

UNAMIR

CORRESPONDENCE - INCOMING

27 APR - 4 MAY 1995

PLEASE RETAIN  
ORIGINAL ORDER

UNCLASSIFIED  
RHWG APR 2009

UNARCHIVES

SERIES S1003

BOX 9

FILE 5

ACC. 1998/0278

ZCZC KGMS2422 DPIC2289

SP.KGM

.NEWYORK (PKFOD) 05 0219Z

BLI-AGBO, DAM/HLA/BAUTISTA, NIC/ROKOSZEWSKI,

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 4 May 1995

(Part 2 of 2)

With full apologies, Mr. Sills reversed a previous statement he had made regarding the incident on 30 April at the Tito Barracks in Sarajevo. He had reported, based on the information he had received at that time, that the incident had involved one French soldier in the Tito Barracks. The barracks accommodated both UNPROFOR and Bosnian government troops. A more complete investigation had been conducted, indicating that there were two French soldiers involved in the incident, in which a Bosnian soldier had been killed. The French soldiers had thrown two grenades into the government side of the barracks. One had caused no damage. The second grenade had indeed killed the Bosnian government soldier. Both French soldiers had now been identified and detained. They were French Foreign Legionnaires. They were both in Sarajevo at present. Under the Status of Forces Agreement, they would be flown to Zagreb and, from there, returned to France, where they would be tried under national French law. Their names were not being released.

Finally, on the situation in the former Yugoslavia, Mr. Sills said that the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia had announced from Geneva this morning that the representatives of the Croatian Government and the Croatian Serbs, Mr. Sarinic and Mr. Mikelic, respectively, had accepted the Co-Chairmen's invitation to meet in Geneva. However, the meeting would not take place on Friday, which Co-Chairman Lord Owen, in his press conference, had indicated was hoped for. It would take place next week, and discussions were under way to determine a date and time for that meeting.

On scheduled press conferences in room 226, Mr. Sills said that Ambassador Jayantha Dhanapala (Sri Lanka), the President of the NPT Extension and Renewal Conference, had spoken earlier today on the progress of the Conference. He had said he was continuing his consultations on the question of voting on the Treaty and his efforts to come up with a consensus agreement. At 3 p.m., today, United States Secretary of Energy Hazel O'Leary would also speak on the NPT Conference; and on Wednesday, 10 May, at 3:30 p.m., a press conference was scheduled with Dr. Abdullah, the Special Envoy of President Rabbani of Afghanistan.

Mr. Sills said that, in response to requests yesterday, he had spoken to Emilio J. Cardenas (Argentina), in his capacity as the Chairman of the Sanctions Committee of the Security

(SRSA) CAO FC E/DIR

Council on the former Yugoslavia. He had indicated he would be delighted to meet with members of the press. He could not do so this week, and efforts were being made to set a date for next week, which would be announced.

A correspondent asked for additional details on the incident involving the two French soldiers in the Tito Barracks. Mr. Sills said that, based on the latest report, two French soldiers had thrown grenades into the government side of the barracks on 30 April. There were two explosions. Originally, he had been told that one French soldier was inebriated. He did not know if that characterized both soldiers. One of the grenades caused little damage or injury. The second grenade had killed a government soldier. Following the investigation, the French soldiers were being detained. From Zagreb, they would be flown to France. As stated yesterday, under the Status of Forces Agreement, the Member States supplying peace-keeping troops have the responsibility for dealing with any action of that type, and they would be tried under French national law.

To a question on the earlier account of the incident, Mr. Sills reiterated that the original information he had been given had been incorrect. In fact, the same information had been presented to the Security Council by the Special Political Adviser to the Secretary-General, Chinmaya Gharekhan. Therefore, he was correcting that now.

To another correspondent's question as to the source of that information, Mr. Sills said it had been provided by United Nations Peace Force (UNPF) officials in Zagreb.

Asked by the correspondent what had become of the physical evidence, Mr. Sills said he did not know.

Was it known whether the French soldier was inebriated, the correspondent asked. Mr. Sills said the initial report said the soldier who threw the grenade was inebriated. Current information did not clarify the matter.

Asked what had provoked the incident, Mr. Sills said he did not know.

Referring to fighting reported in the vicinity of Pakrac, a correspondent asked who had broken the cease-fire agreement. Mr. Sills said that he did not know the source of the shelling he had mentioned -- the six rounds plus the small-arms fire. The fighting, which had continued past the onset of the cease-fire agreement, was between the government troops and the small group of Croatian Serb troops. The fighting itself was a breach of the cease-fire.

Referring to reports of the incident, Mr. Sills said there was no question that the Croatian side brought to bear a great deal of very heavy fire to the area. He mentioned the reports that the resistance of the approximately 200 had stopped. He did not know if they had surrendered or they had been defeated.

In light of the earlier arrest of local United Nations workers by the Bosnian Government on charges of spying, and the grenade incident, what was the relationship between the United Nations peace-keeping troops and the Bosnian Government, a correspondent asked. Mr. Sills said there had been a great many tensions lately. The United Nations had very strongly protested the arrest of those local staff members and the

accusations of spying. As stated earlier, the Government had been very unforthcoming in response to demands that the workers be released. Negotiations and talks with all the parties were continuing, but there was no question that relations with the Government in the area around Sarajevo had been tense.

Asked for elaboration, Mr. Sills said that the Government had every right to be very upset over the incident in the barracks. That was what had precipitated the incident involving a blockade at the barracks, to which he had referred several days ago. When the investigation took place, the blockade was withdrawn. Initially, there was a feeling in the Government that the incident had been an intentional attack. It now appeared to have been the action of one or two troops, who were misbehaving badly on an individual basis.

Asked about the climate in Sarajevo, Mr. Sills said he had already stated that the situation was more tense and difficult, certainly more so than a few months ago.

Might not the grenade incident have been connected to the French peace-keeper killed by snipers in Sarajevo, a correspondent asked. Mr. Sills said he did not know the answer to that question.

Asked what were relations now between the "peace-keeping establishment" and the Government of Croatia, Mr. Sills said that, right now, that also was a difficult situation. Clearly, Mr. Akashi was pleased that the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement had been reached. But the events of the last few days had very much worsened relations with the Government of Croatia.

Asked about his statement yesterday that freedom of movement had been established for the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO) in western Slavonia, a correspondent said that did not seem to be the case. Mr. Sills concurred. That was another instance in which his information had not been accurate. To the correspondent's follow-up question, regarding the presence of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Mr. Sills said he had no information whether the Red Cross had entered the area.

Once the corridor, which he had mentioned yesterday, had been opened to assist former combatants who had surrendered or had given their heavy weapons to the United Nations for custody and civilians wishing to leave, there would be representatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Red Cross in effect to affirm that they were indeed leaving of their own free will. However, the original time, 9 a.m. tomorrow, scheduled for the opening of the corridor now seemed very doubtful.

On a question yesterday regarding whether the High Commissioner for Human Rights would be providing observers for that corridor, Mr. Sills said he had not yet received an answer to that query.

Asked when the Secretary-General could be expected to forward his report on the redeployment of forces in Croatia to the Security Council, Mr. Sills said the letter in question still had not been sent.

To a question in which a correspondent referred to UNCRO's protection of the corridor as amounting to helping Croatian

troops in ethnic cleansing, Mr. Sills said that corridor did not fall under the new mandate of UNCRO. It was the last point contained in the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement. Mr. Sills said that that charge had been made throughout the entire duration of the UNPROFOR presence in the area. He had often stated, including in his reply to an earlier question, that any departures from the area were to be supervised by international organizations, and were to be voluntary in nature. There had been United Nations eyewitness reports of Croatian Army looting of villages in the western Slavonia area. If that proved true, that would constitute ethnic cleansing. But the United Nations had consistently taken the position that it was obliged to provide help, support, food and what protection it could to people who voluntarily moved within the area.

END OF TRANSMISSION  
DISSEMINATION UNIT/DPI

=0505950028GMT

NNNN

ZCZC KGMS2421 DPIC2288  
SP KGM  
.NEWYORK (PKFOD) 05 0218Z  
BT

FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS / UNDEVPRO  
ADD/AGOLI-AGBO, DAM/HLA/BAUTISTA, NIC/ROKOSZEWSKI,

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 4 May 1995

(Part 1 of 2)

Joe Sills, Spokesman for Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, said at today's noon briefing that the Secretary-General had commenced his official visit to Fiji, the first visit to that country in 19 years. He met with the Prime Minister, Major-General Sitiveni Ligamamada Rabuka, and his Cabinet Ministers in the presence of the Permanent Representative of the Fiji to the United Nations, Manasa Seniloli. The Secretary-General expressed his appreciation for Fiji's contributions to the United Nations, especially in the area of peace-keeping. He paid tribute to the 32 Fijian soldiers who had lost their lives over the years, and noted that Fiji's contribution through peace-keeping showed how a small country with the political will to contribute to peace and stability could make a major contribution.

Mr. Sills said that the Prime Minister raised the problem of arrears in payments due to his Government for its participation in peace-keeping operations. The Secretary-General reviewed the very serious financial crisis the United Nations faced today, which was created as a result of late payments by Member States to both the regular and peace-keeping budgets.

He went on to say that the Secretary-General was quoted in one of the reports as saying it was scandalous that, in effect, the United Nations was borrowing money from small developing countries in order to cover the non-payment of dues by large, wealthy Member States. That description was absolutely accurate. Arrears for peace-keeping operations were indeed being dealt with by not paying the Member States which provided the troops. As a result, a small country like Fiji was currently owed some \$3 million by the United Nations. While that would not be a large amount for some countries that were in arrears in their peace-keeping contributions, it was a significant amount of money for a country like Fiji.

Mr. Sills said that they also talked about the 1995 Extension and Renewal Conference of States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and related talks; the Chemical Weapons Convention; and matters relating to the Law of the Sea. The Secretary-General pointed

SRSG FC EPDR CAO

out the importance of development in the Organization's activities. He noted there were 15 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) activities or programmes in the Pacific region, 12 of which were based in Fiji.

The Secretary-General had then met with the President of Fiji, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara. Then, he had met with the United Nations Resident Coordinator and all United Nations staff in Fiji. In the evening, he had attended a dinner in his honour given by the President.

Mr. Sills said the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1995/342), had been issued. In it, the Secretary-General reviews the situation, based on the trip to Moscow by Edouard Brunner, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Georgia, and his consultations with the parties. The report concludes that the organized repatriation of refugees and displaced persons to Abkhazia remained at a standstill. With regard to the second of the two elements they were trying to reach agreement on, the political status of Abkhazia, the issue had still not been resolved. There had not been very much progress towards that end. The Secretary-General did, however, feel that the United Nations Mission there, which was composed of 136 military observers, was playing an important role, and he had recommended to the Security Council that the Mission be extended for six months, through 15 November.

Mr. Sills said he did not think that the Security Council would be meeting or holding consultations today. (It was later announced that consultations would be held at 5:30 p.m.) There was, however, a closed meeting of the Sanctions Committee concerning Libya, which would deal with the reports of violations on flights connected with the pilgrimage to Mecca. As was known, the Sanctions Committee had authorized a certain number of flights to Mecca by Egyptian airlines, but there had been reports of unauthorized and unsanctioned flights which would be discussed by the Committee.

To a correspondent who asked, "flights by whom?", Mr. Sills said he had no further information from the United Nations.

Turning to the subject of Rwanda, Mr. Sills said that the opening session of the International Independent Commission on Kibeho did take place yesterday. It was both a formal meeting, chaired by the Prime Minister of Rwanda, and an organizational meeting. Most of the participants, including representatives from Belgium, France, Canada, Germany, United States, United Kingdom and the Netherlands, had indicated that they would be represented at subsequent meetings of the Commission by other people. At the initial meeting, they were represented by their respective ambassadors. Most had indicated to the Prime Minister that those representatives would arrive in Kigali over the coming weekend. As a result, the meeting had been organizational. They participants had scheduled the first official working session of the Commission for Monday, 8 May, to look into the recent incident at the Kibeho camp.

Further on Rwanda, Mr. Sills said that some 400 internally displaced people were reported to have left the Kibeho camp today. A few hundred people who had wanted to leave the

medical complex inside the camp were reported to have been prevented from doing so by hard-core elements. Relief in the form of medicine had been allowed into the camp, but food and water were still not being allowed to reach the group in the medical compound.

There had been unconfirmed reports that all of the people remaining inside the Kibeho camp, including those inside the medical complex, had agreed to leave if they were provided with transportation, food and water, as well as security guarantees, he continued. The Department of Political Affairs was attempting to obtain confirmation from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, but, at present, the report that a deal, in effect, was brokered to clear the camp remained unconfirmed.

Yesterday in Kigali, representatives of the United Nations non-governmental organizations had held an important meeting with the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Sills went on. The Minister had informed them that the United Nations would now be given access to the communes where the displaced returnees were arriving. That access, which included access to local prisons, meant it would be possible to monitor the treatment of those people when they return to their communes, including those who were being arrested and accused of crimes.

Regarding the former Yugoslavia, Mr. Sills said that in Sector West there had been reports that about 100 Croatian Serb troops were continuing to resist the Croatian Army. Earlier today, there had been reports of "furious fighting". There was also an item on the wire that the fighting had now stopped and that, presumably, those elements had either surrendered or had been defeated. Mr. Sills recalled what he had stated yesterday: that the United Nations did not have observers in that area and it was blocked from the specific area where that was reportedly occurring. Therefore, he could not comment on the matter.

Mr. Sills said there had also been reports of shelling late yesterday three kilometres west of Pakrac, with six rounds and small arms fire. Since that would have followed the announcement of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement yesterday by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Yasushi Akashi, it would constitute the first important violation of that Agreement.

Mr. Sills said that Mr. Akashi had been due to leave Zagreb this afternoon for Daruvar -- the United Nations base some 20 kilometres north of Pakrac. However, it was now uncertain if he would make that trip, given the prevailing situation. The purpose of the trip was to have been to finalize the security arrangement for the security corridor defined in the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement, which was due to open at 9 a.m. tomorrow morning. It now appeared unlikely that that timetable would be met.

The Croatian Army had threatened to shell the Nepalese battalion headquarters if all personnel were not removed from there, Mr. Sills stated. As mentioned yesterday, 300 troops had been pulled out, to reduce the Nepalese contingent there to its original strength of 150. The United Nations had refused the ultimatum. As might be guessed, there was some tension



over that situation.

With respect to Sector South, Mr. Sills said that some 600 Croatian government troops had crossed into the cease-fire zone and had surrounded 18 United Nations observer posts, 10 of which were Jordanian battalion posts and eight of which were Czech battalion posts. The observer posts were strategically located on hilltops. Some hours ago, a local Serb mortar round had also destroyed a Czech armoured personnel carrier (APC) in that area. The situation was described as tense, but there were no reports of ongoing fighting. The United Nations had refused to evacuate any of those observation posts.

There were reports of heavy troop movements in Sector East, Mr. Sills said. The two sides had been described as "nose-to-nose" across the cease-fire line. The Krajina Serbs were reported to possess tanks and other heavy equipment there. Although one report stressed that the United Nations forces were between the two sides, he said that was incorrect, although the United Nations forces were indeed in the area.

Mr. Sills said that as of an hour ago, the situation in Zagreb was described as calm but tense. There had been a report on one wire service, earlier this morning, that there had been renewed firing in Zagreb. That was incorrect.

He said that in Bosnia and Herzegovina, yesterday, British troops of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) were directly targeted by a Bosnian Serb tank in Magla; six had been wounded, but none were life-threatening injuries. The UNPROFOR troops had returned fire, including the firing of three TOW missiles. Sarajevo was tense, with over 1,200 firing incidents reported in the last 24 hours. The Bosnian Serbs had attempted to remove a 20-millimeter anti-aircraft gun from the weapons collection site in Ilidza, but the Ukrainian battalion troops had blocked the entrance with an APC, and, thus, they had been unable to remove the gun.

=0505950027GMT

NNNN

075 Received Message

00:11 03/02/51

ZCZC KGMS2415 DPIC2281  
SP KGM  
.NEWYORK (PKFOD) 05 0005Z  
BT

FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS / UNDEVPRO  
ADD/AGOLI-AGBO, DAM/HLA/BAUTISTA, NIC/ROKOSZEWSKI

DH/1886

4 May 1995

T H U R S D A Y   H I G H L I G H T S

--- Special Representative Akashi expresses concern at continued fighting in Croatia despite cessation of hostilities agreement; appeals to both sides to exercise maximum restraint.  
--- Secretary-General begins official visit to Fiji; meets with President and Prime Minister in Suva.  
--- Secretary-General recommends Security Council extend UNOMIG mandate for six months; says withdrawal of Mission would lead to resumption of conflict in Abkhazia.  
--- Prime Minister of Rwanda chairs meeting of international commission of inquiry into events at Kibeho camp.  
--- United Nations Committee against Torture adopts views on four complaints.  
--- ESCAP concludes annual session by endorsing action programme for regional cooperation in human resources development.

Special Representative Yasushi Akashi today expressed concern that fighting had continued in some parts of Croatia despite the agreement on a complete cessation of hostilities yesterday. He noted that there had been continued tensions and threatening actions in all areas. He appealed to both sides to exercise maximum restraint and refrain from all provocative actions and any retaliation.

Some of the violations of the cessation of hostilities agreement appeared to be isolated incidents caused by a lack of communication between commanders and soldiers in the field, Mr. Akashi said. He warned that those incidents could lead to an escalation which threatened the remaining prospects for peace in the area.

Mr. Akashi called on the Croatian Government to cooperate fully with United Nations forces and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNCHR) in implementing the cessation of hostilities agreement.

In a related development, the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia announced that the Croatian parties had accepted invitations to meet in Geneva. The meeting would be held next week, not on Friday as originally hoped.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has begun a two-day official visit to Fiji, the first by a United Nations

*(SRSG FC CAD EDIR*

Secretary-General in 19 years. He was received upon arrival in Suva by Prime Minister Suluweti Rabuka and Lord Mayor Jone Kauvesi.

The Secretary-General then held talks with Prime Minister Rabuka and members of his Cabinet. He expressed appreciation for Fiji's contribution to the work of the United Nations, and paid tribute to the 32 Fijian soldiers who had died over the years in the service of world peace. Fiji's support for the Organization showed how a small country with political will could play an effective role in establishing international peace and stability.

Prime Minister Rabuka reiterated Fiji's strong commitment to the United Nations and said Fiji was ready to send more troops to peace-keeping operations if asked to do so. He raised the problem of arrears in the payments due to the country for its participation in such operations. The Secretary-General reviewed the Organization's financial crisis, which resulted from late payments by Member States of contributions to the regular and peace-keeping budgets.

The Secretary-General later had a meeting with the President of Fiji, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara. He also met with United Nations Resident Coordinator Somsey Norindr and representatives of United Nations agencies in Fiji. Despite the attention which the media focused on peace-keeping, he stated, the core of the work of the United Nations system was in development, which was a prerequisite for peace.

The Secretary-General has recommended that the Security Council extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) for six months. The extension would be subject to revision in the light of the decision taken by the Commonwealth of Independent States regarding the mandate of its peace-keeping force in Georgia. He warned that the untimely withdrawal of UNOMIG and the CIS force would lead to open confrontation and the resumption of conflict.

In a report on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, dated 1 May, the Secretary-General said the dialogue between the parties had encountered difficulties. He stressed the need for progress in the political negotiations, which would require patience and perseverance. Experience had shown that tense political stalemates in which neither peace nor war prevailed did not allow the creation of stability and public confidence. On the contrary, pressures built to change the political circumstances or the situation in the ground.

UNOMIG's military observers had been able to perform the tasks assigned to them, he continued. However, their presence had not contributed substantially to the creation of conditions conducive to the safe and orderly return of refugees and displaced persons. The main reason for that situation was that neither the Georgian Government nor the Abkhaz authorities had given safety guarantees, as required by the Quadripartite Agreement of 4 April 1994.

The international commission of inquiry into the recent events at Kibeho held its first meeting in Kigali yesterday, according to a United Nations spokesman. The meeting, which was chaired by the Prime Minister of Rwanda, dealt with

organizational matters. Most of the countries participating, including Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, the Netherlands, the United States and the United Kingdom, were represented by their Ambassadors to Rwanda. They indicated that their designated representatives would arrive in Kigali over the weekend. The commission is scheduled to hold its first official working session on Monday.

In another development, Rwanda's Interior Minister met with United Nations and non-governmental organization representatives yesterday. He announced that they would be given access to the communes to which internally displaced persons were returning, as well as to local prisons.

The United Nations Committee against Torture has concluded that the decision by Canada to expel an asylum-seeker who claimed he feared torture if returned to Pakistan would constitute a violation of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. In the light of that conclusion, the Committee was of the view that the State party had an obligation to refrain from forcibly returning him to Pakistan.

The Committee also decided that a communication from two citizens of Spain against that country, and two communications from Zairian citizens against Switzerland were inadmissible.

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) has concluded its annual session in Bangkok, Thailand, by endorsing an action programme for strengthening regional cooperation in human resources development. It took that action in adopting a report containing 12 resolutions.

Senior officials from some 60 countries, together with representatives from United Nations agencies, international organizations and non-governmental organizations, took part in the week-long session. Apart from the theme topic of strengthening regional cooperation in human resources development, they discussed regional economic cooperation, the environment and sustainable development, poverty alleviation, and transport and communications. They also focused on the special needs of the region's least developed, land-locked and island developing countries.

END OF TRANSMISSION  
DISSEMINATION UNIT/DPI

=0504952209GMT

NNNN

ZCZC KGMS2411 DPIC2273  
SP KGM  
.NEWYORK (PKFOD) 04 1910Z  
BT

FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS / UNDEVPRO

Committee on Information  
Seventeenth Session  
3rd Meeting (AM)

PI/889  
3 May 1995

PART 1 OF 2

DPI SHOULD REDEFINE PRIORITIES AND FOCUS ON SUCH COST-EFFECTIVE AREAS AS ELECTRONIC NETWORKS, INFORMATION COMMITTEE TOLD All Speakers Pay Tribute on World Press Freedom Day To Journalists Who Died in Performance of Their Duties

A reduced budget, instead of being an insurmountable handicap, should encourage the Department of Public Information (DPI) to redefine its priorities, review its budgetary choices and focus on such cost-effective areas as electronic networks, said the representative of France, on behalf of the European Union, in this morning's meeting of the Committee on Information.

In addition, the French representative, also speaking on behalf of Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, the Slovak Republic, the Czech Republic and Romania, joined all speakers this morning in paying tribute, on World Press Freedom Day, to those journalists who had given their lives in the performance of their duties.

At the opening of this morning's meeting Ivan Maximov (Bulgaria), Chairman of the Committee, in recognition of World Press Freedom Day, called for a rededication to the principles of freedom of expression and the free flow of information as a means of achieving a better world. The Day was proclaimed by the General Assembly in its decision 48/432 in December 1993 and was observed for the first time last year.

Speaking on behalf of the "Group of 77" developing countries and China, the representative of the Philippines was gratified that DPI had made great progress in a cost-effective streamlining of its operations. While affirming the importance of cost-effective management, he added that DPI should always take into account the principles of the Charter and the wishes of Member States.

Affirming that openness must be at the heart of State policy for the mass media, the representative of the Russian Federation emphasized that there had been a clear demonstration of pluralism in Russia's mass media concerning the situation in Chechnya.

SRSG FC CAO E/DIR

The representative of Argentina joined the Russian Federation and other speakers in underlining the role of dissemination of information in relation to the public perception of United Nations peace-keeping operations. He said information on the full mandates of each operation must be made widely available to avoid misconceptions about the goals or successes of the operations.

The representative of Panama stressed that information activities of the Organization must be focused on the younger generation and should encourage the media to promote understanding and tolerance among young people. The representative of Chile said the United Nations must work effectively with both the powerful worldwide distribution structure for "media information" and with the emerging field of networking or "people information".

The representative of Costa Rica was one of several speakers who highlighted what was described as the important and successful work of DPI at the recent Social Summit in Copenhagen and in preparation for the World Conference on Women to be held in September at Beijing. The effectiveness of the regional seminars as part of the work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was also emphasized.

The Committee will meet again at 10 a.m. on Friday, 5 May.  
Committee Work Programme

The Committee on Information met this morning to continue its general exchange of views. (For background information, see Press Release PI/885 of 28 April.)

#### Statements

PIERRE HENRI GUIGNARD (France), speaking on behalf of the European Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Slovak Republic, Czech Republic and Romania, paid tribute, on World Press Freedom Day, to those journalists who had given their lives in the performance of their duties. The freedom of information was a fundamental right, and the keystone to all the freedoms which the United Nations was devoted to defending. Like the freedoms of opinion and expression, freedom of information was essential to peace and progress.

He expressed satisfaction that, for the second consecutive year, the Committee seemed to be preserving consensus. The celebration of the United Nations fiftieth anniversary would provide the Department of Public Information (DPI) with a unique opportunity to publicize widely the activities and message of the Organization. It did not seem that a reduced budget represented an insurmountable handicap for DPI. Rather, it should encourage the Department to redefine its priorities and review its budgetary choices. It might be able to do even more with less, for example, through electronic networks. The Union wished to participate in that reflection.

He expressed satisfaction that questions relating to the integration of United Nations information centres were being resolved, in accordance with the Committee's recommendations. The cooperation between DPI and the Department of Peace-keeping Operations, particularly regarding the establishment of radio stations, was noteworthy. The Department's radio and television broadcasts and publications should be used to help

prevent conflicts.

It was essential that publications be made available in the language of potential readers, he said. The Department must be able to adapt its production and distribution methods in response to current needs. Today, more than ever, journalists needed information as soon as possible. The DPI, together with such professional associations as the United Nations Correspondents Association (UNCA), should continue working together to facilitate their access to information and improve their working conditions. It was a source of satisfaction that the United Nations press releases were available quickly -- as they should be -- and in the two working languages of the Organization.

MICHAEL DEMOURIN (Russian Federation) said humanity was currently marking the fiftieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War and of the creation of the United Nations. One of the main lessons of the victory over nazism was the need for solidarity between peace-loving forces. The freedoms of speech and information were guaranteed under Russian law. Openness must be at the heart of State policy regarding the mass media.

He said a recent law on informatics and the protection of information confirmed that Russian citizens, State organs and public entities had equal rights of access to government resources. It prohibited the collection and storage of information on private lives, or the violation of family or individual secrecy without agreement. Public television had also begun broadcasting.

This year, there would be parliamentary and presidential elections in his country, he said. Under law, State and municipal mass media must ensure equal opportunities for pre-electoral programmes by candidates and electoral units of differing political views. There had been a clear demonstration of pluralism in Russia's mass media with regard to the situation in Chechnya.

His country had a great interest in learning of approaches taken by other countries, as well as in sharing its own experiences, he continued. The free circulation of, and adequate access to, information played an important role in that process. He drew attention to complaints from journalists in his country regarding difficulties they had encountered in obtaining visas from some countries for visits abroad.

He stated that it was a source of satisfaction that the Committee had, for several years, been working on the basis of consensus. His country sympathized with the concerns of developing countries in the field of information, in which there was a continuing imbalance. That problem must be addressed, not by intensifying conflicts but through international cooperation.

The role of DPI in creating the information components of peace-keeping operations must be expanded, he said. The financial aspects of that process must be considered. The Department should draw attention, in its activities, to problems being encountered by the countries in transition. Russia attached great importance to UNCA's activities and noted the intensified cooperation between his delegation and

correspondents accredited to the United Nations.

Expressing support for the draft resolutions now being prepared, he expressed the hope that there would be no objection to the proposal for a system-wide programme to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the Chernobyl disaster.

RONALD B. ALLAREY (Philippines), speaking on behalf of the "Group of 77" developing countries and China, said that on the occasion of World Press Freedom Day, the work of the Committee on Information took on a special relevance. It was appropriate during a time of religious and ethnic strife that the theme for this year's observance of the Day was the "press for freedom and tolerance". The free flow of information was even more vital in light of the rise of xenophobia and ever-increasing ethnic conflicts.

He expressed pleasure that DPI had made great progress in a cost-effective streamlining of its operations. While affirming the importance of cost-effective management, he added that DPI should always take into account the principles of the Charter and the wishes of the Member States. The "sea change" initiatives undertaken by DPI in the area of electronic means of communication were vital and should be continued. The Group of 77 and China reiterated its call for a new, balanced and effective world communications order, as part of a new political and economic order. That new communications order should include the South-South flow of information, as well as North-South. The Group would state its positions on specific issues before the Committee at the appropriate time during the session, he concluded.

JORGE E. ILLUECA (Panama) said the United Nations had always used the media to promote human rights and had stimulated the development of the media through support of human rights. He paid special tribute to the efforts of DPI in that regard. The Secretary-General had recently stressed that information activities of the Organization must be focused on the younger generation. The media must be encouraged to promote understanding among young people and make them aware of the importance of tolerance. Over the years, the United Nations had greatly improved the quality of its publications. A greater quantity of those publications should be made available to larger numbers of people worldwide.

He stressed the importance of the dissemination of information on the new An Agenda for Peace and An Agenda for Development. Activities such as the regional seminar held in Santiago, Chile, should be expanded. He said he noted the excellent work of the Secretariat in relation to the recent world conferences and the upcoming fiftieth anniversary celebration of the Organization.

FERNANDO REYES MATTA (Chile) expressed appreciation for the excellent report submitted to the Committee by the Assistant Secretary-General for Public Information. He said the founders of the United Nations had desired to move towards a world of freedom, characterized by freedom of the press. Now, 50 years later, technology had created an immediacy in global communication, yet the struggle for global press freedom continued. It was not an easy task to be a journalist at this time. The number of those killed in the line of duty



strengthened society's desire to ensure the free exchange of differing ideas and opinions. Chile was committed to freedom of the press.

It was necessary to learn from people their information needs and to expand their access to information, he said. In most of the world, there was a broad and powerful structure for the distribution of images and text, or "media information". There was also an emerging field of networking, or "people information". The United Nations must work in both of those fields, as it had been doing over the past year.

END OF PART 1 OF 2

=0504951716GMT

NNNN

ZCZC KGMS2412 DPIC2274  
SP-KGM  
.NEWYORK (PKFOD) 04 1910Z  
ttee on Information  
Seventeenth Session  
3rd Meeting (AM)

PI/889

3 May 1995

PART 2 OF 2

Information campaigns must be evaluated, he said. It was not enough to know what was being transmitted or published, but also to consider their intent. Cooperation must be undertaken with universities and research bodies. Production must address the full range of information needs. It was all very well to deal with "media time" and deadlines. However, the majority of the world's people -- who could now be directly connected to the United Nations through E-mail -- had a single need: to understand the processes and content of the emerging global agenda. Addressing that need did not require additional expenditures, since the cost of distribution rested with the user.

The United Nations must set up training programmes in the use of cyberspace, he said. Not all countries had access to the new opportunities in that area. Opinions and debates must be linked with an overall vision of predominant global trends. Global dialogue must be promoted among individuals of different races and cultures -- possibly through E-mail -- on global trends.

Today, there was more fear and more communication, he said. The challenge of the United Nations was to ensure that people communicated more and had less fear. That was the very essence of the work of DPI.

EMILIA CASTRO DE BARISH (Costa Rica) said the Assistant Secretary-General for Public Information had carried out new initiatives and explored new approaches to the work of DPI, highlighting cost-efficiency. He had also promoted coordination with other departments and with the world media. It was important to recognize DPI's important work at the recent Social Summit at Copenhagen. She referred to the important preparations for the World Conference on Women, to be held in September at Beijing, and expressed appreciation for the press kit produced by DPI.

She said DPI had distributed a television programme entitled "UN Minutes", which was being broadcast by CNN and was also being sent to the information centres. Such products should be produced in a variety of languages. It would be of value if that material were made available for use within her country.

Drawing attention to the work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), she said the initiative of regional seminars to promote freedom of

PRSG E/DIR CAO FC

the press had been a recognized success. She welcomed UNESCO's selection of the theme "The Press for Freedom and Tolerance" for World Press Freedom Day.

She also drew attention to the 130 journalists worldwide who had been imprisoned in the line of duty, as well as to those who had been murdered. Citing the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations, she said Chile would be circulating a draft resolution on "observance of a world week for peace from 24 October 1995". All delegations were urged to join in co-sponsoring that text.

ALEJANDRO HECTOR NIETO (Argentina) said the commemoration of World Press Freedom Day was occurring at a time when great technological changes had swept through the world of information. The DPI had adapted well to the electronic changes, and that adaptation in the United Nations system should continue. The work of DPI to communicating the image of the United Nations had been effective and should intensify. Missions established by the General Assembly and the Security Council must receive full coverage in the media. The information must be well-produced and made widely accessible to create full public awareness of United Nations operations.

The consolidation of practice and procedure should continue in the overall dissemination of information, he continued. It was important, for example, for the public to know that sometimes peace-keeping operations did not bring a political solution. The fact that some United Nations peace-keeping operations were perceived as failures underlined the importance of dissemination of the specific mandates of each mission to avoid public misconceptions of their goals and achievements.

He said that in providing better services to the media, DPI should consider giving more office space to correspondents. Regarding the process of the integration of the United Nations information centres, it was necessary to evaluate each centre on a case-by-case basis. The DPI had done excellent work with regard to preparation and dissemination of information prior to and during world conferences, and in connection with the fiftieth anniversary celebration. While affirming the importance of full and timely production of Spanish-language publications, he went on to acknowledge the budgetary difficulties faced in providing such services.

END OF TRANSMISSION  
DISSEMINATION UNIT/DPI

=0504951717GMT

NNNN

ZCZC KGMS2413 DPIC2277  
SP KGM  
.NEWYORK (PKFOD) 04 1918Z  
BT

FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS / UNDEVPRO

3 May 1995

PRESS BRIEFING BY NEW UNICEF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

At a press briefing this morning, Carol Bellamy, the new Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), said she was committed to continuing the agency's work, which had enabled millions of the world's children to benefit from immunization, nutrition, clean water and education. The UNICEF had an extraordinary record, she said.

She also said that the agency would have to adapt to new challenges. To ensure efficiency, she said she intended to use a study recently carried out, with the help of outside consultants, on management and administrative issues facing UNICEF.

Responding to questions on her appointment, she said that she had brought to her new position strong credentials -- experience in international development as Director, for two years, of the United States Peace Corps, an organization with 7,000 volunteers in 94 countries, which was engaged in grassroots activities relating to sustainable development, health care, and education, among others. She also had experience, she said, in both private and public sectors with strong management, administrative and leadership skills.

In response to another question, she said that despite the differences between the United States and European countries over the choice of a candidate for the UNICEF post, they shared certain goals, which aimed at ensuring that the children of the world were well served. The Europeans had been strong UNICEF board members. They were strong allies who were very supportive of the agency's work in terms of financial and other resources. She added that she planned a trip to the Nordic countries next week to introduce herself. She had already met some European representatives in New York, prior to taking up the post on 1 May.

A correspondent asked how UNICEF would respond to the agreements reached at recent conferences, such as the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development. Ms. Bellamy said that there would not be a shift in UNICEF policies towards population issues, and that the focus would continue to be children. The UNICEF cared about children and the empowerment of women. It was quite clear on issues like

(SR50) FC CAD 2/DIR

abortion and contraceptives. There would not be any changes, she stressed.

In reply to another question, she said that 74 countries had ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child. It was hoped that the United States would follow suit. She said she was particularly hopeful that the issues concerning children's rights would continue to be given high priority by governments.

Repeating to a question about misappropriation of funds in the UNICEF country office in Kenya, she said that problems there were being resolved. As of today, eight people had been dismissed and 10 others suspended. She said she would not accept that kind of conduct anywhere in the agency, adding that it was not her impression that the Kenya office problem was systemic.

Asked how she intended to raise funds in the light of donor fatigue, she said that UNICEF would have to ensure that it was more efficient and effective, and that its resources were used for the benefit of children.

To another question, she said that apart from the Nordic countries, she planned trips to other areas in the future. She would also be in Berlin for the launching of a new UNICEF book, entitled Progress of Nations, on 8 June. She would continue to reach out, looking for guidance as she dealt with UNICEF management and administrative problems, which were of concern to European and other donors as well.

END OF TRANSMISSION  
DISSEMINATION UNIT/DPI

=0504951722GMT

NNNN

008 Received Message

03:04 02/02/51

ZCZC KGMS2401 DPIC2259  
SP KGM  
.NEWYORK (PKFQD) 04 0253Z  
BT

FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS / UNDEVPRO  
ADD/AGOLI-AGBO, DAM/HLA/BAUTISTA, NIC/ROKOSZEWSKI,

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 3 May 1995

PART 1 OF 2

Joe Sills, Spokesman for Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, said at today's noon briefing that the Secretary-General had travelled from New Zealand to Fiji. His activities there had not yet started.

Mr. Sills said that his Office had made available the text of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement that was announced today, in Zagreb, by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Yasushi Akashi. As of now, it was a verbal agreement, which was expected to be signed later.

Mr. Sills emphasized that the Agreement calls for a total cessation of hostilities in Sector West and elsewhere, from 1600 hours Zagreb time. It further says that soldiers and civilians who wish to leave Sector West, western Slavonia, may do so under United Nations surveillance, in conjunction with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the local Red Cross, as required. That disarming was occurring now, with some 600 Serbian military personnel in the process of surrendering their weapons to the United Nations near Pakrac.

Mr. Sills said that under the third paragraph of the Agreement, soldiers may leave only with their personal sidearms. They must give all their other weapons to the United Nations for personal custody. The fourth paragraph indicates the road to be utilized by persons wishing to leave Sector West.

Mr. Sills said that, during a press conference in Zagreb, Mr. Akashi had indicated that the Agreement was effective immediately. When he was asked if the rocket attacks on Zagreb would be stopped under the terms of the Agreement, his answer had been yes. It was a complete cease-fire in Sector West and elsewhere.

Mr. Sills added that, at 1200 local hours time today, in Zagreb, there had been more attacks on Zagreb. Four shells had landed, killing one policeman and wounding 50 other persons. He stressed that, under the terms of the Agreement, the shelling was to stop, keeping in mind the history of agreements in this area. There had been only one other serious shelling this morning, from Croatian Serb positions in Sector South, in the Gospic area, but that had actually stopped before the

Agreement was signed.

Mr. Sills said that the Agreement was now in force, and Mr. Akashi had been given assurances from all sides that it would be honoured. It remained to be seen if that was the case.

Recalling a question from yesterday, as to whether he had casualty figures from the fighting in the last few days in Croatia, Mr. Sills said he did not. Before the start of the action of the Croatian Government, it had contacted the United Nations and told it to get out of the way. As a result, in much of the affected area, there were no military observers, and no way, thus, to come up with any figures.

A correspondent said that United Nations spokesman Chris Gunnes in Zagreb had been quoted yesterday in The New York Times as saying that the casualties in Zagreb were quite bad. Where did he get that assessment from, the correspondent asked. Mr. Sills said he had seen the article to which the correspondent was referring. He had spoken to Mr. Gunnes this morning and asked him for specific casualty figures. Mr. Gunnes said that he could not provide them, because there were no military observers in that area. It was possible that Mr. Gunnes had made the statement quoted in the Times, based on non-United Nations sources, and Mr. Sills said that he could not confirm non-United Nations sources. Mr. Sills had also seen reports that there were heavy casualties, but he could not confirm them.

Mr. Sills went on to say that all United Nations personnel, about whom there had been questions, were now accounted for and were safe. The freedom of movement for United Nations personnel had been restored. There were no longer any problems in that regard. Regarding the Nepalese troop headquarters in the south-east, 450 were gathered there. The previous strength there had been 150, and the headquarters had originally been set up to accommodate 150. There were 300 soldiers now being evacuated and moved north. There had been a press report indicating that all personnel were being moved out and that that position was being abandoned, but that was simply not true. The facility was simply being brought back to its previous strength level.

Mr. Sills said that Lord David Owen, the Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, had met this morning with the press in Geneva. He announced that he and Thorvald Stoltenberg, the Co-Chairman, had written to Mr. Sarinic of the Croatian Government and to Mr. Micelic of the Krajina Serbs asking them to come to Geneva on Friday, for talks beginning at 10 a.m. So far, he said, there had been no reply, but he had characterized the message as one that strongly urged them to seize this opportunity. He had also indicated that he and Mr. Stoltenberg were staying in close touch with the Contact Group, which was meeting today in London to discuss the situation. As soon as information was received confirming that that meeting would be taking place, members of the press would be informed. However, as of now, the two Co-Chairmen had not received a response to their letters.

Mr. Sills said there was not much new information from Sarajevo. The situation was described as quiet. In the

north-east, there were medium levels of activity. Bihac was described as quiet. The United Nations was still working to obtain the release of the four local civilian United Nations staff detained by the Bosnian Government on charges of espionage. The Government was extremely uncooperative in this regard, and, so far, the effort had been unsuccessful.

This morning, the Security Council was holding consultations, Mr. Sills said, prior to its adoption of two presidential statements. One was on the Sarajevo Airport, the other was on Bosnia, having to do with the failure of the two parties to agree to an extension of the cease-fire and cessation of hostilities agreements.

On scheduled press conferences in room 226, Mr. Sills said that Carol Bellamy, the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), had spoken earlier; at 3 p.m. today, Sheikh Salem Al Sabah, Director of the Kuwaiti Committee for MIA-POW Affairs, would speak; tomorrow, Thursday, 4 May, at 11 a.m., Ambassador Jayantha Dhanapala (Sri Lanka), the President of the 1995 Extension and Renewal Conference of Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), would brief the press on the progress of the Conference; and at 3 p.m., the United States Secretary of Energy, Hazel O'Leary, would also speak on the NPT Conference.

Mr. Sills announced that the Status of Forces Agreement was signed in Lusaka, Angola, today, between the Government of Angola and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Alioune Blondin Beye. This was an extremely important step, because there had been difficulties in a number of United Nations mission areas, due to the fact that those agreements had not been signed soon enough or had not been signed at all. There had been some disagreements with the Government of Angola on the first draft. They had come back with some suggestions. They were worked out, and the agreement was signed today.

Mr. Sills said that the Preliminary Meeting of the International Commission of Inquiry on the Kibeho Incident in Rwanda, was scheduled to be held in Kigali today, although there was not yet an indication it had been held. The meeting was being called preliminary, because a number of the representatives of the countries invited to attend by the President of Rwanda, Pasteur Bizimungu, had not yet arrived. Therefore, the meeting was an organizational meeting.

A correspondent said there had been an angry reaction by the Government of Ukraine to the United Nations decision to ask Ukrainian peace-keeping troops in Croatia to leave. Could Mr. Sills confirm that they were indeed being asked to leave, he asked. What response could Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma expect to receive from the Secretary-General on this matter, since he apparently had written to the Secretary-General asking the United Nations to reconsider its decision?

Mr. Sills replied that he was under instructions not to comment on this matter until the Secretary-General had formally notified the Security Council on the composition of the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO), which would be reduced. It was fairly well-known that the Ukrainians were not included in the list of peace-keeping contributors to that mission. He had seen the statement of the



Foreign Minister of Ukraine on this matter. Under the agreement with the Government of Croatia, the number of UNCRO troops would have to be reduced. Kofi Annan (Under-Secretary-General for Peace-keeping Operations) had undertaken consultations with all of the contributing countries. There was obviously an area of disagreement that would have to be worked out.

END OF PART 1 OF 2  
DISSEMINATION UNIT/DPI

=0504950102GMT

NNNN

ZCZC KGMS2398 DPIC2253  
SP KGM  
.NEWYORK (PKFOD) 04 0209Z  
BT

FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS / UNDEVPRO  
ADD/AGOLI-AGBO, DAM/HLA/BAUTISTA, NIC/ROKOSZEWSKI

DH/1885

3 May 1995

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

--- Croatian Government and Croatian Serbs agree to complete cessation of hostilities in Sector West and elsewhere; all United Nations personnel in Croatia accounted for and safe.

--- Security Council calls on Bosnian parties to agree to further cease-fire and cessation of hostilities without delay.

--- Security Council expresses concern at obstruction of Sarajevo airport by Bosnian Serbs; seeks safety guarantees for all UNPROFOR-supervised flights.

--- New Executive Director of UNICEF stresses commitment to making Fund as efficient and effective as possible.

--- Special Representative for Angola and Angolan Government sign status of forces agreement for UNAVEM III in Lusaka.

--- International commission of inquiry into events at Kibeho camp holds preliminary meeting in Rwanda.

--- On World Press Freedom Day, Committee on Information hears call for rededication to principle of free expression.

The Croatian Government and the Croatian Serbs have agreed to a complete cessation of hostilities in Sector West and elsewhere, Special Representative Yasushi Akashi announced today in Zagreb. The agreement has already come into effect, but has yet to be signed. On Monday night, the Security Council demanded an immediate end to a Croatian Government offensive launched earlier that day in Sector West.

According to the agreement, civilians and soldiers who wish to leave Sector West may do so under United Nations surveillance, in conjunction with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the local Red Cross as required. Soldiers may leave with personal sidearms only, and must hand all other weapons over to United Nations custody.

Some 600 Croatian Serb soldiers today began surrendering their weapons to the United Nations near Pakrac, according to a spokesman for the Organization. However, four shells landed in Zagreb this morning, killing one person and wounding 50. There was one other shelling incident in Sector South this morning, but it ended before the cessation of hostilities agreement was concluded. Meanwhile, all United Nations personnel in Croatia have been accounted for and are safe.

In a related development, the Co-Chairmen of the

underlined the importance of children's rights, noting that 174 countries had ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Government of Angola and Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye today signed a status of forces agreement regarding the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III). A spokesman for the Organization described the signing in Lusaka, Zambia, as an extremely important step. He noted that the United Nations had experienced difficulties in several mission areas due to the fact that status of forces agreements had not been signed promptly or had not been signed at all.

The international commission of inquiry into the recent events at Kibeho was scheduled to hold a preliminary meeting in Kigali today, according to a United Nations spokesman. The Government of Rwanda has invited Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) to participate in the commission. The meeting scheduled for today was preliminary because some of those countries did not yet have representatives present in Kigali.

The commission will seek to determine why the camps for internally displaced Rwandese were closed down; if there was sufficient consultation with UNAMIR before the closures; if ethnicity was a root cause of the problem; how the camps were closed; who was responsible for the events at Kibeho; and what was the role of the army and militia in the camps.

The Chairman of the Committee on Information, Ivan Maximov (Bulgaria), today marked World Press Freedom Day by calling for a rededication to the principles of freedom of expression and the free flow of information as a means of achieving a better world. The Day was proclaimed by the General Assembly in 1993 and was observed for the first time last year. As the Committee continued its general exchange of views, speakers paid tribute to journalists who had given their lives in the performance of their duties.

The representative of France said a reduced budget should encourage the Department of Public Information (DPI) to redefine its priorities, review its budgetary choices and focus on such cost-effective areas as electronic networks. He was speaking on behalf of the European Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, the Slovak Republic, the Czech Republic and Romania.

Speaking on behalf of the "Group of 77" developing countries and China, the representative of the Philippines was gratified that DPI had made great progress in a cost-effective streamlining of its operations. He added that the Department should always take into account the principles of the Charter and the wishes of Member States.

Meanwhile, in a message for World Press Freedom Day, Director-General Federico Mayor of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) said it was now more urgent than ever to speak up about press freedom and tolerance. He noted that over 100 media professionals had died violent deaths last year, and that 130 were currently being held in jails.

International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia have invited the Croatian parties to meet in Geneva on Friday. They have also been in close touch with the Contact Group, which met today in London to discuss the situation.

The Security Council today expressed deep concern at the failure of the Bosnian parties to extend the agreements on a cease-fire and a complete cessation of hostilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina beyond 30 April. In a statement read out by its President, Jean-Bernard Merimee (France), the Council called on the parties to agree to a further cease-fire and cessation of hostilities without delay. In that regard, it expressed full support for the negotiating efforts of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and other international parties.

The Council expressed concern about the recent deterioration of the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, stressing that all attempts to resolve the conflict by military means were unacceptable. It urged the Bosnian parties to abstain from any steps that might further escalate the conflict. It reaffirmed the need for a political settlement based on the acceptance of the Contact Group Plan as a starting point.

In a second statement on Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Council expressed concern at the obstruction of the operation of Sarajevo airport by the Bosnian Serbs. It demanded that all concerned immediately create conditions necessary for the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian supplies, and fully comply with the 1992 agreement on the reopening of the airport under United Nations authority.

The Council called on the Bosnian Serb party to guarantee the safety of all UNPROFOR-supervised flights to Sarajevo, including humanitarian relief flights. It said the obstruction of the airport was unacceptable and violated international humanitarian law.

The new Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Carol Bellamy, today stressed her commitment to making the Fund the best run and most efficient agency possible. She told correspondents at Headquarters that she was dedicated to meeting the external challenges of a changing world and the internal challenges of management and administrative reform. She noted that a review of the Fund had recently been completed with outside help.

Ms. Bellamy, who took office on 1 May, said UNICEF had a good track record and enjoyed the strong support of governments around the world. Much of its success was due to fact that it had been able to set out clear objectives and to fulfil them. The Fund should be accountable to donor countries. The problem of donor fatigue would force it to make efficient and effective use of financial and staff resources. Regarding the selection procedure for the position of Executive Director, she said the United States and European countries had the same goals for the Fund.

UNICEF was dedicated to the empowerment of women and children, Ms. Bellamy continued. Its policy on contraception and abortion was quite clear -- it did not provide either. She

END OF TRANSMISSION  
DISSEMINATION UNIT/DPI

=0504950041GMT

NNNN

005 Received Message

02:44 02/02/51

ZCZC KGMS2399 DPIC2255  
SP KGM  
.NEWYORK (PKFOD) 04 0210Z-  
BSS/UNDEVPRO

SUMMARY ONLY

SOC/CP/151  
3 May 1995

MOVE TOWARDS INTERNATIONAL TREATY ON ORGANIZED CRIME CALLED FOR  
IN DRAFT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED AT NINTH UN CRIME CONGRESS  
Text is Sponsored by Argentina, Italy, Paraguay and United States

(Received from a UN Information Officer.)

CAIRO, 3 May -- Regulations to make the commercial and banking sectors of States more transparent and less susceptible to infiltration by transnational criminal organizations and concerted action against money laundering through international pressure on tax havens were enumerated as possible elements in an international convention against organized transnational crime, as envisaged in a draft resolution introduced this afternoon at the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

Introducing the draft resolution, the Deputy Justice Minister of Argentina, Francesco Martinez, said the fight against organized crime required an interdisciplinary, multipronged attack; it should not be confined purely to economic and financial approaches.

By the draft, which was co-sponsored also by Italy, Paraguay and the United States, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice would invite governments to present their views on the impact of such a convention and the issues it might cover. An annex to the draft contains suggested elements for the convention, including measures to ensure that there were no safe havens or tacit support for transnational criminal organizations.

In the Congress' continuing discussion of organized and economic crime and environmental crime, the representative of Algeria appealed to all countries to work together to combat the most violent form of organized crime -- terrorism. A code of conduct that would lay down rights and duties of States to prevent crimes of terrorism and to inculcate a universal "culture of security" must also be adopted. The representative of the International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies drew attention to the community-wide trauma caused by even a single act of terrorism. He believed that the societal effects of terrorism must be addressed by the international community.

The Congress also heard statements by representatives of South Africa, Hungary, Slovenia, Philippines, Uzbekistan, Yemen and Switzerland. Statements were also made by speakers representing the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre, the Asia Crime Prevention Foundation, the Giovanni and Francesca Falcone Foundations, the European and International Federation of Employees in Public Services and the International Fellowship of Reconciliation.

END OF SUMMARY TRANSMISSION  
DISSEMINATION UNIT/DPI

=0504950041GMT

NNNN

ZCZC KGMS2402 DPIC2261  
SP KGM  
.NEWYORK (PKFOD) Q4 0253Z  
BT

FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS / UNDEVPRO  
ADD/AGOLI-AGBO, DAM/HLA/BAUTISTA, NIC/ROKOSZEWSKI,

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 3 May 1995

PART 2 OF 2

Would the decision be reversed, the correspondent asked. Mr. Sills said he was not prepared to say that it would be reversed.

Asked when the official announcement would be made, Mr. Sills said that the Secretary-General's letter was to have been sent to the Security Council early this week. It had not yet been sent, and he expected it would be any day.

Serbian sources said that 400 civilians were killed yesterday by Croatian "ethnic cleansing" of western Slavonia, a correspondent said. Could that figure be confirmed, she asked. Mr. Sills said he could only report information from United Nations sources. He had seen those reports and others on military casualties, but he simply had no reports of numbers from United Nations sources, and, therefore, was in no position to confirm those figures.

Asked by the correspondent why casualties in Zagreb were reported, whereas Serb casualties in western Slavonia were not, Mr. Sills said the United Nations had military observers in Zagreb, but did not have them in the area referred to. The United Nations simply had no way of counting or confirming such reports.

What happens, ultimately, to the heavy weapons which are to be surrendered to the United Nations in western Slavonia, a correspondent asked. Mr. Sills said he assumed they would simply be held, as was done in other cases. The word used was "custody" of the weapons.

Would the text of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement, signed today in Zagreb, be made available, a correspondent asked. Mr. Sills said it was already available in room 378.

Asked by a correspondent whether the surrendered weapons would be taken out of the country, Mr. Sills said he did not know if there was something different in this case, but, in other agreements, the United Nations had not been allowed to move them out of the country. That was because they were under the custody of the United Nations and therefore, could not be moved out of the country.

What did the United Nations plan to do if the Agreement



announced today does not stick, a correspondent asked. Would it respond by saying "try, try again", or by "let's get out". Mr. Sills said it would not be "let's get out", but, if the United Nations did have to get out, the question it would consider would be, how do we do it? In other words, it would consider how to deal with that type of contingency. The United Nations had very limited tools in this area. It was in the former Yugoslavia to try to get the parties together to agree to stop the fighting. Negotiating and continuing to talk to the parties, unfortunately, was really the major tool available to the United Nations, because the United Nations could not require anybody to stop fighting. Therefore, it was hoped that the Agreement would hold. If not, Mr. Akashi would go back, Mr. Sill assumed, and continue to work on it.

Given reports that the Croatian army had re-emerged very well armed, despite the United Nations arms embargo, was there a United Nations assessment of how many breaches of the arms embargo had occurred or how serious the violations of the embargo had been, a correspondent asked. Mr. Sills said he would check with the Sanctions Committee, but it seemed apparent from de facto evidence that the embargo had not been very effective in this regard and that weapons had been flowing to all the parties. To another question on that matter, Mr. Sills said he would ask the Sanctions Committee to provide a press briefing, but he was not hopeful about the prospects.

To a question on the Sarajevo Airport, Mr. Sills said there had been two days of talks on that situation. As of yesterday, it had been apparent that those talks were not going very far. The Bosnian Serbian side had hardened its position in those negotiations, and was now asking that the 1992 Agreement be looked at again and perhaps be renegotiated. The United Nations was not willing to do that. There was an impasse at the present moment. The Security Council would make a statement on this.

To a follow-up question, Mr. Sills said the United Nations felt that the 1992 agreement on the Sarajevo Airport was a sound agreement. By and large, it had been adhered to by the parties for a long time, and there was no need to renegotiate that agreement at this time.

Regarding access to the affected area, was the Commissioner for Human Rights, or any of the other human rights bodies, involved in any way in investigating the situation, a correspondent asked. Mr. Sills said that, to his knowledge, they were not. Would the Secretary-General take initiative in this respect? Mr. Sills said that he would look into this, but he thought that there was no involvement to this point.

To a question on a report by the group, Human Rights Watch, of threats of reprisals in Somalia against Somali civilians who had worked for the United Nations Mission in Somalia (UNOSOM II), Mr. Sills said that he had not seen the specific report. It did not surprise him. But the United Nations was in no position to provide protection to anyone. It had no presence in Somalia at this time, and no plans to have any sort of presence that would enable it to provide any sort of protection. If the United Nations did re-establish a presence in Mogadishu, it would be a very small office and not

with that kind of capability.

A correspondent asked if freedom of movement for United Nations personnel had been restored in western Slavonia. Mr. Sills replied that, yes, freedom of movement in all areas had been restored.

A correspondent asked whether the Vance Plan had now been fully implemented in western Slavonia, with the disarmament of the Croatian Serbs and restoration of Croatian control. Mr. Sills responded that he would not put such an interpretation on recent events. It was strongly hoped that there would not be another action of this type. A second action of this type would very likely have consequences that would go completely out of control.

Given a report of a plan by the United States Embassy to pull out personnel in Zagreb, did the United Nations expect more shelling of Zagreb? Mr. Sills said that he understood that under the terms of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement, there was to be no additional shelling of Zagreb or any other city. If the United States had pulled out its people, the correspondent would have to speak to the United States. The United Nations is not withdrawing its staff from Zagreb.

To a question on the NPT Conference, Mr. Sills reminded correspondents of the scheduled press briefing, tomorrow, by the President of the Conference on the NPT.

END OF PART 2 OF 2 AND TRANSMISSION  
DISSEMINATION UNIT/DPI

=0504950103GMT

NNNN

ZCZC KGMS2400 DPIC2258  
SP KGM  
.NEWYORK (PKFOD) 04 0234Z  
BT

FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS/UNDEVPRO

SUMMARY ONLY

Round-up of Session

ESCAP/244  
3 May 1995

ESCAP ENDS ANNUAL SESSION, BANGKOK,  
24 APRIL - 1 MAY

Endorses Programme on Human Resources Development, Proclaims 1995-1999

Period for Improving Civil Registration and Vital Statistics, Acts on LDCs

BANGKOK, 1 May (UN Information Service) -- Asia-Pacific governments today ended their annual meeting of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), with the endorsement of an action programme for strengthening regional cooperation in human resources development, among other decisions.

Ministers and other senior officials from some 60 nations, together with representatives from various non-governmental organizations, international organizations and United Nations agencies and offices, took part in the week-long annual session, which opened on 24 April.

In one of the 12 resolutions contained in a report adopted by the fifty-first session of ESCAP, representatives of the participating 48 member nations expressed support for the 20 proposals made by the Panel of Eminent Persons during its meeting here in November last year.

"Certain countries in the region have had considerable success in the development of their human resources ...", the resolution says. "There is much to gain from the sharing of experience, exchange of expertise and other forms of cooperation among the countries and subregions ...". According to the report, improving human productive capacities is fundamental to ensuring sustainable economic and social development. The resolution calls on ESCAP to conduct a feasibility study on a regional network to promote technology transfer and the exchange of information and experts.

The Panel's proposed action aims at improving the region's human resources through strengthening regional cooperation in

governance, education, employment, science and technology, entitlements, social integration and population, and institutional support, with emphasis on the needs of the poor, unemployed, youth, women, migrant workers and other disadvantaged and vulnerable groups.

Amid growing competition, investment in human resources, through education, skills formation and improved health, is essential to enhancing the quality of life and ensuring the region's competitive edge, the report says. Also, support was reiterated for the Jakarta plan of action on human resources development, as revised in 1994.

In another action, the session also endorsed the inclusion of the Russian Federation "within the geographical scope of the Commission".

Aside from the theme topic on strengthening regional cooperation in human resources development, other issues discussed at the week-long session included regional economic cooperation, environment and sustainable development, poverty alleviation, transport and communications, and the special needs of the region's least developed, land-locked and island developing countries. Resolutions on a number of these matters were adopted at the session.

The period 1995-1999 has been proclaimed the Quinquennium for Improving Civil Registration and Vital Statistics under another resolution adopted today.

The Commission called on members and associate members of ESCAP to improve their civil registration and vital statistics systems, saying the ESCAP secretariat had great potential for assisting countries in that effort. For example, the secretariat could organize training activities to improve availability of environmental statistics lacking in most developing countries.

Legal documents, like birth and marriage certificates, are based upon an effective civil registration and vital statistics system. However, half of the countries in the ESCAP region do not possess adequate civil registration systems. Only a handful of the developing countries of the region can claim to have achieved tangible improvements during the last four decades.

The resolution noted that the Government of Japan is planning to organize an international symposium on integrated environmental and economic accounting, jointly with the International Association for Research in Income and Wealth, in Tokyo in March 1996.

The Commission recommended that the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific be accorded the legal status of a subsidiary body of the Commission as of 1 April 1995, subject to approval by the Economic and Social Council.

Another resolution adopted calls for improvement in women's status to enhance their participation in the development process. "Effective participation by women in all areas of social and economic development is essential to the attainment of national development goals and aspirations ...", it says.

On the social front, resolutions contained in the report

of the session emphasized the need to overcome extreme poverty and reduce excessive growth and unemployment. Also to help alleviate poverty, Asia-Pacific governments should give special attention to, among other things, technologies that could contribute to economic growth, as well as increase employment and labour productivity of the poor.

Further, the ESCAP session proposed that efforts be made to spread the economic dynamism, currently enjoyed by only a few economies, to other countries of the region, especially the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries.

For those economies, assistance should be concentrated in areas including foreign direct investment, technology transfer, private sector development, and industrial and technological skill development. As noted in the report, the ESCAP session expressed concern over the region's rapidly deteriorating environment caused by the fast-paced economic growth experienced during the past few years. "Economic development has to be pursued simultaneously with sound environmental management in order to ensure the sustainability of development", it said.

The ESCAP members were urged to fully implement Agenda 21, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) plan of action. Financial and technical assistance, particularly space information technologies and their applications, should be adequately provided to the region's developing countries, the report stated.

Other resolutions adopted by the Commission relate to regional cooperation in the eradication of the demand for drugs, the agenda for action on social development and the implementation of the Delhi Declaration on strengthening regional economic cooperation in the region towards the twenty-first century.

The ministers and senior officials who took part in the ESCAP session were from Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, France, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Macau, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu and Viet Nam.

Also attending as observers were representatives from Austria, Chile, Colombia, Germany, Holy See, Israel, Italy, Romania, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.

END OF TRANSMISSION  
DISSEMINATION UNIT/DPI

=0504950043GMT

NNNN

ZCZC KGMS2393 DPIC2244  
SP KGM  
.NEWYORK (PKFOD) 03 0245Z  
BT

FROM DPIIDS  
OMNIPRESS / UNDEVPRO  
ADD/AGOLI-AGBO, DAM/HLA/BAUTISTA, NIC/ROKOSZEWSKI,

(PART I OF II)

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 2 May 1995

Joe Sills, Spokesman for Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, announced at the outset of today's noon briefing that Benita Ferrero-Waldner, Chief of Protocol of the United Nations, had submitted her resignation; today would be her last day at Headquarters. The Secretary-General had accepted it with great regret and wished to thank her for her tremendous service to the United Nations. She had been in Austria, her home country, recently, and had been offered, and accepted, an extremely high position in the Foreign Ministry.

Mr. Sills said he had spoken to Ms. Ferrero-Waldner and she was very excited about her new position, although she was sorry to leave the United Nations and the post of Protocol Chief. The United Nations was very sorry to lose her. As this had happened very suddenly, he had no information regarding a successor at this time.

Mr. Sills said that the Secretary-General was continuing his visit to New Zealand. He met today with the Defence Chiefs of Staff and the Secretary of Defence, Gerald Hensley, to review and discuss United Nations Peace-keeping and New Zealand's participation. He also met with Douglas Graham, Minister for Disarmament and Arms Control, and then the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade. The Secretary-General also met with the leader of the New Zealand opposition, Helen Clark. A statement that would be issued later today (see Press Release SG/T/1957), would provide more details on the subjects raised in those meetings.

Continuing, Mr. Sills said that the Secretary-General then flew to Linton Military Camp north of Wellington, where he was given a traditional welcome by a group of Maori warriors on his arrival. He then met with the camp defence personnel who had served in various peace-keeping operations; there was an honour guard and a mine-clearing demonstration by the group that would leave shortly for Angola to work on mine-clearing. The Secretary-General will leave Wellington tomorrow for Fiji at the conclusion of his visit to New Zealand.

Turning to the situation in the former Yugoslavia, Mr. Sills referred correspondents to the Security Council statement on the situation in Croatia, which was read out last night by the President of the Council, Jean-Bernard Merimee (France).

*SRSG FC E/DA CAO*

Asked by a correspondent for the time of the release of the statement, Mr. Sills said the clock had been stopped before midnight, and was therefore officially dated 1 May. (See Press Release SC/6031 of 1 May.)

Also available this morning, said Mr. Sills, was a statement by Yasushi Akashi, Special Representative of the Secretary-General, on the recent events in Croatia. (See Press Release SC/6030.) The second round of that talks were to have taken place today at Camp Pleso, in a suburb of Zagreb. Correspondents would recall that in the first round, held yesterday, Mr. Akashi met with the Croatian Government and Croatian Serb sides and made some proposals, which the two sides took back to their principals. The second round of the meetings had now been postponed, due to logistical problems near

the camp. In fact, it had been shelled. Six rockets hit the camp, and the oil company station and a number of villages around the area had been damaged. There was no information yet on when the second meeting would be held.

Mr. Sills said that Zagreb had been attacked by the Croatian Serbs, with five or six explosions reported. The rockets being fired into Zagreb were Orkan rockets, which were cluster bombs. They contain 280 canisters that explode in the air. When the canisters hit the ground, each one contains some 300 pieces of shrapnel. Those are thus extremely deadly anti-personnel weapons. Five people were confirmed killed and six people wounded seriously in Zagreb, and expected to die. Another 120 had been injured. As mentioned earlier, six rockets hit Camp Pleso, and 12 rockets impacted in Karlovac around 12:30 p.m. local time today.

Continuing, Mr. Sills said that the Croatian Army this morning continued its shelling of the areas around Okucani. It was reported that the Croatian Army had announced that it had taken Okucani, although that report could not be confirmed by United Nations sources at this time. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reported that 5,000 Croat Serb refugees had crossed the border into northern Bosnia. About half of them were being accommodated in Banja Luka, and the rest in villages in the area. There had also been a number of raids by Croatian Government planes on the Sava River bridge and the bridge area. It was fairly certain that a raid staged this morning had not taken out the bridge, but there had been another one more recently, and it could not now be confirmed that the bridge was still operational.

Mr Sills said there had been a great deal of concern about some 70 Nepalese soldiers who were pinned down near the Sava River bridge, exposed to fire and unable to withdraw due to restrictions on their movement. Apparently that situation had eased during the last hour. The soldiers were safely withdrawing and had established one observer post. For the last two days, contact had also been lost with 15 Nepalese soldiers north of Okucani. They were located between the Government and Croat Serb positions, in a canyon, and it had not been possible to make contact. There was no reason, however, to believe anything had happened to them.

Mr. Sills referred to reports on the news wires that there

had been a statement in the last few minutes by President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia, regarding a cessation of the Croatian action. However, he had not yet obtained it. He referred journalists to the Croatian Mission. The Government of Croatia also stated that the portion of the Zagreb-to-Belgrade highway inside the western Slavonia enclave was now entirely in the hands of the Croatian Government, and that the military operation was almost complete, in that 95 per cent of Sector West was in Croatian Government hands. However, due to lack of freedom of movement and access, those assertions could not be confirmed from United Nations sources.

Regarding the United Nations personnel being held in the Okucani area, Mr. Sills said that there were still 36 civilian police monitors and two local interpreters being held in a grammar school. It was understood they were being treated well. Sixty-two Argentinian soldiers were also reported detained by Croatian Serb forces east of Pakrac; they were in their observation posts and not allowed to leave them. That was also true of 14 Nepalese troops in an observation post in the Okucani area.

Recalling a number of questions from yesterday, Mr. Sills said that he had been asked for further information on the report that the civilians being held in Sarajevo were being put on trial. There was no information that trials had started.

He said he had been asked about evacuation of civilians in the Pakrac area in Croatia. He had on several occasions attempted to obtain information on this, but none had been obtained.

To another question from yesterday, on whether the Central Sarajevo barracks had a Serb liaison officer present, Mr. Sills said the answer was no.

As to the earlier question on United Nations authority for air support in the former United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs), Mr. Sills referred correspondents to the following wording of Security Council resolution 908 of 31 March 1994:

"Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements, may take, under the authority of the Security Council and subject to close coordination with the Secretary-General and the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), all necessary measures to extend close air support to the territory of the Republic of Croatia, in defence of UNPROFOR personnel in the performance of UNPROFOR's mandate."

Mr. Sills said that that resolution did not provide a mandate to undertake close air support in protection of civilians, as was the case in the safe areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Mr. Sills then corrected a statement from yesterday. He had said that United Nations personnel being held in the Okucani area were being detained by Bosnian Serb authorities. He had meant to say Croatian Serb authorities.

Mr. Sills described the situation in Sarajevo as quiet today. Bosnian Serb forces had entered a weapons collection point in Ilidza about 24 hours ago, but the incident had been resolved peaceably. The blockage of the Tito Barracks, which had occurred just before yesterday's briefing, had now ended. That problem had been caused by two explosions on 30 April in



the barracks, a part of which houses Government soldiers, with UNPROFOR contingents in the other part. One of those explosions resulted in the killing of a Bosnian Government soldier. An investigation had now been completed and it was announced in Sarajevo yesterday that a hand grenade was indeed thrown by a French soldier, from the UNPROFOR side of the Tito Barracks, into the Bosnian side. It exploded, but the grenade was not the cause of the soldier's death. There was a second explosion 10 minutes later, which was from a position outside of the barracks. It was a rocket-propelled grenade explosion, and since the French battalion did not possess such grenades it could not have come from that source. It was the second explosion that had caused the death of the Government soldier. The investigation was completed very quickly, and the blockade of the barracks had now been withdrawn.

Mr. Sills added that the French soldier would certainly be subject to discipline over the incident. There were some indications that he was inebriated at the time. To a correspondent who asked if that soldier had been withdrawn to France, Mr. Sills said that it was the standard rule in peace-keeping operations that, when there was an incident involving a member of a national contingent in forbidden behaviour, it was up to the supplier of the troops to do the punishing. Therefore, this would be up to the French to deal with, and he was certain they would do so.

Continuing, Mr. Sills said that there had been four rounds fired into the Bihac area, with two landing near the hospital. There was no information regarding casualties. They were either artillery or mortar rounds, and came from Serb positions. In Gorazde, four rocket-propelled grenades were fired from Bosnian Serb positions into Government territory in Gorazde, where the situation was very tense.

Mr. Sills said that in the two days after the ending of the cease-fire, there had been no discernable acceleration in the UNPROFOR area of military activity. It was at about the same level as in the last two weeks before the ending of the cease-fire. The UNPROFOR civil authorities continued to hold meetings regarding the Sarajevo airport. There was no sign of any agreement on opening the airport. There would be another meeting tomorrow on that question, in which operational details would be discussed.

On Rwanda, he said that the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General indicated that, during the last two weeks in the south-west region, some 180,000 internally displaced persons were released from camps to return to their communes and villages. About half that number had now reached their destination, some 60,000 by vehicles provided by the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations and the rest by walking. While there had been a number of killings of those returnees, there were no systematic patterns of harassment or killings in the receiving villages. In some villages, the returnees had been welcomed without any difficulties. Some 90,000 refugees had not resettled, and were not accounted for. They were assumed to be hiding or in transit or dispersed to other areas. There were around 750 people still left in the Kibeho camp. It was described as

squalid, with the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) providing minimal supplies of food and water. Some members of the Red Cross had been able to enter the camp yesterday. The Government was attempting to persuade those inside the camp to leave, but there were no signs of further attacks by Government troops.

END OF PART I OF II  
DU/ICS/DPI - HQ New York

=0503950051GMT

NNNN

ZCZC KGMS2394 DPIC2245

SP KGM

.NEWYORK (PKFOD) 03 0246Z  
BAGBO, DAM/HLA/BAUTISTA, NIC/ROKOSZEWSKI,

(PART II OF II)

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 2 May 1995

In Kigali, Mr. Sills said that 300 or 400 Rwandese marched into UNAMIR's Australian medical office shouting anti-UNAMIR slogans. It was a peaceful demonstration. They also marched into the Belgian and French Embassies demonstrating against UNAMIR.

On Haiti, Mr. Sills said that more than 2 million people had been registered to vote, which represented over 70 per cent of eligible voters. That was close to the level recorded in the 1960 presidential election. The deadline for registration had been extended to 30 May. The first round of elections was scheduled for 25 June, and the second round for 23 July.

On scheduled press conferences in room 226, Mr. Sills said that Carol Bellamy, the newly appointed Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), would hold a press conference on Wednesday 3 May, at 11 a.m.; Sheikh Salem Al Sabah, Director of the National Committee for MIA-POW Affairs, would speak on Kuwaiti Detainees from the Persian Gulf War on Wednesday at 3 p.m.; and the Secretary of Energy of the United States, Hazel O'Leary, would hold a press conference on Thursday 4 May at 3 p.m., on the Review and Extension Conference of States Party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

Mr. Sills said that the Security Council would hold consultations on its programme of work at 3:30 p.m. Two items of concern were the Sarajevo airport situation and security for UNPROFOR troops. The situation in Croatia obviously continued to be a major concern.

Asked for casualty figures in Croatia, Mr. Sills said he had none at this time.

To a request for further information on the sharing of the Tito Barracks between Government units and UNPROFOR troops, Mr. Sills replied that they were housed in different parts of the barracks. There had been a real problem in finding adequate accommodations for UNPROFOR troops in Sarajevo, he added. He told another correspondent that the contingents housed there were the Ukrainian and French.

Was there any indication when talks at Pleso Camp would be continued? a correspondent asked. Mr. Sills said no. He had received information just before coming to the briefing that they would not be held this afternoon. He did not know when they would take place.

Asked by one correspondent for an explanation of the

SR&G FC a/nir CMU

demonstration against UNAMIR in Rwanda, Mr. Sills said that there had previously been a good deal of agitation in Rwanda against the United Nations, focused on several areas of concern. It had been felt that there were not enough resources going to the Government and people of Rwanda, and that too many were going to the refugees. The Government had stated several times that they had no problem with UNAMIR at the senior level, as a force, but that they had problems with the behaviour of some individual UNAMIR contingents. It had also been reported that the Government wanted the size of the contingent reduced. However, he did not know the motivation for the specific demonstrations he had mentioned.

Asked if the figures given for the dead and wounded in Zagreb were all civilians, Mr. Sills said they were.

A correspondent asked if actions by Croatian forces in western Slavonia, which was forcing ethnic Serbs out, were not a policy of ethnic cleansing or massacre. Mr. Sills said that if they had been forced out of their villages, that would qualify as ethnic cleansing. He had indicated that some 5,000 had gone into northern Bosnia in an attempt to escape the fighting. He did not know whether they were actually forced out village by village, or whether they had fled in advance of the fighting in an attempt to escape it, or perhaps some of both. But if they were forced out of the area in which they lived, there was no question that that was ethnic cleansing.

Western Slavonia had been designated as a United Nations Protected Area, a correspondent said. Mr. Sills said that that was the former terminology. The correspondent asked when that terminology had become invalid and wondered whether the Vance Plan, of which it was an element, was still alive. Mr. Sills said that when the mandate was revised and the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO) was created, the terminology was changed. Whether or not the Vance Plan, or certain elements of it, were still alive had to be determined through political negotiations. That was what the Contact Group and others were attempting to work out.

Recalling a question asked yesterday, a correspondent inquired whether Zagreb was a UNPA, and therefore qualified to receive North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) close air support. Mr. Sills replied that Zagreb was not a former UNPA.

Asked if there were any evidence of "involvement of Serbs from Serbia" in the fighting in Croatia, Mr. Sills said he had not received any information in that regard.

END OF PART II AND TRANSMISSION  
DISSEMINATION UNIT/DPI

=0503950052GMT

NNNN

ZCZC KGMS2363 DPIC2167  
SS KGM  
.NEWYORK (PKFOD) 01 2015Z  
BT

FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS / UNDEVPRO

1 May 1995

PRESS BRIEFING BY UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR ADMINISTRATION  
AND MANAGEMENT

PART 2 OF 2

A correspondent asked whether the present method of assessing Member States was like a fire department waiting for a fire to break out and then rushing around to levy property taxes to enable them to extinguish it. Mr. Connor said a traditional 35 or 36 States paid up in full, or largely in full, on time and without condition. By the end of the year, about 90 per cent of regular budget funds were collected. It was in peace-keeping that there was a long lag before receiving only 36 per cent of the cash.

The timing and degree of the many peace-keeping assessments going out were somewhat of a surprise to the finance ministries and treasuries that had to write the checks, he said. "It's not as regular as the regular budget, and that's a complication." Until that impediment was cured, it would not be possible to stabilize the financing of peace-keeping operations.

At present, the Organization had no reserves, no capital, and operated on limited cash levels of some \$500 million, which was roughly equivalent to six weeks' spending, he said. "Until we speed up the inflow, we can't do anything about the outflow." The Secretary-General had repeatedly requested a reserve fund, which was legislated a few years ago and then depleted to fund missions. "Replenishment and augmentation of the reserves would help, but what would help most would be if Member States were to fulfil their commitment to pay."

The correspondent then raised a question regarding staff morale, citing a case about which many staff members had been "very distressed" last year. He said the Joint Disciplinary Committee had found several people innocent of all charges in the continuing procurements crisis in peace-keeping. Then, in an administrative decree issued just before Christmas, it was announced that, despite that finding -- which followed their suspension for a year and a half -- they were going to be punished anyway. Many staff had told the correspondent that it was not conducive to morale if, after going through due process and being found innocent, they were to be disciplined anyway.

SRSG FC E/DIR CAO

In response, Mr. Connor said it was necessary to distinguish between what was said in the Joint Disciplinary Committee and reports on the basis of numerous concrete instances in which performance was faulted. "The judgement was rendered by me", he said. "I demand high levels of quality performance from all staff members. I'm never going to change that. I think the Organization demands it. The Member States demand it." There was a difference between faulty performance, which must be addressed, and all the other matters with which the individuals concerned had been charged.

A correspondent said it appeared that, under the proposed budget, the United Nations would be operating with 10 per cent fewer employees for the next two years. Mr. Connor said that was not so. "Every day, every programme manager should think, 'If I had to operate with 10 per cent less resources, what would I do?'" However, personnel had been reduced by 1 or 2 per cent, not 10 per cent. The figure of 10 per cent was a target number -- a planning number -- not a budget number.

The correspondent went on to ask if Mr. Connor foresaw further cutting in the future. "I think there are going to be monumental changes", he said. There would probably be more outsourcing. A careful look would be taken at technology paybacks in cases where the Organization had not done a good job. Citing the many word processors and computers on staff members' desks, he said that of the 201 posts being eliminated, 150 were in the area of support staff. Those were secretaries and other individuals who, prior to the wide distribution of such technology, had a different role to perform.

"We cannot invest in new technology and then ignore the consequences of what that means in terms of people", he said. Programme managers had been asked to justify, in terms of "payback anticipations", their capital spending requests. "That's a fair bargain: if we give you this, we ask what you are going to give us."

He drew attention to the technological improvements in the area of interpretation. It used to be that the interpreter would look at a text and dictate the changes to a secretary. All that was now done by computer. So it was necessary to look at the middle person, the person between the text and the final edition, and ask, "How many of those do we need?"

A lot of those people were being retrained in other skills, he said. The training budget was being increased by a relatively small 10 or 15 per cent, compared to what would eventually be needed. There was an obligation to the Member States and to staff members to train staff in a diversity of skills and to retrain them when needs changed.

For several years, the administration has been periodically outsourcing for trades and crafts, he said. A large part of that area was now being outsourced, and that programme would continue into the year 2000. In the smaller number of the remaining trades and crafts people -- the carpenters and plumbers -- where the staff used to be very large, some of those people were being retrained in other skills. Trades and crafts was "an area that's indicative of where we can buy capability and are satisfied with it". On the other hand, he said, in a cross-study comparing the United

Nations printing and distribution operation with several outside places, "we beat the outside competition".

"So not everything is a loser", he said. However, it was good to conduct such tests.

A correspondent asked for an update of the administration's ongoing dispute with Morris Catering, the supplier in Somalia. Mr. Connor said the United Nations, at the end of March, had determined that it had paid Morris for every service and product delivered, at the United Nations interpretation of the contract price. However, that was not Morris' interpretation. Morris was also asserting other numbers for peripheral damage. The contract provided for arbitration, which was not unusual.

Asked if the United Nations intended to go on to arbitration, he said the Organization had determined that it had paid Morris. If that was not satisfactory then the arbitration process could be initiated. If Morris was not in agreement, then Morris had every right to initiate arbitration. "That would be the normal routine, and they may well do that." However, he hoped that the issue would be resolved relatively soon.

END OF TRANSMISSION  
DISSEMINATION UNIT/DPI

=0501952008GMT

--PDM--

NNNN

ZCZC KGMS2379 DPIC2205  
SP KGM  
.NEWYORK (PKFOD) 02 0422Z  
BT

FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS / UNDEVPRO  
ADD/AGOLI-AGBO, DAM/HLA/BAUTISTA, NIC/ROKOSZEWSKI,

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 1 May 1995

PART 1 OF 2

Joe Sills, Spokesman for Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, said at today's noon briefing that the Secretary-General and his party were in Wellington, New Zealand, on a four-day official visit. They arrived on 30 April from Australia.

The Secretary-General had met with the Governor-General of New Zealand, Dame Catherine Tizard, and had an extended meeting at Parliament House with the Prime Minister, James Brendan Boulger. The Secretary-General also attended a meeting of the New Zealand Cabinet, which was chaired by the Prime Minister and attended by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Don McKinnon, as well as the Ministers of Defence, Finance, Justice, Agriculture, the Environment and others. They discussed New Zealand's role in the United Nations, and the role of the United Nations in the world; Bosnia and Herzegovina; and the Non-Proliferation Treaty Conference and other aspects of disarmament.

Mr. Sills said that this afternoon the Secretary-General addressed a meeting in the Parliament Building, hosted by the Foreign Minister in association with the New Zealand Institute of International Affairs and the United Nations Association of New Zealand. (A'co|W,]-KT4YYh<[e in room 378.) This evening, the Minister for Foreign Affairs had hosted a dinner in his honour.

Mr. Sills read the following statement, attributable to the Spokesman for the Secretary-General:

"Press reports of the Secretary-General's remarks about Bougainville, at the National Press Club in Canberra on 28 April, somewhat misrepresent his position.

"The Secretary-General has a mandate from the Human Rights Commission to involve himself in the search for a peaceful solution to the conflict in Bougainville. His special envoy has twice visited Papua New Guinea in this connection, and the Secretary-General sent an observer to the Peace Conference on the island in October 1994. The Secretary-General's efforts have received the full cooperation of the Government of Papua New Guinea. He will continue to follow the process closely and do all he can to support it. As he has repeatedly stated during his visits to Australia and New Zealand, he greatly

SRM FC E/13 CAO



values the contribution that those countries and others in the region are making to the common effort.

"At the request of the Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea, and with the strong endorsement of the Bougainville Transitional Government, the United Nations system will be heavily and directly involved in a development programme for reconstruction and rehabilitation in Bougainville. A nine-member mission is currently in Bougainville formulating such a programme."

Mr. Sills said that the Secretary-General's statement at the press conference at the National Press Club in Canberra had apparently been misunderstood by some people in Papua New Guinea. In his statement, the Secretary-General had said that he welcomed the contribution of the countries in the region, including Australia and New Zealand, to this process; they had an important role to play. There had been a headline in Papua New Guinea to the effect that the Secretary-General had said that the United Nations would not be involved anymore, and that it was up to the countries in the area to deal with the situation. That was not what the Secretary-General had said, and the foregoing statement was issued to correct that misinterpretation.

Turning to the former Yugoslavia, Mr. Sills said that there was a serious situation in Croatia. Early this morning, the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO) Sector Commander in Sector West had received a letter from the Croatian army, and shortly thereafter the United Nations Peace Forces (UNPF) Deputy Force Commander received a phone message from a Croatian government official basically telling the United Nations to "get out of the way" because an action was about to start. At 6 a.m., the Croatian side had launched a three-pronged attack along the confrontation line. There had been countershelling from the Croatian Serb positions into positions held by Croatian government forces.

At this time, fighting continued between the Croatian Government and the Croatian Serb sides, all along the south-west and the south-eastern edges of the Sector. An UNCRO observation post south of Grabovac had been hit by Croatian army tank fire. Three Jordanian soldiers were wounded. Two of them were now in stable condition, and one was in serious condition.

Continuing, Mr. Sills said that there were also reports that, at the fringe of Sector West, at Okucani, 115 United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) personnel were being detained by Bosnian Serb authorities. These included Argentinian and Nepalese soldiers and a number of civil police. Talks were being undertaken at Camp Pleso, in a suburb of Zagreb, between the Croatian Government and the Krajina Serb representatives. Yasushi Akashi, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, who was about to arrive by plane from Sarajevo, would be joining those talks, which were in progress. No results of those talks were yet available. The overall situation, which had heightened tension throughout Croatia, was assessed as very serious.

Turning to other areas of the former Yugoslavia, Mr. Sills said that there was nothing new to report from Bihac town. The

reports of the attacks there by Serb aircraft over the weekend were known to correspondents. There had been an agreement to reopen the Zagreb-Belgrade highway at 6 a.m. today; however, the arrangement had now obviously fallen apart in light of the developments in Croatia just mentioned. The highway remained closed.

Regarding Mr. Akashi's talks late last week and over the weekend, seeking renewal of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement, Mr. Sills said Mr. Akashi had been unsuccessful in reaching any commitment to an extension. He had raised with both sides the prospect of not conducting any offensive activities.

Mr. Sills said that there was a continuing effort by UNPROFOR on the question of five missing local United Nations staff members in Sarajevo. Four of the five were still missing. One had returned after being apparently held for a couple of days. Strong representations to the Government were being made to obtain their release.

Mr. Sills said that he was unable to confirm at this time an item, which had just moved over press wires, that the Bosnian Government had blockaded a United Nations barracks in central Sarajevo and placed anti-tank mines across the entrance. There are 800 French and 500 Ukrainian peace-keeping troops housed in the barracks. No actions against the troops and barracks were reported.

Mr. Sills announced that the Emergency Relief Coordinator and Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Peter Hansen, had issued a statement expressing the concern of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs over Fred Cuny and three companions who were missing while on a humanitarian mission for the Soros Foundation in Chechnya. Mr. Cuny had worked for the United Nations and other relief agencies in the past, and he was well known to the United Nations. For more information, see Press Release IHA/565 of 29 April.

On Rwanda, Mr. Sills said that a further situation report was expected from the Rwanda Emergency Office later today. He said that United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations had completed a comprehensive assessment of needs in the communes receiving internally displaced persons. A concerted effort was being made to shift the focus of attention to the communes.

Mr. Sills said that the Secretary-General's Special Envoy, Aldo Ajello, left Kigali for Nairobi yesterday afternoon. While in Kigali, he had met with the President, Pasteur Bizimungu; the Vice-President and Defence Minister, Major-General Paul Kagame; and the Prime Minister, Faustin Twagiramungu. They had discussed the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) and the incident in Kibeho, among other things. The Rwandese Government had indicated to Mr. Ajello that it wanted the UNAMIR strength reduced. Sixty-three internally displaced people left Kibeho yesterday, and 70 had left by midday today. A further report was being awaited on how many people were still remaining in the camp, as well as information regarding those in the medical compound.

Mr. Sills said a new one-page information listing United

Nations peace-keeping operations was available. There were now 16 peace-keeping operations, since the closing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) on 30 May.

There would be a World Chronicle broadcast on Channels 6 and 23 of in-house television at 2:30 p.m. today, with the Chairman of the United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, Satya Nandan (Fiji). On Wednesday, 3 May, at 11 a.m., in room 226, the newly appointed Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Carol Bellamy, would be available to the press. He added that Ms. Bellamy took office today.

Responding to a correspondent's question concerning airstrikes to protect Krajina Serbs in the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs), Mr. Sills said that no airstrikes had been called for by the UNPF. Asked if it were true that the Czech battalions in Sector South had abandoned their observation posts, he said that his information was that at one observation post in Sector South, five Czech troops were surrounded but had remained in their post. He had no information from United Nations sources regarding Czech soldiers being forced out of their posts. He emphasized that his job was to report information that was confirmed by United Nations sources. Earlier in the briefing, he had mentioned the item about the wire reports about the attack on the Sarajevo barracks, to inform correspondents that he was seeking UNPROFOR confirmation of that report.

How would the United Nations respond to that attack in Krajina? the correspondent continued. Mr. Sills referred to the meeting now in progress at Camp Pleso.

A correspondent asked whether there were indications regarding the report that the eight civilians in Sarajevo, who were being held by the Serbs, might be put on trial. Mr. Sills said that he had no further information at this time.

A correspondent asked whether efforts had been made to evacuate foreign civilians from the Pakrac area in Croatia. Mr. Sills said he had no information on such evacuations.

If the situation continued to deteriorate in Bosnia, how would United Nations evacuation plans work, a correspondent asked. Mr. Sills said any decision in this regard would be made by the Security Council. The UNPROFOR and the other two forces were in the former Yugoslavia with mandates given by the Security Council.

Mr. Sills added that he would not rule out the possibility that individual nations that provided troops would decide to say they were going to pull them out. In fact, several had indicated that, unless there were an extension of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement, they would consider that very seriously. He could only conclude that the fighting in Croatia, which was far more than an episode, as well as other recent events, would make it more likely that they would consider it. However, an individual decision by a nation to pull out its contingent would not end an operation. That would only be by decision of the Security Council.

END OF PART 1 OF 2  
DISSEMINATION UNIT;DPI

ZCZC KGMS2380 DPIC2206

SP KGM

.NEWYORK (PKFOD) 02 0422Z

B-AGBO, DAM/HLA/BAUTISTA, NIC/ROKOSZEWSKI,

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 1 May 1995

PART 2 OF 2

Did the central Sarajevo barracks have a Serb liaison office present, a correspondent asked. Mr. Sills said he would check that.

What was United Nations procedure if UNPAs were attacked, a reporter asked. Mr. Sills said an option existed to call in North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) support in support of United Nations forces in Croatia. As of now, that option had not been exercised. Nor had air support been requested following the attack on Bihac. Asked exactly what authority the United Nations had to protect civilians in the UNPAs, he said he would prefer to take that question and give a more complete answer tomorrow.

Responding to a question regarding the reported kidnapping or death of David Morris in Somalia, Mr. Sills said that information had been received that Mr. Morris had been killed; however, he understood that the body had not been recovered. He did not have further details; he had been told that it had happened last week.

Would the Security Council call an emergency meeting on the situation in the former Yugoslavia, a correspondent asked. Mr. Sills there had been no decision to do so as of noon. There was certainly a chance the Council would hold a meeting later today. The President of the Council, Jean-Bernard Merimee (France), was conducting bilateral talks, which were normally held at the beginning of the month. There was concern about the situation at Sarajevo airport, as well as with the security of UNPROFOR personnel.

A correspondent asked how events in Croatia had affected the efforts of Thorvald Stoltenberg, the Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, to try to find an agreement. Mr. Sills replied that they would have a major negative effect on everyone's efforts.

END OF TRANSMISSION  
DISSEMINATION UNIT/DPI

=0502950241GMT

NNNN

SRSG FC E/DI CAO

ZCZC KGMS2368 DPIC2186  
SP KGM  
.NEWYORK (PKFOD) 02 0017Z  
BT

FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS / UNDEVPRO  
ADD/AGOLI-AGBO, DAM/HLA/BAUTISTA, NIC/ROKOSZEWSKI

DH/1883

1 May 1995

M O N D A Y H I G H L I G H T S

- Croatian Army launches major offensive against Croatian Serb forces after telling UNCRO peace-keepers to get out of way; Bosnian cessation of hostilities agreement expires.
- Secretary-General begins official visit to New Zealand; has meetings with Governor-General and Prime Minister.
- Special Envoy Ajello discusses recent killings at Kibeho and UNAMIR mandate with Government of Rwanda.
- In message to United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention, Secretary-General says rising crime is impairing process of development.
- United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator expresses concern over fate of aid workers missing in Chechnya.
- Security Council Committee on arms embargo against Liberia elects Chairman at first meeting.
- Committee on Information begins two-week session; to examine United Nations information policies and progress in field of communications.
- International Law Commission to hold forty-seventh session in Geneva from 2 May to 21 June.
- UNDP and UNEP sign agreements on combating desertification and providing information on sustainable development and environment.

The Croatian Army this morning launched a major offensive against Croatian Serb forces, after telling the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO) peace-keepers in the Sector "to get out of the way". A United Nations spokesman said there was fighting all along the south-west and south-east edges of the Sector. Three Jordanian peace-keepers were injured -- one seriously -- when their observation post was hit by tank fire. Meanwhile, 115 United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) personnel were detained by Bosnian Serb forces on the fringe of Sector West in the area of Okucanj.

The spokesman described the situation in Croatia as very serious, adding that the United Nations had been holding talks with the parties. Meanwhile, the cessation of hostilities agreement between the Bosnian parties expired yesterday, after Special Representative Yasushi Akashi was unable to secure its extension.

SR54 FL E/D12 LAC

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali arrived yesterday in Wellington to begin a four-day official visit to New Zealand. This morning, he called on Governor-General Catherine Tizard, and then proceeded to Parliament House to meet with Prime Minister James Bolger. He attended a cabinet meeting chaired by the Prime Minister and attended by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, Don McKinnon, as well as several other Ministers. They discussed New Zealand's role in the United Nations and the Organization's role in the world, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Non-Proliferation Treaty Conference and other aspects of disarmament.

The Secretary-General later addressed a meeting hosted by Foreign Minister McKinnon in association with the New Zealand Institute of International Affairs and the United Nations Association of New Zealand. He expressed gratitude for New Zealand's support for the Organization, and praised its role in peace-keeping and its active involvement in the work of the Security Council in the past two years.

The Secretary-General's Special Envoy to Rwanda, Aldo Ajello, has met with the country's President, Vice-President, Prime Minister and Defence Minister, a United Nations spokesman said today. They discussed the recent killings at the Kibeho camp for displaced persons and the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), among other matters. The Government indicated that it wanted UNAMIR's strength reduced.

Meanwhile, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations in Rwanda have completed a comprehensive assessment of needs in the communes receiving internally displaced persons. A concerted effort is being made to shift the focus of attention to those communes, the spokesman noted.

Rising crime is impairing the process of development and the general well-being of humanity, according to Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali. He made that comment in a message to the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, which began in Cairo on Saturday. He stressed that improving governance was essential for the success of any development agenda or strategy, adding that good governance depended on effective law enforcement and judicial systems.

The Secretary-General warned that new and rapacious forms of criminality were taking advantage of trends that had brought many benefits: improvements in information and transportation technologies, the relaxation of border controls and the internationalization of world markets. Meanwhile, ethnic, social and political conflicts were eroding the institutions of government and administration. He urged the international community to take action to preserve the rule of law.

For the past 40 years, the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme had developed and promoted standards, norms and guidelines to strengthen the rule of law, he went on to say. It had promoted international cooperation in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, providing assistance to countries with problems of national and transnational crime. This year, the Crime Congress had assumed

a new format. It included not only the traditional forum for debate, but new workshops of a technical nature on priority issues. The Congress provided a unique global framework within which developed and developing countries could address the problem of crime.

The United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator and Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Peter Hansen, has expressed concern over the fate of missing aid workers in Chechnya. Frederick Cuny, his interpreter and two doctors from the Russian Red Cross disappeared on 9 April while on a humanitarian mission for the Soros Foundation. Mr. Hansen appealed to all concerned to do their utmost to locate Mr. Cuny and his companions, and to ensure their safe return.

Mr. Hansen emphasized that respect for the safety and security of humanitarian relief workers was of cardinal importance. That principle must be upheld under all circumstances. Failure to do so could only result in greater suffering for those affected by the conflict, he warned.

The Committee established by the Security Council to supervise implementation of the arms embargo against Liberia held its first meeting on Friday. The Committee elected Ambassador Gerardo Martinez Blanco of Honduras as its Chairman, in his personal capacity. The Vice-Chairmen will be provided by the delegations of Indonesia and Italy.

The Committee is composed of all members of the Security Council and is formally known as the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) concerning Liberia.

The Committee on Information today began a two-week session at Headquarters. It will continue its ongoing examination of United Nations public information policies and activities, as well as of progress achieved by the United Nations system in the fields of information and communications. The Committee will also continue its review of efforts to promote a new information and communication order, aimed at fostering peace and international understanding.

In considering these questions, the Committee will have before it reports of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations information centres, as well as the publications of the Department of Public Information (DPI).

The International Law Commission will begin its forty-seventh session in Geneva tomorrow. It will consider, among other topics, a draft code on crimes against the peace and security of mankind, and State responsibility and international liability for the injurious consequences of acts not prohibited by international law.

The Commission provisionally adopted the articles of the draft code after a first reading in 1991. Last year, it began the second reading of 15 of those articles. During the current session, the Commission will continue its second reading of the draft, focusing on six additional articles contained in a report of the Special Rapporteur.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) have signed two agreements to help combat desertification and to increase the flow of information on sustainable development and the

environment in developing countries.

The UNEP/UNDP Partnership to Combat Desertification will ensure that work programmes, expertise and resources are deployed in the most complementary and strategic manner. Building on 15 years of joint experience with the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, it will seek additional support and resources for joint programmes and work to be carried out in all regions affected by desertification.

The second agreement links the UNEP and UNDP computer networks delivering data on sustainable development and the environment around the world. The UNDP's Sustainable Development Network provides access and information to all concerned with sustainable development -- including governments, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, universities and the media. UNEP's "INFOTERRA" is a worldwide computer network of 6,500 government-designated institutions in 170 countries.

END OF TRANSMISSION  
DISSEMINATION UNIT/DPI

=0501952322GMT

NNNN



057 Received Message

19:46 02/02/51

ZCZC KGMS2414 DPIC2278  
SP KGM  
.NEWYORK (PKFOD) 04 1932Z  
BT

FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS / UNDEVPRO

1 May 1995

PRESS BRIEFING BY SECRETARY-GENERAL'S SPECIAL ENVOY FOR  
GUATEMALA PEACE PROCESS

(Revision\*)

At a Headquarters press briefing this morning, Gilberto B. Schlittler, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Guatemala peace process, and Jean Arnault, United Nations Moderator for the Guatemala peace talks, updated correspondents on recent developments relating to that process.

Mr. Schlittler said that the peace process in that country had begun in 1985 with the return to civilian government and the beginning of a normalization process, including dialogue with the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (URNG). United Nations participation dated from 1990 when the Secretary-General had appointed an observer to the peace process. Direct talks between the parties began in 1991 but had been suspended in May 1993. Still, the talks had been fruitful because most elements of the human rights agreement signed later had been negotiated at that time.

In January 1994, he continued, the Government and the URNG signed a framework agreement, according to which negotiations had been pursued ever since. The agreement had provided for a new format, in which the Secretary-General would appoint a moderator. In addition to the role of the United Nations in the process, the Friends of the Guatemalan Peace Process -- Colombia, Mexico, Norway, Spain, United States and Venezuela -- had played a vital role.

To date five agreements had been signed: in March 1994, the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights, and the Agreement on a Timetable for the Negotiation of a Firm and Lasting Peace; in June 1994 the Agreement on the Resettlement of Population Groups Uprooted by the Armed Conflict, and the Agreement on the Establishment of a Commission to Clarify Past Human Rights Violations; and, in March 1995, the Agreement on the Identity and Rights of Indigenous People.

Between June 1994 and March 1995 there had been a stagnation of the process, he said. From mid-December 1994 until this March, the Secretary-General and Under-Secretary-General Marrack Goulding had undertaken initiatives to put the process back on track. Finally, the

SRSG FC CAO ODIR

parties had agreed to a new calendar and had agreed to return to negotiations.

The Agreement on Indigenous People had been signed in March, he went on. On the same day, discussions had begun on the current item, namely, socio-economic aspects and the agrarian situation. Other items to be considered were the strengthening of civilian power and the role of the army; the reintegration of the URNG into political life; the cease-fire; Constitutional reform and electoral regimes; and the schedule for implementation, enforcement and verification of all agreements. Negotiations had resumed on 14 March. At present, experts from the United Nations system were assisting in the moderation of the current item.

A correspondent asked about the gap between the points of view on the socio-economic and agrarian situation. Mr. Schlittler said that while he could not discuss the details of their positions, he did perceive a strong commitment on the part of the parties.

Mr. Arnault said that by comparing the situation with the situation of previous items, there were good reasons to think that an encouraging starting-point had been identified. It would not be wise to speculate on the course of the negotiations, but the starting-point was encouraging.

Regarding human rights, a correspondent asked what would be entailed in the Mission's investigations. Would it be along the lines of the Truth Commission in El Salvador? What of the connection between the Government of the United States and human rights abuses? he asked. Mr. Schlittler said that the process was not similar to the El Salvador's Commission on Truth. The mandate of the United Nations Human Rights Verification Mission in Guatemala (MINUGUA) had been agreed in the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights, which was to be verifiable immediately -- unlike the other agreements, which would enter into force only upon the signing of a comprehensive peace settlement.

The Human Rights Agreement had called for the establishment of a mission, that was to become MINUGUA, to verify that the agreement was being enforced, and to help Guatemala strengthen human rights institutions and related institutions, he said. The verification mandate of MINUGUA had begun in late November 1994. It would not delve into the past. The establishment of a separate commission to investigate past human rights violations would become operative only after a peace agreement was signed. Preparatory work for the establishment of that commission would be undertaken soon.

The MINUGUA had begun its work in December and had reported to the General Assembly in March. It now had 245 international staff deployed throughout the country. The March report had revealed that MINUGUA had undertaken a great deal of work; another report would be coming out at the end of its current mandate. The original six-month mandate had been renewed until next September.

Both the Government and the URNG had been very cooperative with the work of the Mission, Mr. Schlittler said. There had been very few incidents and the Mission had been well-received by the people and media in Guatemala. Guatemalan President

Ramiro de Leon Carpio, who was a former human rights ombudsman for the country, had been very supportive.

How had recent reports of involvement by the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in Guatemala affected the peace process? a correspondent asked. Mr. Schlittler said he could not comment on CIA involvement or its role. As to how it had affected the peace process, he was concerned that news reports, concentrating on the arrest of URNG-member Efraim Bamaca, had focused on only one case out of many in a tragic record regarding human rights. His concern was that the attention paid to the Bamaca case could divert attention from the peace process. The case was serious, but the question of CIA involvement was not something to be discussed at the negotiating table.

Would the end of United States financial or military assistance to the Guatemalan military move the peace process forward? a correspondent asked. That was a question that should be posed to Governments or to the URNG, not to the United Nations, he replied. The United Nations role was to facilitate the process.

Since 1954 land distribution had been a revolutionary issue in Guatemala, a correspondent said. Was it still an issue now? Mr. Schlittler said that he could not give details, but that it was an issue under discussion.

Did the United Nations have a target regarding the implementation of various agreements? Mr. Schlittler said that the United Nations had a target of achieving a comprehensive peace agreement by August, but there were no guarantees. He would rather have a good, solid agreement after that date than an inadequate agreement signed on time.

Was there a danger that the elections of a new Government in Guatemala would undo the progress thus far achieved? Mr. Schlittler said that he hoped not. There was an election scheduled for November; he hoped that the candidates would agree to commit themselves to the agreements.

A correspondent asked what the main differences were between the process in El Salvador and that in Guatemala. Mr. Schlittler said there was a tendency to equate different political situations which were actually different. People acknowledged the differences between countries in Europe. Central American countries were also different. The process in Guatemala was part of the Central American situation, but the country was not El Salvador, nor Nicaragua. The geography, history and people were all different.

Was the United Nations going to continue looking into the Bamaca case? a correspondent asked. The MINUGUA was involved, he responded, as reported in its report to the General Assembly. As to the overall human rights, he said that part of the outcome of the work of MINUGUA was the promotion of human rights and increasing awareness. As an example, the dissemination of the Human Rights Agreement was a challenge in a country where 24 languages were spoken. However, awareness of human rights had increased.

\*Revised to incorporate several corrections.

END OF TRANSMISSION  
DISSEMINATION UNIT/DPI

=0504951744GMT

NNNN

ZCZC KGMS2361 DPIC2161  
SP KGM  
.NEWYORK (PKFOD) 01 1759Z  
BT

FROM DPIIDS  
OMNIPRESS/UNDEVPRO  
File :S1995340 - Part 1 of 1  
Doc Symbol:S/1995/340  
UNITED  
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.  
GENERAL  
S/1995/340  
28 April

1995

ENGLISH  
ORIGINAL:

FRENCH

LETTER DATED 27 APRIL 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE  
OF FRANCE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT  
OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to draw your attention to the text of a  
statement on the events in Kibeho adopted by the European  
Union at the meeting of the European Council on 25 April 1995  
(see annex). This document was transmitted to the Government  
of Rwanda in the context of an official demarche on the part  
of the Presidency of the Council of the European Union.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this  
letter and its annex distributed as a document of the Security  
Council.

(Signed) Jean-

Bernard MERIMEE

95-12913 (E) 280495 280495  
\*9512913\*

Annex

Statement on the Events in Kibeho Issued on 25 April 1995 by  
the Presidency on behalf of the European Union

The European Union strongly condemns the acts of violence  
which caused the death of several thousand civilians in the  
camp in Kibeho on 22 April during the operation by the Rwandan  
Army to close the camp. The Union urges the Rwandan  
authorities to initiate immediately an investigation in order  
to identify those responsible for the massacre and to take all  
necessary action speedily.

Events of such gravity can only further impede the return  
of the refugees and displaced persons, which is an essential  
condition for national reconciliation and a lasting solution  
to the Rwandan problem.

SP-26 FC CMA

The European Union would point out that its assistance for the development of Rwanda is contingent on respect for human rights and progress towards national reconciliation in that country.

It stresses that international aid must be allowed to be used freely for the benefit of the population. The Union therefore calls on the Rwandan authorities to facilitate the task of the international organizations and non-governmental organizations which are working on behalf of the people in distress.

-----

End of Part 1 of 1  
Doc Symbol:S/1995/340

Dissemination Unit/DPI/New York HQ ---

=0501951703GMT

NNNN

ZCZC KGMS2362 DPIC2165  
SP KGM  
.NEWYORK (PKFOD) 01 2015Z  
BT

CA

FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS / UNDEVPRO

1 May 1995

PRESS BRIEFING BY UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR ADMINISTRATION  
AND MANAGEMENT

PART 1 OF 2

Joseph E. Connor, Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management, briefed correspondents the morning of Friday, 28 April, on the Secretary-General's proposed programme budget for the 1996-1997 biennium, which was communicated to all 185 Member States by letter several days ago. That letter of the Secretary-General would be available in room 378 following the briefing.

Mr. Connor said that in August, the Secretary-General had determined that the current biennium budget would have negative growth and that, in achieving that, it would include \$15 million in efficiency savings. That was accomplished by using a simpler, more forthright manner. It did not require changing the output. In February, the Secretary-General had sent a letter to programme managers, reminding them of the need for negative growth, efficiency savings and identification of the Organization's least effective spending.

As a result, and following face-to-face meetings with programme managers, a budget had been produced which was summarized in the Secretary-General's letter, he said. That budget was also accompanying the first of the technical budget submissions going to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Matters (ACABQ).

He said the proposed programme budget amounted to \$2.510 billion for the next biennium, down \$109 million from the previous biennium, representing a reduction of 2.4 per cent. It involved a proposed post reduction of 109 posts on a net basis. Those two components -- dollars and posts -- involved "a little bit of movement".

He said the proposal represented a decrease from \$2.619 billion -- the amount legislated for the 1994-1995 biennium -- to \$2.510 billion. That would involve terminating \$93 million in activities not carried over, achieving efficiency gains of some \$35 million, and including new spending of \$19 million in certain priority areas. The new spending included crime prevention, population, sustainable development, drug control, and the New Agenda for Development in Africa.

SRSK FC EDir CAO

Member States were being assured that every mandate they had given to the Secretariat was being carried out, he said. "We are not shortchanging the mandates, but we are doing them more efficiently, and we have increased spending in those areas that are compatible with achieving those objectives."

While 201 posts were being eliminated, 66 posts were being added and 26 posts were being transferred from the peace-keeping budget to the regular budget, he said. Many of the additional posts were in the high priority areas. The concept behind the transferred posts was the Secretary-General's ongoing responsibility to be able to carry out peace-keeping, even if there were not a single mission in operation. There had never been a core for that in the regular budget. "He has to be ready to do peace-keeping; he has to be ready to do humanitarian affairs." An effort was under way to build such a core component into the regular budget.

The high priority areas generally fell into four categories, he said. New spending of \$5 million was being proposed in the areas of international and regional cooperation for development, as well as \$5 million for political affairs and peace-keeping (representing the new core component). An increased \$3.7 million was being proposed for human rights and humanitarian affairs, as well as \$2.8 million for internal oversight services.

Although the figure for internal oversight was not large in absolute dollars compared to other mandated programmes, it represented a 27 per cent increase, constituting the largest percentage increase among the four priority areas, he said. In addition, it did not include oversight costs that would be charged directly to the peace-keeping missions. Of the 66 new posts, 14 were in internal oversight, also representing the largest addition of new posts.

Of the 201 posts to be abolished, 74 were in administration, he said. That was in keeping with the goal of "leaner and better". In the proposed budget, central administrative costs were below 10 per cent -- a figure that was included under "common service costs" and so did not appear explicitly in the document. The figure for common service costs included the operation of all conference services and the maintenance of the buildings totalling some \$900 million. Of that, somewhat less than \$250 million went for central administration.

He said there was a management programme beyond phase one, "where we toned up our efficiency". Phase two would involve taking a more careful look at redundancies, overlap and duplication. Phase three would focus on "spending which, while mandated, may not be returning everything that the Member States really have a right to ask us to do". The effort to address the Organization's least effective spending would require specific changes in mandates, which must be agreed to by the Member States. The current budget submission represented the start of a process, which would continue even after there was an approved budget.

A correspondent asked how much of a revolution was being brought to the United Nations. Could it be termed as bringing the United Nations "into the real world, into the real



corporate world"? Mr. Connor said there was always a need in every organization to concentrate resources, and to measure output in relation to what was given to produce that output. "I think we're making some progress in that regard."

Mr. Connor said he had come to the United Nations with four objectives. One was to make the budget document a very strong expression of the Secretary-General's vision of what the Organization should do, what he expected it to deliver. "I think in this budget document, we have gone a long way there." It would have been better had it begun a year earlier, as it was out of sync with the strategic document, the medium-term plan. "But we'll get a new strategic document, and that will start in the fall."

He said the process involved determining what one wanted to do; allocating resources to accomplish that strategy, through the budget; and then measuring performance. All those elements had been addressed. "We are going to have accountability from start to finish."

His second objective had been to recognize that the staff represented a resource that could be better tapped, he said. That could be done through leadership, direction, and through demanding performance.

The third objective had been to get better management information, he continued. The Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) project had been begun too slowly, over too long a term. However, it was on track and would be ready by the end of 1997. At \$70 million, its cost was substantially less than comparable governmental systems. It represented a total systemwide integration of finance, personnel and payroll. "For \$70 million, that is a very good buy for this Organization."

Stating that there were "a lot of hardworking people in this Organization", he stressed the importance of the new performance evaluation system. There was a need to distinguish between the best and "least best" staff members, in order to know who could be moved ahead faster to areas of greater responsibility, as well as those who had "lost their way". "Knowing your resource base is very important to any management approach."

His fourth objective had involved "assisting Member States in better financing this place", he said. The recurrent financial crisis required lots of brinkmanship and constant juggling, resulting in poor financial management. In many cases, it led to a situation in which the Secretariat simply could not perform all the tasks that Member States required of it. An example was the Organization's inability to finance 5,500 troops in Rwanda "way back then when it would have made a difference". The inability to marshal human and financial resources to carry out necessary tasks was a real problem.

Citing a case in which Taiwanese journalists had not been accredited at Headquarters, a correspondent said the United Nations Legal Counsel had stated that it was up to Mr. Connor to "call the shots". Mr. Connor said he was not familiar with the case in question. However, when there had been disputes, such as procurement disputes with contractors, his Department worked closely with the Office of Legal Affairs, relying on it

to interpret contracts.

The correspondent went on to say that there was only one person in the investigations division of the Office of Internal Oversight who had experience in that area. Asked what he planned to do about that, Mr. Connor said he had drafted the Secretary-General's bulletin on the organizational structure of the Office of Internal Oversight Services. The Secretary-General had not been bound to retain existing staff members from the predecessor's office. His resource base had also been increased, at his request. An attempt had been made to provide the Under-Secretary-General for the Oversight Office with operational independence. He only reported to the Secretary-General, and his reports were then passed on, unchanged, to the General Assembly.

A correspondent asked what could be done to make the United States pay its assessments. In addition, what could be done about the assessments in general, "which seem way off when you look at the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) economic evaluations of Member States"? Mr. Connor said the United Nations had been happy to receive \$1.2 billion last year from the United States, reducing its arrears from 46 per cent to 34 per cent of total amount owed the United Nations. There were a lot of other States which were on the Organization's accounts receivable list.

It was hoped that the United States would fully meet its assessments this year, he said. The Organization was mindful of the increased scrutiny being given to those assessments by the United States administration and Congress. "I welcome the opportunity of trying to convince, not only the United States, but anybody else. I've been working for clients all my life. I think I know the business of delivering what a client expects." There was a commitment to improving such delivery for all Member States.

He said the high-level debate on the Organization's financial situation had continued for 12 sessions. A report was to be delivered to the Assembly at its fiftieth session. That report was to address a number of questions, including that of inducements and penalties regarding the payment of assessments, on time, in full and without condition. It would address problems in process, including speeding up the collection of assessments. For example, between the approval of a mandate by the Security Council "and cash in our drawer", it took six months, at which point only 36 per cent of the cash was received.

That situation resulted from the process of careful review, to which Member States were entitled, he said. It was also tied to the intricacies of their own disbursement procedures. Mechanisms were therefore needed to speed up cash flow. Ideas under consideration included the possibility of partial assessments of one third the required amount, to coincide largely with the approval of the mandate; as well as of the issuance of redeemable peace-keeping certificates, as a financial instrument, an asset, which treasuries would buy and redeem against the assessment when it came out four months later.

He said careful attention was also being given to the

scale of assessments. Small Member States, assessed at 0.01 per cent, were often paying 300 and 400 per cent of their share of world gross national income. The need to extend relief to certain countries was also being explored. The main issue being looked at, in terms of peace-keeping assessments, was the degree to which the five permanent members of the Council had a special responsibility. "That is what makes the difference between the United States regular budget assessment and the peace-keeping" -- the special responsibility growing out of the fact that the permanent five have the right of veto.

END OF PART 1 OF 2  
DISSEMINATION UNIT/DPI

=0501951921GMT

NNNN



**FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION**

**TO:** Mr. Hedi Annabi  
**UNAMIR**

**FAX #:** 3.3090

**FROM:** Elisabeth Lindenmayer, UNATIONS, New York  
**FAX #:** (212) 963-6460

**DATE:** 28 April 1995

**PAGE:** 1 of 6

to AmSale

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "S." followed by a long horizontal stroke.

67

# The Washington Post

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1995

## Afraid to Leave, Rwandans Camp With the Dead

By Stephen Buckley  
Washington Post Foreign Service

KIBeho, Rwanda, April 27—The woman with the maroon vinyl bag was torn.

On one side, a Red Cross worker begged her to leave the camp, cajoling and promising her safety. On the other, fellow Hutu refugees shouted and waved their arms, warning that her departure would mean death at the hands of Rwanda's Tutsi-controlled army.

Around her, the last 1,000 people remaining at this refugee camp in southwestern Rwanda were virtually piled on top of one another. Babies wailed. Refugees defecated in the open. The stench of filth, urine, sweat and vomit filled the air. An elderly woman's fresh corpse lay at the front of the compound. Flies swarmed around a dead fetus.

The woman chose to stay.

It did not matter that an hour earlier President Pasteur Bizimungu had announced the formation of an independent commission of international judicial experts to investigate an outburst of violence at Kibeho last Saturday, during which hundreds of refugees were shot to death or trampled when army troops opened fire.

The commission's primary goal will be to determine how many people died. The government says the soldiers killed 300 people, but human rights groups and U.N. officials place the figure above 2,000.

To show that casualties were not as high as reported, Bizimungu ordered exhumation of the bodies. "We're going to dig them up—all of them," he said, inviting visiting diplomats to watch. Within minutes, workers began unearthing decomposing bodies of men, women and children. A government spokesman said that by day's end 338 bodies had been exhumed from about 30 graves.

Whatever the figure, the killings raised the specter of yet another cycle in Rwanda's long and bloody rivalry be-

See RWANDA, A32, Col. 1



A Hutu refugee with machete wounds in his head walks among other Rwandans remaining at the Kibeho camp despite govern-

ment orders and attempts to close it. Rwandan soldiers attacked the camp last Saturday, killing hundreds of refugees.

AGENCY FRANCE PRESSE

APRIL 26, 1994

THE WASHINGTON POST



ASSOCIATED PRESS

Rwandans search for relatives among dead and injured refugees at Kibeho, where soldiers attacked on Saturday.

## At Camp, Rwandans Live With Dead,

RWANDA From A1

tween the Hutu ethnic group, making up 85 percent of the population, and the Tutsi minority that has controlled the government and army since winning last summer's three-month civil war. More than a half-million Tutsis were killed by Hutus in massacres that accompanied the fighting.

After the announcement, the president and several Rwandan officials strode through the camp in a prelude to what would become several dramatic hours of a battle of wills between the government and the teeming crowd.

Government officials have been trying for nine days to close the camp, which once held more than 100,000 refugees. They say that it has become a refuge not only for frightened and innocent Hutu villagers but also for Hutus who took part in the massacres of Tutsis.

Running first from the advance of mostly Tutsi rebels and, in July, the rebels' ouster of the Hutu government, hundreds of thousands of Hutus fled their homes and villages, fearing revenge killings. They settled in camps across Rwanda's borders with Zaire, Tanzania and Burundi, and in a

string of camps like Kibeho in the northwestern corner of Rwanda set up and, for a while, protected by intervening French troops.

Most of the Kibeho's inhabitants rushed from the area last Saturday in the wake of daylong violence during which government troops attempted to clear the camp. They are accused of shooting refugees at close range and firing rocket-propelled grenades at them. But these last 1,000 have remained in a hospital compound at the camp, refusing to leave, although the army and human rights groups have assured their safety. Earlier reports from Kigali put the number of hold-outs variously at 300 to 600.

The army will not allow the refugees food and water. The refugees instead catch rainwater in buckets and boil their dwindling supply of beans and grain for meals. They scavenge for scraps.

On Wednesday, U.N. peacekeepers entered the compound and discovered about 40 bodies, many lying a few feet away from refugees as they cooked their meals and fed their children. Some had died of bullet wounds. Others had been mutilated by refugees. Others had starved to death.

About 11 a.m. today, Interior Minister Seth Sendashoga stood before

## Fear for Life

the crowd, pleading with refugees to go home. When he began to speak, the chaos of the compound—men chopping wood, women pounding grain, children scampering about—quieted.

"You will not have any problems when you get home," he said.

Refugees jeered, and did not budge.

"Do not be afraid. Do not be afraid," said special U.N. representative Shaharyar Khan. "We will assure that you will not be harmed. . . . You will not suffer anymore. Nothing will happen to you. Please believe me."

He told them that U.N. and Red Cross trucks would return them to their villages. He promised food, water and medical help.

An older woman, her face contorted by anger and fear, shouted at U.N. peacekeepers who had witnessed Saturday's slayings: "You escort us now, but when we were dying you were right here."

Nearby, the woman with the maroon bag appeared ready to leave. "I will go," said the young woman, who wore a white T-shirt and a shy, confused expression. Then she decided to stay. Then she decided to leave. Then she again decided to stay.

"Please explain to her that all eyes are upon her," one U.N. soldier said. He predicted that the camp's hard-liners would not look lightly upon her vacillation: "If she does not go out, she will be dead tonight."

A middle-aged man wearing yellow shorts and rubber boots screamed: "We can walk out all right, but immediately we are at our homes, we will be killed."

A boy in an orange T-shirt kept running his finger across his throat, tears reddened his eyes. "We will be killed," he repeated. "We will be killed."

Another boy, eyes blazing, pointed his finger at a Zambian peacekeeper: "Thousands here have gone home."

Now, why don't you just go and bring three of them back" to prove that soldiers are not killing returning Hutus.

Diplomats, government officials and aid workers conferred. Then 22-year-old Cariste Ntawukuliriyayo volunteered to go with German Ambassador August Hummel to see if members of his family had returned safely to their village.

Ntawukuliriyayo had earlier described Saturday's scene, recalling how "the soldiers killed many people in front of the compound. They were firing at us, but I stayed in a room. They fired all night."

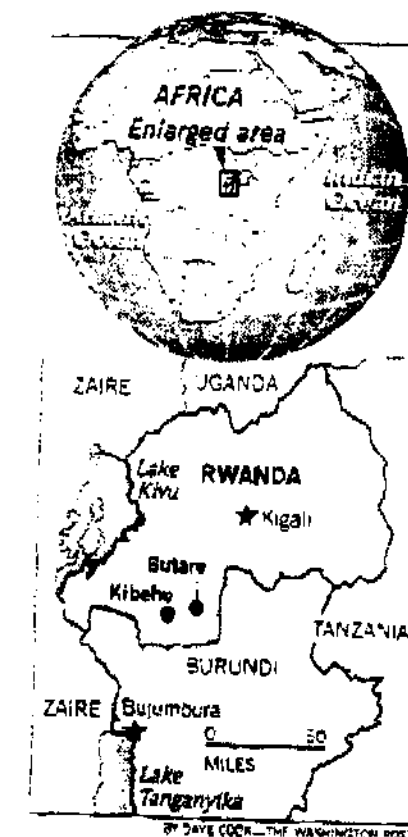
He said he would be open to what government ministers had to say: "We will wait and see."

On the way to Ntawukuliriyayo's village three miles away, Hummel pointed at Hutus trudging up winding paths. "They are safe," he cried. "See, they are safe."

"No problems," said one Hutu woman selling vegetables by the roadside.

Ntawukuliriyayo arrived at his home, spoke with his mother and siblings and returned to the camp with another Hutu to tell the refugees that they would be safe.

"Except for the people who were



injured by machetes in this camp, there is no one hurt on the outside," said the second Hutu when Hummel brought him to the camp.

Yet the crowd was not convinced, and some refugees returned to their cooking and their feeding. Smoke rose from cooking fires. The sun was hot.

But a few refugees began to gather their belongings to leave. From near the middle of the camp, a man carried the maroon bag belonging to the woman who could not make up her mind.

She apparently had decided to leave after all.

FOR INFORMATION OF UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT ONLY  
NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION OR DISSEMINATION

27 April 1995

PRESS CONFERENCE BY MR. NDAYUMWE

At a Headquarters press conference this afternoon, Major Ndayumwe, Permanent Representative of Rwanda, stated that while the Security Council was being told that the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) peace-keepers had been notified that the internal refugee camp at Kibeho (where an incident last Saturday had led to a considerable number of casualties), his Government had informed him that UNAMIR peace-keepers had helped plan the action at the camp. They had also provided vehicles, and had had to return fire when attacked by militias inside the camp.

Mr. Ndayumwe went on to say that his Government had been closing the internal refugee camp, primarily located in the zone where Operation Turquoise, the French military operation, had been carried out last year. When the French came to Rwanda, they had created a "safety zone" to which all soldiers and soldiers of the former regime had fled with their weapons. The present Government had not entered the area soonst because they had not wanted to start problems. The camp there had existed for one year, he said, and had received support from international non-governmental organizations.

The Government had finally decided to close the camp, because there were connections between the internal camp and those in zones which had been involved in cross-border infiltrations in both directions. Most of the internal camps, including Kibeho, had contained approximately 100,000 people. But now the rainy season had come, and the Rwandan Government wanted people to return to their farms and stop living on foreign assistance. There was no reason for them to be refugees inside the country; they had nothing to fear, he said.

Government wished to free people who wanted to leave the camp, he said. Many people did indeed want to go home. But there were those in the camp who wanted to keep them there as a means of leverage when negotiating with the Government and with the international community. Those people controlled 2 million refugees and had been using them as hostages for bilateral purposes.

There had been 55 camps in Rwanda, he continued. All but one had been successfully closed without problems. Kibeho, the last camp, was a problem, because there were militias of the former regime there who did not want to face justice and prison. Rifles in Rwanda were not "the best place to be", he added.

On Saturday Government troops had surrounded the camp. Resistance had been offered to Government soldiers and individuals in the camp who wanted to leave. Those who died in the camp were killed by bullets, machetes and by a stampede -- the latter had been particularly true for children and the elderly. Government soldiers had responded when they were fired upon by the militias. Even the United Nations peace-keepers had been obliged to return fire.

(over)

52143



The Government of Rwanda was getting increasingly nervous about the camps in Goma, Zaire. His Government had always asked UNHCR to separate legitimate refugees in Goma from the militia and soldiers of the previous regime who were taking refuge there. All Rwandans in Goma were being treated as refugees despite the fact that many were armed. Armed exiles were not normally considered to be refugees, he observed. Those armed exiles had been housed and fed and had undergone military training. Moreover, there had been international reports some two months ago about airlifted arms deliveries reaching those camps.

Subsequently those armed individuals had infiltrated into Burundi and into Rwanda. Because of that the Rwandan Government needed to be very careful. Returning refugees should not be carrying arms and grenades. The Government was also having some difficulties with UNHCR. In general there was no problem, either with the basic standards or with its higher-level staff. But many individual soldiers had carried out undisciplined actions. The UNHCR troops sometimes had to be searched by Government soldiers when they moved around the country. "For the moment, there is no trust", he said. The UNHCR had been in place for one year. It now constituted a "jobless group" of some 5 thousand to 6 thousand people. He added that the Government would be consulting with the UNHCR leadership to see how the Mission's performance could be improved.

Mr. Bakurwatsa was asked the reason for the heavy burial of bodies before UNHCR could reach the camp. He responded that he had been told by Mr. Gashamba that UNHCR had counted the dead bodies. The number of dead reported in the press was incorrect. The Government was offering to open all the graves for international inspection. There had been exaggerations. His Government believed that approximately 400 had died -- not 2,000 as reported.

Asked what kind of previous charges his Government would request of UNHCR, he said that the problem with the Mission was generally the same as had occurred in Mozambique or Angola -- problems associated with troop deployment and behavior. Some weeks ago there had been a demonstration in Kigali against UNHCR, organized by individuals who had survived the genocide. They had accused UNHCR peace-keepers of fleeing at the time of the genocide, and then employing Rwanda upon their return. Rwanda had concrete needs; it did not want a mission for UNHCR that failed to match those needs.

Did his Government or non-governmental organizations have any ideas about the source of arms flowing to the militia in Zaire? Was France involved in arming them? "When it comes to neighboring countries, I have a problem", he said. Many journalists were looking into the matter, and the Government was encouraging their work. The Security Council was going to adopt a statement calling on countries with information to report to them. His Government also urged non-governmental organizations to provide information.

A correspondent asked for comment on news reports of dozens of deaths in overcrowded jails. Rwanda found itself in a "Catch-22" situation, he said. The Government lacked the means to detain all the militia, but neither could they be let out onto the street, for fear of attracting reprisals. Faced with that dilemma, the Government had imprisoned them.

(more)

Rwanda Press Conference

- 3 -

27 April 1995

His Government wanted to see a judicial system develop, he said. In the prisons there were no doubt some individuals who were innocent as well as others, who were guilty of high crimes. It was as yet impossible to distinguish between them. He hoped that international support, including international attorneys and judges, would enable at least a minimum of justice to be set out.

A correspondent asked what reaction there had been in the Security Council to a proposed revamping of the Mission mandate. While the Rwandan Government and UNAMIR were already discussing the mandate, the Council was running late in the game. 'They always prefer to be late', he said. The UNAMIR was using Rwandan territory to feed the camps in Goma. While his Government wanted to feed legitimate refugees, it was not acceptable for the Mission to be feeding people who were only going to return to attack Rwanda.

\* \* \* \*

52448

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES**FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION**

---

**TO:** Mr. Shaharyar Khan, SRSG  
UNAMIR  
**FAX #:** 3.3090

**FROM:** Elisabeth Lindenmayer, UNATIONS, New York  
FAX #: (212) 963-6460

**DATE:** 28 April 1995

**PAGE:** 1 of 20

For your information. Best regards.



SR SG

## Rwanda Calls for Others To Join Massacre Inquiry

By DONATELLA LORCH

KIGALI, Rwanda, April 27 — The Government said today that it would organize an international inquiry into a massacre last weekend at a refugee camp, but then promptly began digging up the corpses, a move that drew sharp criticism from diplomats and senior United Nations officials.

"What's the point of establishing a commission and then pre-empting the work of the commission and starting digging?" said Shaharyar Khan, the United Nations special envoy to Rwanda. He said that the United Nations welcomed the inquiry but that it stood by its figure of 2,000 killed in the camp.

The Rwandan Government dug up several mass graves at the camp at Kibeho in southwest Rwanda, displaying bodies to United Nations officials and foreign ambassadors it had invited to the site. Government officials said they had counted 338 bodies, close to the original Government estimate of 300, but they avoided questions on whether the tally was final.

The United Nations says some 2,000 ethnic Hutu refugees were killed — shot, trampled or hacked to death — when Rwandan Govern-

ment troops opened fire Saturday on a surging crowd in Kibeho. Many bodies were buried before the United Nations gained complete access to the site early Sunday, so the figure is an estimate based partly on its survey of the carnage on Saturday.

Diplomats and United Nations officials said the exhumation today was counterproductive and a mistake.

The gathering at Kibeho was part of an effort by the Government to control the damage that the killings have done to Rwanda's image abroad. All the top Government officials were there, including President Pasteur Bizimungu and the Defense Minister, Gen. Paul Kagame.

The American, German, Belgian and French Ambassadors were also there, along with Mr. Khan and top officials of relief organizations. The meeting began with a moment of silence in honor of those killed.

"This exercise is painful," President Bizimungu said about the exhumations. "But for any steps toward reconciliation, there must first be a truce."

He said the Government would assemble a 10-member international panel to investigate the killings at Kibeho. He invited Western nations, the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations to join Rwanda in nominating its members.

In New York, the Security Council today condemned the "killing of numerous civilians" at Kibeho but said it was encouraged by the Rwandan Government's decision to conduct an investigation and bring those responsible to justice.

The massacre occurred during a Government operation to close down camps in the southwest sheltering about 350,000 members of Rwanda's Hutu majority. Most of the camps were set up last summer by French troops as a safe zone for Hutu fleeing a victorious rebel army led by the Tutsi minority.

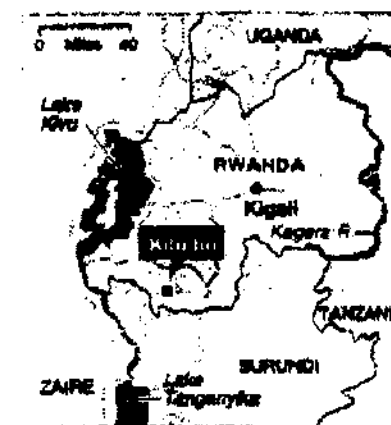
The Tutsi-led Government insisted that the camps were sanctuaries

for armed Hutu militias seeking to destabilize the country.

For months many of the refugees refused to leave the camps, saying they feared they would face reprisals from Tutsi soldiers. Many of the Hutu militiamen in the camps are believed to have taken part in ethnic massacres last year in which some 500,000 Rwandans, mostly Tutsi, were killed.

Soldiers opened fire on the crowd at Kibeho when it panicked and tried to break through military cordons on Saturday.

Members of the United Nations peacekeeping force were not allowed immediate access to certain areas of the camp. United Nations officials say the Rwandan Army began immediately burying bodies in shallow



The Rwandan Government dug up several mass graves at Kibeho.



graves and dumping them in pit latrines.

of them say.

The Rwandan Government has not allowed water or food to be delivered, and the Hutu are living in squalls among the wounded and dead. The Government has tried unsuccessfully to persuade them to leave.

Today Government officials spoke

to the crowd with bullhorns, appealing to the Hnu to exit from the camp in the presence of United Nations officials and diplomats. The diplomats offered to escort people in their own cars to their homes, and the Red Cross and the United Nations provided trucks. But only seven people agreed to leave, diplomats said.

# The Washington Post

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1995

## Afraid to Leave, Rwandans Camp With the Dead

By Stephen Buckley  
Washington Post Foreign Service

KIBEHU, Rwanda, April 27 — The woman with the maroon vinyl bag was torn.

On one side, a Red Cross worker begged her to leave the camp, cajoling and promising her safety. On the other, fellow Hutu refugees shouted and waved their arms, warning that her departure would mean death at the hands of Rwanda's Tutsi-controlled army.

Around her, the last 1,000 people remaining at this refugee camp in southwestern Rwanda were virtually piled on top of one another. Babies wailed. Refugees defecated in the open. The stench of filth, urine, sweat and vomit filled the air. An elderly woman's fresh corpse lay at the front of the compound. Flies swarmed around a dead fetus.

The woman chose to stay.

It did not matter that an hour earlier President Pasteur Bizimungu had announced the formation of an independent commission of international judicial experts to investigate an outburst of violence at Kibeho last Saturday, during which hundreds of refugees were shot to death or trampled when army troops opened fire.

The commission's primary goal will be to determine how many people died. The government says the soldiers killed 300 people, but human rights groups and U.N. officials place the figure above 2,000.

To show that casualties were not as high as reported, Bizimungu ordered exhumation of the bodies. "We're going to dig them up—all of them," he said, inviting visiting diplomats to watch. Within minutes, workers began unearthing decomposing bodies of men, women and children. A government spokesman said that by day's end 378 bodies had been exhumed from about 30 graves.

Whatever the figure, the killings raised the specter of yet another cycle in Rwanda's long and bloody rivalry be-

See RWANDA, A32, Col. 1



A Hutu refugee with machete wounds in his head walks among other Rwandans remaining at the Kibeho camp despite govern-

ment orders and attempts to close it. Rwandan soldiers attacked the camp last Saturday, killing hundreds of refugees.

AGENCE FRANCE PRES

APRIL 28, 1995

THE WASHINGTON POST



ASSOCIATED PRESS

Rwandans search for relatives among dead and injured refugees at Kibeho, where soldiers attacked on Saturday.

## At Camp, Rwandans Live With Dead,

RWANDA From A1

tween the Hutu ethnic group, making up 85 percent of the population, and the Tutsi minority that has controlled the government and army since winning last summer's three-month civil war. More than a half-million Tutsis were killed by Hutus in massacres that accompanied the fighting.

After the announcement, the president and several Rwandan officials strode through the camp in a prelude to what would become several dramatic hours of a battle of wills between the government and the teeming crowd.

Government officials have been trying for nine days to close the camp, which once held more than 100,000 refugees. They say that it has become a refuge not only for frightened and innocent Hutu villagers but also for Hutus who took part in the massacres of Tutsis.

Running first from the advance of mostly Tutsi rebels and, in July, the rebels' ouster of the Hutu government, hundreds of thousands of Hutus fled their homes and villages, fearing revenge killings. They settled in camps across Rwanda's borders with Zaire, Tanzania and Burundi, and in a

string of camps like Kibeho in the southwestern corner of Rwanda set up and, for a while, protected by intervening French troops.

Most of the Kibeho's inhabitants rushed from the area last Saturday in the wake of daylong violence during which government troops attempted to clear the camp. They are accused of shooting refugees at close range and firing rocket-propelled grenades at them. But these last 1,000 have remained in a hospital compound at the camp, refusing to leave, although the army and human rights groups have assured their safety. Earlier reports from Kigali put the number of hold-outs variously at 300 to 600.

The army will not allow the refugees food and water. The refugees instead catch rainwater in buckets and boil their dwindling supply of beans and grain for meals. They scavenge for scraps.

On Wednesday, U.N. peacekeepers entered the compound and discovered about 40 bodies, many lying a few feet away from refugees as they cooked their meals and fed their children. Some had died of bullet wounds. Others had been mutilated by refugees. Others had starved to death.

About 11 a.m. today, Interior Minister Seth Sendashonga stood before

## Fear for Life

the crowd, pleading with refugees to go home. When he began to speak, the chaos of the compound—men chopping wood, women pounding grain, children scampering about—quieted.

"You will not have any problems when you get home," he said.

Refugees jeered, and did not budge.

"Do not be afraid. Do not be afraid," said special U.N. representative Shaharyar Khan. "We will assure that you will not be harmed. . . . You will not suffer anymore. Nothing will happen to you. Please believe me."

He told them that U.N. and Red Cross trucks would return them to their villages. He promised food, water and medical help.

An older woman, her face contorted by anger and fear, shouted at U.N. peacekeepers who had witnessed Saturday's slayings: "You escort us now, but when we were dying you were right here."

Nearby, the woman with the maroon bag appeared ready to leave. "I will go," said the young woman, who wore a white T-shirt and a shy, confused expression. Then she decided to stay. Then she decided to leave. Then she again decided to stay.

"Please explain to her that all eyes are upon her," one U.N. soldier said. He predicted that the camp's hard-liners would not look lightly upon her vacillation: "If she does not go out, she will be dead tonight."

A middle-aged man wearing yellow shorts and rubber boots screamed: "We can walk out all right, but immediately we are at our homes, we will be killed."

A boy in an orange T-shirt kept running his finger across his throat, tears reddened his eyes. "We will be killed," he repeated. "We will be killed."

Another boy, eyes blazing, pointed his finger at a Zambian peacekeeper: "Thousands here have gone home."

Now, why don't you just go and bring three of them back to prove that soldiers are not killing returning Hutus.

Diplomats, government officials and aid workers conferred. Then 22-year-old Cariste Ntawukuliriyayo volunteered to go with German Ambassador August Hummel to see if members of his family had returned safely to their village.

Ntawukuliriyayo had earlier described Saturday's scene, recalling how "the soldiers killed many people in front of the compound. They were firing at us, but I stayed in a room. They fired all night."

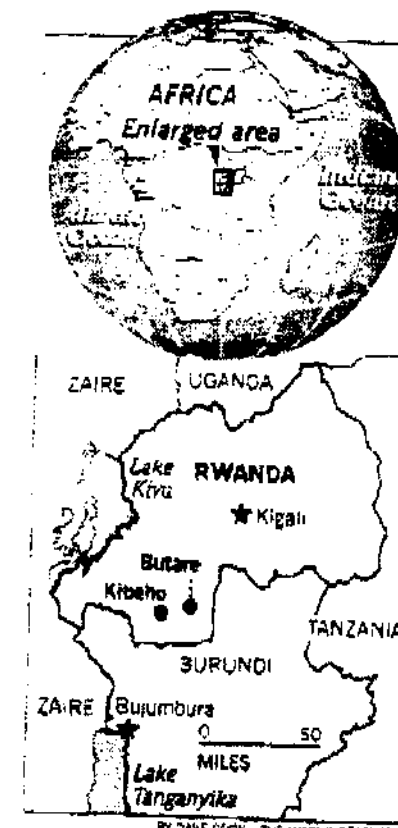
He said he would be open to what government ministers had to say: "We will wait and see."

On the way to Ntawukuliriyayo's village three miles away, Hummel pointed at Hutus trudging up winding paths. "They are safe," he cried. "See, they are safe."

"No problems," said one Hutu woman selling vegetables by the roadside.

Ntawukuliriyayo arrived at his home, spoke with his mother and siblings and returned to the camp with another Hutu to tell the refugees that they would be safe.

"Except for the people who were



injured by machetes in this camp, there is no one hurt on the outside," said the second Hutu when Hummel brought him to the camp.

Yet the crowd was not convinced, and some refugees returned to their cooking and their feeding. Smoke rose from cooking fires. The sun was hot.

But a few refugees began to gather their belongings to leave. From near the middle of the camp, a man carried the maroon bag belonging to the woman who could not make up her mind.

She apparently had decided to leave after all.



# Rwanda president orders inquiry as graves are opened

IN AN attempt to repair his government's image, Rwanda's president announced yesterday an international inquiry into the mass deaths of refugees at a camp near Kibeho at the weekend and ordered that their bodies be exhumed.

"We are going to dig them up, all of them," President Pasteur Bizimungu told diplomats and aid workers who toured the camp at the government's invitation.

Within minutes, workers began unearthing the bodies of men, women and children from graves hastily dug into the hills where thousands of people tried to flee.

The first two graves yielded the bodies of 24 men, women and children. At the end of the day, a government spokesman said 338 bodies had been found in 30 graves.

The United Nations estimates at least 2,000 people died when Rwandan troops opened fire on refugees at the camp, as a result of the gunfire and in panic stampedes that followed.

The president said the inquiry would determine whether Rwandan soldiers overreacted. "It's vital that

By Louise Tunbridge  
in Butare, and AP

the truth comes out immediately," he said.

America, Britain, France, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Holland, the UN and the Organisation for African Unity were invited to take part in the investigation, which will have a Rwandan representative.

The refugees in the Kibeho camp were Hutus, the ethnic majority blamed for the deaths of at least half a million people last year, most of them Tutsis, but many moderate Hutus.

As the president spoke yesterday, rough justice was taking its course in the villages of south-western Rwanda as thousands of Hutus who fled after last year's civil war return home.

As the huge camps in which they lived since last July are finally closed by the Rwandan government, Hutu and Tutsi neighbours are being forced together again.

But this is stirring up the hatred harboured in many hearts after the genocide.

An unknown number of prisoners are being held in

an administration building at Maraba. A pair of handcuffs hung from the bars of one of the windows, but suspicious Rwandan soldiers refused to let outsiders look inside.

Eleven women, one with a baby, were escorted at gunpoint past a pit latrine. "They are guilty of genocide," said a local official curtly. "Look, there's a mass grave over there from last year when they killed thousands."

What happened in Maraba, 20 miles from the prefectural capital of Butare, is repeated many times throughout the hilly countryside.

Some of many Hutus who have returned from the dismantled camps over the past few days were shown back to their old homes or to abandoned houses. But others were locked up, denounced by Tutsi survivors as having taken part in the killings.

Prisons, detention centres and other ad hoc lock-ups are filling up. Alison Desforges, consultant for Human Rights Watch Africa, said the closure of the camps could lead to a doubling of the prison population, already more than 30,000.

# Hutu militiamen prevent children fleeing death camp

NGIRA ABENYE slipped past a group of Hutu extremists arguing with members of the Rwandan Government, his eyes full of tears. Then the 15-year-old boy buried his face in the breast of the nearest friendly female he could see.

Behind him another two dozen children looked on, survivors of last weekend's massacre of thousands of people by Rwandan government soldiers. They dared not leave the former medical centre in Kibeho camp despite the reassuring presence of United Nations peacekeepers, foreign diplomats and journalists.

Held as human shields by Hutu extremists who hurried themselves into the hospital the children feared a machine-gun blow to the back of the head if they took the three steps to freedom.

Forty-two corpses were thrown out of the camp the day before. The victims were apparently killed after ex-



*Sam Kiley reports from Kibeho camp in Rwanda on the torment of young refugees who are too terrified to take three short steps to freedom*

pressing a wish to leave. "All the people in my family have been killed. Three died outside during the massacre which came with the Government's clearing of the camp and four inside here," Ngira sobbed in the arms of Aloysius Inyumba, the Rwandan Women's Affairs Minister. Ms Inyumba spoke to a woman sitting with her two children and begged her to release the smallest one. "Please, we will look after her. There are white people here. They will make sure that no harm comes to her," she said.

"Don't talk to this person," the woman's older daughter

snapped, perhaps fearing for her safety. Food and water were cut to Kibeho's 800,000 residents last Friday. As a result, the estimated 2,000 people remaining in the hospital since the evacuation of most of the rest to their home areas have had no food or water other than rain for five days.

Seth Sindashyamba, a Hutu and Minister of the Interior, tried to assure camp members that they would not, as they claimed, be murdered as soon as they got home. UN officials did likewise, while peacekeepers waved at the women and children to climb aboard Red Cross lorries.

A handful of Hutus staggered past the corpse of a woman and the flyblown body of a stillborn child. The rest stood fast.

The anguish went on for most of the day as children desperate to leave cast nervous looks over their shoulders at a double-storey building where the hardline menfolk had gathered. "I want to go and get my friend," Ngira suddenly announced, and slipped back into the throng, fearful that he would be attacked by the hardliners for his "treachery". I followed him into the ground floor of the filthy building, past scores of women and children with gangrenous wounds.

He vanished for a few minutes before I found him cowering behind a man who yelled that we should all clear out.

Ngira met my eyes and stopped away while I confronted the extremist. The boy's chances of living through last night, after touching the "enemy", were small.

"You wait and see. There will be more bodies tomorrow morning," said Patrick Mazimukaka, the Rwandan Youth Minister.

# 'All around children are crying and coughing, their eyes swollen from infection and dirt. The stench is overpowering...'

Nothing among the green terraced slopes and gently folded hills of south-western Rwanda prepared me for the horror of Kibeho. At the end of a 25-mile dirt track are the first indications of the terrible scenes opened here. Mounds of clothing and personal possessions are scattered around the rim of a natural amphitheatre; hundreds of abandoned tent-roof shelters line the winding track into the heart of Kibeho village.

Picking your way through more sodden clothing, blankets, discarded mattresses, plastic gerry cans, past a hastily dug grave, you arrive at a complex of buildings whose entrance is guarded by the corpse of a

woman, her eyes staring heavenwards. Inside the compound, in a space half the size of a football field, is concentrated a mass of ragged, cowering humanity, so dense that you have difficulty in moving forward.

Among their water-logged belongings, in muddy deep mud and excrement, some 1,600 men, women and children have been cramped since the weekend. Some are too weak or sick to stir from the filth in which they lie. Others have bullet wounds and gaping infected gashes on their heads and limbs, evidence of the violence which erupted at Kibeho last Saturday.

They say they have received no fresh rations in the past two weeks and that since the weekend they have had only rainwater to drink. The stink is thick with the burning of fires and smoke from cooking fires. Women rinse beans in water unfit for the washing of dogs. All around children are crying and coughing, their eyes swollen from infection and dirt. Many of the older people seem too traumatised to know where they are. The stench is overpowering.

No one knows exactly how many people died when soldiers of the Rwandan Patriotic Army (RPA) opened fire on the

150,000 displaced Hutus they had forced to gather in a restricted area at the centre of the village. Recent estimates have ranged from 5,000 dead (the initial figure given by the United Nations Mission in Rwanda) down to 300 (the official Rwandan government statistic).

It was to determine the exact number of casualties, as well as the cause of the tragedy, that President Paul Kagame announced sending a visit to the camp yesterday (the establishment of an international commission of inquiry which will convene within a week. "We are ready to dig up the bodies now

and count them," he informed assembled diplomats, aid workers and journalists who were arriving yesterday prevented from visiting Kibeho. "In the end the truth will come out and we need the truth in this country."

At the President's behest numerous bodies had already been disinterred and were lying in neat, bloody heaps by the gravesides. Perhaps well intentioned, it secured a prosecutor and hopeless exercise. "They will find as many corpses as they want," said Major Mark Cuthbert-Brown, one of the few British soldiers serving with the UN in Rwanda. "The bodies are very widely distributed

and there are individual graves all over the place. This is not the time to start digging them up."

And workers maintain that countless hundreds of bodies have been dumped in pit latrines and that we will never know the true extent of this massacre.

Those huddled in the courtyard and in the former schoolrooms and outhouses are the remnants of a population of internally displaced Hutus which until recently numbered nearly a quarter of a million. Early last week the Rwandan government gave orders for the closure of the remaining four displaced persons camps and the dispersal of their inmates. In Kibeho however, the military clearing operation went badly wrong.

Last Saturday, soldiers belonging to a 2,500 strong RPA force at the camp opened fire with automatic weapons and rocket propelled grenades on the people they had herded together. UN troops stood by powerless to help as inmates were shot, bludgeoned and trampled death.

Those who were not killed and did not flee to Kibeho sought refuge in the former school buildings where

Medecins Sans Frontieres were running a camp hospital. Three times during the past week the RPA has been dissuaded by the UN from blasting the displaced out of their refuge.

The Rwandan government maintains these people form a "hard core" of Hutu extremists who took part in last year's genocide in which at least half a million Tutsis and Hutu moderates were butchered. The government claims some of them are armed and holding members of the families hostage.

There are almost certainly people here who are guilty of crimes against humanity but if there are guns or other arms in the compound, they are not in evidence.

"The soldiers will kill me if they see me talking to you," said a middle aged man who gave his name as Andre.

"They have already shot at us, and they will do it again if we leave. We are innocent people. We have no guns here only kitchen implements for our food."

Some of the injured were yesterday evacuated by the International Committee of the Red Cross and by mid-day some 15 people had been persuaded to leave the makeshift camp.

## DUTCH LEAD WAY ON RWANDAN RECONSTRUCTION

UNITED NATIONS, Apr 27 (IPS) - The Netherlands has broken away from a pack of sceptical Western donors by increasing ten-fold its development aid to the politically-troubled Rwanda. Dutch Development Minister Jan Pronk told IPS the Netherlands will increase its aid to Rwanda from one million dollars in 1994 to 11 million dollars in 1995. The proposed increase comes at a time when the 15-member European Union (EU) is reassessing its aid policy after the weekend killings of at least 2,000 Hutu refugees by the Rwandan army. The massacre took place when Tutsi soldiers fired on 80,000 inhabitants in the Kibeho camp in southwest Rwanda. In January a Round Table Conference of donors in Geneva pledged about 600 million dollars for a U.N. Development Programme (UNDP) Trust Fund for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Rwanda. But UNDP Administrator Gus Speth Thursday expressed fears that the Trust Fund for Rwanda may "dry up" in the aftermath of the weekend killings. The 600 million dollars were only pledges. Speth told IPS adding that the decision by the Netherlands to significantly increase its contribution would send the right signal to other Western donors. But he singled out for praise the Dutch move to bolster the Trust Fund at a time when Rwanda was on the defensive. Pronk said he was misquoted in the European press as saying that the Netherlands was suspending aid to Rwanda in the wake of the killings in that country. He said the Tutsi-run government had made many promises since it took office in July last year. It had kept all its promises, he said. However, what happened over the weekend was violence of such magnitude that it should never happen again.

The money being given by the Dutch government is on the clear understanding the Rwandan government will continue to guarantee human rights for all, he added. Pronk also said he

would like to see further improvements in Rwandan policies with regard to displaced persons, arbitrary arrests and the treatment of prisoners. "We will continue with the assistance to Rwanda. But we also want to know the true facts to the satisfaction of my government and my parliament," Pronk added. UNDP says its Trust Fund will be used to restore the administrative capacity of the state, including non-traditional development expenditures such as salaries, strengthening of the judiciary, rehabilitation of social sectors and resettlement and reintegration of refugees and displaced persons. "We are in the process of rebuilding civil society in Rwanda," a UNDP spokesman said.

ZCZC KGMS2342 DPIC2130  
 SP KGM  
 .NEWYORK (PKFOD) 28 0111Z  
 BT

FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS / UNDEVPRO  
 ADD/AGOLI-AGBO, DAM/HLA/BAUTISTA, NIC/ROKOSZEWSKI,

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 27 April 1995

*This is an important  
 document. It makes photo copies  
 - Sirie / Ant. Conde / SP  
 Sell  
 Del 1.5*

At a Headquarters press conference this afternoon, Manzi Bakuramutsa, Permanent Representative of Rwanda, stated that while the Security Council was being told that the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) peace-keepers had been nowhere near the internal refugee camp at Kibeho (where an incident last Saturday had led to a considerable number of casualties), his Government had informed him that UNAMIR peace-keepers had helped plan the action at the camp. They had also provided vehicles, and had had to return fire when attacked by militias inside the camp. *Did we?*

Mr. Bakuramutsa went on to say that his Government had been closing the internal refugee camps, primarily located in the zone where Operation Turquoise, the French military operation, had been carried out last year. When the French came to Rwanda, they had create a "safety zone" to which all militias and soldiers of the former regime had fled with their weapons. The present Government had not entered the area sooner because they had not wanted to start problems. The camps there had existed for one year, he said, and had received support from international non-governmental organizations.

The Government had finally decided to close the camps, because there were connections between the internal camps and those in Zaire which had resulted in cross-border infiltrations in both directions. Most of the internal camps, including Kibeho, had contained approximately 100,000 people. But now the rainy season had come, and the Kigali Government wanted people to return to their farms and stop living on foreign assistance. There was no reason for them to be refugees inside the country; they had nothing to fear, he said.

Government wished to free people who wanted to leave the camps, he said. Many people did indeed want to go home. But there were those in the camps who wanted to keep them there as a means of leverage when negotiating with the Government and with the international community. Those people controlled 2 million refugees and had been using them as hostages for blackmail purposes.

There had been 58 camps in Rwanda, he continued. All but one had been successfully closed without problems. Kibeho, the last camp, was a problem, because there were militias of the former regime there who did not want to face justice and

*SASG FC CAS a/nin*

prison. Prisons in Rwanda were not "the best place to be", he added.

On Saturday Government troops had surrounded the camp. Resistance had been offered to Government soldiers and individuals in the camp who wanted to leave. Those who died in the camp were killed by bullets, machetes and by a stampede -- the latter had been particularly true for children and the elderly. Government soldiers had responded when they were fired upon by the militias. Even the United Nations peace-keepers had been obliged to return fire.

The Government of Rwanda was getting increasingly nervous about the camps in Goma, Zaire. His Government had always asked UNAMIR to separate legitimate refugees in Goma from the militias and soldiers of the previous regime who were taking refuge there. All Rwandans in Goma were being treated as refugees despite the fact that many were armed. Armed exiles were not normally considered to be refugees, he observed. Those armed exiles had been housed and fed and had undergone military training. Moreover, there had been international reports some two months ago about airlifted arms deliveries reaching those camps.

Subsequently those armed individuals had infiltrated into Burundi and into Rwanda. Because of that the Rwandese Government neetz?\_?<VKW&/KV\_^VLPould not be carrying arms and grenades also having some difficulties with UNAMIR. In general there was no problem, either with the Mission mandate or with its higher-level staff. But many individual soldiers had carried out undisciplined actions. The UNAMIR troops sometimes had to be searched by Government soldiers when they moved around the country. "For the moment, there is no trust", he said. The UNAMIR had been in place for one year. It now constituted a "jobless group" of some 5 thousand to 6 thousand people. He added that the Government would be consulting with the UNAMIR leadership to see how the Mission's performance could be improved.

Mr. Bakuramutsa was asked the reason for the hasty burial of bodies before UNAMIR could reach the camp. He responded that he had been told by Mr. Gharekhan that UNAMIR had counted the dead bodies. The number of dead reported in the press was incorrect. The Government was offering to open all the graves to international inspection. There had been exaggerations. His Government believed that approximately 400 had died -- not 2,000 as reported.

Asked what kind of practical changes his Government would request of UNAMIR, he said that the problem with the Mission was generally the same as had occurred in Mozambique or Angola -- problems associated with troop deployment and behaviour. Some weeks ago there had been a demonstration in Kigali against UNAMIR, organized by individuals who had survived the genocide. They had accused UNAMIR peace-keepers of fleeing at the time of the genocide, and then enjoying Rwanda upon their return. Rwanda had concrete needs; it did not want a mandate for UNAMIR that failed to match those needs.

Did his Government or non-governmental organizations have any ideas about the source of arms flowing to the militias in Zaire? Was France involved in arming them? "When it comes to

mentioning countries, I have a problem", he said. Many journalists were looking into the matter, and the Government was encouraging their work. The Security Council was going to adopt a statement calling on countries with information to report to them. His Government also urged non-governmental organizations to provide information.

A correspondent asked for comment on news reports of dozens of deaths in overcrowded jails. Rwanda found itself in a "Catch-22" situation, he said. The Government lacked the means to detain all the militias, but neither could they be let out onto the street, for fear of attracting reprisals. Faced with that dilemma, the Government had imprisoned them.

His Government wanted to see a judicial system develop, he said. In the prisons there were no doubt some individuals who were innocent as well as others, who were guilty of high crimes. It was as yet impossible to distinguish between them. He hoped that international support, including international attorneys and judges, would enable at least a minimum of justice to be meted out.

A correspondent asked what reaction there had been in the Security Council to a proposed revamping of the Mission mandate. While the Rwandese Government and UNAMIR were already discussing the mandate, the Council was running late in the game. "They always prefer to be late", he said. The UNAMIR was using Rwandese territory to feed the camps in Goma. While his Government wanted to feed legitimate refugees, it was not acceptable for the Mission to be feeding people who were only going to return to attack Rwanda.

END OF TRANSMISSION  
DISSEMINATION UNIT/DPI

=0428950021GMT

NNNN



ZCZC KGMS2340 DPIC2126  
SP KGM  
.NEWYORK (PKFOD) 28 0043Z  
BT

FROM DPIIDS

Security Council  
3526th Meeting (PM)

PART 1 OF 2

SECURITY COUNCIL CONDEMNS RECENT KILLING OF CIVILIANS IN  
RWANDA'S KIBEHO CAMP FOR INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS  
Presidential Statement also Welcomes Rwanda's Decision to Set  
Up Inquiry To Investigate Events; Secretary-General Requested  
to Report on UNAMIR Role

Condemning the recent killing of numerous civilians in  
Rwanda's Kibeho Camp for internally displaced persons, the  
Security Council this afternoon welcomed the Rwandese  
Government's decision to set up an independent inquiry, with  
United Nations and other international bodies taking part, to  
investigate those events.

In a statement read on behalf of Council members by its  
President,  
Karel Kovanda (Czech Republic), the Council said it was  
encouraged by the Government's decision to investigate the  
events without delay and to bring those responsible to  
justice. It requested the Secretary-General to report to it  
without delay on the occurrences and on the role of the United  
Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR).

Expressing its concern at Rwanda's declining security  
situation, the Council underlined that the Government was  
primarily responsible for maintaining security, the safety of  
internally displaced persons and returnees as well as ensuring  
respect for their human rights.

All States, especially those neighbouring Rwanda, were  
called upon to refrain from actions that would worsen the  
security situation in it and to prevent incursions into Rwanda  
from their territories. The Council made the call after noting  
with deep concern "disturbing" reports of increased incursions  
into Rwanda from neighbouring States, allegations of arms  
shipments into Goma airport and of elements of the former  
Rwandese Government forces being trained in a neighbouring  
country.

Also by that statement, the Council invited States and  
organizations with facts on the transshipment of arms into

*Handwritten notes:*  
At sent copies  
of S-C statement  
to Pres. Vice P  
P47 (holding) 304  
304  
SC/6025  
27 April 1995  
Jeh.  
304  
SMG FC 2/1/12 CR

Rwanda through neighbouring countries -- in violation of the arms embargo imposed by Council resolution 918 (1994) -- to so inform the Committee established by the Council to monitor the embargo. That Committee was requested to consider the information urgently and report to the Council on it.

The Council called on Rwanda's Government to intensify its noteworthy efforts to reconcile, rehabilitate and rebuild the nation. It also called on the international community to continue helping those efforts so as to create a climate of trust and confidence that would assist in the early return of refugees. In that context, it underlined the importance of demining.

Expressing grave concern at the situation created by the overcrowding of prisons in Rwanda which had led to numerous deaths, the Council requested the Secretary-General to urgently consider measures which could be taken quickly along with the Rwandese Government and humanitarian agencies to improve those conditions. Emphasizing the importance of developing Rwanda's justice system to the creation of conditions to encourage the return of refugees and displaced persons, it called on the international community to help the Government re-establish that system.

The Council expressed its appreciation to States that had arrested and detained persons after its adoption of resolution 978 (1995) and further urged them to arrest and detain others responsible for acts within the jurisdiction of the International Tribunal for Rwanda. It requested the Secretary-General to help establish the Tribunal quickly.

Resolution 978 (1995), adopted unanimously last February, urged States to arrest and detain persons in their territory who were suspected of being responsible for acts that could be tried by the International Tribunal. It urged States to act according to their national law and relevant standards of international law, pending prosecution by the International Tribunal or appropriate national authorities.

Also at this afternoon's meeting, the Council urged the Rwandese authorities to proceed with the exchange of letters supplementing the agreement on the status of UNAMIR and its personnel, reflecting the changes in UNAMIR's mandate following from Security Council resolution 918 (1994). It also called for increased cooperation and collaboration between the Government, its neighbours, UNAMIR and other agencies, including in the humanitarian field.

In addition, the Council requested Rwanda's Government to help in the distribution of humanitarian aid to needy refugees and displaced persons in accordance with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) principles and current practice. Inviting States and donor agencies to meet their

commitments and increase their help, it urged governments in the region to keep their borders open for that purpose.

The full text of the statement, to be issued as document S/PRST/1995/22, reads as follows:

"The Security Council has considered the Secretary-General's progress report on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) (S/1995/297, of 9 April 1995), and his third report on Security in Rwandese

Refugee Camps (S/1995/304, of 14 April 1995), as well as the oral briefings from the Secretariat on the tragic events on 22 April 1995 at the Kibeho Camp for internally displaced persons.

11C  
"The Security Council condemns the killing of numerous civilians in the camp and is encouraged by the decision of the Government of Rwanda to carry out a full investigation of these events without delay and to bring to justice those responsible. In this regard it welcomes the decision of the Rwandese authorities to establish an independent inquiry with United Nations and other international participation to carry out this investigation of the events. The Council also requests the Secretary-General to report to it, without delay, on these events and on the role of UNAMIR.

security  
"The Security Council is concerned by the generally deteriorating security situation in Rwanda. It underlines that the Government of Rwanda bears primary responsibility for maintaining security throughout the country and for the safety of internally displaced persons and returnees, as well as for ensuring respect for their basic human rights. In this context it reaffirms the need for coordination between the Government of Rwanda and UNAMIR and other agencies on these matters. The Council does, however, note with satisfaction that the Government of Rwanda has in previous months made considerable efforts directed at national reconciliation, rehabilitation and reconstruction, which are of crucial importance. The Council calls on the Government of Rwanda to intensify these efforts and on the international community to continue to support those efforts, in order to bring about a climate of trust and confidence which would assist in the early and safe return of refugees. In this context, it underlines the importance it attaches to demining, including the United Nations proposal.

2nd para  
"The Security Council notes with deep concern disturbing reports of increased incursions into Rwanda from neighbouring countries, allegations of arms shipments into the Goma airport and of elements of the former Rwandese Government forces being trained in a neighbouring country. It calls upon all States, especially those neighbouring Rwanda, to refrain from any action that would further exacerbate the security situation in that country and to prevent incursions into Rwanda from their own territories. The Council invites States and organizations which have information on the transport of arms into countries neighbouring Rwanda for the purpose of their use in Rwanda in

contravention of resolution 918 (1994) to pass that information  
to the Committee established under resolution 918 (1994) and  
requests the Committee to consider that information as a matter  
of urgency and to report thereon to the Security Council.

END OF PART 1 OF 2  
DISSEMINATION/DPI

=0427952347GMT

NNNN

ZCZC KGMS2341 DPIC2129  
SP KGM  
.NEWYORK (PKFOD) 28 0043Z  
BT

FROM DPIIDS

Security Council  
3526th Meeting (PM)

SC/6025  
27 April 1995

PART 2 OF 2

"The Security Council notes with satisfaction that the deployment of the Zairian Camp Security Contingent and the Civilian Security Liaison Group has had a positive effect on the security situation in refugee camps in Zaire.

"The Security Council pays tribute to all members of UNAMIR.

*UNAMIR*  
It reaffirms that UNAMIR constitutes one essential factor for creating a climate of confidence and for promoting stability and security. In this context, it underlines the responsibility of the Government of Rwanda for the safety and security of all UNAMIR personnel and other international staff serving in the country. It urges the Rwandese authorities to proceed with the exchange of letters supplementing the agreement on the status of UNAMIR and its personnel, reflecting the changes in UNAMIR's mandate following from Security Council resolution 918 (1994). The Council calls for increased cooperation and collaboration between the Government of Rwanda, its neighbouring countries and UNAMIR as well as other agencies, including in the humanitarian field.

*Prison*  
*Justice*  
"The Security Council expresses grave concern at the situation created by the overcrowded prisons in Rwanda which has resulted in the death of numerous persons in custody, and requests the Secretary-General to consider urgently measures which could be taken quickly in conjunction with the Government of Rwanda and humanitarian agencies to improve the conditions of those in detention or under investigation. The Council emphasizes that the development of the Rwandese justice system continues to be an important factor in creating conditions of security, law and order, conducive to the return of refugees from abroad and of displaced persons to their homes. The Council calls on the international community to assist the Government of Rwanda in re-establishing the justice system as a contribution to confidence-building and the maintenance of law and order.

"The Security Council expresses its appreciation for the action of those States which have arrested and detained persons

*SNS G FC OAO e/p/r*

995 following the adoption of resolution 978 (1995). It urges States, in accordance with that resolution, to arrest and detain persons against whom there is sufficient evidence for acts of genocide. It requests the Secretary-General to facilitate the rapid establishment of the Tribunal.

human  
rights  
The Security Council requests the Government of Rwanda to facilitate the delivery and distribution of humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons in need, in conformity with the principles and current practice of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). It invites States and donor agencies to deliver on their earlier commitments and to further increase their assistance. It urges all governments in the region to keep their borders open for this purpose.

Bur  
und  
The Security Council appeals to all States to act in accordance with recommendations adopted in the Regional Conference on Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in the Great Lakes Region held in Bujumbura in February 1995, in order to contribute to facilitate the return of refugees. The Council welcomes the Dar-es-Salaam trilateral agreement of 12 April 1995 on the voluntary repatriation of Rwandese refugees from the United Republic of Tanzania.

IC  
The Security Council reaffirms the view that an international conference would contribute substantially to peace and security in the subregion. It welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to carry out consultations with all concerned so that such a conference can be held at the earliest possible date.

"The Security Council will remain seized of the matter."

The meeting, called to order at 4:00 p.m., was adjourned at 4:12 p.m.

In considering the situation in Rwanda, the Security Council had before it the third report of the Secretary-General on security in the Rwandese refugee camps (S/1995/304) and his progress report on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) (S/1995/297).

In the report on the camps, the Secretary-General states that at the beginning of April, the UNHCR had warned that just half of the food needs of the Rwandese refugees were available for that month. The cut in rations had led to the beginnings of malnutrition among women and children, as well as to the belief by refugees that the international community was using food as a weapon to force them to go back home. With the deteriorating food situation in the camps increasingly seen as a sign of serious fatigue on the part of donors, the Secretary-General appealed to donor nations to reverse the situation.

He added that both the Government of Rwanda and the international community were concerned by persistent reports about arms shipments into Goma airport, allegedly for arming the former Rwandese Government forces, as well as by reports about the training of those forces on Zairian territory. The allegations had been rejected by Zaire.

Meanwhile, he added, the deployment of the Zairian Camp Security Contingent and the Civilian Security Liaison Group in the refugee camps had so far had a positive effect and might help prevent attacks on refugees and others.

Since the improvement of security conditions in the camps alone would not ensure the voluntary return of all refugees, their repatriation would depend on the efforts of the Government of Rwanda to promote genuine national reconciliation and ensure that refugees could return without fear of persecution. The Secretary-General also stressed that more rapid and effective assistance from the international community was required.

The report goes on to say that rebuilding the Rwandese justice system was an important factor in encouraging the return of refugees, and the Government should be helped in that regard. While the international community had pledged \$618 million to support the Government's rehabilitation and reconstruction programme, including the rebuilding of the justice system, most of it had not been converted into actual assistance. Meanwhile, most of the contributions to the Trust Fund for Rwanda, some \$4.7 million as of 1 April, were being disbursed to back Rwanda's justice system.

In early April, there were 1.1 million refugees in the camps in Zaire. The immediate effect of the deployment of the security forces (the Zairian Camp Security Contingent and the Civilian Security Liaison Group) had been to facilitate organized repatriation. The number of refugees leaving the Goma camps had risen from 2,000 in January 1995 to 10,000 a month later. Repatriation had fallen substantially in March, however, partly due to reports of increased arrests and detentions inside Rwanda.

The Regional Conference on Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in the Great Lakes Region had taken place in mid-February 1995 in Bujumbura. Organized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the UNHCR, it adopted a plan of action, stressing voluntary repatriation as the preferred solution to the refugee problem. It underscored the roles to be played by the countries of origin, the countries of asylum and the international community. It also outlined specific measures needed in that regard.

In a speech to the Conference, the Secretary-General had stressed that there were short- and long-term solutions to the refugee problem. Security in the camps and eradication of intimidation and blackmail of refugees were among the

short-term measures. Solving the problem in the long run required the combined efforts of African governments and the international community with the full involvement of the civil society. To that end, the Conference urged the international community to assist both the asylum countries and countries of origin through concrete measures to alleviate the burden on local communities of the presence of refugees and displaced persons. It also asked the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to convene a meeting of donors to coordinate the actions to be taken.

In his report on UNAMIR, the Secretary-General states that the progress achieved in Rwanda in the past nine months was being threatened by renewed tensions. The Government and the international community should help stabilize, reconcile and reconstruct Rwanda. But those goals were likely to remain elusive as long as 2 million Rwandese remained in camps outside their country, he warned. He urged the Government to make more determined efforts to foster a climate of trust and create conditions to encourage refugees and displaced persons not suspected of involvement in the genocide to return to their homes. Also, steps must be taken to bring to trial, at the earliest opportunity, those guilty of genocide.

Recalling that UNAMIR's mandate would expire on 9 June, the Secretary-General stated that his next report to the Council would contain recommendations on the mission's role after that date.

In an overview, the report noted that in the nine months since the new Government took office, the overall situation in Rwanda had improved considerably. The private sector had revived in an atmosphere of relative security and schools had reopened.

In the past two months, however, tensions and frustrations had surfaced and security in the country had deteriorated. Armed saboteurs had reportedly entered Rwanda; more people were being detained by the Government, and there were reports of the armed forces of the former Government being trained and rearmed. As a result, the Rwandese Patriotic Army had tightened security and strengthened its border patrols.

Regarding legal aspects of the situation, the report stated that despite efforts by the Government to follow correct procedures, arrests were sometimes arbitrary and individuals were being held without hope of timely trial proceedings. There were some 27,000 people in Rwanda's overcrowded prisons. Kigali prison, for example, built to hold 1,500 detainees, now had over 7,000 inmates. On 16 March, 24 people had died in a police jail.

END OF PART 2 OF 2  
DISSEMINATION/DPI



ZCZC KGMS2347 DPIC2135  
SP KGM  
.NEWYORK (PKFOD) 28 2321Z  
BT

FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS / UNDEVPRO  
ADD/AGOLI-AGBO, DAM/HLA/BAUTISTA, NIC/ROKOSZEWSKI

DH/1882

28 April 1995

F R I D A Y H I G H L I G H T S

--- Security Council authorizes deployment of 8,750 UNCRO troops in Croatia; calls for speedy conclusion of status of forces agreement.

--- Security Council pays tribute to ONUSAL as Mission nears termination; urges parties in El Salvador to cooperate in fulfilling all commitments under Peace Accords.

--- Secretary-General proposes United Nations programme budget of \$2.51 billion for 1996-1997 biennium, down \$109 million from 1994-1995.

--- Secretary-General meets with Australian Prime Minister in Canberra; Australia to participate in stand-by arrangements for peace-keeping.

--- Rwanda invites seven countries, OAU and UNAMIR to participate in commission to examine recent killings of internally displaced persons.

--- UNPROFOR reports increasing number of attacks against peace-keepers in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

--- Grassroots public participation is needed to achieve sustainability, Commission on Sustainable Development is told.

The Security Council today authorized the deployment of 8,750 troops for the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO). The Council approved the arrangements for implementation of the Operation's mandate set out in the Secretary-General's report of 18 April. It took that action, under Chapter VII of the Charter, by unanimously adopting resolution 990 (1995).

The Council reaffirmed its determination to ensure the security and freedom of movement of personnel of United Nations peace-keeping operations in the former Yugoslavia. It called on the Government of Croatia and the local Serb authorities to cooperate fully with UNCRO in the implementation of its mandate. The Council called on the Government to conclude an agreement on the status of forces and other personnel as soon as possible. It also asked the Secretary-General to report to it by 15 May.

In a second meeting today, the Council paid tribute to the accomplishments of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL), which will terminate on Sunday. In unanimously adopting resolution 991 (1995), it expressed

satisfaction that El Salvador had evolved from a country riven by conflict into a democratic and peaceful nation.

The Council welcomed the continued commitment of the Government and people of El Salvador to reconciliation, stabilization and the development of political life. It urged the Government and the Frente Farabundo Marti para la Liberacion Nacional (FMLN) and all concerned to accelerate the pace of implementation of the Peace Accords. The Council also urged them to work together to fulfil outstanding commitments in order to ensure the irreversibility of the peace process.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has proposed a United Nations programme budget of \$2.51 billion for the 1996-1997 biennium, according to the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management, Joseph Connor. He told correspondents at Headquarters today that the proposal would mean reducing spending by \$109 million, or 4.2 per cent, from 1994-1995. That reduction would reflect efficiency savings of \$35 million and the termination of certain activities. The savings would not mean changes in the output of the Organization, but changes in its least effective spending. Meanwhile, spending in certain priority areas would be increased by \$19 million.

The proposed budget envisaged the abolition of 201 posts with the goal of making the United Nations leaner and better, Mr. Connor said. That figure included 150 support staff, many of whom were no longer needed because of technological developments. A total of 66 new posts would be created, including 14 in internal oversight. The reductions in spending and posts would not mean short-changing any United Nations mandates, but would mean implementing those mandates more efficiently.

The Secretary-General had identified four areas in which spending should be increased, Mr. Connor continued. Those areas were: international and regional cooperation for development, political affairs and peace-keeping, human rights and humanitarian affairs, and internal oversight services. He stressed that the United Nations needed a core capacity for peace-keeping and humanitarian activities, regardless of whatever operations were being undertaken at any given time. The proposed budget was a strong expression of the Secretary-General's vision of what the Organization should do.

Mr. Connor called attention to the critical financial situation of the United Nations, which required attention, innovation and brinkmanship. The Organization operated on minimum cash levels of \$500 million, or six weeks spending. "We're constantly juggling", he said. "We have no reserves and no capital". He noted that the Secretary-General had repeatedly requested the creation of a reserve fund for the United Nations.

Continuing his visit to Australia, the Secretary-General was in Canberra today, where he met with Prime Minister Paul Keating. Mr. Keating announced that Australia would participate in the stand-by arrangements for troops and equipment for United Nations peace-keeping, a decision which the Secretary-General welcomed. They also discussed the country's broader role in the United Nations system, and the

economic and political prospects for the Asia-Pacific region.

The Secretary-General also had meetings with the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Affairs and representatives of the United Nations Association of Australia. In remarks at the National Press Club, he reiterated that it was very difficult for the United Nations to operate in a chronic financial crisis. "The United Nations is bankrupt", he said, adding that most Member States did not pay their assessed contributions, or paid them late.

The President of Rwanda has announced that an international commission will be set up to examine the recent killings at the Kibeho camp for internally displaced persons, according to a United Nations spokesman. The Rwandese Government will ask Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) to participate with it in the commission. The Government hopes that the commission will begin its work next week.

Special Representative Shahryar Khan has expressed satisfaction with the commission's terms of reference, and has indicated that UNAMIR will cooperate with it, the spokesman said. The commission will seek to determine why the camps for internally displaced persons were closed down; if there was sufficient consultation with UNAMIR before the closures; if ethnicity was the root cause of problem; how the camps were closed; who was responsible for the events at Kibeho; and what was the role of the army and militia in the camps.

There has been an increase in the number of attacks against personnel of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), a spokesman for the Organization said today. Four peace-keepers were fired at in Sarajevo yesterday, while one was targeted in Gorazde. However, no injuries were sustained in those incidents.

The spokesman deplored the attacks, which were obviously deliberate. He warned that if they continued, troop-contributors would think about withdrawing their contingents from UNPROFOR.

Meanwhile, there was a slight decline in military activity in some parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina. However, there were 1,100 firing incidents in Sarajevo over a 24-hour period, and continued fighting along the Posavina Corridor and in the area around Doboj.

The Commission on Sustainable Development must be brought "out of the basement of the United Nations and into the streets of the people", according to Canada's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Environment, Sheila Copps. She told the third meeting of the Commission's High-level Segment that sustainability required grassroots public participation, particularly by non-governmental organizations, women, and indigenous groups.

The Minister of Housing Space and the Environment of the Netherlands, Margaretha de Boer, welcomed the establishment of the proposed intergovernmental panel on forests. Forests were one of the most important issues of the current session, she said. In no other sector were trade, industry, nature and

socio-cultural issues so closely linked.

The Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Elizabeth Dowdeswell, said the Commission was "getting further and further from achieving a sustainable balance between humans and the environment". She stressed the importance of strengthening UNEP's role as a custodian of the environment and as a strong voice for its protection.

END OF TRANSMISSION  
DISSEMINATION UNIT/DPI

=0428952226GMT

NNNN

143 Received Message 23:28 28/04/95

ZCZC KGMS2354 DPIC2148  
SP KGM  
.NEWYORK (PKFOD) 29 0022Z  
BT

FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS/UNDEVPRO

Background Release

L/2726  
28 April 1995

INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION TO HOLD FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION  
IN GENEVA, 2 MAY - 21 JUNE

Draft Code on Crimes against Peace and Security of Mankind  
And State Responsibility among Main Items Commission Will Consider

A draft code on crimes against the peace and security of mankind will be among the main topics considered during the International Law Commission's forty-seventh session, to be held in Geneva from 2 May to 21 June. The Commission will also consider the matter of State responsibility and international liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law.

In 1991, the Commission provisionally approved, on first reading, the draft code's articles. Its current version defines aggression, genocide, apartheid and exceptionally serious war crimes and systematic or massive violations of human rights as crimes against the peace and security of mankind. Colonial domination, international terrorism, the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries, and illicit traffic in narcotic drugs are also defined as crimes against the peace and security of mankind, as is willful and severe damage to the environment, among others.

At its 1994 session, the Commission began the second reading of 15 articles of the draft code as reflected on its report (A/49/10). Those articles deal with such matters as responsibility and punishment, motives, responsibility of States and extradition. In addition, they cover, among others, statutory limitations, judicial guarantees, self-defence, coercion and state of necessity, as well as extenuating circumstances.

During the current session, the Commission will continue its second reading of the draft, focusing on six additional articles contained in the thirteenth report of the Special Rapporteur, Doudou Thiam (A/CN.4/466). He noted that the vast majority of governments favoured a more restricted list of crimes than was adopted in the draft's first reading and he had therefore halved the number of offences covered in his report.

The six articles deal with aggression, genocide, crimes against mankind, war crimes, international terrorism and illicit traffic in narcotic drugs.

Also last year, the Commission provisionally adopted three articles on State responsibility relating to countermeasures by an injured State, proportionality and prohibited countermeasures. It hopes to complete, by 1996, the first reading of the draft articles on State responsibility. That topic, which is generally recognized as central to contemporary international law, consists of two parts. The first concerns the origin of State responsibility and the second deals with the content, forms and degrees of such responsibility.

The Commission established a working group in 1992 to examine certain aspects of international liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law. As a result of its recommendations, the Commission decided to focus on the broad aspects of the topic and to complete work on its preventive aspects before studying remedial measures. At the 1993 session the Special Rapporteur's report was devoted entirely to the prevention of activities which could cause transboundary harm.

During the last session, the Commission provisionally adopted a number of other articles on the topic. They covered risk assessment, unauthorized activities, national security and industrial secrets, consultations on preventive measures and rights of the State likely to be affected. The tenth report of Special Rapporteur Julio Barboza was also introduced and will be considered this year (A/CN.4/459). The Commission will try to complete the first reading of draft articles on activities which risk causing transboundary harm.

The Commission also intends to undertake work on questions of law and practice relating to reservations to treaties and State succession and its impact on the nationality of natural and legal persons.

#### Background Information on Commission

The Commission was established by the General Assembly in 1947 to promote the codification and progressive development of international law in areas where customary law did not exist or had not sufficiently evolved. Its expert members, who represent the world's principal legal systems, are assigned as Special Rapporteurs to propose work programmes and draft articles on topics chosen by the Commission itself or referred to it by the General Assembly.

During the preparation of draft articles, the Commission solicits the views of Governments. After completing work on a particular topic it may call on the General Assembly to convene an international conference of plenipotentiaries to incorporate the drafts into multilateral agreements. At other times the Assembly may simply take note of the Commission's work and bring it to the attention of Member States for consideration.

The following are some of the international instruments which have emerged as a result of the Commission's work: the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations; 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations; 1969 Convention on the Law of Treaties; 1973 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Person, including

434 Received Message

23:16 28/04/95

85 07

ZCZC KGMS2353 DPIC2146  
SP KGM  
.NEWYORK (PKFOD) 29 0018Z  
BT

FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS/UNDEVPRO

SUMMARY ONLY

Security Council  
3528th Meeting  
AM SUMMARY

SC/6027  
28 April 1995

SECURITY COUNCIL URGES EL SALVADOR GOVERNMENT, FMLN, OTHERS,  
'TO ENSURE IRREVERSIBILITY' OF COUNTRY'S PEACE PROCESS  
Affirms that ONUSAL Mandate Will End Sunday, 30 April, Supports  
Formation of Small UN Office in Country to Verify Completion of  
Peace Accords

The Security Council has urged the Government of El Salvador, the Frente Farabundo Marti para la Liberacion Nacional (FMLN) and others to ensure the irreversibility of their country's peace process by speeding up the implementation of its Peace Accords and working together to fulfil their outstanding commitments. It took that action this morning by unanimously adopting resolution 991 (1995).

Recognizing that El Salvador had evolved from a conflict-ridden country to a democratic and peaceful nation, the Council welcomed its Government's and people's continued commitment to reconciliation, stabilization and development of their country's political life. It reiterated its call for States and international institutions to provide assistance to the Government and people as they consolidate the gains of their peace process.

The Council affirmed that the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) will end on Sunday, 30 April, in accordance with resolution 961 (1994), which had extended the mandate for a final period until then.

However, in an earlier report, the Secretary-General recommended that after ONUSAL's termination, he set up a small office of a few professionals to verify compliance with pending aspects of the Peace Accords and provide good offices. According to the report, those included the completion of agreements on land transfer and other reintegration programmes, the approval of legislative measures recommended by the Commission on the Truth and the strengthening of the police, the National Counsel for the Defence of Human Rights, the judiciary and the electoral system.

The ONUSAL was established by resolution 693 (1991) of 20 May 1991 as an integrated peace-keeping operation to monitor agreements concluded between the Government of El Salvador and the FMLN. It was the result of a negotiating process initiated by the Government and the FMLN in September 1989 and conducted under the auspices of the Secretary-General. The talks led to an agreement in July 1990, when the parties signed the San Jose Agreement on Human Rights. Initially mandated to verify compliance with that Agreement, ONUSAL was launched in July 1991. Its mandate was substantially enlarged and its strength increased to enable it to verify the "Peace Agreement" signed in Mexico City in January 1992 and, later still, to observe El Salvador's electoral process.

During this morning's meeting, several speakers praised the mission, calling for its success to be copied elsewhere. The representative of El Salvador said ONUSAL's success was an "historical milestone for the United Nations and El Salvador".

Most speakers stressed that it was now up to Salvadorians to consolidate the peace process by settling outstanding parts of the Peace Accords. They also supported the formation of a small United Nations office in El Salvador after ONUSAL's termination and called on the international community and institutions, such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to support the peace and development efforts in El Salvador.

Statements were also made by the representatives of Mexico, Colombia, Spain, Venezuela and Brazil. Also speaking were the representatives of Germany, China, Indonesia, Botswana, Nigeria, Honduras, Russian Federation, United States, Argentina, France, United Kingdom and Italy.

END OF TRANSMISSION  
DISSEMINATION UNIT/DPI

=0428952325GMT

NNNN



ZCZC KGMS2351 DPIC2144  
SP KGM  
.NEWYORK (PKFOD) 28 2345Z  
BT''

FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS/UNDEVPRO

Background Release

L/2727  
28 April 1995

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW TO HOLD  
TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION IN VIENNA, 2-26 MAY  
To Focus on Draft Convention on Independent Guarantees;  
Stand-by Credit Letters; Electronic Data Interchange; Commercial  
Arbitration

VIENNA, 27 April (UN Information Service) -- Completing the draft United Nations convention on independent guarantees and stand-by letters of credit is one of the major tasks of the twenty-eighth session of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), to be held from 2 to 26 May.

The purpose of the draft convention is to establish uniform international rules for independent bank guarantees and stand-by letters of credit, in particular with regard to preventing fraudulent or abusive payment demands under such instruments.

A draft model law on legal aspects of electronic data in international trade will also be a main focus of discussion. The proposed legal rules were prepared by the Commission's working group on electronic interchange. The draft model law, the preparation of which had been under way since 1992, is an effort by the Commission to eliminate legal obstacles to the wider use of electronic data interchange in trade transactions.

In that connection, the Commission is operating in the context of rapidly advancing commercial technology and increasing use of computers in transmitting trade messages, in an effort to find universally acceptable ways to fill existing legal gaps, fulfil traditional legal requirements in the world of modern electronic communications and provide adequate safeguards for that new area of trade law.

During the current session, the Commission will review amendments to the draft notes on organizing arbitral proceedings. The draft notes contain an annotated list of issues on which the arbitral tribunal may wish to formulate procedural decisions with a view to making the arbitral proceedings more predictable and efficient.

The Commission was established by the General Assembly in 1966 in response to the need for the United Nations to play a

more active role in removing or reducing legal obstacles to the flow of international trade. It was mandated to promote the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade, including coordination of the work of international organizations active in trade law matters, promotion of wider participation in existing international conventions and the preparation of new conventions and other instruments in the field.

The 36-nation body, whose members represent the various geographical regions and the principal economic and legal systems of the world, has directed its attention over the years principally to the study and preparation of uniform rules in such fields as the international sale of goods, international payments, international commercial arbitration and international shipping law. The sessions of the Commission and its working groups alternate annually between Vienna and New York.

During its current session, the Commission will also consider reports on a Judicial Colloquium that it recently held on cross-border insolvency; assignment of trade receivables; "build, operate and transfer" arrangements; and training and technical assistance conducted by the UNCITRAL secretariat.

In conjunction with the current session of the Commission, more than 50 young lawyers from various countries will participate in the Sixth UNCITRAL Symposium on International Trade Law, which will take place from 22 to 26 May. The young lawyers will be given lectures on various aspects of international law and UNCITRAL's work programme by members of the Commission and other prominent personalities in the field.

#### Membership

The Commission is composed of the following member States: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Chile, China, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Poland, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sudan, Thailand, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States and Uruguay.

END OF TRANSMISSION  
DISSEMINATION UNIT/DPI

=0428952256GMT

NNNN

441 Received Message 23:45 28/04/95

07

ZCZC KGMS2357 DPIC2153  
SP KGM  
.NEWYORK (PKFOD) 29 0045Z  
nd Release

PI/885

28 April 1995

COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION BEGINS TWO-WEEK SESSION ON 1 MAY A NEq  
tUh\KK\_(ZKYZU+9KW-KU+<^L-L8+//WV4KNVW,KZVKJ9ue its ongoing  
examination of United Nations public information policies and  
activities, as well as of progress achieved by the United  
Nations system in the fields of information and communications,  
during its two-week session beginning on Monday, 1 May. It  
will also continue its review of efforts to promote a new  
information and communication order, aimed at fostering peace  
and international understanding.

In considering these questions, the Committee will have  
before it reports of the Secretariat on the activities of  
the United Nations information centres, as well as the United  
Nations bodies and the general public. Several centres hosted  
journalists' tours to development projects, and some coproduced  
local-language television programmes in partnership with local  
broadcasters.

During 1994, the centres played a pivotal role in  
promoting the Organization's major conferences, the report goes  
on to say. In support of the United Nations Conference on  
Population and Development in Cairo (September 1994), many  
centres organized briefings, seminars, round tables, television  
and radio discussions, and issue-specific journalists'  
networks, resulting in the most extensive media coverage ever  
for a United Nations conference. In addition, they were fully  
engaged in providing support for the regional preparatory  
meetings for the World Summit for Social Development (March  
1995) and the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing,  
September 1995).

The centres paid special attention to stimulating a  
national response and commitment to promote observance of the  
United Nations fiftieth anniversary, the report states. They  
initiated or facilitated the establishment of national  
committees for the anniversary in over 70 countries and worked  
with them in developing related educational projects. They  
continued to cooperate with local sponsors and United Nations  
system partners in implementing such anniversary promotions as  
model United Nations assemblies, seminars, concerts and  
travelling exhibits.

In cooperation with United Nations agencies and  
programmes, the centres participated in or organized media  
liaison activities in connection with the launching of a number  
of major reports, such as the Human Development Reports, and  
assisted in promoting various United Nations observances, the  
Secretary-General's report goes on to say. The centres  
responded to queries from the media and other sources regarding

peace-keeping and other political missions, and their libraries remained a vital resource for up-to-date documents, publications and videos.

The report states that the DPI made every effort to facilitate the process of integrating United Nations information centres with field offices of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), wherever feasible, taking into account the host country's views. Closer cooperation was established between the UNDP field offices and the information centres in Beirut, Bujumbura, Dar es Salaam, Dhaka, Khartoum, Lima and Lusaka, where resident representatives had been functioning as acting directors of the centres. Discussions regarding further integration had continued on a case-by-case basis.

In its efforts to strengthen the centres, DPI directors were appointed to centres in Buenos Aires, Copenhagen, Harare, Manila, Mexico City and Ouagadougou. A stronger presence was established in Tehran and a new centre was established at Sana'a. Information centres continued to work closely with representatives of the United Nations system of organization in the field, and joint system publications had been developed, incorporating items on the work of the agencies in the country.

Information centre libraries were currently being supplied with up-to-date computerized bibliographic materials on diskette, the report states. The Department had undertaken to equip as many centres as possible with computers, as well as word processing and desktop publishing software. Thirty-eight centres now had the capacity to communicate with Headquarters by electronic mail, improving their ability to obtain and rapidly disseminate information.

The report indicates that operational funds made available to DPI for the centres were intended primarily for their maintenance and upkeep. Some funds were provided for local translation, printing of information material, travel within the area, and hospitality. For 1994, regular budget resources allocated to information centres, excluding salaries and common staff costs, amounted to \$4,540,400. The level of host government contributions fluctuated and could not be anticipated with accuracy. The past few years had seen a decline in total contributions received.

During 1994, voluntary contributions towards the operating costs of several centres decreased, despite increased pledges, reducing their ability to realize operational goals. There had been a steady decline in funding for the centres since the 1990-1991 biennium, with contributions by Member States falling by some 50 per cent since then, when they totalled over \$3.5 million. Various contributions, in cash or kind, including the provision of rent-free premises, had been received or were expected from 40 host countries. Nineteen host Governments did not provide any support.

In his report on publications issued by DPI during 1994 (A/AC.198/1995/3), the Secretary-General states that the purpose of those publications was to promote United Nations goals and principles; to generate public awareness and support for its wide-ranging activities; and to provide a timely response to an identified demand from target audiences. In a

reorganization aimed at ensuring a streamlined approach to its print productions, all sections and units dealing with the production of publications became part of the Publications Service in 1994.

The report reviews the recurrent publications issued during 1994, making a distinction between the institutional, thematic or reference publications. Among the institutional publications are the Annual Report of the Secretary-General on the Work of the Organization, the Yearbook of the United Nations, the "UN Chronicle", Everyone's United Nations, Basic Facts about the United Nations, UN in Brief, and Image and Reality.

Thematic publications described in the report include the United Nations Blue Book Series, "Development Update", "Notes for Speakers", "Africa Recovery" and "Development Business". Reference publications reviewed include various index materials produced by the Dag Hammarskjold Library, the World Media Handbook, and the United Nations Film and Video Catalogue.

According to the report, the Department had also continued to issue non-recurrent thematic publications concerning major United Nations conferences, peace-keeping and other political missions, and human rights. In support of those conferences, the Department issued various publications, including posters, pamphlets, booklets, backgrounders and newsletters. Those publications emphasized the mutually reinforcing themes of the conferences, often within the overall context of the Organization's fiftieth anniversary. In early February 1995, DPI published An Agenda for Development by the Secretary-General, as well as his An Agenda for Peace, Second Edition, with the New Supplement and Related Documents, the report states. Also, it issued 14 backgrounders and information notes on peace-keeping operations in 1994 and began work on the third edition of Blue Helmets, to be published in October 1995. It also issued publications on the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East, and reprinted essential human rights publications, including backgrounders on human rights and culture and on indigenous peoples.

The report notes that, in 1994, the Assistant Secretary-General for Public Information was appointed as Chairman of the Publications Board. Through its Production and Coordination Section, the Department monitored publications products and processed work assigned to the Office of Conference Services. The Department was making particular efforts to upgrade its technology, in order to speed up production and improve the quality of its print output.

The report also reviews activities of the information centres aimed at repackaging, adapting and disseminating print materials in non-official, local languages. The DPI stepped up its efforts to maximize the timeliness and usefulness of its print information by making it immediately available by electronic means to over 200 United Nations offices. It continued to disseminate information in print and electronic form to over 1,000 organizations, particularly the media.

In light of budgetary constraints which limited the Department's ability to increase the print-runs of popular publications, it was now disseminating more of its products

through international information networks, including the Internet, APC, TogetherNet and Agora, the report states. Through its External Publications Office, the Department, in 1994, undertook efforts to make print products widely available through joint cooperation with commercial publishers.

The report says that DPI publications are generally distributed free of charge to United Nations information centres and services; regional commissions and other United Nations field offices; intergovernmental, non-governmental, media and research organizations; United Nations depository libraries; government offices; and permanent and observer missions at Headquarters. Efforts were under way to identify publications for which there was a strong demand, with a view to publishing them as sales items.

At the outset of its forthcoming session, the Committee will elect its officers, consisting of a Chairman, three Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur, who will serve two-year terms. The Committee's provisional agenda and programme of work are contained in document A/AC.198/1995/1.

#### Membership of the Committee

The 88 members of the Committee are: Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zimbabwe.

END OF TRANSMISSION  
DISSEMINATION UNIT/DPI

=0428952356GMT

NNNN

440 Received Message

23:44 28/04/95

ZCZC KGMS2356 DFIC2152  
SP KGM  
.NEWYORK (PKFOD) 29 0039Z  
BT

FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS / UNDEVPRO  
ADD/AGOLI-AGBO, DAM/HLA/BAUTISTA, NIC/ROKOSZEWSKI,

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 28 April 1995

Joe Sills, Spokesman for Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, said at today's noon briefing that the Secretary-General was in Canberra, Australia. He had met with Prime Minister Paul Keating this morning and they had discussed Australia's role in the United Nations system as well as economic and political prospects in the Asia-Pacific region and United Nations peace-keeping. Prime Minister Keating informed the Secretary-General this morning that Australia would participate in stand-by peace-keeping arrangements.

The Secretary-General had also met with the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade. The discussion dealt with, among other topics, reform of the United Nations, the situations in the former Yugoslavia, Rwanda, Burundi and Angola, and United Nations finances.

The Secretary-General then addressed the National Press Club; and a transcript of his remarks and the question-and-answer period would be distributed.. Among issues addressed by the Secretary-General were several situations in which the United Nations was involved at the moment, including Rwanda and Bosnia and Herzegovina. He also spoke candidly of the United Nations finances, stating that: "The United Nations is bankrupt." Regarding that statement, Mr. Sills recalled the briefing held this morning by the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management, Joseph E. Connor, in which he had mentioned assets, liabilities, reserve funds and capital, noting that, from a purely accounting stand-point, the Secretary-General's statement was accurate. However, he added "we are not planning to close down our doors".

The Secretary-General then met with representatives of the United Nations Association in Australia, a group which is very supportive and important to the Organization. He was paid a courtesy call by the Opposition Spokesman on Foreign Affairs, Alexander Downer, and was later the guest of honour at a dinner at Government House, hosted by the Administrator of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, General Sir Phillip Bennett.

Recalling a question asked earlier in the week related to the Oklahoma bombing, which concerned a letter which had been sent to the United Nations by "Brigadier-General" Olson of the Michigan militia, Mr. Sills confirmed that the letter, dated 3

April, was received by the Organization on 9 April. It was referred to the Department for Peace-keeping Operations. It contained a complaint that the United States was permitting the use of Michigan territory for United Nations manoeuvres. The United Nations acknowledged to Mr. Olson that it had received the letter and referred it to the United States Mission. His understanding was that an adviser to the United States Permanent Representative, Madeleine K. Albright, had responded that no foreign military personnel were being utilized as the letter alleged.

On the former Yugoslavia, Mr. Sills said the talks on the Sarajevo airport over the last two days had gotten nowhere. The question of the restrictions being placed by the Bosnian Serbian side on the use of the airport, which contravened the 1992 Airport Agreement, had not yet been resolved. The Secretary-General's Special Representative, Yasushi Akashi, was in Split today. He would meet Lieutenant-General Rupert Smith, Force Commander of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Bosnia and Herzegovina, to prepare for the meetings in Sarajevo and Pale to review the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement, that, according to the latest information, would take place on Sunday and Monday. Mr. Akashi would also pursue the question of the status of the airport. Under the 1992 Agreement, de jure none of the parties had the right to restrict the use of the airport; however, anyone who has guns stationed around the airport and could shoot at an airplane had a de facto veto over use of the airport, Mr. Sills said.

There had been an increasing number of attacks on UNPROFOR personnel. Yesterday, four soldiers in Sarajevo and one in Gorazde had been fired at, but there had been no injuries. Deploing those incidents, Mr. Sills noted that those were targeted attacks and if that type of behaviour continued the troop contributors would inevitably look into whether they should continue supplying troops for that mission. In the Posavina Corridor, the Majevica hills and in the Doboï area in the north there continued to be considerable military activity, he added.

On Rwanda, Mr. Sills, noting that the information on the situation in the Kibeho camp had been revised several times, said that the number of internally displaced persons in the camp was now about 2,000. It was difficult to have a firm count on the number of persons returning home, because many were not going through official registration procedures when they returned to their home communes or were in hiding. The local authorities in Butare had reported that as of 26 April, about 60,000 new arrivals had been registered; however, the actual figure was higher than that. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was coordinating the efforts of United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations and government representatives to address the immediate needs of children, particularly unaccompanied children, which were estimated to number 1,200. The World Food Programme (WFP) said that food stocks were now sufficient to cover distribution to returning internally displaced persons and the WFP and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) were handling that issue. A



problem that had arisen was that requests for food were being made by people already in Butare, but WFP assessments indicated that there was no need for that general distribution.

The most important development in Rwanda, Mr. Sills continued, had been an announcement by the Rwandese President that an international commission was being set up to look into the Kibeho killings. The President stated that the commission would be comprised of the United States, Canada, France, United Kingdom, Netherlands, Germany, Belgium, the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) and the Government of Rwanda. It was hoped that it would start its work in a week. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Rwanda, Shahryar Khan, was satisfied with the terms of reference of the commission and had indicated that UNAMIR would cooperate with it. The broad terms of reference included the following: why were the internally displaced camps closed down; had there been sufficient consultation with UNAMIR before closing them; was ethnicity the root cause of the problem; how were the camps closed; who had been responsible for the events in Kibeho; and what had been the role of the militia and the army in the camps.

Mr. Sills added that the figures in the statement by the Secretary-General issued yesterday had been based on an update received from the visit of Mr. Khan and others to the Kibeho camp. The Spokesman reiterated that the latest estimate was that 2,000 people were there, instead of 1,000, as stated earlier. Also, the number of people holed up in the medical compound, and refusing to leave, was close to 1,000, including some women and children.

The Security Council had adopted a resolution on the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO), Mr. Sills said. Referring to several questions on the composition of UNCRO, which would be reduced from the current level to around 8,750, he said Under-Secretary-General Kofi Annan had met with troop contributors and was continuing bilateral consultations on the matter. A letter from the Secretary-General to the Council with recommendations on the composition of UNCRO was not expected until early next week.

The Council was also discussing a draft resolution on El Salvador. (After the briefing, the Council adopted that resolution in a formal meeting.)

Mr. Sills announced the following press conferences in room 226: at 2:30 p.m. today Henrique Brandao Cavalcanti (Brazil), Chairman of the Commission on Sustainable Development, who would be joined by several ministers who had participated in the High-level segment of the Commission's current session; and on Monday, 1 May, at 11 a.m., Gilberto Schlittler, the new Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Guatemala peace process.

Asked who had fired at UNPROFOR soldiers in Bosnia, Mr. Sills said he had no information on where those latest attacks had come from. However, UNPROFOR personnel had recently been targeted by both sides.

Replying to a correspondent who sought information on the Airport Agreement, Mr. Sills said under its terms the United

Nations was in charge of running the airport. It contains provisions concerning UNPROFOR flights to support the peace-keeping troops, humanitarian flights with non-military personnel on them -- such as those comprising the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) air bridge -- and a third category of flights relating to diplomatic and negotiating personnel flights. There was strong disagreement on what comprised the latter category.

A correspondent said that an Italian journalist had disappeared a few weeks ago in Sarajevo and the Serbian authorities were saying that he had been killed by the Bosnians. He asked for comments. Mr. Sills said that the situation was being followed and that although there were stories that he had been killed, UNPROFOR was unable to confirm them.

How are things in Somalia? a correspondent asked. Mr. Sills said the United Nations had no political presence in Somalia now, only a small office in Nairobi. A number of international organizations, including non-governmental organizations, were still active there, mainly outside of Mogadishu. The situation in the capital was still very volatile, but throughout the balance of the country a number of things were going well. He added that the United Nations agencies and programmes and non-governmental organizations were anxious to accelerate their work throughout Somalia, when security conditions permitted.

END OF TRANSMISSION  
DISSEMINATION UNIT/DPI

=0428952354GMT

NNNN

144 Received Message 23:29 28/04/95

ZCZC KGMS2355 DPIC2150  
SP KGM  
.NEWYORK (PKFOD) 29 0022Z  
B

SC/6028  
28 April 1995

NEW CHAIRMEN OF UNITED NATIONS SECURITY BODIES IN MAY

In accordance with the principle of alphabetical rotation,  
the following new Chairmen of United Nations security bodies  
will take office on 1 May:

SECURITY COUNCIL

Jean-Bernard Merimee (France) will succeed Karel Kovanda  
(Czech Republic) as President of the Security Council.

MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE

Lieutenant-General Wesley K. Clark (United States) will  
succeed  
Rear Admiral David A.J. Blackburn (United Kingdom) as Chairman  
of the Military Staff Committee.

END OF TRANSMISSION  
DISSEMINATION UNIT/DPI

=0428952338GMT

NNNN

Diplomatic Agents; 1975 Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character; 1978 Vienna Convention on Succession of States in Respect of State Property, Archives and Debts; and the 1986 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations..

-- Commission Membership and Officers

The 34-member Commission consists of experts who serve in their individual capacity, and who are elected by the General Assembly for a five-year term. The term of present members will expire on 31 December 1997.

The Commission's present members are: Husain Al-Baharna (Bahrain), Awn Al-Khasawneh (Jordan), Gaetano Arangio-Ruiz (Italy), Julio Barboza (Argentina), Mohamed Bennouna (Morocco), Derek William Bowett (United Kingdom), Carlos Calero Rodrigues (Brazil), James Crawford (Australia), John de Saram (Sri Lanka), Gudmundur Eiriksson (Iceland), Nabil Elaraby (Egypt), Salifou Fomba (Mali), Mehmet Guney (Turkey), Qizhi He (China), Kamil Idris (Sudan), Andreas Jacovides (Cyprus), Peter Kabatsi (Uganda), Mochtar Kusuma-Atmadja (Indonesia), Ahmed Mahiou (Algeria), Vaclav Mikulka (Czech Republic), Guillaume Pambou-Tchivounda (Gabon), Alain Pellet (France), Pemmaraju Sreenivasa Rao (India), Edilbert Razafindralambo (Madagascar), Patrick Lipton Robinson (Jamaica), Robert Rosenstock (United States), Alberto Szekely (Mexico), Doudou Thiam (Senegal), Christian Tomuscha (Germany), Edmundo Vargas Carreno (Chile), Vladlen Vereshchagin (Russian Federation), Francisco Villagran Kramer (Guatemala), Chusei Yamada (Japan) and Alexander Yankov (Bulgaria).

The Chairman of the Commission is Vladen Vereshchagin (Russian Federation). Chusei Yamada (Japan) is the first Vice-Chairman and Francisco Villagran Kramer (Guatemala) is the second Vice-Chairman. The Chairman of the drafting Committee is Derek William Bowett (United Kingdom) and Peter Kabatsi (Uganda) is Rapporteur.

END OF TRANSMISSION/  
DISSEMINATION UNIT/DPI

=0428952338GMT

NNNN

ZCZC KGMS2349 DFIC2141  
SP KGM  
.NEWYORK (PKFOD) 28 2335Z  
BT''

FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS/UNDEVPRO

SUMMARY AND TEXT OF RESOLUTION

Security Council  
3527th Meeting (AM)

SC/6026  
28 April 1995

SECURITY COUNCIL AUTHORIZES DEPLOYMENT OF 8,750 TROOPS TO  
UNITED NATIONS

CONFIDENCE RESTORATION OPERATION IN CROATIA

Resolution 990 (1995), Adopted Unanimously, Approves Operation's  
Mandate

The Security Council this morning authorized the deployment of 8,750 troops for the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO) and approved the arrangements by which it will implement its mandate.

By unanimously adopting resolution 990 (1995), the Council expressed concern that an agreement on the status-of-forces and other personnel had not yet been signed and called on the Government to conclude such an agreement expeditiously. The Government of Croatia and the local Serb authorities were called upon to cooperate fully with the Operation in the implementation of its mandate.

The Council established UNCRO on 31 March, by the terms of its resolution 981 (1995), as one of the three peace-keeping operations to assume responsibilities formerly undertaken by the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR). By today's action, the Council approved six main tasks to be carried out by the Operation, with specific functions and implementation plans elaborated for each.

The first task requires UNCRO to verify that heavy weapons are deployed in accordance with the cease-fire agreement of 29 March 1994 between Croatia and the local Serb authorities. Among other functions, UNCRO will conduct the liaison activities required to ensure implementation of that agreement. The UNCRO will have full freedom of movement to monitor the deployment of troops and weapons systems and will man all crossing points to ensure access for humanitarian assistance. Civilian police monitors will supervise the local police in the prevention of crime and maintenance of law and order.

The Operation's second main task, to facilitate implementation of the economic agreement of 2 December 1994, requires it to provide a security presence for the repair and

functioning of transportation networks. The UNCRO will also co-chair, with the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, the Joint Commission established by that agreement.

In line with its main task relating to the implementation of all Council resolutions relevant to freedom of movement, security and self-defence, UNCRO will function to facilitate the negotiation of a political solution. Further, it will monitor the human rights situation of Croat, Serb and other individuals and communities. In addition, the Operation will facilitate the voluntary return of refugees in coordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Its humanitarian tasks will include assisting in medical evacuations, prisoner exchanges and family visits. In the area of human rights, the Operation will seek corrective action in cases of abuse.

Monitoring the borders between Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as between Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), another central task of UNCRO, will call for reporting all information concerning the movement of military personnel, equipment, supplies and weapons to the Council.

The main task of facilitating the delivery of assistance to Bosnia and Herzegovina through Croatia will require UNCRO to work to secure convoy clearances from the Croatian Government and from local Serb authorities. The Operation will also escort humanitarian convoys for their security and protection.

In addition, the Operation will have as a main task monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula. For that purpose, it will patrol and maintain a military presence, mostly in the southerly portion of the peninsula. That task will be performed by unarmed military observers only.

The meeting, which was called to order at 10:43 a.m., adjourned at 10:45 a.m.

END OF SUMMARY

TEXT OF RESOLUTION (RESOLUTION 990)

"The Security Council,

"Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions on the conflicts in the territory of the former Yugoslavia and in particular resolutions 981 (1995) and 982 (1995) of 31 March 1995,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 18 April 1995 (S/1995/320),

"Bearing in mind the importance of any information relevant to the implementation of all its previous resolutions being made available to the Secretary-General,

"Reaffirming its determination to ensure the security and freedom of movement of personnel of United Nations peace-keeping operations in the territory of the former Yugoslavia and, to these ends, acting under Chapter VII of the

Charter of the United Nations,

"1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General, and in particular approves the arrangements in paragraphs 11 to 28 for the implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia, which is known as UNCRO;

"2. Decides to authorize the deployment of UNCRO as set out in paragraph 29 of the above-mentioned report;

"3. Calls upon the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the local Serb authorities to cooperate fully with UNCRO in the implementation of its mandate;

"4. Expresses its concern that an agreement on the status of forces and other personnel has not yet been signed, calls once again on the Government of the Republic of Croatia to conclude expeditiously such an agreement, and requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council no later than 15 May 1995;

"5. Decides to remain seized of the matter."

END OF SUMMARY/TEXT OF RESOLUTION AND TRANSMISSION  
DISSEMINATION UNIT/DPI

=0428952248GMT

NNNN

ZCZC KGMS2344 DPIC2132  
SP KGM  
.NEWYORK (DPI) 28 1456Z  
BT

FROM DPIIDS

27 April 1995

PRESS CONFERENCE BY RWANDA

At a Headquarters press conference this afternoon, Manzi Bakuramutsa, Permanent Representative of Rwanda, stated that while the Security Council was being told that the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) peace-keepers had been nowhere near the internal refugee camp at Kibeho (where an incident last Saturday had led to a considerable number of casualties), his Government had informed him that UNAMIR peace-keepers had helped plan the action at the camp. They had also provided vehicles, and had had to return fire when attacked by militias inside the camp.

Mr. Bakuramutsa went on to say that his Government had been closing the internal refugee camps, primarily located in the zone where Operation Turquoise, the French military operation, had been carried out last year. When the French came to Rwanda, they had create a "safety zone" to which all militias and soldiers of the former regime had fled with their weapons. The present Government had not entered the area sooner because they had not wanted to start problems. The camps there had existed for one year, he said, and had received support from international non-governmental organizations.

The Government had finally decided to close the camps, because there were connections between the internal camps and those in Zaire which had resulted in cross-border infiltrations in both directions. Most of the internal camps, including Kibeho, had contained approximately 100,000 people. But now the rainy season had come, and the Kigali Government wanted people to return to their farms and stop living on foreign assistance. There was no reason for them to be refugees inside the country; they had nothing to fear, he said.

Government wished to free people who wanted to leave the camps, he said. Many people did indeed want to go home. But there were those in the camps who wanted to keep them there as a means of leverage when negotiating with the Government and with the international community. Those people controlled 2 million refugees and had been using them as hostages for blackmail purposes.

(SRS) FC CAD 2/DIR



There had been 58 camps in Rwanda, he continued. All but one had been successfully closed without problems. Kibeho, the last camp, was a problem, because there were militias of the former regime there who did not want to face justice and prison. Prisons in Rwanda were not "the best place to be", he added.

On Saturday Government troops had surrounded the camp. Resistance had been offered to Government soldiers and individuals in the camp who wanted to leave. Those who tried in the camp were killed by bullets, machetes and by a stampede -- the latter had been particularly true for children and the elderly. Government soldiers had responded when they were fired upon by the militias. Even the United Nations peace-keepers had been obliged to return fire.

The Government of Rwanda was getting increasingly nervous about the camps in Goma, Zaire. His Government had always asked UNAMIR to separate legitimate refugees in Goma from the militias and soldiers of the previous regime who were taking refuge there. All Rwandans in Goma were being treated as refugees despite the fact that many were armed. Armed exiles were not normally considered to be refugees, he observed. Those armed exiles had been housed and fed and had undergone military training. Moreover, there had been international reports some two months ago about airlifted arms deliveries reaching those camps.

Subsequently those armed individuals had infiltrated into Burundi and into Rwanda. Because of that the Rwandese Government needed to be very careful. Returning refugees should not be carrying arms and grenades. The Government was also having some difficulties with UNAMIR. In general there was no problem, either with the Mission mandate or with its higher-level staff. But many individual soldiers had carried out undisciplined actions. The UNAMIR troops sometimes had to be searched by Government soldiers when they moved around the country. "For the moment, there is no trust", he said. The UNAMIR had been in place for one year. It now constituted a "jobless group" of some 5 thousand to 6 thousand people. He added that the Government would be consulting with the UNAMIR leadership to see how the Mission's performance could be improved.

Mr. Bakuramutsa was asked the reason for the hasty burial of bodies before UNAMIR could reach the camp. He responded that he had been told by Mr. Charekhan that UNAMIR had counted the dead bodies. The number of dead reported in the press was incorrect. The Government was offering to open all the graves to international inspection. There had been exaggerations. His Government believed that approximately 400 had died -- not 2,000 as reported.

Asked what kind of practical changes his Government would request of UNAMIR, he said that the problem with the Mission was generally the same as had occurred in Mozambique or Angola

-- problems associated with troop deployment and behaviour.

Some weeks ago there had been a demonstration in Kigali against UNAMIR, organized by individuals who had survived the genocide. They had accused UNAMIR peace-keepers of fleeing at the time of the genocide, and then enjoying Rwanda upon their return. Rwanda had concrete needs; it did not want a mandate for UNAMIR that failed to match those needs.

Did his Government or non-governmental organizations have any ideas about the source of arms flowing to the militias in Zaire? Was France involved in arming them? "When it comes to mentioning countries, I have a problem", he said. Many journalists were looking into the matter, and the Government was encouraging their work. The Security Council was going to adopt a statement calling on countries with information to report to them. His Government also urged non-governmental organizations to provide information.

A correspondent asked for comment on news reports of dozens of deaths in overcrowded jails. Rwanda found itself in a "Catch-22" situation, he said. The Government lacked the means to detain all the militias, but neither could they be let out onto the street, for fear of attracting reprisals. Faced with that dilemma, the Government had imprisoned them.

His Government wanted to see a judicial system develop, he said. In the prisons there were no doubt some individuals who were innocent as well as others, who were guilty of high crimes. It was as yet impossible to distinguish between them. He hoped that international support, including international attorneys and judges, would enable at least a minimum of justice to be meted out.

A correspondent asked what reaction there had been in the Security Council to a proposed revamping of the Mission mandate. While the Rwandese Government and UNAMIR were already discussing the mandate, the Council was running late in the game. "They always prefer to be late", he said. The UNAMIR was using Rwandese territory to feed the camps in Goma. While his Government wanted to feed legitimate refugees, it was not acceptable for the Mission to be feeding people who were only going to return to attack Rwanda.

END OF BRIEFING  
DISSEMINATION/DPI

=0428951400GMT

NNNN