



Consejo Económico
y Social

Distr.
GENERAL

E/CN.4/Sub.2/1998/36
5 de agosto de 1998

ESPAÑOL
Original: INGLÉS

COMISIÓN DE DERECHOS HUMANOS
Subcomisión de Prevención de Discriminaciones
y Protección a las Minorías
50° período de sesiones
Tema 2 del programa

CUESTIÓN DE LA VIOLACIÓN DE LOS DERECHOS HUMANOS Y LAS LIBERTADES
FUNDAMENTALES, EN PARTICULAR LA POLÍTICA DE DISCRIMINACIÓN RACIAL
Y DE SEGREGACIÓN Y LA POLÍTICA DE APARTHEID, EN TODOS LOS PAÍSES Y
EN ESPECIAL EN LOS PAÍSES Y TERRITORIOS COLONIALES Y DEPENDIENTES;
INFORME DE LA SUBCOMISIÓN DE CONFORMIDAD CON LA RESOLUCIÓN 8 (XXIII)
DE LA COMISIÓN DE DERECHOS HUMANOS

Nota de la Secretaría

1. En carta de fecha 24 de julio de 1998, el Representante Permanente de Eritrea ante la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Ginebra pidió al Alto Comisionado para los Derechos Humanos que distribuyera como documentos del 50° período de sesiones de la Subcomisión, en relación con el tema 2 del programa, la declaración hecha en Asmara por el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de Eritrea el 3 de julio de 1998 titulada "Graves violaciones por Etiopía de los derechos humanos de los eritreos que viven en Etiopía", y la declaración hecha el 24 de julio de 1998 por el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de Eritrea titulada "Violaciones graves de los derechos humanos fundamentales por Etiopía". Estas declaraciones habían sido comunicadas previamente a los Presidentes de la Asamblea General y del Consejo de Seguridad, así como al Consejo de Seguridad, respectivamente, y figuran en los documentos A/52/974-S/1998/611 y S/1998/690, que están a la disposición de todos los participantes.

2. En la misma carta, el Representante Permanente de Eritrea pidió que se distribuyera un documento de la Eritrean News Agency (ERINA) de fecha 13 de julio de 1998. A continuación se reproduce ese documento tal como se recibió en el idioma en que fue presentado solamente.

**Eritrean News Agency (ERINA)
ERINA Update
Monday, July 13, 1998**

The Ethiopian government has been conducting an intensive hate campaign, with few parallels in our contemporary times, through its domestic mass media since the eruption of the border conflict last May. This campaign, which centres on distortion of the root causes of the conflict, the fabrication of outright lies and particularly a demonization of Eritrean society and its institutions which are routinely portrayed as 'fascists and fascists,' is designed to foment irrational hatred among the Ethiopian people so that they may support the regime's war plans without hesitation. The Ethiopian government appears to be changing direction to solicit international support for its war aims through a similar campaign in the international press. Recent statements and press releases from the Office of the Government Spokesperson are a clear indication of this re-focussed strategy.

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Annex

resolution adopted by the National Assembly on June 26, 1998, is to ensure the "full respect of the right to live and work of all Ethiopian residents in Eritrea."

iii) In a statement to the foreign press on June 30, 1998, the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry alleged that "Ethiopian prisoners were paraded through the streets of Asmara while the Eritrean authorities encouraged people to stone them." Again this was a pure fabrication. No such inhumane action ever took place. Moreover, while the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry has been falsely claiming that "about 600 Ethiopians have been imprisoned and continue to be exposed to the worst form of torture," the Ethiopian Charge d'Affaires in Asmara has admitted to UN agencies and the OAU Committee of Ambassadors who visited the capital at the end of June that the alleged number of detainees was 57. Even this figure was inflated by his own admission as he said that some of these detainees "had been long released, while many others were both traders arrested and sailors of the Ethiopian merchant fleet."

The Eritrean government has consistently been showcasing developments in the past few years. It has been successful in doing so. The Eritrean government has engaged in a successful policy of economic liberalization and reform. It has also introduced a series of reforms that have led to a significant improvement in the quality of life for the Eritrean people. The Eritrean government has also been successful in promoting peace and stability in the region. It has been successful in promoting peace and stability in the region. It has been successful in promoting peace and stability in the region.

However, despite all these achievements, the Eritrean government has also been accused of human rights abuses. These include the use of force to suppress dissent, the imprisonment of political opponents, and the violation of international law. The Eritrean government has also been accused of using violence against the Ethiopian people. These actions have led to a significant loss of trust in the Eritrean government and have also led to a significant loss of trust in the Ethiopian government. Thus, if the initiative to resolve the Eritrean-Ethiopian conflict is to have any results, the answer must lie in Addis Ababa.

These abhorrent attempts to manipulate public opinion will not work as Ethiopia does not have a monopoly of the truth. But the examples cited above illustrate the extent to which the Government of Ethiopia is prepared to go to deceive public opinion in the footsteps of the Mengistu regime which had created an elaborate Department to fabricate and disseminate false information.