

## INTERNATIONAL

## WORLD BRIEFS

## AFRICAN LEADERS DISCUSS WORLD ISSUES WITH TONY BLAIR

DAKAR, Senegal (PANA)-Senegalese President Abdoulaye Wade and his counterparts from Botswana, Ghana, Mozambique, Nigeria and Tanzania exchanged views on various topical issues with British Prime Minister Tony Blair in Chequers, the host's country home. The Senegalese News Agency quoted a release issued by the Senegalese foreign ministry as saying the discussions covered several African problems, international terrorism and the next meeting between G8 and Africa, scheduled in Canada in 2002. President Wade described the meeting with Blair as "fruitful and warm," the agency added. Presidents Olusegun Obasanjo of Nigeria, Abdelaziz Bouteflika of Algeria, Thabo Mbeki of South Africa, Alpha Oumar Konare of Mali and Abdoulaye Wade of Senegal took part in the G8 summit in Genoa, Italy last July.

## KENYA MOVES ON MAJOR OPERATION TO ELIMINATE TSETSE FLIES

NAIROBI, Kenya (PANA)-Kenya has embarked on a major operation to combat tsetse flies in all highly infested areas where cases of trypanosomiasis, or sleeping sickness are rampant. Veterinary authorities in Nairobi say the 14-week exercise will be coordinated by the Kenya Trypanosomiasis Research Institute. Already, the veterinary department is making arrangements to involve local communities in the operation. Veterinarian Joseph Ojuaya said a survey of the tsetse fly infested areas had been concluded, and traps were being set up to catch and destroy the insects. Spaying of bushes and other breeding sites will last for eight weeks, Ojuaya told PANA. At the end of the spraying exercise, he said, the Veterinary Department would conduct a thorough screening of livestock for trypanosomiasis and other diseases. He said the insect population had increased tremendously in many areas especially in South Nyanza district on the shores of Lake Victoria. Tsetse flies were also threatening livestock and wildlife in the nearby Ruma National Park.

## RWANDAN FACES U.N. WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL ON GENOCIDE CHARGES

ARUSHA, Tanzania (AP) - A former Rwandan army chaplain has been transferred to the U.N. war crimes tribunal for Rwanda to face trial on charges of genocide. Emmanuel Rukundo arrived Thursday night from Geneva, Switzerland, after losing an appeal in a local court against his transfer. He was arrested July 12. Between April and July 1994 government-orchestrated massacres in Rwanda left more than 500,000 people dead, most of them Tutsis or politically moderate Hutus. Rukundo, 42, is charged with genocide, complicity in genocide and crimes against humanity while a military chaplain in northern Rwanda. An indictment unsealed Friday charges that in February 1994 Rukundo mobilized extremist Hutus and was quoted to have said: "Tutsi are a people to destroy, we must fight against them by all means." Kingsley Moghalu, spokesman for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda based here, said that two other suspects arrested in Europe - Emmanuel Ndindabazi, former minister for finance, and Simon Bikindi, a Rwandan musician - also will be handed over to the tribunal. Ndindabazi was arrested in Verviers, Belgium and Bikindi was arrested in The Hague, Netherlands. Both are challenging the arrest warrants. The arrival of Rukundo brings the number of genocide suspects arrested by the tribunal to 52. Meanwhile, France has finally agreed to provide asylum to Ignace Bagilishema, a former Rwandan mayor who was acquitted of genocide charges by the tribunal on June 7. France initially turned down Bagilishema's request, but Adama Dieng, the tribunal's registrar, asked Paris to reconsider.

## Annan urges nations to fight terrorism

UNITED NATIONS (AP) - Secretary-General Kofi Annan has appealed to all nations to join a long-term campaign to defeat terrorism in which he expects the United Nations to play a leading role.

The 189 U.N. member states must stop providing shelter and logistical support for terrorists, halt the laundering of money used to finance terrorist acts, and share information on terrorists and their organizations, he said.

"That is the only way we are going to defeat terrorism," Annan said.

The United Nations has been fighting international terrorism for nearly 40 years. A dozen legal agreements are on the books and the General Assembly is debating two new treaties. The Security Council said the Sept. 11 ter-

rorist attacks in New York and Washington that it is ready to take "all necessary steps ... to combat all forms of terrorism."

But diplomats are struggling to decide what to do next that would have the quickest impact.

Most are waiting for the United States as the wounded superpower to take the lead.

"The United Nations certainly has a role to play," U.S. deputy ambassador James Cunningham said. "We're having discussions literally on a global basis about next steps. We haven't made any decisions yet, but we will be taking those decisions soon."

Immediately after hijacked jets deliberately crashed into the World Trade Center and the Pentagon on Sept. 11, the Security Coun-

cil and the General Assembly unanimously adopted resolutions condemning the attacks.

The Security Council's resolution recognized America's right to self-defense, defined the attacks as a threat to international peace and security, called for the perpetrators to be brought to justice and stressed that those responsible for harboring them would be held accountable.

"That resolution is about the most sweeping statement of support for the right of a member state to act militarily that I have ever seen," said David Malone, Canada's former deputy U.N. ambassador who now heads the International Peace Academy, a New York think tank.

He said the current indecision is a combination of the

United States not being ready to put a proposal before the Security Council, and some countries - particularly from the Middle East - not wanting the council to formally approve any U.S.-led military action that would be controversial back home.

Once the U.S. retaliates militarily, Malone said, it will be easier for the council to "swing into action with other measures that could include financial, political and other forms of mandated activity."

The council was briefed Friday by U.N. legal counsel Hans Corell on the dozen anti-terrorism conventions and protocols - and the obstacles to getting General Assembly approval of a new comprehensive convention on terrorism backed by India and a convention against nuclear

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## Congo rebels, Zimbabwe leader meet to talk peace

BUKAVU, Congo (AP) - Congolese rebels and Zimbabwe's president - a top ally of the Congo government - have held unprecedented talks on the prospects for peace and the political future of Congo after three years of civil war, a rebel leader said Sunday.

Adolphe Onusumba, head of the rebel Congolese Rally for Democracy, returned to rebel-held eastern Congo from the talks with Robert Mugabe, saying he had "sensed a genuine willingness on the part of Mugabe to end the conflict."

The talks were the first between the rebels and Mugabe. Zimbabwe has been the main backer of the Congolese government, together with Angola and Namibia, in the war that broke out in August 1998 after rebels backed by Rwanda and Uganda attempted to oust then-President Laurent Kabila.

Both Rwanda and Uganda accused Kabila of war-mongering and threatening regional security by arming Rwandan and Ugandan rebels.

Following Kabila's assassination in January and the accession to power of his son, Joseph, key provisions of the 1999 cease-fire deal were implemented, including the pullback of troops from front-line positions and the deployment of U.N. observers to verify the cease-fire.

But a recent upsurge in fighting involving government-backed Rwandan rebels

and tribal militias in eastern Congo could scuttle the peace deal, Onusumba said.

"We requested Mugabe to advise Kabila to stop financing and arming the

Interahamwe (Rwandan rebels) and sending the war to our territory," Onusumba said.

The Rwandan government holds the Interahamwe re-

sponsible for the 100-day slaughter of at least 500,000 minority Tutsis and politically moderate Hutus in Rwanda in 1994. The

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