ERNATIONAL

fficials discuss Congo cease-fire

(AP) — Military officials from the countries involved in Congo's civil war met recently for the first time to oversee the implementation of a cease-fire and prepare the ground for peacekeeping operations in Africa's thirdlargest nation.

"Peace is something that cannot wait," Amama Mbabazi, Uganda's minister for regional affairs, told the opening session of the joint military commission. "Peace is something Africa urgently needs." The session was held behind closed doors, but a copy of Mbabazi's speech was made public.

Under terms of a ceasefire signed July 10 by Congo Zimbabwe and Namibia and by the rebels' allies — Rwanda and Uganda — the commission is responsible for executing peacekeeping operations until the deployment of a U.N. force. The two rebel factions signed the deal Sept. 9.

The joint commission is made up of senior military officers from Uganda, Rwanda, Angola, Congo and Namibia. It is chaired by Gen. Rashid Lalani of Algeria, which holds the current chairmanship of the Organization of African Unity.

Mbabazi said among the commission's immediate tasks was the setting up of

groups "who may wish to and surrender appropriately address those who do not answer the call to lay down arms."

It is not clear when the first U.N. peacekeepers will arrive in Congo, although 18 U.N. military observers under the command of British army Col. James Ellery arrived in the Congolese capital, Kinshasa, in late September.

Under the cease-fire deal, the commission must track and disarm groups, screening mass killers and perpetrators of crimes against humanity, as well as monitoring the many armed forces involved in the Congolese civil war.

Mbabazi said

KAMPALA, Uganda and its allies - Angola, camps to receive armed commission also needed to come up with "methods of cooperation humanitarian agencies so that those lives which have been interrupted by the war can receive assistance."

Despite Congolese government claims of rebel violations, cease-fire Mbabazi said adherence to the agreement had been encouraging.

"The self-restraint which has so far been exercised by most of the signatories to the agreement is the greatest source of encouragement and can be interpreted as clear evidence that all parties remain committed to the agreement which they the signed," he said.

DEBATE OVER ABORTION HEATS UP IN KENYA

their leaders' return.

ORLD BRIEFS

REBEL LEADERS RETURN HOME TO SIERRA LEONE FREETOWN (IPS) — Three months after the signing

of the peace agreement, which ended eight years of civil

war in Sierra Leone, the two main rebel leaders, Corporal

Foday Sankoh of the Revolutionary United Front and

Major Johnny Paul Koroma of the defunct Armed Forces

Revolutionary Council have returned home to help advance

the peace process. The return home of the two warlords did

not ignite the sort of heroes' welcome they probably

anticipated. Security, both at the airport and around the

rest of the country's capital, Freetown, was tight with

tanks, helicopter gunships, alpha jets and thousands of

rifle-carrying Nigerian-led West African peace-keeping

troops, known as ECOMOG. The mood among the citizens

was more somber and reflective than celebratory. Even

supporters of the rebel movement acted reserved about

NAIROBI (IPS) — The abortion debate between the church and rights groups in Kenya has taken a nasty turn, with the government of President Daniel Arap Moi continuing to maintain its distance. Enraged by the call to legalize abortion, the Catholic Church, arguing that abortion violates the sanctity of human life, said it will not compromise on the issue even if it means launching a door-to-door campaign. "Abortion is the first-degree murder of an innocent, defenseless person by a professional who is otherwise trained to defend life," said Archbishop Ndingi Mwana a' Nzeki who heads the Catholic Church in Nairobi, the Kenyan capital. The right to choose whether or not to have an abortion is a right and need for every woman. The Church must let women decide for themselves," said Njoki Ngung'u of the International Federation of Women Lawyers, Kenya chapter. Abortion is outlawed in Kenya and is permitted only in cases where the mother's life is in danger or the fetus is severely deformed.

CAPE TOWN, South Africa (AP) - After more than four years of negotiations, South Africa and the European Union signed a free trade pact Monday, warding off a lastminute bid by France to get further concessions.

The agreement proposes abolishing tariffs on about 90 percent of two-way trade between South Africa and the EU — which tops more than \$17 billion annually.

Over 12 years, South Africa will eliminate tariffs on 86 percent of goods it imports from EU countries, while tariffs on 90 percent of its exports to the EU will be lifted within 10 years.

Fears the accord would unravel emerged Monday after Pretoria rejected fresh demands that it give wider recognition to product names emanating from Europe.

The signing ceremony in

delayed by nearly an hour as the French deliberated whether to block the deal, which needed the approval of all 15 EU member states.

Diplomats said French President Jacques Chirac had to be called to resolve the impasse and have the agreement cleared by a meeting of EU foreign ministers/in Luxembourg.

The deal, to be implemented Jan. 1 next year, Pretoria, the capital, was is the most important to be struck by South Africa's postapartheid government. Pretoria took a hard line in the negotiations with its largest trading partner and was rewarded with significant access for its agricultural products in European Union

BLANTYRE, Malawi (AP) — Thousands of dead fish are being washed upon the shores of Lake Malawi, probably caused by sulfur rising from the depths, researchers said.

At least 1,100 pounds of dead fish were collected in a single day on one short stretch of beach, said Alexander Bulilani, a fishing project manager for the Southern African Development Community. Fish in the 375

mile-long freshwater lake already have been depleted by uncontrolled overfishing.

Bulilani said prolonged strong winds appeared to have caused sulphur to rise up from the bottom and stifle oxygen in the water. The fish kill has spread from the central lake districts to the northern lake district of Karonga bordering Tanzania and to the southern resort district of Mangochi.

(Continued from Page 4)

Jamaicans' fascination with beauty contests goes back to the 1950s and 1960s, when the pillars of British rule were not yet toppled. It was accepted Miss Jamaica should be White or near-White.

When the 1963 Miss Jamaica, Carol Joan Crawford (of mixed descent), went on to win Miss World, her predecessors were almost all carbon copies.

Not until 1978 - under Haughton-James' ownership - did Joan McDonald, a Black contestant, win. She brought hope to the working class that one of their own could be Miss Jamaica.

But, that has not been so. Since McDonald's victory

21 years ago, only three holders of the Miss Jamaica crown have been of direct African descent. With the trend of the "brown" Miss Jamaica gathering momentum. contestant buffs believe that women of color will shy away from the Miss Jamaica pageant, feeling they have little chance of winning.

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