAME, Vice-President and Minister of Defence of Rwanda, said the forces of the former Government of Rwanda had destroyed everything in their way, killing, raping and looting. Although scars of the deep wounds inflicted on the civil society still marked the country, the people were determined to rebuild and generate a new sense of justice and unity. The country had known difficult times before, although not as far back as the international media made them out to be. The recent genocide was a result of what "blessed impunity" could offer, he said, "violence and more violence, refugees and more refugees in the region".

He said the neighbouring countries had on their soil a blend of new Rwandese refugees: a mixture of uniformed armed killers and innocent people, both of whom were being continually misled by the leaders who had engineered the massacres. Those leaders were strengthened by the international assistance that was "almost blindly directed to them through inconsistent policies" and violations of rules that govern activities of United Nations agencies, such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and their definition of who was a refugee and who was not. The criminals had again taken the law into their hands, intimidating and killing innocent people who wished to return home.

The refugees, he said, were being held hostage openly and without the international community being able to do anything about it. His Government wanted those refugees to be free to return to their homes and was expecting them home just as it was awaiting adequate means to secure their safe return and settlement.

He deplored the fact that the intimidation of innocent Rwandese refugees continued to go unchallenged. The strength of the criminal groups was overestimated, he said. They could be disarmed and relocated. He appealed to the international community, within the framework of the United Nations, to assist Zaire in dealing with that problem.

He said the number of forces of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), which had shrunk from 2,800 to 270 personnel when the massacres in Rwanda had begun, had now reached a high of 5,600. His Government had favoured the renewal of the mandate of the Mission and had set up a transitional broad-based government and national assembly in the spirit of the August 1993 Arusha Accords. It had welcomed back an estimated 2,000 soldiers from the former Government forces. Seventy officers had enrolled in reorientation programmes and would be reintegrated in a matter of weeks.

He went on to say that the Government had done what it could to meet the immediate needs of its people but it lacked the necessary means to provide justice for all Rwandese, regardless of what had divided them in the past. He appealed to the international community to help the Rwandese to help themselves. Delays or refusals to assist them would diminish confidence and undermine trust. It would also increase the pressure on the international donor community. "The longer we wait, the worse it becomes", he said.

The Rwandese people should be given a chance to prove that they could help themselves to achieve nationhood with justice, tolerance, reconciliation and unity, he asserted. Peace and stability in Rwanda and the region would depend on what the international community could do and how swiftly it could do it. Sending the right signal to the criminals and addressing impunity in the region was the best solution for all. The international community already understood that stability and the rule of law could only come about by taking the proper measures to address the question of impunity.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:43 p.m.

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FROM DPIIDS  
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Security and Safety	12
18	30
Total	24
59	83
Grand total	35
93	128

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#### Activities

##### Office of the Registrar

59. The Registry is responsible for the administration and servicing of the Tribunal. The tasks of the Registry involve two main areas of responsibility. One area pertains to administrative and financial management; the other main area of responsibility is the judicial management function on behalf of the Tribunal.

60. Three other units form part of the Office of the Registrar. One deals with press and information in order to satisfy the keen interest of the media in the activities of the Tribunal as well as the needs for information of the public at large. Press and information facilities form an essential requirement of the infrastructure of the Tribunal.

61. Another specialized function embodied in a unit immediately attached to the Office of the Registrar pertains to the security and safety of the Tribunal. Given the nature of the tasks of the Tribunal, strict security measures are required in order to protect the most visible officials of the Tribunal, the staff, the defendants and the witnesses, as well as the premises, the archives and the installations.

62. The third specialized unit forming part of the Office of the Registrar provides legal support to the Registry. This unit fulfils two distinct functions. It provides legal assistance and drafting support on an ongoing basis to each of the three Chambers both during and between plenary sessions, in connection with the continuing development of the practices and procedures of the Tribunal. Moreover, it provides advice to the Registry itself, which will be faced with many issues regarding the interpretation and application of the legal instruments defining its tasks and responsibilities, notably the statute of the Tribunal, the rules of procedure and evidence, the Headquarters Agreement, the rules governing the detention of persons awaiting trial or appeal, and the Directive on Assignment of Defence Counsel.

##### (a) Judicial management

63. In the area of judicial management, preparations are being made for the operational activities of the Tribunal. The Registry is developing a case management system that will include automation of case processing functions. The Registry is also securing access to electronic legal research databases in Europe and North America. The necessary security procedures are well developed, with much progress having been

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made on contingency planning.

64. Detailed preparations are being made in order to protect and assist victims and witnesses. These preparations, including security aspects, are being made by the Office of the Prosecutor and the Victims and Witnesses Unit of the Registry. The process includes liaison and cooperation with the countries where prospective witnesses reside, the competent authorities of the Netherlands, professional organizations and institutions that may lend psychological/social services and other humanitarian aid organizations. The security aspects are also duly taken into account with regard to these matters.

65. In order to organize legal counsel and legal defence to which the suspects and accused are entitled, notably also in case of indigency, consultations have taken place with competent national and international professional organizations of lawyers, both for the purpose of drawing up the Directive on Assignment of Defence Counsel and concerning the application of the directive. The directive entered into force on 1 August 1994 and, with the assistance of international and national bar associations, a list of qualified counsel who have indicated their willingness to be assigned to indigent suspects or accused is being drawn up.

#### Defence Counsel

66. On the basis of the statute and as further elaborated in the rules of procedures and evidence, the suspects during the investigation and the accused from the time of indictment have the right to legal assistance from a counsel of their own choice or, if indigent, to free legal assistance. The Registrar has prepared, in close consultation with the judges, a directive governing the procedure for assignment of defence counsel, the status and conduct of assigned counsel, the calculation of fees and disbursements and the establishment of an advisory panel. The assignment of defence counsel will require substantial financial means. The Registry, in consultation with the President, will have to review the requests for assignment of counsel and the statements of assets of the persons making such requests and notify the applicant accordingly. The Registry is at present establishing a list of counsel who have indicated their willingness to act as such and has the responsibility to confirm and authorize their fees and disbursements. In addition, the Registry supplies assigned counsel with basic equipment and facilities necessary to perform their tasks.

#### Detention facilities

67. After having been surrendered to the Tribunal and while awaiting trial or appeal, the accused are held in a special detention facility rented from the Netherlands Government which is governed by a unique set of international standards (Rules of Detention). In addition to the rental costs, the Tribunal is responsible for the provision of equipment, supplies and materials, and miscellaneous expenditures relating to the detainees. The staff of the detention facility consists of a Commanding Officer, as the head of the staff, and the required number of guards. In most matters the Commanding Officer reports to the Registrar, who is responsible for the administration and financial aspects of the detention facility. In order to secure good relationships with the host prison in which the detention facility is situated, the Commanding Officer and the Governor of the host

prison will be expected to be in constant communication. On the basis of the Rules of Detention, the Registry has to perform a variety of duties relating to the detention facility, notably with regard to such issues as the regulation and maintenance of order and discipline, the inspection of conditions of detention, communications and visits, the handling of complaints and the entertaining of day-to-day contacts with the detention facilities and in particular its Commanding Officer. In order to handle these matters on a daily basis, it is necessary to create a special unit in the Judicial Management Section of the Registry.

#### Protection of victims and witnesses

68. The rules of procedure and evidence provide for the establishment of a Victims and Witnesses Unit within the Registry. The issue of witness protection is critical for the Tribunal. For traditional law enforcement bodies, witness protection is also critical and requires personnel who are specially trained to run witness protection programmes. Such programmes are costly, particularly if it is necessary to provide 24-hour protection to witnesses and their families, or to provide for their relocation with new identities. Given the nature of the crimes being investigated and prosecuted by the Tribunal, it is inevitable that many witnesses are going to require, and must be provided, extensive witness protection. The work of the Victims and Witnesses Unit will require close cooperation with the Office of the Prosecutor which, of necessity, has the initial responsibility for arranging the protection of witnesses during investigations. The unit will have particular responsibility for the protection of witnesses when their presence is required in The Hague. The unit will be staffed by a small group of persons who will coordinate the tasks relating to the protection and assistance functions of the unit. The unit will have to rely on the expertise and the professional experience of consultants, such as psychologists and psychotherapists. While it has to provide assistance to victims and witnesses during the pre-trial and trial stage and may also have to provide for accommodation and other services to these persons, it will also have to coordinate, with the help of other organizations and institutions, the protection and support of victims and witnesses in the post-trial stage when they have returned to their own countries or elsewhere. The unit is largely dependent for its effective functioning on cooperation and assistance by Governments, professional groups and non-governmental organizations and institutions. Experience has shown that the cost of witness protection is extremely high. The amount sought will be utilized for emergency situations to cover the period before the conclusion of individual arrangements with supporting member Governments or non-governmental organizations and will be supplemented by extrabudgetary resources (see sect. VI below).

#### Court management and judicial support services

69. An important responsibility of the Registry flows from the nature of criminal proceedings. The Registry carries out the tasks entrusted to it in the rules of procedure in connection with pre-trial proceedings, in particular, the procedures of confirmation, amendment or withdrawal of indictments, issue of arrest warrants, procedures in case of failure to execute a warrant, the procedure for the appearance of the accused, procedures for detention on remand and provisional release and

procedures to obtain depositions. Tasks in connection with proceedings before the Trial Chambers include procedures relating to amici curiae, summons of witnesses and experts, record-keeping, procedures in case of contempt of court and procedures for the restitution of property and in connection with compensation to victims. In addition, functions have to be carried out in relation to appellate proceedings, review proceedings and with respect to pardon and commutation of sentences.

70. It is envisaged that in practical terms judicial support services are to be organized on the basis of operating teams to serve each Trial Chamber and the Appeals Chamber, with each Chamber having a working team leader (Court Deputy), and two officers devoted to courtroom duties. Three Records Management Assistants, one at the Principal level, will be in charge of general case processing, file maintenance and counter routines. The basic functions to be performed will be: intake of new cases, indexing, docketing, calendaring, serving of notice, case management and a series of other courtroom functions.

(b) Administrative services

71. Administrative support is provided for human resources management, financial administration and resource planning, as well as the use of common services to support the implementation of the work programme. In 1994, all activities were centred on the speedy establishment of the infrastructure and on enabling the Tribunal to become operational as soon as possible. In this connection, initial staffing requirements for administrative support were estimated conservatively owing to lack of actual experience. While adequate for the start-up phase, many aspects of the operation requiring intensive and extensive administrative support, particularly those of the Office of the Prosecutor (see sect. 8 above), could not have been foreseen at the time of preparation of the revised estimates early in the year. As the activities of the operation intensified, the only way in which the administration could cope with the volume of work was to request short-term assignment of experienced staff from Headquarters, especially in personnel and building management matters.

Resource requirements

Staff costs

72. Under posts, the estimated requirements of \$6,706,400 (an increase of \$2,989,700) relate to the cost of 35 temporary posts (1 ASG, 4 P-5, 4 P-4, 2 P-3, 12 General Service (Other level) and 12 Security and Safety posts) in 1994 (\$1,243,000) and provision for continuation of these posts and for 93 additional posts in 1995 (\$5,463,400). Estimated requirements of \$2,323,600 for other staff costs (a decrease of \$5,933,700)

End of Part 5 of 8

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FROM DPIIDS

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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 12 December 1994

Joe Sills, Spokesman for the Secretary-General, began today's noon briefing by informing correspondents that the Secretary-General attended the General Assembly's morning session, where his report on the work of the Organization was being considered. At 11:15 a.m., he had received Queen Noor Al-Hussein of Jordan. There was a press note to correspondents on that meeting (Note No. 5264). The Queen presented to the Secretary-General the report of the International Commission on Peace and Food, a group of about 25 international figures who had conducted a five-year study on the world food supply. He said he would determine if the report would be available to correspondents, since it had been done by a private, non-governmental organization.

At 12:30 p.m., the Secretary-General would meet with Stoyan Ganev, a former President of the General Assembly, and at 5:50 p.m. he would meet with the Chairmen of the regional groups in one of the series of regular meetings he holds with the regional groups to review current issues.

Mr. Sills said that the Security Council was meeting in closed consultations and that Tajikistan was the initial subject. There had been a draft resolution on the topic on Friday; a number of amendments had been suggested on that draft and the United States had asked the Council for an additional day for instructions. There might be a final resolution tonight. The Council was also considering the question of working methods and procedures. That was the French proposal on "greater transparency". The Council tentatively agreed on Friday to have an open meeting later this week on the subject. The Council consultations would also deal with the question of the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as other matters.

Speaking on peace-keeping operations, Fred Eckhard, of the Spokesman's Office, said that four or five Bangladeshi United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) soldiers were injured, one critically, when two wire-guided anti-tank missiles were fired at the armoured personnel carrier in which they were riding at the entrance to their camp in Velika Kladusa in the Bihac pocket. One missile hit the vehicle directly, while the second exploded nearby. There was no question that they were directly targeted in the missile attack.

Mr. Eckhard said that elsewhere in the Bihac pocket, Bihac town took direct shelling on Friday and again on Sunday, when 12 mortars, artillery rounds and tank rounds impacted inside the town. UNPROFOR could not confirm casualties in connection with Sunday's shelling. This afternoon, a report had been received of two mortar rounds inside the town today. One for

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convoy managed to make it into Sarajevo today, but UNPROFOR fuel supplies were so low that much of UNPROFOR activities in Sarajevo and in the eastern enclaves had been curtailed, including anti-sniper patrols.

Mr. Eckhard said that over the weekend, the approximately 187 Ukrainian, Russian and French troops that monitored the heavy weapons assembly points around Sarajevo were permitted to rotate, but their activity or movement continued to be restricted.

(Mr. Eckhard later announced that Lieutenant General Rupert Smith of the United Kingdom would replace General Sir Michael Rose as Commander of UNPROFOR's Bosnia Herzegovina Command on 24 January 1995 when General Rose's one-year appointment came to an end.)

Commenting on General Assembly activities, Amadou Moutar Gueye, the Assembly President's spokesman, informed correspondents that the Assembly had concluded its work on the draft resolution on capital punishment. The draft resolution had been rejected by the Third Committee on Friday by a vote of 36 in favour and 44 against, with 74 abstentions. Earlier on, he said, an amendment introduced by Singapore had been adopted, prompting the 58 co-sponsors of the original draft to withdraw their co-sponsorship. Egypt had also proposed a second motion that no action be taken, but that motion was defeated. The draft resolution on capital punishment was no longer on the General Assembly's agenda.

Mr. Gueye said that on Friday the reports of the Fourth Committee and Sixth Committee were adopted by the General Assembly. The details were in today's Journal.

He said that this morning and afternoon, the Assembly was resuming consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization. The President of the General Assembly had reminded delegates that the Secretary-General, in an address to the Assembly in October, had given a disturbing picture of the financial situation of the United Nations. Aside from urging all Members to pay their contributions in a timely fashion, the Secretary-General had also pointed out some areas for possible examination. Those were what today's debate would be all about, by facilitating a wide exchange of views on how to resolve the financial crisis of the Organization. Thirty-three speakers were scheduled to take the floor on the topic. There was no confirmation yet on whether the Secretary-General would address the Assembly again on this issue.

Tomorrow afternoon, the General Committee would be considering two additional requests for inclusion of new items in the agenda of the forty-ninth session, he said. He would give more details about those requests tomorrow. On Wednesday, the Assembly would be discussing the economic crisis in Africa. More details of that would also be provided. He said there was a draft resolution from Ghana.

A correspondent asked whether the United Nations had any comment on the situation in Chechnya. Mr. Sills said that, as he had said before, the matter was an internal matter of the Russian Federation. The United Nations hoped that it would be resolved without bloodshed and in a peaceful fashion, but he had no comments on the substantive issues involved.

A correspondent expressed thanks to the United Nations Television for successfully and quickly providing the tape of the comments made by former United States Surgeon General

Jocelyn Elders.

He then asked whether the United Nations' views coincided with the apparent belief by Lord Owen, Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, that it was perfectly legal for the regime in Belgrade to transship goods to Krajina via Bosnia.

Mr. Eckhard said that while that agreement had been negotiated under the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, his sense of it was that transshipment was permitted on the condition that the shipment be verified at the time it entered Bosnian territory and when it left Bosnian territory at the other end, to see that nothing came off as it passed through Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Asked if that position was explained to the non-aligned countries and the United States, which supported the draft resolution on the subject that was vetoed by the Russians last week, Mr. Eckhard said that as far as he knew, the text of the agreement was available to all Council members. He did not know to what extent the details had been discussed. As he understood it, under the agreement the transshipment was legal. To go into any more detail on the agreement required legal advice from the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia itself.

Asked for an update on how the withdrawal from Somalia was going, Mr. Eckhard said that the Indian contingent from Kismayu left there successfully by ship yesterday. An airlift had also begun from Mogadishu. Most of the troops there were going out by air, while their equipment was going out by ship. There were no incidents reported. Control of the basic facilities in Kismayu had been handed over to the local council. However, Kismayu was much more contested than Baidoa where the institutions that the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) helped establish functioned effectively when the troops left, including a district council, an adequate police force and a judiciary. There was a warlord in Kismayu in the person of General Morgan, who was effectively in control, so it was difficult to say what would happen. The rest of the withdrawal would go according to schedule, although specific dates were not being made public.

Asked for comments on Yugoslav press reports that that Bangladeshi battalion voluntarily gave their arms and sleeping bags to the Bosnian army, Mr. Eckhard said that did not sound likely. He wondered why they would give up the little bit of equipment they had and he had nothing on such reports.

On whether the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was being requested to take an action following the latest attack on the Bangladeshi battalion, Mr. Eckhard said that he was not aware of any close air support action that had been initiated by the commanders on the ground. To the best of his knowledge, no NATO air strikes had been requested.

Asked whether the Danish troops escorting the fuel convoy that was hijacked over the weekend were armed and whether they were, under the rules of engagement, allowed to stop such a hijacking from taking place, Mr. Eckhard said that was a judgement left to the senior UNPROFOR officer on the scene. On whether there were standing orders to guide such commanders, he said that there were rules of engagement and it was the commander's call whether to risk his troops in defence of the fuel or not.

In response to a question as to whether it had been

determined who fired at the Bangladeshis, Mr. Eckhard said not yet. Asked for comment on a press article alleging that Muslims might have committed the massacre at the market in Sarajevo and that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the Former Yugoslavia, Yasushi Akashi, sent a fax message to that effect to the Secretary-General, Mr. Sills said that the accusation was not a new one. There were still some doubts as to where the shell came from. He said he could not comment on the said fax from Mr. Akashi, since that was an internal communication between the Special Representative and the Secretary-General.

Asked for an interpretation of the vote on the item on capital punishment in the General Assembly, Mr. Gueye said that the delegates had decided that it was an issue that they did not want to discuss. The draft resolution had been defeated with a lot of abstentions.

Asked whether NATO was still flying over Bosnian air space, Mr. Eckhard said that the no-fly regime was in place and NATO was patrolling as they saw fit.

END OF BRIEFING  
SIDOROVA

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DAILY HIGHLIGHTS FOLLOW, 12 December 1994, PARA,

The Convention obliges States to establish jurisdiction over crimes against United Nations personnel including murder, kidnapping or threat of attack. It defines the duties of States to ensure the safety and security of personnel and to release or return personnel captured or detained. It calls on host States and the United Nations to quickly conclude

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agreements on the status of the United Nations operation and personnel.

In other actions, the Assembly decided to establish an ad hoc committee to review issues arising from the International Law Commission's draft statute for an international criminal court; decided to consider the deletion of the term "enemy State" from the United Nations Charter; and adopted a Declaration which condemned all acts of terrorism as criminal and unjustifiable, wherever and by whomever they were committed.

The General Assembly met today to discuss the critical financial situation of the United Nations. The representative of Algeria, speaking on behalf of the "Group of 77" developing countries and China, said there were no objective indicators to suggest a link between the Organization's cash flow problems and the existing systems of assessment. He and several other speakers stressed that the situation could be substantially addressed only when all Member States paid their contributions in full and on time.

Speaking on behalf of the European Union and Austria, the representative of Germany asserted that the scale of assessments was closely linked to the issues of arrears and the improvement of the budgetary process. A scale of assessments that was simple, transparent and fair -- and was perceived to be so by Member States -- could contribute to an improvement of payment patterns.

The representative of the United Kingdom stated that a future binding commitment for Member States to be current with all payments was an essential part of any solution, but not sufficient by itself. In order to remove the inequities that had appeared in the scale of assessments for peace-keeping operations, it was necessary to review its methodology and to reapply it to all States on a basis that was demonstrably objective and fair.

Five Bangladeshi peace-keepers were injured today when they came under attack in the town of Velika Kladusa, in the Bihac pocket, according to a United Nations spokesman. He said two wire-guided anti-tank missiles had been fired at their armoured personnel carrier. One of the missiles struck the vehicle, while the other exploded nearby. Meanwhile, Bihac town was shelled on Friday, Sunday and again today.

The spokesman went on to say that a United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) fuel convoy had reached Sarajevo today. However, the Force's activities continued to be curtailed because of serious fuel shortages. In a related development, Bosnian Serb forces permitted the rotation of Ukrainian, Russian and French peace-keepers monitoring heavy-weapons assembly points around Sarajevo, but continued to restrict their movement.

The Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) has rejected a draft resolution that would invite restrictions on the use of capital punishment, by a vote of 36 in favour to 44 against, with 74 abstentions. It took that action on Friday, following recorded votes on an amendment and a procedural motion, and the withdrawal of all of the co-sponsors of the draft.

The amendment replaced the draft's preambular paragraph reaffirming the sovereign right of States to determine, in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, the legal measures and penalties appropriate to deal with the most serious crimes, with the following:

"Affirming the sovereign right of States to determine the legal measures and penalties which are appropriate in their societies to combat serious crimes effectively". After the adoption of the amendment, by a vote of 71 in favour to 65 against, with 21 abstentions, all 58 co-sponsors of the original draft resolution withdrew their co-sponsorship.

The representative of Egypt then proposed that no action be taken on the draft as a whole, which he said "had no parentage". The no-action motion was defeated by a vote of 68 in favour to 71 against, with 23 abstentions.

Those expressing support for the amendment, which was introduced by Singapore, stressed the importance of State sovereignty. Those opposing it, including the co-sponsors, said the original text's reference to international law and the United Nations Charter did not contradict the principle of State sovereignty. Citing the complexity of the issue, some representatives proposed that the matter be dealt with under the Committee's agenda item on crime prevention and criminal justice, or that it be dealt with by the Sixth Committee (Legal) of the General Assembly.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali today announced the appointment of Dr. Peter Piot, a Belgian national, as Director of the new joint United Nations programme on HIV/AIDS. Dr. Piot has served as Associate Director of the World Health Organization (WHO) Global Programme on AIDS, and as President of the International AIDS Society.

"Faced with a truly global emergency and its multisectoral needs, it is imperative that the United Nations response is comprehensive and effective", said the Secretary-General.

"HIV/AIDS will not be controlled unless all of us, acting as a global community, unite our efforts, coordinate our actions and reduce duplication."

Lieutenant-General Rupert Smith of the United Kingdom is to replace Lieutenant-General Michael Rose as Commander of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Bosnia and Herzegovina on 24 January 1995, when General Rose's term of appointment expires. General Smith was Assistant Chief of the Defence Staff (Operations and Security) until November 1994, and helped formulate the United Kingdom's policy towards the former Yugoslavia.

The Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary) has approved two draft resolutions by which the General Assembly would approve a 4.1 per cent increase in the base salary scale for Professional and higher-category staff as of 1 March 1995. It also recommended a 18.26 per cent rise in allowances for children and secondary dependents from New Year's Day.

At its meeting on Friday, the Committee also considered the financing of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), administrative and budgetary coordination with specialized agencies and the review of United Nations efficiency.

END OF HIGHLIGHTS  
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judges. The unit will also provide services to individuals involved in the work of the Tribunal, for example, defence counsels. It will furthermore be responsible for establishing cooperative relationships with other sources of books and reference material of interest to members of the Tribunal. As much as possible, relevant legal documentation such as important criminal cases, statutes and so on will be electronically stored and it is anticipated that there will be access to on-line catalogues of universities and other libraries. It is proposed to provide for a legal librarian (P-3) and two library clerks (General Service (OL) posts) to manage this facility. It will be recalled that it was stated in the earlier report of the Secretary-General that the Trust Fund may be used for specific projects, such as "the establishment of a library (complete with services)" (A/C.5/48/44/Add.1, para. 18). Having reviewed the priorities and possibilities for its use, it is now proposed that the staff costs of the unit should be charged to the budget and all other costs, such as purchase of library books and supplies (currently estimated at \$150,000), office automation equipment and related software, office furniture and equipment, will be financed from the Trust Fund.

95. Language, meetings and documentation (1 P-5, 5 P-4, 8 P-3, 1 General Service (Principal level) and 12 General Service (Other level) posts). It is proposed to establish a Language, Meetings and Documentation Section which would consist of: a Chief of Section (P-5); 13 Professional language posts (5 P-4, 8 P-3), including a P-4 post for a Chief Interpreter; 6 General Service (OL) posts for secretarial and text-processing support; 1 General Service (PL) post for archiving; 2 General Service (OL) posts for documents distribution; 3 General Service (OL) posts for documents production, including desktop publishing/artwork; and 1 General Service (OL) post for mail/pouch duties.

96. This section will provide all organs of the Tribunal with translation and interpretation services and with temporary assistance support, as required. It will be responsible for planning and organizing meetings, including sessions of the Tribunal at and outside The Hague. The section will also be responsible for the archiving, production and distribution of documents and the arrangements for mail and diplomatic pouch services.

97. The experience of the last few months has shown that the work of the Tribunal, specifically the Office of the Prosecutor, cannot be performed without adequate in-house translation and interpretation services. The evaluation of documents for investigation and prosecution purposes often needs translation from Serbo-Croatian, into English and French, the working languages of the Tribunal. Official documentation must also be provided in the working languages

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of the Tribunal. At the time of preparation of the present report, there are about 6,000 pages of documentation in the Office of the Prosecutor awaiting translation from Serbo-Croatian into English. This work alone would require approximately 1,000 translator work-days. Another 200,000 to 500,000 pages are expected shortly from various sources in the territory of the former Yugoslavia.

98. Investigations cannot be performed without proper interpretation support. Likewise, proceedings before the Tribunal will require simultaneous interpretation in English or French and could require additional languages, as provided under the rules of procedure and evidence. Field (or escort) interpreters must accompany investigation teams during trips, which last from one day to several weeks at a time. Ad hoc arrangements are made practically on a daily basis and sometimes investigations are hampered by the lack of suitable interpreters. Translators for the Office of the Prosecutor require special training owing to the nature of the work and a roster of qualified translators and interpreters is being developed at the Tribunal. The roster will include individuals located in the various countries and localities where investigations will or may take place. These translators/interpreters are hired under special-service agreements or on short-term appointments. For court proceedings and plenary sessions, conference interpreters will be employed on a contractual basis.

99. With the creation of a Language, Meetings and Documentation Section, the need for temporary assistance for meetings will be significantly less than initially foreseen. On the basis of actual experience gained in the last few months, the estimated requirements for temporary assistance for meetings will be reduced to \$333,600.

#### Consultants and experts

100. The estimate of \$174,000 relates to estimated expenditures of \$33,600 in 1994 to obtain outside expertise in several aspects of criminal court administration, including office automation, as well as anticipated requirements in 1995 for expertise in other Registry functions and for the services of psychologists and psychotherapists who will assist victims and witnesses during their stay at The Hague, during the pre-trial and trial stages (\$140,400). No provision was made for consultants under the Registry in the earlier estimates.

#### Travel

101. The provision of \$397,500 reflects additional requirements of \$326,300 and would cover the actual cost of travel undertaken by the Registrar and his staff in 1994 (\$10,200) and the anticipated travel costs for 1995 (\$57,300), including travel to Headquarters for consultations and attendance at the regular session of the General Assembly. Included under this heading is a provision of \$280,000 to cover related expenses for victims and witnesses who are required to travel to The Hague for the purposes of the Tribunal. These costs will include housing, transport, food, interpretation and miscellaneous expenses. In addition, a provision of \$50,000 is foreseen for travel of the accused to the seat of the Tribunal.

#### Contractual services

102. The requirement of \$1,662,300 includes additional resources



of \$1,388,000 and relates to expenditures in 1994 (\$32,000) and anticipated requirements in 1995 as follows:

(a) \$824,300 for the provision of counsel to suspects and the accused, in accordance with the Directive on Assignment of Defence Counsel. This amount would cover the remuneration and travel costs of about 42 lawyers representing accused persons and about 126 work-days of lawyers representing suspects;

(b) \$886,000 for the services of detention facility guards to supervise the operation of 24 detention cells on a shift basis. This estimate would provide for up to 24 prison guards in 1995 at the rate of \$3,300 per month per guard. The original provision of \$282,300 related to the hiring of audio/video technicians for the trials, of which amount only \$32,000 is expected to be incurred by the end of 1994.

#### Hospitality

103. Estimated requirements of \$13,000 are requested for official functions and hospitality.

#### D. Programme support

##### Table 10

#### ESTIMATES BY OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE

(Thousands of United States dollars)

#### D. Programme support

	1994-1995 revised	1995 1994	1994-1995 estimated	revised
Object of expenditure	requirements	estimates	estimates a/	requirements
Contractual services		606.4	174.3	322.5
General operating expenses	4 649.2 b/		1 485.9	3 131.0
Supplies and materials	264.8		102.0	236.9
Furniture and equipment	2 109.4		2 334.2	1 317.7
Total	7 629.8		4 016.4	5 008.1
				9 024.5

a/ A/C.5/48/44/Add.1.

b/ Includes provision for detention facility guards; however, requirements for 1995 are under section C, Registry, contractual services (see table 8 and para. 102).

#### Resource requirements Contractual services

104. The estimated requirements of \$496,800, reflecting a reduction

in resources of \$109,600, would cover actual costs in 1994 (\$174,300) for servicing the three plenary sessions, external printing of publications, data-processing services for the Office of the Prosecutor, training for Security Officers and video recording. It would also provide in 1995 for the costs of transferring data from other sources to the Tribunal (\$162,900), external printing of publications and other documents (\$93,600), subscription to wire agency services (\$32,800) and training for electronic data-processing (EDP) and security personnel (\$33,200).

#### General operating expenses

105. The provision of \$4,536,900 reflects a reduction in requirements of \$112,300 and relates to expenditures incurred in 1994 for rental and maintenance of premises, including the detention facility (\$834,600); utilities and other charges (\$231,000); rental and maintenance of equipment (\$135,700); communications (\$185,000); and miscellaneous charges, such as freight (\$19,600). It would also cover anticipated

expenditures in 1995, estimated as follows: rental and maintenance of premises, including the detention facility (\$2,306,500); utilities (\$63,700); rental and maintenance of office equipment, including motor vehicles (\$158,800); official functions and hospitality (\$23,400); communications (\$483,100); maintenance of furniture and equipment (\$25,400); and miscellaneous charges, such as freight and general insurance (\$71,100).

106. Concerning rental and maintenance of premises:

(a) The lease agreement was signed in July 1994;

(b) The construction, including structural modifications to the interior of the parts of the building that are occupied by the Tribunal offices, is proceeding on schedule. The courtroom was completed in time for the Tribunal's first hearing on 8 November 1994;

(c) The total payment to be made to Aegon for the biennium 1994-1995 (excluding the first six months of 1994 for which only utilities and miscellaneous charges were paid) is approximately \$2,876,500, which includes rental costs (\$1,165,900); and reimbursements for financing construction work on the courtroom and external security, and for minor alterations of office accommodations during the first six months of 1994 (\$910,600).

107. The detention facility was formally turned over to the Tribunal as of 1 October 1994. The rent due to the host Government relating to the use of the detention facility for the biennium 1994-1995 would be \$340,400, of which \$68,100 relates to 1994 and \$272,300 to 1995. In addition, the cost of cell occupancy (user costs) for 1994-1995 is estimated at \$242,400, based on the assumption that there will be five to six occupants in the latter part of 1994 and full occupancy in 1995.

Supplies and materials

108. The provision of \$338,900, reflecting an additional requirement of \$74,900, relates to the actual cost of purchasing expendable office supplies and materials in 1994 (\$102,000) and the anticipated costs in 1995 (\$236,900).

Furniture and equipment

109. The estimated requirement of \$3,497,400 includes additional requirements of \$1,338,000 and would cover the expenses incurred in 1994 (\$2,334,200) for the acquisition of office furniture, fixtures and equipment (\$758,600), office automation hardware and software (\$265,400), three vehicles (\$102,900), communications and other equipment (\$633,100), public information equipment (\$382,200) and security and safety equipment (\$192,000). Anticipated costs in 1995 (\$1,163,200) would cover the cost of office furniture, fixtures and equipment (\$65,100), office automation hardware and software (\$907,000), an additional vehicle (\$32,800), communications and other equipment (\$154,600), audiovisual equipment (\$154,500) and security and safety equipment (\$3,700).

110. Furniture, fixtures and office equipment relate to

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reflect reduced requirements for temporary assistance for meetings and include provision for the estimated actual cost for 1994 for general temporary assistance (\$355,400) and overtime (\$21,400) and provision for 1995 for temporary assistance in connection with the trials (court reporters, audio-transcribers and security reinforcement) (\$333,600), replacements during peak workload periods and extended leave (\$50,000), overtime (\$50,000) and provision for the services of 45 field interpreters/translators who will accompany the investigative teams as interpreters in the field and assist the Language Unit as translators when they are at The Hague (\$1,453,200).

Office of the Registrar

73. The Registrar (ASG) is assisted by a General Service (OL) staff member who acts as his personal assistant. In the absence of the Registrar, the Deputy Registrar will act on his behalf.

74. Press and Information Unit (1 P-4, 1 P-2 and 1 General Service (Other level) post). This unit provides the staff with a daily overview of press information on issues relevant to the work of the Tribunal and therefore has the task of monitoring the world press, organizes press briefings, press conferences and on-site press coverage of courtroom proceedings and advises on the proper handling of audiovisual material for outside distribution to the media and the public.

75. The Press and Information Officer (P-4) will be assisted by a Junior Officer, who will also deputize for him/her in his absence. One General Service staff member acts as Information Clerk. During peak workload periods, other General Service staff are assigned from other units of the Tribunal to assist, as needed.

76. Security and Safety (1 P-3 and 30 Security Officers). A Chief of Security (P-4) and 12 Security Officers were originally envisaged. It is now estimated that, in order to provide adequate security to the premises on a 24-hour, 7-days-per-week basis, 30 Security Officers (including three team leaders) will be needed, working in three shifts.

77. Legal support (two P-5, two P-4, and one General Service/Other level post). This unit provides legal expertise to the Registry on the interpretation and application of the legal instruments which define its tasks and responsibilities and legal assistance and drafting support on an ongoing basis to each of the three Chambers, during and between plenary sessions, in connection with the continuing development of the Tribunal's practices and procedures.

(a) Judicial support services

78. In addition to acting on behalf of the Registrar in his absence, the Deputy Registrar (D-1) will be responsible for the daily management of the units comprising the judicial support services. He will be assisted by one General

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Service/(OL) staff member.

79. Defence Counsel (one P-3 and one General Service (Other level) post). It was initially envisaged that 10 Professional posts at the P-5 level and 3 General Service support staff would be required for the Defence Counsel (\$1,400,900).

Following the approval of the directive governing the procedure for assignment of defence counsel, these posts should no longer be necessary. Instead, Defence Counsels will be remunerated on a contractual basis (\$880,500) and the services of a Legal Officer and a clerk will be needed in connection with the implementation of the Directive on the Assignment of Defence Counsel to coordinate and to assist lawyers assigned to defend suspects and the accused. It is foreseen that as many as 100 lawyers may be involved during the biennium in the defence of suspects and the accused.

80. Detention facilities (one P-4, one P-3 and one General Service (Other level) post). A Commanding Officer (P-4) will be responsible for the daily management of the detention facility, in close coordination with the Netherlands prison administration and the special unit within the Registry comprising a Legal Officer (P-3) and 1 General Service support staff member.

81. Protection of victims and witnesses (one P-4, two P-3 and one General Service (Other level) post). The head of unit (P-4) will be responsible for coordinating the work of the unit, although all three officers will be involved in organizing the provision of assistance and other services to victims and witnesses and to coordinate cooperation and assistance by Governments, professional groups and non-governmental organizations and institutions.

82. Court management and support services (two P-3, four P-2, one General Service (Principal level) and two General Service (Other level) posts). Support services will be organized on the basis of operating teams to serve each Trial Chamber and the Appeals Chamber. Ideally, there should be three such operating teams since it is foreseen in the rules that there will be three Chambers, (two Trial Chambers and one Appeals Chamber). Since there are certain limitations, e.g., the availability of only one courtroom in which court proceedings may take place, it is proposed at this time to request a number of staff to make up only two operating teams.

83. Accordingly, it is proposed that the following personnel be provided: two Court Deputies (P-3), who will manage the judicial support for the Chambers; and four officers (P-2) devoted to courtroom duties and records management assistance (one General Service (Principal level) and two General Service (Other level) posts), responsible for general case processing, file maintenance and counter routines as well as the intake of new cases, indexing, docketing, calendaring, serving of notices, case management and a series of other courtroom functions.

(b) Administrative services

84. The Registrar is also responsible for administrative support of the three organs of the Tribunal. As is the normal practice in other offices away from Headquarters, matters that involve the direct application of staff rules and matters within the discretionary authority of the Registrar are exercised on his behalf by the Chief of Administration. The incumbent advises the Registrar on administrative and financial matters and supervises and coordinates the provision

of all administrative services to the Tribunal, with a view to maintaining coherence of policies and procedures and maximizing benefits from available administrative, financial and human resources.

85. It is proposed that the post of Chief of Administration be upgraded to the D-1 level, in view of the importance and complexity of the functions and the high level of officials with whom the incumbent deals on a daily basis in the exercise of the functions, both within and outside the Tribunal. It is considered that the overall level of responsibility attached to the post merits the level of D-1, which is fully in line with the ranking of comparable posts in other Secretariat offices. The Chief of Administration will be assisted by an Administrative Assistant (General Service (OL) post).

86. Personnel (one P-4, one P-2 and 2 General Service (Other level) posts). Under the delegation of authority to the Registrar, the Personnel Unit is responsible for the full range of staff-related functions, including recruitment and administration. The unit advises on organizational development, job classification, implementation of personnel policies for recruitment and administration of staff. It is proposed that the unit be composed of a Chief of Unit (P-4); a Personnel Officer (P-2), to assist in all aspects of staff recruitment, administration and training and to act on behalf of the Chief of Unit in his or her absence; and two personnel assistants (GS/OL).

87. Budget and finance (one P-4, one P-2 and three General Service (Other level) posts). The Budget and Finance Unit is responsible for coordinating budgetary planning, preparation and monitoring, and for financial accounting and reporting. The unit will assist in integrating the planning, budgeting and monitoring of the implementation of the programme of activities of the three organs of the Tribunal to ensure coherence with maximum regard for efficiency and effectiveness. The unit will record and maintain all accounts of the Tribunal, control the allotment and monitor expenditures, ensure the proper application of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, establish internal procedures relating to accounting matters and effect timely and accurate payments of financial obligations of the Tribunal.

88. It is proposed that the unit be composed of a Chief of Unit (P-4), who will also be responsible for budget-related matters; a Finance Officer (P-2), whose main task will be financial accounting and reporting and who will act as Chief of Unit in the latter's absence; and three Finance Assistants (GS/OL).

89. Building management, procurement and travel (1 P-4, 2 P-3 and 10 General Service (Other level) posts). The Building Management, Procurement and Travel Unit is responsible for management and maintenance of facilities of some 7,000 square metres in area, in addition to the detention facilities; obtaining supplies, equipment and contractual services, as well as provision of stores and control services for expendable supplies; and preparation of receiving and inspection reports. The unit will also be responsible for the provision of laissez-passer, visa applications, customs clearances and other travel requirements for staff; arrangements for incoming and outgoing shipments; and operation of vehicles.

90. It is worth mentioning that the travel requirements of the Tribunal, specifically those of the Office of the Prosecutor, demand continuous and intensive support since there will be a need for frequent travel of a large number of personnel to various destinations to interview victims and witnesses and/or to gather evidence. In addition, it is expected that the requirements in connection with the recruitment and travel of international staff and their families will continue to strain the limited staff resources available for General Services support.

91. In order to provide adequate support, it is proposed that this unit be provided with a Chief of Unit (P-4); a Building Management Officer (P-3); a Procurement and Travel Officer (P-3); and 10 General Service (OL) posts (6 administrative clerks, 2 drivers and 2 maintenance workers).

92. Electronic support services and communications (1 P-3, 1 General Service (Principal level) and 11 General Service (Other level) posts). This unit is responsible for providing efficient, reliable and cost-effective computer, communications and audiovisual support to all offices of the Tribunal. It assists in planning, installation, maintenance and use of electronic communications networks and records systems. The computer network within the Tribunal would consist of approximately 300 terminals, a substantial portion of which would be funded from voluntary contributions. The functions of the unit vis-a-vis the Office of the Prosecutor are unusually demanding in terms of time and technical expertise. For example, special safeguards have to be developed to maintain the security of data and information and to avoid contamination of evidence for prosecution purposes; and reliable and secure communications must be maintained at headquarters and be provided to the investigation teams in the field.

93. It is proposed that the unit be composed of: 1 Chief of Unit (P-3); 6 General Service (OL) posts for computer support (3 help-desk personnel, 1 network administrator, 1 programming assistant and 1 technician); 3 General Service (OL) staff for communications support (1 technician and 2 operators) and 3 General Service (OL) staff for audiovisual support (1 for management and operation of equipment, 1 courtroom technician, 1 camera operator).

94. Library and reference (1 P-3 and 2 General Service (Other level) posts). A legal library and reference unit is required to provide services relating to the selection, acquisition and maintenance of documents and publications for the use of all the staff of the Tribunal, particularly the lawyers and the

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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 9 December 1994

Joe B. Sills, Spokesman for the Secretary-General, began today's noon briefing by informing correspondents that at 10:30 a.m. the Secretary-General would meet with Ambassador Manzi Bakuramutsa of Rwanda, President of the Security Council; at 11:15 a.m. with Zachary Onyonka, Special Envoy of the President and Minister for Research, Technical Training and Technology of Kenya; at 1 p.m. with Ambassador Mohamed Azwai of Libya; and at 12:30 p.m. with the Reverend Richard Rodgers of Light and Hope for Sudan, a non-governmental organization.

At 4:30 p.m., he would brief the Security Council on his recent trip and on other matters. (Note: Later it was announced that the following appointments had been added to the schedule for this afternoon: Lakhdar Brahimi, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Haiti; Angolan Foreign Minister M. Uenancio de Moura; Sohair Zaki, Consul-General of Egypt in New York; and Jose Ayala Lasso, High Commissioner for Human Rights.)

Mr. Sills announced that the Security Council was consulting this morning on the question of Tajikistan, specifically on a draft resolution prepared by the Russian Federation and Pakistan which would establish an observer mission in that country, and on other matters. At its 4:30 p.m. consultations, the Council would be briefed by the Secretary-General.

Mr. Sills then announced two press conferences: at 1 p.m. with Mate Granic, the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Croatia; and at 1:45 p.m. with Ambassador Mohamed Sacirbey, Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, accompanied by his guest, the actress Vanessa Redgrave. A World Chronicle television programme featuring Mohamed Oummi, President of the United Nations Staff Committee, would be broadcast at 2:30 p.m. on in-house channels 6 and 23.

Speaking on peace-keeping operations, Fred Eckhard, of the Spokesman's Office, informed correspondents that President-elect of Mozambique Joaquim Chissano was inaugurated in Maputo in what was described as an emotional ceremony in which Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (RENAMO), and other opposition leaders had participated. The new President announced that he would appoint a new government on 16 December.

At midnight this evening, Mr. Eckhard continued, the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) would expire, with the force having successfully demobilized 98,000 government and RENAMO troops, collected nearly 200,000 weapons, resettled 1.5 million refugees and displaced persons and verified the country's first multi-party elections. Over

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the past two weeks, more than 2,388 ONUMOZ personnel had been repatriated; an equal number were still in the country, and their draw-down was being accelerated. There had been no fatalities or casualties from hostile action against the peace-keepers of ONUMOZ.

The third resupply convoy to the Bangladeshi battalion of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) entered the Bihac pocket late last night. A humanitarian convoy of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) arrived this afternoon. That had been the first humanitarian supply delivery to reach the pocket since 1 October. No regular convoys had entered the pocket since 6 May. Since that date, only intermittent supplies had arrived, resulting in only 8 per cent of the target of UNHCR supplies for the pocket for 1994 being realized to date.

Late yesterday evening a SAM-2 surface-to-air missile passed over the heads of the Bangladeshi battalion in Bihac town, travelling in an east-west direction. The impact point had not been located. Since mid-November those missiles had not been used, following strong protests by UNPROFOR. Designed for ground-to-air use, the SAM-2s were militarily useless when used in a ground-to-ground fashion, because of their complete inaccuracy. They thus constituted a significant threat to civilian populations and to UNPROFOR personnel.

Sarajevo was relatively calm today, Mr. Eckhard said. Two further incidents regarding Sagger anti-tank missiles had occurred with no injuries reported in a preliminary report on the incident.

Commenting on General Assembly activities, the Assembly President's spokesman, Amadou Moutar Gueye, informed correspondents that for the second time, action in the Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) on the draft resolution on capital punishment put forward by Italy had been postponed. It would be considered this afternoon, following discussion of amendments by Singapore and Egypt, and of an oral revision which would be officially submitted later today. He referred correspondents interested in the issue to Press Release GA/SHC/3286, which contained a comprehensive account of yesterday's meeting of the Third Committee. Hopefully, the draft would be acted on this afternoon.

Yesterday, the General Assembly had adopted three decisions approved by its Fifth Committee, authorizing the funding of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) and the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) for the month of December; and for the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) for November and December. The Assembly was considering reports of its Fourth Committee (Special Political and Decolonization) and Sixth Committee (Legal) this morning and afternoon, respectively.

Some 38 speakers had thus far been inscribed on Monday's provisional list of speakers to discuss agenda item 18, on the Secretary-General's report on the work of the Organization. The President of the General Assembly had undertaken extensive consultations on the financial crisis of the Organization. He had met today with the Chairmen of the regional groups, members of the Security Council, the "Group of 77" developing countries and the European Union. He had sought their views on how best to respond to the 12 October statement of the Secretary-General before the plenary on ensuring a viable financial basis for the Organization.



In that statement, the Secretary-General had stated that "in my report on the work of the Organization, I stressed the urgent need to overcome the critical financial situation of the United Nations". "The ability of the United Nations to perform the functions for which it was created is in peril. This is no longer simply a financial question; it is an urgent political question." The views of the Secretary-General were echoed by the President of the Assembly, Mr. Gueye said.

A correspondent asked whether contingency plans for an UNPROFOR withdrawal had foreseen the need for additional funding. Mr. Sills said that appropriation for UNPROFOR had been reviewed in a recent General Assembly document. Contingency plans absolutely dealt with financial aspects, he said. Any expenses incurred by UNPROFOR in a withdrawal, should one be undertaken, would have to be paid for by the Organization under the peace-keeping formula. That was now being done in Somalia. Asked for a "ballpark estimate" of additional cost, he said that he could not give one. Financial aspects would be dealt with as part of the contingency planning, he said.

A correspondent said that last July correspondents had been told that following elections in The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, talks would begin between that country and Greece. Why had they not taken place? Mr. Eckhard said that Cyrus Vance, the Secretary-General's Special Envoy for the issue, was prepared to meet with the parties, as he always had been. No date had been set for a meeting as of today.

Had a new commander of UNPROFOR for Bosnia and Herzegovina been officially announced? Mr. Eckhard said while he would not deny a published report of today, an official announcement was likely on Monday. On 24 January 1995, the one-year term of Lieutenant General Sir Michael Rose would end. The Secretary-General had invited the United Kingdom to nominate a successor; they had done so, and the announcement would be made on Monday.

Would the Security Council consider reports of Croatian participation in recent fighting? Mr. Sills said that the Council was being briefed by the Secretariat on a daily basis. Whether there would be Council action could not be predicted. Mr. Eckhard added that UNPROFOR was not in a position to state categorically that regular Croatian forces had been involved in recent fighting. Some military observers had made observations which "pointed in that direction". The Governments of Croatia and of Bosnia and Herzegovina had bilateral agreements that could provide a legal basis for such cooperation, but in the view of UNPROFOR, Croatian forces' participation would represent a dangerous escalation of the conflict.

Had there been any agreement on negotiations to move out the Bangladeshi troops in Bihac? Mr. Eckhard said that as far as he knew, the Force Commander had not made a final decision to move those peace-keepers. The UNPROFOR had discussed the issue with local authorities in case such a decision might be made.

Did the United Nations have any reaction to the offer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference of troops to the UNPROFOR? Mr. Sills said that the Secretary-General always seriously considered offers of peace-keeping troops. In considering offers, he discussed the matter with the Security Council. The offer of the Islamic Conference had said that

existing UNPROFOR units were pulled out, they were prepared to replace them but, at present, no troop contributor had expressed an intention to pull out so it was a hypothetical question.

A correspondent then asked Mr. Sills if he had any response to an article in the French daily Le Monde which had speculated that French troops may be home by Christmas. Mr. Sills said that he had not seen the article but that question should best be directed to the French Mission. The United Nations had received no notification from France to the effect that their troops would be out by Christmas.

A correspondent said that United Nations spokesman Michael Williams had said that two photographers had been mistreated by troops of the Belgrade Army. What had he been speaking about? Mr. Eckhard said that he had no details on the incident; he would have to get guidance from Mr. Williams.

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DAILY HIGHLIGHTS FOLLOW, 9 DECEMBER 1994, PARA,

--- Secretary-General expresses hope UNPROFOR will be maintained in former Yugoslavia, saying withdrawal would cause situation there to deteriorate; says United Nations is preparing fall-back position in case certain States decide to pull out peace-keepers.

--- General Assembly condemns militant actions of Serb authorities in Croatia; adopts other resolutions on peace-keeping operations, UNRWA and peaceful uses of outer space, on recommendation of Special Political and Decolonization Committee.

--- Human rights constitute foundation and supreme goal of United Nations activities, Secretary-General says in message for Human Rights Day; stresses need for Member States to ratify and abide by rights agreements.

--- Security Council congratulates Joaquim Chissano on his inauguration as President of Mozambique and on installation of new National Assembly; expresses satisfaction at United Nations role in Mozambican reconciliation process.

--- General Assembly authorizes Secretary-General to commit up to \$248 million gross to maintain UNPROFOR, UNOSOM II and UNDOF until end of year.

--- Bosnia and Herzegovina says United Nations should take urgent action to ensure humanitarian aid reaches Sarajevo, noting onset of winter there; UNHCR aid convoy reaches Bihac pocket.

--- IFAD Executive Board approves eleven new projects worth \$227 million at fifty-third session in Rome.

--- 1994 NGO World Forum on Drug Demand Reduction to be held in Bangkok from 12 to 16 December, hosted by Thailand and United Nations Drug Control Programme.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali today expressed hope that the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) would be maintained in the former Yugoslavia, warning that withdrawal of the Force would lead to a degradation of the situation there. However, he told correspondents at Headquarters that the United Nations was preparing "a fall-back position" in case certain Member States decided to withdraw their peace-keepers. He added that no demands had been received from Member States in that regard. He made those comments after briefing the Security Council on his recent travels, including his visit to Sarajevo.

Mr. Boutros-Ghali went on to say that he was in daily contact with the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) regarding the situation in the former Yugoslavia. He stressed that cooperation between the United Nations and NATO, and between NATO and UNPROFOR on the ground

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was excellent.

The General Assembly today condemned the militant actions of the self-proclaimed authorities in the Serb-controlled territories of Croatia. In a resolution adopted by 142 votes in favour to none against, with 18 abstentions, it requested the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to immediately cease any military and logistical support to those authorities. The Assembly concluded that the Federal Republic's activities aimed at integrating the occupied territories into its administrative, military and transportation systems were illegal, null and void, and must cease immediately. It also urged that Croatia's authority be restored in its entire territory and urged respect for human and minority rights there.

The Assembly adopted the resolution on Croatia on the recommendation of its Fourth Committee (Special Political and Decolonization). It also adopted texts on the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space, and the report of the Special Committee on Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People.

Acting without a vote, the Assembly adopted a wide-ranging resolution on peace-keeping operations. That text provided guidance on mandates, consultation and coordination mechanisms, evaluation, and command and control. It also dealt with finances, resources, planning, organization and effectiveness, the safety and security of United Nations personnel, agreements with troop contributors, public information policy, and cooperation with regional organizations.

Human rights illuminate all United Nations activities, and constitute their foundation and their supreme goal, according to Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali. In a message for Human Rights Day, commemorated annually on 10 December, he said the protection of human rights was a constant struggle which could not be won without the participation of every man and woman.

The primary aim of Human Rights Day was to commemorate the General Assembly's adoption, in 1948, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, he continued. By that text, the international community proclaimed its faith in the fundamental rights of the individual and in the dignity and worth of the human person. Since 1948, the United Nations had safeguarded not only individual rights, but also civil and political rights. It had also extended its protection to new areas, seeking to prevent genocide, slavery, torture, and discrimination based on race, gender, religion or belief. Moreover, the Assembly had proclaimed the right to the environment, the right to peace, the right to food security and, above all, the right to development.

The United Nations must continue that work, the Secretary-General went on to say. It must also guarantee those rights, particularly through the efforts of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Commission for Human Rights, and the Centre for Human Rights. Most importantly, it must constantly encourage Member States to ratify human rights agreements and abide by them.

The Security Council has congratulated Joaquim Chissano on the occasion of his inauguration as President of Mozambique and the inauguration of the new National Assembly following that country's recent elections. In a message from its President

Manzi Bakuramutsa (Rwanda), to President Chissano, the Council expressed satisfaction regarding those important steps towards national reconciliation in Mozambique. The Council also noted with satisfaction the role of the United Nations in that process.

The General Assembly has authorized the Secretary-General to commit up to \$248 million gross to maintain three United Nations peace-keeping operations until the end of the year. It took that action yesterday by adopting, without a vote, three decisions approved by its Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary).

The decisions authorized the Secretary-General to commit: \$148 million for the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) for December; \$186 million for the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) for November and December; and \$2.7 million gross for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for December.

The Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations, Mohamed Sacirbey, today said the Organization should take urgent action to ensure that humanitarian aid could reach Sarajevo. Speaking at a press conference at Headquarters, he noted that road and air links to the city had been cut as a result of the siege by Bosnian Serb forces. The people of Sarajevo were in desperate need of humanitarian relief, particularly with the onset of winter, he added.

At the same press conference, British actress Vanessa Redgrave presented a declaration calling on citizens of all countries to oppose the plan to permanently divide Sarajevo, and to join in the struggle to preserve tolerance and freedom there. "At this critical moment for us all, citizens of the world community as well as citizens of Sarajevo bear responsibility for the fate of civilized values", she said.

Meanwhile, a United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) aid convoy arrived in Bihac today -- the first such convoy to reach the pocket since 1 October. A third resupply convoy also got through to the battalion of Bangladeshi peace-keepers stationed there.

The Executive Board of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) approved eleven new projects worth \$227 million at the end of its fifty-third session in Rome this week. The new projects, to which IFAD is providing \$136 million mostly in soft loans, will benefit 350,000 poor households in Eritrea, Chile, Mali, Kenya, Zambia, Bolivia, Costa Rica, China, Lebanon, Albania and Sub-Saharan Africa.

The session, chaired by IFAD President Fawzi Al-Sultan, also approved two technical assistance grants: \$400,000 for the Centre for Marketing Information and Advisory Services for Fishery Products in the Arab Region, and \$300,000 for the Near East and North Africa Management Training in Agriculture.

The 1994 NGO World Forum on Drug Demand Reduction will be held from 12 to 16 December in Bangkok, Thailand. It will be hosted by the National Council on Social Welfare of Thailand, with support from the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP). Some 500 representatives of organizations concerned with drug issues and social welfare from all over the world will participate in the Forum, in order to pool their experience and form new partnerships to reduce the demand for drugs.

The focus of the Forum -- a major event of the United

Nations Decade against Drug Abuse (1991-2000) -- will be demand reduction in the context of overall social development. One objective will be the establishment of a mechanism to coordinate the work of non-governmental groups through shared experience and expertise. The Forum will also seek to arrange for non-governmental organizations to report on drug demand reduction activities to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

Crown Prince Maha Vajiralongkorn of Thailand will address the opening ceremony on 12 December. Giorgio Giacomelli, Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna and Executive Director of the UNDCP, will give the keynote address on 13 December.

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DAILY HIGHLIGHTS FOLLOW, 8 December 1994, PARA,

--- Security Council extends UNAVEM II until 8 February 1995 to enable it to monitor cease-fire established by Lusaka Protocol; welcomes Secretary-General's decision to proceed with restoration of Mission to previous strength.

--- General Assembly launches International Decade of Indigenous People; Assembly President stresses importance of international political and economic cooperation in addressing problems faced by indigenous groups.

--- UNPROFOR reports several attacks against peace-keepers in Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bosnian Serbs give clearance for UNHCR aid convoy to proceed to Bihac.

--- Special Representative for Mozambique says installation of Parliament and inauguration of President in Maputo represent major success for United Nations; ONUMOZ mandate to end formally tomorrow, but residual operations to continue until end of January.

--- States must maintain momentum created by Naples Conference on Transnational Organized Crime, Italy tells Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee.

The Security Council today extended the mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) until 8 February 1995 to enable the Mission to monitor the cease-fire established by the Lusaka Protocol. The Council commended the Government of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) for signing the Protocol, and urged them to fully respect the cease-fire which entered into effect on 22 November. It expressed deep concern at reports of renewed clashes in the country, which caused suffering to the civilian population, and might jeopardize the successful implementation of the Protocol and hamper the effective discharge of UNAVEM II's mandate.

By unanimously adopting resolution 966 (1994), the Council welcomed the Secretary-General's decision to proceed with the restoration of UNAVEM II to its previous strength. The actual enlargement would depend on the strict observance by the parties of the effective cease-fire and on the provision by them of satisfactory guarantees regarding the safety and security of United Nations personnel. The Council encouraged the Secretary-General to continue to deploy personnel to the countryside, in order to enhance the Mission's verification capabilities and as an extra confidence-building measure.

The Council noted the Secretary-General's intention to report on the possible mandate for a new United Nations operation in Angola based on his assessment of the circumstances that warranted that, including the maintenance

the cease-fire. The report should detail his efforts to identify potential troop-contributing countries, the objectives and financial aspects of such an operation, and progress towards a status-of-forces agreement with the Angolan Government. The Council said it would review the United Nations role in Angola by 8 February 1995 at the latest, in the light of that report.

The General Assembly today launched the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (1994-2004) at a special meeting. Assembly President Amara Essy (Cote d'Ivoire) said indigenous people's efforts to preserve their identity must be recognized within the context of international political and economic cooperation. The international community, especially the United Nations, was duty bound to promote efforts to maintain human diversity, as it worked for consensus on such issues as peace, security and human rights. The programme of action for the Decade was a framework for cooperation in addressing the problems faced by indigenous peoples, he added.

The National Secretary for Indigenous and Ethnic Minorities Affairs of Ecuador, Luis Felipe Duchicela, said empty speeches and political manipulation were no longer acceptable responses to the many risks which indigenous peoples faced on a daily basis. "The world has to be aware that the indigenous peoples are not willing to tolerate one more day of oblivion, of deceit, and lack of respect for our identity, our values, our history, our dignity", he stressed.

United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) peace-keepers in Bosnia and Herzegovina came under attack in six separate incidents in the past 24 hours, according to UNPROFOR Radio in Zagreb. In Goradze, a British soldier on foot patrol was hit by a bullet, resulting in the loss of a finger. A Ukrainian patrol and an UNPROFOR observation post also came under fire in Goradze. In Sector South-West, two Spanish UNPROFOR soldiers were slightly injured after coming under indirect fire from Bosnian Serb positions.

UNPROFOR reported that the humanitarian aid situation remained critical in many parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina. However, the authorities in Knin gave clearance for a United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) aid convoy to proceed through to Bihac. The convoy, which left Zagreb this morning with 100 tonnes of food, would be the first into the Bihac pocket since 1 October. Meanwhile, aid convoys have arrived in Zepa, Srebrenica and Goradze.

Mozambique's new Parliament was installed in Maputo today, and Joaquim Chissano will be inaugurated as President tomorrow, following the country's first multi-party elections in October. The mandate of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) will thus formally come to an end at midnight tomorrow. However, ONUMOZ will continue to carry out residual functions until it is fully shut down at the end of January.

The United Nations created ONUMOZ in 1992, and brokered a cease-fire with a view to the holding of democratic elections. The visit of Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali to Mozambique last October resulted in an agreement by all parties on the formation of an Electoral Commission and on the demobilization of forces, according to Special Representative Aldo Ajello. That breakthrough created the momentum for peace which led to the elections and democracy in Mozambique.



Mr. Ajello said the installation of the Parliament and the inauguration of Mr. Chissano as President represented a major achievement in the facilitation of democratization and peace by the United Nations. The elections proved that peace could not be imposed in a situation where there was no will to achieve it. The success in Mozambique also represented a victory for a policy of flexibility in dealing with the various protagonists, he added.

The Naples Conference on Transnational Organized Crime was a fundamental step towards more incisive action against organized crime, Italian Justice Minister Alfredo Biondi told the Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) today. As the Committee continued its consideration of crime prevention and criminal justice, he noted that the Declaration and Global Action Plan adopted by the Conference last month indicated measures each State must take to deal with the problem. He underlined the need to reconcile national laws, so that there would be no advantage for criminal groups in transferring their activities across borders.

The representative of Uganda, host country of the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, said that Institute played a crucial role in the fight against crime in Africa. However, it was in a precarious financial situation and its survival was at stake because of the economic difficulties facing most African countries. He appealed to the United Nations and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to continue providing financial assistance to the Institute.

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Forty-ninth session  
Agenda item 39

## THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

### Report of the Secretary-General

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 28 of General Assembly resolution 49/18 of 3 November 1994.

#### I. SAFE AREAS

2. The General Assembly, in paragraph 4 of its resolution 49/18, urged the Secretary-General to direct the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) to take necessary measures, in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions, for the protection of the safe areas.

3. Several reports submitted to the Security Council in the course of the year have dealt with the safe areas. These include S/1994/291 and Corr.1 of 18 March 1994; S/1994/388 of 16 March 1994; and S/1994/555 of 9 May 1994. A report specifically dealing with the safe areas was submitted to the Security Council on 1 December 1994 (S/1994/1389).

#### II. RETURN OF REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS

4. In paragraph 9 of the resolution, the General Assembly requested the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other relevant United Nations bodies to facilitate the return of refugees and displaced persons.

5. While several thousand persons have returned to their homes, large-scale return requires an end to the conflict and a resolution of the underlying cause of displacement. Pending this, UNHCR will continue to facilitate the voluntary return of those persons who can return in safety and dignity. UNPROFOR has also been assisting the efforts of UNHCR through its activities aimed at the creation of conditions for the normalization of life.

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### III. CULTURAL EXCHANGES AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

6. In paragraph 10 of the resolution, the General Assembly urged UNHCR, as part of its humanitarian assistance programme, to provide appropriate assistance to facilitate cultural exchanges between Sarajevo and other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the international community and to facilitate the delivery and installation of a reliable communications system in Sarajevo for the use of the civilian population.

7. UNHCR is cooperating closely with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), which has opened an office in Sarajevo, and is assisting in cultural exchanges to the extent that restrictions on freedom of movement allow. In addition, although the resolution mentions only UNHCR, it should be noted that UNPROFOR and the Special Coordinator for Sarajevo are also assisting in the cultural exchange and the improvement of the communications system.

8. The UNESCO representative to Bosnia and Herzegovina has closely cooperated with the Office of the Special Coordinator, and is responsible for education and culture within the framework of the Coordination Committee set up under the Special Coordinator, according to the Action Plan for the Restoration of Sarajevo. UNPROFOR has been assisting the movement by air of a number of delegations of the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including cultural delegations, on the basis of Security Council resolution 980 (1994). An example of this is the Sarajevo Philharmonic Orchestra which, with the help of UNPROFOR, was able to undertake a tour to Italy in November 1994. However, since the demand made by the Bosnian Serb authorities for the strict application of the Sarajevo Airport Agreement of 5 June 1992, the number of delegations has been limited, so as not to undermine the framework of the Agreement essential for the humanitarian airlift.

9. As for the communications system, there are currently approximately 400 international lines from Sarajevo as opposed to only a few 18 months ago. The Government of Sweden, in the framework of the Action Plan for Sarajevo, is planning to provide an additional 400 lines in the spring of 1995. The delivery and installation of such equipment is contingent upon access to the city.

10. In more general terms, the questions raised in paragraph 10 of the resolution relate to conditions for access to Sarajevo, which depends upon the consent of the parties, particularly of the Bosnian Serbs controlling the main access routes. In this regard, immediately after the adoption of Security Council resolution 980 (1994), UNPROFOR mediated the signing on 17 March 1994 of an agreement between the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Bosnian Serb party on freedom of movement in the Sarajevo area, which brought a major improvement in living conditions to all the citizens of Sarajevo. Since the agreement on the airport routes was suspended by the Bosnian Serbs on 26 July 1994, UNPROFOR has been negotiating their reopening.

#### IV. OPENING OF THE TUZLA AIRPORT

11. In paragraph 17 of the resolution, the General Assembly again urged the Secretary-General to take immediate action to reopen the Tuzla airport, aware of the importance of that airport in facilitating the receipt and distribution of international humanitarian aid.

12. The essential information on this question is contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the renewal of the UNPROFOR mandate (S/1994/1867, para. 22). UNPROFOR will continue its effort to reopen Tuzla airport for its own use and for humanitarian purposes. It should be noted that, while in paragraph 17 of resolution 49/18 the Assembly urged the Secretary-General to take immediate action with reference to Security Council resolution 778 (1992), the Tuzla airport cannot be safely used if its opening is achieved by force. It must therefore be opened through negotiations with the parties. Such negotiations will in turn be dependent upon the overall military situation and the political atmosphere prevailing in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It should also be noted that UNHCR believes that it can, for the present, deliver adequate supplies to the Tuzla region by road.

#### V. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND UTILITIES IN THE SAFE AREAS

13. In paragraph 18 of the resolution, the General Assembly demanded that all concerned facilitate the unhindered flow of humanitarian assistance, including the provision of water, electricity, fuel and communication, in particular to the safe areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Humanitarian access and essential services continue to be intermittently denied to several safe areas. In particular, humanitarian access to the Bihac enclave has been obstructed since May 1994 and this, combined with the effects of fighting, has placed the civilian population in the enclave in a desperate position. The Action Plan for Sarajevo of the Special Coordinator contains many projects to restore essential services such as water, electricity and gas. The main impediments to the provision of humanitarian assistance continue to be road access and the overall security situation. The reports to the Security Council on the safe areas (see para. 3 above), contain further information on the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

#### VI. ACCESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS TO DETENTION CAMPS

14. Since the beginning of the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina, delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) have visited about 34,000 detainees in 146 places of detention, and 8,825 detainees have been released under ICRC auspices, including some 1,550 following the establishment of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. As at 20 November 1994, some 840 detainees held by the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina and 570 held by Bosnian Serbs had been visited by ICRC.

15. The International Committee of the Red Cross has regularly requested access to all detainees held by the parties to the conflict. At present, ICRC is not in a position to state that it has been granted access to all of them since it has never regularly been notified of new captures.

16. Regarding the decision to close camps, ICRC is not in a position to answer a question which should be dealt with by the parties to the conflict themselves. Generally speaking, however, ICRC can state that a few camps were emptied in the Banja Luka region in 1992 (particularly Trnopolje and Manjaca) and in Herzegovina after the creation of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Dretelj, at the end of September 1993; Gabela, in December 1993; and Rodoc, in April 1994).

17. In the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), ICRC has been granted access to security detainees since 1998. In 1994, delegates visited 12 places of detention, including 1 in Montenegro and 11 in Serbia (6 in Kosovo).

18. Given the extension of the conflict, ICRC hopes to continue receiving the necessary facilities to obtain access to all newly captured persons. It highly appreciates all the support that the international community can give to its humanitarian activities.

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PART 2 OF 2

VII. INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

19. The International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia has submitted its first annual report (A/49/342-S/1994/1007), covering the period from 17 November 1993 to 28 July 1994. It describes the work done by the Tribunal, and the main practical, financial and structural difficulties it encountered during the period under review.

20. The groundwork for the initiation of criminal proceedings was laid down by the judges in an elaborated mini-code of international criminal procedure, comprising rules of procedure and evidence, rules governing the detention of persons awaiting trial or appeal before the Tribunal or otherwise detained on the authority of the tribunal (rules of detention), and a directive governing the procedure for assignment of defence counsel.

21. With the appointment of a Prosecutor to the Tribunal, the Office of the Prosecutor, responsible for the conduct of investigations and prosecutions, was able to complete some of the major investigations and submit its first indictment. In early November, the Prosecutor issued an indictment involving charges of grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions, violations of the laws and customs of war and crimes against humanity. The indictment was confirmed by the reviewing judge and warrants of arrest were issued to the relevant national authorities. In addition, an application for deferral of a case now pending before the German authorities was filed by the Prosecutor and a request for deferral was accordingly issued by the Trial Chamber.

22. The construction of a detention unit within the prison facilities at The Hague has been accomplished. Conditions of detention of accused held pending and during trial are governed by the rules of detention, and are under the control and supervision of the Tribunal.

23. Unlike detention on remand pending trial or appeal, it is not envisaged that enforcement of sentences will be carried out in the Netherlands, or at least not solely there. Pursuant to article 27 of the Statute of the Tribunal, the Secretary-General has requested States to indicate their willingness to accept convicted persons in their national prisons. The responses so far received from States have been negative.

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24. A report on the financial performance, containing revised estimates of the requirements for the biennium 1994-1995, has been submitted by the Tribunal, which has been so far operating under a commitment authority not exceeding \$11 million until 31 December 1994, pending a General Assembly decision on the mode of financing. The budget of the Tribunal is to be considered during the current session of the General Assembly.

#### VIII. INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

25. The International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia continues to deploy its best endeavours for a solution to the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the Conference negotiated the establishment of the Conference's Mission to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), which assists in the implementation of the border closure towards the Bosnian Serbs ordered on 4 August 1994 by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). Reference is made in this regard to the reports on the establishment and operations of the Mission submitted to the Security Council (S/1994/1074; S/1994/1124; S/1994/1246; S/1994/1372).

26. The Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee have also been active in regard to other aspects of the situation in the former Yugoslavia that have a bearing on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. With a view to helping improve the relations between Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Co-Chairmen used their good offices to arrange meetings between the Foreign Ministers of the two countries. The first such meeting took place at Zagreb on 4 November. The next meeting is to be held at Belgrade, meetings thereafter alternating between their capitals.

27. The Co-Chairmen have also sought to promote better relations between the Government of Croatia and the Croatian Serbs. In follow-up to the Cease-fire Agreement of 29 March 1994, brokered by the Conference, which brought to an end several months of active hostilities between the two sides, the Co-Chairmen and Conference negotiators worked painstakingly for an agreement on economic issues. After three long and detailed meetings in November, two in the UNPROFOR Camp Pleso at Zagreb and one at Knin, an economic agreement was worked out with, and submitted to, the two sides on 16 November. The agreement was subsequently signed by the two sides on 2 December 1994, as reported to the Security Council (see S/1994/1375).

28. The Co-Chairmen have sought to promote discussion of ideas for a political settlement to the conflict in Croatia. With respect to the situation in Kosovo, the Co-Chairmen have consulted President Milosevic and Mr. Rugova and presented certain ideas to them aiming at negotiated solutions within the framework of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). As regards the situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the Conference assisted in the organization and conduct of the population census that preceded

the general elections held there earlier this year. Conference personnel lent their good offices in defusing problems that arose prior to the elections and are continuing to provide their good offices for the promotion of smooth relations among the various groups and political formations.

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DAILY HIGHLIGHTS FOLLOW, 6 December 1994, PARA,

- WFP says 150,000 people in Bihac pocket face serious food shortages; fighting escalates in Velika Kladusa as Croatian Serbs continue cross-border shelling.
- United Nations, OAS and Haitian Government launch appeal for \$77 million to provide humanitarian and reconstruction assistance for Haiti.
- United Nations seeks \$42 million to meet emergency humanitarian needs of 600,000 people affected by conflict in Tajikistan.
- General Assembly discusses developments relating to United Nations Law of Sea Convention; Fiji says new legal regime reflects aspirations of all members of international community.
- Administrative and Budgetary Committee approves draft decisions which would authorize Secretary-General to commit \$248 million to maintain UNPROFOR, UNOSOM II and UNDOF to end of year.
- General Assembly to launch Decade of World's Indigenous People on Thursday; indigenous representatives from around world to address meeting.
- United Nations Centre for Human Rights and DPI to host special event on Friday to commemorate upcoming Decade for Human Rights Education.

The World Food Programme (WFP) has warned that over 150,000 people are facing serious food shortages as a result of the fighting in the Bihac pocket. They have been effectively cut off from food aid for over five months, and only two convoys carrying WFP-supplied food have reached the pocket in that time. The Programme is pre-positioning an emergency supply of 100 tonnes of high-energy biscuits in Zagreb, which will be transported into the pocket as soon as convoys are given clearance.

Fighting for control of the town of Velika Kladusa in the Bihac pocket escalated yesterday and again today, according to a United Nations spokesman. He noted the continued use of tanks, heavy artillery and mortars from across the border in Croatia, and added that incendiary shells had been fired into areas controlled by the Bosnian Government.

Meanwhile, United Nations military observers patrolling the edge of the Gorazde exclusion zone came under direct small-arms fire from Bosnian Serb positions. The observers, who were unarmed, were pinned down for three hours, but managed to withdraw without suffering any casualties.

The spokesman expressed concern regarding the situation of a group of United Nations military observers detained by

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Bosnian Serb forces at Banja Luka airport. One observer, a Jordanian major, has a serious heart condition, but the Bosnian Serbs said they would only permit a medical evacuation if the United Nations provided a replacement hostage. Two military observers went to Banja Luka -- one to replace the Jordanian major and one to drive the evacuation vehicle -- but both were seized. Condemning the violation of the evacuation agreement and the blatantly inhumane treatment of the seriously ill observer, the spokesman stressed that those responsible would be held accountable for their actions.

The Haitian Government, the United Nations and the Organization of American States (OAS) today launched an appeal for \$77 million for humanitarian and reconstruction assistance to Haiti. The appeal, which covers a six-month period, differs from traditional consolidated interagency appeals in that it seeks to alleviate the suffering of the poor while helping to revive Government capacity. It underlines the overriding importance of socio-economic revival for political stability in Haiti.

The appeal was prepared jointly by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in close consultation with the Government of Haiti, donors, United Nations programmes and agencies, and non-governmental organizations. It is being launched simultaneously at the office of Prime Minister Smerck Michel in Port-au-Prince and at OAS headquarters in Washington, D.C. The United Nations system is represented in Washington by Special Representative Lakhdar Brahimi, and in Port-au-Prince by Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs Peter Hansen.

The United Nations today launched a consolidated inter-agency appeal for \$42 million to meet the emergency humanitarian needs of some 600,000 people affected by the civil conflict in Tajikistan. The appeal, which covers 1995, targets pensioners, invalids and widows with children -- many of whom are returnees and internally displaced persons -- for emergency food aid.

The appeal is the result of extensive efforts by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs coordinator in Tajikistan and the Field Coordination Unit established in Dushanbe this year, as well as by the inter-agency mission which visited the country in October. Despite signs of improvement in conflict-affected areas, the deterioration of the Tajik economy has severely affected the living conditions of the entire population, and could lead to emergency situations around the country.

The General Assembly met today to consider developments regarding the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which entered into force on 16 November. Introducing a draft resolution on the Convention, the representative of Fiji said the legal regime established by it reflected the aspirations of all members of the international community. The Convention had already become a cornerstone for the conduct of relations among States on maritime issues, he added.

The draft introduced today would have the Assembly call on all States to become parties to the Convention and the Agreement on implementation of Part XI -- relating to deep seabed mining provisions -- in order to achieve universal participation. While reaffirming the unified character of the Convention, the Assembly would call on States to harmonize their national legislation with its provisions and to ensure

their consistent application.

The representative of the United States said that while lack of consensus regarding mineral resources of the deep seabed had threatened wide acceptance of the treaty, the conclusion of the Agreement on Part XI had opened the way for its universal acceptance. It was important for the International Seabed Authority to launch its work in a cost-effective and efficient fashion, consistent with the evolutionary approach that had been agreed upon.

The Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary) has approved draft decisions by which the General Assembly would authorize the Secretary-General to commit up to \$248 million gross to maintain three peace-keeping operations up to the end of the year. Approved yesterday without a vote, the drafts would provide \$148 million for the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) for December; some \$106 million for the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) for November and December; and \$2.7 million for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for December.

The drafts were approved after the United Nations Controller, Yukio Takasu, explained the urgent need for action to maintain the missions whose financial authority had recently expired. The action was taken pending the Fifth Committee's review of the reports on those missions from the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ).

Also yesterday, the Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services, Karl Theodor Paschke, said he would help the Secretary-General change the Organization's management culture and promote the concept of value for money. In his first appearance before the Fifth Committee since taking office last month, he said he would serve as "a bit of an auditor, a bit of a controller, a bit of an evaluator, a bit of an inspector and monitor, and a bit of an investigator".

Mr. Paschke went on to say that he would strengthen cooperation between the Office of Internal Oversight Services and the Board of Auditors and the Joint Inspection Unit in the audit function. The Office's new investigation unit had installed procedures for getting confidential information, he added.

The General Assembly will launch the Decade of the World's Indigenous People (1995-2004) at a special ceremony on 8 December. Among those participating in the ceremony will be Jose Ayala Lasso, High Commissioner for Human Rights; Ibrahima Fall, Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights and Coordinator of the Decade; and Erika-Irene Daes, Chairman of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations. Indigenous representatives from around the world will also address the meeting.

The theme for the Decade, which was proclaimed by the Assembly last December, is "Indigenous people: a new relationship -- partnership in action". The Decade constitutes a time-frame for the United Nations, governments and non-governmental organizations to give priority to the role of indigenous people as decision makers and beneficiaries of development activities.

The United Nations Centre for Human Rights and the Department of Public Information (DPI) will host a special event to commemorate the upcoming International Decade for Human Rights Education in the Economic and Social Council

Chamber on 9 December. The event will also observe Human Rights Day, 10 December.

The General Assembly is expected to proclaim the Decade later this month. For almost 50 years, the United Nations has promoted respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms by setting standards, strengthening human rights institutions and facilitating international dialogue and cooperation. In that regard, the Organization recognizes the importance of education and dissemination of information aimed at creating a universal culture of human rights.

END OF HIGHLIGHTS  
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FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS / UNDEUPRO

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2 December 1994

SECRETARY-GENERAL ESTABLISHES TRUST FUND FOR CLEARANCE OF  
LAND-MINES

NEW YORK, 2 December (Department of Humanitarian Affairs)  
-- A Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Clearance, established by Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, was officially opened to contributions on 30 November. Funds received will support United Nations activities and operations relating to land-mines, including clearance, surveys, training and mine-awareness education. In a report to the Forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General noted that such a trust fund would greatly enhance the effectiveness and timeliness of the international community's response to mine problems and mine assistance. The Department of Humanitarian Affairs is responsible for the Trust Fund's overall management and implementation.

The Secretary-General pointed out in his report that more than 110 million land-mines are scattered in 64 countries. New land-mines are being laid at a rate of between 2 million and 5 million each year. The report also noted that, according to the International Committee of the Red Cross, more than 800 people per month are killed by land-mines, most of them innocent civilians, and thousands more are maimed. "Land-mines may be one of the most widespread, lethal and long-lasting forms of pollution we have yet encountered, and we are currently losing the battle to protect innocent civilians from their effects", the report said. United Nations involvement in mine-clearance assistance has grown from operations in one country in 1988 to 12 such operations in the last quarter of 1994.

The estimated cost of clearing land-mines already in place is at least \$33 billion. Last year, the international community allocated approximately \$70 million to clear roughly 100,000 land-mines. Those figures do not take into account costs of treating victims who survive land-mine blasts. The lifetime cost of treating each surviving land-mine victim is estimated at \$3,000. To these costs must be added the toll on countries where the presence of land-mines prevents economic and social recovery.

Donations, by cheque or money order made payable to the Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Clearance, can be sent to: Department of Humanitarian Affairs, Room S-3627, United Nations, New York, NY 10017. In New York, contributions may also be deposited directly at Chemical Bank in the United Nations General Fund (Account No. 015-005291). In Geneva, contributions may be deposited with Swiss Bank Corporation, P.O. Box 2770, 1211 Geneva 2, Switzerland, for credit to the

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Department of Humanitarian Affairs Bank Account (Account No.  
CO-590.160.1).

All cheques and deposits should specify the United Nations  
Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Clearance as the  
beneficiary of the contribution.

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FROM DPIIDS

PART 1 OF 2

OMNIPRESS / UNDEUPRO  
ADD/AGOLI-AGBO, DAM/HLA/BAUTISTA, NIC/ROKOSZEWSKI,

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 2 December 1994

The Deputy Spokesman for the Secretary-General, Ahmad Fawzi, informed correspondents at today's noon briefing that Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali had arrived in Geneva at mid-day today. During his stay in Geneva, he planned to give priority to the continued pursuit of diplomatic efforts with regard to the situation in the former Yugoslavia.

To this end, he would have contacts with his principal senior aides on the former Yugoslavia, including Thorvald Stoltenberg, the Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, who was in Brussels today to attend the ministerial-level Contact Group meeting. The Secretary-General was expected to meet with Mr. Stoltenberg in Geneva on the morning of Saturday, 3 December. The Secretary-General would also be in telephone contact with his Special Representative for the former Yugoslavia and Chief of Mission for the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), Yasushi Akashi. The Secretary-General was accompanied to Geneva by Marrack Goulding, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

At 4:30 p.m. today, the Secretary-General met with Justice Richard Goldstone, Chief Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. At 5 p.m., the Secretary-General met with the leader of the Turkish Cypriots, Rauf Denktash, at his request.

On Sunday, 4 December, the Secretary-General would leave Geneva for Budapest. He would deliver an address at the opening session of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in that city on Monday, 5 December.

He then read the following message from the Secretary-General:

"We are moving from a world fragmented by differences to one in which human diversity is recognized as a boundless source of creativity. Never has it been more clear that a society which accommodates human diversity not only respects fundamental freedoms, but also mobilizes the full potential of all its members. On this International Day of Disabled Persons, we focus on the freedom and potential of persons with disabilities." (For the full text, see Press Release SG/SM/5581.)

At 3:30 p.m., the Security Council would hold consultations of the whole on Bosnia and Herzegovina, and other matters.

Speaking on peace-keeping operations, Fred Eckhard, of the Spokesman's Office, informed correspondents that some confusion

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Commenting on the activities of the General Assembly, the President's spokesman, Amadou Moustar Gueye, informed correspondents that this morning the Assembly had adopted six resolutions on agenda item 37 on the strengthening of the



coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations. On sub-item (b), it had adopted: resolution A/49/L.28, on economic assistance to States affected by the implementation of Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro); and resolution A/49/L.30, on the financing of the Palestinian police force. In an explanation of the vote after the vote, the representative of Iran had said his country's support for the consensus on that resolution did not imply recognition of the State of Israel. Also adopted was resolution A/49/L.31/Rev.1, on emergency assistance for the economic recovery and reconstruction of Burundi.

On sub-item (c), the Assembly adopted resolution A/49/L.21, recommended by the Economic and Social Council, on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction; on sub-item (f), resolution A/49/L.24/Rev.2, on emergency international assistance for a solution to the problem of refugees in Rwanda; and on sub-item (g), resolution A/49/L.7/Rev.3, on special assistance to countries receiving refugees from Rwanda.

The Assembly then considered agenda item 150, on commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War, he continued. The Assembly had decided, in adopting resolution A/49/L.33 and Corr.2, to hold a solemn meeting in commemoration of the end of that war, and to include the item in the agenda of the fiftieth session. The Assembly also decided to hold that meeting on 18 October 1995.

The Russian Federation, Germany, United States, Israel, Japan, China, Estonia, Romania, Italy, Brazil and Libya paid tribute to the victims of the Second World War.

In addition, Mr. Gueye said, agenda item 30, on a zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic (draft resolution A/49/L.18/Rev.1), was being considered by the Assembly at its meeting.

At the time of the briefing, the Assembly President, Amara Essy (Cote d'Ivoire), was being briefed by the Prime Minister of Rwanda, Faustin Twagiramungu, on the situation in Rwanda, Mr. Gueye said.

A correspondent then asked, although there had been no formal request by the United Nations to NATO to suspend patrolling the no-fly zone, had there been an informal request? Mr. Eckhard said he had qualified his statement by noting that there had been discussions of operational aspects of the mission, as was usual, since NATO's actions, as authorized by the Security Council, could directly affect UNPROFOR's operations.

Asked if those discussions could include suspension of NATO overflights, he said he did not want to discuss details, but, theoretically, that could be discussed. Asked if that topic had been discussed, he repeated that he would not go into the details of operational aspects and discussions between the United Nations and NATO. "As a matter of policy, the United Nations did not formally request, and would not formally request, a suspension of no-fly zone enforcement", he said.

A correspondent asked under what authority was the United Nations operating to engage in operational discussions. Would guidance have to be sought from the Security Council? Mr. Eckhard replied that a formal suspension would, of course, affect Security Council mandates, and in NATO, on North Atlantic Council decisions. Therefore, a formal request would

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FROM DPIIDS

PART 2 OF 2

OMNIPRESS / UNDEUPRO

ADD/AGOLI-AGBO, DAM/HLA/BAUTISTA, NIC/ROKOSZEWSKI,

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 2 December 1994

Did the passage of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) by the United States Congress give the Secretary-General hope that there was significant feeling to work to create a more effective United Nations? Mr. Fawzi said it was one of the Secretary-General's objectives to create a strengthened United Nations, which was why he was travelling around the world seeking support for the Organization.

Asked about an earlier United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) report on Rwanda, Mr. Fawzi said that the report had been superseded by the report of the Commission of Experts. Although he had not yet read the report, indications in the interview given by the Commissioner were that the Commission could not confirm the contents of the earlier report. Asked if that report would be made public, he said he would check.

Asked if Mr. Akashi, Generals de Lapresle and Rose or Mr. Ganic had been injured when the Presidency building in Sarajevo was hit, Mr. Eckhard said it was clear that they had not been injured.

Was it known who had fired the missiles, a correspondent asked. Mr. Eckhard said he would check, although it was known that the Sagger missiles being fired into the city in recent weeks had been coming from Bosnian Serb positions.

A correspondent said it was obvious that the missiles had been fired from Muslim positions, next to a CNN camera, as it was shown on television. Mr. Eckhard said that he had to rely on the judgement of those in the field who had said that the missiles were fired from Serb positions. Asked about today's firings, he said that he could not confirm anything until he had received a military report.

Asked how many peace-keepers were being held hostage, Mr. Eckhard said there were about 450 troops being detained. Asked about those taken at gunpoint, he replied that there were seven Ukrainians in United Nations Protected Area (UNPA) Sector North in Croatia. The precise location of where they were being held was now known, although there was no evidence that they were being badly treated.

END OF BRIEFING

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FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS / UNDEUPRO

2 December 1994

*An excellent interview by*

*the PM.*

*Shahmy 2*  
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# PRESS CONFERENCE BY PRIME MINISTER OF RWANDA

At a Headquarters press conference this morning, Faustin Twagiramungu, Prime Minister of Rwanda, said he was in New York for meetings at the United Nations and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). He had just come from Washington, D.C., where he met with officials in the White House and State Department, to discuss means of improving economic and political stability in Rwanda. His Government wanted a stable political situation, which would avoid any negative consequences in the region. He said the international community should help in stabilizing the situation in Rwanda.

Citing some 850,000 refugees in the camps around Goma, a correspondent asked how many were expected to be brought to trial or were thought to be involved in the mass killings of last April. The Prime Minister said that while he couldn't determine a figure, he believed that most of those in the camps, some 90 per cent, were innocent. In analysing the situation, it must be asked who planned the massacres and genocide. The leaders who had done that were not all in the camps but were in many places. They were the ones who should be punished first.

Regarding the camps, a correspondent said there had been some moves recently by Zaire to turn people over to the Rwandese Government. There had also been talk of Zaire moving in its forces to stabilize the camps. What was Zaire willing to do? Mr. Twagiramungu said that concerned politics within Zaire; he assumed it was simply a kind of emotional reaction to what had happened in the camps. To have security in the camps, he said, not only must the international community intervene but the leaders in Zaire and Tanzania must get involved to ensure security there, "like leaders in Burundi do". He added, "We don't have problems in the camps in Burundi, and we have there more than 250,000 people."

A correspondent said the Security Council decided last week not to act on the Secretary-General's proposal to send a force to control the camps, stating that it needed to "elucidate" the situation. Did the Prime Minister consider that to be an effort by the Council to avoid a commitment to stabilizing the situation? Mr. Twagiramungu said the Council had been wise. "You cannot decide brutally and get people out of the camps and bring them to Rwanda -- it is impossible." There must first be psychological preparation. Leaders and soldiers there must be convinced "that the aim for them to come to Rwanda by violence is no longer to be possible. They can't win the war they want to win." Without such psychological preparation, there was a potential for the outbreak of conflict.

Addressing the role of the French in Rwanda, a

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correspondent said they had failed to disarm the elements of the former Government and had then been invited to remain in the region. Are they still there? she asked. Is their presence there stabilizing? Are the former Government leaders still getting arms from the French? The Prime Minister said he did not know if the French were assisting those leaders in the camps in Zaire or in any other places in Africa. His Government desired to stabilize the situation at home and to have good relations with every country, including France.

Mr. Twagiramungu appealed to France to continue the bilateral cooperation it formerly had with his Government. "Why can't we forget what has happened and then start on a new basis?", he asked. "We are willing to cooperate with France." He did not believe France would get involved in helping leaders who planned massacres and genocide. However, they could help in the reconciliation of Rwanda's population. Asked what assurances the French had made to that effect, he said France was in a very good position to help the Government in place to come to a true reconciliation and process of democratization, and to be successful in its transition.

The Rwandese Mission had complained that its Foreign Minister had run off with a lot of money, which he had denied when he "popped up" in Paris, a correspondent said. Was he still the Foreign Minister and did he indeed run away with the money? Mr. Twagiramungu said there was now a new Foreign Minister and that the former Minister had indeed stolen that money, in the amount of \$187,260. Asked if Rwanda had asked the French Government to extradite him, or do something to recover the money, he said an official request had been sent to INTERPOL for an investigation.

Was it still true, as Rwandese officials had repeatedly stated, that France was blocking aid money to the country? a correspondent asked. The Prime Minister said France was part of the European Union, which had recently decided to give Rwanda some \$67 million. Belgium, the Netherlands, Canada and the United States had agreed to help Rwanda pay its arrears to the World Bank, and Switzerland was expected to do the same. If France had been trying to block such aid, there was no point for it to continue to do so.

A correspondent asked Mr. Twagiramungu for his assessment of the military threat from the camps in Zaire, citing reports that the camps were rearming and planning to invade. The Prime Minister said that, unless there was outside assistance, the soldiers could not attack and win. However, they could destabilize through guerrilla organizations. Zaire was not prepared to get involved in that business of attacking Rwanda, which would have very sad consequences.

What was Rwanda's Government doing to assist the Hutus -- in Goma, for example -- to return home? a correspondent asked. "They are saying there is nothing for them to return to, that their houses, for example, have been taken by Tutsis." The Prime Minister said there was no other solution but for the Government to ensure security in Rwanda. So far, the Government had sought to assure them that it would set up "welcome" centres in Rwanda, where they could be registered. The Government would make sure that they were transported and re-installed on their land. Since most of them were peasants, the Government would give them seeds. The most important thing was to give them security.

"We recognize that we have problems as far as security is

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19. During the period under review the Mission also found that the blocking of bypasses promised earlier by the Deputy Minister of the Interior of Montenegro, Mr. Bojevic, had either not been carried out at all or not in a satisfactory manner. The Mission Coordinator therefore asked for a meeting with President Bulatovi of Montenegro and saw him on Tuesday, 8 November. That meeting was followed by a meeting with President Milo evi the following day at which a detailed discussion took place with Mr. Kertes, the Director of Customs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). As a direct result of those meetings, the Mission Coordinator immediately sent a personal representative to Podgorica and President Bulatovi designated a trusted point of contact.

20. As a result of the joint efforts by the Mission personnel and the Montenegrin authorities, two checkpoints were moved closer to the border, eliminating the possibility of using bypasses. A substantial earth barricade was constructed on one of the bypasses, and the Krstac border checkpoint was manned 24 hours a day.

21. On 8 November, three tankers had managed to use one of the bypasses in the Uilusi area and enter into Bosnia and Herzegovina. It had also become evident that large amounts of fuel were stored at the gas station in Uilusi, obviously being a logistic base for smuggling fuel across the border. As a result of the meetings referred to above, the most notorious smuggler in Montenegro has been arrested and the Chief of Police in Nik i has been replaced. The Uilusi gas station was closed.

22. Owing to the increased number of Mission personnel in Montenegro and measures taken by the Montenegrin authorities, all crossing points in Montenegro are now being permanently manned by Mission members and by either police/customs or military personnel.

23. On 19 November, two tankers managed to force their way through the Krstac border checkpoint. The customs officer in charge has been arrested, accused of taking bribes. The Mission's sector leader has demanded obstacles to be established that could prevent trucks from driving straight through checkpoints.

24. The Mission Coordinator now considers the present situation in Montenegro satisfactory. The demands of the Mission have been met. There is no doubt, however, that well-organized smuggling and the large economic interests involved call for vigilant and constant surveillance.

25. Following presentations by Mission personnel, the performance of customs officers at Badovinci significantly improved and during a four-day period, from 2 to 6 November, around four tons of fuel were confiscated. As a result of this, traffic was reduced at the border crossing.

26. Efforts to improve procedures at other crossings are

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ongoing. The overall picture, however, is good. The cooperation at the packing centres is described by Mission personnel, including customs specialists, as excellent. 27. The Mission is now normally covering all major crossings 24 hours a day. The need for night patrols and to cover small crossings occasionally forces sector leaders to leave some crossings unobserved for a few hours. This underscores the importance of the Mission's achieving its full staffing component of 200 persons, so that it can provide 24-hour coverage to as many crossing points as possible.

28. During the reporting period, the Mission has experienced an increase in the number of military passenger cars with military plates and uniformed passengers crossing the border in Sector A and Sector B. On 9 November, for example, there were 13 such crossings. The Mission Coordinator raised this issue with the Director of Customs in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and after that there have been no reports of any military vehicles or uniformed personnel crossing the border.

UIII. REPRESENTATIONS ON BEHALF OF HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS 29. As was mentioned in the previous report (S/1994/1246), the Mission Coordinator has sought to assist the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in their efforts to get the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to implement the border closure in such a manner as would not adversely affect their ongoing programmes in eastern Bosnia. With the assistance of UNHCR and ICRC, the Mission Coordinator negotiated and initialled, with the Director of Customs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), on 4 November, a "Memorandum on Definitions of Humanitarian Aid ...". The Memorandum is attached (see appendix).

#### IX. CERTIFICATION

30. In the light of the foregoing developments during the past 30 days, based on the Mission's on-site observation, on the advice of the Mission Coordinator, Mr. Bo Pellnas, and in the absence of any contrary information from the air, whether the airborne reconnaissance system of NATO or national technical means, the Co-Chairmen conclude that the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) is continuing to meet its commitment to close the border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of the Bosnian Serb forces.

#### Appendix

Memorandum on Definitions of Humanitarian Aid and Articles that may be Included, established between the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia after consultations with the International Committee of the Red Cross

and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

1. Food  
Also includes seed, cattle fodder and pesticides.
2. Clothing  
Also includes footwear, blankets and mattresses.  
Sleeping-bags and tents may be sent, but only by the Office of

the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) as part of specific programmes for refugees.

3. Medicine

Also includes medical materials such as medical/surgical equipment and instruments, orthopaedic appliances, disinfectants, dressing material, blood and blood plasma, equipment for transfusion, medical alcohol, bottles with medical gas, veterinary drugs and vaccines, sera and blood products.

4. Other items

Other items that may be sent as humanitarian aid within the framework of the programmes of international organizations and their implementing partners are:

Articles for hygiene:

Construction material:

Textbooks and other school materials necessary for education:

Articles for the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) sanitation programme, such as materials for water works (pipes, plastic and metal fittings, flanges, joints, etc.), water-distribution materials (plastic water containers, pumps, etc.):

Articles for religious services (candles, icon lamps, icons, etc. and coffins):

Articles for beneficiaries, such as stoves, matches, candles, plastic sheeting and tarpaulins.

Through the sole distribution by UNHCR, fuel and generators for schools, hospitals and collective centres may be sent, as well as fuel for secondary distribution to beneficiaries.

Household articles may be brought by people permanently changing dwelling between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and from, to or through the territory held by the Bosnian Serbs. In these cases proper documentation from the relevant authorities should be available.

UNHCR and ICRC may on all occasions bring all items they request for their own operational needs (for their own transportation, office work, projects, etc, also including items such as radio equipment and fuel).

(Signed) Mr. M. KERTES  
Mr. Bo PELLNAS

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DAILY HIGHLIGHTS FOLLOW, 2 December 1994, PARA,

--- Secretary-General, in Geneva, meets with Justice Richard Goldstone, Chief Prosecutor of International Tribunal for former Yugoslavia; continues high level diplomatic efforts to reach negotiated settlement to conflict in former Yugoslavia.

--- General Assembly proclaims 1995 as World Year of People's Commemoration of Victims of Second World War; to hold special solemn meeting on 18 October to commemorate sacrifices caused by War.

--- Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee introduces draft proposing moratorium on pending executions and abolition of death penalty.

--- Special Political and Decolonization Committee concludes work by asking General Assembly to call on Israel to rescind decision to impose its laws and jurisdiction in occupied Syrian Golan.

--- In message to mark International Day of Disabled Persons, Secretary-General says societies which accommodate human diversity respect fundamental freedoms and mobilize people's full potential.

--- More than 88 countries have national committees on United Nations fiftieth anniversary; General Assembly to hold solemn session; week-long commemorative activities planned in San Francisco.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali arrived in Geneva today, where he plans to give priority to continued efforts to reach a negotiated settlement to the conflict in the former Yugoslavia. He met with the Justice Richard Goldstone, Chief Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia. Tomorrow, Thorvald Stoltenberg, Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia, is expected to arrive in Geneva to meet with the Secretary-General.

Later today, the Secretary-General met with the leader of the Turkish Cypriots, Rauf Denktash at his request.

On Sunday, the Secretary-General will travel to Budapest. He will meet with Hungarian President Arpad Goncz and later will attend a working dinner with the Hungarian political Secretary of State at the Foreign Ministry. He will deliver an opening address to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) on Monday.

In Sarajevo today, Sagger missiles struck the building where Special Representative Yasushi Akashi, and United Nations Protection Forces (UNPROFOR) commanders, General Bertrand de Lapresle and Lieutenant-General Michael Rose, were meeting with Bosnian Vice President Ejup Ganic. According to a United

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Nations spokesman, three missiles also hit the Parliament building yesterday. Mr. Akashi later went to Pale, where he was expected to meet with Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic. Yesterday in Pale, Lieutenant-General Rose reached an agreement with the Bosnian Serbs on the release of three UNPROFOR convoys in eastern Bosnia.

The Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia Thorvald Stoltenberg and Lord Owen attended a signing ceremony in Zagreb today of an economic agreement between the Croatian Government and the Croatian Serbs. The agreement covers the opening of routes, rail lines and other communications as well as the restoration of utilities.

The General Assembly today proclaimed 1995 as World Year of People's Commemoration of the Victims of the Second World War and decided to hold a special solemn meeting on 18 October to commemorate the sacrifices caused by the War. Introducing the resolution, which was adopted without a vote, the Russian Federation, speaking on behalf of the Commonwealth of Independent States, said the draft reiterated the willingness of nations to overcome the vestiges of war and create a new atmosphere of international harmony. The representative of Israel said the war launched by the Nazis shattered the entire world and directed special fury against the Jewish people. He called on the United Nations to fight fanaticism, fascism and dictatorship.

In other action today, the Assembly adopted a number of resolutions, on the coordination of humanitarian assistance. They included two texts, also adopted without a vote, urging States and financial institutions to help rehabilitate the Rwandan economy and to provide economic and technical assistance to countries receiving Rwandan refugees. Other resolutions adopted dealt with: assistance to States affected by the imposition of sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro); the financing of the Palestinian police force, and special assistance to Burundi. The Assembly voted to adopt a resolution which reaffirmed the importance of the South Atlantic to global maritime and commercial transactions.

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The Fourth Committee (Special Political and Decolonization) yesterday concluded its work by asking the Assembly to call on Israel to "rescind forthwith" its decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan. By the terms of a draft resolution, approved by a vote of 188 in favour to 1 against, with 13 abstentions, the Assembly would also call on Israel to stop establishing its settlements in the occupied Golan.

In addition, the Assembly would call on Israel to stop its efforts to change the physical character, demography, and legal status of the occupied Syrian Golan. The Assembly would determine that all Israeli legislative and administrative measures purporting to alter the character and legal status of the occupied Golan have no legal effect. Israel would also be called on to stop imposing Israeli citizenship and identity cards on the Syrian citizens in the occupied Golan and to desist from its repressive measures against the population there.

The Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) yesterday introduced a draft resolution by which the General

Assembly would encourage States that have not abolished the death penalty to consider a moratorium on pending executions. The Assembly would take that action to ensure that the principle that no State should dispose of any human life would be universally affirmed by the year 2000.

The Assembly would call upon States that have not yet done so to consider acceding to or ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Countries that have not yet abolished the death penalty would be asked to consider the progressive restriction of the number of offences for which the death penalty may be imposed and to exclude insane persons from capital punishment.

Introducing the draft, the representative of Italy, said there was an attempt under way to block a vote by using a "no-action motion" in order to allow some countries to avoid pronouncing themselves on the draft. Each country should cast aside delaying tactics and vote its conscience, he added.

Disabled persons challenged the world to grow, and to build a society which advanced freedoms and addressed the needs and contributions of all its members, Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali said today. In a message to mark the International Day of Disabled Persons, he stressed that a society which accommodated human diversity not only respected fundamental freedoms, but also mobilized the full potential of all its people.

The Secretary-General said that United Nations efforts since the 1970s had brought tangible results but more was required. Adequate resources and firm political resolve were needed to transform into reality the requirements made by the World Programme of Action Concerning Disabled Persons adopted in 1982. Through upcoming conferences and in other ways, the Organization must continue to integrate disability concerns into the wider effort to construct a new vision for development and framework for development cooperation.

More than 80 countries have established national committees to plan activities to celebrate the United Nations fiftieth anniversary, the Preparatory Committee for the Fiftieth Anniversary was told yesterday. Committee Chairman Richard Butler (Australia), said that a solemn session of the General Assembly would be held at United Nations Headquarters from 22 to 24 October and a Declaration on the Fiftieth Anniversary was expected at the session.

The city of San Francisco planned a week of activities to mark the anniversary, including the signing of a commemorative document on the Charter, Mr. Butler said. Referring to the duration of speeches by Heads of State and Government during the commemorative session, he noted there might be approximately 150 of them and suggested each leader present an abridged version of his or her statement, with publication of the full text later.

END OF HIGHLIGHTS  
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FROM DPIIDS

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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 1 December 1994

PART 1 OF 2

The Spokesman for the Secretary-General, Joe Sills, began today's noon briefing by informing correspondents that the Secretary-General was in Paris today where he delivered an address this morning to the World Summit on AIDS, the text of which had been made available earlier to the press (SG/SM/5497 of 29 November).

The Secretary-General was continuing to follow closely and with great concern the situation in the former Yugoslavia. Today, he dispatched Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs Marrack Goulding, who had been with him in Sarajevo, to Brussels where he is to meet with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Secretary-General Willy Claes, to brief him on the Secretary-General's discussions held Wednesday with the President of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Sarajevo. Mr. Goulding would be returning to Paris tonight, to report to the Secretary-General on his meeting in Brussels.

The Secretary-General would leave Paris for Geneva on Friday, 2 December, and would remain there until Sunday, 4 December. During the course of his visit, he would continue intensive diplomatic efforts on the former Yugoslavia with a view to creating new momentum for negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the conflict, more specifically, a cease-fire in Bosnia and Herzegovina, especially in the region of Bihac.

The Secretary-General would be in contact with Thorvald Stoltenberg, Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, who is due to participate in the ministerial Contact Group meeting on Bosnia and Herzegovina, to be held in Brussels on 2 December. The Secretary-General would also be in contact with his Special Representative for the former Yugoslavia, Yasushi Akashi, although Mr. Sills did not have any information, in response to an earlier question, on whether Mr. Akashi would travel to Geneva.

The Secretary-General would also be preparing for his participation in the meeting of Heads of State or Government of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), which would open in Budapest on 5 December. He would address the meeting's opening session.

Also tomorrow in Geneva, the Secretary-General would meet with Rauf Denktash, the leader of the Turkish Cypriot community in Cyprus, at Mr. Denktash's request, Mr. Sills continued. He reminded correspondents that the Secretary-General had met with the President of Cyprus, Glafcos Clerides, in Rome last week.

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and was expected to meet with him again in Budapest in conjunction with the Heads of State or Government meeting of the CSCE.

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 Head of Mission for the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) would travel to Sarajevo and Pale tomorrow, at the Secretary-General's request, to pursue the search for a cease-fire agreement between the parties. The Force Commander in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Lieutenant-General Sir Michael Rose, was in Pale today, meeting with the Bosnian Serb leadership on the specific cease-fire proposal put on the table last Sunday, and to which the Serbs had yet to respond. They would also discuss the continuing detention of more than 450 UNPROFOR personnel.

The military picture was largely unchanged from yesterday, Mr. Eckhard continued. Fighting in the Bihac area continued along a horseshoe-shaped area to the south of Bihac town at moderate levels. In the northern end of the pocket, in Uelika Kladusa, the fighting was more intense. In addition, there had been an unusual military development in the United Nations Protected Area (UNPA) Sector South in Croatia, near the Bosnian border yesterday, when a firefight broke out between the Croatian military, across the zone of separation and Croatian Serb positions on the other side. The fighting lasted about six hours, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., local time, and approximately 33 mortars round were exchanged as well as heavy machine gun fire.

In Sarajevo, there had been reports from UNPROFOR civilian representatives, as well as wire service reports, of further use of Sagger missiles in the centre of town, which hit the Interior Ministry building, he said. Final confirmation from UNPROFOR military had not yet been received.

The Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, Thorvald Stoltenberg and Lord Owen, were travelling to Zagreb tonight as the draft economic agreement between the Croatian Government and the Krajina Serbs was being debated by the Krajina Serbs' so-called Assembly, Mr. Eckhard said. Should there be an agreement, the Co-Chairmen would hope to hold a signing tomorrow, although it was uncertain how it might be affected by the recent exchange of fire in Sector South.

On Rwanda, Mr. Eckhard said the Secretary-General's Special Representative for that country, Shahryar Khan, had met with Rwanda's President, Pasteur Bizimungu, who had debriefed him on the recent summit meeting, of 26 November, in Gbadolite, Zaire, with the Zairean President, Marechal Mobutu Sese Seko and the President of Burundi, Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, on the subject of the refugee camps in Zaire. The Presidents had discussed the possibility of establishing security zones inside Rwanda to receive refugees who wanted to return. He noted that that idea had not been officially proposed to the Security Council. President Mobutu pledged that Zaire would do its part to restore security and order to the camps. In response to the Council action yesterday on Rwanda, the United Nations and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) were planning an assessment mission to visit the camps shortly.

Commenting on General Assembly activities, the President's spokesman, Amadou Moctar Gueye, drew attention to the new

tentative programme of work of the Assembly. The new schedule of meetings indicated that on Friday, 9 December, the Assembly would take up the reports of the Fourth Committee (Special Political and Decolonization) and the Sixth Committee (Legal); on 15 December, the First Committee (Disarmament and International Security); and the remaining reports would be considered beginning 16 December.

Among the agenda items being considered in the plenary, but on which no action had yet been taken, agenda item 37, on humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations would be taken up tomorrow, 2 December; and agenda item 34, the situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti, on Monday 5 December, he continued.

This morning, the Assembly was concluding its consideration on the question of the situation in the Middle East. No meeting was expected for the afternoon.

Mr. Sills reminded correspondents that at about 12:50 p.m., following the delegation briefing, United States Surgeon-General, Dr. Joycelyn Elders, would hold a press conference in room 226, in conjunction with World AIDS Day, sponsored by the United States Mission. The Permanent Representative of Italy, Francesco Paolo Fulci, would hold a press conference at 3 p.m. in room 226. At 11 a.m. tomorrow, the Chairman of the First Committee (Disarmament and International Security), Luis Valencia, the Permanent Representative of Ecuador, would hold a press conference on First Committee matters of this General Assembly, also in room 226.

Asked if something could be done about the condition of the press release rack area, Mr. Sills said he would look into the matter.

Asked for details about the Secretary-General's meeting tomorrow with Mr. Denktash, he said he would give more details as he received them. He did not yet know the time of the meeting.

Was the UNPROFOR resupply convoy headed to Bihac still being blocked, and what was contained in the convoy? a correspondent asked. Mr. Eckhard said it was still blocked. The convoy contained the bulk of the balance of the Bangladeshi troops' equipment, including winter clothing.

A correspondent asked for an explanation of the role of the Zairean troops who had been in the Rwandese refugee camps. Were they going to have a full-time presence there? He also asked if there had been a reaction on the part of the relief agencies in the camps to the "Security Council failure to act" on the camps issue? Mr. Eckhard replied that he could not offer a precise definition of the role of the Zairean troops because that was an aspect that would be factored into whatever approach was agreed upon by the Council. As a basic principle, any effort by the international community in Zaire would be with the cooperation and participation of the Zaire Government, as it was their sovereign territory. It was expected that they would play a role in any eventual effort.

To the second question, he said the relief agencies had been very uncomfortable with the conditions in the camps. Some had pulled out and others had threatened to pull out, but he was not aware of any reaction today to the Council's action yesterday.

In response to a question on what was unusual in the fire exchange in Sector South, Mr. Eckhard said that since 29 March

there had been an effective cease-fire between the Croatian Government and the Croatian Serbs; this was one of the most serious violations to date. Yesterday, at the edge of the protected area of Sector South, mortar fire across that zone triggered the six-hour exchange. Asked who started the exchange, he said that the initial report was that the first round came from the Croatian side, although final confirmation was awaited.

A correspondent asked if the latest peace effort by the Secretary-General would result in a new round of Geneva peace talks, such as occurred last year? Mr. Sills said that had not been determined at this point, although there had been talk of an international conference. He could not predict what would take place or when. He repeated that the Secretary-General was continuing his efforts for a cease-fire, particularly in Bihac, and a resumption of the negotiating process.

Asked if there had been any contact or communication between the Secretary-General and the Bosnian Serbs since yesterday, Mr. Sills said there had been no direct contact. However, General Rose had gone to Pale today. Mr. Eckhard added that there had been no read-out from that meeting yet.

END OF PART 1 OF 2  
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FROM DPIIDS

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ADD/AGOLI-AGBO, DAM/HLA/BAUTISTIA, NIC/ROKOSZEWSKI,

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 1 December 1994

## PART 2 OF 2

Asked to "cast additional light" on the question of UNPROFOR's withdrawal, a correspondent asked if there were people in UNPROFOR who thought that it was time to withdraw. Mr. Sills said that what the Secretary-General had said on that issue did not speak to whether there were people in UNPROFOR who might or might not feel that way. However, Mr. Sills said, the vast majority, if not all, of UNPROFOR personnel felt very strongly about their mission, especially the humanitarian aspect, and would not favour withdrawing, because they knew what the consequences would be. As he had said yesterday, the Secretary-General did not intend to recommend UNPROFOR's withdrawal at this time. However, he had indicated that if the parties did not cooperate, and made it more and more difficult for UNPROFOR to perform its mandate, then it would become more difficult for him to persuade the Security Council to continue that mandate. Some members of the Council had said that they had no intention of pressing for an immediate withdrawal of the force, a position which was in agreement with the Secretary-General's position at this point. If conditions worsened though, the Council would certainly take a hard look at the Mission's continuation.

Asked about the General Assembly's consultations on the Working Group on Security Council reform, Mr. Gueye said that there had not yet been any report. The Group would begin consultations after the Assembly's recess, in January.

Had the United Nations approached other countries, notably the United States, for assistance in case of a troop pullout from Bosnia? a correspondent asked. Mr. Sills said the answer was yes, as there were contingency plans which had been discussed with Member States, who would be instrumental in carrying them out should they be put into effect. However, there was a considerable difference between developing such plans and deciding to turn one of those plans into an actual operation, a point which had not been reached. Contingency plans had been drawn up for UNPROFOR, as well as for every other peace-keeping operation. He added that he could not discuss specific details of the plans.

Asked if it could be said that the Secretary-General went to Sarajevo only to alert the parties that UNPROFOR would be withdrawn from Bosnia, Mr. Sills said the Secretary-General did not go there to make an ultimatum nor did he deliver one; that authority lay with the Security Council. The Secretary-General went there to discuss with the two parties -- only one of whom

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was willing to meet with him, as it turned out -- a cease-fire; the question of the obstructions to movement of UNPROFOR personnel, and UNPROFOR and UNHCR convoys; and getting the peace process back on track. He had pointed out the difficulties that were being created for UNPROFOR. But he had made it clear that the future of UNPROFOR was in the hands of the Council.

Had staff work been created assuring that the Bosnian Serbs would be present at the meeting? a correspondent asked. Mr. Sills repeated his statement made yesterday that there had been some ambiguities in the arrangement. It was not a question of Dr. Karadzic agreeing to the meeting and then breaking the agreement. The agreement had not been fully defined. Dr. Karadzic had refused to come to the airport, and, as stated yesterday, the Secretary-General's position was that the United Nations recognized the Government in Sarajevo as the legitimate authority in Bosnia and thus he would not travel to Serb-held territory for a meeting.

Asked if the United Nations had received an explanation from Pale on that decision, Mr. Sills said he was not aware of any direct communication, although there had been some public statements. General Rose might have been given further information in his meeting today with Bosnian Serb authorities.

Asked if Dr. Karadzic or Serbian General Ratko Mladic had ever travelled to that airport, Mr. Eckhard said he was not sure, but his deputy, Nikola Koljevic, might have met with the Secretary-General there in late 1992. General Mladic went to the airport periodically for military talks convened by General Rose. Asked if those meetings were not held in the Lukavica barracks, he said he would check.

How much of the Bihac area were the Serbs occupying? a correspondent asked. Were they applying constant pressure to occupy the area, or was there a lull? Mr. Eckhard replied that the confrontation lines did not seem to be moving dramatically. He did not believe that a percentage figure could be used to measure the area of their occupation, as there had been incursions in approximately six locations -- on the north, south, east and west.

The Secretary-General had been commended for his great personal courage for going to Sarajevo, a correspondent said. Had his security people advised against the trip because of the danger, but he then made a personal decision? she asked. Mr. Sills said he would not discuss any conversations between the Secretary-General and his security staff. The Secretary-General had indeed made a personal decision to go, and the security situation was judged to be adequate to ensure his safety.

Where had Dr. Karadzic agreed to meet the Secretary-General when the meeting was being arranged? a correspondent asked. Mr. Sills said the point he had made earlier was that the matter had not been adequately worked out in advance, thus the meeting had not taken place. Asked who was at fault for the arrangements not being worked out, he said he would not lay blame. However, as he stated yesterday, the Secretary-General felt that Dr. Karadzic had missed a great opportunity to meet with him, and that Dr. Karadzic had done a great disservice to himself and his people by that refusal.

The correspondent said the meeting could have been held in Pale. Mr. Sills said the Secretary-General had declined to go to Pale for reasons he had mentioned earlier. The

correspondent then said that Mr. Akashi had travelled to Pale. Mr. Sills repeated his statement of yesterday that Mr. Akashi's job as Special Representative was to negotiate with the parties, practically, on a daily basis. He was based in Zagreb, and General Rose was based in Sarajevo, thus it was a different situation. It was a different case for Mr. Boutros-Ghali, who as Secretary-General embodied the United Nations, and because of the position of the United Nations on the legal authority of the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Asked if that had been made clear to the Bosnian Serbs, Mr. Sills said he would not go into further detail on the matter.

Asked what the difference was between Tindouf and Pale, Mr. Sills said they were two different continents, and were two different situations.

Asked if it was because of a security problem that Dr. Karadzic did not want to go to Sarajevo, that he did not want to have to pass Muslim checkpoints, Mr. Sills said he did not know the reason. The journalist should ask Dr. Karadzic.

In response to a question on the treatment of the peace-keepers being detained, and the risks they faced, Mr. Eckhard said the troops were in varying circumstances. The Canadians in Visoko were at six different observation posts, but their camp was close to the confrontation line. Shells had impacted near their camp, but UNPROFOR considered that they were not being targeted, that it was more a matter of their proximity to the line. Of the three in Banja Luka, two were detained at their hotel and one was in his office at the airport; they seemed to be monitored on a 24-hour basis. The three convoys in eastern Bosnia, around the enclaves, were stuck at a checkpoint.

There had been an unconfirmed report of the three in Banja Luka being forced to stand on the runway during the time of the NATO air action in the area. Except for that report there were no real cases of abuse, as the Serbs were keeping the troops in a loose detention.

"A part of the story was always missing", a correspondent said. "What was the Serbian objection to the convoys, were they carrying something that was not allowed, like video cameras or heavy weapons?" Mr. Eckhard replied that "there were any number of bureaucratic or technical reasons they give, but the fact was that they had no right to obstruct the free movement of UNPROFOR, which was a basic ground rule."

Correction: On page 3 of the Noon Briefing notes of 30 November 1994, the last sentence of the first paragraph should read: All Indian troops were expected to be out of the area of operations by Christmas.

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DAILY HIGHLIGHTS - 1 December 1994

- Secretary-General, in Paris, continues to coordinate intensive diplomatic efforts to give new momentum to negotiations for peaceful settlement to conflict in former Yugoslavia.
- Special Representative Akashi to visit Sarajevo and Pale tomorrow, to pursue cease-fire efforts; UNPROFOR Commander Rose discusses detention of United Nations military personnel with Bosnian Serbs.
- Secretary-General issues "call to arms" in the battle against AIDS; notes serious shortcomings in efforts so far; says "planetary emergency" demands coordinated global action and new social response.
- United States Surgeon-General Joycelyn Elders addresses World AIDS Day panel at United Nations Headquarters; challenges world leaders to devote resources to research, treatment and education.
- Economic and Financial Committee approves eight draft resolutions including ones on Human Development Report, multilateral trade; industrial development and anti-malaria activities.
- Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee told women's unacceptably low level of participation in decision-making process calls into question basic principles of democracy.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali was in Paris today, where he continued to follow closely and with great concern, the situation in the former Yugoslavia. He sent Marrack Goulding, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, to Brussels, to brief Willy Claes, the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) on yesterday's discussions in Sarajevo. Mr. Goulding will report to the Secretary-General tonight on his meeting which was held in the framework of the coordination between the United Nations and NATO. Earlier today, the Secretary-General addressed the AIDS summit meeting.

Tomorrow, the Secretary-General will travel to Geneva, from where he will continue intensive diplomatic efforts to give new momentum to negotiations for a peaceful settlement to the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, specifically a cease-fire in Bosnia and especially in Bihac. He will be in contact with Special Representative Yasushi Akashi and Thorvald Stoltenberg, co-chairman of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia, who will participate in the Ministerial Contact Group's meeting on Bosnia in Brussels tomorrow. The Secretary-General is scheduled to address Monday's opening in Budapest of the Meeting of the Heads of States or Government Conference on the

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### Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Special Representative Yashushi Akashi will travel to Sarajevo and Pale tomorrow, at the Secretary-General's request, to pursue efforts for a cease-fire agreement between the parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina. A spokesman for the Organization said the United Nations Protection Forces (UNPROFOR) commander in Bosnia, Lieutenant-General Michael Rose, was already in Pale talking to the Bosnian Serbs about the cease-fire proposal delivered to them last Sunday. He also held discussions on the detention of over 450 UNPROFOR personnel.

Meanwhile, there was an unusual military development near the Bosnian border yesterday, when a fire fight broke out between Croatian military forces and Croatian Serbs across the zone of separation, the spokesman said. In Sarajevo, there were further reports of Sagger missiles hitting the Interior Ministry in the center of town.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali today issued a "call to arms" in the battle against the AIDS epidemic. In his opening address to the AIDS Summit meeting in Paris, the Secretary-General said he was not issuing a warning, but declaring a "planetary emergency". Despite the considerable resources committed to the fight against the epidemic over the years, there had been serious shortcomings in the international community's action. Often, there was no linkage between global strategies and national efforts, and action was hampered by conflicting technical considerations and competition.

The Secretary-General said the way forward was to simultaneously encourage medical research, improve the coordination of international action and offer a new social response. Improving international coordination against AIDS meant taking a firmer stand on ethical principles and respect for fundamental rights, particularly those of women, on the voluntary nature of testing and on the participation of non-governmental organizations in the decision-making process.

Stressing that the fight against AIDS also involved a cultural challenge, the Secretary-General said information and education were essential to a genuine AIDS-prevention policy, yet discussion was often impeded by cultural, religious, ideological and social barriers. The United Nations, States and non-governmental organizations must contribute to changing people's attitudes, which meant adapting information to different cultural contexts, to various social milieus and to different generations.

World leaders must continue to devote resources to research, treatment and education to defeat the AIDS epidemic, Joycelyn Elders, Surgeon General of the United States told a World AIDS Day panel at United Nations Headquarters today. She said leaders must also continue to remind their people that the disease could be thwarted through education, caring and hope.

Dr. Elders challenged communities everywhere to recognize that government alone could not defeat HIV/AIDS. She also challenged families to recognize that the disease gave everyone the opportunity to show unconditional love, to defeat fears and prejudices, to care for those who were suffering and give hope to those who did not see a future.

The Second Committee (Economic and Financial) today approved eight draft resolutions, including one by which the General Assembly would affirm that the annual publication, Human Development Report, was a separate and distinct exercise

not an official United Nations document. The Assembly would welcome the decision of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to improve the publication's quality and accuracy.

By another draft, the Assembly would request the Secretary-General to report at the fifty-first session in 1996 on institutional developments to strengthen international organizations in the area of multilateral trade. The Committee also approved a draft by which the Assembly would request the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) to formulate measures to improve the industrial sector in Africa in light of the conclusion of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations.

The Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO) would be invited to assist with preventive action against malaria and to elaborate a plan of action on all related activities in that field, under the terms of another draft resolution approved by the Committee.

Women's level of participation in decision-making, and power-sharing between men and women was still unacceptably low, Gertrude Mongella, Secretary-General of the Fourth World Conference on Women said today. She told the Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) that the situation called into question the basic principles of democracy. The programme of action expected to be enacted at the World Conference on Women in Beijing next September would have empty results if there was no commitment to implement it.

The Director of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), Noeleen Heyzer, said the "feminization of poverty" had become a global phenomenon with women making up at least 60 per cent of the world's 1 billion rural poor. Displaced women were caught in a double-bind of being exposed to new vulnerabilities, while still having to fulfil their responsibilities as care-givers. Conflicts had a particular impact on women who suffered from rape. During war there was no victory for them no matter which side won, she added.

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