

# Yugoslavia's days in U.N. numbered

WT: 9-17-92  
Russia won't veto ouster

NEW YORK (AP) — Yugoslavia's ouster from at least some U.N. agencies appeared certain yesterday after Russia agreed not to use its Security Council veto to save Belgrade from censure.

Caving in to international pressure and the defection of the last of Yugoslavia's allies on the U.N. Security Council, Prime Minister Milan Panic announced that his government would drop its attempt to keep Yugoslavia's U.N. seat.

Serbian-dominated Yugoslavia will be barred from voting in the U.N. system, but under an agreement worked out with Moscow it would be permitted to retain a mission at the agency for consultations, diplomats said.

A resolution ousting Yugoslavia was to be approved later this week by the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council. Diplomats said they were still working on the language to determine whether Yugoslavia also will lose its place in U.N. agencies.

There had been concern earlier that Russia and China would veto the resolution. Diplomats from the two countries said they were worried that Belgrade's suspension would hamper negotiations for peace in Bosnia, where more than 10,000 people have died in the civil war since March.

If the harshest sanctions under consideration are taken, Yugoslavia also will be disqualified from receiving aid or loans from the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the U.N. Development Program, the largest sources of multilateral foreign aid in the world.

It also would lose aid from UNICEF, the World Health Organization, the World Food Program and any other specialized agencies, said U.N. diplomats, speaking on the condition of anonymity.

The United Nations in 1974 suspended South Africa's voting rights



Wrecked cars are a common sight in Sarajevo. Doctors in the Bosnian capital say auto accidents are the city's No. 2 killer, trailing only the civil war.

in the General Assembly. It has imposed economic and partial diplomatic embargoes on Iraq and Libya in the past two years.

There was no immediate reaction from Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic, whose republic dominates Yugoslavia, or Mr. Milosevic's Bosnian Serb allies.

Yugoslavia's ambassador, Dragoimir Djokic, told the U.N. General Assembly on Tuesday that the ejection of his country would be counterproductive. He insisted his country is taking steps to comply with various

peace accords worked out last month in London, such as putting artillery around the Bosnian capital of Sarajevo under U.N. supervision.

After the suspension is voted on by the Security Council, the General Assembly must approve a similar resolution by a two-thirds majority of its 179 members.

The main bloc of votes in the assembly is the 102-member Non-Aligned Movement. At a summit of the movement earlier this month in Indonesia, sentiment was heavily against Yugoslavia.

Mr. Panic, in Moscow, said his country will immediately apply as a new state, Russia's Itar-Tass news agency reported. The Russian foreign minister, Andrei Kozyrev, said Moscow will support the application.

But the Western powers are likely to blackball Yugoslavia's application until they believe it has become a "peace-loving" state in accordance with the U.N. charter.

Russia's support for Yugoslavia's eventual readmission was seen as a

slight face-saving gesture for both Moscow and Belgrade, diplomats said.

On Tuesday, China's leaders told Mr. Panic in Beijing that they would not exercise their veto power to block Yugoslavia's suspension, Mr. Panic said.

Bosnia, Croatia and Slovenia — three of the four republics that have seceded from Yugoslavia — are recognized by the United Nations. The fourth, Macedonia, is awaiting recognition.

## Midwest progress reported Israeli-Syrian statement nearer

By Warren Strobel  
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Israeli and Syrian negotiators reported progress yesterday, raising hopes they might take the historic step of issuing a joint declaration before the current round of Middle East peace talks ends Sept. 24.

Chief Syrian negotiator Mowaffak Allaf said after yesterday's session at the State Department that his team and the Israelis had reached agreement on some points.

"We hope that the same seriousness and the same businesslike atmosphere will continue so that at the end of this round maybe we shall come out with something which can be acceptable to both sides," he said.

Israeli officials said it was the first time a Syrian official had publicly shown readiness to issue a statement of principles with the Jewish state.

Given the fact that Syria and Israel never talked directly from 1948 to 1991, and merely exchanged invective at the peace talks until last month, a joint declaration would be a major step forward.

It likely would include a pledge by Syria to sign a peace pact with Israel, in return for an as yet unspecified Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights. Israel seized the strategic area in the 1967 Middle East War.

The sense of progress in the Israeli-Syrian talks has been heightened by diplomacy taking place outside the Washington negotiating rooms.

Syrian President Hafez Assad reportedly met yesterday in Alexandria, Egypt, with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, the only Arab state to sign a peace treaty with Is-