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8-21 MAR 1995

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21 March 1995

T U E S D A Y   H I G H L I G H T S

--- Bosnian Government forces launch offensives against Bosnian Serbs in four areas; both sides release prisoners of war and civilian detainees in Sarajevo.

--- In a message on International Day for Elimination of Racial Discrimination, Secretary-General says tolerance is needed to assure security and social development.

--- Secretary-General to send envoy to Phnom Penh to discuss continuation of United Nations human rights presence in Cambodia.

--- United Nations launches inter-agency appeal for \$183 million to fund humanitarian activities in Iraq.

--- UNHCR urges Turkey to show restraint in military activities in northern Iraq; voices concern for safety of 4,500 Kurdish refugees living in border areas.

--- Ministers from 121 countries issue Rome Statement on Forestry, seeking urgent implementation of UNCED decisions on management and conservation of world's forests.

--- Human Rights Committee begins fifty-third session by approving agenda and electing officers.

--- Assembly of International Seabed Authority concludes second part of first session in Kingston; fails to reach consensus on constitution of 36-member Council.

--- UNEP to host training programme on environmental law and policy in Nairobi from 27 March to 13 April.

Bosnian Government forces yesterday launched four separate offensives against the Bosnian Serbs, according to a United Nations spokesman. There were engagements of various durations on the confrontation line north-west of Travnik, in the hills north of Tuzla, on high ground east of Tuzla, and in the Posavina corridor.

The spokesman said the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) regarded yesterday's military activities as "a body-blow to the cessation of hostilities agreement, but not necessarily a death-blow".

However, there was some encouraging news from Sarajevo, where the Bosnian Government and the Bosnian Serbs each exchanged 12 prisoners of war and two civilian detainees yesterday. The release of the civilian detainees followed an agreement last week between Special Representative Yasushi

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Akashi and Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic. The Bosnian Serbs also freed a Russian United Nations military observer who had been held for a few days, and were expected to free a detained interpreter tomorrow.

Racial tolerance is fundamental to achieving the goals of the United Nations Charter, according to Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali. In a message on the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, he said tolerance was vital to assuring international security, human rights, and social and economic development.

The Secretary-General noted that while great progress had been made -- apartheid had been eliminated and there was a greater awareness of the evil of discrimination -- much remained to be done. The United Nations offered a medium of communication between cultures, and a resource for Member States to study each other's strategies for accommodating diversity.

The Secretary-General is to send an envoy to Cambodia to discuss the Cambodian Government's desire that the United Nations close its human rights office in Phnom Penh, according to a spokesman for the Organization. The Secretary-General discussed the matter with Second Prime Minister Samdech Hun Sen of Cambodia at a meeting yesterday, but did not agree to close the office.

In a statement issued today, the Cambodian Ministry of Information expressed appreciation for the work carried out by the United Nations office. It said the Government had only proposed a "non-resident role" for the office, and was willing to discuss the matter further.

The United Nations today launched a consolidated inter-agency appeal for \$183 million to fund humanitarian activities in Iraq. The appeal covers the period from 1 April 1995 through March 1996.

The money will pay for 81 United Nations guards who continue to protect United Nations and non-governmental organization personnel in Iraq, and for a range of health, food-aid and education programmes.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) today urged Turkey to show restraint in its military activities in northern Iraq. The UNHCR expressed deep concern for the safety of some 4,500 Kurdish refugees from Turkey living in areas close to the border between the two countries.

The UNHCR said it had received unconfirmed reports that at least two villages near the town of Zakho had been surrounded and subjected to house-to-house searches. Those reports spoke of hundreds of arrests.

Forestry ministers from 121 countries have agreed on the "Rome Statement on Forestry", asking for urgent implementation of decisions taken at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in 1992. After a two-day meeting hosted by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in Rome, the ministers affirmed their determination to achieve the Rio de Janeiro Summit's objectives in the shortest time possible. UNCED called for the protection, sustainable management and conservation of the world's forests.

The Rome Statement on Forestry emphasizes the need to develop national plans which address economic and social causes of deforestation. It also emphasizes the need to continue to develop and apply criteria for the sustainable management of forests. The Statement stresses the importance of enhancing international cooperation, including mobilization of financial resources, for the benefit of developing countries. It further calls on the international community to rapidly advance the dialogue on trade in forest products and to assess the role of voluntary certification in promoting sustainable forest management.

The Human Rights Committee yesterday began its fifty-third session by approving its agenda and electing its officers. Francisco Jose Aguilar Urbina, expert from Costa Rica, was elected Chairman, while Tamas Ban, of Hungary, and Omran El-Shafei, of Egypt, were elected Vice-Chairmen. Elections of a third Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur were deferred to a subsequent meeting.

Opening the meeting on behalf of the Secretary-General, Helga Klein of the Centre for Human Rights noted that the General Assembly had urged treaty bodies to monitor the enjoyment by women of their human rights. The Assembly had also urged those bodies to recommend that States parties submit gender-specific information. The Committee on the Rights of the Child had given particular attention to the rights of the girl-child, she said.

The Assembly of the International Seabed Authority has concluded the second part of its first session in Kingston, Jamaica. In his report to the Assembly, President Hasjim Djalal (Indonesia) reiterated his formula for the allocation of seats in the Council -- the executive organ of the Authority -- taking into account the need for proportionality and the need to maintain a balance between developing and developed countries in that body.

The President's report stated that there had not been enough time to reach a consensus and constitute the 36-member Council. Informal consultations on how members would be nominated to the five different categories of membership in the Council had dominated the work of the three-week session, which began on 27 February. Since the Council was not formed, the Assembly was unable to continue with other tasks, including the election of a secretary-general of the Authority, the election of the 15-member Finance Committee, and the monitoring of the activities of the registered pioneer investors in deep seabed mining.

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) will host a training programme on environmental law and policy at its headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya, from 27 March to 13 April. The training programme is being organized in collaboration with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR).

The training programme will focus on strengthening capacity-building in areas concerning national legislation for environmental management, including implementation of global and regional conventions. It will also cover topics such as legal aspects of environment and trade, management of human

settlements and land use, and industrial compliance and enforcement. Thirty-two individuals from Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Central and Eastern Europe will participate.

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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 21 March 1995

PART 1 OF 2

At today's noon briefing, Joe Sills, Spokesman for Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, told correspondents that at 11 a.m., the Secretary-General had met with the Permanent Representative of Indonesia, Nugroho Wisnumurti, a meeting rescheduled from yesterday. He would be leaving shortly for New Haven where he would deliver the George Herbert Walker lecture at Yale University. The text of the Secretary-General's address would be made available later.

Mr. Sills said the message of the Secretary-General on the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was available for correspondents (Press Release SG/SM/5588-RD/814). The observance was held today in Geneva.

Mr. Sills said that today the United Nations had launched a consolidated inter-agency humanitarian appeal on Iraq for \$183 million, to cover the period of 1 April 1995 to March 1996. That appeal was to fund 81 United Nations guards, who continue to protect United Nations and non-government personnel, and programme in health, water, sanitation, food aid, reduction of malnutrition, education and agriculture support. The appeal was launched in Geneva today. Copies were available from the United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs, and a press release would also be available shortly (Press Release IHA/558).

In response to an earlier question on the elections at the International Seabed Authority, which had concluded its meeting in Kingston, Jamaica, Mr. Sills called attention to a detailed round-up of the session (Press Release SEA/1473 issued 20 March). That press release dealt with the report by the President on the failure of the session to reach a consensus and to constitute the 36-member council, despite lengthy consultations. As a result, it had been impossible to continue with the other tasks before the council, including the Secretary-General and the Finance Committee of the Authority.

In response to a question yesterday on the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, Mr. Sills said a one-page information sheet on that matter was now available. There were two phases involved, which were described in the release. The Deputy Prosecutor of the Tribunal had established his office in

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DATE: 21 March 1995

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI	FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, N.Y. <i>f</i> <i>AK</i>
FAX NO: 3-3090	FAX NO: 1 (212) 963-1813
SUBJECT: Press Clippings on Rwanda	
ATTN:	ROOM: S-927E
TOTAL NUMBER OF TRANSMITTED PAGES INCLUDING THIS PAGE: 21	

Attached are today's press clippings/Reuters/NewsEdge on Rwanda as well as DPI's press summaries, for your information.

Best regards.

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BC-EUROPE-AID (PICTURE)@

Humanitarian aid to refugee camps cannot last forever

BRUSSELS, March 21 (Reuter) - Humanitarian aid to keep people who fled from Rwanda in refugee camps cannot continue forever, the European Commission and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) said on Tuesday.

But without food, infrastructure and a legal system, Rwanda is far from ready to take back the 2.2 million refugees, the U's Humanitarian Aid Commissioner Emma Bonino and UN High Commissioner Sadako Ogata told a joint news conference.

"...We have to tell them that the aid cannot last indefinitely because of its enormous financial impact," Bonino told the conference, stressing that the EU and its individual member states together provided almost half the world's aid in 1994.

Ogata said it was impossible to envisage a quick return to Rwanda for the refugees and there was an acute risk of famine due to a lack of funds and food at the World Food Programme.

"The task is enormous and I do not know if we can continue for very long," she said. "The solution is the return of these refugees to their country, but Rwanda is not ready for a national reconciliation."

She said that while she was not satisfied by the action taken by the Rwandan authorities, she could understand the reasons.

"They do not have the means to accept all the refugees specially as nearly one million Tutsis who fled their country 3 years ago have returned home. There is no legal system, there is no infrastructure and no guarantee of security," she said.

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## 3C-RWANDA-MONITORSE

U.N. could pull out Rwanda rights monitors

GENEVA, March 21 (Reuter) - The United Nations said on Tuesday it may have to close down its human rights monitoring mission in Rwanda by May for lack of funds.

U.N. spokesman Tom Netter said the mission, which has 115 monitors on the ground trying to promote Rwanda's recovery from last year's genocide, was facing a "financial crunch."

The mission is investigating the deaths last week of 24 prisoners in a crowded police cell near Kigali and trying to prevent similar deaths.

Netter said the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda (HRFOR) was costing \$700,000 a month at its current strength and the U.N. human rights centre only had enough funds to keep it going until the end of April.

It would cost an estimated \$14 million -- including paying off more than \$4 million of debts -- to keep it going for the rest of this year.

"If we are not going to get any funds soon there is even the possibility that we may even have to simply fold the entire operation by May," said Netter.

Netter also announced that High Commissioner Jose Ayala Lasso would visit both Rwanda and neighbouring Burundi at the end of this month. In Rwanda he plans to present a \$23 million project to restore the country's judiciary, wiped out in last year's ethnic killings.

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Army out in force after night of terror  
(UPDATES Tuesday situation and death toll)  
by Damien Ntiranyuhura

BUJUMBURA, March 21 (AFP) - Soldiers deployed in force on the streets of Bujumbura Tuesday after a night of terror that saw eight people killed and 13 wounded, raising fears of a full-scale bloodbath.

Attackers opened fire in two bars in a working class district of the Burundi capital on Monday evening, killing five people and wounding 11 others, two of them children, witnesses said early Tuesday.

The state-controlled radio of this small central African nation later put the death toll in the neighbourhood, Bwiza, at eight, and said 13 people were wounded by gunfire.

A grenade exploded late Tuesday morning in the outer suburb of Ngagara, but that appeared to be the work of an armed burglar rather than an ethnic attack.

The massacres Monday evening followed the deaths of at least four other people in the tinderbox capital earlier in the day when gangs of young men, mostly minority Tutsis, attacked Hutus in the central market.

Grenades were also thrown Monday evening in the Bwiza neighbourhood, the area being patrolled Tuesday by the Tutsi-dominated army.

Monday's violence was sparked by an attack Sunday evening on a convoy of cars approaching Bujumbura in which five people were killed, including three Belgians -- a 32-year-old woman, a 36-year-old man and a four-year-old girl. That attack was attributed by residents of the capital to Hutu extremists and described by Belgian Foreign Minister Frank Vandembroucke as a "massacre".

Witnesses in Bwiza told an AFP correspondent that on Monday evening three men and a woman attacked bars frequented mostly by Tutsis shortly before the nightly curfew, which starts at 7:00 p.m. (1700 GMT).

They opened fire in one bar, wounding nine adults and two children, then moved on to another one nearby where they shot dead four men -- three Tutsis and one Hutu, the witnesses said.

Another man fled, but the killers gunned him down in the street.

Prime Minister Antoine Nduwayo condemned the violence in a broadcast to Burundi's almost seven million people, of whom 85 percent are Hutu and 14 percent Tutsi. In neighbouring Rwanda, more than half a million people, mostly Tutsis and moderate Hutus, died last year in a bloody civil war.

Nduwayo urged foreigners living in Burundi not to give in to "pressure and provocation from criminal groups using violence to attain some political end".

He authorised the security forces to be unhesitating in using all the means at their disposal to track down armed gangs.

The Hutu gangs profess loyalty to former interior minister Leonard Ntaryagoma, who is living in exile in neighbouring Zaire after rejecting a power-sharing agreement between Hutus, who hold the presidency, and Tutsis, to dominate the opposition.

The prime minister urged all politicians to dissociate themselves from the ethnic gangs, by acts as well as deeds.

His appeal came amidst growing fears that Burundi may plunge into full-scale civil war comparable to last year's violence in Rwanda, where men, women and children were chopped to death with machetes and garden hoes.

In Brussels, Vandembroucke said that he believed the Sunday attack on the cars returning to Bujumbura was aimed at a minibus transporting soldiers.

Three other Belgians were wounded in that attack, including the nine-year-old sister of the four-year-old girl who was killed.

Vandembroucke said the Belgians tried to take cover while making it clear that they were foreigners accompanied by children.

"Despite that," he said, "three of them were massacred and three others wounded."

Leaders of the 900-strong Belgian community in Burundi called Tuesday for their compatriots to stop work during a mass in memory of the slain Belgians to be celebrated Wednesday morning.

The central market and downtown shops opened as normal Tuesday, but

esidents of the capital were visibly nervous.

AFPviaNewsEDGE

<KEYWORDS: Burundi-violence

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3C-BURUNDI-ZAIRE@

Zaire prepares for Burundi refugee exodus@

KINSHASA, March 21 (Reuter) - Zaire is to divert a number of troops mobilised for Rwandan refugee centres in the Goma area to camps near Bukavu to cope with an expected influx of displaced people from Burundi, a government official said.

"The situation in Burundi is the reason for the change," Mutiri wa Bashara, who is attached to Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo's office, told Reuters.

"We expect a new wave of refugees from Bujumbura."

Mutiri said 250 of the 1,000 Zairean troops being sent to the Goma region under a plan to ensure security in the camps could now be stationed in the Bukavu region.

Burundi, which has the same ethnic mix as Rwanda, has been in turmoil since renegade Tutsi soldiers murdered Melchior Ndadaye, its first freely elected Hutu president, in 1993.

Sunday's ambush of a convoy of cars southeast of Bujumbura in which three Belgians and at least two Burundian soldiers were killed sparked ethnic clashes in the capital.

An accord signed by Zaire and the office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees in January specified that 1,000 troops could go to the Goma area and 500 to Bukavu.

Mutiri, who said 750 soldiers would now be sent to each region, predicted that all 1,500 troops would be deployed by the end of March.

The refugees from Rwanda, mainly Hutus, fled after the Tutsi-dominated Rwanda Patriotic Front ousted a Hutu administration following the massacre of more than 500,000 Rwandans, mostly Tutsis. The massacres followed the killing of Hutu president Juvenal Habyarimana in an attack on his plane.

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Attackers shoot five dead, wound 11 in Bujumbura  
(AODS details of attack, background)

BUJUMBURA, March 21 (AFP) - Attackers shot five people dead and wounded 11 others overnight in a working class district in the centre of Burundi's capital Bujumbura, police said Tuesday.

Grenades were also thrown Monday evening in the neighbourhood, known as Mwiza, the police said. Four people were killed in the tinderbox city earlier Monday, witnesses reported.

An uneasy calm returned to the capital of the central African highland nation on Tuesday morning.

Monday's violence followed an attack Sunday evening on a convoy of cars approaching Burundi in which authorities said five people were killed, three of them Belgians, including a little girl.

Witnesses in Mwiza told an AFP correspondent that on Monday evening three men and a woman attacked bars frequented mostly by minority Tutsis shortly before the nightly curfew, which starts at 7:00 p.m.

They opened fire in one bar, wounding nine adults and two children, then moved on to another one nearby where they shot dead four men -- three Tutsis and one Hutu, the witnesses said.

Another man fled, but the killers gunned him down in the street.

Prime Minister Antoine Nduwayo condemned the violence Monday evening in a broadcast to this small country of close to seven million people, of whom 85 percent are Hutu and 14 percent are Tutsi, just as in neighbouring Rwanda, where more than half a million people, mostly Tutsis and moderate Hutus, died last year in a bloody civil war.

Nduwayo urged foreigners living in Burundi not to give in to "pressure and provocation from criminal groups using violence to attain some political end".

He authorised the security forces to be unhesitating in using all the means at their disposal to track down armed gangs.

The prime minister also urged all politicians to dissociate themselves from the gangs, by acts as well as deeds.

AFPviaNewsEDGE

KEYWORDS: Burundi-violence

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3C-AFRICA-SECURITY@

Experts meet on security in central Africa@

BRAZZAVILLE, March 20 (Reuter) - Experts met in Congo on Monday to prepare a U.N. ministerial conference on security in central Africa which has assumed more urgency because of bloodshed in Burundi.

Delegates said an African force to cope with conflicts like that in Angola, last year's ethnic massacres of up to one million people in Rwanda, and the current unrest in neighbouring Burundi could dominate the ministerial talks in Brazzaville on Thursday and Friday.

The expert session was overshadowed by tribal clashes in Burundi's capital after Hutu gunmen ambushed government soldiers and killed three Belgians, including a four-year-old girl.

Central African nations agreed to form an intervention force in 1993 even before the explosion of ethnic massacres just over a year ago.

Defence and foreign ministers of the 11 countries will attend the Brazzaville talks under the auspices of a United Nations permanent consultative committee on security in central Africa established in 1993.

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New York Times, 21 March 1995

### ***24 Held in Ethnic Killings Die in Small Rwanda Jail***

NAIROBI, Kenya, March 20 (AP)

— Twenty-four Rwandans charged in last year's ethnic murders were found dead in a crowded police cell in the Rwandan capital, apparently suffocated, the United Nations said today.

The dead prisoners, who were among 74 people in the tiny cell, were found Friday morning at the Muhima police station in Kigali, said Lieut. Kent Page, a United Nations military spokesman. He said he did not know why news of their deaths was withheld until Sunday night.

Radio Rwanda, quoting the police chief, Col. Deogratias Ndirwami, said all the prisoners were charged in connection with the killing that erupted last April and left an estimated 500,000 people dead.

The United Nations special representative to Rwanda, Shaharyar M. Khan, condemned prison conditions in Rwanda and said today that the United Nations planned to provide assistance for improving them.

More than 23,000 people suspected of taking part in the ethnic massacres have been imprisoned in Rwanda, often in prisons so overcrowded that there is barely room to stand.

THE GUARDIAN - 21 March 1995

# Burundi's demographic time bomb ticks ever louder

Chris McGreal in Bujumbura

**Y**OU will hear it many times in Burundi: the tiny central African country is not neighbouring Rwanda, their fates are not inextricably bound, whatever their similarities.

Yet enough of the world fears that Burundi will follow its neighbour's plunge into the abyss to make a greater effort to prevent it than anyone was prepared to do in Rwanda a year ago.

Perhaps it is guilt at the abandonment of Rwanda's Tutsis to their holocaust. Or perhaps it is the realisation that the cost of failure in Burundi — where more than 100,000 people have already died in 18 months of turmoil — will be hundreds of millions of pounds in aid.

Whatever the motive, it has pushed Burundi on to the United Nations Security Council agenda and brought a scru-

tiny tragically lacking before the Rwandan genocide.

Washington's controversial ambassador Robert Krueger, tramping across Burundi exposing massacres, in defiance of death threats, UN missions undiplomatically name names, accusing the main Tutsi opposition party of destabilising the coalition government of which it is a part. And the UN special representative Ahmedou Guld Abdallah, makes himself unpopular with extremists by pushing an imaginative agenda for a long-term settlement.

The distinctions between Rwanda and Burundi are important. While Hutus outnumber Tutsis by six to one in both countries, Rwanda's Tutsis were underdogs and unable to protect themselves.

In Burundi there is a balance of terror. Hutus have the numbers but Tutsis control the army and wield considerable political power.

Mr Abdallah says his role is

## Belgians die in ambush of Tutsis

**T**HREE Belgians, including a woman and her eight-year-old daughter, were among at least five people murdered by Burundian extremists in an ambush on Sunday evening.

The victims were driving close to the capital, Bujumbura, when the tyres of their vehicle were shot out. The most likely targets of the am-

bush were two Tutsi soldiers, who were also killed.

The attack bears the hallmarks of Hutu militias, coming after the murder of a Hutu minister which has led to violent retaliation.

The prime minister, Antoine Ndirwayo, appealed for calm, but Tutsi youths attacked Hutus in Bujumbura, and more deaths were reported.

not to persuade the minority to surrender the power it sees as protection.

"These people have ruled the country for 30 years," he said. "To ask them to step aside is unrealistic and irresponsible and I will not accept it, despite criticism."

Instead he says, the UN aims to help replace the balance of terror with a system in which both peoples have confidence.

But it has met with only limited success in pressing for reform of the army, which the Tutsis see as their guarantee of security but the Hutus regard as the principal obstacle to change.

Tutsi hardliners in the coalition have rejected offers to help build an independent judiciary capable of ending the impunity with which Tutsi soldiers and extremists persecute Hutus.

Mr Abdallah is pushing for

sanctions — including an international travel ban and freezing of overseas bank accounts — against individuals who refuse to cooperate with reform or threaten the coalition.

Mr Krueger has another tactic, attempting to embarrass the military into reform.

In January he outraged hard-line Tutsis by visiting a massacre site and announcing that at least 10 Hutus, mostly women and children, had been murdered by men in army uniforms.

Prominent Tutsi politicians denounced Mr Krueger for siding with Hutus. La Nation, the newspaper of the former dictator Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, called for the American ambassador to be "shot down".

From time to time diplomatic immunity is useless, particularly at a time of war — and we are at war," the paper said.

Although the Security Council has taken Burundi's misery on board, Mr Abdallah is looking for a long-term commit-

ment unlikely to find favour with the big powers. It includes an indefinite deployment of UN troops so that Burundi can dismantle the army.

"The West has to have the political will to send troops for 30 years, and then you can create a Costa Rica — the peaceful Central American state without an army."

Equally controversial is the issue Mr Abdallah argues lies at the heart of the problem.

"There is a time bomb. The country is suffocated by demographics. There are 260 people per square kilometre. The population doubles every 15 years and there are no big cities to absorb people. The second largest city is a refugee camp. We have to be imaginative about this."

● Rene Dutoy Segui, the UN special investigator for Rwanda, said yesterday that police were investigating information that his name featured on a "death list" compiled by hardline Hutus in Ivory Coast.



THE INDEPENDENT - 21 March 1995

Despite intimidation, elderly farmers are among the few leaving Goma

# Fear keeps 2 million Rwandans in camps

for an uncertain future. David Orr reports

Gaspari Gafaranga and his family's departure from Goma was accomplished with a little more ceremony than their arrival last summer. Then they were part of a shapeless, surging tide of pain-stricken humanity fleeing neighbouring Rwanda on foot as Rwandan Patriotic Front rebels advanced in victory.

When they recrossed the border the other day, they went in one of half a dozen lorries taking some 300 Rwandans home. The convoy, organised by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), was escorted by Zairean soldiers in neat, mustard uniforms.

Sitting beside Mr Gafaranga in the lorry were his beaming pregnant wife and their five children. The only possessions they seemed to be taking out of Mugunga refugee camp were a radio and an oil lamp. "We're going back because we are no wrong and we've nothing to be afraid of," Mr Gafaranga, a Hutu peasant farmer from north-western Rwanda, said.

Life in the camps is very difficult. I know there's some insecurity in Rwanda and I've heard that some people going home are finding their houses have

been occupied. But I don't believe all the stories of attacks against people who go back."

Not all those in the seven camps around Goma are as positive and hopeful. At least 100,000 have gone back since July but, in recent weeks, the number of Rwandans returning has slowed to a trickle.

"We used to see hundreds going back every day," says Mike Phelps of UNHCR. "Now it's more like dozens. Those returning are mostly illiterate farmers, quite a few of them elderly. Hardly any young men go home."

Hopes that the camps would soon close have long since foundered. A year after Rwanda's descent into anarchy, there are still more than 2 million - almost exclusively Hutus - living outside their country; 1 million are in eastern Zaire. The main deterrent to repatriation is intimidation by hardline Hutu leaders fearful of losing their "constituencies" and power bases.

Mr Gafaranga confirmed that the "chiefs" in Mugunga tried to stop him going back. According to the UNHCR, such cases of intimidation have been increasing in recent weeks. Clandestine

radio broadcasts from the camp have been advising refugees it is unsafe.

There are also widespread rumours in the camps of a worsening security situation inside Rwanda. A recent Overseas Development Administration mission from Britain concludes: "Inside Rwanda, security has deteriorated in past weeks and confirmed reports of arbitrary arrest and ill-treatment are causing increasing concern."

In camps near Goma, rumours of revenge attacks on returning Hutus are spreading like wildfire, fanned by tales from a growing number of refugees who are drifting back into Zaire. The UNHCR estimates 70-80 a day have gone back to Kihumba camp alone.

"I went home to Nyumba [in northern Rwanda] with my family in January", Jean Sakufu, a Hutu living in Kihumba, says. "When we arrived we heard my mother-in-law had been killed by Inkotanyi [RPF soldiers] so we came back to Zaire. We're not going home again until our safety has been guaranteed by the international organisations working here."

Such stories, true or false,

serve the darker purposes of hardline Hutu leaders bent on preventing refugees from returning to the new order. The authorities in Rwanda are pursuing those believed responsible for last year's genocide of half a million Tutsis and Hutu moderates. Prisons in the capital, Kigali, and elsewhere are overflowing with as many as 24,000 detainees, and new detention centres are having to be built.

However, the human rights organisation Africa Rights insists the arrests are far from arbitrary, and says the guilty are not being pursued with sufficient vigour. Rakiya Omar, assessing developments for the organisation, says the perception of a breakdown in law and order arises because Rwanda's judicial system has collapsed and the government has insufficient resources to prosecute the guilty.

Among those sought for crimes against humanity in Rwanda are an unknown number of Hutu militia members who have taken refuge in neighbouring countries. African Rights says many leaders of the genocide are in the employ of international aid agencies in camps around Goma and elsewhere. But walking among the sea of faces in the camps, it is impossible to tell who is a murderer and who an innocent peasant farmer.

In this isolated and mountainous region truth has become as insubstantial as the mist that drifts down from the volcano tops and the wood smoke that swirls over the sprawling encampments at dusk.

Many deny there are killers in their midst or that any genocide happened. Here history has been reconfigured: it is Hutus who are the hapless victims of Tutsi persecution.

THE WASHINGTON TIMES - 20 March 1995

# Rwandans accuse U.N. of starving them out of camps

By Catherine Troups  
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

NEW YORK — Rwandan refugees, growing hungrier as their food rations dwindle in camps in Zaire, are accusing the World Food Program and other international donors of trying to starve them into returning home where they believe they will be slaughtered.

But Douglas Courts, director of the WFP's North American office, sees things differently from his glass corner high-rise with a view of midtown Manhattan.

The U.N. agency would like the refugees to go home, he said, but pulling food from their plates isn't a coercion tactic. It's simply a matter of the international coffers having been wrung dry.

In six days of frenzied appeals last week, the WFP squeezed another \$42 million from government donors. But the agency is still \$187 million short of what it needs to sustain some 2 million refugees from Rwanda and Burundi until the end of the year.

"It's unprecedented, the sheer magnitude of the problem," Mr. Courts said in an interview Friday. "We estimate we will be able to meet about 50 percent of the food needs of the next six months."

The lack of food just adds to the growing problems in the camps in Zaire, some of which sit on beds of active volcanic rock that could erupt and cause mass fatalities.

The greatest threat comes from exiled Hutu leaders in the camps, many of whom were responsible for last year's genocidal rampage in Rwanda, who are using fear and intimidation to keep the refugees from going home.

Their latest trick has been to accuse the aid donors of conspiring with Rwandan government leaders in Kigali to cut rations in the camps from 1,900 calories a day to about 1,000 calories.

By convincing refugees to reject the reduced rations, the refugee leaders have added to the chaos already inherent when 1 million people are forced to live in tents with little food as they do in Goma, the largest of the camps.

The international community's inability to control the camps has already led some organizations to pull out. Doctors Without Borders left Zaire last month, saying the camps have turned into prisons, and they can no longer support the killers who control the camps, even if it means depriving innocent refugees.

Threats made last week against several aid workers from the International Federation of the Red Cross have forced aid workers to

become more cautious.

And on Friday, the United Nations formally demanded that the Rwandan government radio station stop broadcasting "hostile propaganda" about international monitors.

The broadcasts blame the United Nations for permitting last year's genocide and accuse U.N. monitors of raping refugees and of procuring prostitutes.

U.N. officials say the stories are inciting violence in the already tense camps.

Nothing done by the United Nations or other organizations to ease the fears of the refugees seems to be working. Efforts have included establishing a U.N. radio station to combat the misinformation from camp leaders and political parties.

Relief workers have also tried bringing back refugees who returned to their homes to tell the other refugees it is safe in Rwanda. But the camp leaders simply dismiss their testimonials as part of a conspiracy.

The future looks no better, aid workers say. Donor fatigue, tighter foreign aid budgets and the reluctance of countries to send soldiers into politically unstable places like Rwanda add up to a refugee crisis that could drag hopelessly into the next century.

The Rwandan refugees are mostly ethnic Hutus who poured into camps in Zaire and Tanzania in July after their government orchestrated the genocide of more than 500,000 Tutsi minorities and allied Hutus.

The Hutu government was later defeated by the Rwandan Patriotic Front, which is dominated by the Tutsi minority. The refugees, most of whom clustered in Zaire, fear that the new Tutsi government wants revenge and will kill them if they return home.

U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali tried to raise a peacekeeping force for Rwanda but dropped the effort when not a single country offered troops. The current humanitarian effort in Zaire had to be staffed with 1,500 Zairian soldiers hired by the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to police the camps.

So far, only about 10,000 Rwandans have returned home. Of those, only a couple of dozen have been arrested by the new government, according to relief workers who are monitoring the situation.

Repatriation efforts picked up speed earlier this year but slowed again to only about 300 people a day after armed groups in the camps carried out raids against those preparing to leave.

THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH - 19 March 1995

# Food crisis risk to aid workers in Rwanda

by Greg Neale

AID charities are preparing contingency plans to evacuate their relief workers from Rwandan refugee camps, amid fears that a mounting food crisis could put them at risk of violence from starving refugees.

Last week the United Nations World Food Programme revealed that an appeal for £246 million for new relief supplies for the refugee camps in countries bordering Rwanda had fallen well short.

Yesterday, aid charities said that, even if the international community stepped up its efforts to help the refugees — mainly fugitives from last year's genocidal civil war in the central African state — the extra food might arrive too late to prevent escalating violence.

If the aid workers did pull out, it would be their first major withdrawal since the camps were set up last summer.

"Our aid workers in Tanzania fear that no matter how quickly donor governments pledge and deliver food, it will not arrive in time to stop rations being severely cut or even stopped, with the accompanying likelihood of malnutrition, anger and violence," John Magrath, an Oxfam spokesman, said yesterday.

Oxfam estimates that in

the Ngara area of Tanzania, there are more than 440,000 refugees and only enough cereals to last until next Sunday. Although food has been pledged from WFP stores across Africa, it is not known when it will arrive.

Aid agencies in Ngara have written to Western embassies in the Tanzanian capital of Dar es Salaam, warning them of "impending disaster", including the possibility of "mass violence and uncontrollable instability".

The relief workers say that many of the Rwandan refugees — some of whom were responsible for atrocities in the civil war — believe they are being starved into returning to the country.

The overwhelming majority of the refugees are from the Hutu ethnic group, blamed for extremist atrocities against the minority Tutsi people and moderate Hutus. Since the war ended last year, most refugees have opted to stay in the camps of Tanzania, Zaire, Burundi and other neighbouring countries, fearing reprisals if they returned to Rwanda, now ruled by a Tutsi-dominated government.

Maurven Connolly, an official for the UNHCR, said that refugee camp leaders had been asked to "please remember, the aid workers from the agencies who distribute the food do not control the amount of food they have to distribute".

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S/BNEWS DISTRIBUTION SECTION  
DPIFor Internal Use OnlyPOLITICAL INFORMATION BULLETIN #2  
NEWS AGENCIES ON CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

21 March 1995

7.30 a.m. to 12 noon

## Major news stories in the period covered:

- Bosnian Vice-President threatens to end the truce.
- 200 Kurdish rebels killed in north Iraq - Turkish Government.
- UN says it may have to close down its rights monitoring mission in Rwanda.

FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

Sarajevo - Muslim-led Bosnian forces will break the current truce if Bosnian Serbs continue attacking a key Sarajevo supply road, Bosnian Federation Vice-President Ejup Ganic warned Tuesday. (AFP)

Belgrade - UN mediator Thorvald Stoltenberg was due to meet Croatian Serb leader Milan Martić here in a second round of talks about redeployment of peace-keeping troops in Croatia. The talks came amid Serb opposition to changes in the UN mandate. (AFP)

Sarajevo - Bosnian Serbs Tuesday released a Russian UN military observer they had arrested for belonging to an alleged spy group, UNPROFOR said. Major Alexei Nikolyenka, 32, had been held by the Serbs since his arrest on Saturday outside Sarajevo. (AFP)

TURKEY/KURDS

Ankara - Turkish troops have killed as many as 200 guerrillas from the separatist Kurdistan Workers' Party during their two-day push into northern Iraq, Turkey's Defence Minister said. "According to the information we have received, about 200 PKK members have been killed so far. There are no casualties on the Turkish military side", Defence Minister Mehmet Gulnar said. (REUTERS, AFP)

(MORE)

MAR-21-1995 13:55 FROM DE MEDAF/1

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21 March 1995, Bulletin #2

Paris - The European Union criticized a massive Turkish military incursion into Iraq to hunt for Kurdish guerrillas as breaking basic principles of international law. (REUTERS)

Moscow - Russia called for the withdrawal of Turkish troops from northern Iraq once their operation to wipe out Kurdish separatist bases is complete. Foreign Ministry spokesman Grigory Karasin said Turkey should "preserve the territorial integrity" of Iraq. (AFP, REUTERS)

#### PERSIAN GULF

Tehran - Iran said it would hold on to three disputed Gulf islands "for eternity" and warned Gulf Arab monarchies against staking a claim. A Foreign Ministry spokesman rejected a statement issued by the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council Monday backing the UAE's claim to the strategic islands of Abu Musaa, Greater and Lesser Tunb. (AFP, REUTERS)

Baghdad - Iraq accused the Arab League of bias in supporting the extension of UN sanctions against Baghdad. The official al-Jumhuriya newspaper accused the League's secretary-general, Esmat Abdel Meguid of collaborating with Iraq's enemies to keep the sanctions in place. (REUTERS)

#### MIDDLE EAST

Cairo - Israeli Deputy Foreign Minister Yossi Beilin met Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Youssuf bin Alawi bin Abdullah and said obstacles to opening diplomatic ties between the two nations were disappearing. He added that Oman and Israel decided, in principle, that the Israeli airline El Al could fly over Omani airspace. (REUTERS, AFP)

Jerusalem - A Jerusalem court imposed sentences ranging from five to 15 years on four Israeli youngsters for killing a Palestinian merchant and wounding seven people in a grenade attack in November 1992. All four were members of the outlawed anti-Arab Kach movement. (REUTERS)

#### RWANDA

Geneva - The UN said it may have to close down its human rights monitoring mission in Rwanda by May for lack of funds. UN spokesman Tom Netter said the mission,

(MORE)

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21 March 1995, Bulletin #2

which has 115 monitors on the ground and is trying to promote Rwanda's recovery from last year's genocide, was facing a "financial crunch". (REUTERS)

#### WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

Washington - The White House confirmed that the US has agreed to accept Renato Ruggiero of Italy as the first head of the new World Trade Organization. The US decision to accept the European Union's candidate ended weeks of deadlock and came after the two other candidates withdrew. (AFP)

#### RUSSIA

Moscow - Russian heavy bombers and big guns pounded Chechen separatist positions for the second day running, Itar-Tass said. In raids lasting throughout the night, air strikes targeted the towns of Argun, Gudermes and Shali, east and south-east of the capital Grozny. There were no details of casualties. (REUTERS)

#### OTHER NEWS

##### United Nations

Countries from the North and the South must meet soon to ease mutual suspicions over human rights issues, Musa Hitam, Chairman of the UN Commission on Human Rights, said. (REUTERS - Kuala Lumpur)

##### Asia

Ten Indian soldiers were among 16 persons killed in separatist violence in the troubled northern state of Kashmir, the Press Trust of India said. (AFP - New Delhi)

##### Europe

European nations approved a stability pact at a Paris conference Tuesday. The pact respect borders, ethnic minorities and human rights. (REUTERS - Paris)

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

21 March 1995

Midnight to 7.30 a.m.

Major news stories in the period covered:

- UN admits Bosnian truce nearly dead.
- German Foreign Minister urges Egypt to re-sign NPT.
- Turkish jets continue pounding rebel Kurd camps for second straight day.

FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

**Sarajevo** - UN officials in Sarajevo admitted that the tottering Bosnian cease-fire may have been dealt a death blow by two Muslim-led Bosnian Government offensives that began Monday. "The Bosnian Government has made its declaration very clear, but we are still waiting for a statement from the Bosnian Serbs, so the cease-fire isn't dead yet - although it certainly looks that way", UN spokesman Major Herve Gourmelon said. (UPI)

**Paris** - France and Russia are "very concerned" over developments in Bosnia which they fear could lead to renewed hostilities, French Foreign Minister Alain Juppe said. Speaking at a press conference after a 90-minute meeting with his Russian counterpart Andrei Kozyrev, he said he was "convinced we are heading towards a resumption of fighting" in Bosnia. Meanwhile, talks on Bosnia were at a deadlock as fierce fighting raged in northern Bosnia with Bosnian Serb forces firing artillery rounds in the Tuzla region for the second straight day. (AFP, REUTERS)

**Sarajevo** - Bosnian Serbs have removed several artillery pieces from a heavy weapons collection point outside Sarajevo, UNPROFOR said. One 20 mm cannon was illegally taken from the Lukavica barracks collection point and four more artillery pieces disappeared overnight, UNPROFOR spokesman Major Herve Gourmelon said. (AFP, REUTERS)

MIDDLE EAST

**Cairo** - German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel called on Egypt to approve the extension of the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. "We discussed the issue of the NPT

(MORE)



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21 March 1995, Bulletin #1

- 2 -

and I once again explained the German position. We, of course, would very much like to see Egypt accept the extension of NPT", Rinkel said in a press conference after meeting President Hosni Mubarak. (AFP)

Gaza - Israel banned the entry of Palestinian vehicles from the Gaza Strip in response to the discovery, a day earlier in southern Israel, of an explosives-laden truck from the self-rule enclave. (REUTERS, AFP)

#### PERSIAN GULF

Ankara - Turkish jets pounded Kurdish rebel camps and ground forces secured a zone 40-km deep inside north Iraq in the second day of a massive hunt for separatist guerrillas. (REUTERS)

Tehran - President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani stressed the importance of Iraq's territorial integrity to his Turkish counterpart. The Iranian President underlined "the importance that Iran attaches to the territorial integrity of Iraq", in a telephone conversation with Turkish President Suleiman Demirel. (AFP)

Geneva - The UN appealed for \$183 million to help suffering Iraqi civilians. More than 50 donor countries met in Geneva to study the appeal, which includes funding for 81 UN guards who patrol three northern protected zones where Kurds live. (REUTERS)

#### CIS

Dushanbe - Russian border forces in the former Soviet republic of Tajikistan reported killing 35 Islamic fighters attempting to enter the country from neighbouring Afghanistan. The incident occurred Monday evening when a Russian border patrol spotted a large group of fighters crossing the Pyandzh River, which separates the two countries. Major Sergie Fatkhulin, spokesman for Russian border forces in Tajikistan said. (UPI)

#### AFGHANISTAN

Mohammad Agha - The Taliban Islamic student movement has won back some of the territory lost to forces loyal to President Burhanuddin Rabbani south of Kabul earlier this week, witnesses said. The counter-attack pushed back Rabbani's troops to 10 kilometres from their southern front-lines near the town of Mohammad Agha, some 35 kilometres from the capital. (AFP)

(MORE)

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21 March 1995, Bulletin #1

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OTHER NEWSAfrica

Attackers shot five persons dead and wounded 11 others overnight in a working class district in the centre of Burundi's capital Bujumbura, police said. (AFP, REUTERS - Bujumbura)

A US national working for the UN Development Programme and three other men were kidnapped by unidentified assailants in the west of the country, Chadian Interior Minister Abderamane Izzo Maskine said. (AFP - Ndjamena)

Seven Roman Catholic nuns taken captive by rebels in Sierra Leone over two months back have been freed, the Vatican announced Tuesday. (AFP - Vatican City)

**NEWS COVERAGE OUTLOOK**

Other stories expected to be covered today by news agencies:

= Manama - US Defense Secretary William Perry visits Bahrain as part of Gulf tour.

= Bonn - German Interior Ministry State Secretary Kurt Schelter meets Turkish Ambassador Onur Oymen to discuss the spate of attacks on Turkish premises.

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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 20 March 1995

PART 1 OF 2

At today's noon briefing, Joe Sills, Spokesman for Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, told correspondents that at 10 a.m., the Secretary-General opened the meeting of the Advisory Group for the Fourth World Conference on Women. It was a closed meeting, but the text of his remarks would be available (Press Release SG/SM/5586-WOM/819 issued today) along with a list of the participants in the Advisory Group. At noon, he would receive a farewell call from the Permanent Representative of Singapore, Chew Tai Soo. At 4:30 p.m., he would receive the Second Prime Minister of Cambodia, Samdech Hun Sen. At 5:15 p.m., he would meet with the Permanent Representative of Indonesia, Nugroho Wisnumurti.

Mr. Sills said that on Friday the Security Council had adopted a statement on Georgia. The Council had nothing scheduled for today.

Responding to a request, Mr. Sills said that at 11:15 a.m. tomorrow, in room 226, the Legal Counsel, Hans Corell, would meet with the press on the recently concluded United Nations Congress on Public International Law.

Continuing, Mr. Sills said he was announcing, at the request of the Mission of the United Kingdom, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Earth Society Foundation, the plans for Earth Day, to be observed today. At 3 p.m., Sir David Hannay, Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom, would plant in the north-east corner of the United Nations Garden a sapling from Robin Hood's Oak which, at 800 years old, was the oldest oak tree in Sherwood Forest, as a gift from the United Kingdom.

At the moment of the vernal equinox tonight, 9:14 p.m., the Peace Bell would be rung. Doing the honours this year would be Edwina Sandys, the granddaughter of Winston Churchill. It was also expected that someone from the family of former United States President Franklin Delano Roosevelt would be present. A press release from the Mission of the United Kingdom with further details was available on the third floor.

Mr. Sills then announced that new data on the financial

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situation of the United Nations as of 15 March was available today. Outstanding contributions to the Organization totaled \$2.9 billion, of which \$1.2 billion was for the regular budget and \$1.7 billion for peace-keeping operations.

Continuing, Mr. Sills said that at 2 p.m. today, a World Chronicle Programme would be shown on channels 6 and 23 with former Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who was at Headquarters last week for the United Nations-UNESCO World Commission on Culture and Development meeting.

A press release from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was available on the audit of its Kenya country office. There was a correction to the second page of that release. The text should read: "The auditors will report to work in New York late this week", instead of "next week".

Mr. Sills said he had been asked by the members of the United Nations Correspondents Association (UNCA) to remind those who had purchased tickets for the luncheon with Sir David Hannay at 1 p.m. of that event. Unfortunately, tickets for the event were now sold out. Perhaps, in addition to discussing political issues, he would discuss his upcoming gardening activity, Mr. Sills added.

Responding to a question asked on Friday on when as to when Gustave Feissel, the Deputy Representative of the Secretary-General in Cyprus, would be coming to New York, he said no date had been set. He would inform correspondents when this information was available.

Reporting on peace-keeping operations, Fred Eckhard, of the Spokesman's Office, said that, in what had been described as the most serious breach yet of the cease-fire agreement in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Bosnian government forces had launched an offensive this morning near the town of Stolica, north-east of Tuzla, involving as many as 2,000 soldiers. In retaliation, the Bosnian Serbs had shelled Tuzla and its airbase. Inside the town, the Bosnian government barracks was hit, causing some 50 casualties. That number was being confirmed by the Tuzla Hospital, Mr. Eckhard said. His office did not have the number of dead.

Continuing, Mr. Eckhard said the Secretary-General's Special Representative and Chief of Mission of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), Yasushi Akashi, met with Vice-President Ejup Ganic of the Bosnian Government at the Sarajevo airport this morning, as the Vice-President was returning from his visit to United Nations Headquarters. That meeting was at the Vice-President's request. Mr. Akashi took the occasion to discuss with Mr. Ganic what he saw as the disintegrating cease-fire agreement in Bosnia. Mr. Akashi also met with Admiral Smith of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) at the Sarajevo airport, in what was described as a regular liaison meeting between the two. The UNPROFOR Force Commander, Lieutenant-General Bernard Janvier, was part of that meeting.

Concerning Croatia, Mr. Eckhard said Thorvald Stoltenberg was meeting in Belgrade today with the Croatian Serb leadership and with President Slobodan Milosevic. That meeting was going on now, and there was no read-out yet.

Continuing on Croatia, Mr. Eckhard said that yesterday in

the southern part of UNPROFOR's Sector South, some UNPROFOR troops came under fire from Croatian HVO Army positions. One Canadian peace-keeper had been wounded in that incident. The UNPROFOR patrol had intended to inspect a new observation post set up in that location, precisely because Croatian troop movement had been noticed in that area.

In another incident in Sarajevo, a Russian military observer was taken by the Bosnian Serbs and was being held at Ilidze police station, in a western Sarajevo suburb.

On Rwanda, Mr. Eckhard said the Secretary-General's Special Representative, Shahryar M. Kahn, issued a statement this morning concerning the death by asphyxiation of 24 prisoners in a Kigali jail. The text of that statement would be available in the Spokesman's Office. In that statement, Ambassador Kahn deplored the conditions in the Kigali jails and called on the Government to deal with that issue on an urgent basis. Mr. Kahn also said the United Nations would be prepared to assist in improving the conditions in those jails. When he met this morning with the Rwandese Prime Minister, that had been one of the items on the agenda.

Concerning the hostile radio broadcast against the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) by Rwandese government radio, mentioned during last Friday's noon briefing, Mr. Eckhard said the Government had issued an apology, according to Ambassador Kahn. The Ambassador also reported that the Government had issued a pledge that such broadcasts would not recur. No hostile broadcasts occurred over the last two or three days.

On Haiti, Mr. Eckhard said final deployments were under way, 11 days prior to transition to the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH). The first elements of a large Canadian contingent began arriving over the weekend, some 91 soldiers of 500 that would make up the logistics and aviation units of UNMIH. Canada was also contributing 100 civilian police, the last of which were arriving today. Also over the weekend, 325 Pakistani infantry arrived, with another 325 Pakistanis expected to arrive tomorrow.

Mr. Sills said that it was mentioned at the Friday briefing that Ismat Kitani, Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser to the Secretary-General, was continuing his mission to Angola. He had met with Jonas Savimbi, of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), yesterday and was meeting today with Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. He was delivering to them messages from the Secretary-General, as had been mentioned. He is currently scheduled to leave Angola on Wednesday to come back to brief the Secretary-General, but that date was flexible. However, the Secretary-General was working against a deadline of 25 March, by which he needs to inform the Security Council if the parties have fulfilled the necessary conditions, as outlined in the Secretary-General's report, for the deployment of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III).

Asked for an update on the two Americans seized in Iraq, Mr. Eckhard said there was no new information from the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM).

Had anyone in the United Nations said that the two

Americans were United Nations personnel, a reporter asked. Mr. Eckhard said the first report he had received was that they worked for a firm working for UNIKOM. He believed that information had been included in an early wire account. That information was subsequently corrected; they had nothing to do with UNIKOM.

Had Joe Clark reported back to the Secretary-General concerning activity in the region of Cyprus, a correspondent asked. Mr. Sills said that when Mr. Feissel came to New York, he would make a detailed report to the Secretary-General on the recent talks.

A correspondent said the Secretary-General gave a speech yesterday at Columbia University in which he defended a free press. Didn't that contradict the United Nations refusal of press credentials to some Taiwanese press representatives, he asked. Mr. Sills said that the two positions were not inconsistent, although they might seem so on the surface. The Secretary-General did support press freedoms; he had demonstrated that over the years. However, on that particular issue, he had made it very clear that the United Nations was an Organization of governments, and he had a primary obligation to respect and honour that fact. In his decision on that particular case, that had to be his primary concern.

On follow-up, the reporter said the Secretary-General's predecessor had never enforced that regulation. He did, and also claimed to stand for freedom of the press. Mr. Sills reiterated that it was a case of two conflicting goals the Secretary-General had to deal with, and he felt the nature of the Organization had to be the governing one.

Was the Secretary-General aware that the Taiwanese authorities had demonstrated that the press was not government-controlled, and that the agency had reporters in Beijing itself, a reporter asked. Mr. Sills said the Secretary-General was fully aware of the details of the situation, including those given him by the Government of China.

A reporter asked for response to charges that the United Nations mission in the Western Sahara was "hopelessly ineffective". Mr. Sills said the point of a letter by him in The New York Times last week was that the United Nations did not accept those charges. That mission was being followed by the Security Council very closely, and if the Council decided the mission was "hopelessly inefficient", then it would be up to them to change the mission. They had not made that determination.

Was there anything on the agenda in the Secretary-General's meeting with the Second Prime Minister of Cambodia this afternoon, a reporter asked. Mr. Sills said it was a courtesy call; he assumed they would discuss the situation in Cambodia and the continuing role of the United Nations in that country.

The reporter asked if any communication had been received from the Government on ending the United Nations human rights mission in Cambodia. Mr. Sills said not to his knowledge. That could well be raised at this meeting, but he would have to wait and see.

A reporter asked if anything had been reported by Cyrus

Vance, the Secretary-General's Special Envoy on The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, regarding a report by the Greek Government of direct talks beginning the first week of April, involving the Government of Greece, in New York. Mr. Sills said he had seen that report, which came from one of the two parties. There had been discussion by one of the parties of resuming direct talks, but until he received something directly from Mr. Vance's office, he could not confirm it. He was aware of the statement of the Greek Government. He was not denying it. He was simply not confirming it.

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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 20 March 1995

PART 2 OF 2

A reporter asked which party had withdrawn from the table in talks in Mexico City. Mr. Sills said the United Nations was continuing to meet with both parties in Mexico City on an informal basis. There had been meetings with the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (URNG) over the weekend, and meetings with the Government were scheduled for this afternoon. Those were, however, not three-way meetings.

Regarding the situation in the former Yugoslavia, a reporter asked whether the United Nations believed the cease-fire agreement in Bosnia was still valid, or was it broken. Mr. Eckhard said the agreement was not broken because it had not been disavowed by both sides, but Mr. Akashi believed that it was disintegrating. He made comments to that effect last week. The events in the north-east of Bosnia of the last few days tended to heighten his concern.

Had the Secretary-General met over the weekend with the former Prime Minister of Greece, a reporter asked. Mr. Sills said he had no information on that and he would check.

A reporter asked for any information regarding United Nations participation in recognition of the tenth anniversary of the disappearance in Lebanon of United Nations correspondent Alec Collett. Mr. Sills said that he had earlier stated that UNCA should take a lead in this. He had called the President of UNCA, who said that a ceremony was planned on Friday. Mr. Sills said he would announce that event, and that the United Nations would officially participate in it.

Asked for information on The New York Times report of a NATO show of force in Sarajevo, Mr. Eckhard said he believed that it was similar to what took place in Goradze last week, when NATO planes were called into the area. It was described as a presence, in the event they would be needed for close air support. In this case, it had to do with the firing of a mortar at a French cargo plane on the Sarajevo -|"#ermx,)LZo<hx{rom B fired back with about 10 rounds from a 20-millimetre cannon. There had been a tense moment. There were NATO reconnaissance overflights on a fairly regular basis, he said.

Did this represent a new strategy to not suspend flights in the airlift of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) after the incident, a reporter asked. Mr. Eckhard said that, on the contrary, the UNHCR airlift had not resumed, after being suspended more than a week ago. It was the UNPROFOR flights that had resumed briefly, until that

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incident. As a result, there were neither aid flights nor UNPROFOR flights into Sarajevo airport this morning.

A reporter asked for an update on the International Tribunal for Rwanda and whether any judges for that Tribunal had been nominated by the Secretary-General. Mr. Sills said he would get that information for tomorrow's briefing.

A reporter asked whether the Secretary-General had not acceded to the request of a Member State in barring a certain Taiwanese press group. Didn't that contradict Article 100 of the Charter, she asked. In reply, Mr. Sills said there was a difference, on the one hand, between the Secretary-General meeting with a Member State and being made aware of its concerns, and his deciding on a course of action, taking into account those concerns, and on the other hand, taking instructions from a Member State. He had made his own decision in this case.

Another reporter asked if any States had ever made similar requests, which he decided were inappropriate. Mr. Sills said many times he had decided that requests of Member States were inappropriate, or could not be carried out, particularly on personnel matters. He did not recall, however, similar requests of this nature as regards a journalist.

To a reporter who asked for comment on a Washington Post report on NATO plans to evacuate UNPROFOR from Bosnia and Croatia following a United Nations call for help, Mr. Eckhard said he was not authorized to comment on any details. Such plans were being finalized on a contingency basis, in connection with a partial or total UNPROFOR withdrawal from either Bosnia or Croatia.

On Iraq, a reporter asked if the Commander of UNIKOM would return to Baghdad for further negotiations for the release of the two Americans held in Iraq. Mr. Eckhard replied that the Force Commander had sought to actively do what he could through the established channels that UNIKOM has with the Baghdad Government -- to obtain information on the two individuals' whereabouts and to secure their release. To the extent the Americans would desire him to continue what was, essentially, a good-offices function, he was sure he would be willing to do that.

Asked by a reporter whether the Iraqi Government had suggested in any way to the UNIKOM Commander that this was a bilateral matter that did not involve the United Nations, Mr. Eckhard said he did not have any details of what was said at that meeting. He was told that, at the time, the senior Iraqi government officials he had met neither confirmed nor denied the incident and said they would look into it.

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20 March 1995

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

--- Bosnian Government forces launch major offensive north-east of Tuzla; Bosnian Serbs shell town in retaliation; Special Representative Akashi says Bosnia and Herzegovina cease-fire is disintegrating.

--- Special Representative Khan expresses shock at death of 24 prisoners by asphyxiation in Kigali police cell; calls on Government to improve conditions in Rwanda's prisons.

--- Fourth World Conference on Women must achieve permanent transformations in policies, attitudes and behaviour, Secretary-General tells Advisory Group.

--- Member States owe United Nations \$2.9 billion as of 15 March; \$1.2 billion owed to regular budget and \$1.7 billion to peace-keeping.

--- UNICEF Executive Board to consider programme recommendations for 30 countries at second regular session.

Acting Chairman says Preparatory Committee for United Nations Fiftieth Anniversary must soon conclude organization of list of speakers for General Assembly Commemorative Meeting.

Bosnian Government forces this morning launched an offensive north-east of Tuzla involving up to 2,000 soldiers, according to a United Nations spokesman. He described it as the most serious breach of the Bosnian cease-fire to date. In retaliation, Bosnian Serb forces shelled Tuzla and its airbase, hitting a Government barracks and causing some 50 casualties there.

The spokesman said Special Representative Yasushi Akashi had met today with Bosnian Vice-President Ejup Ganic, at Mr. Ganic's request. The Special Representative took the opportunity to discuss what he viewed as the disintegrating cease-fire in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Meanwhile in Croatia, a United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) patrol yesterday came under fire from Croatian Army positions in Sector South. One Canadian peace-keeper was wounded in the incident. The UNPROFOR patrol had been on its way to inspect a new observation post following Croatian troop movements in the area.

The Secretary-General's Special Representative for Rwanda, Shahryar Khan, has expressed shock and concern at the death by asphyxiation of 24 prisoners in a police cell in Kigali

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yesterday. He deplored the inhuman conditions to which they had been subjected, and called on the Government of Rwanda to alleviate the suffering of over 24,000 inmates in the country's overcrowded prisons. He also assured the Government that the United Nations would provide immediate assistance for the improvement of conditions in the prisons, and for the revival of the judicial process in Rwanda.

Special Representative Khan noted that the officials concerned in the tragedy had been arrested for criminal negligence, and that the Government had given assurances that such an incident would not be repeated. He urged the Government and people of Rwanda to continue to ensure complete transparency in the judicial process and to allow for due process of law to be established.

In a separate development, the Government has apologized for recent radio broadcasts which were hostile to the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR). It also pledged that there would be no more of those broadcasts.

The Fourth World Conference on Women, to be held in Beijing in September, must achieve permanent transformations in policies, attitudes and behaviour, according to Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali. In remarks to the Advisory Group on the Conference at Headquarters today, he said that would require not just agreement on the draft platform, but a lasting commitment to its strategic vision.

The Secretary-General stressed that the other global conferences organized by the United Nations also produced gains for women. All of the great global concerns -- the environment, human rights, population, social development -- directly affected their situation. The conceptual and political gains made at each conference must be integrated in coherent plans of action.

As of 15 March, Member States owed the United Nations a total of \$2.9 billion, according to the latest update on the Organization's financial situation. Of that amount, \$1.2 billion was for assessments for the regular budget and \$1.7 billion was for peace-keeping operations.

The United States -- the largest debtor -- owed \$527 million to the regular budget, and \$514 million to peace-keeping. The Russian Federation owed \$63 million to the regular budget and \$554 million to peace-keeping.

The Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) today began its second regular session of 1995 at Headquarters. During the four-day session, it will consider programme recommendations for some 30 countries, with expenditures totaling \$507 million in general resources and \$776 million in supplementary funds.

The Executive Board will also discuss a wide range of topics, from follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) to the initial response to the recommendations of the recent management review of UNICEF.

The Preparatory Committee for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations has been continuing its consideration of the list of speakers for the Special Commemorative Meeting of the General Assembly, which will be held from 22 to 24 October 1995. Acting Committee Chairman Fredrik Wilhelm Breitenstein

said on Friday that organization of the list must be concluded as soon as possible.

According to the Acting Chairman, there were three options to be considered. Under the first option, a Member State would be drawn from among the entire General Assembly membership, and the list would continue alphabetically, as in the case of General Assembly seating. The second option would have Members draw lots for the numbers 1 through 6 -- the numbers referring to the six meetings of the session -- which would designate the meeting at which the State would speak. The final option would involve a first-come, first-served basis, where Member States could line up to submit in writing their preferred choices for dates and position.

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DATE: 20 March 1995

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI	FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, N.Y. ALA
FAX NO: 3-3090	FAX NO: 1 (212) 963-1813
SUBJECT: Press Clippings on Rwanda	
ATTN:	ROOM: S-927E
TOTAL NUMBER OF TRANSMITTED PAGES INCLUDING THIS PAGE: 15	

Attached are today's press clippings/Reuters/NewsEdge on Rwanda as well as DPI's press summaries, for your information.

Best regards.

## BC-RWANDA-THREAT@

U.N. Rwanda investigator in death list scare@

By Nicholas Phythian

ABIDJAN, March 20 (Reuter) - The U.N. special investigator in Rwanda said on Monday police were investigating information that his name featured on a "death list" compiled by hardline Hutus who have taken refuge in Ivory Coast.

Rene Degni Segui, a law professor and chairman of the Ivorian Human Rights League (LIDHO), said the league had received details of the list from a source who attended a meeting of Hutus in Ivory Coast at which it was circulated.

"It's a list on which my name figures prominently," he told Reuters, adding that the list spoke of "settling scores." "That can only mean one thing," he said.

Degni Segui, whose mandate as special rapporteur (investigator) has been extended until May 1996, has visited Rwanda three times to investigate the massacre of more than 500,000 people after the death of Hutu President Juvenal Habyarimana in an attack on his plane in April 1994.

"The problem is that these people accuse me of bias, of being pro-Tutsi," he said.

Most of the dead were Tutsis and Degni Segui and others pointed the finger of blame firmly at hardline Hutu supporters of Habyarimana -- both in the interim government that took over after the attack and in the Interhamwe militia.

"In the opinion of the special rapporteur the term genocide against Tutsis must be retained," he wrote in the first of three reports that went, among other recipients, to the U.N. General Assembly and to the U.N. Human Rights Commission.

Degni Segui, dean of Abidjan law faculty, said the league had informed police of the presence of Hutu hardliners in Ivory Coast. Hutus have fled to other francophone African countries.

A letter from the league, published by the opposition daily La Voie and confirmed by Degni Segui, said some of these Rwandans were "implicated in the Rwanda massacres."

"These people," according to the letter, "have drawn up a 'black' list of personalities to be eliminated, including professor Rene Degni Segui -- Special U.N. Rapporteur."

The league sent the letter to Security Minister Gaston Ouassenan Kone in January saying the presence of Hutu hardliners could compromise social peace in Ivory Coast.

Degni Segui said hardline Hutus accused him of favouring the Tutsi-dominated Rwanda Patriotic Front, which ousted the interim government after the massacres and now governs Rwanda.

He rejected suggestions of bias. "I based my conclusions on precise facts, not hearsay," he said, adding that other independent investigators had reached the same conclusions.

Degni Segui, who plans to visit Rwanda next month, said much work remained to be done in Rwanda, including setting up an international tribunal and curbing reprisals against returning refugees by the new authorities.

He said he was not aware of special measures to protect him, but added: ``I try not to go too deeply into any crowd.''

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BC-BURUNDI-MASSACRE 3RDLD (SCHEDULED)@

`Clashes in Burundi after three Belgians slain@

(Adds details, conflicting tolls, previous BUJUMBURA)

By Jan Vermeulen

NYAMUTENDERI, Burundi, March 20 (Reuter) - Tribal clashes broke out in Burundi's capital on Monday after Hutu gunmen ambushed government soldiers and killed three Belgians, including a four-year-old.

Witnesses said four people were killed in fighting on Monday between stone-throwing youths of the Tutsi minority and Hutu majority at the capital's main market.

Prime Minister Antoine Nduwayo said he would give no toll for Sunday's attack to avoid scaring people.

A police officer who refused to be named said 17 people including the Belgians were killed on a main road 12 km (seven miles) southeast of Bujumbura. Six people were wounded.

Western diplomats and state-run Burundi radio put the toll at three Belgians and two Burundians killed. A Belgian doctor who treated the wounded said he knew of no more than five dead.

He said a total of eight Belgians in a convoy of three cars were returning late to Bujumbura from a sporting event when they came under fire at Nyamutenderi.

The driver of the lead vehicle, Etienne Waltzing, was shot in the hand and lost control of his car. He stepped out to show the gunmen he was white but was killed by a bullet in the head.

The doctor said Waltzing's girlfriend Corinne Salle was then also killed by a bullet in the head and her four-year-old daughter Jazmin was murdered by repeated shots into her chest.

Three other Belgians were wounded including a nine-year-old.

At the scene on Monday, the body of one of the attackers still lay in bushes near the road as troops secured the area.

U.N. special envoy Ahmedou Ould Abdallah told Reuters an armed Hutu group led by ``General'' Donatien Nisigaro was responsible. ``We condemn violence from wherever it comes but especially this kind of blind attack by this Nisigaro,'' he said.

Diplomats said they believed a minibus carrying 10 off-duty soldiers stuck in traffic near the convoy of Belgians was the main target of the ambush. Two of the soldiers were killed.

About 95 percent of Burundi's 17,000 soldiers and paramilitary gendarmes are Tutsis.

``The manner of killing the Belgians was very cold-blooded but the presence of the army truck clouds the issue of who the attack was aimed at,'' a diplomat said. ``The gunmen did indeed go after the Belgians specifically after seeing who they were.''



After the fighting at Bujumbura market on Monday troops intervened to rescue Hutus cornered by Tutsi youths.

Burundi has the same ethnic mix as Rwanda, where up to one million Tutsis and allied Hutus were killed by Hutus last year.

Burundi has teetered near all-out ethnic war since 50,000 people were butchered after Tutsi soldiers killed Melchior Ndadaye, its first freely-elected president, in October 1993.

An Austrian friend of the victims travelling in convoy with the group told Belgian RTBF radio he did not believe whites were targeted. "They were shooting at all the cars," he added.

Belgian Foreign Minister Frank Vandenbroucke said in Brussels the ambush may have been set for soldiers in the truck.

"As in the past, all preparatory measures have been taken to give the maximum protection to our compatriots," he said, without indicating whether an evacuation plan had been drawn up.

Vandenbroucke advised the estimated 900 Belgians living in the central African country to respect the night curfew.

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Rioting breaks out in powder-keg Burundi  
(ADDS European troika, Belgian comment)  
by Damien Ntiranyuhura

BUJUMBURA, March 20 (AFP) - At least three people were killed in rioting Monday when youths went on the rampage in Bujumbura, the capital of ethnic powderkeg Burundi, witnesses said.

The rioting came after an armed gang attacked a road convoy on Sunday and killed five people, including three Belgians. Hutu extremists have been widely blamed for the ambush.

Precarious calm returned to Bujumbura at the end of Monday morning after the rioters threw stones and attacked passers-by. An AFP correspondent saw a dead body in the city centre and witnesses spoke of at least two other deaths.

It was not clear whether the rioters were Hutus or from the Tutsi minority which dominates the armed forces and traditionally ruled the central African highland nation until democratic elections in June 1993.

Earlier Monday, UN special representative to Burundi Ahmedou Ould Abdallah said that the casualty toll from Sunday's ambush stood at five people killed and six others injured.

He said it was a "coincidence" that foreigners died in the attack which came at about 7:30 p.m. (1730 GMT) some 10 kilometres (six miles) southeast of the capital, but Belgian residents here denounced the ambush as deliberate.

The three victims from the former colonial power were a man, Etienne Waltzing, and a woman married to a Spaniard, Corinne Guillermo, and her four-year-old daughter, Abdallah said.

In Brussels, Foreign Minister Frank Vandenbrouke said two other Belgians were wounded in the attack, adding that he understood it was aimed at a lorry carrying Burundian soldiers in civilian clothes ahead of the minibus.

The Belgians were returning from a sporting event and had been delayed when their bus broke down, he said in a statement, adding that some 900 Belgians live in Burundi.

"As in the past, all preparatory measures have been taken for the maximum protection of our compatriots," the statement said.

French foreign ministry spokesman Richard Dugue said the killing of foreigners was alarming and that a ministerial "troika" from the European Union would go to Bujumbura in the next few days to offer assistance in the crisis.

Informed sources in Paris said France, which currently chairs the European Union, will send Cooperation Minister Bernard Debre, in the company of German and Spanish representatives.

Many people in Bujumbura blamed the ambush on extremist Hutu guerrillas loyal to former interior minister Leonard Nyangoma, who lives in exile in Zaire and opposes any power-sharing between Hutus and Tutsis, but this could not be confirmed.

The assault came a week after the murder of Minister of Energy and Mines Ernest Kabushemeye, a Hutu in the coalition government formed in a bid to stave off ethnic carnage of the kind that wracked neighbouring Rwanda last year.

His assassination was followed by the kidnap and murder of Lucien Sakubu, a Tutsi colonel and former Bujumbura mayor.

At least 50,000 people were killed when bloodshed erupted in Burundi after the country's first Hutu president, Melchior Ndadaye, was assassinated in October 1993 in a foiled military coup which the government survived.

After the ambush on the convoy, Prime Minister Antoine Nduwayo called for calm in a radio broadcast. "These people have gone a very long way," he said. "Every Burundian must fight them and we have the means to stop them causing harm".

Nduwayo took office less than a month ago after a major political and ethnic crisis which led to the resignation of his predecessor in an effort to save the fragile coalition.

Since he took charge of the government, gun and grenade attacks have been on the increase.

BC-BURUNDI-MASSACRE 2NDLD (SCHEDULED)@

^Hutu gunmen kill 17 in Burundi, Tutsis hit back@

(Updates with retaliation for massacre)

By Deogratias Muvira

BUJUMBURA, March 20 (Reuter) - At least 17 people, including three Belgians, were massacred by gunmen in Burundi on Sunday, sparking clashes in the capital on Monday in which another four people were killed.

Witnesses said members of the Hutu majority were on Monday taken hostage in the central market.

The witnesses counted four dead after stone-throwing gangs of Tutsi and Hutu youths clashed outside the market as news of Sunday's massacre spread.

The youths ignored an appeal for peace by Prime Minister Antoine Nduwayo on Monday after the massacre at Nyamutenderi, 12 km (seven miles) southeast of Bujumbura. Police said 17 people were killed on the main road.

Security sources said Tutsi youths were heading on Monday for Nyamutenderi, where most victims were Tutsis, on a ``punitive mission'' in revenge for the attack blamed on Hutu gunmen.

The Belgians were a woman, her daughter and a man. His fiancée was among three Belgian wounded taken to hospital. The names of the dead were withheld until families were informed.

In Brussels, the foreign ministry condemned the killings and a spokesman appealed to the 850 Belgians living in Burundi to take extra security measures.

He said the ambush took place at about 7.30 p.m. (1730 GMT) on Sunday, half-an-hour after a curfew in Bujumbura began.

``They were travelling back from a sports meeting outside the capital when apparently they had tyre problems and had to stop. An armed group then attacked them,'' the spokesman said.

The foreign ministry did not intend warning people against travelling to Burundi, a former Belgian protectorate. No evacuation plan was being prepared, the spokesman said.

``We are looking at this as an isolated incident. Burundi nationals were with the Belgians so we do not think the attack was targeted at Belgians,'' he added.

An Austrian friend of the victims, who was travelling in convoy with the group, said he did not believe whites were targeted. ``They were shooting at all the cars,'' he said.

``It was an ambush...It was one of the armed gangs who are in all the hills,'' he told Belgian RTBF radio.

U.N. special envoy Ahmedou (Eds: correct) Ould Abdallah told Reuters an armed Hutu group led by ``General'' Donatien Nisigaro was responsible for the ambush when a vehicle punctured a tyre.

"We condemn violence from wherever it comes but especially this kind of blind attack by this Nisigaro," he said.

"These people are going too far," Nduwayo said on state radio. "All Burundians must fight them and we have the means of stopping them injuring us."

Burundi has the same volatile ethnic mix as neighbouring Rwanda, where up to one million Tutsis and allied Hutus were put to death by Hutus in last year's genocide.

Burundi has teetered on the brink of all-out ethnic war since 50,000 people were butchered after Tutsi soldiers killed Melchior Ndadaye, the country's first democratically elected president, in October 1993.

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## Twenty-two prisoners suffocate to death in Rwandan jail

LONDON, March 19 (AFP) - Twenty-two prisoners died in an overcrowded jail cell in the Rwandan capital Kigali, Rwandan radio said in a report monitored by the BBC.

They were among 74 inmates held at Muhima police station on charges of taking part in mass killings during last year's ethnic bloodbath, national gendarmerie chief-of-staff Deogratias Ndwibami said.

"When they arrived at the Muhima brigade, the brigade commander put them in a room where the air they were breathing had become poisonous, but no one on guard paid attention to the screams, and what happened was the result of this," Ndwibami said.

The radio did not say when the prisoners died.

An investigation showed that the prison guards did not react "because apparently prisoners of this type, in cases where genocide is involved, have the habit of fighting in their cells" and the guards "took it for granted as routine behaviour", Ndwibami said.

The 74 had been held in a cell which "obviously can hardly hold five to ten people," the official said.

An official who locked the detainees in the room and the night guards have been arrested, the radio said.

AFPviaNewsEDGE

KEYWORDS: Rwanda-prison  
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## BC-RWANDA-SCHOOLS@

`Rwanda's reviving schools hold examinations@

KIGALI, March 19 (Reuter) - Six months after Rwanda's primary schools reopened following the chaos of civil war and ethnic massacres, 65,000 students sat last week for a national examination to mark their graduation, U.N. officials said in Kigali on Sunday.

The schools, which collapsed when the former government fell a year ago, reopened when the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) drew up a teachers' emergency package (TEP) for them. The package contained basic teaching materials, blackboards, slates and exercise books.

The examination, based on the U.N.-designed teaching programme, was conducted last week in English, French, Kinyarwanda and Swahili, Dan Toole, UNICEF representative, told reporters.

Rwanda's education system was formerly conducted in French and Kinyarwanda. But many former exiles, who fled from Rwanda when the kingdom there was overthrown in 1959, have been living in Anglophone countries like Uganda and Tanzania, and their children are fluent in English and Swahili.

`The children taking this examination for admission to secondary schools marks an important step towards the restoration of normal life in Rwanda,' Toole said.

`We hope to get the education system back on its feet in time for the new school year starting in September -- including the establishment of secondary schools.'

UNICEF supplied transport for examiners, while the German government printed and shipped the papers for last week's examinations.

REUTER  
Reut07:19 03-19

BC-RWANDA (NEWS ANALYSIS, SCHEDULED)@

Rwanda a tinderbox waiting for a spark@

By Julian Bedford

KIGALI, March 19 (Reuter) - Divisions in Rwanda's government and a refusal by millions of refugees to return home point to a nation still unable to heal animosity that caused unparalleled ethnic slaughter last year, U.N. and Rwandan officials say.

"Rwanda is a tinderbox. All we're waiting for is the spark," a senior United Nations official told Reuters.

"Relations between RPA (Rwanda Patriotic Army) and UNAMIR (U.N. Assistance Mission in Rwanda) are at an all-time low, the struggle between hardliners and moderates in the government is becoming more open and the countryside is terrified."

The RPA is the army of the Tutsi-dominated Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) that leads a so-called government of unity after winning last year's civil war.

In the three months before the RPF victory the former government's Hutu hardliners organised the genocide of up to one million Tutsis and allied Hutus.

Rarely has such pessimism been seen in the aid community.

Increasing militancy in refugee camps in Zaire, Burundi and Tanzania, where over two million Rwandans fled, has heightened fears of invasion of Rwanda by elements of the former administration, especially as the first anniversary of the start of the killing, April 6, comes round.

A U.N. document obtained by Reuters reports that the former government forces have been able to secure large numbers of weapons and that recruitment in the camps is now open.

Over the past three weeks 15 people, including a provincial medical director, have been killed. Four others have been kidnapped and cattle rustling has become rife.

Infiltration has now reached Kigali. This month the RPA said it arrested in the capital four of a nine-man gang armed with explosives. The former soldiers said they had been sent in on "operation insecticide" (former troops have nicknamed the RPA cockroaches) to hit vulnerable targets.

The pressure from without is mirrored by pressure within.

Attempts have all but halted to close refugee camps in southwest Rwanda where an estimated 220,000 people, many of them perceived by the RPF as killers, have taken shelter.

While they stay, frustration mounts, especially in the ranks of the RPA. The U.N. report says hardliners advocate forcible closure of the camps while moderates insist that a U.N. programme of gradual closure should be respected.

That frustration appears to have boiled over into a wave of arrests, especially in the provinces of Butare and Gitarama.

Peasants there are fleeing back to the camps in what the U.N. calls significant numbers. They prefer refugee life to the threat of the knock on the door that could mean death.

The situation in the southwest has exacerbated the already strained relations between Rwanda and the global community.

U.N. vehicles are searched on the streets of Kigali and one U.N. worker said he was robbed by soldiers of possessions worth \$4,800.

Aid workers have been beaten up and one aid agency, the French logistics organisation Equilibre, has quit.

Radio Rwanda last week accused UNAMIR troops of protecting criminals, raping women, engaging in prostitution and offering gifts to teenagers to seduce them.

Last month Major-General Paul Kagame, vice-president and defence minister, censured the international community for what he called conditionality in aid, partiality in the delivery of aid, and general blackmail of the government.

The assassination of the governor of Butare this month by unidentified gunmen is one symptom of the underlying tension U.N. officials worry could erupt with dramatic consequences.

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**POLITICAL INFORMATION BULLETIN #2  
NEWS AGENCIES ON CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES**

20 March 1995

7.30 a.m. to 12 noon

Major news stories in the period covered:

- Serbs shell Bosnian towns, 30 Government soldiers dead.
- Gore assures Egypt of US aid next year.
- Jordan criticises UN over Iraq.

**FORMER YUGOSLAVIA**

**Sarajevo** - Bosnian Serbs shelled several Government-held towns Monday after Muslim-led forces launched a series of concerted attacks on at least three fronts, UNPROFOR said. Some 30 Bosnian soldiers were believed killed and 80 wounded when Serb shells hit their barracks in Tuzla town during morning parade, according to initial reports on the ground, UNPROFOR spokesman Major Herve Gourmelon said here. Meanwhile, shells also fell in Konjic, in the south-east, and Zenica, in central Bosnia. (AFP)

**Belgrade** - UN peace mediator Thorvald Stoltenberg conducted talks Monday with Serbian leaders on the situation in former Yugoslavia and on the extension of UN peace-keepers' mandate in Croatia. Stoltenberg met Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic and is scheduled to meet Milan Martić, leader of the breakaway Serb Krajina region in neighbouring Croatia. (UPI, AFP)

**Zagreb** - A Canadian peace-keeping soldier was shot and wounded by Croatian troops firing deliberately at a UN patrol in southern Croatia, UN spokesman Christopher Gunness said Monday. The incident occurred on Sunday while the Canadians were patrolling Budim Hill. (AFP, REUTER)

**Sarajevo** - A French UN transport plane flew in to Sarajevo Monday, a day after Bosnian Serbs fired a mortar shell at the airport in an apparent bid to close down the air bridge into the besieged city. The C-130 Hercules arrived from Zagreb at about 2:30 p.m. and took off again without incident half an hour later, UNPROFOR spokesman Major Pierre Chavancy said. (AFP)

(MORE)

MRF-20-1995 12:40 FROM KICALLORWANDA

KICALLORWANDA

20 March 1995, Bulletin #2

- 2 -

MIDDLE EAST

Cairo - US Vice-President Al Gore on Monday assured Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak that Washington will maintain its level of aid next year in recognition of Cairo's role in the Middle East peace process. "We provide this aid in recognition of the vital role that Egypt plays in bolstering regional stability and security", he said during a joint press conference with Mubarak. (AFP)

Gaza City - PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and the World Bank appealed Monday for an urgent cash injection from donors, who meet next month, to keep the Palestinian self-rule Authority afloat. "Donors have to move faster than in the past", World Bank Vice-President Ciao Kochwaiser said after talks with Arafat. (AFP)

Bethlehem - The military wing of the Islamic Resistance Movement HAMAS said Monday it had attacked a packed bus killing two Israeli settlers on the West Bank, Palestinian sources said. Slogans saying the group was responsible for the attack were scrawled on the walls of Bethlehem University. (AFP)

Sidon - The Iranian-backed Hizbollah rocketed an Israeli patrol on Monday in south Lebanon, setting two armoured vehicles ablaze and prompting a deluge of Israeli retaliatory fire, police and Hizbollah said. Two soldiers were wounded in the attack. (AFP, REUTER)

PERSIAN GULF

Amman - Jordan called Monday for a serious consideration of Iraq's appeal for an easing or lifting of economic sanctions. Foreign Minister Abdul-Karim al-Kabiriti, emphasizing the "humanitarian" impact of sanctions on Iraq's 20 million people, said Baghdad needed to be rewarded for implementing many UN Gulf war demands. (REUTER)

Cairo - US Vice-President Al Gore on Monday called for speedy release of two Americans detained by Iraq after straying into the country last week. "We hope that they will be released", he said. (AFP)

Riyadh, Kuwait City - US Defense Secretary William Perry said Monday that Iran poses a threat to Gulf Arab countries and that its weapons deployment in the region are beyond its defensive needs. Perry, who began a Gulf tour in Saudi Arabia on Saturday, said Iran was reinforcing military positions at the mouth of the Gulf across

(MORE)

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20 March 1995, Bulletin #2

- 3 -

from UAE by building up its forces on several islands.

Meanwhile, the US has for the first time received permission from Qatar to deploy troops to help defend Gulf Arab States against Iraq and Iran. (AFP)

#### RUSSIA

Shali - Chechen fighters managed to halt a major Russian push into the south-east of the secessionist republic, but Russian aircraft kept up the pressure Monday, firing rockets at several towns, Chechen officials said. Russian attacks killed at least six people and wounded several dozen in the upsurge in fighting Sunday. (AFP)

Washington - President Bill Clinton will travel to Moscow on 9 May to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War in Europe, Administration officials said Monday. Clinton will hold summit talks with Russian President Boris Yeltsin. (UPI)

#### OTHER NEWS

##### Asia

First Prime Minister Prince Norodom Ranariddh said Monday that Cambodia wants the UN centre for human rights, based in the Cambodian capital, to cease operations by the end of this year. (AFP - Phnom Penh)

##### Africa

Rival Somali militias battled fiercely in Mogadishu Monday. Witnesses said militias from the Abgal and Murusade clans pounded each other's positions in the city centre with mortars and heavy machine-guns for several hours during the day. Casualties from the fighting were not known. (REUTER - Mogadishu)

The UN special investigator on Rwanda, Rene Degni Segui, said Monday police were investigating information that his name was featured on a "death list" compiled by hard-line Hutus. (REUTER - Abidjan)

##### Europe

Britain told Sinn Fein President Gerry Adams Monday that he would have to make progress on the decommissioning of IRA arms if he wanted a ban on talks with London Government Ministers to be lifted. (REUTER - Dublin)

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DAILY PRESS BRIEF March 1995

At today's press briefing, Joe Sills, Spokesman for Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali, told correspondents that, at 10:30 a.m., the Secretary-General had met with the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations, Sir David Hannay. At 11 a.m., he had met with the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations, Adnan S. Abu Odeh. At 11:30 a.m., he met with the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations, Sergey V. Lavrov. All of those meetings had been at the request of the ambassadors.

At 12:30 p.m., the following Permanent Representatives would present their credentials to the Secretary-General: Jean-Pierre Ravelomanantsoa-Ratsimihah of Madagascar; Khiphusizi Josiah Jele of South Africa; Celso Luiz Nunes Amorim of Brazil; and Ahmad Kamal of Pakistan. At 3:30 p.m., the Secretary-General would brief the Security Council on bilateral meetings he had had during his recent visit to Copenhagen for the World Summit for Social Development. At 6 p.m., the Secretary General would meet with a Judge of the International Court of Justice and former United Nations Legal Council, Carl-August Fleischhauer.

In addition to that briefing, Mr. Sills said, the Security Council would consider the question of the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia. Yesterday, the Council had considered the Secretary-General's report and had been briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Alvaro de Soto, on the deterioration of the situation in Georgia in the past two weeks. A presidential statement was expected.

Continuing, Mr. Sills referred to an article in The New York Times that had reported on the visit of the First Lady of the United States, Hillary Rodham Clinton, to Headquarters on 14 March to address a conference on "Women and the United Nations". That article had cited statistics for the number of women working in the United Nations. Providing clarification of that data, Mr. Sills informed correspondents that the percentage of women employed in the Organization, at the highest levels -- D-1 and above -- was 16 per cent. The percentage of women employed at the Professional level, in posts at the P-1 level and above (posts subject to geographical

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tribution), was 34 per cent.

Mr. Sills then announced that a draft General Assembly resolution on the United Nations mission in East Timor was available. Noting that the mission was established by the General Assembly, rather than, as in some cases, the Security Council, he said that the mission had recommended a six-month extension of its mandate which would expire on Friday, 17 March. However, according to Assembly rules, the cost implications of the extension had to be determined; as a result, the Assembly would consider the resolution until early next week.

Responding to a question asked yesterday, the elections of the International Seabed Authority, which is currently holding a session in

Jamaica, Mr. Sills explained that the current session was the second part of the first session convened by the Authority. It had elected a president and four vice-presidents for the session. The Council of the Authority, the executive organ -- which had the power to establish specific policies, would consist of 36 members from five groups of States. During the current session, the issue of membership of the Council had been discussed, but no agreement had been reached on the criteria for the election of members. An agreement was not reached, the issue would have to be dealt with at the Authority's next meeting in August this year. Correspondents were referred to the daily press releases on the session for more information.

Mr. Sills then responded to a question he had been asked earlier regarding a questionnaire being circulated among Secretariat staff members by a Los Angeles publication -- International Daily News. The questionnaire sought to elicit staff members' views on the representation of Taiwan in the United Nations. Although he could not confirm that the questionnaire had been distributed, Mr. Sills said that decisions on membership of the Organization were made by Member States and were not an appropriate subject for Secretariat staff.

He then announced that the Head of State of Liechtenstein, Prince Hans-Adam II von und zu Liechtenstein, would meet with correspondents today to discuss the initiative on self-determination. Tomorrow, the President of the World Commission on Culture and Development, former Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, would hold a press conference at 3 p.m. in room 226.

Mr. Sills then issued a correction on statements made earlier on the attendance of Member States at the recently concluded World Summit for Social Development. One hundred and eighty States had attended the Summit meeting, not 182 as had been announced earlier. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and Somalia had not been invited on the basis of General Assembly resolutions on their status. The other three States that did not attend were: Palau, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Samoa.

Reporting on the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), Fred Eckhard, of the Spokesman's Office, said that in Bosnia the humanitarian aid effort continued to be stymied.

The airport was still suspended and would probably remain so until the weekend. The airport was the only way the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees had been able to get less than 20 per cent of the level of aid deliveries into the Bihać enclave. And today, the UNPROFOR Head of Civil Affairs, Mr. Eckhard, had been in Sarajevo conferring with the Bosnian Serb representatives and government officials on the humanitarian situation.

UNPROFOR was continuing its efforts to identify a number of persons who had been detained in the enclave. Mr. Eckhard continued. Still at issue was the release of the non-governmental organization, Human Rights Watch, two journalists, one civilian, and two UNPROFOR members, one of whom was seized on Tuesday on the way to the enclave. A senior military negotiator had arrived in the enclave the task force on detainees set up by the UNPROFOR. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, Lieutenant General Robert M. Eckhard went on to say that yesterday a shooting incident had occurred in which a dozen British UNPROFOR soldiers patrolling near the northern contact line of the enclave came under direct and sustained fire for about four hours. The Quick Reaction Force that UNPROFOR maintained in the town was dispatched to the scene. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was alerted and dispatched a number of aircraft, in the event that close air support was needed. After returning about 500 rounds, the 12 soldiers were safely extricated.

In Croatia, Mr. Eckhard said, UNPROFOR had been monitoring and reporting on field exercises and troop movements, as well as the movement of heavy weapons by the Croatian Serbs in three of the four sectors -- north, south and east. The number of cease-fire violations, which in the Croatian context meant primarily personnel or weapons in the zone of separation where they should not be, was at an all-time high of 231.

Asked about the time of the visit of Croatian President Franjo Tudjman to the Secretariat tomorrow, Mr. Sills said the President would tentatively meet with the Secretary-General at 12:30 p.m. Asked if the President would tentatively meet with correspondents, the Spokesman said the question should be directed to the Permanent Mission of Croatia. To another question, Mr. Sills said he had no further information on the President's appointments other than his meeting with the Secretary-General.

A correspondent asked which General Assembly resolution was the basis for the non-issuance of an invitation to Somalia to the Social Summit. Mr. Sills said he would check.

When questioned about what UNPROFOR would be asked to do along the Croatian border under the proposed plan agreed to by President Tudjman, Mr. Eckhard said the proposal needed to be discussed in the Security Council. The UNPROFOR had undertaken some preliminary planning based on what they were aware of at present. Consultations had not yet taken place with the Croatian Serbs, and the Secretary-General's report was yet to be drafted and submitted to the Security Council. Therefore,

there was still much to be discussed about the specifics of the proposed agreement, which was not to be discussed publicly.

In response to a question as to whether the United States informed the Secretariat of the agreement it had made with Croatia, Mr. Eckhard reiterated that the Council had not yet discussed the matter. Only after the Secretary-General's briefing to the Council on that matter would further consultations on it would the issue become open to anyone as to what would emerge from the United States initiative.

Asked if he had information but could not discuss it, Mr. Eckhard said everyone had the information that President Tudjman made public in Zagreb on the broad outlines of what had been proposed in the United States and what he said he had accepted. Subsequent consultations by all the relevant parties had been taking place.

Questioned further as to what the United States would tell UNPROFOR in their briefing concerning the patrolling of the border, Mr. Eckhard said that could not be discussed publicly at the present time.

Asked if it had been stated in a previous briefing that the United States would inform members of the Security Council on the Croatian issue on Tuesday or Wednesday of this week and if that had been done, Mr. Sills said that previous statements on the matter referred to consultations which were expected following the agreement reached by the United States and Croatia. He stressed that UNPROFOR would not act on the basis of an agreement between two Member States; it would only act on the basis of decisions made by the Security Council. That was what was awaited.

Asked when Mr. Akashi would go to Belgrade, Mr. Eckhard said that he had nothing to announce on that at present. However, following the Secretary-General's meeting with the Council this afternoon, some announcements might be made on the matter.

Could he confirm if Mr. Akashi would go to Belgrade during the weekend, a correspondent asked. Mr. Eckhard asked correspondents to await the completion of the Council meeting this afternoon.

Asked for information on the visit of Morocco's Head of State, King Hassan II, to the United States and whether he would be meeting the Secretary-General, Mr. Sills said he had no information at present on such a meeting.

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16 March 1995

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

--- UNPROFOR pinned down for four hours by heavy fire north of Gorazde, record number of cease-fire violations reported.

--- Delegations to treaty conferences should be headed by elected representatives rather than diplomats, Congress on Public International Law is told.

--- UN registered pioneer investors in deep seabed mining receive certificates of compliance with Law of Sea Convention.

--- Committee on Relations with Host Country takes up issue of diplomatic indebtedness.

--- Women must be agents of change to avoid being victimized by bad governance, UNIFEM Director tells Commission on Status of Women.

Twelve British soldiers serving with the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) came under direct and sustained fire for four hours while on patrol north of Gorazde yesterday, according to a spokesman for the Organization. The UNPROFOR quick reaction force was dispatched to the scene, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) sent aircraft to the area. The British peace-keepers were safely extricated, after firing some 500 rounds at their attackers.

Meanwhile in Croatia, UNPROFOR has been monitoring exercises and movements of troops and heavy weapons by Croatian Serb forces in Sectors North, South and East. The spokesman said the number of cease-fire violations had reached an all-time high of 231.

States should re-examine the practice of leaving the leadership of delegations to treaty-making conferences to diplomatic or technically qualified persons, rather than elected representatives, the United Nations Congress on Public International Law has heard. Christopher Pinto, Secretary-General of the Iran-United States Claims Tribunal at The Hague, said States should eventually hold special elections to determine who should represent them at treaty conferences.

Mr. Pinto said the democratization of international relations should allow the people behind the apparatus of the State to more effectively influence decision-making at the international level. He went on to say that the establishment

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The International Court of Justice was one of the major achievements of the twentieth century.

Also yesterday, Edith Brown Weiss, President of the American Society of International Law, said that international environmental law, said she was moving to a dynamic, more open and complex system. In contrast to other fields, such as trade, there was no comprehensive agreement on the environment. She said that the legal experts of the World Commission on Environment and Development had suggested the conclusion of an international agreement on the environment. The International Union for the Conservation of Nature had recently produced such a framework agreement.

Six registered pioneer investors in deep seabed mining -- China, France, India, Japan, Russian Federation and the Interoceanmetal Joint Organization (IJM) -- have received certificates of compliance with their obligations under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. They received the certificates from the President of the Preparatory Commission for the International Seabed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, Jose Luis Jesus (Cape Verde), in Kingston, Jamaica, yesterday. A seventh pioneer investor, the Republic of Korea, registered as a pioneer investor only last year, and did not receive a certificate.

The certificate of compliance is a report on the fulfillment of obligations under the pioneer investor regime established by the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. The obligations of the investors include exploration and exploitation activities in pioneer areas of the international seabed and provision of training in relevant subjects.

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country met today for the first time since 1995 to examine the financial indebtedness of certain missions of Member States. In a report to the General Assembly, it stressed the importance and urgency of the issue, which harmed the image of the United Nations and its Members in New York. As a result, some missions and diplomats had difficulty obtaining services and suitable accommodation.

The Committee noted that the problem had arisen in other host cities and might therefore require a system-wide response. The Secretary-General should prepare a report containing recommendations on diplomatic indebtedness.

The women's movement must find new bases of solidarity now that it has become a global force encompassing a wide range of interests, the Director of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) said yesterday. Noeleen Heyzer told the Commission on the Status of Women that women must be the agents of change as they were the first to suffer from bad governance. The Commission is discussing preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in September.

A representative of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) stressed the need to involve women in conflict resolution. The representative of Honduras said establishing a world of individualistic and selfish women would not reduce

...ry, eradicate violence or improve ...

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DATE: 16 Nov 1994

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SUBJECT: 3-1111 on Rwanda	
ATTN:	ROOM: S-927E
TOTAL NUMBER OF TRANSMITTED PAGES INCLUDING THIS PAGE: 14	

Attached are today's press clippings/Reuters/NewsEdge on Rwanda as well as DPI's press summaries, for your information.

Best regards.

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Violence, mass starvation threatens Rwanda refugees@

(updates with detail from news conference, quotes)

By Mariam Isa

LONDON, March 16 (Reuters) - Up to three million Rwandan refugees face starvation next month and a deepening food crisis could trigger another outbreak of regional violence, two leading British charities said on Thursday.

Rwandans who have fled to camps in Zaire, Tanzania and Burundi were furious because they believed recent cuts in their food rations were deliberately applied to force them back to their homeland where they fear they might be killed, Oxfam and Save the Children said.

"We believe there is a threat of a major future potential catastrophe...not just from malnutrition and starvation," Stewart Wallis, overseas director of Oxfam, said.

"There is a growing sense in the region that we are sitting on a powder keg and the food crisis could be what ignites it ... unless major resources are put in, the light at the end of the tunnel will become a train," he told a news conference.

Representatives from the two charities said food supplies for about 650,000 refugees in Tanzania would disappear by the end of April and there were no assurances of more supplies as international aid funds were drying up.

Rations to refugees in camps elsewhere, mainly in Zaire and Burundi, have already been halved and if similar steps were not taken in Tanzania food would run out in two weeks, they said.

Save the Children's Africa director Mark Bowden said international relief efforts had largely failed to cope with the refugee problem in Africa. Women and children would be hardest hit by nutritional diseases, he added.

The United Nations World Food Programme has said it needs \$85 million to provide food and essential operational support to the Rwandan refugee programme during 1995 but to date only \$55 million has been pledged, the charities said.

But food aid was not the only problem and the international community should try to find a political solution that would enable the Rwandan refugees to return home, Wallis said.

Most of the three million refugees and displaced Rwandans are from the country's majority Hutu tribe and fear retaliation or the genocide of up to one million of the minority Tutsi tribe last year by troops from the ousted Hutu government.

Many of them believe the aid agencies are conspiring with the new Tutsi leaders in Kigali. There were plans to evacuate aid workers in case the hostility worsened, the charities said.

This would compromise efforts to repatriate the refugees, delay a return to stability and increase violence between refugees and home communities, they said.

Bowden said the European Union was largely to blame for the lack of decisive long-term action to cope with the problems. He and Wallis urged the EU to act before disaster strikes again.

The European Union's humanitarian aid chief said on Wednesday that the EU should shift its focus towards Rwanda to give priority to setting up a proper system that would give the refugees the confidence to go home.

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AC-I - RETURN (SCHEDULED)@

Rwanda refugees too useful, too afraid, to return@

By Nicholas Kotch

GOMBE, Zaire, March 16 (Reuters) - The return home of two million refugees has slowed to a trickle because the exiled leaders are afraid to lose them and some of the masters of Kigali do not want them back.

At the current rate of repatriation from camps in Zaire, Tanzania and Burundi, the world's biggest refugee crisis, eight months old, will drag on into the next century.

The refugees, virtually all from Rwanda's majority Hutu tribe, are told by their leaders that they will be killed by the new government's mainly Tutsi soldiers if they go home.

"We believe the RPF will not stop until they have killed three and a half million Hutus," said Stanislas Mbonampeka, justice minister in the Hutu government-in-exile.

The RPF (Rwanda Patriotic Front) was the rebel army dominated by the Tutsi minority that won last year's civil war. In the three months before the RPF's victory in July the former regime's Hutu hardliners had organised the genocide of up to one million Tutsis and allied Hutus.

The refugees, with the largest group of one million in Zaire, are mostly uneducated villagers who believe it when their leaders tell them the Tutsis want revenge.

One such leader is Tharcisse Gatarama, a 23-year-old student who is head of the 108,000 refugees in Kahindo camp. "People who tried to go back have been massacred. All the young men were put in containers and left to die," he told reporters.

The facts tell a different story. Joel Boutroue, head of the U.N. refugee agency in northeast Zaire, said only 12 of 10,000 refugees whose return had been monitored were arrested.

But the exiled government has two bargaining chips as it presses Kigali, in vain so far, for direct talks on a power-sharing agreement. It has the two million refugees and the 50,000 men in the defeated army who fled with the civilians.

The pace of return from camps near Goma gathered speed early this year, reaching 1,000 a day. Confidence was growing.

A sudden increase of armed raids into Rwanda by groups of refugees changed all that. The new authorities in Rwanda and their soldiers in the renamed Rwanda Patriotic Army (RPA) got tougher and now only about 300 refugees a day are going home from the Goma sector, Red Cross officials say.

"Some extremists may think that if the return gathers momentum things could get out of control for them," said Boutroue of the UNHCR.

The risk of a mass return is acute for the untold thousands of Hutu refugees, overwhelmingly males, who cannot go home because they are known butchers.

"They want to keep a maximum number in the camps because otherwise they will be left here alone," said Albert Ramazana, a young Zairean working with the International Federation of the Red Cross in Kigali camp near Goma.

But Boutroux and other analysts said the Rwanda government was failing to send a welcoming message. It has 23,000 suspects already imprisoned and has not announced an amnesty for Hutus with only modest amounts of blood on their hands.

Meanwhile Zaire's patience is running out with both the Kigali and exiled governments, said Mutiri wa Bashara, the Zairean official in charge of the refugee crisis.

Mutiri said the refugees' political leaders were preventing mass return. But he said Zaire doubted that Kigali really wanted the Hutu refugees back.

"The present situation suits the government of Rwanda, that is clear. But it is not sustainable and is a threat to regional security," said Mutiri.

Kigali has so far rejected Zaire's calls for it to bring the exiles into the government and the army.

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## Rwandan refugees facing starvation: NGOs

LONDON, March 16 (AP) — Relief organisations warned Thursday that time is fast running out for one and-a-half million Rwandan refugees faced with famine, and urged the international community to act now to prevent disaster.

In a joint appeal warning of a growing emergency, Oxfam and Save the Children said that declining stocks held by the UN Food Programme would be exhausted within two weeks.

"There is now a real danger that without a major injection of cash and food, the crisis will affect every refugee and displaced person within the region," the statement said, stressing that women and children would be the first to suffer.

The two British non-governmental organisations (NGOs) believe the situation is particularly serious for the 650,000 Rwandan refugees in Tanzania.

"The refugees already perceive the food crisis as a deliberate attempt by the international community to starve them into returning home to Rwanda," the statement added.

The organisations added that a famine would lead to even worse violence in the central African countries hosting the refugees, and scupper attempts to return them to their homes.

Both organisations are providing aid on the ground in teeming refugee camps in Rwanda, Zaire and Tanzania.

AFPviaNewsEDGE

KEYWORDS: Britain-Rwanda

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## Hutu militias training in Za. refugee camps: BBC

LONDON, March 16 (AFP) - BBC Wednesday broadcast "the first real evidence" so-called refugees on the Zairean border are actually armed Hutu guerrillas, training for attacks in Rwanda and Burundi.

The report for the programme, focussing on the Kamanyola refugee camp, near the borders of Burundi and Zaire, contained footage of militias raining at night.

It reported that men in the camp, which contains about 27,000 refugees, were armed and already launching cross-border raids, and said that, ultimately, the Hutu wanted to destabilise the minority Tutsi powers in both Rwanda and Burundi.

The report commented that its "real evidence" that training was going on would be severely embarrassing for the UN High Commissioner for refugees, but particularly for the commanders of the defeated Rwandan army, now exiled in Zaire, and for the Zairean government, who have steadfastly denied rumours of training.

The military training witnessed in the report took place along the shores of the river Rusizi, bordering Burundi and Rwanda.

"Increasingly this looks like a flash point -- a base from which both Rwandan and Burundian militias are operating, and to some extent operating together," said the report.

Last September, under pressure from the Zairean authorities, aid agencies cleared thousands of refugees out of Bukavu, on the border between Zaire and Rwanda.

Truck convoys were organised to take them to camps and for reasons that were not clear at the time many of the passengers were single young men.

It was all part of the bigger strategy conceived by the former Rwandan army and supported by its Zairean allies to create a base for thousands of Hutu militiamen, claimed the report.

The objective of collaboration between Rwandan and Burundian Hutu militias appears to be the creation of a secure zone in northern Burundi through which both forces can move arms and troops freely; a base for both Rwandan and Burundian Hutus to launch attacks into their countries, it added.

The refugees said their struggle was against Tutsi oppression and they were prepared to fight it together in Rwanda and Burundi.

"As far as Hutus are concerned, we have the same problems. We can collaborate maybe for a common cause," one was quoted as saying.

"We will go and fight even if we have no weapons," said another.

The Rwandan government is dominated by the Tutsi ethnic minority. It was installed by the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), which seized power last July after three months of ethnic carnage blamed on Hutu extremists.

The Burundian government is a coalition linking parties of the Tutsi minority, who dominate the armed forces, with moderate Hutu parties under an agreement reached last year to stave off mass ethnic bloodshed in the traditionally unstable nation.

AFPviaNewsEDGE

KEYWORDS: Zaire-Rwanda-refugees

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POLITICAL INFORMATION SECTION #1  
NEWS AGENCIES ON CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

16 March 1995

Midnight to 06:00

Major news stories in the period covered:

- PLO sees no breakthrough before Israeli troop redeployment; Arafat to meet US Vice-President Gore in Jericho.
- Iraq's Axis meets Pope John Paul II

MIDDLE EAST

Tunis - PLO leaders, meeting in Tunis to assess the slow-moving peace deal with Israel, said Thursday there would be no progress without Israeli troop redeployment in the West Bank prior to Palestinian elections. "We consider that without Israeli redeployment, it is meaningless to talk about progress in negotiations on elections", a PLO official told Reuters before entering a second meeting of the Central Council of the PLO's mainstream movement Fatah, chaired by Yasser Arafat. (REUTERS)

Gaza City - PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat is scheduled to meet US Vice-President Al Gore next week in Jericho, the Palestinian leader's spokesman said Thursday. Marwan Kanafani told AFP the PLO leader will be in Jericho on 24 March to welcome Gore, who will be on a Middle East tour. (AFP)

Amman - Israel's Deputy Foreign Minister Yossi Beilin left Amman on Thursday after a brief visit and Israel's former Foreign Minister Abba Eban arrived to meet King Hussein, the Israeli Embassy said. (REUTERS)

Tokyo - Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak said Thursday he would back the extension of a global nuclear pact if Middle Eastern countries agreed to eliminate weapons of mass destruction from the region. The Egyptian President was in Japan for a four-day visit designed to promote Japanese investment in his country and boost economic ties. (REUTERS)

(MORE)

15 JUL 2007

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3. GULF

Vatican City - Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz met with Pope John Paul II today to discuss the UN's recent decision to extend the oil and trade embargo on Iraq, a statement by the Vatican said. No details of the talks were disclosed. (AFP)

Tehran - Iran on Thursday denounced as "illegal" the recent Bill Clinton's ban on US companies developing its oil industry but said it would be able to find other partners in Europe or Japan. (AFP)

Washington - Defense Secretary William Perry begins a six-day visit to Saudi Arabia and four other moderate Gulf States on Saturday to tighten US military ties with the region and send a warning message to Iraq and Iran. Perry goes first to Saudi Arabia for talks with King Fahd and top officials, then to Kuwait, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar. (REUTERS, AFP)

FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

Sarajevo - Bosnia's Army Commander has predicted more war in his country and suggested that a wider Balkan conflict would actually help Bosnia by spreading Serb forces more thinly. "The probability the war will continue is greater than the possibility there will be a just (negotiated) solution for Bosnia", General Rasim Delic said in an interview published on Thursday in Oslobodjenje, Sarajevo's leading daily newspaper. (REUTERS)

**AZERBAIJAN**

Baku - President Heydar Aliyev, warning Azerbaijan was on the brink of civil war, has vowed to put down what he called a coup bid by an elite Interior Ministry force. Aliyev, speaking on television Wednesday night after three days of domestic unrest, accused Deputy Interior Minister Rovshan Javadov of trying to use the rebellious OMON police force which he heads to overthrow him. (REUTERS, AFP)

(MORE)

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#### RUSS

Russian ground troops advanced Thursday on the Chechen rebel headquarter behind a deadly curtain of shelling and aerial bombing. Chechen guerrillas control of a key natural defence point outside Shamil. Heavy fighting followed when Russian ground troops seized a bridge over the river. Chechen rebels said Thursday. (AFP)

#### OTHER

##### Africa

Relief organizations warned Thursday that time is fast running out for two-and-a-half million Rwandan refugees faced with famine, and urged the international community to act now to prevent disaster. In a joint appeal, warning of a growing emergency, Oxfam and Save the Children said that declining stocks held by the UN World Food Programme would be exhausted within two weeks. (AFP - London)

##### Asia

North Korean leader Kim Jong-Il has elevated four trusted proteges to the Central Military Commission, the nation's highest military body, in his latest move to cement his grip on power, South Korean monitors said Thursday. (AFP - Seoul)

##### Europe

French presidential hopeful Jacques Chirac said here Thursday he may resume nuclear testing quickly if elected in May. (AFP, REUTER - Paris)

#### NEWS COVERAGE OUTLOOK

Other stories expected to be covered today by news agencies:

- Bonn - Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic starts working visit to Germany (through 18 March), meets Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel.
- Geneva - Western and South-East Asian countries meet to decide on wrapping up a programme of aid to "boat people" refugees from Viet Nam and Laos.

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PAGE 01

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POLITICAL INFORMATION BULLETIN #2  
ISSUES ON CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

16 March 1995

7.30 a.m. to 12 noon

Major news stories to be covered:

- Bosnian Croat leaders to freeze relations with Muslims; Izetbegovic opposes cease-fire extension.
- UN sanctions should not punish Iraqi people - Vatican.
- Afghan President says he is willing to step down.

FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

Zagreb - Bosnian Croat leaders said Thursday they would freeze all official contacts with their Bosnian Government allies until the fate of Croat General Vlado Santic, kidnapped in Bihac by Muslim soldiers, was known. The Bosnian Croat Presidential Committee also demanded the replacement of General Atif Dudakovic, Commander of the mainly Muslim Government Army in Bihac, the Croatian News agency HINA reported.

General Rasim Delic, Commander-in-Chief of the Bosnian Army, told Government radio in Sarajevo that a settling of personal scores appeared to lay behind Santic's disappearance rather than political or military motives. Delic said a thorough inquiry was under way and he announced the arrest of three soldiers of the Bosnian Army's Fifth Corps stationed in Bihac. (REUTERS, AFP)

Bonn - Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic said Thursday he opposes an extension of the current cease-fire in Bosnia, due to expire at the end of April. On a visit to Bonn, he said the Bosnian Serbs had to accept the peace plan proposed by the contact group. "If the Serbs do not accept the plan then we must fight, then we have no other choice", Izetbegovic told the Foreign Affairs Committee of the German Parliament. (REUTERS)

Sarajevo - A car driven by UN military observers near Sarajevo has been hijacked at gunpoint by the Serbs, the latest in a growing number of such incidents, an UNPROFOR spokesman said Thursday. (AFP)

(MORE)

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UNAMIR KIGALI RWANDA

16 March 1995, Bulletin #2

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Sarajevo - Separatist Serbs tightened their cordon around Sarajevo by firing on a key mountain road, cutting other vital supply lines into the Bosnian capital, the United Nations said. "The squeeze is certainly on the people of Sarajevo again", said UN spokesman Lieut. Col. Gary Coward. (REUTERS)

Zagreb - Rebel Croatian rebels refused UN aid for having blocked emergency relief to nearby Bosnian Muslims. They gave clearance for a new food convoy to the Bosnian enclave of Bihać, the UN said. (REUTERS)

Jakarta - The US on Thursday welcomed Indonesian initiatives to help bring peace to the former Yugoslavia. Admiral William Owens, Vice-Chairman of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff, said, without referring specifically to Indonesia's call for the former Yugoslavia States to form a confederation, that Jakarta had a key role to play in the peace process. Owens is in Indonesia for a five-day visit to discuss bilateral and regional military matters. (REUTERS)

#### PERSIAN GULF

Vatican City - The UN sanctions against Iraq must not be used to punish the Iraqi people and should remain a temporary means of pressure, the Vatican said Thursday, following a meeting between Pope John Paul II and Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz. (AFP, REUTERS)

Dubai - The German engineering firm IAB Leipzig and a Dutch unit of the UK's John Brown Engineering will "finance" developing a huge Iranian gas field and repairing an oilfield, an Iranian oil official said Thursday. (REUTERS)

#### MIDDLE EAST

Jerusalem - Israel is running into international opposition to its plans to celebrate the 3,000th anniversary of the Jewish claim to Jerusalem, Deputy Foreign Minister Yossi Beilin said Thursday. But Beilin vowed continued Ministry support for Jerusalem 5000, a 15-month series of cultural events, exhibitions and fairs beginning in September and announced last week by the city's right-wing Jewish Mayor. (REUTERS)

#### AFGHANISTAN

Islamabad - Embattled Afghan President Burhanuddin Rabbani said Thursday he was willing to step down, but would not commit himself to a UN-proposed timetable which

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- 6 -

Spanish King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia will pay a state visit to China at the end of this month, Foreign Ministry spokesman Wang said Thursday. (AFP - Beijing)

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Resistance by rebel deputies against President Nursultan Nazarbayev's dissolution of Kazakhstan's Parliament lost momentum on Thursday as a planned meeting of an alternative assembly failed to take place. (REUTERS - Moscow)

#### Europe

Italian Prime Minister Lamberto Dini won a confidence vote Thursday in Parliament that clears the way for a deficit-cutting budget. (AFP - Rome)

Fifty-two member States of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe will meet here Monday to adopt a pact on stability and good-neighbourly relations, accompanied by 100 regional and bilateral agreements. (AFP - Paris)

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15 March 1995

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

--- WFP reports Krajina Serbs strengthening blockade of humanitarian deliveries into Bihac pocket as malnutrition and hunger threaten population.

--- Secretary-General sends Under-Secretary-General Ismat Kittani to Angola to discuss peace process.

--- Under-Secretary-General Peter Hansen convenes meeting to speed up disbursement of humanitarian aid promised for Rwanda.

--- Iraq's deputy Prime Minister briefs Secretary-General on his Government's compliance with Security Council resolutions.

--- United Nations launches consolidated inter-agency appeal for \$14.6 million for displaced persons in Sierra Leone and refugees in Guinea.

--- Commission on Status of Women begins three-week session in New York in preparation for Beijing Conference.

--- United Nations Drug Control Programme is running out of money, says its Director-General.

Malnutrition and hunger still threaten thousands of people in the Bihac enclave, according to the World Food Programme (WFP). Though 10 food convoys reached the area in February, the 920 metric tons of food delivered, fell far short of the 20,000 tons needed by more than 200,000 people in the pocket. Only 20 percent of the population has received any food aid over the last six months.

The WFP said the Krajina Serbs seemed to be strengthening their blockade of humanitarian relief as part of a coordinated strategy to deny food to the most vulnerable people in Bihac. Food convoys into Sarajevo have also been blocked since 27 February, and deliveries into the eastern enclaves of Zepa, Goradze and Srebrenica are being disrupted again. On 8 March, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) suspended humanitarian assistance to areas controlled by Krajina Serbs until access into the Bihac pocket was guaranteed.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has decided to send his Special Advisor, Under-Secretary-General Ismat Kittani to Angola. Mr. Kittani, who left today, will hold discussions on ways to move the peace process forward.

The Secretary-General will submit a report to the Security Council on 25 March on whether conditions for the deployment of military units of the United Nations Angolan Verification

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Mission (UNAVEM III) are being met.

The humanitarian situation in Rwanda is becoming more urgent as desperately needed aid funds promised to the Government have failed to materialize, according to a United Nations spokesman. In an effort to speed up the process, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs Peter Hansen will convene a meeting tomorrow with representatives of 14 Governments, the European Union, the World Bank and UN agencies.

The UN launched two major fund-raising drives in January to raise more than \$700 million for rehabilitation and reconstruction in Rwanda. However, donors have failed to deliver on their commitments, which was causing a great deal of frustration, the spokesman said. The situation in the country was extremely serious and the Rwandan Government did not have the resources to function without assistance.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali met yesterday with the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq, Tariq Aziz, at Mr. Aziz's request. The Deputy Prime Minister briefed the Secretary-General about discussions between Iraqi officials and the Chairman of the United Nations Special Commission on the Disarmament of Iraq, Rolf Ekeus.

Mr. Aziz also informed the Secretary-General of further steps Iraq had taken to comply with Security Council resolutions. The Secretary-General expressed the hope that Iraq would continue its cooperation with the UN, to ensure full compliance with relevant Council resolutions.

The United Nations today appealed for \$14.5 million to fund urgent humanitarian activities in Sierra Leone during 1995. The consolidated inter-agency appeal, which was launched in New York by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, will help an estimated 500,000 internally displaced persons in the country and another 200,000 refugees in neighbouring Guinea.

Four years of fighting in Sierra Leone have caused a massive movement of people in Sierra Leone and the threat of epidemics has increased both among the internally displaced and refugees in Guinea.

The Fourth World Conference on Women must elicit commitments for action and resources, the Commission on the Status of Women was told today as it began its 3-week session. Conference Secretary-General Gertrude Mongella said it was time for a deeper level of action not further analysis. She said the series of United Nations conferences affirmed the need for new relationships and equal partnerships between citizens and governments and between men and women. The knyssys the preparatory body for the Fourth World Conference on Women, which will be held in Beijing 4 to 15 September.

Nitin Desai, Under Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development, said the Beijing Conference was part of a process. Through its series of international conferences, the United Nations was seeking an appropriate role for public policy in a rapidly changing world. "A global social movement is emerging which is holding national and international systems accountable for their performances", he said.

\* \* \*

The United Nations International Drug Control Programme

(UNDCP) is running out of money, according to its Executive Director, Giorgio Giacomelli. He was addressing the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as it began meeting in Vienna, Tuesday. The Programme was being forced to say "no" to good projects because funding could not be guaranteed, he said. The tendency of donors to earmark contributions could cause the UNDCP to become "a box filled with projects without the necessary infrastructure". He stressed at least 30 per cent of the Programme's income must be received as general purpose funds.

The representative of France gave an overview of the European Union's five-year drug control plan, stressing the need for improved coordination to reduce expenditure and avoid duplication. The United Kingdom's representative described his country's three-year action plan, emphasizing activities at the local level. He said that limited funding was bound to cause a reduction in UNDCP programmes, but there must not be too severe a decline in project-based work.

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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 15 March 1995

PART 2 OF 2

Asked about the results of the investigation of the attack on Mr. Akashi's plane, Mr. Eckhard said that they were not completed, but "there were strong indications that the round of fire had come from Bosnian Serb positions".

A correspondent asked about the current talks being chaired by the mediator between The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Greece, Cyrus Vance. Mr. Sills said that the parties had met yesterday and were meeting today, but he had no information on the talks, which were taking place outside of the Headquarters building. He added that no statements would be made while the talks were ongoing. (The Spokesman's Office later issued a correction, stating that no talks took place today.)

In response to a request for confirmation of a newspaper report in Belgrade today that the The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia was planning to change its flag, Mr. Eckhard said that the Secretariat would not comment on the substance of the talks while they were in progress.

Asked by another correspondent if the Secretary-General's meeting with Greece's Permanent Representative today concerned the talks, Mr. Sills explained that the Representative was one of the group of current Chairmen of five regional groups who met monthly with the Secretary-General. The talks in question were unlikely to have been a topic of discussion at that meeting.

A correspondent asked if the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) had been banned from attending the World Summit for Social Development. Mr. Sills said that he would check on that.

A correspondent asked why Mr. Baker was meeting with the Secretary-General today. In response to that question and another on whether there was "a Special Representative in the making", the Spokesman said he had no details on the meeting, but he would give information afterwards.

To a question about the elections of the Bureau of the Assembly of the International Seabed Authority which was currently holding a session in Jamaica, Mr. Sills said daily press releases on the session were available.

Asked if the United Nations Legal Counsel would brief correspondents on the United Nations Congress on Public International Law currently taking place at Headquarters, Mr. Sills said that if correspondents requested such a briefing, he

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would extend that request to Mr. Corell.

A correspondent asked if the Secretary-General had issued a strong protest in response to the attack on Mr. Akashi's plane. The Spokesman said there was not a specific statement, but that the Secretariat had pursued, on a regular basis, the question of attacks on planes landing and taking off at Sarajevo airport. Although no formal statement had been issued by the Spokesman's Office, that did not mean that the incident was not taken seriously. The Secretary-General was disturbed by such attacks. Mr. Sills added that UNPROFOR protested regularly when such incidents occurred. Those protests could be considered a protest on behalf of the Secretary-General since UNPROFOR officials represented the Secretary-General.

In response to a question as to whether the 11-point agreement between the factions in Somalia could be considered part of wider efforts at national reconciliation, Mr. Eckhard said it was the follow-up to the agreement to create the Joint Commission. It only specified the logistical coordination of the groups involved using the military assets of the different clans in order to avoid clashes among them. However, Ambassador Gbeho would like to explore whether that agreement could be the beginning of a broader agreement. That was the purpose of the invitation to the leaders of the Joint Commission to meet with him.

With regard to Mr. Perez de Cuellar's meeting with the Secretary-General, Mr. Sills was asked if it was "proper for the Secretary-General to meet with candidates for a national office while the campaign was going on". The Spokesman said the Secretary-General was meeting with the former Secretary-General in his capacity as Chairman of the World Commission on Culture and Development.

During the briefing, the current President of the United Nations Correspondents Association (UNCA) informed correspondents that those who were interested in accompanying the Secretary-General on his visit to Haiti, Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala should inform the UNCA President by tomorrow morning.

END OF PART 2 OF 2  
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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 15 March 1995

PART 1 OF 2

At today s noon briefing, Joe Sills, Spokesman for Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, told correspondents that at 10:30 a.m., the Secretary-General had met former Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar in his capacity as President of the World Commission on Culture and Development. Mr. Sills announced that a video of the "photo opportunity" of the meeting would be aired on in-house television at about 12:30 p.m.

At 11:15 a.m., the Secretary-General met with the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations, Hisashi Owada, and at 12 noon, he met with the Permanent Representatives of Libya, Sri Lanka, Poland, Trinidad and Tobago, and Greece in their capacities as the current Chairmen of the regional groups. That was a regularly scheduled monthly meeting. At 4:15 p.m., the Secretary-general would meet with the former Secretary of State of the United States, James Baker. At 5:15 p.m., he would meet with the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations, Detlev Graf zu Rantzau.

Mr. Sills subsequently announced that, at 6 p.m., the Secretary-General would meet with the former Foreign Minister of Uruguay, Gross Espiel, and at 6:30 p.m., he would meet with Cyrus Vance, Special Envoy to The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

The Spokesman informed correspondents that the Secretary-General's meeting with the President of Croatia, Franjo Tudjman, would take place on Friday, 17 March. The time of the meeting would be provided as soon as the information was available.

In response to a question asked yesterday about the plans of the Special Adviser to the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Mahbub ul Haq, Mr. Sills said that Mr. ul Haq had informed him today that, at the present time, he had no plans to leave the UNDP.

Mr. Sills said the Security Council was holding consultations this morning on the report of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia on the border-monitoring mission and the

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Secretary-General's report on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia. Regarding Abkhazia, since the Secretary-General's report of 6 March, the situation had deteriorated further. Incidents of killing, looting, kidnapping, ambushing and burning of houses had increased in the Gali region, in spite of the curfew imposed by the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) peace-keeping force. The Council would consider those developments.

Continuing, Mr. Sills reminded correspondents that a number of expert meetings on the political aspects of the situation in Georgia had been convened. The next meeting was scheduled to take place in Moscow on 21 March. Depending on its outcome, the Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Georgia, Edouard Brunner, would consider calling another round of talks. In addition to the deterioration in the situation in Georgia, there had also been little progress on the repatriation of refugees to Abkhazia -- the second major issue under consideration.

On other matters before the Council, Mr. Sills said that there would probably be a briefing by the Secretariat today on Croatia following the developments of the last few days. On Thursday afternoon, the Secretary-General would brief the Council, primarily on a number of bilateral meetings he had held in Copenhagen during the World Summit for Social Development.

Mr. Sills then announced that the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Peter Hansen, would convene a meeting tomorrow on the urgent needs of Rwanda. It would be attended by the representatives of 14 governments, the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the European Union, the World Bank and United Nations agencies and programmes. The meeting would address the problem of the slowness of disbursement of funds which were desperately needed to enable the Rwandese Government to function. The promises and commitments made during the recent UNDP Round Table held in Geneva on 18 January had not materialized. The situation in the country had continued to deteriorate, and there was a great deal of frustration in government circles because of the lack of resources to function properly.

In Geneva today, the United Nations had launched a consolidated inter-agency appeal for Sierra Leone, asking donors for \$14.6 million to fund urgent humanitarian activities in 1995, both for internally displaced persons in Sierra Leone and Sierra Leonean refugees in Guinea.

Responding to a question asked yesterday about the three States that did not attend the World Summit for Social Development, Mr. Sills told correspondents that they were Samoa, Somalia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

Mr Sills read the following statement:

"The Secretary-General has decided to send Ismat Kittani, Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser to the Secretary-General, to Angola for discussions aimed at moving forward the peace process in that country. Mr. Kittani is leaving for Angola today and is expected to stay there for a few days. On the basis of Mr. Kittani's report, the

Secretary-General will submit by 25 March his report to the Security Council on whether or not the conditions necessary for the deployment of the military units of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III) have been met." (See Press Release SG/SM/5582.)

Reporting on peace-keeping operations, Fred Eckhard of the Spokesman Office said that the four survivors of yesterday's road accident involving members of the French engineering unit in the former Yugoslavia had been evacuated to France. The bodies of the nine soldiers killed in the accident were to be flown to France after a memorial service at Sarajevo airport, between 3 p.m. and 4 p.m. today. The Force Commander of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), Lieutenant-General Bernard Janvier, was expected to travel from Zagreb to attend the service.

Mr. Eckhard went on to say that humanitarian flights into Sarajevo remained suspended following a review of the security situation there today by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) high-level working group in Geneva. A senior UNHCR official was in Pale today seeking the necessary assurances from the Bosnian Serbs before the flights could be resumed. Those flights had been suspended last Saturday after an International Red Cross plane was hit by gunfire.

Regarding Somalia, Mr. Eckhard said the Secretary-General's Special Representative, James Victor Gbeho, continued to be pleased with the situation at the seaport and airport in Mogadishu. Security was being governed by an 11-point agreement signed on Saturday by the clans and their representatives on the Joint Committee set up with the encouragement of Ambassador Gbeho. The agreement set out coordination details concerning the employment of the "technicals" of the various clans to ensure security -- primarily along the perimeter of the facility. Some information had been received that the unloading of commodities imported by the Somali business community had gone smoothly -- sugar, rice and wheat flour, and cooking oil had been delivered to Mogadishu's main markets. Those supplies had resulted in a 12 per cent decrease in prices. Exports of livestock through the port had also begun -- with a shipment of oxen and goats to the United Arab Emirates. The resumption of commercial activities in Mogadishu was a good sign, he added.

Mr. Eckhard went on to say that the leaders of the Joint Committee had not contacted Ambassador Gbeho concerning his invitation to them to come to Nairobi to discuss future national reconciliation efforts. However, the Special Representative expected a meeting to take place before the end of this month and had not excluded the possibility that he might go to Mogadishu to meet with them, should the security situation permit.

Asked if Mr. Perez de Cuellar had asked for "his old job", Mr. Sills said the former Secretary-General had served the Organization for 10 years, and he was sure that he was quite happy to be visiting Headquarters rather than to be working here. He had certainly not asked for his old job. To a follow-up question on Mr. Perez de Cuellar's meeting with the Secretary-General,



Mr. Sills said that, apart from general matters, they would have discussed the work of the World Commission on Culture and Development and its consultations at Headquarters this week. (Mr. Sills reminded correspondents that Mr. Perez de Cuellar would meet with them on Friday, at 3 p.m.)

In response to a question of the briefing of the Security Council by the Under-Secretary-General for Peace-keeping Operations, Kofi Annan, on the subject of Croatia, Mr. Eckhard said he was unsure if Mr. Annan would give that briefing or whether Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Alvaro de Soto, would brief Council members. They had asked for a briefing today from the Secretariat, and it was expected that they would receive it.

END OF PART 1 OF 2  
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International community still ignoring Rwanda -- U.N.

By Julian Bedford

KIGALI, March 14 (Reuter) - Almost one year after a genocide that claimed up to one million lives, the international community continued to ignore the plight of Rwanda, the U.N. special envoy to the country said on Tuesday.

Ambassador Shaharyar Khan warned that unless action was taken to finance the country, it could descend into a fresh round of bloodletting.

Little money has arrived in Rwanda despite the countless promises of individual countries and the Geneva round table conference in January at which \$577 million was pledged by the international community to help the government's programme of rehabilitation and national reconciliation.

Khan told Reuters: "This is a source of great concern.

"I have always said it, others have said it and I will go on saying it: 'We have to help this government'.

"I felt after Geneva we would be able to have enough upfront liquid cash flow to make up for the huge vacuum caused by the genocide and civil war.

"I admit I was wrong. It is now two months after the round table and the upfront cash flow has not arrived."

Unless these problems were tackled, Khan feared there would be another round of massacres.

"I am worried. I see an upward graph of rising tension and I don't see it being redressed.

"There is a danger of the situation exploding. It is not imminent but if we allow the graph to rise and rise then the regional situation could again lead to bloodletting."

Both Khan and Major-General Romeo Dallaire, the former force commander of the U.N. Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR), have criticised the international community for their reluctance first to provide troops to end the slaughter of Tutsis and allied Hutus by extremist Hutu death squads last May and June and later for failing to provide financial assistance to the Rwanda Patriotic Front-dominated government after it came to power last July.

Though Khan admitted UNAMIR had made mistakes, especially in the first days of the genocide, he said the world had failed and was continuing to fail to provide him the support he needed to get his job done.

As no cash had arrived in the wake of the Geneva talks, he said he did not see programmes being started for another six months.

He hoped the world would break the chain of indifference and help the government through those six months and urged the World Bank and the European Union to release funds to tide the government through the short term.

On Monday, Khan met both the World Bank representative in Rwanda and a European Union delegation to urge them to act.

Last week, the Rwandan prime minister Faustin

Twagiramungu said he expected to receive \$50 million of World Bank funds and 15 million European Union ecus by the end of this month.

Khan admitted the laborious workings of the U.N. system had on occasions frustrated his wishes to help the government and said there was much waste of taxpayers' money within the U.N. system.

Projects he had personally supported had failed to come to fruition because of the checks and double checks the U.N. demanded.

"I understand why these procedures are there," Khan said. "But I feel they are carried to extremes and defeat the purpose...The U.N. should trust the people they send out and let them get on with the job."

Khan said much of the recent tension in the country -- an increase in the number of arrests, the assassination of the governor of Butare and the deteriorating security situation -- was partly due to frustrations caused by the lack of money.

People weren't being employed, salaries weren't being paid -- the Rwanda Patriotic Army has not been paid since December -- and the scales of justice were hopelessly out of balance.

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14 March 1995

T U E S D A Y   H I G H L I G H T S

- Nine French soldiers serving with UNPROFOR killed in accident on Bosnian mountain; 4 others seriously injured.
- Secretary-General's plan for gender equality outlined at one-day conference on Women and United Nations attended by Hillary Rodham Clinton.
- Commission on Narcotic Drugs opens in Vienna; will focus on economic and social consequences of drug abuse and trafficking.
- President of International Court of Justice addresses Congress on International Law; says Court's advisory function should be extended to more organizations and States.
- Administrative and Budgetary Committee approves diplomatic privileges, pensions for World Court judges and assistance to Disarmament Institute.
- 1995 United Nations Population Award shared by African non-governmental organization and Secretary-General of International Planned Parenthood Federation.

Nine French soldiers serving with the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) were killed today in a tragic accident on Mount Igman, near Sarajevo. A UN spokesman said the soldiers were travelling on the snow-covered mountain, when their off-road vehicle plunged into a ravine. Four other soldiers were seriously injured. The Spokesman described the accident as UNPROFOR'S worst single tragedy.

Meanwhile, Special Representative Yasushi Akashi said today that while the Bosnian Government and Bosnian Serb leaders were still committed to the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement, they were accusing each other of bad faith. Mr. Akashi told correspondents at Sarajevo airport that UNPROFOR had been trying to promote dialogue to resolve disputes on the Agreement's implementation, and it was in the parties' best interests to start talks as soon as possible. The Agreement and the cease-fire had been precarious from the beginning and he feared fighting could resume unless something was done in the next two or three weeks.

Women and the United Nations was the theme of a one-day Conference at UN Headquarters today, which was dedicated to former United States first lady, Eleanor Roosevelt. Mrs. Roosevelt was a delegate to the United Nations in its early

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years and helped draft the Declaration of Human Rights.

In a message to the Conference, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali said the recruitment and promotion of women at the United Nations had failed to live up to the promise of the Charter and lagged dismally behind what it should be. Member States had done no better. Only 6 out of 185 Missions were headed by women and there were very few women diplomats or foreign ministers. Stressing that the UN must lead the way, he said his Strategic Plan of Action was a way to achieve full gender equality in the Organization within the next five years. Currently, 15 percent of UN director-level posts and above are held by women.

The first lady of the United States, Hillary Rodham Clinton, told the Conference investing in women's health and education was essential to improving global prosperity and the United Nations must play a leadership role. Every one of its programmes, policies and decisions directly or indirectly affected women as they cared for children, managed households, and worked in their jobs. Women must be part of the UN process and demand that their rights and opportunities be respected in nations around the world, she said.

The advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice were instrumental in preventive diplomacy, helping to avert conflict and deflate tension, according to its President, Mohammed Bedjaoui. He was addressing the United Nations Congress on Public International Law today, as it considered the peaceful disputes between States, including resort to and full respect of the Court. By providing legal interpretations during disputes and removing the threat of conflicts, the Court also helped international peace, he said. Access to its advisory opinions should be extended to more States and bodies, including regional organizations.

Yesterday, the Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs, Hans Correll, told the Congress it should appeal to world decision makers to act with prudence, refrain from the use of force and solve disputes peacefully. Those responsibilities could be translated as statesmanship, he said. International law was not the exclusive interest of a few specialists, but was an important ingredient in daily decision-making. Therefore, decision makers must make sure such law was applied and legal advice sought when important foreign policy decisions were being made.

The Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary) today recommended that the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission on the disarmament of Iraq, his spouse and minor children residing in the United States, be granted diplomatic privileges and immunities.

The Committee also approved recommendations concerning the pension scheme for members of the International Court of Justice. According to a draft decision, the pensions of Judges elected to serve a 9 year term would be set at \$50,000 a year, to be increased by an additional \$250 for each month of service up to a maximum of \$75,000 per year. The Committee recommended that the General Assembly keep the level of support costs to the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research under review.

Political changes following the Soviet Union's breakup and the liberalization of the global economy have increased the magnitude and complexity of illicit drug trafficking, according to reports before the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. The Commission, which is the principle UN policy-making body on drug control, is meeting in Vienna 14 to 23 March. It will examine the strengths and weaknesses of existing drug control measures, how to harmonize national laws, and ways to encourage non-governmental organizations and the private sector in drug control efforts.

The Commission will also consider how to strengthen the fight against international criminal drug organizations and penalties for drug-trafficking related offenses such as money laundering and illegal arms trade. Ways to eradicate the growing and dangerous links between terrorist groups, drug traffickers and their paramilitary gangs will also be examined.

The United Nations 1995 Population Award will be shared by Dr. Halfdan Mahler Secretary-General of the International Planned Parenthood Federation and the Inter-African Committee on Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children. The Population Award is presented annually to individuals and institutions which have made outstanding contributions to increasing awareness of population problems.

The Inter-African Committee was founded in 1984 to fight traditional practices harmful to women and children's health, especially female genital mutilation. It also combats other traditions such as forced feeding of women, early childhood marriages and teenage pregnancies. Dr. Halfden Mahler was chosen for his leadership in reproductive health, family planning and worldwide population issues.

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NEWS DISTRIBUTION SECTION  
DPIFor Internal Use OnlyPOLITICAL INFORMATION BULLETIN #2  
NEWS AGENCIES ON CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

13 March 1995

7.30 a.m. to 12 noon

Major news stories in the period covered:

- Croatian Serbs reject change of UN mandate.
- Afghan Bazb-i-Wahdat leader killed, says Taliban spokesman.
- Christopher meets Assad, says peace talks "serious" again.

FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

Belgrade - Rebel Croatian Serbs on Monday rejected changes in UNPROFOR's mandate which Croatian President Franjo Tudjman has demanded as a condition for allowing the peace-keepers to stay on his soil. "We agree to keep UN troops but we will not change their mandate, because no one has the right to push us towards Croatia", Slobodan Jarcevic, special representative of the breakaway Krajina Serb region in Croatia, said. (REUTERS)

Belgrade - UN Special Representative Yasushi Akashi held talks Monday with Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic at his base in Pale, the Bosnian Serb news agency SRNA said. Akashi was to discuss "consolidating" the current four-month cease-fire accord in Bosnia. (AFP)

Geneva - The International Committee of the Red Cross issued a sharply worded rebuke to both Bosnian Government forces and Bosnian Serbs on Monday, calling on them to halt attacks on aircraft carrying humanitarian supplies. The agency said such attacks violated international law and it called on the warring sides to respect the Red Cross emblem. (REUTERS)

Belgrade - A man was shot dead and several policemen were reported to have been wounded Monday in a shoot-out near the offices of Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug said. (REUTERS)

(MORE)

MHP-13-1995 13:28 FROM DISSEMINATION

13 March 1995, Bulletin #2

- 1 -

hour battle near the Guinea border at Buedu, 320 kilometres east of Freetown, 20 rebels and five Government soldiers were killed. (AFP)

#### BALTICS

Tallinn - US Vice-President Al Gore came out strongly Monday in favour of NATO membership for the three Baltic States, saying they had as much right to become members as Central and Eastern European countries. "There has been no list of any kind drawn up", Gore said after talks with Estonian President Lennart Meri, but he added that "America will stand with you" on the NATO issue as "you must not be consigned to a grey zone of fear and uncertainty". (AFP)

#### OTHER NEWS

##### Europe

Turkish authorities slapped a curfew on the Gazi district of Istanbul Monday after clashes between police and Shiite Alawite demonstrators left four dead. (AFP - Istanbul)

##### Asia

The Philippines said Monday that its dispute with China over a reef in the South China Sea had to be resolved peacefully even though this would take time. Mischief Reef is one of the tiny but potentially oil-rich Spratly Islands, ownership of which is being squabbled over by six Asian countries. (REUTERS - London)

Russia and Japan began talks on Monday over fishing rights in the waters off the disputed south Kurile Islands off northern Japan, diplomats said. (REUTERS - Moscow)

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DATE: 14 March 1995

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI	FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, N.Y. <i>AN</i>
FAX NO: 3-3090	FAX NO: 1 (212) 963-1813
SUBJECT: Press Clippings on Rwanda	
ATTN:	ROOM: S-927E
TOTAL NUMBER OF TRANSMITTED PAGES INCLUDING THIS PAGE: 14	

Attached are today's press clippings/Reuters/NewsEdge on Rwanda as well as DPI's press summaries, for your information.

Best regards.

SPSG

NEWS DISTRIBUTION SECTION  
Media Division/DPI



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POLITICAL INFORMATION BULLETIN #1  
NEWS AGENCIES ON CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

14 March 1995

Midnight to 7.30 a.m.

Major news stories in the period covered:

- Eight French soldiers killed in Bosnia road accident.
- Israeli-PLO talks start in Cairo on elections; Christopher meets Assad; Britain's Major meets Arafat in self-ruled Gaza.
- UN envoy says world still ignoring Rwanda.

FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

Sarajevo - Eight French peace-keeping soldiers were killed and four injured in a road accident on a mountain outside Sarajevo, UN Special Representative Yasushi Akashi said Tuesday. Akashi extended his condolences to the families of the dead soldiers and to the French Government.

In Paris, French Defence Minister Francois Leonard announced he would travel to Sarajevo later Tuesday and return to Paris Wednesday. (REUTERS, AFP)

Sarajevo - UN Special Representative Yasushi Akashi met Bosnian Government officials Tuesday morning following talks with the Bosnian Serbs on Monday, amid signs of a continuing deadlock in his efforts to shore up the truce. Akashi was to meet with Hasan Muratovic, Minister for relations with the UN, and the Bosnian Commander, General Rasim Delic, before meeting with President Alija Izetbegovic. (AFP)

Jakarta - Indonesian President Suharto, on Sarajevo for a brief visit, said a new mechanism should be applied to solve the conflict in the former Yugoslavia. Indonesia's official Antara news agency said Tuesday. Antara, in a dispatch from Zagreb received here, quoted Suharto as saying the new plan could involve convening an international conference to discuss the matter. (REUTERS)

MIDDLE EAST

Cairo - Israel and the Palestinians began on Tuesday a two-day round of talks in Cairo on Palestinian elections, saying they hoped to meet a 1 July deadline set by

(MORE)

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14 March 1995, Bulletin #1

- 2 -

their leaders. The Israeli delegation is headed by Joel Singer and the Palestinian one by Saeb Erekat, who arrived in Cairo on Monday. (REUTERS, AFP)

Damascus - US Secretary of State Warren Christopher on Tuesday held his second meeting in 24 hours with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad amid speculation Syria and Israel may agree to resume direct talks over the Golan Heights. Christopher flew back to Damascus after an overnight stop in Jerusalem with talks early on Tuesday morning with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin to bring latest Israeli thinking on how to push forward the stalled peace process. Christopher was to return to Washington later on Tuesday after a six-day, five-country Middle Eastern tour. (REUTERS, AFP)

Gaza - British Prime Minister John Major met PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat in self-ruled Gaza Tuesday, becoming only the second head of government to visit the Palestinian leader's headquarters. Major travelled to the enclave's border in a helicopter, was met by Arafat and the two men rode together in the same car to the PLO Chairman's beach-front headquarters in Gaza City. They reviewed an honour guard beside the Mediterranean and then went inside for talks on the state of the Israeli PLO peace deal signed in 1993. (REUTERS, AFP)

Nabatiyah - Israeli forces bombarded south Lebanon villages Tuesday after a guerrilla attack and Israeli planes drew anti-aircraft fire from Lebanese troops and Muslim guerrillas, security sources said. Lebanese Army troops and pro-Iranian Hizbollah guerrillas fired at Israeli fighter planes that dove low over the town of Nabatiyah where Prime Minister Rafik al-Hariri's Cabinet was due to meet later Tuesday, the sources said. (REUTERS, AFP)

#### RWANDA

Kigali - The international community is still largely ignoring Rwanda, where up to a million people were massacred last year, the UN special envoy to Rwanda said Tuesday. Shaharyar Khan warned unless action was taken to finance the country it could descend into a fresh round of bloodletting. Little aid money has arrived in Rwanda despite international donors pledging \$500 million in Geneva in January to help a government rehabilitation and national reconciliation programme. "This is a source of great concern", Khan told Reuters in an interview. (REUTERS)

(MORE)



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14 March 1995, Bulletin #

Powers would discuss with South-East Asian countries how to formally end the programme, started in the late 1970s. (REUTERS - Geneva)

#### Europe

Britain will withdraw an entire regiment from Northern Ireland, the first formal British troop withdrawal from Ulster in the 25 year-old conflict, Government sources in London and Belfast said. A formal announcement was expected at midday. (REUTERS, AFP - London)

#### NEWS COVERAGE OUTLOOK

*Other stories expected to be covered today by news agencies:*

- Vienna - Bosnian Federation President Kresimir Zubak, Bosnian Vice-President Ejup Ganic, Croatian Foreign Minister Mate Granic and other Bosnian officials attend meeting organized by Austrian Foreign Ministry and US Embassy to mark first anniversary of setting up of the Bosnian Federation.

- Vienna - IAEA Director-General Hans Blix gives speech on preventing the spread of nuclear weapons ahead of conference in New York in April/May on the extension of the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

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BC-RWANDA (SCHEDULED)@

U.N. envoy says world still ignoring Rwanda@

By Julian Bedford

KIGALI, March 14 (Reuter) - The international community is still largely ignoring Rwanda, where up to a million people were assacred last year, the U.N. special envoy to Rwanda said on uesday.

Shaharyar Khan warned unless action was taken to finance the ountry it could descend into a fresh round of bloodletting.

Little aid money has arrived in Rwanda despite international onors pledging \$577 million in Geneva in January to help a overnment rehabilitation and national reconciliation programme.

"This is a source of great concern," Khan told Reuters in n interview.

"...We have to help this government. I felt after Geneva we ould be able to have enough upfront liquid cash flow to make up or the huge vacuum caused by the genocide and civil war.

"I admit I was wrong. It is now two months after the round able (conference) and the upfront cash flow has not arrived."

Khan said unless these problems were tackled there would be new round of massacres. Up to an estimated one million members f the Tutsi minority and their Hutu allies were slaughtered by itu troops and militiamen between April and July last year.

"I am worried," the envoy said. "I see an upward graph of sing tension and I don't see it being redressed.

"There is a danger of the situation exploding. It is not minient but if we allow the graph to rise and rise then the egional situation could again lead to bloodletting," he added.

Khan and Major-General Romeo Dallaire, former force ommander of the U.N. Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR), ve criticised the international community for being reluctant o provide troops to help end last year's slaughter and later or failing to provide financial assistance to the government.

Khan said UNAMIR had made mistakes, especially in the first ys of the genocide, but added the world had failed and was ntinuing to fail to provide him with support to get the job ne.

As no cash had arrived following the Geneva talks, he said did not see programmes being started for another six months.

Khan said he hoped the world would end its indifference and lp the government through those six montns. He urged the World nk and European Union to release funds for the administration, ich took power after a Tutsi-led rebel victory last July.

Khan on Monday met both the World Bank representative in anda and a European Union delegation and urged them to act.

Rwandan Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu said last week





C-BURUNDI-PRESIDENT 1STLD@

Burundi leader asks for help to prevent genocide@

Adds news conference by Belgian Foreign Minister)

By Sue Fleming

BRUSSELS, March 14 (Reuter) - Burundi's president asked the international community on Tuesday to help his impoverished country avert the genocide that ravaged neighbouring Rwanda.

His call for help was immediately supported by Belgium, Burundi's former colonial ruler, which appealed to the world to devote more attention to the tiny central African state.

"We have to do everything possible to avoid the genocide that happened in Rwanda," Sylvestre Ntibantunganya told a news conference in Brussels.

About half a million people died last year in mass killings in Rwanda, which has the same explosive ethnic mix as Burundi of people from the majority Hutu and minority Tutsi tribes.

Ntibantunganya said the international community had stood by and watched during the mass killings in Rwanda.

"The world must help Burundi, not with military intervention, but by stopping the same thing happening in Burundi as in Rwanda," said Ntibantunganya, who was on a two-day visit to Belgium after attending the poverty summit in Denmark.

Belgian Foreign Minister Frank Vandenbroucke sounded warning bells about deteriorating security in Burundi.

"I am appealing to the international community to accelerate all initiatives in Burundi," Vandenbroucke told a separate news conference after meeting the Burundian president.

He said strong support should also be given to moderate groups in Burundi. "Only in this way can we avoid a coup d'etat which will bring new explosions of violence in Burundi," he said.

The assassination last weekend of a government minister from the Hutu tribe sparked fears of a new round of conflict.

Ntibantunganya blamed the murder of Energy and Mines Minister Ernest Kabushemeye on professional killers who were believed to be former members of the military. The murder, he said, was plotted several months ago.

He dismissed a view that the assassination as well as his absence from Burundi would encourage the Tutsi-dominated military to plot a coup against the government.

"There is talk every day of a coup in Burundi. If I was to worry about it then I would think of nothing else," he said.

Italy announced on Tuesday it had advised its citizens to leave Burundi because of the threat of renewed violence.

Vandenbroucke said Belgium had taken precautions in case the security situation deteriorated further but a general travel ban had not yet been recommended.

Asked what the international community could do to help Burundi, Ntibantunganya suggested help in bringing to justice those responsible for the failed October 1993 coup in which newly elected Hutu President Melchior Ndadaye was killed.

Some 50,000 people were slaughtered after Ndadaye's death. Six months later his successor, Cyprien Ntaryamira, died in the same plane crash as Rwandan leader Juvenal Habyarimana, unleashing genocide of Tutsis and Hutu moderates in Rwanda.

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BC-FISH-BONINO (WOMAN IN THE NEWS, SCHEDULED)@

EU's Bonino questions values in fish row@

By Janet McEvoy

BRUSSELS, March 14 (Reuter) - European Commissioner Emma Bonino returned from an aid mission to ethnically troubled Rwanda and Burundi on Tuesday to the task of resolving an acrimonious fishing row between the European Union and Canada.

She said her visit to the two East African countries -- where millions of refugees face starvation and ethnic tensions threaten a new explosion of genocide -- had put the fishing dispute in perspective.

"I think that sometimes we lose our priorities," Bonino told Reuters in an interview.

The 47-year-old Italian, the member of the EU executive responsible for both fisheries and humanitarian aid, added:

"Maybe I was shocked coming back from such a situation. It seems that rich countries have lost some values, some priorities."

Shortly after touching down in Brussels from her four-day mission, Bonino told a news conference she was ready to open talks with Canada as early as Wednesday if a detained Spanish trawler and its captain were released.

A former member of Italy's Radical party and a passionate campaigner for women's rights and the pro-abortion lobby, she is over French fishermen -- usually hostile to grey-suited EU officialdom -- with her down-to-earth understanding of their problems during a recent visit to France.

She spent her first weekend as a European commissioner on a trip to the Bosnian capital Sarajevo and visited East Africa to assess the work of the EU's humanitarian aid office there.

Rwanda and Burundi receive the lion's share of aid from the EU, the world's largest donor, closely followed by former Yugoslavia.

The auburn-haired commissioner intends -- fishing disputes permitting -- to go on one aid mission a month as part of her hands-on approach.

"I am such a person who understands a lot better by being in the field than reading 3,000 pages of a report," she said in an interview. She next plans to visit the Caucasus.

The fishing row has prompted the EU to call off official protests with Ottawa and Spain to impose visas for Canadian trawlers.

It escalated last Thursday when Canada seized the Spanish trawler Estai in international waters off the Newfoundland coast on charges of over-fishing.

Canadian gunboats fired shots across the Estai's bow as it was fishing for Greenland halibut, also known as turbot.

Spain immediately sent a warship to the area -- an action  
nino regretted.

"I did not think it was a good idea for the Spanish to send  
warship," she told the news conference.

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BC-BURUNDI-PRESIDENT@

^Burundi leader asks for help to prevent genocide@

By Sue Fleming

BRUSSELS, March 14 (Reuter) - Burundi's president asked the international community on Tuesday to help his impoverished country avert the genocide that ravaged neighbouring Rwanda.

"We have to do everything possible to avoid the genocide that happened in Rwanda," Sylvestre Ntibantunganya told a news conference in Brussels.

About half a million people died last year in mass killings in Rwanda, which has the same explosive ethnic mix as Burundi of people from the majority Hutu and minority Tutsi tribes.

Ntibantunganya said the international community had stood by and watched during the mass killings in Rwanda.

"The world must help Burundi, not with military intervention, but by stopping the same thing happening in Burundi as in Rwanda," said Ntibantunganya, who is on a two-day visit to Belgium after attending the poverty summit in Denmark.

"The world must closely watch Burundi to make sure it does not act too late," he added.

The assassination last weekend of a government minister from the majority Hutu tribe in Burundi sparked fears of a new round of conflict in the tiny central African state which has been under dusk to dawn curfew since ethnic clashes in December.

Ntibantunganya blamed the murder of Energy and Mines Minister Ernest Kabushemeye on professional killers. "I have just heard from Bujumbura that the murder was plotted two to three months ago," he said.

He dismissed a view that the assassination as well as his absence from Burundi would encourage the Tutsi-dominated military to plot a coup against the government.

"There is talk every day of a coup in Burundi. If I was to worry about it then I would think of nothing else," the president said.

Asked what the international community could do, he suggested help in bringing to justice those responsible for the failed October 1993 coup in which newly elected Hutu President elchior Ndadaye was killed.

Some 50,000 people were slaughtered after Ndadaye's death. Six months later his successor, Cyprien Ntaryamira, died in the same plane crash as Rwandan leader Juvenal Habyarimana, unleashing genocide of Tutsis and Hutu moderates in Rwanda.

Ntibantunganya said assistance was also needed to overcome the socio-economic crisis in his country and to help refugees and displaced people who were living in terrible conditions.

The president was due to return to Burundi later on Tuesday.

-Colonel former mayor of Burundi capital, abducted

BUJUMBURA, March 14 (AFP) - Two unidentified assailants have kidnapped a former mayor of Burundi's capital Bujumbura, Colonel Lucien Sabuku, police in the ethnically-troubled central African nation announced Wednesday.

One of Sabuku's employees, who was with him at the time but fled, said the two men, riding bicycles, forced the colonel to stop his car in the northern Kinama suburb of the city, boarded it and made him drive towards the Kamenge district on Monday.

Kamenge is a stronghold of the Hutu majority, while the army is dominated by minority Tutsis, who have frequently been locked in bloody strife with the Hutus both in this central African highland nation and neighbouring Rwanda.

Sabuku is an advisor to the ministry of the interior and security.

Kidnappings, like political assassinations, have regular occurrences in Burundi for more than a year. Another senior officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Bernard Kabwari, was kidnapped a year ago and has never been seen since. In January, security forces discovered a detention centre and a small cemetery in Kamenge.

Bujumbura was calm on Tuesday, three days after the assassination of Energy and Mines Minister Ernest Kabushemeye, whose body is due to be buried on Thursday. A period of official mourning has been declared until then.

But grenade explosions were heard in working-class districts of the capital on Saturday night, after the minister was murdered and at least three people were killed in conflict in the centre and northwest, officials said on Monday.

One of Kabushemeye's attackers died in hospital of his wounds Saturday after being shot by one of the minister's bodyguards, and an injured bodyguard also died Sunday, national radio reported Monday.

Police Sunday said they had arrested two suspects over the unclaimed attack on the minister, who was shot as he was driving his car in the centre of the capital Bujumbura. At least one passer-by was hurt.

No further information has been released on the arrests, which were confirmed by President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, or on the identities of the assailants.

The Burundian government is a coalition linking parties of the Tutsi minority with moderate Hutu parties under an agreement reached last year to avert off mass ethnic bloodshed in the traditionally unstable nation.

In October 1993, more than 50,000 people died in massacres sparked by the assassination in a failed military coup bid of the first Hutu president, Melchior Ndadaye, elected in Burundi's first multiparty elections that year.

Political parties across the board have condemned the assassination of Kabushemeye, who headed the Burundian People's Rally, a small party allied to the president's mainly Hutu Front for Democracy in Burundi (FRODEBU).

Last April, crisis struck when Ndadaye's successor Cyprien Ntaryamira died with Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana in a suspicious plane crash which sparked a bloodbath between Hutus and Tutsis in the neighbouring country.

Ntibantunganya, a Hutu, was named to office late last year following negotiations between the political parties, which agreed that the situation in the country was too tense for a vote to take place.

\*PviaNewsEDGE

KEYWORDS: Burundi-unrest

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## C-BURUNDI-ITALIANS@

Itay advises nationals to leave Burundi@

ROME, March 14 (Reuter) - Italy advised its nationals on Tuesday to leave Burundi, where the killing of a government minister has sparked fears of renewed ethnic conflict.

A Foreign Ministry statement, which noted "mounting instability" in the tiny central African state, said Italians should leave the country temporarily "until acceptable security conditions are restored."

It said nationals unable to leave should maintain constant contact with Italy's honorary consul in the capital Bujumbura. Emergency evacuation plans would be adopted if necessary in coordination with France and Belgium, the statement added.

Last Saturday, a government minister from the majority Hutu tribe was assassinated in Bujumbura. Four days of mourning have been called until the burial on Thursday of Energy and Mines Minister Ernest Kabushemeye.

The murder sparked fears of resumed conflict in Burundi, which has the same explosive ethnic mix of Hutus and Tutsis as neighbouring Rwanda.

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MC-BURUNDI-BELGIUM@

Belgium condemns murder of Burundi minister@

BRUSSELS, March 11 (Reuter) - Belgium strongly condemned the murder on Saturday of Burundi's energy and mines minister and demanded the arrest of those responsible.

Foreign Minister Frank Vandenbroucke said in a statement issued through the Belgian news agency Belga that the cowardly murder was deliberately aimed at hampering the process of democracy in the former Belgian protectorate.

A lone gunman shot dead Ernest Kabushemeye in the Burundi capital on Saturday, the latest in a series of ethnic killings.

Vandenbroucke appealed to the Burundi government to do all it could to bring to justice those responsible for the murder.

He also urged the government to continue trying to encourage national reconciliation in Burundi in order to marginalise extremist forces and to boost public confidence.

Burundi President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya is due in Brussels on Monday for talks with the Belgian government after attending the U.N. poverty summit in Copenhagen this weekend.

The slain minister was a member of the majority Hutu tribe and a prominent member in the government coalition in Burundi.

Burundi has been plunged into ethnic violence between Hutus and the minority Tutsis since its first popularly-elected president Melchior Ndadaye was murdered in October 1993.

His replacement was killed along with Rwanda's president on April 6 last year when their aircraft was attacked, unleashing months of ethnic violence in neighbouring Rwanda.

After the death of the presidents, more than half a million people died in an orgy of killings in Rwanda, which has the same ethnic mix as Burundi.

Aid groups and diplomats say the insecurity in Rwanda has exacerbated political instability in Burundi.

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Hutu minister shot dead, politicians appeal for calm  
(UPDATES with Burundian leaders' appeal for calm)

BUJUMBURA, March 11 (AFP) - Burundi's Energy Minister Ernest Kabushemeye as shot dead Saturday in the capital Bujumbura provoking fears of a new wave of political killings and prompting leading politicians to appeal for calm.

President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, visiting Copenhagen, appealed for an end to political violence in the tiny central African nation and warned if peace did not come soon he would have to break off his democratisation programme and take the "necessary measures to restore order."

Witnesses said Kabushemeye, a Hutu and the head of the Burundian People's Rally party, was assassinated while getting into his car near the French cultural centre early Saturday.

One of his bodyguards was wounded in the attack, a UN official in Bujumbura said.

The UN office said a lone unidentified gunman carried out the attack before fleeing, however Burundian radio said it was not clear if one or several assailants were responsible.

The radio said several passers-by were wounded in the crossfire between the minister's bodyguards and the assassin or assassins.

Rumours in the capital attributed the killing to extremist Tutsis who have traditionally dominated the army and government here and are resentful at the handing over of power in 1993 to majority Hutus.

Residents in the capital rushed home Saturday after the first reports of the killing and the city's main market closed. People remember the killings that broke out after the assassination of a former Hutu president in 1993, when more than 50,000 died in the ethnic backlash.

Speaking to AFP at the UN World Summit on Social Development in Copenhagen, Ntibantunganya warned that Kabushemeye's murder would provoke "insecurity and destabilisation" but said he did not believe the killing would spark civil war.

He warned Burundians had to end the "interminable cycle of violence" in their own interest. Otherwise, "where will the violence end?"

Burundi's Prime Minister Antoine Nduwayo also appealed for calm and said an investigation had been ordered into the murder.

The appeal, broadcast by Burundi national radio, said: "We have learnt with dismay the assassination of minister (Ernest) Kabushemeye."

"We would also like to denounce strongly these acts of violence and we call on the population to remain calm," the radio said, adding the government "will monitor the situation closely."

The UN human rights commission agreed last week to press to send more human rights monitors to Burundi and the UN representative's office Saturday condemned Kabushemeye's killing, saying it sprang from a "mentality of impunity."

Kabushemeye was part of a new broad-based coalition government formed on March 1 in an attempt to calm tensions between the Tutsi minority and Hutu majority in Burundi.

Violence has been growing in Burundi in the year since Hutu extremists in its northern neighbour Rwanda unleashed massacres there prompting a flood of refugees to flow into Burundi, Uganda, Zaire and other surrounding countries.

In October 1993, more than 50,000 people died in the massacres sparked by the assassination of the country's first Hutu president, Melchior Ndadaye, elected in the country's first multiparty elections that year.

The current Burundian government was formed after a long-running political crisis with Hutu and Tutsi dominated parties struggling for power.

AFPviaNewsEDGE

KEYWORDS: Burundi-murder  
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Abdallah, condemned the killing.

Former colonial power Belgium did the same and Foreign Minister Frank Vandebroucke said the cowardly murder was deliberately aimed at hampering the process of democracy. He urged Bujumbura's government to bring the murderers to justice.

Burundi has never recovered from the death of popularly-elected president Melchior Ndadaye, murdered with other top Hutu officials by Tutsi soldiers in October 1993.

The attempted military coup failed, but Hutus unleashed a killing frenzy against Tutsis in revenge for the death of their leaders. The army, almost exclusively Tutsi after decades of military rule by that clan, killed in their turn.

When the slaughter ended, 50,000 people had been butchered.

Burundi's next president, Cyprien Ntaryamira, was killed in the same plane crash as Rwanda leader Juvenal Habyarimana last year. The turmoil between Hutus and Tutsis that followed cranked up tensions again in Burundi and the country's northern border regions have been plagued by fresh killings in recent weeks.

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BC-BURUNDI (SCHEDULED)@

Gunfire in Burundi capital after minister shot@

By Deogratias Muvira

BUJUMBURA, March 12 (Reuter) - Gunfire and grenade explosions could be heard in the slums of Burundi's troubled capital Bujumbura overnight after a Hutu government minister was assassinated, residents said on Sunday.

Police arrested two suspects linked with the killing of energy and mines minister Ernest Kabushemeye, shot dead in broad daylight in Bujumbura on Saturday, state radio reported.

There were no initial reports of casualties from the overnight shooting and residents said the city was calm again on Sunday.

Witnesses described seeing a lone gunman carry out the attack on the minister on Saturday. But the radio said Kabushemeye's bodyguard, reported as having been injured, had returned fire and mortally wounded a third attacker who died in hospital overnight.

The gunmen's getaway car, a Mercedes, was retrieved.

Hours after the assassination, residents said young militiamen from the Tutsi clan began congregating at street corners -- normally a sign of trouble.

But the shooting appears to have been isolated to the poor district of Bwiza, mainly for Hutus, and the Tutsi-populated quarters of Nyakabiga and Jabe.

Newly-appointed Prime Minister Antoine Nduwayo, whose cabinet has met only once, condemned the killing and told state radio: "We call on the population to remain calm."

He added that an investigation had been launched, but by Sunday Interior and Security Minister Gabriel Sinarinzi was unable to pinpoint any motive for the assassination.

Diplomats met Nduwayo on Saturday afternoon and went to a city hospital to view Kabushemeye's body, which was left bleeding in his car for some time after the attack.

The diplomats said that President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, who flew out to Copenhagen on Friday to attend the U.N. poverty summit, had no plans to return home immediately.

Ntibantunganya is due in Brussels on Monday for talks with the Belgian government.

"This will not become another Rwanda," said one diplomat -- referring to the massacre of hundreds of thousands last year in Burundi's neighbour and ethnic twin.

Kabushemeye, a Hutu, was leader of the Burundi People's Rally (Rassemblement du Peuple Burundais -RPB), a party in the governing coalition of the majority Hutu-led government.

United Nations special envoy to Burundi, Ahmedou Ould

Months of grisly experience have made Kamugisha something of an expert in determining where the bodies were murdered based on how decomposed they are.

``The ones from Burundi have only been in the river for four or five days and they are 'okay'. If they are Rwandans, they are a week to a week-and-a-half old,'' says Kamugisha.

``The bad ones come from the far side of Burundi and they have been floating for two to three weeks. They are not very nice.''

Kamugisha believes some are still coming from Rwanda, still plagued by violence, albeit on a much smaller scale than last year. Hutus and Tutsis blame each other for the killings.

``Normally the people with their arms tied are from Rwanda and we still get several of those each week.''

The retrieved corpses are wrapped in a shroud of plastic sheeting, loaded on a truck and buried at an open mass grave nearby.

Dragging corpses out of the river with ropes every day seems to have bred a frightening nonchalance in the way the bodycatchers, who paddle about in rubber dinghies, speak of their task.

But Kamugisha says: ``The wounds we see are horrible...The wounds, the smells are always in my mind. When I stop this work I am sure I will need help.''

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BC-TANZANIA-BODIES (SCHEDULED)@

Corpses from Burundi, Rwanda, sluice down river@

By Julian Bedford

RUSUMO, Tanzania, March 12 (Reuter) - The first catch of the day is a male in his thirties, bloated and bleached from days in the swollen brown river and snared in the reeds.

"He smells, doesn't he?," chokes Crispin Kamugisha, clutching his nose. "It's not something you ever get used to."

Kamugisha and five of his mates have the nightmarish job of fishing out bodies that sluice down the Akagera river into Tanzania from the killing fields of Burundi and Rwanda.

"Some, but not many, have been shot. Some have been cut (by machetes), others beaten. There are even some whose arms have been tied behind their backs at the elbows, thrown in the river and allowed to drown," says Kamugisha, employed by Tanzania's Christian Refugee Services.

The Akagera is a big river fed by streams from the steep hills of Rwanda. It snakes eastwards, forming Rwanda's border with Burundi to the south, Tanzania to the east -- emptying into Lake Victoria on the frontier between Uganda and Tanzania.

Now the rushing waters have become a barometer of political turmoil in Hutu and Tutsi-populated Burundi and Rwanda.

Last year hundreds of corpses began washing down the Akagera, most of them Tutsi victims of Rwanda's Hutu militias who went on the rampage after president Juvenal Habyarimana was assassinated on April 6.

Rwandans explained at the time that the Hutus, regarding the Tutsis as invaders who originally came from the Horn of Africa centuries ago, tossed their bodies in the Akagera so that they would float down the Nile back where they came from.

Logjams of corpses bobbed into Lake Victoria which the Akagera empties into -- until men like Kamugisha were employed to start catching them.

Villagers along the river no longer want to draw water from it or eat the fish, so haunted are they by what they have seen.

The civil war was supposed to have ended in Rwanda with the victory of Tutsi-led Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) guerrillas in July. But the corpses kept coming.

Nowadays, Kamugisha believes, most come from Burundi.

Hundreds have been butchered in bloodletting between Hutus and Tutsis in northeast and northwest Burundi in recent months.

Some 713 corpses were pulled out of the river in the last eight months -- 25 in the first nine days of March.

Nobody knows where they come from for sure, although the bodycatchers sometimes find identification papers on corpses.

disrupt attempts at political reconciliation.

Kabushemeye came from the troubled Kirundo district in Burundi's northeast where Hutus and Tutsis have recently clashed and the diplomat said that as a prominent Hutu party leader the mining minister was a prime target for attack.

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## `BC-BURUNDI-KILLING@

`Burundi says minister's murder unlikely to spark war@

By Steve Weizman

COPENHAGEN, March 12 (Reuter) - Burundi's President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya said on Sunday the assassination of Energy and Mines Minister Ernest Kabushemeye may not have been politically motivated and was unlikely to provoke civil war.

Kabushemeye, a Hutu, was shot dead in an ambush in the capital Bujumbura on Saturday, raising fears the killing could trigger a backlash against the minority Tutsi tribe like that in neighbouring Rwanda, which has the same ethnic mix.

``This, in my view, will not be the beginning of a civil war in Burundi. I would not say that in Burundi there are not some people who would like to perpetrate genocide (but) I think the case of Rwanda has served as a lesson to some of us,'' he told a news conference at a United Nations summit in Copenhagen.

Ntibantunganya, also a Hutu, said that the daylight killing appeared to be the work of a professional hit team.

``The minister was trapped between two other vehicles. The first car trapped him and the bullets that killed him were fired from the second car,'' he said.

``According to the latest information that I received today, I have heard that one of the assailants was shot by one of the minister's guards and others among the presumed assailants were arrested and are now being interrogated,'' he added.

Ntibantunganya said it was not yet clear if the killing was motivated by political and ethnic tensions that came to a head with the October 1993 killing of Hutu president Melchior Ndadaye by Tutsi soldiers.

Ndadaye's successor died along with Rwanda's president in an attack on their aircraft in April last year. Months of ethnic bloodshed followed in which at least half a million Rwandans, mainly Tutsis, were butchered by their compatriots and millions fled into neighbouring countries.

Kabushemeye's killing may have been ordered by gold exporters angered by new mining regulations, for which he was responsible, Ntibantunganya said.

``We should not immediately opt for solely political motivations but other trails should be looked at as well.''

``Where there is gold there is money and where there is money all kinds of harmful actions can take place. And perhaps this was involved in this particular case,'' he said.

``I wouldn't opt for any one of these possible interpretations but I am waiting for the investigations to be completed,'' the president said.

A diplomat in Bujumbura said he believed that the theory that gold traders were behind the assassination was floated by Tutsi militiamen as a smokescreen for their own campaign to

in Burundi. I would not say that in Burundi there are not some people who would like to perpetrate genocide (but) I think the case of Rwanda has served as a lesson to some of us," he said.

Kabushemeye's killing may have been ordered by gold exporters angered by new mining regulations, rather than solely for political or ethnic reasons, Ntibantunganya added.

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^BC-BURUNDI@

^Burundi capital at work after minister's killing@

By Deogratias Muvira

BUJUMBURA, March 13 (Reuter) - Burundi's capital went to work on Monday after a peaceful night despite the assassination on Saturday of a government minister from the majority Hutu tribe.

In a statement Communications Minister Germain Nkeshimana said four days of mourning would be observed from Monday until the burial on Thursday of Energy and Mines Minister Ernest Kabushemeye.

He added Burundians should stick to their daily routine although flags would fly at half mast and radio and television stations would broadcast religious or classical music.

The assassination sparked fears of resumed ethnic conflict in the tiny central African state. Some diplomats expected Hutu militants to hit back in the interior outside the capital.

Businesses said the city centre opened as normal on Monday with virtually all businesses and government offices operating. They said the night was quiet. A curfew has been clamped on the troubled city since ethnic clashes in December.

Gunfire and grenade blasts were heard in Bujumbura's slums on Saturday night after Kabushemeye was intercepted in his car by at least three gunmen and gunned down in broad daylight.

Police arrested two suspects. Kabushemeye's bodyguard fired back, killing one of the attackers. The bodyguard, who was wounded in the shootout, died in Bujumbura hospital on Sunday.

Kabushemeye, a Hutu, was leader of the Burundi People's Rally (Rassemblement du Peuple Burundais-RPB), a party in the governing coalition.

Diplomats said the killing was the first major test for the cabinet of Prime Minister Antoine Nduwayo, a Tutsi appointed last month after the Tutsi-dominated opposition forced his predecessor to resign.

They said they assumed that Kabushemeye was killed by Tutsi militants as part of an ethnic tit-for-tat war since the slaughter of Burundi's first democratically elected president, Melchior Ndadaye, in October 1993 by rebellious Tutsi troops.

Some 50,000 people were slaughtered after Ndadaye's death.

Burundi's next president, Cyprien Ntaryamira, was killed in the same plane crash as Rwandan leader Juvenal Habyarimana last year, unleashing genocide of Tutsis and Hutu moderates in Rwanda and heightening ethnic hatred in its neighbour to the south.

President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, a Hutu moderate, said in Copenhagen on Sunday that the assassination might not have been politically motivated and was unlikely to provoke a civil war.

``This, in my view, will not be the beginning of a civil war

## ^BC-BURUNDI-COUP@

^Burundi party says military planning coup@

BRUSSELS, March 13 (Reuter) - Burundi's former ruling party accused the military on Monday of plotting a coup against President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya while he was abroad.

Frodebu (Front for Democracy in Burundi), which is headed by the president, said in a statement released in Brussels that the military had been preparing to oust Ntibantunganya since he left for Europe last Friday.

``Since Friday, March 10, officers from the army have been meeting to plan a coup d'etat in the absence of the president of the republic of Burundi,'' said Frodebu's Brussels representative, Raphael Ntibazonkiza, in a statement.

Frodebu is a party dominated by the majority Hutu ethnic group, while the army is largely made up of the Tutsi minority.

The president was due in Brussels later on Monday where he is expected to meet Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene and other politicians to discuss the latest crisis in the former Belgian protectorate.

Last Saturday, a government minister from the Hutu tribe was assassinated in the Burundi capital, Bujumbura. Four days of mourning have been called until the burial on Thursday of Energy and Mines Minister Ernest Kabushemeye.

The Frodebu statement blamed extremist Tutsis from the group ``Without Failure'' (Sans Echec) for the assassination.

The murder sparked fears of resumed conflict in Burundi, which has the same explosive ethnic mix as neighbouring Rwanda.

Burundi's first democratically elected president, Melchior Ndadaye, was killed in a failed coup by renegade troops in October 1993, sparking off months of ethnic conflict in which tens of thousands died.

The next president, Cyprien Ntaryamira, died in the same plane crash as Rwandan leader Juvenal Habyarimana last April 6, unleashing genocide of Tutsis and Hutu moderates in Rwanda and heightening ethnic hatred in Burundi.

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Kabushemeye, a Hutu, was leader of the Burundi People's Rally (Rassemblement du Peuple Burundais-RPB), a party in the governing coalition.

Diplomats said the killing was the first major test for the cabinet of Prime Minister Antoine Nduwayo, a Tutsi appointed last month after the Tutsi-dominated opposition forced his predecessor to resign.

They said they assumed that Kabushemeye was killed by Tutsi militants as part of an ethnic tit-for-tat war since the slaughter of Burundi's first democratically elected president, Melchior Ndadaye, in October 1993 by rebellious Tutsi troops.

Some 50,000 people were slaughtered after Ndadaye's death.

Burundi's next president, Cyprien Ntaryamira, was killed in the same plane crash as Rwandan leader Juvenal Habyarimana last year, unleashing genocide of Tutsis and Hutu moderates in Rwanda and heightening ethnic hatred in its neighbour to the south.

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^BC-BURUNDI 1STLD@

^Gunmen attack in northern Burundi amid coup fears@

(Updates with attacks, alleged coup plot report, reaction)

By Deogratias Muvira

BUJUMBURA, March 13 (Reuter) - Security forces killed two gunmen in northern Burundi on Monday, two days after the killing of a government minister from the majority Hutu tribe.

In Brussels, a representative of Burundi's former ruling party Frodebu accused the Tutsi-dominated military of plotting a coup against President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya while he was abroad.

But a spokesman at Frodebu headquarters in Bujumbura said he knew nothing of the report, as did a Burundi military spokesman. Ntibantunganya was scheduled to arrive in Brussels on Monday.

A diplomat said rumours of an impending coup were frequently rife when the Hutu president was outside the troubled country.

In the latest of a wave of ethnic attacks, officials said gunmen in Bubanza province in the northwest attacked a prison, a military camp, the governor's house and bishop's residence.

Bubanza Governor Herman Tuyaga said two gunmen who came from neighbouring Cibitoke province were killed and a number wounded and called on residents for calm. There were no army casualties.

Bubanza has been paralysed for the last six days since a Tutsi schoolboy accused a Hutu fellow pupil of killing his family in 1993. The Hutu fled to Bujumbura after being injured in a scuffle.

Security sources said four gunmen attacked a paramilitary police post in Muramvya province east of Bujumbura on Sunday night. One gunman was killed and three shops were ransacked.

In a statement Communications Minister Germain Nkeshimana said four days of mourning would be observed until the burial on Thursday of Energy and Mines Minister Ernest Kabushemeye.

He added Burundians should stick to their daily routine although flags would fly at half mast and radio and television stations would broadcast religious or classical music.

The assassination sparked fears of resumed ethnic conflict in the tiny central African state where the capital has been under a dusk to dawn curfew since ethnic clashes in December.

Witnesses said the city centre opened as normal on Monday with virtually all businesses and government offices operating.

Gunfire and grenade blasts were heard in Bujumbura's slums on Saturday night after Kabushemeye was intercepted in his car by at least three gunmen and gunned down in broad daylight.

Police arrested two suspects. Kabushemeye's bodyguard fired back, killing one of the attackers. The bodyguard, who was wounded in the shootout, died in Bujumbura hospital on Sunday.

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13 March 1995

M O N D A Y   H I G H L I G H T S

--- Social Development Summit adopts Declaration and Programme of Action; world leaders pledge to confront "profound social problems" facing disadvantaged.  
--- Secretary-General declares potential to solve world's social problems has never been greater.  
--- Secretary-General meets with Croatian President to discuss new plan to keep United Nations peace-keepers in Croatia.  
--- WFP and UNHCR appeal for funds to counter acute food shortages threatening Rwanda and Burundi refugees.  
--- Charter Committee recommends General Assembly initiate procedures to delete "enemy State" clauses from United Nations Charter.  
--- Week-long Congress on Public International Law opens at United Nations Headquarters.

Leaders from 118 countries adopted a Declaration and Programme of Action to address the underlying causes of poverty, unemployment and social exclusion, as the World Summit for Social Development concluded today. The Summit wasoe}

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social challenges which breed unrest, hamper economic development and impede a lasting peace.

The Copenhagen Declaration contains a set of 10 commitments, which will form the basis of the international community's drive to confront the structural causes and distressing consequences of "profound social problems". The Programme of Action recommends international and national measures aimed at eliminating inequities within and among countries and fostering social development policies and programmes.

At the Summit, Denmark announced debt forgiveness to poor countries totalling a billion kroner, and the Chancellor of Austria said his Government would write off bilateral credits worth over \$100 million. The President of the Republic of Korea said his Government would provide technical training for more than 30,000 people from developing countries by the year 2010. The Vice-President of the United States unveiled an initiative to channel 40 per cent of the country's development assistance through non-governmental organizations. The President of France and Prime Minister of Norway called for

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consideration of international taxation systems to finance social development-related programmes.

The potential for cooperation to solve the world's social ills had never been greater, according to Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, as he addressed heads of State and government Saturday at the World Summit for Social Development. The east-west divide had disappeared, and the north-south confrontation was giving way to a more global approach, the Secretary-General said. The new economic and social challenge was not confrontation, but the widening divide between those who could make it on their own and those who could not and would need the international community's cooperation. The spirit of the Summit's agenda must reflect a sense of solidarity within nations and between nations which did not allow the privileged to ignore the poor, vulnerable or marginalized.

The Secretary-General said today's acute social ills, including crime, drugs, disease, urban decay and declining standards of education, all had social consequences for human security. Social problems, which were once confined within borders, now spread across the world and required global attention. True and lasting success could only be achieved through patient and deliberate efforts. Governments would need to act in partnership with experts, parliamentarians, grass-root and religious organizations, trade unions, community associations, businesses, scientists and non-governmental organizations to solve these problems.

The Secretary-General met with Croatian President Franjo Tudjman in Copenhagen Sunday to discuss the plan for continuing the United Nations peace-keeping presence in Croatia. The plan, which is subject to Security Council approval, involves scaling down the number of troops from 12,000 to 5,000 and redefining the mandate, according to a United Nations spokesman.

The Secretary-General was pleased with the development and would discuss details of the plan with the Croatian Government once the Council had made a decision, the spokesman said. Both men will meet in New York at the end of this week. Leaders of the Croatian Serbs in Knin welcomed the decision and their so-called "Foreign Minister" said they would pursue peaceful negotiations in the search for a political solution.

Meanwhile, civilians in Sarajevo, including two young girls, were killed by sniper attacks over the weekend. A United Nations plane carrying Special Representative Yasushi Akashi was hit by heavy machine gun fire, which pierced the fuselage and narrowly missed United Nations personnel on the plane. Mr. Akashi said he would not be intimidated by the deliberate attack. He continued scheduled meetings with Bosnian government officials and later with Bosnian Serb leaders in Pale.

The World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) have urged the international community to act quickly to counter dramatic food shortages threatening more than 3 million Rwandese and Burundi refugees. The WFP said \$385 million in aid is needed this year, but only \$155 million has been pledged so far. Only half the food required for April would be available, and more severe

shortfalls were likely in May and June. The food pipeline for July, August and beyond was nearly empty.

Daily food rations in the refugee camps were being cut in March as a contingency measure, and relief organizations were extremely worried that reduced rations could spark tensions and serious security problems in the camps and surrounding villages. The WFP and the UNHCR said political solutions leading to early repatriation of refugees and displaced persons could not be achieved when hundreds of thousands of civilians were insecure about the food supply.

The Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization has approved a report dealing with the deletion of the "enemy State" clauses from the Charter. The report also addresses such issues as assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter and Model Rules for the Conciliation of Disputes between States.

The Committee, which ended its two-week session Friday, is mandated to examine issues relating to the maintenance of international peace and security, the peaceful settlement of disputes and the strengthening of the role of the Organization. The report recommended that the General Assembly, at the earliest appropriate session, announce its intention to initiate procedures to delete the "enemy State" clauses from the Charter.

In another recommendation, the Committee invited the General Assembly to establish an open-ended working group to consider the implementation of the Charter provisions related to assistance to third States affected by sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter.

More than 1,000 people from 145 countries will attend a Congress on Public International Law at United Nations Headquarters beginning Monday. The Congress, which is being held within the framework of the United Nations Decade of International Law (1990-1999), is to assist the legal profession, new States and the general public.

The week-long Congress will discuss the codification, progressive development and implementation of public international law. Practising lawyers, corporate counsel, ministry officials, judges, law teachers and diplomats are expected to attend.

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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 13 March 1995

PART 2 OF 2

On his arrival in Sarajevo on Saturday, Akashi's plane putting a "grapefruit"-sized hole in the plane's tail and passing between the heads of two security officers. Miraculously, no one was hurt. Sarajevo was relatively quiet today, and the cease-fire was holding -- generally speaking -- with the exception of the Bihac pocket where the fighting today was heaviest around Velika Kladusa in the north.

Regarding Angola, Mr. Eckhard said the Secretary-General's Special Representative, Alioune Blondin Beye, had expressed concern over heightened tension this weekend as a result of a build-up of forces -- primarily government forces -- in central Angola, north of Huambo. That tension had eased today with indications that government forces were beginning to withdraw as called for under the peace agreement. Mr. Beye was trying to clear up all the remaining problems between the two sides in the conflict by 25 March, which was the day cited in the Secretary-General's latest report to the Security Council, by which all outstanding problems must be resolved if the peace-keeping mission was to proceed as planned.

On Haiti, Mr. Eckhard announced that a six-day training programme, involving about 180 senior military, civilian and civilian police officials of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH), was completed last Friday. It was now 18 days to "T-day" -- the transition from the multinational force to the United Nations operations, which would take place on 31 March. He added that a comment had been made that the mission had gained six months in cementing military-civilian relations through the training programme which had permitted the senior participants in all sectors to become acquainted with each other and to better understand each other's jobs. It would be a model for future peace-keeping operations.

Asked if the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Cyprus, Joe Clark, would come to New York to brief the Security Council, Mr. Fawzi said that Mr. Clark was in Ankara today. He had no information about Mr. Clark briefing the Council in New York, but he would inquire and inform correspondents.

A correspondent asked if there would be a statement on Mr.

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Vance's views on the negotiations. Mr Fawzi said, as had been the case in the past, few statements were made on such negotiations.

To a question about the activities of the Secretary-General, the Deputy-Spokesman said he was on his way back to Headquarters and would be in his office tomorrow morning.

Asked about the statement by the Croatian President that his Government would determine who would participate in UNPROFOR in Croatia and whether the Secretary-General had agreed to that, Mr. Fawzi said he did not know the details of what the President had announced. A final agreement on the matter was a long way off and it was the Security Council that would decide on the United Nations mandate in Croatia. Agreeing with Mr. Fawzi, Mr. Eckhard added that it was too early to discuss details, but it was standard procedure in peace-keeping operations for the United Nations to consult with the host country on the composition of the peace-keeping force, although the Security Council made the final determination.

Responding to another question about whether it was clear that the force would remain under United Nations control, Mr. Eckhard said that nothing would be clear until the Security Council dealt with the matter. Asked when that would occur, he added that it would presumably be in time for a decision to be made before the expiration of the current mandate on 31 March.

A correspondent asked about an article in the Washington Post that indicated the discovery of confidential documents apparently left behind by United Nations forces in Somalia and that there was an ongoing investigation into the circumstances of the discovery. She asked, further, if intelligence material was shared by the United States and the United Nations. In response, Mr. Fawzi said he disagreed with the statement that the United Nations had left documents behind, but would leave the response to Mr. Eckhard. Mr. Eckhard added that the United Nations and the United States do not share any "top secret intelligence material". They shared intelligence material of a "low level of sensitivity". As far as he knew, there was no breach of security in the situation mentioned since the material was discovered by the United States Ambassador in Somalia in a "very secure" United Nations compound, one day before the final pull-out of forces from Somalia. That compound, which was used for the final pull-out, was positioned between the airport and the beach. As a result of the matter having been raised, the Organization had shared information on it with United States officials and was now awaiting further communication from them.

Asked if that was the same compound where the money for salaries was stolen, Mr. Eckhard said no, that theft had occurred in the building which was the former United States Embassy compound and which had served as the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) Headquarters prior to the pull-back to the airport area from which the final withdrawal was staged.

In response to a question about President Tudjman's statements on the mandate of UNPROFOR in Croatia, Mr. Eckhard said what had been discussed openly by the President was that

it would be a redefined UNPROFOR mandate. Asked if the name of the mission would be changed, he added that that had been proposed as part of the "package". Asked further why the name was a problem, he said that some United Nations officials had regretted the use of the word Protection in the name since it implied a more ambitious mandate than the Organization had in the former Yugoslavia, particularly in Bosnia. However, that was one of the less substantive aspects of the proposals that had been raised and that the Government had indicated their willingness to discuss.

Asked for information on the investigation into the attack on Mr. Akashi's plane, Mr. Eckhard said the results were not available yet.

Which were the three countries that did not attend the Social Development Conference, asked a correspondent. Mr. Fawzi said he would inquire.

Asked when President Tudjman would visit Headquarters, Mr. Fawzi said he assumed it would be the end of the week -- on Thursday or Friday -- but he advised the journalist to check with the Croatian Mission.

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10 March 1995

F R I D A Y   H I G H L I G H T S

- Security Council urges Angolan Government and UNITA to take steps now to ensure deployment of UNAVEM III units by 9 May.
- Main Committee of Social Summit agrees on most outstanding issues of draft declaration and programme of action to be submitted to world leaders over weekend.
- UNHCR warns closing borders will not solve refugee problem; says human rights violations and gross social inequities uproot people and cause instability.
- Secretary-General meets heads of State and government in Copenhagen.
- General Assembly appropriates \$40 million for liquidation of UNOMOZ; urges prompt payment of assessed contributions to allow Special Account to meet liabilities.
- Former UNPROFOR Commander says military solution will not solve conflict in Balkans.
- Human Rights Commission rejects resolutions calling on China and Nigeria to ensure human rights.

The Security Council Friday called upon the Angolan Government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) to take steps now to ensure the prompt deployment of United Nations Angolan Verification Mission (UNAVEM III) units on 9 May. In a statement read out by its President, Li Zhaoxing (China), the Council called on the parties, particularly UNITA, to end negative propaganda, improve cooperation and stop activities which have complicated deployment of the Mission's units.

The Council endorsed Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali's conclusions that the Angolan Government and UNITA must provide more concrete signs of cooperation and goodwill in implementing the peace process. It urged them to immediately finalize arrangements for a meeting between Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and UNITA President Jonas Savimbi to ensure political momentum for the successful completion of the Lusaka Protocol of 20 November 1994.

Most of the outstanding language of the draft declaration and programme of action to be submitted to heads of State and government at the World Summit for Social Development over the

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weekend have been finalized. Agreement was reached on passages in the final documents concerning innovative ways of tackling the question of financial resources for social development and additional political commitment concerning education and health.

Still pending in the programme of action is language concerning the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity as contained in the United Nations Charter. A provision inviting creditor countries, private banks and multilateral financial institutions to explore innovative measures to alleviate the debt burdens of developing countries is also contentious.

The Chairman of the Main Negotiating Committee, Chilean Ambassador Juan Somavia, told correspondents that the draft declaration aimed to put the issues of ordinary people back in the picture. He said a commitment on the eradication of absolute poverty was truly historic. Another, dealing with structural adjustments, raised the question of why governments balanced their budgets on the backs of the weak and took the easy way out by cutting social expenditures.

Yesterday, the Summit was told market forces alone would not reverse the global trend of increasing unemployment. Many speakers said that economic growth had been accompanied by unemployment and a drop in living standards. They called on governments to support job creation programmes as the best way to attack poverty and social disintegration. Delegates also discussed the need to integrate migrant workers, which would require efforts to combat discrimination, xenophobia and racism.

Governments were gravely mistaken if they believed that building barriers and closing borders would solve the refugee problem, Sadako Ogata, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), warned Friday. She was addressing the World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen. The ranks of the world's 23 million refugees would swell, unless governments tackled the root causes of displacement, supported aid programmes in host countries and promoted reintegration of those returning to their homelands.

Ms. Ogata said social stability was not threatened by refugees, but by human rights violations and gross social inequities which uprooted people. The underlying causes must be addressed so people were no longer forced to flee, she stressed. It was no coincidence that most refugees were in the poorest parts of the world. She said the linkages between displacement and deprivation, between refugee flows and social disintegration were evident.

Meanwhile, the UNHCR has expressed concern that the agreement on "minimum guarantees" for asylum procedures by European Union members might actually erode certain basic asylum principles. The agreement proposes setting common standards for dealing with asylum seekers in all countries belonging to the European Union. The UNHCR said many of the proposed guarantees include principles it advocated. However, the "minimum guarantees" should not become "maximum guarantees", and it urged European Union members to continue implementing existing higher national standards.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali met Friday with world leaders who have gathered in Copenhagen for the World

Summit for Social Development. More than 120 heads of State or government will meet over the weekend to adopt the Summit's draft declaration and programme of action.

The Secretary-General met with the presidents of Turkey, Cyprus, Georgia, Zaire, Mali, Central African Republic, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Mozambique. He also met with the Prime Ministers of China and India.

The General Assembly has appropriated \$40 million to the Special Account for the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (UNOMOZ), to cover its liquidation over the period 16 November 1994 to 31 March 1995. The Assembly also decided that the assets of the Operation would be disposed of according to a set of priority principles.

If it is cost effective, all equipment that meets the requirements of other United Nations operations will be redeployed or held in reserve for future operations. Other equipment will be transferred on request to United Nations organizations and non-governmental organizations already operating in Mozambique. The remainder will be sold commercially and assets which could not be dismantled will be donated to the Mozambique Government.

The Assembly expressed deep concern that the failure of Member States to pay their assessed contributions threatened to leave the Special Account with insufficient funds to meet its liabilities. It urged States to make prompt payment, and asked the Secretary-General to explore possibilities in order to ensure prompt reimbursement to countries who had contributed troops and equipment.

There can be no military solution to the conflict in the Balkans, according to the former Commander of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), General Bertrand Guillaume de Sauville de Lapresele. He told United Nations correspondents Friday that even though the Bosnian Serbs controlled 70 per cent of Bosnia and Herzegovina, there was no solution. Diplomatic negotiations, however "tricky" and difficult, would become more important in solving the conflict.

General de Lapresele said that it was natural, given UNPROFOR's impartial role, that it would be criticized by both sides. But it was a peace-keeper not a peacemaker, and its job was not to enforce peace or decide who was the aggressor. It must respect a "technical" impartiality, even if it held a moral opinion about who was responsible for certain actions. He believed one of the reasons the Croatian and Bosnian Governments expressed frustration with UNPROFOR was their mistaken belief that it should take sides and fight their war.

UNPROFOR's role was to aid humanitarian relief efforts, and it had helped save millions from starvation and illness, General de Lapresele said. It also aimed to obtain a cease-fire, without which there could be no peace settlement. He pointed out the cease-fire agreements in Croatia and in Bosnia and Herzegovina were still holding, even though the cessation of hostilities agreement was not being observed as much as hoped.

The Commission on Human Rights has rejected draft resolutions calling on China and Nigeria to ensure all human rights. Under the resolutions, the Commission would have

expressed concern at China's violation of the rights to freedom of assembly, religion and fair trial. It would have also expressed deep concern at the violations of human rights in Nigeria and called on its Government to restore democratic rule. The resolutions were rejected by a roll-call vote.

Earlier, the Commission heard that without action to stop the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, the United Nation would be failing to deal with the one of the worst human rights violations. Ivan Mora, the Chairman of the Working Group on a draft optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, said such practices were increasing worldwide and must be stopped.

END OF HIGHLIGHTS  
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FROM DPIIDS

Security Council  
3507th Meeting (PM)

SC/6005  
9 March 1995

SECURITY COUNCIL SETS ELECTION DATE OF 21 JUNE TO FILL  
VACANCY ON INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE  
Unanimously Adopts Resolution 979

The Security Council this afternoon decided that 21 June 1995 would be the election date to fill the International Court of Justice seat recently vacated by the death of Judge Roberto Ago (Italy) on 24 February 1995.

By adopting, without a vote, its resolution 979 (1995), in accordance with Article 14 of the Statute of the Court, the Council set the date for its simultaneous meeting with the General Assembly to elect the new member of the Court to serve out the remainder of Judge Ago's nine-year term, until 6 February 1997.

Under the Statute of the Court, the General Assembly and the Security Council shall proceed independently of one another to elect the members of the Court. The candidate who obtains an absolute majority vote in the General Assembly and in the Security Council shall be considered elected.

Judge Ago first became a member of the Court on 6 February 1979 and was re-elected on 6 February 1988 to a term office that would have expired on 5 February 1997. He was President of the Chamber formed to deal with the case concerning Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary in the Gulf of Maine Area (Canada/USA, 1981-1984).

The President of the Council, Li Zhaoxing (China), said Judge Ago "had a long and distinguished career in the service of the Court and his country in the field of international law and diplomacy". In addition to serving as President of various arbitration tribunals, he was a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration from 1957, and a member of the International Law Commission from 1957 to 1959.

The President went on to say that Judge Ago was head of the Italian delegation to the United Nations Conferences on the Law of the Sea in 1958 and 1960, to the Conference on Diplomatic Relations in 1961, and the Law of Treaties in 1968 and 1969. As an eminent Italian university professor of

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international law, he was also a member of the Commission for drafting the European Constitution.

Today's meeting followed the Council's consideration of a note from the Secretary-General (S/1995/178) recommending that the Council meet to schedule the election. Following the Council decision, the Secretary-General will invite nominations to fill the vacancy. According to Article 14 of the Statute, the Secretary-General shall issue the invitations within one month of the occurrence of the vacancy and at least three months before the date of the election.

The text of the draft resolution (S/1995/186), which was adopted as Security Council resolution 979 (1995), reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Noting with regret the death of Judge Roberto Ago on 25 February 1995,

"Noting further that a vacancy in the International Court of Justice for the remainder of the term of office of the deceased Judge has thus occurred and must be filled in accordance with the terms of the Statute of the Court,

"Noting that, in accordance with Article 14 of the Statute, the date of the election to fill the vacancy shall be fixed by the Security Council,

"Decides that the election to fill the vacancy shall take place on 21 June 1995 at a meeting of the Security Council and at a meeting of the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session."

The meeting, which began at 5:16 p.m., was adjourned at 5:22 p.m.

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FROM DPIIDS

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DH/1847

9 March 1995

T H U R S D A Y   H I G H L I G H T S

- Security Council expresses deep concern over climate of insecurity in Burundi; condemns violence and intimidation within and outside country; reaffirms support for Convention of Government Agreement.
  - General Assembly and Security Council will hold simultaneous election on 21 June to fill International Court of Justice vacancy.
  - World Summit for Social Development focuses on employment; progress reported in negotiations for draft declaration and programme of action.
  - Secretary-General meets with high-level advisory group to discuss follow-up to Summit for Social Development.
  - Secretary-General deeply concerned with upsurge in fighting in Afghanistan; calls on all parties to implement an immediate cease-fire.
  - Western diplomats hold talks with Croatian President in effort to find compromise over proposed withdrawal of UNPROFOR's mandate.
  - Secretary-General reports productive dialogue between two sides in Abkhazia, Georgia; but says stalemate over return of refugees could derail negotiations and lead to renewed war.
  - Direct foreign investment to developing countries hits new record, increasing by 6 per cent to \$204 billion in 1994.
- The Security Council today expressed its deep concern with the continuing climate of uncertainty in Burundi in a statement read out by its President, Li Zhaoxing (China). The Council condemned those within and outside the country who were using undemocratic methods to nullify the agreed power-sharing arrangements contained in the Convention of Government Agreement of 10 September. Their actions, including intimidation and incitement to violence, as well as guerrilla activities and political subversion, threatened peace, stability and national reconciliation, the Council said.

The Council reaffirmed its support for the Convention of Government Agreement and the coalition Government established under it. Noting the appointment of the Prime Minister and his Cabinet, it urged all parties in Burundi to work together to

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ensure stability in the country.

Impunity was a fundamental problem in Burundi and seriously endangered security, the Council said. It stressed the importance of assistance to help strengthen the national judicial system. The Council also underlined the role played by the international commission of inquiry into the 1993 coup attempt and the massacres which followed.

The Security Council today decided to fill the vacancy on the International Court of Justice in an election on 21 June this year. In unanimously adopting resolution (925) 1995, the Council decided to hold the election at a simultaneous meeting with the General Assembly.

The election is to fill the vacancy on the Court, as a result of the death of Judge Roberto Ago of Italy on 24 February. The term of office will be for the remainder of Judge Ago's term.

Delegates have reported progress in the committees working on the draft declaration and programme of action expected to come out of the World Summit for Social Development. The Australian Ambassador, Richard Butler, who is chairing one of the working groups charged with ironing out the agreements, said political commitments were being made which would have been unthinkable three or four years ago. They reflected changes in the political landscape since the end of the cold war. He said it was now possible to create a new agenda that was people centred and less exclusively devoted to the security of States.

United States Under-secretary for Global Affairs Timothy Wirth said his Government had been focusing on absolute poverty. The global community would not be politically or economically viable as long as the enormous gap between rich and poor remained. He stressed that it was in his Government's national interests to close the gap.

Meanwhile, on the fourth day of the Summit, a general exchange of views continued in the plenary on the theme of employment. Discussion focused on productive employment and the reduction of unemployment. More than 120 heads of State and government are expected to address the Summit over the weekend.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali met in Copenhagen Thursday with members of his high-level Advisory Group on the World Summit for Social Development, according to a United Nations spokesman. Nitin Desai, the Under-Secretary-General for Policy Co-ordination, and Sustainable Development, was also present. The discussions dealt with possible follow up to the Summit.

The Secretary-General also met with the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Jose Ayala Lasso. They discussed the situation in Chechnya, Rwanda and Burundi.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali is deeply concerned by the recent upsurge in fighting in Afghanistan, which has caused many civilian casualties, particularly in Kabul, a United Nations Spokesman said Wednesday. The Secretary-General has appealed to the parties involved in the fighting to implement an immediate cease-fire. He has also

appealed to them to stop initiating further hostilities, which would not serve the interests of the Afghan people or peace.

The Secretary-General has called on all sides to cooperate with the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan, headed by Ambassador Mahmoud Mestiri and the working group of four independent Afghan personalities, in order to help bring a peaceful transition to power in the country.

For the first time, there has been a productive dialogue between the two sides in Abkhazia, Georgia, according to Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali. In his report dated 6 March, the Secretary-General said negotiations had been constructive and businesslike. A common language had been found on some issues relating to the identification of a political status for Abkhazia.

However, the continued stalemate over the orderly return of refugees and displaced persons to Abkhazia could lead to explosive developments, Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali warned. Political negotiations were likely to be derailed and there could be a resumption of a bitter war between the two sides. Therefore, efforts would continue to obtain an Abkhaz agreement on a timetable to ensure a substantial number of people returned to their homes by the middle of 1995.

The Secretary-General said the presence of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) and forces from the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) had helped prevent renewed fighting. Their presence had also paved the way for political negotiations which must be maintained. He was confident that, with patience and perseverance, solutions could be found.

There are hints that the Croatian Government might reverse its decision to evict the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) at the end of March. According to UNPROFOR Radio, Western Diplomats have been having talks with Croatian President Franjo Tudjman aimed at finding a compromise. Proposals are reported to include having UNPROFOR remain in Croatia, perhaps under a different name and at approximately half the current strength.

Direct foreign investment to developing countries increased by 6 percent in 1994, to reach an estimated \$204 billion, according to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, (UNCTAD). The recovery of developed economies and the continued strong growth of several developing countries contributed to the increase in investments, UNCTAD reported.

The great majority of direct foreign investment has been spearheaded by transnational corporations based and operating out of developed countries, UNCTAD said. However, their investments in developing economies was increasing because of good growth performance and liberalized investment policies, including privatization programmes.

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DATE: 10 March 1995

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI	FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, N.Y.
FAX NO: 3-3090	FAX NO: 1 (212) 963-1813
SUBJECT: Press Clippings on Rwanda	
ATTN:	ROOM: S-927E
TOTAL NUMBER OF TRANSMITTED PAGES INCLUDING THIS PAGE: 12	

Attached are today's press clippings/Reuters/NewsEdge on Rwanda as well as DPI's press summaries, for your information.

Best regards.

ERSG

BC-RWANDA-UN 1STLD@

3 million Rwandans, Burundis at risk, U.N. says@

(Expands with quotes, details from UNHCR briefing, previous  
come)

By Stephanie Nebehay

GENEVA, March 10 (Reuter) - Food shortages threaten three million refugees from Burundi and Rwanda with malnutrition and could lead to violence in their camps, United Nations agencies said on Friday.

The World Food Programme (WFP) and the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) also warned the lack of food could delay repatriation to the two central African countries.

The agencies issued a joint appeal to donor countries to provide \$230 million urgently to fund a \$385 million programme for food and other essentials this year.

"As a contingency measure, daily food rations are being cut this month in the camps for Rwanda and Burundi refugees and internally displaced people," they said in a joint statement.

"Only half the required food is expected to be available in April and more severe shortfalls are likely in May and June. The food pipeline for July, August and beyond is nearly empty."

Rwanda was decimated by civil war and genocide between last April and July, while Burundi has been plagued by ethnic clashes and fears of mass slaughter.

There are now two million Rwandan refugees in Zaire, Tanzania, Burundi and Uganda. In addition, there are 280,000 Burundi refugees, mostly in Zaire, and 800,000 internally displaced people in Rwanda and Burundi.

UNHCR spokeswoman Sylvana Foa told a news briefing in Geneva: "That is three million people who are affected by the food pipeline problems."

The Rome-based WFP began predicting the food shortfalls last November, Foa said, adding: "WFP has been asking and alerting the donor community to the need for more resources. They haven't been forthcoming yet."

The UNHCR said food rations had already been cut by 40 per cent at several camps including Uvira, Zaire, home to 136,000 Burundi and 43,000 Rwandan refugees.

"We are particularly worried about the cutting of food rations in the camps. We don't want to see malnutrition rates start to go up again," Foa told reporters.

"We just got these people back to a healthy situation," she added, noting that there were deaths last year from malnutrition and disease.

Foa also said smaller food rations could raise tensions in Rwandan refugee camps, hit in the past by Hutu militiamen waging a campaign to intimidate countrymen from returning home.

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## Tanzania warns neighbours against border intrusions

DAR ES SALAAM, March 10 (AFP) - Home Affairs Minister Ernest Nyanda has warned that Tanzania will not tolerate secret military training within the country for refugees planning to launch attacks on their nations of origin.

"All refugees must live peacefully and obey the laws of the land," Nyanda stressed in the statement issued on Thursday, which was seen as a hardening attitude by the government to refugees, especially from Rwanda and Burundi.

Tanzania has also warned its neighbours that it will take stern action against any military group crossing the border from their countries to terrorise its people.

The statement followed reports here that Burundi's minority Tutsi army soldiers are invading Tanzania's northwestern district of Ngara to terrorise residents there.

They claimed that they were pursuing extremist Hutu Palipehutu militia forces from Burundi currently involved in guerrilla skirmishes against the army there, which is dominated by the minority Tutsis.

Nyanda said the invaders set a house belonging to a Tanzanian on fire, forced teachers and pupils out of a primary school classroom and harassed other Tanzanians they mistook for being members of the Palipehutu militia.

Tanzania plays host to over 700,000 Rwandan and Burundian refugees who fled their tiny central African homelands because of repeated ethnic massacres between the majority Hutus and minority Tutsis in both countries.

Reports said on Friday that residents in districts bordering the two countries were living in constant fear and uncertainty due to an increase in armed robberies and other acts of banditry perpetrated by the refugees.

AFPviaNewsEDGE

KEYWORDS: Tanzania-Burundi

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BC-TANZANIA-BURUNDI@

Tanzania warns Burundi against incursions@

DAR ES SALAAM, March 10 (Reuter) - Tanzania has threatened to take stern action against troops from neighbouring Burundi entering its territory, terrorising civilians and burning down houses.

In a statement issued on Thursday night, Home Affairs (Interior) Minister Ernest Nyanda said Tanzania would take tough measures against any new military incursions into its territory.

He accused troops of Burundi's army, dominated by its Tutsi minority, of crossing the border and entering Ngara district in north-west Tanzania on February 24, claiming that they were hunting for militiamen of the Hutu Palipehutu party.

The army in northern Burundi is fighting rebels of the Hutu majority it says operate from bases in Zaire and Tanzania along with defeated former troops and militiamen from Rwanda.

Nyanda said Burundi's troops terrorised Tanzanians in border areas, set ablaze a house owned by a Tanzanian man and forced teachers and students out of classrooms at Mugikombero primary school.

He said the troops stripped and harassed a man mistaken for a Palipehutu follower and opened fire recklessly to threaten residents of the villages of Msakato, Manyovu and Kasenge.

"Such incidents will not be tolerated again," Nyanda said.

He added that Tanzania also deplored refugees who were reportedly undergoing secret military training in Tanzania.

North-west Tanzania is host to more than 500,000 mostly Rwandan Hutu refugees and last month received an estimated 10,000 Burundians fleeing an army crackdown on Hutu rebels.

Young men from refugee camps near the borders of Rwanda and Burundi are trained at night by defeated Rwandan troops and militiamen responsible for last year's genocide in Rwanda.

Officials complain of increasing lawlessness in Tanzania's Ngara district with armed refugees from Burundi including escaped prisoners stealing livestock and robbing Tanzanians.

Residents have formed their own militia force to guard against attacks by refugees because Tanzanian police are already overwhelmed trying to keep law and order in the refugee camps.

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BC-RWANDA-UN@

\*U.N. aid agencies say Rwanda food cuts could bring violence\*

ROME, March 10 (Reuter) - Two U.N. aid agencies on Friday said dramatic food shortages threatening more than three million refugees from Burundi and Rwanda could lead to violence.

The World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNCHR) issued a joint appeal to the international community to act swiftly to end the shortages.

They said in a statement issued by the WFP after a meeting with donors in Rome that only \$155 million of the \$385 million needed this year for food and essential costs had been pledged.

"As a contingency measure, daily food rations are being cut this month in the camps for Rwanda and Burundi refugees and internally displaced people," the statement said.

"But WFP, UNHCR and other relief organisations are extremely worried that reduced food rations could spark tensions and serious security problems in the camps and surrounding villages," it said.

"Only half the required food is expected to be available in April and more severe shortfalls are likely in May and June. The food pipeline for July, August and beyond is nearly empty."

Rwanda was decimated by genocide and civil war last year in Africa's worst-ever killing frenzy. Ethnic clashes have also plagued neighbouring Burundi.

UNHCR cares for two million Rwandan refugees at camps in Zaire, Tanzania, Burundi and Uganda and for some 280,000 Burundi refugees.

WFP, the U.N. food aid arm, supplies food to all the camps and to some 800,000 displaced people and returning refugees in Rwanda and Burundi.

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## U.N. calls for more presence in Burundi

UNITED NATIONS, March 9 (UPI) — The U.N. Security Council called Thursday for an increased U.N. presence in Burundi to help the government restore stability in the central African country.

The council condemned the increase of violence that erupted in Burundi last month between the main opposition party and the government, threatening the country with a repetition of the massacres that killed an estimated 500,000 people in neighboring Rwanda last year.

The 15-nation Security Council underlined "the importance of assisting the government of Burundi in its efforts to restore stability and promote national reconciliation."

Like Rwanda, Burundi is composed of majority Hutu and minority Tutsi sects. Unlike Rwanda, however, the Tutsi in Burundi are a majority in the country's army.

The council cited "undemocratic methods such as intimidation and incitement to violence, as well as guerrilla activities and subversive political activity" as undermining last year's power-sharing agreement between the Hutu and Tutsi sects.

Council members urged Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali to increase the U.N. presence in Burundi to help the government strengthen the judicial system, train civilian police forces and set up an "effective administrative presence in the provinces."

The statement came after a seven-member council team that visited Burundi last month. It recommended deploying more human rights monitors throughout the country.

Endorsing the mission's recommendations, the full Security Council said "improving the security situation in Burundi must be given high priority."

UPIviaNewsEDGE

KEYWORDS: UN-BURUNDI

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POLITICAL INFORMATION BULLETIN #3  
NEWS AGENCIES ON CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

10 March 1995

12 noon to 4 p.m.

Major news stories in the period covered:

- Developing countries happy with UN blueprint on poverty - G-77.
- French General says UNPROFOR in its present form should leave Croatia; mediators say monitors on Bosnia-Serbia border to continue.
- UN observer may request delay of peace-keepers to Angola.
- Tanzania's withdrawal from ECOMOG "major set-back" for peace in Liberia - UN official.

UNITED NATIONS

Copenhagen - Developing countries expressed satisfaction Friday with the UN Social Summit's work to combat global poverty, saying it signalled significant progress. "It (the summit) will lead to very real steps that will allow us to work together to cut poverty around the world", said Cielito Habito, Chairman of the organization of more than 130 developing countries known as the Group of 77. (REUTERS)

YUGOSLAVIA

United Nations - The French General who just finished a year's tour commanding UN forces in the Balkans said Friday the UN Protection Force in its present form should leave Croatia and its mandate there should disappear. But General Bertrand de Lapresle told a news conference that UN troops should still monitor the cease-fire line between Croats and rebel Serbs as well as Croatia's international border. "My hope and my expectation is that the current mandate will not be renewed but UNPROFOR as such will sort of disappear from Croatia", he said. (REUTERS)

Geneva - UN mediator Thorvald Stoltenberg said Friday he was confident that a monitoring mission on Serbia's border with Bosnia could be maintained and even expanded despite a recent cash crisis. Stoltenberg and fellow mediator Lord Owen warned earlier this week that the mission was threatened by a \$2 million funding shortfall and could be closed down this month. (REUTERS)

(MORE)

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10 March 1995, Bulletin #3

- 2 -

Washington - The State Department's top policy maker on the war-torn Balkans, Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke, has no early plan to return to Croatia, contrary to an impression left by his testimony to Congress, a State Department official said Friday. (REUTERS)

Bonn - The Bundestag, Germany's lower house of Parliament, has approved legislation allowing a suspected Serb war criminal to be handed over to the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, the Justice Ministry said. (AFP)

#### ANGOLA

Luanda - A senior UN military observer said on Friday he might request a delay in the arrival of peace-keepers until Angolan warring factions had demonstrated their willingness to end almost 20 years of civil war. "If things continue the way they have been, I may request a delay in the arrival of 7,000 peace-keeping troops scheduled for May until both sides have demonstrated good faith", General Chris Garuba told Reuters. (REUTERS)

#### LIBERIA

Monrovia - A senior UN official here described Tanzania's decision to withdraw from the African peace-keeping force, ECOMOG, as a "major set-back in the peace process" for war-ravaged Liberia. The Kenyan leading the UN Observer Mission in Liberia, Major-General Daniel Opande, said Tanzania formally informed the UN in a recent letter that it wanted to withdraw its 800-man contingent "due to lack of progress in the peace process". (AFP)

#### MIDDLE EAST

Washington - Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak will meet President Bill Clinton in early April, White House spokesman Mike McCurry announced. He said the two leaders will discuss bilateral and regional issues, including formation of a US-Egyptian joint committee for economic growth and efforts to advance the Middle East peace process. (REUTERS)

#### PERSIAN GULF

Baghdad - Iraq said it had reached an important stage in its negotiations with Western oil firms for future contracts as experts arrived here Friday for an

(MORE)

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10 March 1995, Bulletin #3

- 3 -

international conference on the oil and gas markets. About 250 Arab, European and Asian experts are due to attend the conference Saturday and Sunday in Baghdad, the first to be hosted by Iraq since the Gulf war. (AFP, REUTER)

Washington - US Defense Secretary William Perry will visit Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and the UAE this month to discuss military cooperation, the Pentagon announced. (REUTER)

#### RUSSIA

MOSCOW - Russia's volatile State Duma on Friday dismissed outspoken Human Rights Commissioner Sergei Kovalyov and approved no-confidence motions against two powerful allies of President Boris Yeltsin. The Duma overwhelmingly passed a resolution effectively sacking Kovalyov, a former Soviet dissident and fierce opponent of the Kremlin's bloody Chechnya campaign. The Duma also passed non-binding votes of no-confidence in Interior Minister Viktor Yerin and Acting Prosecutor-General Alexei Ilyushenko, blamed for not halting a rise in crime. (REUTER)

#### RUSSIA/NATO

Brussels - US Secretary of State Warren Christopher will meet Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev in Geneva in two weeks, amid indications Moscow will accept NATO enlargement under certain conditions, NATO sources said Friday. (REUTER)

#### OTHER NEWS

##### Asia

Sporadic gunfire was heard Friday as Indian soldiers closed in on a shrine suspected to be occupied by hundreds of Kashmiri Muslim militants, witnesses and officials here said. (AFP - Srinagar)

The European Union said Friday it was worried by Myanmar's military crackdown on the Karen ethnic minority and urged Yangon to seek a peaceful settlement to a long-running guerrilla conflict. (REUTER - Paris)

Philippines President Fidel Ramos arrived in Tehran Friday and was met at the airport by Iranian President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani. (REUTER - Tehran)

(MORE)

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10 March 1995, Bulletin #3

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Europe

The Hungarian Foreign Minister is to make an unscheduled trip to Slovakia on Saturday for talks with Prime Minister Vladimir Meciar after experts preparing a bilateral treaty failed to reach agreement. (AFP, REUTER - Budapest, Bratislava)

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FROM DPIIDS

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8 March 1995

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

--- Secretary-General says problems faced by women lie at heart of global agenda; until women's rights and full potential achieved, enduring solutions unlikely to world's most serious problems.

--- World Summit for Social Development marks International Women's Day in special observance.

--- Special Representative Yasushi Akashi expresses concern about increasing cease-fire violations in Croatia; says both sides preparing for possible resumption of fighting.

--- Appeal for aid to help establish independent, impartial justice system in Rwanda, made by High Commissioner for Human Rights.

--- Human Rights Commission adopts 33 resolutions and decisions; acts on Decade of Indigenous People and minority rights.

--- FAO launches new initiatives to facilitate dialogue among governments and industry on sustainable development and conservation of forests.

--- Administrative and Budgetary Committee considers redeployment of resources from anti-apartheid activities.

--- Government experts meet in Iceland to review global plan to protect marine environment from land-based activities.

The problems faced by women worldwide lie at the heart of the global agenda, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali said Wednesday. In a message to mark International Women's Day, the Secretary-General said until the rights and full potential of women were achieved, enduring solutions to many of the world's most serious social, economic and political problems were unlikely. Efforts to improve the lives of women, in many cases offer the most immediately efficacious means of changing entire societies for the better.

At the United Nations, the promotion and protection of women's rights were central objectives, the Secretary-General said. He outlined three targets of his Strategic Plan of Action for the Improvement of the Status of Women, from 1995 to 2000: an overall level of 35 percent women by 1995; 25 percent women at the senior level by 1997; and an overall level of 50 percent -- complete gender equality -- by the year 2000. The

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Strategy was also part of a comprehensive approach to human resources, calling for major changes in the management culture, the system of appraisal and accountability, and in recruitment and promotion.

The World Summit for Social Development observed International Women's Day by focusing on Gender Perspective: enhancing the participation of women in social progress and development. International Women's Day was proclaimed in Copenhagen in 1910 and a series of events by the United Nations and non-governmental organizations were held in the city to highlight the historic occasion.

In his address to the Session Wednesday, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali said poverty could not be eliminated, productive employment could not be expanded and social integration could not be achieved unless women, participated wholly and equitably in social development.

Hillary Rodham Clinton, the First Lady of the United States, announced a new initiative to expand girls and women's education in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The United States will allocate \$100 million over a 10 year period to increase by 20 percent, girl's primary school completion rates, or the number of women who are functionally literate in the project areas. Mrs. Clinton said a key element of the initiative was that women, guided by non governmental organizations, would lead the effort. She urged other governments to join the United States in creating or expanding opportunities for women worldwide.

Special Representative Yasushi Akashi expressed concern Wednesday about the rising number of cease-fire violations in Croatia. Mr. Akashi said many of the violations appeared to be defensive, reflecting the climate of uncertainty over the expiry of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) mandate on 31 March. However, even defensive preparations could rapidly escalate, putting at risk not only the 29 March 1994 Cease-fire Agreement, but also undermining the Economic Agreement of 2 December, he said.

The Croatian Army and Croatian Serb military forces, especially in the Zone of Separation had hindered the ability of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) to fulfil its responsibilities, Mr. Akashi said. Both sides had restricted UN personnel's movements, which impeded their monitoring capability, and violated the Cease-fire Agreement. It was clear the forces on both sides of the Zone of Separation were deepening their defensive positions in preparation for the possibility of resumed fighting.

Mr. Akashi called on the Croatian Government and the Serb authorities in Knin to exercise the utmost restraint and renew their commitment to the Cease-fire Agreement. He stressed that the consequences of failing to do so, could be incalculable for both Croatia and the region.

The High Commissioner for Human Rights, Jose Ayala Lasso, called Wednesday for Governments to make funds quickly available to re-establish the system of justice in Rwanda. In an urgent appeal for aid, Mr. Lasso said the Rwandan people had been working towards reconciliation, but assistance from the international community to support an independent and impartial

justice system was indispensable if the process was to continue.

The High Commissioner's field operation in Rwanda has been working with the Rwandan Minister of Justice to help establish an effective justice system. The programme recruits and deploys judges, investigators, prosecutors and defence attorneys and provides infrastructure support to improve prison conditions. It also provides urgently needed assistance to help the Rwandan Government to process quickly and fairly the cases of people accused of human rights violations, including acts of genocide.

More than 40 ministers and high-level forestry officials will meet on 16 and 17 March in Rome to discuss the conservation and sustainable development of forests. In the first global meeting of its type, the ministers are expected to adopt the "Rome forestry commitment", a reaffirmation to ensure the world's forests are conserved, managed and used in a sustainable manner. The meeting is sponsored by the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO).

Director-General Jacques Diouf said the FAO must facilitate a broader partnership among governments, non-governmental organizations and the private forest industry at national and global levels. In another first, the agency met Wednesday with executives from private forest industries. They play a major role in increasing the value of forests and have been introducing forest management and environmentally friendly processing that contribute directly to sustainability. The FAO will also seek the advice of 24 non-governmental organizations from around the world at a meeting in Rome on 10 and 11 March.

The Commission on Human Rights has called on the international community to reject the use of unilateral coercive measures, which were in clear contradiction of international law, against developing countries. The resolution, which was adopted by a roll call vote of 24 in favour to 17 against, with 12 abstentions called on the Secretary-General to submit a report on such measures. The United States said the text had no place in the Commission, as it dealt with commercial relations between States and was not a resolution on human rights.

In earlier action, the Commission agreed on a final programme of activities for 1995 for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People and asked governments to give consideration to the final comprehensive Programme of Action of the Decade. It also recommended that the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities establish a working group to promote minority rights.

The Commission also endorsed a workshop, to be held later this year, on the possible establishment of a permanent forum for indigenous peoples in the United Nations system. A resolution concerning traffic in women and girls, called on governments to prevent the misuse and exploitation of women in the tourism development and in the export of labour. It also called on States to review their national legislation on public emergencies.

The Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary) yesterday considered revised programme budget estimates which

would redeploy nearly \$3.25 million, out of a total of \$5.7 million no longer required for anti-apartheid activities. The General Assembly has already approved the redeployment of resources totalling more than \$1.4 million.

The funds had been allocated under budget sections concerning policy-making organs, the elimination of apartheid and public information. Under the revised estimates, portions of the funds would be redeployed to cover activities relating to political affairs, peace-keeping, policy coordination and sustainable development, public information and the Economic Commission of Africa.

Government experts gathered in the Icelandic capital of Reykjavik this week to deliberate on a draft global programme of action to protect the marine environment from land-based activities. The meeting, which is organized by the United Nations Environment Protection (UNEP) will focus on conservation of the oceans. The draft programme classifies areas of concern, establishes priorities and defines strategies and programmes to take advantage of new global initiatives in marine conservation. Most importantly, it recognizes significant additional areas of concern, including the development of international law to focus on preventive action, and development and promotion of innovative management approaches.

Elizabeth Dowdeswell, UNEP's Executive Director, told the meeting approaches to deal with marine pollution from land-based activities. Approaches should consist of a comprehensive mix of political, social, economic, managerial, technical, scientific, legal and institutional measures. She called for strengthening partnerships and close involvement of all stakeholders to ensure the success of the wide-ranging programme of action.

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