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SRSG FC E/DIR

FINANCIAL TIMES - 13 April 1994

Rwandan cabinet flees rebel push

By Leslie Crawford in Nairobi and Agencies in Kigali

Rwanda's five-day-old government fled the embattled capital Kigali yesterday as rebels fought their way into the city in an attempt to seize power.

"We are converging on Kigali from all fronts. Government soldiers are surrendering, but there is still heavy fighting in the city," said Ms Christine Umutoni, one of the leaders of the rebel Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF).

Six days of ethnic bloodletting have left an estimated 50,000 people dead. There were fears that the conflict between Hutus and Tutsis, sparked by the death of President Juvenal Habyarimana, a Hutu, in an air crash last Wednesday, would engulf the entire densely-populated country in central Africa.

Most of the 2,000 foreigners living in Rwanda have been evacuated. The last French convoy left with about 100 French paratroopers and 60 refugees of various nationalities, including 20 Rwandan nuns. Belgium and France closed their embassies in Kigali yesterday.

The RPF said it would assist the evacuation by allowing the transit of road convoys through rebel-held territory. It ordered a temporary halt to the fighting along evacuation routes. The rebels, however, have rejected United Nations attempts to mediate a ceasefire in the capital. Rwanda's entire 18-member cabinet, appointed after Gen Habyarimana's death, were seen leaving the Hotel des Diplomates in downtown Kigali as the rebels moved into the capital. The government convoy headed south with a heavy escort of armed guards.

"It is our duty to stop the butchery in Kigali," Ms Umutoni said. But she could not predict how long the battle for the capital would last. "It depends on what kind of resistance we meet." It is the RPF's first attempt to take Kigali since the war began in 1990. The rebels, who are led by the minority Tutsis, are trying to broaden their appeal by calling on the Hutu majority to join them in government.

It is not yet clear whether this appeal will calm the fears of a distrustful Hutu community, but the rebels point out that the first victims of the bloodbath that followed President Habyarimana's death were members of his Hutu government. It is believed that Ms Agathe Uwilingiyimana, the prime minister who was a Hutu, and many of her cabinet colleagues were murdered by renegade members of the presidential guard because they backed a peace agreement with the Tutsi-led RPF.

"The peace accord is dead," Ms Umutoni said. "All the key government players in the peace negotiations have been systematically eliminated by the presidential guard."

Anarchy and civil war have filled its place. The 2,500 UN military observers, sent to Rwanda last October, have not intervened to halt the killing spree in Kigali. The UN says it does not have the mandate to protect Rwandan civilians.

Some of the last westerners being evacuated from Rwanda's capital by French paratroopers Reuter

Tutsi insurgents poised to seize Rwandan capital

KIGALI (AFP) — Tutsi rebels fought their way into the Rwandan capital yesterday, sending the government, foreigners and thousands of residents fleeing in fear of a new wave of tribal bloodletting.

Intense fighting rocked several parts of the city. The Hutu-dominated interim government fled its headquarters in the Hotel des Diplomates in the city centre "for a more secure place", a Rwandan soldier in the hotel said. Unconfirmed reports said the week-old government had moved to the town of Gitarama, south-west of the city.

As the rebels closed in on the capital, residents emerged from hiding in their homes, hotels and foreign missions and tried to escape an expected wave of revenge killings by the Tutsi forces. "It's going to be carnage," predicted a Nairobi-based Rwandan diplomat.

The last foreign residents seeking to leave the city were escorted to the airport by French and Belgian paratroopers. France, Russia, Germany and the United States said they had evacuated virtually all their nationals from Kigali.

In Kampala, Christine Umutoni, spokeswoman for the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), said its forces had entered Kigali and were about to join a battalion of 600 fellow rebels camped outside the city under a UN-sponsored peace plan approved by the government and the rebels in August. She said RPF forces were awaiting instructions to seize the capital, where she said "government forces had dispersed, many of them surrendering with their arms to the RPF". The rebels' entry into the city was later confirmed by the UN in New York.

The RPF has around 20,000 soldiers, against an estimated 30,000 government troops.

RPF radio said advancing rebel forces had signed an agreement with UN officials yesterday morning guaranteeing the evacuation of foreign nationals. But the rebels warned that "any foreign troops who were not part of the UN mission have 12 hours to leave the country at the end of evacuation operations".

UN commanders were present in Rwanda to enforce the peace accord. They were joined by troops from France and Belgium sent in to oversee the evacuation of foreign nationals after fighting broke out. The French troops were due to leave the country after the last French citizens were evacuated yesterday.

The latest fighting erupted after the country's long-ruling Hutu president, Juvénal Habyarimana, was killed when his plane crashed here on 6 April, reportedly hit by a rocket. His death sparked an orgy of killing, mostly of minority Tutsis by the majority Hutus. More than 10,000 people have been killed in the capital alone, according to foreign relief workers.

LA TRIBUNE DE GENEVE - 13 April 1994

Les rebelles du FPR sont entrés dans la capitale du Rwanda

Le gouvernement intérimaire a fui Kigali où se déroulent des affrontements très meurtriers. Accord entre les rebelles et l'ONU pour favoriser l'évacuation des étrangers.

Le gouvernement intérimaire a fui Kigali où se déroulent des affrontements très meurtriers. Accord entre les rebelles et l'ONU pour favoriser l'évacuation des étrangers.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - 13 April 1994

MSF 2244-04 5

International Mediators Begin Bid To Resolve South African Impasse

By John Battersby
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG

THE focus of South Africa's deepening political crisis is swinging from pre-election violence to the arrival on April 12 of a high-powered team of seven international mediators.

The team – headed by former United States Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Lord Carrington, the former British foreign secretary – is due to begin its mediation efforts on April 13.

The mediation is aimed at breaking the constitutional deadlock between the Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party, which is demanding greater regional autonomy for KwaZulu/Natal, and the African National Congress (ANC), the black liberation group expected to win outright in the April 26-28 poll.

Inkatha's election boycott is jeopardizing a free and fair outcome of the election in Natal Province.

ANC President Nelson Mandela on April 12 expressed optimism that the mediation would resolve the deadlock.

The mediators have a very difficult

/...

MSF 2244-04

Forces gouvernementales et rebelles se disputent le contrôle de la capitale

Des troupes du Front patriotique rwandais (FPR) ont commencé, mardi 12 avril, à pénétrer dans Kigali où, mercredi dans la matinée, de violents combats à l'arme lourde les opposaient aux forces gouvernementales.

KIGALI

de notre envoyé spécial

Les tirs à l'arme lourde continuaient toujours pourvoir, mercredi, à Kigali, du secteur de l'ancien Parlement, où sont retranchés les combattants du Front patriotique rwandais (FPR). *«La situation militaire reste sous le contrôle des forces armées rwandaises (FAR) dans tout le pays, y compris à Kigali»*, a assuré la radio nationale. Pourtant, les Nations unies ont confirmé l'entrée, mardi, de troupes rebelles dans la capitale où ils cherchent à gagner du terrain.

Le gouvernement, qui a proposé une trêve, a accusé la Mission des Nations unies pour l'assistance au Rwanda (MINUAR) et les soldats belges *«d'apporter une aide technique aux rebelles»*. De son côté, la radio du FPR a annoncé que la MINUAR et le FPR avaient signé un accord destiné à permettre l'évacuation des étrangers pendant une période de quarante-huit heures. Le représentant des rebelles à New York s'est fait plus menaçant, prétendant que ceux-ci *«engageraient le combat»* avec les troupes occidentales si ce délai n'était pas respecté.

Mardi, dans la matinée, une violente canonnade, un peu plus proche que d'habitude, avait semé la panique dans toute la ville et jusque dans les rangs des troupes occidentales chargées d'évacuer les dernières ressortissants étrangers. Vers 9 heures, les soldats français avaient abandonné l'ambassade de France, occupant, dans deux camions soigneusement bâchés, la quarantaine de Rwandais (toutes ethnies confondues) qui y avaient trouvé refuge. Parce qu'il était «vidé» par les troupes rwandaises, l'ambassadeur de Belgique, le dernier ambassadeur occidental présent sur place, décidait, quelques heures plus tard, de suivre l'exemple de son homologue français.

Retrait français

Les commandos des opérations spéciales (COS) de l'armée française décrochaient du Centre culturel français, massivement occupé par les soldats belges qui s'en retiraient une demi-heure plus tard, après avoir embarqué les quatorze Rwandais qui y étaient tenus depuis six jours. Une jeune femme était jetée au fond d'un camion avec ses deux bambins tandis qu'un père de famille abandonnait ses trois enfants cachés quelque part dans la capitale et qu'il n'avait pas réussi à rejoindre depuis le début des massacres, le 7 avril. Vers 15 heures, un convoi belge escorté par un blindé s'immobilisait devant l'hôtel des Mille Collines.

En hurlant, le commandant donnait aux seuls expatriés occidentaux quinze minutes pour faire leur valise. Refusant sans ménagement, un pharmacien rwandais voyait alors partir vers l'aéroport son épouse d'origine russe et ses trois enfants.

La panique avait surtout saisi les civils qui, en longues colonnes, par dizaines de milliers, ont fui à pied vers le sud. Ailleurs, en ville, les milliceens armés de machettes, de couteaux et de grenades n'avaient pas bouché des barrages dressés sur les grands axes routiers. A l'hôtel des Mille-Collines, ne restaient que deux prêtres québécois décidés à ne pas quitter le pays, deux officiers de la MINUAR, une douzaine de journalistes occidentaux et quelques Rwandais terrorisés ou résignés.

Les Tutsis craignaient encore des exactions de la garde présidentielle, essentiellement composée de Hutus. Et les Hutus redoutaient déjà la vengeance des combattants tutsis du FPR, de plus en plus influents en ville. Tandis que le gouvernement qui avait quitté Kigali ce matin même, probablement vers Gitarama, à cinquante kilomètres plus au sud, demeurait introuvable, un porte-parole des rebelles affirmait que le FPR occupait désormais quatre nouvelles positions autour de la capitale.

Déchiré de temps à autre par quelques rafales assez éloignées, un calme étrange régnait au centre-ville. Dans le quartier des ministères, les soldats occupaient les carrefours et stationnaient dans les rues. Des véhicules civils chargés de militaires circulaient à vive allure. Difficile de savoir s'ils quittaient Kigali ou rentraient au front.

A l'aéroport, stationnaient encore, mardi dans la soirée, environ 1 150 soldats étrangers (huit cents Belges et trois cent cinquante Français). Paris décidait alors de retirer le tiers de ses effectifs tandis que Rome annonçait l'envoi de quatre-vingts hommes chargés d'assurer la sécurité des pistes. De son côté, le général Romeo Dallaire, commandant des forces de la MINUAR, maintenait le contact entre les belligérants. Il se rendait rendu, à plusieurs reprises, au ministère de la défense, siège de l'état-major de l'armée rwandaise.

Le délégué du Comité international de la Croix-Rouge (CICR) avait, dans la journée, fait édifier des murets avec des sacs de sable pour protéger la cour de sa résidence, précisant que son personnel, parmi lequel vingt-cinq expatriés, était résolu à tenir aussi longtemps que possible. Il annonçait l'arrivée, prévue pour jeudi matin, d'une équipe chirurgicale et de matériel à bord d'un convoi venant par la route de Bujumbura.

JEAN HÉLÈNE

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A l'attention de Monsieur Jean-Claude Aimé, Chef de Cabinet de S.E. M. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, Secrétaire général des Nations Unies

Aux bons soins de Monsieur Juan Carlos Brandt, News Distribution Service/OSSG/DPI (Room S-378)

Copie à: Mme Thérèse Gastaut, Porte-Parole du Secrétaire général pour l'Europe

Rapport PDPL 29/1994
13 avril 1994

La situation au Rwanda et la description des scènes d'horreur vécues par les rapatriés; le dossier de l'ex-Yougoslavie: parmi les principaux éléments d'information retenus ce 13 avril 1994.

1. **Rwanda: récits de scènes d'horreur et critiques de l'action et du mandat de la MINUAR**

Les radios belges n'ont pas manqué de diffuser l'information selon laquelle le Ministre belge des affaires étrangères avait rencontré le Secrétaire général des Nations Unies à Bonn. Ces mêmes radios font état du contenu du communiqué envoyé par le Porte-Parole pour l'Europe à l'Agence Belga.

La veille les télévisions avaient diffusé l'interview du Premier Ministre belge sur le dossier du Rwanda - interview dans laquelle le Premier Ministre soulignait la volonté du Gouvernement de tout connaître sur les événements qui ont conduit à la mort des dix casques bleus belges.

En ce qui concerne cette enquête de nombreux journaux, tel notamment le journal belge "De Standaard", estime nécessaire de savoir si la mort des casques bleus est inhérente à une faute individuelle ou si elle est le fait d'un défaut dans la structure et dans la conception des opérations de maintien de la paix. Certains se demandent également si l'ONU est bien l'organe approprié à une telle enquête: peut-on être juge et partie en même temps?

A relever également dans les nombreux commentaires ou les interviews des repatriés, les nombreuses critiques à l'encontre de la MINUAR. Ces critiques émanent également d'un casque bleu qui, interrogé à son retour à Bruxelles, estime le mandat de la MINUAR complètement inadapté avant d'ajouter "pour ce qui me concerne, je reste para, mais casque bleu plus jamais...".

Une question revient très souvent dans les analyses celle de savoir s'il faut rester au Rwanda? Quel sera le statut de la MINUAR? Trois hypothèses se dégagent: soit mettre fin à la mission - ce que d'aucuns refusent pour le moment; soit accroître l'effectif de la MINUAR - ce qui laisse perplexe les commentateurs eu égard à l'expérience somalienne; soit transformer la MINUAR en une mission du type Angola - ce qui apparaît, à de nombreux analystes, comme le seul moyen viable en ce moment.

Nous vous annexons également une interview du Secrétaire d'Etat belge de la coopération au développement qui s'exprime dans les colonnes du journal belge "Le Soir" sur l'avenir de la coopération avec le Rwanda.

2. **Ex-Yougoslavie: déclaration du Représentant du Secrétaire général**

Ce dossier donne encore lieu à de nombreux commentaires, notamment dans la presse des Pays-Bas qui s'inquiète entre autres de la disparition d'un casque bleu néerlandais. Cette même presse fait en outre l'éloge du Commandant de la FORPRONU qui est décrit comme "la" personne clé en ce moment.

D'autre part, la presse ne manque pas de relever les déclarations de M. Akashi visant à réduire les tensions relatives aux raids aériens. La correspondance particulière du journal belge "Le Soir" à Sarajevo reprend ces déclarations qui soulignent que l'épisode des raids ne doit pas être surdimensionné, mais remis dans un contexte d'une opération d'auto-défense. L'Agence Europe rapporte cependant les propos tenus par M. Woerner à Aix-la-Chapelle et sur sa mise en garde à tout idée de représailles: "nous avons fait ce que nous avons dit et nous n'hésiterons pas à répéter des frappes de soutien aérien rapprochées si cela nous est demandé. Nous n'avons jusqu'à présent utilisé que deux avions...".

Salutations très distinguées
Ria Heremans, OIC
CINU, Bruxelles

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me LA LIBRE BELGIQUE

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ebourg		Periodical		National	X	
Netherlands		NGO Bulletin		Regional		Date: 13/4/94

Le retour amer d'un ex-casque bleu

Appuyé au dos de son lit ambulant, sa jambe gauche fracturée dans un plâtre qui émerge de sa tenue de combat, il a le regard droit comme un i dont le point serait comme le trou d'une balle perdue. Un regard percutant, intense, incandescent. Dans le brouhaha de la cafétéria de l'hôpital, Willy Claes demande aux médias de couper le son. Il exprime la gratitude de la Nation envers « tout ce que vous faites là-bas ». Poignée de main intense, regards longs et profonds, silence. Le caporal-chef Gaston Antoine pose enfin trois mots sur les images qui tournent au ralenti. « *C'est une boucherie* ».

Membre du 5e bataillon para de Flawinne, il était depuis le 28 mars à Kigali où il officiait sous la bannière des Nations Unies. Il a été rapatrié en Belgique à la suite d'une chute dans un nid de poule. Il a bien dû se résoudre à abandonner ses compagnons du peloton « Mortier », en deuil depuis l'exécution tragique de dix des leurs. « *Mais que peut-on faire là-bas ?* », s'interroge-t-il. « *si ce n'est assister les bras ballants à toutes les exactions* ». « *Nous ne sommes pas suffisamment armés, nous n'avons pas le droit d'intervenir. Nous sommes complètement impuissants. J'ai vu de mes yeux, à cinq mètres de moi, des gens achevés à la machette, des femmes violées. C'est intolérable.* »

« *Le mandat de la Minuar est complètement inadapté à ce type de situation* », continue-t-il. « *Dix de nos copains l'ont payé de leur vie mais nous sommes tous blessés dans notre cœur. Vous ne pouvez exiger d'un soldat de rester passif devant tant d'atrocités. Ils nous narguent, tout simplement.* »

Le moral des troupes ? « *Il reste bon. Nous sommes des parras.* »

Avant d'ajouter. « *Pour ce qui me concerne, je reste para. Mais casque bleu, plus jamais. Oui, c'est clair, je suis un ex-casque bleu...* »

J.F.D. et Ia.E.

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ne LA LIBRE BELGIQUE

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ecbourg		Periodical		National	X	
Netherlands		NGO Bulletin		Regional		Date: 13/4/94

Commentaire
Par Jean-Paul DUCHATEAU

Arrêter le génocide

Dès que le dernier compatriote résidant au Rwanda aura rejoint le pays, le soulagement de l'ensemble de la population belge sera profond. Un tel sentiment est tout à fait naturel, mais nous ne devons pas oublier pour autant que des milliers de citoyens rwandais, sans doute même plus de dix mille, sont morts. Tués dans des conditions inhumaines, indignes de l'Homme, si tant est qu'un crime, répété des milliers de fois pour des mobiles politiques ou ethniques, puisse jamais être digne...

C'est un véritable génocide – et on pèse ces mots – qui a eu lieu au Rwanda. Qu'il soit ou non strictement ethnique ne change rien. Si des Hutus, favorables au processus de démocratisation, ont été exécutés, les Tutsis l'ont été, eux, massivement, uniquement parce qu'ils étaient tutsis.

Des milliers d'autres Rwandais, tutsis et hutus, sont-ils aujourd'hui directement menacés de mort ? L'inquiétude demeure. Elle ne pourrait être écartée que si à un nouveau discrédit pour avoir commis des massacres succède une équipe soucieuse de respecter enfin l'équilibre ethnique et politique du Rwanda que les accords d'Arusha devaient garantir. Le Front patriotique rwandais s'y est engagé naguère. S'il s'empare du pouvoir, sera-t-il dès lors cet artisan de la paix à laquelle aspire la majorité de la population ? Les prochaines heures pourraient en confirmer l'augure.

Dans la négative, la communauté internationale (dont la première préoccupation, légitime, a été de sortir ses ressortissants de ce piège) aurait alors le devoir de s'interposer et d'empêcher par tous les moyens que la boucherie actuelle se prolonge et s'amplifie. C'est un devoir impérieux, urgent et qui n'autorise aucune argutie juridique ou pratique.

Sans une telle intervention, les Nations unies se discréditeraient et réduiraient à rien le rôle de « gardien de la paix » (ou d'« empêcheur de guerre ») qu'elles s'efforcent depuis quelques années de jouer, que ce soit dans le Golfe, en Somalie, ou encore en ex-Yougoslavie. C'est une question de dignité pour les Etats du monde entier et plus particulièrement pour ceux qui bâtissent leur image sur le respect des droits de l'Homme, dont le plus élémentaire, ne l'oublions pas, est celui de vivre.

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embourg		Periodical		National	X		
Netherlands		NGO Bulletin		Regional		Date: 13/4/94	

Aux mains de la soldatesque, des listes de noms à éliminer

Pour la plupart, les quelque quatre cents expatriés arrivés la nuit et hier matin de Kigali avaient été transférés dimanche, après la signature du cessez-le-feu, de l'hôtel des Mille Collines (passé en quelques jours de 70 logeurs à 880, notamment des réfugiés tutsis dont la présence atténuait la hargne des bérets noirs de la garde présidentielle) et de l'hôtel Méridien où ils s'étaient rassemblés. Ceux du Méridien ont été acheminés dimanche vers l'aéroport par le fond de la vallée (Gikondo) où, à trois reprises, des barrages ont été dressés devant les véhicules. Un premier par des paysans hostiles armés de machettes et lançant des pierres. Un deuxième par des militaires chorchant des Rwandais dans les véhicules. Un troisième par des militaires également qui, eux, cherchaient l'incident en provoquant ostensiblement nos Casques bleus. Nos paras ont su rester de marbre et éviter le drame.

On en attendait quatre cents hier après-midi. A bord du Boeing 747 qui s'est posé à Zaventem à 14 h 45, ils n'étaient que 202. Selon des informations données à Nairobi par l'équipage, les deux cents autres attendus étaient restés bloqués hier matin sur l'aéroport de Bujumbura en raison d'un épaisse brouillard. La plupart des rapatriés d'hier après-midi avaient été regroupés à l'Ecole française de Kigali d'où ils ont été acheminés lundi soir en camions, par des pistes détournées, sans incident jusqu'à l'aéroport où les attendaient les C 130 de la Force aérienne, en partance pour Nairobi. Transfert sur le B 747 qui a décollé à 6 heures (heure belge) hier pour Bruxelles, avec eux ont été embarqués vingt-six ressortissants hollandais qui avaient quitté Kigali ou Butare la semaine dernière et avaient rallié la capitale burundaise par la route.

LA MISSION DE ZAZA EXTERMINÉE

Le Rolf, le Reiner ont été applaudis quand ils les ont rejoints à l'hôpital militaire, avec le ministre de la Défense Leo Delcroix, à bord du 707, l'ancien gouverneur de la banque du Rwanda, Jean Bergmans Bizare, dont le nom figurait en tête de la liste noire de la garde présidentielle et dont la famille a, elle, été massacrée, comme l'indiquait hier notre envoyée Colette Braeckman. L'ancien président du Conseil d'Etat, Antoine Nsharamje, n'a, lui, pas échappé à la soldatesque déchaînée qui l'a déchiqueté à la grenade. Il y a quatre jours.

C'est le consul Italien M. Costa qui est venu avec deux militaires nous récupérer à cinquante kilomètres de Kigali, raconte Jan Van Dick, frère de la Charité. *Nous avons vu partout des gens armés de machettes, de gourdins, des corps le long des routes, des maisons dévastées. Nous sommes passés grâce au consul et à la bonne volonté d'un major rwandais que la radio critiquait publiquement parce qu'il était compréhensif. Mais à Zaza, notre mission a été exterminée : cent cents corps jonchaient le sol après le passage des militaires.*

Les rapatriés sont unanimes à remercier nos Casques bleus, mais ils sont très partagés à l'égard du gouvernement, critiqué notamment pour n'avoir pas prévu l'évolution et déclenché plus tôt les évacuations. *L'ambassade, la Sabena et nos pilotes ont été extraordinaires, mais la décision de faire intervenir nos paras n'était pas facile à prendre : on pouvait craindre une réaction hostile à Kigali, et des otages pris en otage*, corrige un ancien du Rwanda.

Un médecin de la coopération, dont un confrère rwandais traqué par la soldatesque a finalement pu y échapper trouver un asile au pays et s'y terrer, confirme d'autres témoignages selon lesquels on voit de plus en plus de militaires en débandade, piller, saigner des bières Primus, s'enivrer tandis que les troupes du Front patriotique rwandais semblent progresser avec plus d'organisation et de discipline.

Il y a de l'indiscipline, de l'anarchie dans les FAR (forces armées rwandaises), sauf dans les opérations d'élimination systématique, ethnique et qui vise tous les opposants politiques. Nous avons vu depuis pas mal de temps, avant même l'attentat contre l'avion du Président, des listes de noms de personnes à supprimer, dressées par la Sûreté et systématiquement suivies par les militaires, précise un coopérant.

FILS ANTIHOQUETTE AUX C-130

Un médecin, l'un des derniers à avoir embarqué lundi peu avant 22 heures, confirme aussi que la morgue de l'hôtel débordait de corps, qu'on les entassait dans les jardins, que la salle d'opération ne dispose plus de moyens de stérilisation, qu'il n'y a plus de médicaments, plus d'eau, plus de soins aux hospitalisés. Des blessés arrivent, qu'on ne peut soigner. Les malades ne sont plus vaus...

Le soulagement du retour au pays n'efface pas le souvenir des amis laissés dans l'enfer rwandais. Des yeux s'embuent quand on parle des domestiques ou des gardes tutsis dont on craint — on l'on sait — qu'ils soient au nombre des victimes, au nombre des exterminés.

Hier soir, toutes les informations venant de Kigali convergeaient : les évacuations se suivent à un rythme soutenu, le nombre des expatriés à rapatrier diminue, on espère que le FPR respectera son engagement à faciliter les dernières évacuations, sans nouveau drame. Mais les équipages belges ont des raisons de rester méfiants, et les C 130 qui décollent de Kigali sont tous équipés sur le fuselage de fils antihoquettes.

Le soulagement ne gomme pas d'autres appréhensions : celle, pour les uns, d'un retour dans ce qui restera de l'enfer des collines, pour d'autres, la Belgique, la crise de l'emploi...

RENÉ VAQUIN

UNITED NATIONS
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MSF 2238-04

ME	LE SOIR					
gium	X	Daily	X	International		Subject matter:
embourg		Periodical		National	X	
Netherlands		NGO Bulletin		Regional		Date: 13/4/93

WILLY CLAES INTERPELLÉ SUR LES CASQUES BLEUS

Claudine, une voisine, commerçante à Kigali depuis dix-huit ans, s'approche du ministre Claes. *C'est un scandale, dit-elle, le Mauser a les pieds et les poings liés. Nos soldats n'ont pas de moyens, ils ne peuvent pas tirer. Face aux militaires rwandais armés jusqu'aux dents. C'est pas possible de voir ça quand on nous tire dessus, sur des femmes et des enfants, sur les gens de la Croix-Rouge, sur Médecins sans frontières. Ça n'a pas de nom.*

Les questions au ministre s'accumulent. Que compte faire la Belgique ? Willy Claes répond aux uns et aux autres. *D'abord, garantir les conditions qui permettent de finaliser vite les évacuations.* On lui dit que le FPR serait progressé jusqu'à quelques kilomètres de l'aéroport de Kigali, que, là-bas, on entendait les bruits de la bataille.

D'après les données que je possède, le FPR est en train de faire sa jonction. Faut-il rester au Rwanda ? Les intérêts de la Belgique là-bas ne sont en tout cas pas économiques. Il s'agit davantage d'une présence humanitaire dans un des pays les plus pauvres d'Afrique. La Belgique n'a cependant pas les moyens de développer une politique à la française, et je ne pense d'ailleurs pas qu'il y ait dans l'opinion un consensus pour maintenir une présence militaire en Afrique. Or, nous n'avons pas, comme la France, de Légion étrangère...

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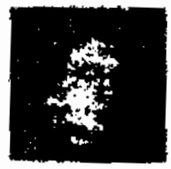
AME	LE SOIR						
lgium	X	Daily	X	International		Subject matter	
xembourg		Periodical		National	X		
e Netherlands		NGO Bulletin		Regional		Date: 13/4/94	

Sur l'avenir de la coopération avec le Rwanda.

Erik Derycke



Secrétaire d'État à la Coopération au développement

■ Êtes-vous, ce mardi soir, en mesure de rassurer toutes les familles des Belges du Rwanda ?

❑ *Je veux rester réaliste. Nous traversons des moments difficiles. Je pense toutefois que la politique menée par les militaires et les Affaires étrangères a été sage et bien concertée. J'ai entendu beaucoup de choses lundi, lors du débat parlementaire. Des mots parfois durs sur la mort de nos compatriotes, la mission de l'ONU... Mais que se serait-il passé si notre politique de sauvetage avait fait faillite ? Je ne dis pas que tout est joué, notamment dans l'intérieur du Rwanda, et nous ne vivons pas un jour de gloire, mais les évacuations se sont, jusqu'ici, bien déroulées.*

■ Des Belges rapatriés se plaignent des lenteurs, d'un manque d'information...

❑ *J'ai entendu ces critiques. Elle sont très minoritaires, et parfois injustes. J'ai une très grande estime pour notre ambassadeur à Kigali et le travail qu'il a effectué. Que ceux qui, actuellement, font des remarques à formuler me désignent un autre homme capable d'accomplir ce qu'il a réalisé dans des conditions difficiles. Sait-on que notre ambassade a été encerclée ? Qu'à certains moments, ses communications ont été interrompues ? Ce n'est peut-être pas facile à comprendre, mais avant l'atterrissage de nos paras, nous devions être d'une extrême prudence, dans l'intérêt même de nos ressortissants.*

■ Comment jugez-vous ce sentiment anti-belge né au Rwanda ?

❑ *Tout le monde connaissait la situation dans laquelle se trouvait la Belgique à l'égard du Rwanda. En trente années, nous avons accompli beaucoup de choses dans ce pays et la grande majorité de la population rwandaise ne l'ignore pas. Elle ne croit pas aux sottises qui sont répandues.*

■ Notre coopération avec le Rwanda a un avenir ?

❑ *Lors du débat parlementaire, seul le Vlaams Blok m'a choqué, en plaidant pour que l'on abandonne une Afrique qui serait en train de sombrer. Si la société belge en est vraiment là, comme l'affirme le Blok, je suis mal à l'aise d'être Belge. L'Europe a une tradition qui lui interdit d'agir ainsi. J'ai par ailleurs été étonné de voir à quel point certains députés — et sans doute l'opinion — méconnaissaient le dossier du Rwanda, ignorant que nous avions réorienté 80 % de notre coopération avec ce pays vers une activité de base, loin des embrouilles politiques.*

La démocratie était possible

■ Concrètement ?

❑ *Nous avons, dans les domaines de l'éducation, des soins de santé, de l'agriculture, donné le minimum nécessaire à des gens qui, sans nous, n'auraient rien. Dans l'avenir, nous devrons débattre de la coopération au sein du gouvernement, avec le Parlement, avec les citoyens. Je sponte comme tout le monde de la mort de nos paras et des civils. Tous étaient au Rwanda pour faciliter la démocratisation. N'oublions toutefois pas que la drame vécu par l'immense majorité des Rwandais est, au moins, aussi terrible.*

■ La démocratie était vraiment envisagable là-bas ?

❑ *Nous avons créé une élite qui était prête pour la démocratie, conformément à la politique définie par l'Union européenne. L'Afrique n'est pas uniquement un désastre, même si sept ou huit pays sont encore à la traîne en matière de libertés. Il faudra que les autres pays donateurs comprennent bien cela, ainsi que le FMI ou la Banque mondiale. Les problèmes socio-économiques, la misère, sont aussi des facteurs d'explication de ce qui se déroule.*

■ La coopération belge sera poursuivie ?

❑ *Dès aujourd'hui, nous apportons une aide humanitaire. Pour le reste, il est évident qu'il faut désormais entamer une réflexion et que nous ne repartirons pas demain. Mais j'ai horreur de ceux qui tancent : « Tout est fini, qu'ils se débrouillent ». L'Afrique peut être notre premier partenaire. Améliorer la vie de ces populations peut, aussi, avoir des avantages pour nous. Moi, je souhaite que la Belgique maintienne une politique de coopération. Dans 80 % des pays que nous aidons, c'est une réussite.*

■ La Belgique a-t-elle soutenu trop longtemps le régime d'Habyarimana ?

❑ *Le gouvernement actuel a appuyé la démocratisation, réorienté sa coopération. La Belgique a voulu être neutre et favoriser la réalisation de l'accord conclu. Je pense que le président assassiné a été dépassé par les événements, ainsi que par une classe qui entendait garder ses privilèges.*

L'ONU n'échoue pas partout

■ Les Casques bleus resteront-ils au Rwanda ?

❑ *C'est un important sujet de réflexion pour la Belgique et l'ONU. Mais rappelons-nous que tout le monde a, à l'époque, réclamé l'envoi de militaires belges : Habyarimana, l'opposition FPR, les ONG, le Parlement belge... Je rappelle aussi que les Casques bleus tués étaient sous commandement canadien et que nous exigeons une enquête sur les conditions de leur décès. Aujourd'hui, il nous faut un délai de réflexion. Soulignons que l'ONU n'échoue pas partout : au Cambodge, non plus, la situation ne semblait pas simple au départ.*

Propos recueillis par
JEAN-PIERRE STROOBANTS

UNAMIR MINUAR

R W A N D A

BUREAU D'INFORMATION, D'EDUCATION ET DE PRESSE
(BIEP)
COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE
N0 32/94

RWANDA: TREVE DE 48 HEURES POUR PERMETTRE L'EVACUATION DES RESSORTISSANTS ETRANGERS.

Kigali, (BIEP) le 13 Avril 1994

LE FRONT PATRIOTIQUE RWANDAIS (FPR) ET LES FORCES ARMEES RWANDAISES (FAR) ONT ACCEPTE D'OBSERVER, A PARTIR D'AUJOURD'HUI, UNE TREVE DE 48 HEURES, DANS LES ZONES SOUS LEURS CONTROLES RESPECTIFS, AFIN DE FACILITER LA TACHE DES GOUVERNEMENTS ETRANGERS QUI ONT DECIDE D'EVACUER LEURS RESSORTISSANTS DU RWANDA.

LES DEUX PARTIES AU CONFLIT RWANDAIS ONT SIGNE SEPAREMENT CETTE ATTENTE AVEC LA MINUAR, NOTANT CHACUNE DES APPRECIATIONS DIFFERENTES. AINSI, LORSQUE LE FRONT PATRIOTIQUE RWANDAIS (FPR) PARLE DE "REPRISE DES HOSTILITES ENTRE LE FPR ET LES ELEMENTS DE LA GARDE PRESIDENTIELLE", LES FORCES ARMEES RWANDAISES (FAR) PARLENT ELLES D'"HOSTILITES ENTRE LE FPR ET LES FAR".

LE DOCUMENT SIGNE PAR LE FRONT PATRIOTIQUE RWANDAIS (FPR) NOTE QUE LES OBSERVATEURS DE LA MINUAR ACCOMPAGNERONT LES "CONVOIS DES FORCES ETRANGERES QUI PROCEDENT AUX OPERATIONS D'EVACUATION". CELUI SIGNE PAR LES FORCES ARMEES RWANDAISES (FAR) PREVOIT QUE LES "CONVOIS DES EXPATRIES SERONT ACCOMPAGNES PAR LES ESCORTES DE LA GENDARMERIE ET DE LA MINUAR".

Bureau d'Information, d'Education et de Presse (BIEP)
Kigali, Tél: 250- 84 278/79/80/81/82/83/84/85 Poste: 1428/1484
Téléphone (via New York): 1-212-963 3092/3093
Téléfax KIGALI: 250- 84 265. (via New York): 1-212-963 3090

KMF 431

UNAMIR
'94 APR 13 16 41

UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA
UNAMIR

13 April 94

3-3682

To: Mr D. MANSON
CAO UNOSOM, MOGADISHU
SOMALIA

From: CLO

F. MASSAUX. IR
LT.COL
CLOGO
UNAMIR FORCE HQ

Subject: Supply of DIESEL and GASOLINE to UNAMIR

Ref: MISC - 336

1. The resupply patern proposed hereunder should ensure balanced DIESEL/GASOLINE ratio for the resupply of UNAMIR.

14 April:	20000 Liters DIESEL
15 April:	20000 Liters DIESEL
16 April:	20000 Liters GASOLINE
17 April:	20000 Liters DIESEL
18 April:	20000 Liters GASOLINE

3. UNAMIR has no capability to withdraw the fuel from the tankers due to a lack of BOWSERS. Please ensure the supply of the appropriate bowser capacity simultaneously with the fuel.

5. Best regards.

UNAMIR
'94 APR 13 16 53

CLO (FC)

A/MA TO FC

COUNTRY SENIOR MEETING - 131600 APR 94

1. INTRODUCTION

DFC/COS WELCOMED THE COUNTRY SENIORS TO THE OPS ROOM AND TOLD THEM THAT FC HAS CALLED FOR THIS MEETING IN ORDER TO HAVE THEIR VIEWS REGARDING THE CONTINUATION OF THE MISSION. HOWEVER THE FC WAS AWAY STILL NEGOTIATING SO THE DFC GAVE AN OVERVIEW OF THE SITUATION AND ALL THE EFFORTS BEING MADE TO RESTORE STABILITY IN KIGALI. I HOPE THAT YOU HAVE BEEN ABLE TO CONTACT YOUR COUNTRIES. IF NOT THERE ARE MEANS AVAILABLE IN THIS HQ.

2. POSITION OF THE COUNTRY

POLAND	STAY IN UNAMIR.
BANGLADESH	CONTINUE THE MISSION. FIRST PRINCIPLE - UNAMIR IS AN ASSISTANCE MISSION AND WE SHOULD STAY NEUTRAL. NOTHING SHOULD BE DONE TO JEOPARDIZE THE NEUTRALITY. SECOND PRINCIPLE - IF THERE IS NO CEASE FIRE WE SHOULD NOT MOVE OUT WITHOUT THE NECESSARY PROTECTION (FLAK JACKETS, HELMETS...). IF THE MANDATE SHOULD BE CHANGED WE SHOULD RESPOND TO OUR GOVERNMENT.
URUGUAY	NO PROBLEM TO STAY. BUT ALL URUGUAY (ONLY UNMO) SHOULD GO TO THE BORDER.
RUSSIA	HAS NOT YET ESTABLISHED CONTACT. THE COUNTRY SENIOR WILL CONTACT THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY AND REPORT TO THE HQ.
MALI	NO PROBLEM TO CONTINUE. MALI IS READY TO GO ON. CONFIRMED BY CMO.
TUNISIA	NO INFO. WILL CHECK FROM HOME AND REPORT.
SENEGAL	CONTACT WAS MADE WITH THE HQ. CONTINUE.
MALAWI	NO INFO.
ZIMBABWE	NO INFO. COUNTRY SENIOR IS IN THE RPF SECTOR. IT IS ASSUMED THAT THERE WILL BE NO PROBLEM TO STAY. CMO TO CHECK THE THREE ZIMBABWE UNMOS WHICH WERE ATTACHED TO THIS HQ AND WHICH LEFT 24 HRS AGO AND NOT SEEN AGAIN.
CONGO	CONTINUE.
NIGERIA	WILL CONTINUE WITH THE MISSION.
BELGIUM	BELGIAN GOVERNMENT HAS NOT YET DECIDED. THE GOVNT POSITION/DECISION IS YET TO BE KNOWN.
FUJI	CONTINUE THE MISSION.
GHANA	CONTINUE.

3. CONCLUSION

A. DFC/COS STATES THE INABILITY OF THE RWANDESE PEOPLE TO STAND BY WHAT THEY SAY AND THIS IS A MAJOR OBSTACLE FOR THE MISSION. THE TRUCE IS NOT FOLLOWED. WHAT THEY TELL YOU IS DIFFERENT FROM WHAT THEY MEAN. THE RPF ARE OK IN THIS REGARD. WE DON'T KNOW WHO CONTROLS THE RGF. A PART OF THE PRESIDENTIAL GUARD IS NOW IN THE UNIVERSITY OF

BUTARE TOGETHER WITH SOME GOVERNMENT MEMBERS. IT IS KNOWN THAT RGF FORCES IN THE SOUTH ARE WELL DISCIPLINED.

B. WE MUST PERFORM THESE DUTIES WHICH ARE ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY. WE ARE CONSTANTLY IN TOUCH WITH NEW YORK AND KEEP THEM INFORMED. I DON'T KNOW IF THE WORST PART OF THE EXERCISE IS OVER BUT WE SHALL HOLD ON.

C. IF THE BELGIANS ARE LEAVING US, WE WILL HAVE A PROBLEM. OTHER NATIONS HAVE NOT THE CAPABILITY ON GROUND TO HOLD THE AIRFIELD. AND THIS IS OUR VITAL GROUND. IF THE BE WITHDRAW WE NEED TWO AIRBORNE BN, ONE FOR THE AIRFIELD AND ONE FOR KEEPING THE ROUTES OPEN.

D. ?? IT IS BROADCASTED THAT UNAMIR IS ON THE SIDE OF RPF. DFC STATES THAT THIS IS NORMAL. RGF IS LOOSING AND THERE IS THE HOSTILITY TOWARDS THE BELGIANS. TEN HAVE BEEN KILLED BY RGF. WE DID NOTHING TO HELP RPF. THE AMMO THEY HAVE BEEN FIRING IS NOT PROVIDED BY UNAMIR. INDEED THE RADIO'S BROADCASTS THAT UNAMIR IS ARRESTING RGF AND THAT WE ARE HELPING RPF. WHY DON'T WE ASK BROADCAST TIME IN ORDER TO REPLY ?

E. TWO LOGISTIC LIAISON OFFR WENT TO NAIROBI.

F. TOMORROW 09.00 HRS NEXT COUNTRY SENIOR MEETING.

P. MAGGEN
MAJ
SDO

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES TELEGRAPH

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UNAMIR

UNITED NATIONS COMM CENTRE HEADQUARTERS

94 APR 14 03 55

PRECEDENCE

YKF646

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94 APR 14 00 55Z

DATE 13 April 1994

SIDOROVA	DPI	S-260	3.1258

MSF 2243-04

DO NOT WRITE BEYOND THE MARGINS - SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE REVERSE SIDE

N'INSCRIVEZ RIEN DANS LES MARGES - VOYEZ LES INSTRUCTIONS AU VERSO

FACSIMILE

TO: UNAMIR, Rwanda

ATT: Mr. Pierre Mehu, Spokesman

FAX NO: (250) 84-275

FROM: Larissa Sidorova, Chief
Dissemination Unit, ERS/PERD/DPI

SUBJECT: Daily Press Briefing of Spokesman for the SG

As requested, please find following the Daily Press Briefing for today.

FYI
Approved
10/4

Spokesman

D/DIR

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for Ms. Rana, Chief

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES TELEGRAPH

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UNAMIR

UNITED NATIONS COMM CENTRE HEADQUARTERS

94 APR 14 03 55

PRECEDENCE

YCF-646

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Dissemination Unit, ERS/PERD/DPI

SUBJECT: Daily Press Briefing of Spokesman for the SG

As requested, please find following the Daily Press Briefing for today.

Spokesman (S/PIR)

for Uttam Rana, Chief
External Relations Service, PERD/DPI

MSF 2243-04

FOR INFORMATION OF UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT ONLY

13 April 1994

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING OF OFFICE OF SPOKESMAN FOR SECRETARY-GENERAL

Joe Sills, Spokesman for the Secretary-General, began today's noon briefing by announcing that the Secretary-General was continuing his two-day visit to Bonn. He added to the earlier account of the Secretary-General's meetings yesterday that at 9:30 p.m. he had met with the Foreign Minister of Belgium for an hour to discuss the situation in Rwanda. The Minister conveyed to the Secretary-General his assessment of the situation, and asked him to investigate specifically the murder in Rwanda of 10 Belgian peace-keepers. The Secretary-General informed the Foreign Minister that he would report to the Security Council on the situation in Rwanda as soon as possible. (See Press Release SG/SM/5264.)

This morning, the Secretary-General had attended a meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Bundestag. In response to questions from members, the Secretary-General discussed the former Yugoslavia, Somalia, Rwanda, the role of Germany in the United Nations, and peace-keeping operations. The Secretary-General had then had a meeting followed by a working lunch with Klaus Kinkel, Foreign Minister of Germany. A great deal of their time had been spent discussing the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, particularly in Gorazde. The Foreign Minister expressed the full support of the Government of Germany for the actions recently taken by the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR). The hope was expressed that the latest developments would give a new momentum for the rapid resumption of negotiations for a peaceful settlement. They had also discussed post-war reconstruction in the former Yugoslavia; the situation in Rwanda; and the forthcoming elections in South Africa.

At 10:30 p.m. the Secretary-General had met with the Foreign Minister of Qatar, Mr. Sills continued. They had discussed the situations in Rwanda, the former Yugoslavia and Afghanistan. At 3 p.m. today, the Secretary-General had met for one-and-a-half hours with Helmut Kohl, the Federal Chancellor. They discussed, among other matters, the desire of Germany to become a permanent member of the Security Council, the situations in the former Yugoslavia and in the Middle East, the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations, and cooperation between the United Nations and Germany.

Concerning the former Yugoslavia, Mr. Sills continued, they both expressed the need for an active involvement of both the United States and the Russian Federation to restart the peace process. As regards the Middle East, they said an effort should be pursued to coordinate assistance as much as possible. There was also such a need for assistance in Sarajevo. Concerning South Africa, they agreed on the significance of a peaceful and successful election and stability thereafter for the entire region. (See Press Release SG/SM/5265.)

Mr. Sills then read out the following statement, attributable to a spokesman:

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"The Secretary-General was outraged to learn of the bomb attack on a passenger bus in the Israeli town of Hadera today, in which six Israeli civilians were killed and more than two dozen injured. He condemns in strongest possible terms this latest act of violence, as well as the recent escalation of violent incidents which have resulted in Israeli and Palestinian casualties. The Secretary-General urges the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to continue their negotiations and to implement the Declaration of Principles without delay." (See Press Release SG/SM/5265.)

Turning to the situation in Rwanda, Mr. Sills said that the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) had consolidated its position in Kigali and in the demilitarized zone. The Ghanaian UNAMIR troops, which had been in Byumba, had rejoined their battalion in the demilitarized zone. Despite the shelling in Byumba, they had suffered no injuries. A patrol unit had been sent back to Byumba to assess the damage. Another patrol had been sent to Butare in the south where some members of the interim government had fled to yesterday. There were observations of large numbers of refugees moving south from Kigali . Mr. Sills added that he would shortly make available a report from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) on the numbers of Rwandan refugees and the effect on the neighbouring countries.

In Kigali, Mr. Sills said, UNAMIR was making as much an effort as possible to respond to requests for assistance, within its limited capabilities. Brigadier-General Dellaire, Force Commander of UNAMIR in Rwanda, and his staff had been working very hard over the last few days, with one report indicating that General Dellaire had gone for the past five days with practically no sleep. In addition to United Nations efforts to work out a cease-fire or a truce, UNAMIR personnel were also trying to alleviate as much of the effects of the fighting as possible. The UNAMIR continued to share its dwindling supplies of food and water with thousands of Rwandans who had sought shelter with them.

On the military situation, the fighting was continuing in Kigali. The Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) was advancing steadily and systematically in the city, Mr. Sills continued. Jacques-Roger Booh-Booh, the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Rwanda, and General Dellaire continued to liase with the Ministry of Defence and the Chief of Staff of the Armed Services on the Government side, as well as with representatives of the RPF. This morning, Mr. Booh-Booh had met with the Minister of Defence and leaders of the RPF.

Regarding the situation in Gorazde, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mr. Sills said that the Secretary-General's Special Representative for the former Yugoslavia, Yasushi Akashi, and Lieutenant-General Bertrand Guillaume de Sauville de Lapresle, Force Commander of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), went to Belgrade this morning to meet with Slobodan Milosevic, President of Serbia. Mr. Sills said that although he had no substantive details on the one and a half hour meeting yet, Mr. Akashi had described it as a good meeting. Given that both the Secretary-General and Mr. Akashi had

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emphasized the importance of identifying the requirements necessary for resuming the negotiation process, it was fairly certain that issue was discussed, Mr. Sills added.

Mr. Akashi and the Force Commander had departed Belgrade for Zagreb en route to Sarajevo, Mr. Sills continued. The Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, Thorvald Stoltenberg and Lord Owen, were in Sarajevo. They expected to meet with Radovan Karadzic, leader of the Bosnian Serb community, later this afternoon in Pale. There was also the possibility that Mr. Akashi would be meeting with Mr. Karadzic in Pale.

Following up on questions asked in previous briefings, Mr. Sills said that the Bosnian Serb authorities were continuing to hold 11 French relief workers whom they accused of smuggling ammunition into Sarajevo. A worker of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) had been authorized to visit the detainees.

Regarding the reports of restrictions on United Nations Military Observers (MOs), the situation was a mixed picture, Mr. Sills said. In Pale, MOs had been advised not to move around but they had not been prohibited from doing so. In Banja Luka and other places, the observers had been restrained, and, in fact, confined to their quarters. There was also concern over lost communications with some observers. Mr. Akashi was expected to pursue further the matter of the Dutch military observer who has been reported missing since Monday.

Mr. Sills said that in addition to the 12 or 13 UNPROFOR people in Gorazde, there were four UNHCR personnel.

Continuing, Mr. Sills said the Security Council would hold consultations today at 5 p.m. on Rwanda and on other pending matters. He noted that the situations in Rwanda and Gorazde had dominated so much of the Council's time over the last few days that consideration of other matters, including the report of the Commission of Inquiry on Somalia, had been delayed. The Council President hoped to be able to discuss that report this afternoon.

On the implementation of the International Court of Justice Judgment on the border case between Libya and Chad, the Secretariat was sending a preliminary team to assess requirements, Mr. Sills said. A report from the team to the Council was expected by the end of the week at which time the Council would act on the matter.

Mr. Sills went on to announce that Muhamed Sacirbey, Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, would hold a press conference at 3:30 p.m. in room 226.

Regarding Georgia, Mr. Sills said a working group under the chairmanship of Edouard Brunner, the Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Georgia, which was considering the military aspects of a possible peace-keeping operation on the Georgia Abkhazia conflict, began its work in Geneva yesterday. Talks included representatives of the Georgian and Abkhaz sides, as well as observers from the Russian Federation and the Conference on Security and

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Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). The discussions were expected to continue until Friday.

In response to questions before the briefing concerning the unit within the Department of Peace-keeping Operations led by Colonel Gerard Gambiez, of France, which was exploring the question of stand-by forces for United Nations peace-keeping operations, Mr. Sills said that Colonel Gambiez would brief delegates and the press tomorrow at 4 p.m. in Conference Room 2. He would also attend tomorrow's noon briefing to offer a preview of the 4 p.m. session. The issue of stand-by forces was an integral part of the "Agenda for Peace" proposals. The unit was working on identifying the contributions to stand-by forces which Member States were willing to make.

Asked what the Council was expected to do today on Rwanda, Mr. Sills said a report from the Secretariat was expected, with perhaps a written report from the Secretary-General. The Council would certainly continue to consider the status and mandate of UNAMIR, with a view to any changes necessary.

Asked if Belgium had notified the Security Council of its decision to withdraw its contingent from UNAMIR, Mr. Sills said the Foreign Minister of Belgium had informed the Secretary-General in their meeting in Bonn of Belgium's decision to withdraw its contingent serving with UNAMIR as soon as feasible. He did not know if they had informed the Council.

A correspondent said that it was the stated policy on United Nations peace-keeping operations not to accept contingents from either neighbouring countries or those countries which had a prior colonial history. How then had Belgium ended up with the largest peace-keeping contingent in Rwanda? she asked. Mr. Sills replied that those criteria were intended as guidelines but there had been several occasions in the past, as there would most likely be in the future, where there had been variances from them. When UNAMIR had been put together, it was the decision of the Secretary-General that Belgian troops be included and the Security Council had agreed with that decision.

In response to another question, Mr. Sills said he would try to get further information on the 5,000 Rwandans who had sought refuge in and around United Nations positions and on the status of supply flights. The UNAMIR's supplies of food and water were dwindling because they were being shared with those seeking shelter.

When the relief flight on 11 April landed, was the airport controlled by the French or by the presidential guard? the correspondent asked. The French, Mr. Sills replied, adding that the United Nations had received assurances from both the interim government and the RPF that United Nations operations would not be interfered with, and these had been honoured.

He told another correspondent that he did not have damage assessment reports on the close air support actions in the Gorazde area by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

A correspondent asked for an outline of the broader issues before the Security Council concerning Rwanda, adding that the Ambassador of Nigeria had said that if UNAMIR pulled out, Rwanda would be viewed as another failed

(more)

MSI 2245-04

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State. It was a very complicated question, Mr. Sills said. First of all, the concern from UNAMIR's standpoint was what could it effectively accomplish in Rwanda. Obviously, its current mandate was obsolete. Whether it was possible or desirable to redefine the mandate in such a way as to allow UNAMIR to play a useful role was the issue. A second consideration would stem from what happened on the ground in Rwanda in the next few days. If one side defeated the other, facilitating negotiations would be a different question. There was a real danger, as the Nigerian Ambassador and others had pointed out, that if the United Nations did decide to pull UNAMIR out, it could leave the impression of abandonment of a country. It should be kept in mind, though, that even if UNAMIR left, or its mandate was reduced, there would still be a very large humanitarian effort by United Nations agencies and programmes after the fighting had ended. Reminding correspondents of the meeting convened yesterday in Geneva by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, he said it would not be a question of the United Nations system deserting the country. Stating that those were some of the issues being considered by the Secretary-General and the Security Council, Mr Sills added that the bottom line remained whether UNAMIR could be able to serve a useful function in the changed circumstances in Rwanda.

Asked if Spain's recent talks with President Boris Yeltsin of the Russian Federation would be discussed by the Secretary-General in his upcoming visit to Spain, Mr. Sills said that the Secretary-General's discussions with the Spanish authorities would concentrate, as was the usual practice when he visited a Member State, on two broad areas: the country's role in the United Nations and its participation in United Nations programmes; and the current crises with which the United Nations was concerned around the world. There would probably be an overlap in the latter area with the discussions Mr. Yeltsin held earlier in Madrid.

In response to a request from a correspondent, Mr. Sills said he would obtain an update on the work of the International Tribunal established to prosecute persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia since 1 January 1991.

Asked for the whereabouts of William Eagleton, who had recently been appointed Special Coordinator for Sarajevo, Mr. Sills said he believed he was winding up his final duties with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) in Vienna before assuming his new post, probably within the next few days.

A correspondent said there was a report that Ukraine wanted to delay the arrival of its troops in Gorazde from 19 to 26 April because of the current tensions. Was that correct? he asked. The United Nations was trying to complete arrangements for the transport of the Ukranian troops, Mr. Sills said. It was still the goal to get them into Gorazde as soon as possible.

* *** *

MKE 496

NYK UNRWR PROTECT TKS

UNOMUR MONUOR

United Nations Observer Mission Uganda/Rwanda
La Mission d'observation des Nations Unies Ouganda/Rwanda

OUTGOING FAX NO. 533
12 APRIL 1994

TO: MGEN R. DALLAIRE FC UNAMIR KIGALI MISC 486	FROM: COL ASRAR ACTING CMO UNOMUR KABALE
FAX NO: (07) 84265	FAX NO: 256 486-23616

SUBJECT: DAILY SITREP COVERING PERIOD 111000 LT TO 121000 LT APRIL 94

GENERAL SITUATION

I. THE UNOMUR OPERATIONAL AREA IS CALM.

II. **FACTIONAL ACTIVITIES**

A. **POLITICAL** - NTR

B. **MILITARY**

1) NRA - IS ON ALERT ALONG THE BORDER.

2) RPF - NTR

3) OTHERS - NTR

III. **OWN MILITARY ACTIVITIES**

A. **HQS** - NTR

B. **AREAS**

1) **EAST/KABALE**

(A) **STATIC POST** TEAM G AT KATUNA UPTO 18 APRIL 1994.

FC OPS

(B) PATROLLING TEAMS E, F AND H CARRIED OUT PATROLLING IN LUBIRIZI AND KASHEKYE AREAS. TEAM G CARRIED OUT PATROLLING AT BIGAGA AREA. TEAMS E, F AND H CARRIED OUT NIGHT PATROLLING IN LUBIRIZI AND IN BIGAGA AREA.

(C) OPERATIONAL ASPECTS - NTR

2) WEST/KISORO

(A) STATIC POST TEAM C AT KYANIKA UPTO 25 APRIL 1994.

(B) PATROLLING TEAM B CARRIED OUT PATROLLING IN NKURUNGURU, LUGENDABARE AREAS. TEAM B CARRIED OUT NIGHT PATROLLING IN NKURUNGURU AND LUGENDABARE AREAS. TEAM C CARRIED OUT PATROLLING ON ROAD KYANIKA-KISORO.

(C) OPERATIONAL ASPECTS NTR

IV. HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES - NTR

V. CIVIL AFFAIRS - NTR

VI. LOGISTICS

NTR

VIII. MISCELLANEOUS

A. BORDER CROSSINGS

(1) FROM UGANDA TO RWANDA - TOTAL FOUR (04) VEHICLES [(TRUCK (01), JEEPS/PICKUPS (02) AND CAR (01)] CROSSED THE BORDER THROUGH KATUNA WITH TWENTY TWO (22) PASSENGERS. THEY CARRIED FIFTEEN (15) TONS OF MAIZE.

(2) FROM RWANDA TO UGANDA - TOTAL FOUR (04) VEHICLES [(TRUCK (01), JEEP/PICKUP (01) AND CARS (02)] CROSSED THE BORDER THROUGH KATUNA OP WITH ELEVEN (11) PASSENGERS.

B. THREE UNGIVPOL MEMBERS AND ONE MILOB FROM UMAMIR CROSSED THE BORDER THROUGH KYANIKA AND CAME TO UGANDA ON 111500 APRIL 1994. THEY ARE NOW STAYING AT KABALE.

C. ON 111000 APRIL 1994 ONE OF OUR PATROL FOUND LARGE NUMBER OF YOUNG PEOPLE AGED BETWEEN 25 TO 30 YEARS CROSSING THE BORDER TO ZAIRE THROUGH RUNAGANA.

VIII. BEST REGARDS

NYK, PLS PROTECT, TKS

UNOMUR [redacted]MIR MONUOR

[redacted]

MKF989

OUTGOING FAX NO: 532
DATE: 13 April 1994

TO: DALLAIRE, FC TO: DE LISO, OIC UNAMIR, KIGALI	FROM: GOERANSSON, [redacted] UNOMUR, UGA[redacted]
ATT: FAX NO: 07 84265	FAX NO: 256 486 23816 TEL NO: 256 486 23165
INFO: FAX NO: MISC 485	DRAFTED BY: LALEAU FILE: SECURITY
TOTAL NO. OF PAGES: 1	
SUBJECT: UNAMIR STAFF ARRIVING UNOMUR AREA OF OPERATION	

THE FOLLOWING UNAMIR MILITARY STAFF MEMBERS ARRIVED UGANDA ON 11 APRIL 1994, 1530 HRS LT, VIA CYANIKA BORDER CROSSING WITH UNAMIR 477 AND WITH ALL PERSONAL EFFECTS:

PRAK, FRIEDRICH, ID# 1022, B. INSPECTOR, CIVPOL, AUSTRIA
SHARIFUL, MD ALAM, ID# 1052, CAPT, CIVPOL, BANGLADESH
MOZIBAR, MD RAHAMAN, ID# 1051, CAPT, CIVPOL, BANGLADESH
AMISUR, RAHMAN, ID# 746, SQDLDR, MILOB, BANGLADESH

ALL ACCOMMODATED IN HOTEL IN KABALE.

PLEASE ADVISE IF FURTHER RELOCATION NECESSARY, IF SO, WHERE.

BEST REGARDS.

UNITED NATIONS
COMM CENTRE
HEADQUARTERS
1994 APR 12 A 5:56

FC

FC

CMO

MSF 2195-04

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

UNAMIR

94 APR 13 14 36 YKF 636

94 AP 12 20 172

15750

OUTGOING FACSIMILE

DATE: 12 APRIL 1994

TO: DALLAIRE, UNAMIR KIGALI	FROM: BARIL FOR ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
FAX NO: 250-76263 INMARSAT:	FAX NO: (212) 963-4879
SUBJECT: BIOGRAPHY OF MAJ GEN DALLAIRE	
ATTN: COS	ROOM NO.3650, EXT: 3721
TOTAL NUMBER OF TRANSMITTED PAGES INCLUDING THIS ONE: 1	

1. YOU ARE PLEASE REQUESTED TO SEND US A BIOGRAPHY OF MAJ GEN DALLAIRE. THE INFORMATION IS REQUESTED BY OUR UNITED NATIONS PRESS OFFICER.

2. FOR YOUR FURTHER ACTION.

3. REGARDS

@ A/MA
Flattery will get you --
14/4

FC

E/DIR

(3) Acted

UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA
UNAMIR

(MISSION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA)
(MINUAR)

KIGALI RWANDA

OUTGOING FAX NO. _____ PAGE 1 OF 1

TO: ANNAN\UNATIONS\NEW YORK	FROM:DALLAIRE\UNAMIR\KIGALI
PREFIX/NO: MIR/	DATE: 12 APRIL 94
ATTN: MGEN BARIL	PHONE: 250-84271
FAX NO: 212-963-4879	FAX NO: 250-84265
INFO: FAX NO:	DRAFTED BY: MAJ BEARDSLEY FILE REF:
Internal Dist.:	
SUBJECT: DEPARTURE OF CIVILIAN STAFF	
REFERENCE:	

1. THE FOLLOWING CIVILIAN STAFF WITH UNAMIR WERE EVACUATED TODAY 12 APRIL 1994 BY AIR TO NAIROBI:

A. CHRISTINE DE LISO A\CAO;

B. NORMAN BEAUDIN CGSS\PROC (LOG);

C. NORRIS JORSLING TRANSPORT;

2. IN ADDITION THE UN SECURITY OFFICER WAS ALSO EVACUATED. HIS ASSISTANCE SINCE THE WAR BEGAN AND ESPECIALLY IN THE LAST 24 HOURS WHEN HE WAS COLOCATED WITH OUR HEADQUARTERS HAS BEEN INVALUABLE TO THE MILITARY DIVISION IN ASSISTING IN THE CONDUCT OF THE EVACUATION OF THE UN AND EXPATRIATE COMMUNITY.

3. THE MILITARY DIVISION OF UNAMIR WOULD LIKE TO SINCERELY THANK THE CIVILIAN STAFF OF THIS MISSION FOR THEIR EXCELLENT EFFORTS ON OUR BEHALF, ESPECIALLY SINCE THE WAR BEGAN. BEST WISHES AND THANKS TO ALL OF THEM.

4. REGARDS.

UNAMIR

'94 APR 12 07 43

UNAMIR
OUT GOING FACSIMILE KYF 646

DATE: 12 APR 94

TO : SITUATION CENTRE/DPKO/UNNY	FROM: BGEN ANYIDOHO\ UNAMIR\KIGALI
FAX NO: 212 963 9053	FAX NO: 250 84265
SUBJ: CAS REPORT-UNAMIR PERS-PERIOD COVERING 110800 APR 94 TO 120800 APR 94	
TO : DUTY OFFR MIR-742	ORIGINATOR - LT COL J.A.CHOUDHURY CMPO EXT 1056
TOTAL NO OF TRANSMITTED PAGE INCL THIS ONE : ONE	

1. FOLLOWING CONTINGENT MEMBERS (FORCE ENGR COY) OF BANGLADESH WAS INJURED ON 11 APR 94 IN A ROAD ACCIDENT WHILE COMING FROM BYUMBA TO KIGALI:

SL	RANK	NAME	TYPE OF INJURY
A.	N SUB	MOTALEB	- FRUCTURE IN HAND
B.	HAV	MOKSUD	- MINOR INJURY
C.	L/NK	SALIM	- MINOR INJURY

2. SENT FOR YOUR INFO PLEASE.

3. BEST REGARDS.

UNAMIR
'94 APR 12 07 46

FJ CMPO E/P12

ACCORD DE FACILITATION DE L'EVACUATION DE COMMUNAUTE EXPATRIEE.

Il est convenu entre le [redacted] FPR et les Forces Armées Rwandaises, en présence de la MINUAR, ~~il est convenu~~ ce qui suit :

1. Une opération d'évacuation des expatriés soit démarrée et se déroule sur une période de 48 Heures à compter de l'heure de la signature du présent accord qui doit être radiodiffusé.
   Les forces de l'ordre continueront à déployer des efforts pour arrêter les massacres en cours dans le pays.

2. La MINUAR accompagnera tous les convois dans le but de s'assurer du respect de cet accord.

3. Les FAR et le FPR s'engagent dès le 12 Avril 1994 à 06000Heures précises à respecter une trève de quarante-huit heures sur tout le territoire Rwandais.

4. Les troupes étrangères qui ne font pas partie de la MINUAR évacueront le RWANDA dans les 12 Heures après l'accomplissement de l'opération d'évacuation. La MINUAR s'engage à notifier les forces étrangères dépêchées pour la tâche d'évacuation de leur devoir de se conformer à cette obligation.

Fait à KIGALI, le 1[redacted] Avril 1994.

Pour le FPR | Pour la MINUAR | Pour le FAR [redacted]

A·C·O·R·D
Agency for Co-operation and Research in Development
Association de Coopération et de Recherches pour le Développement

Francis House (3rd Floor) Tel: (071) 828 7811/7812
Francis Street (071) 828 8544/8545
London, SW1P 1DQ Telex: 8954437 ACORD G
Fax: (071) 978 6113

URGENT

FAX

Our Ref:

Your Ref. (1)

TO : Ms I Rivero
UN Peace Keeping Division
United Nations
New York

CC : Mr Jean-Claude Aimé
Chief of Staff
Office of Secretary General

(2)

FROM : Idriss Jazairy
Executive Director
ACORD

DATE : 14th April 1994

FAX NO : 010 1 212 963 6460

PAGES : 2 (including this one)

Dear Ms Rivero

RE: EVACUATION FROM RWANDA

Following our office's telephone conversations with you today, please find below details of the ACORD member of staff still in Kigali awaiting evacuation - **Cécile MUKARUBUGA**, ACORD Regional Director for East Africa.

We earlier had confirmation from the Belgian authorities that the names of Cécile Mukarubuga and her three children were on the list for evacuation today. However, we understand from Ms Mukarubuga's contact with UN Commandant Moyne at the Hotel 'Mille Collines' today that when the UN took over the evacuation process from the Belgian authorities, their names appear to have been omitted from the list. Commandant Moyne was therefore unable to evacuate them on the flight that left Kigali this afternoon.

We would therefore urgently request that she be reinstated on the evacuation list as we understand that further evacuation flights will be leaving Kigali during the next twenty four hours.

/...

Yes we are not Belgian but Hungarian. Any mention of hotel Mille Collines to evac officer

RSB
Mrs AITA

A·C·O·R·D

CNR 094 P3/4

Please find below the information you requested:

1. NAMES: **Cécile MUKARUBUGA**
Nationality: Rwandese, born 1951
Height: 1.63m
Weight: approx 75kgs

DEPENDANTS:
Sylvie PAWELE (daughter)
Allégrement PAPAYEM (son)
Anita UMUHIRA (daughter)

2. LOCATION:
Hotel 'Mille Collines'
Kigali
Tel no: +250 76530
Fax no: +250 76541

Given Ms Mukarubuga's association with NGOs we believe her position to be particularly vulnerable and are therefore extremely anxious that she be evacuated with her children at the earliest opportunity.

Please do not hesitate to contact this office if you require any further information. You may also contact ACORD personnel on their home numbers as follows:

- Kathryn Nwajiaku tel +44-81-341-7571
- Joan Coyle tel +44-81-771-9762

It would be greatly appreciated if you would confirm to us when Ms Mukarubuga can expect to be evacuated from Kigali.

Yours sincerely,

Idriss Jazairy
Executive Director

CECILE
MUKARUBUGA

ACORD
page 3

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES TELEGRAPH

For use of Cable Operations Unit only / Réservé au Groupe de la correspondance télégraphique

TIME RECEIVED: UNITED NATIONS COMM CENTRE HEADQUARTERS 1994 APR 13 14 53

UNAMIR

PRECEDENCE

SVC CLASS

CHECKED FOR DISPATCH

YKF642

MSG SEQ NO 15871

94 APR 13 00 207

For use of Drafter / A remplir par le rédacteur

DATE 12 APRIL 94

ALLOTMENT / COMPTE

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SIDOROVA	DPI	S-260	3.1258

MSF 2214-04

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DO NOT T BEYOND MARGINS SEE INSTRUC ON THE REVERSE SIDE

NE INSCRI RIEN DA LES MAR VOYEZ L INSTRUC AU VERS

FACSIMILE

TO: UNAMIR, Rwanda

ATT: Mr. Pierre Mehu, Spokesman

FAX NO: (250) 84-275

FROM: Larissa Sidorova, Chief
Dissemination Unit, ERS/PERD/DPI

SUBJECT: Daily Press Briefing of Spokesman for the SG

As requested, please find following the Daily Press Briefing for today.

LAST LINE OF TEXT DERNIERE LIGNE DU TEXTE

Spokesman D/DIR

////

CHARGE BY / IMPUTER

AUTHORIZED BY / AUTHORISE PAR

for Uttam Rana, Chief
External Relations Service, PERD/DPI

DATE

PLEASE TYPE / PRINT CLEARLY

MSF 2214-04

FOR INFORMATION OF UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT ONLY

12 April 1994

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING OF OFFICE OF SPOKESMAN FOR SECRETARY-GENERAL

Jose Sills, Spokesman for the Secretary-General, began today's noon briefing by stating that he had no positive information on the presence at this time of bomb squad units across the street from Headquarters. One report indicated there was a bomb threat against the United States Mission, another that the threat was directed at the DC-2 building. He said he would inform correspondents of any details that might be received later in the day.

Mr. Sills went on to say that the Secretary-General had chaired the closing meeting of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) session in Geneva. Among the topics under discussion had been the interrelationship between peace-keeping operations and emergency operations of the United Nations; economic and social activities of the United Nations system; and the forthcoming report on an agenda for development, which has been requested by the General Assembly. Also under discussion were the various upcoming world conferences, as well as the follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) and the World Conference on Human Rights. Resources for development and means of overcoming "donor fatigue" were also examined, in addition to matters of system-wide coordination and administrative and personnel questions.

The Secretary-General had met yesterday with Lansana Kouyate, Acting Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia, and Peter Hansen, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs. Today he met with Cornelio Sommaruga, President of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

The Secretary-General had left Geneva for Bonn to begin a two-day visit, Mr. Sills continued. This afternoon, he was to meet Klaus Kinkel, Foreign Minister of Germany. He would also meet with Rita Sussman, President of the Bundestag, and Hans Stercken, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Bundestag

On Wednesday, Mr. Sills continued, the Secretary-General was expected to speak to the Foreign Relations Committee and meet with Helmut Kohl, the Federal Chancellor Following his visit to Germany, he would travel to Spain for a three-day visit before returning to New York.

Continuing, Mr. Sills said the Security Council would hold consultations today at 3:30 p.m., on, among other items, Rwanda. There would be an additional briefing on the subject by the Secretariat. The Council was continuing to keep under close consideration the status and mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR).

Concerning Angola, the Council would discuss the current status of negotiations, Mr. Sills said. Alioune Blondin Beye, the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Angola, had met with the Secretary-General in Geneva to discuss Angola. Alvaro de Soto, Senior Political Adviser, had briefed the Council previously on that matter.

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MSF 2214-04

Mr. Sills said the the Council would also be discussing the pending issue of implementation of the International Court of Justice Judgment in the case between Libya and Chad. The agreement between the two countries called for the United Nations to send observers to monitor the withdrawal of Libya from the area in question. The Council would most likely have an announcement on that subject fairly shortly.

Referring again to the question of Rwanda, Mr. Sills said, despite intensive efforts on the part of Jacques-Roger Booh-Booh, the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Rwanda, he had been unable to negotiate a cease-fire agreement due to the chaotic situation in Kigali. However, this morning, Brigadier-General Dallaire, Force Commander of Rwanda, was successful in getting signatures from authorities of the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) and the Government on a letter pledging not to interfere and to cooperate in the final phase of the evacuation effort. All non-essential staff and most agency staff and their dependents had already been evacuated. A few critical staff from the civilian component of UNAMIR remained. Mr. Booh-Booh, who was working from Headquarters, remained in touch with both parties to the conflict. The evacuation operation was nearing completion, Mr. Sills added.

Regarding the military situation, Mr. Sills said the RPF troops had moved through the demilitarized zone into the city and had now linked up with the 600 RPF military troops who had already been in the city. As part of the Ghanaian UNAMIR battalion, approximately 260 troops were in Byumba, about 25 miles north of Kigali. Although Byumba was being shelled and the Ghanaian troops were pinned down, there was no report of any imminent danger to them from fire directed at them. Those troops were separated from the balance of their battalion in the demilitarized zone to the north.

The UNAMIR troops which were still at the airport were continuing to cooperate and assist the French and Belgian troops in their evacuation efforts, Mr. Sills continued. Random killing and looting continued in the city.

Mr. Sills said that the Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) had convened a meeting yesterday in Geneva on the situation in Rwanda. Among participants were representatives of the United Nations humanitarian organizations; the ICRC, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies; the Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response; and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). All United Nations agencies were preparing contingency plans for when the situation permitted them to return to Rwanda and were strengthening their capabilities in countries surrounding Rwanda.

Who was holding Byumba and who was shelling it, Mr. Sills was asked. He said the town was being held by Government forces and being shelled by the RPF.

A correspondent said that the RPF had said the best thing the United Nations could do was to keep its head down and stay out of the way until the conflict was over. He said the RPF said it was pointless to try to negotiate a cease-fire and that, in fact, UNAMIR had ceased to do so. Was that the situation? he asked. Mr. Sills recalled that he had stated that the United

(more)

Nations had been unsuccessful in negotiating a cease-fire in the past few days. Also, he had said earlier that troops were basically restricted to their barracks, with the exception of those stationed at the airport. While he would not use the phrase "stay out of the way and let them finish off the situation", it was clearly a situation where UNAMIR had very limited influence. The Special Representative had done what he could and now UNAMIR was trying to be of assistance to the Rwandan people who had sought refuge in and around United Nations positions by providing them with food and supplies. The UNAMIR's capacity for action at this time was clearly limited, he repeated

Another correspondent said the RPF had issued a press release charging that the interim government was made up of the same people who had masterminded the assassination of opposition politicians and human rights activists and United Nations peace-keepers. Were there any plans to reconfigure the interim government that the United Nations had created? he asked. Mr. Sills said he could not accept the description of the interim government as one which the United Nations had created. Although he was aware of the press release, he had not read it, and thus could not comment on it. He could not predict what steps Mr. Booh-Booh might take in the next few days. Obviously, there would have to be a reconstruction of civilian authority at some point.

Asked for further information on who in the interim government the United Nations was dealing with, Mr. Sills said he did not know exactly, other than that there had been contact with the Minister of Defense.

Mr. Sills told another correspondent that he had no information on the number of refugees that had fled Rwanda. He added that he would try to get some estimates from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Asked if the RPF had given General Dallaire any assurances of its intentions towards civilians as they enter the city, Mr. Sills said that, in terms of United Nations personnel, the RPF had stated that it had no quarrel with them and they would not be attacked. He did not know if the United Nations had received similar assurances regarding the civilians.

A correspondent referring to the pictures of so many dead people, asked if it would be possible to get information on who the casualties were and on who had killed them. Mr. Sills said the information he received was primarily related to specific United Nations activities, his area of responsibility. His source for other information was basically the same as the correspondent's, he said, adding that he did not have details on specifics of civilian killings, such as who had been killed and who was responsible.

Turning to the situation in Goratde, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mr. Sills said that the Secretary-General's Special Representative for the former Yugoslavia, Yasushi Akashi, was in Sarajevo and had met with Lieutenant-General Bertrand Guillaume de Sauville de Lapresle, Force Commander of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), and General Sir Michael Rose, Force Commander of UNPROFOR in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Then Mr. Akashi, and Generals de Lapresle and Rose had a meeting with the Russian Special Envoy, Vitally Churkin, and the United States Special Envoy, Charles Redman. Following those meetings, they met with Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic.

(more)

MSF 2214-04

Later in the afternoon, the Commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)'s Southern Command, Admiral Lyton Smith, met in Sarajevo with Mr. Akashi and Generals de Lapresle and Rose. Mr. Akashi was currently en route back to Zagreb.

Mr. Sills went on to say that from 4:09 p.m local time yesterday to until 4 p.m. today, there had been no Bosnian Serb shelling of the city centre. However, there had been in the last few hours confirmed reports of Government mortar fire at Serbian positions, described by General Rose as "without provocation". Efforts were under way to stop that shelling.

Mr. Sills said there were problems with operations around Sarajevo as Serbian forces had set up a number of checkpoints which were delaying and stopping the movement of United Nations personnel. They had also mined three weapons storage sites that contained weapons collected by UNPROFOR personnel. The effect of those mines was to put a circle around the personnel in those storage sites and inhibit movement in and out. United Nations military observers were encountering difficulties, including restrictions on their movements and problems with communications.

Asked to explain further the encirclement by mines, Mr. Sills stated that it was apparently an effort to prevent access to the weapons or movement of the weapons. It was his understanding that the mines were not hidden or buried, that they were placed so that they could be seen. The effect in those three locations, however, was of encircling the weapons. Replying to a further question, Mr. Sills said he did not know how many United Nations personnel were inside the three weapon storage sites.

Asked if the ongoing bomb scare at the United States Mission had anything to do with bombing of Serbs by NATO, Mr. Sills repeated that he was aware there had been a bomb scare across the street from Headquarters. He did not have any information on the matter as it took place just as he was entering the briefing.

Responding to other questions on the matter, Mr. Sills said he would not comment on any bomb threats at Headquarters, as a matter of policy. Threats were received regularly but he would not go into specifics on them.

Had there been any other manifestation of the Bosnian Serbs' declaration on suspending cooperation with the United Nations? a correspondent asked. Mr. Sills said that he had told correspondents of three areas of difficulties. He recalled that yesterday he had mentioned that there had been an unwillingness on the Bosnian Serb leadership to communicate with United Nations senior staff. He underlined that the Secretary-General and Mr. Akashi had said that it was important to resume negotiations and get them back on the track they were on at the end of March.

Asked if there had been any formal notice by the Bosnian Serb military leader of their intent to shoot down any NATO planes that were overflying Bosnia, Mr. Sills replied that the United Nations and NATO were aware of the threat. Asked if there had been a suspension of NATO flights in the air

(more)

exclusion zone in response to the threat, he said that there had been no suspension of flights in the air exclusion zones or of future responses to close air support requests.

For the sake of neutrality, would the United Nations call for air strikes against Muslim forces if they did not stop shelling? a correspondent asked. Mr. Sills stated that the close air support that had been requested by the United Nations had to do with the threats to the security of UNPROFOR personnel. If UNPROFOR personnel were threatened by any party and the Force Commander felt that close air support was necessary to protect them, he would call for it.

Asked what the United Nations was doing to dissuade the Muslims from their continued shelling, Mr. Sills said that General Rose was following up on that matter.

Asking about a damage assessment in Gorazde, a correspondent said that according to Serbian sources, a NATO bomb exploded in the centre of Gorazde and killed Muslim civilians. Mr. Sills said that he did not have any information to that effect, and no indication that that was the case. He had not seen the damage assessment reports, but he did not think that NATO bombed Gorazde.

In response to a question concerning press reports about 11 French individuals who were allegedly being held by Serbs, Mr. Sills said that he had seen reports about those individuals, who were with a non-governmental organization, and the allegations that they were trying to smuggle ammunition into Bosnian Muslim hands. He had no further information.

A correspondent asked for comment on a statement by Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian Serb leader that appeared in The New York Times, stating that the Serbs had reached a critical moment with United Nations peace-keeping forces. Mr. Sills said that the moment was a very difficult one, and if Mr. Karadzic wanted to call it critical, fine. That was all the more argument for resuming the negotiations as quickly as possible.

Mr. Sills said he had some information about the talks between Greece and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Representatives of the two parties had been invited to Headquarters for a round of talks with Cyrus Vance, who is undertaking a good offices mission on behalf of the Secretary-General. It was anticipated that there would be talks with the delegation of The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia on Wednesday and with the Greek delegation on Thursday. He did not have any substantive information to offer on those talks. He reminded correspondents that there was a letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council, dated 1 April (document S/1994/376), which had some backgound information on the matter.

Continuing, Mr. Sills said that the head of the Special Mission to Afghanistan, Mahmoud Mestiri, issued a statement today deploring the tragic news from Kabul of the resumption of shelling and the breaking of the cease-fire. Mr. Mestiri had asked the warring factions in Kabul to extend the cease-fire which had been agreed to for the visit of the Special Mission. Although they had not agreed to a formal extension, there had been a 10-day

(more)

MSF 2214-04 7/7

respite in the fighting, which had apparently ended. Mr. Mestiri said that the news would not deter him and he would continue his efforts. The Special Mission had spent the past four days in Peshawar listening to the views of a wide range of Afghans. On Saturday, they would begin a third visit into Afghanistan. The pupose of the Mission at that stage was to canvass the widest possible range of views of the Afghan people.

Mr. Sills went on to say that today's briefing notes of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) were available in the Spokesman's office. He also said that Ambassador Dragomir Djokic of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia would hold a press conference at 3:30 p.m. in room 226.

Asked if UNPROFOR personnel were imprisoned in the weapon storage sites, Mr. Sills said he was not sure that imprisoned was the right word, but they would have difficulty moving out from them.

Replying to other questions, Mr. Sills said he would get information on the names of people Mr. Mestiri had met in Peshawar. He also said that there were 12 or 13 UNPROFOR personnel in Gorazde.

* *** *

4708B

UNAMIR MINUAR

R W A N D A

BUREAU D'INFORMATION, D'EDUCATION ET DE PRESSE (BIEP)

COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE NO 30/94

Bureau du Porte Parole
Kigali, (BIEP) le 8 Avril 1994

LE REPRESENTANT SPECIAL DU SECRETAIRE GENERAL DE L'ONU AU RWANDA, M. JACQUES-ROGER BOOH-BOOH A FAIT LA DECLARATION SUIVANTE A LA SUITE DES MASSACRES ET DE LA REPRISE DES HOSTILITES ENTRE LE FRONT PATRIOTIQUE RWANDAIS ET LES FORCES GOUVERNMENTALES RWANDAISES DANS LA CAPITALE RWANDAISE.

"La vague de violence aveugle qui déferle sur Kigali depuis le 6 avril est sans aucun doute une page sombre et, à tous égards douloureuse de l'histoire du Rwanda.
La Minuar, les représentants de la communauté internationale et plus particulièrement la population de Kigali sont les témoins impuissants de massacres horribles et insensés.
Ils garderont longtemps dans leurs memoires la cruauté et la vanité des responsables de ces drames.

La Minuar dont le mandat, -il faut encore le dire-, est d'assister à la mise en oeuvre du processus de paix et de réconciliation au Rwanda, n'a pas été épargné.
En effet, dans leurs tentatives aveugles de précipiter le Rwanda dans le chaos, les commanditaires et les auteurs des actes odieux de ces derniers jours ont massacré dix soldats du bataillon belge en utilisant des méthodes d'une barbarie que la conscience universelle croyait à jamais révolue.

Bureau d'Information, d'Education et de Presse (BIEP)
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COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE
N0 30/94

"Des sources concordantes font état par ailleurs de l'assassinat de Agathe Uwilingiyimana, Premier Ministre, du Minitre de l'Information, du Ministre de l'Agriculture et du ministre du Travail et des Affaires Sociales, et du Président de la Cour Constitutionnelle, ainsi que de nombreux religieux et des responsables de la société civile.

Devant ces tragédies, les Nations Unies exigent des hauts responsables de l'Armée rwandaise, de la Gendarmerie Nationale et de la Garde Présidentielle, l'ouverture immédiate d'enquêtes impartiales pour que la lumière soit faite sur ces événements qui endeuillent plusieurs familles. La Minuar apportera aux autorités rwandaises compétentes son assistance, conformément à son mandat, afin qu'aucun obstacle ne soit dressé dans la conduite de ces enquêtes. La Minuar insiste également sur la nécessité de prendre part, dans les meilleurs délais, aux enquêtes qui permettront de déterminer les causes du crash de l'avion du Président de la République dans la nuit du 6 Avril.

Par ailleurs, le Représentant Spécial demande instamment aux autorités rwandaises de prendre toutes les dispositions pour assurer la libre circulation aérienne à l'Aéroport international de Kigali, voie de communication indispensable à la poursuite de l'aide de la communuaté internationale au Rwanda.

Le Représentant Spécial présente ses condoléances les plus attristées et les plus émues aux familles des victimes et des disparus. Celles ci peuvent compter sur sa détermination à ne ménager aucun effort pour que les auteurs des actes barbares de ces derniers jours soient retrouvés et traduits en devant la justice.

Le Représentant Spécial continue de penser qu'en dépit de ces événements tragiques, il est encore possible de sauver le processus de paix d'Arusha. A cet égard, il est prêt à poursuivre résolument ses efforts, avec l'appui de la communauté internationale, pour parvenir à un accord de cessez-le-feu à Kigali et engager ensuite des consultations politiques sérieuses avec les parties concernées pour trouver une solution à l'impasse politique actuelle".
(END).

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REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE

MINISTERE DE LA DEFENSE
CABINET DU MINISTRE
BP 23 KIGALI

TELEGRAMME OFFICIEL

DESTINATAIRE : REPRESENTANT SPECIAL AU RWANDA
DU SEGERAL ONU

C.P.I: COMD MINUAR

TEXTE

N°0941/06.1.9 STOP REGRET VOUS ANNONCER DECES DE DIX MILITAIRES BELGES DE LA MINUAR STOP REGRETTES ONT ETE TUES PAR NOS MILITAIRES DANS DES CIRCONSTANCES QUI SERONT ELUCIDEES PAR UNE ENQUETE QUI SERA MENEE PAR L'ETAT-MAJOR DE L'ARMEE RWANDAISE STOP PRIERE TRANSMETTRE AU COMD FORCES BELGES ET AUX FAMILLES EPROUVEES NOS CONDOLEANCES LES PLUS ATTRISTEES STOP T.H.C FULL STOP

KIGALI,LE

MINADEF

Le Col BEMS BAGOSORA Théoneste
Directeur de Cabinet
MINADEF

REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE
Ministère de la Défense

OUTGOING FACSIMILE

DATE: 7 APRIL 1994

TO: KAGAME\RPA\MULINDI	FROM: DALLAIRE\UNAMIR\KIGALI
FAX NO:BY TELEPHONE AND BY LETTER INMARSAT:	FAX NO: 250-84273
SUBJECT: UNAMIR RESPONSE TO RPA 6 POINT MESSAGE	
ATTN: MGEN KAGAME	ROOM NO.2052
TOTAL NUMBER OF TRANSMITTED PAGES INCLUDING THIS ONE:1	

1. MAJOR-GENERAL DALLAIRE FORCE COMMANDER UNAMIR ACKOWLEDGES RECEIPT OF YOUR 8 POINT MESSAGE AND RESPONDS AS FOLLOWS:

A. NOTED BUT NOT UNDERSTOOD.

B. NO COMMENT.

C. UNAMIR WILL NOT CONDUCT OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS AS IT IS MANDATED FOR DEFENSIVE PEACEKEEPING TASKS ONLY.

D. UNAMIR WILL NOT CONDUCT OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS AS IT IS MANDATED FOR DEFENSIVE PEACEKEEPING TASKS ONLY.

E. NOTED.

F. UNAMIR WITH THE GENDARMERIE AND ELEMENTS OF THE ARMY LOYAL TO RWANDA ARE ATTEMPTING TO STABILIZE THE SITUATION. UNAMIR IS NOT IN OFFENSIVE POSTURE AND THROUGH RPF ACTION AT THE CND AND RPA OFFENSIVE TONIGHT THIS WILL BE DEEMED TO BE A SERIOUS CEASEFIRE VIOLATION. UNAMIRs PEACEKEEPING MANDATE WILL BE TOTALLY VIOLATED. REQUEST YOU RECONSIDER THESE ACTIONS AS LOYAL FORCES AND UNAMIR ARE ATTEMPTING TO ESTABLISH ORDER AND CONTROL ON AGGRESSION IN KIGALI.

I. ACKNOWLEDGE.

2. REGARDS

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

1 April 1994

Subject: ROTATION OF RGF SOLDIERS

References:
A. Letter No. 0192/G3.3.0, dated 26 January 1994
B. Letter No. 35/MINUAR/LN/OPS/94, dated 25 March 1994

Your Excellency,

I wish to acknowledge receipt of both references A and B which are connected with the movement of three companies of RGF soldiers from the training camp at CE CDO of BIGOGWE to the Kigali Weapons Secure Area (KWSA) on completion of their training there. During the meeting between the Chief of Staff of the Rwandese Army and the Deputy Force Commander of UNAMIR, the latter promised to review the issue against the terms of the Arusha Peace Agreement and provide the necessary directives.

The study has been completed, and the proposition on the rotation has been found appropriate. Permission has, therefore, been granted for the three companies to move to the KWSA.

The delay, which is due to the critical study of all the requirements and consultations at very high levels, is very much regretted.

Your Excellency, please be assured of my co-operation at all times.

HK Anyidoho
Brigadier General
for Force Commander

H.E. Mr. Augustin Bizimana
Minister of Defence of the
Rwandese Republic
Kigali, Rwanda

Original in French/file: RELEVE.DV4/DV

Kigali, 25 March 1994

To: UNAMIR Force Commander

Subject: Rotation of RGF soldiers

Ref: Letter No. 0192/G3.3.0 dated 26 Jan. 1994

1. A contingent of three companies of RGF soldiers completed its training in the CE CDO of BIGOGWE last January. Through the letter to which reference is made above, the Chief of Staff of the Rwandese Army asked for your authorization to bring this contingent back to the KWSA.

2. You will recall that during a meeting held at the Headquarters of the Army, which you and the Chief of Staff of the Rwandese Army attended, this same issue was raised and you promised to review it. Unfortunately, no answer has been forthcoming.

3. Since the Chief of Staff of the Rwandese Army wishes to recover this contingent whose training has been completed for almost two months, with your permission, I would like to request that you provide an answer to this problem to the proper authority.

4. High regards.

Ephrem RWABALINDA
Lt Col BEM
Chief LO RGF/UNAMIR

cc
Minister of Defense
Chief of Staff, Rwandese Army

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA — MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

(1)

TO: Major-General R. A. Dallaire, Force Commander

5 April 1994

REF: 255/94

(2) FC

1. Very good in general details that I can separate. Again, like Col Marchall I disagree with the assessment of blaming all on logsp & judicial system. The gendarmerie is ineffective, corrupt & politicized. BFB May A/MA

INFO: Col. Bem L. Marchall, Sector Commander, Kigali

THROUGH: Commissioner B. Tandouna, Officer-in-Charge, CIVPOL

FROM: Major E. Delporte, Liaison Section, CIVPOL

SUBJECT: **Review and Comments on Gendarmerie Capability**
[Ref: UNAMIR File No. 1000.04(A\MA) 1 April 1994]

With reference to your 1000.04(A\MA) of 1 April 1994, the following are the comments on the draft cable for submission to United Nations Headquarters:

1. **Para 4:**

Item: "While technically under the Ministry of the Interior, the Gendarmerie appear to take their orders from the Minister of Defence."

Comment:

The Gendarmerie is an Armed Force under the Ministry of Defence. To insure order and law implementations it is an auxiliary of the Ministry of Justice. The Gendarmerie is also an auxiliary of the Ministry of the Interior for safeguarding and restoring public order. It is requested by the Administrative Authority (Préfet) and carries out instructions under that authority's responsibility.

2. **Para 6:**

Item: "(i.e. a second territorial company is added in areas with a large concentration of refugees or displaced persons)."

Comment:

Some groups disposed of a detached Unit (20 - 30 men) which is deployed away from the Police Stations itself. The aim is to decrease the intervention time in view of the vehicle problem.

Not true Kigali has 4 Bdes not 1.

Item: "a. One territorial company with one brigade for security duties (30 personnel), on traffic control platoon (30 personnel) and one Headquarters and Service platoon (20 personnel).

b. One intervention company of 100 personnel

c. One group Headquarters and Service Platoon of 30 personnel."

Comment:

a. One or more companies composed of approximately

- 20 people on the staff of the Cie;
- 40 Gd. in General Services but they can also have the mission to participate in patrolling when necessary;
- 10 Brigade of research of information
- from 5 until 10 Sections of about 10 men which can be detached outside the stations or otherwise, depending on the number of population and the geographical size of the area, for general security, road control, traffic accidents and security patrolling.

b. Each Groupement disposes of Judicial Detachment composed of about 20 Gd. (approximately one-third of them are police investigators) for investigations of criminal acts.

3. **Para 7:**

Item: "Some territorial groups have a second territorial company to deal with

special security situations."

Comment: (to be deleted)

4. **Para 8:**

Comment: (to be added at the end of paragraph)

"The Territorial Group of Butare has TWO companies. The other "Groupements" have only ONE company."

5. **Para 9:**

Item: a. Traffic Control Company (111 personnel) is responsible .... **into the city**....."

Comment: (replace **"into the city"** with **"the whole country"**)
(to be added at the end of Para 9, a:)..."(Mostly not in working condition) They are responsible for the drivers' licenses all over the country."

Item: d. ".....As most crimes goes(sic) unsolved in Rwanda this group is not particularly effective."

Comment: We don't agree with this conclusion.

6. **Para** 11:

Item: a. "When the war ..... employed as **untrained and** lightly equipped infantry.

"In addition, ... with **ineffective** instructors..."

Comment: (delete **"untrained and"**) (replace **"ineffective"** with **"non-existing"**)

Item: subparagraph b

Comment: (Not really correct).

Item: subparagraph c

Comment:

NEVER. The Gendarmèrie can really act ALONE:

(1). On investigations they depend on the Ministry of Justice, but especially in war time their own chain of command, the Ministry of Defence intervenes! Especially when criminal activities with a political or ethnic character is investigated. Furthermore, when military figures (or gendarmes) and in particular, when officers are involved in criminal activities, the chain of command of the Military create obstructions in the investigations.

(2). On Public Security matters the Gendarmerie can only act upon the request of the Ministry of Interiors and especially on the Administrative Authorities (Préfet-Bourgemestre). Those are politicians who are sometimes in the demonstrations themselves. This means that not every demonstration is monitored by those politicians, so it becomes more difficult for the Gendarmèrie to do a good job.

Item: subparagraph i...

"They tend to remain stiff to tasks **and are easy to lose their temper and resort to violence."**

Comment: (delete... **"and are easy to lose their temper and resort to violence."**)

Item: subparagraph j.

Comment:

When the Gendarmèrie conducts an investigation on political or ethnic crimes we detected that there was intervention in the investigation by the chain of eommand of the Gendarmèrie (Army-Ministry of Defence). They use the argument of the lack of means to start the investigations rather late. Make a short investigation, close the investigation rather quickly or passed on further investigations to the Public Prosecutor. When he

conducting an investigation, he received orders from his Ministry. In cases where military, especially officers of Gendarmèrie or Army are suspected or must be questioned on an official way, he could expect interventions from the military chain of command. Following is a suggested procedure to obtain any results in investigations. The Commander of the Gendarmèrie pushes the responsibility forward to the judicial system. The judicial system in turn requests for a Gendarmèrie support without any intervention of their chain of command. It is to notice that also the judicial system has a lack of competent personnel and or lack of means. The follow-up of criminal acts with the Court of Justice is absolutely necessary for restoring security all over the country. This last point is not a police matter.

7. **Para 12:**

Comment:

Paras the pt. They are ineffective & without means. Noted

We don't agree with the conclusion of the original text. The Gendarmèrie cannot be effective in responding to criminal and politically-motivated situations because an independent investigation is not possible in the actual structure by which two different Ministries, the Military chain of command and interventions of politicians make an impartial and independent investigation impossible. The Gendarmèrie itself has not enough means to assume their tasks. This aspect emphasizes the above mentioned difficulties.

A complete restructuring of the Gendarmèrie as planned in the Arusha Agreement is indispensable for giving some credit on the RPF side to the New Gendarmèrie. Without other structural changes which aims that investigations can be done independently and impartial, the problem will NOT be solved.

As we learned, the Gendarmèrie has to assure security. For that mission, they function under the orders of the Administrative authority, meaning under the political structure. We may conclude that without a stable political management the Gendarmèrie cannot expect clear decisions for Public Security Tasks. A deliberated initiative from the Gendarmèrie itself will be illegal.

Good police system, without an efficient judicial system is not a solution of the problem.

-oOo-

KIGALI, 04 Apr 94
File No: 94/5000.5/0200

To: Force Commander

Info: COO

From: Planning Section
Humanitarian Officer
Maj PODEVIJN

SUBJECT: Threatening of TUTSI people due to the murder of a CDR member in BYRYOGO (KGL) on 30 Mar 94.

1. Just after the murder, incidents with CDR members took place in BYRYOGO. Comd Sector KIGALI then decided to install a permanent static security team in that area. As no more other incidents took place, the static team was called back and patrols were sent through the area. These patrols report very few incidents.
According to the Sector Commander, there is no reason to believe that serious harassing of TUTSI inhabitants should be feared in the next future.

2. On 04 Apr AM, humanitarian officer visited the parishes where scared people searched protection during the violent incidents in early Mar to check if a new wave of scared people had fled to these parishes.

   a. Center CHRISTUS (REMERA): 3 ladies and 3 children are still living in the center they are staying there since 04 Mar 94. Due to the recent incidents only 2 persons reported to the center, 1 lady who went back home after one night and one rich businessman who is known to be in close relation with the IKONTANYI and who went to TANZANIA.

   b. KICUKIRO parish: Some 90 persons who searched protection in early march are still living in a room belonging to the parish. Due to the recent incidents only 15 to 20 people, mainly women and children, reported to the parish. They spend the night in the parish and go home during daylight. Commander Sector KIGALI had a meeting with the local priest and the mayor. It was decided that a permanent gendarmerie Det be put in place in the area and that KIBAT should patrol regularly to assure security. This seems to be effective until now.

   c. GATENGA, Don BOSCO school: Only very few people came to the school on friday 01 Apr. The all went home. The responsible of the school said that people in this area are very scared and do not dare to leave their houses during the night.

FROM: Chief of Plans

TO: Force Commander

DATE: 1 April, 1994

SUBJECT: DEMILITARIZED ZONE

1.It has to be firmly stated that UNAMIR needs wide enough DMZ to provide security for the peace process. When UNAMIR agrees on not enough wide DMZ specially dangerous situation will be in BYUMBA-MULINDI area. There will be at least 100 "not trained" Gendarmes in Byumba and probable "administrative staff" of RPF with big number of RPF's vips in Mulindi Assembly Point.
The distance between both locations is 11 kilometers. Such a collocation of not strictly controlled detachment of Gendarmes and "hostile" Assembly Point creates so called economical target for determined members of mentioned detachment.From the tactical point of view it is quite easy to launch successful attack on camp using for example one platoon. When something is possible it can happen! Additionally RGF wonts to locate one of their Assembly points in Byumba. When we accept this, it will increase the danger.
It can be foreseen that RPF will not accept our request to abandon Mulindi, as the only conclusion remains establishing wide enough DMZ between two parties.

2.RPF will approve their current zone as their assembly zone mainly because they have no choice. When no, UNAMIR can impose this on them on the basis of article 56. See attached their letter dated 10 March 1994. Both parties has already approved idea to give up their heavy weapons some time before disengagement.
In such situation UNAMIR can demand 10 kilometers wide DMZ (northern border along current position of RPF, southern roughly 10 km. on the south from northern border).
This can be acceptable for RGF because they do not give up any part of their territory to RPF and southern border of DMZ can be introduce to their political supporters as necessary correction or their contribution to the peace process (in some areas they will advanced so it can be interpreted as "tactical advantages" but in some they have to withdraw this will be interpreted as "tactical disadvantages" summa summarum it can be named correction or contribution).See attached analysis of southern border of proposed DMZ.
Such a solution gives UNAMIR opportunity to deploy its troops between the two armies and increase the security level of peace process.

3.The process of DMZ negotiation should be organized as follow:

- during private meeting of FC with Chiefs of Staff of RGF and Gendarmerie above mentioned problem should be openly discussed. To encourage Chief's of Staffs "go ahead" FC can promise his support for RGF idea of increasing numbers of Gendarmes on duties.
- during private meeting of FC with Chairman of RPF High Command the same problem should be openly discussed.

(This is very important to discus this problem separately because main bulk of arguments can't be used in presence of all three parties. These meetings have to be carefully prepared as some of the arguments are not eatable for one or another party but can be decisive during separate talks.)

- when such a talks are successful, common Ops Order or Agreement on demarcation of new DMZ (see attached draft) can be sent to both parties.
- during meeting of JMC such a document can be signed without or almost without discussion.

4. Additionally please find attached similar options of proposed DMZ.

5. Regards.

D R A F T

Copy no 1 of ...copies
UNAMIR HQ,RGF HQ,RPF HQ
KIGALI, MULINDI
2 April 1994

OPS ORDER ON DEMARCATION OF NEW DMZ

Reference: Articles 53-57 of Protocol of Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front on the Integration of the Armed Forces of the two Parties.

1.Situation

The current DMZ was being monitored by the NMOG II forces and is the result of the March 1993 agreement based on the withdrawal of RPF forces after their 8 February 1993 assault. This DMZ does not meet all the essential criteria of the 4 August 1993 Peace Agreement Protocols and it furthermore does not meet all the basic criteria normally used by UN in such tasks. Thus a new DMZ will be required and is presented below.
The need to adopt the new DMZ is not necessary until we are ready to commence the disengagement and demobilization phase of the peace process. In the interim, the current DMZ will remain.
The establishment of the new DMZ is recognized by RGF, RPF and UNAMIR as a gesture of good will, a contribution to the peace process and evidence of increasing trust.

2.Mission

To demarcate new DMZ effectively when disengagement is started (after depositing heavy weapons to UNAMIR).

3.Execution

a) Concept of operation

When disengagement is finished all RGF and RPF troops shall remain in their respective zones. UNAMIR shall take full responsibility for the security of new DMZ.

b) Task organization

All commanders shall make all endeavors to prohibit any kind of

movements of their troops and soldiers outside their zone.

c) Coordinating Instruction

All problems shall be directly reported to the AHCC, CCNG and UNAMIR HQ.

RGF SIGNATURES

RPF SIGNATURE

UNAMIR SIGNATURE

PROPOSED 10 KM WIDE DMZ DESCRIPTION

ref: Rwanda map 1:50000

1.A few days (one week) before beginning of proper disengagement all heavy weapons are to be taken into cantonment points.

2.Northern border of new DMZ will follow current position of RPF.

3.Southern border will be demarcated 10 km on the south from the current position of RPF.

4.Corrections of RGF controlled territory from the west:

a.142 sq km from UNAMIR to RGF

b.112 sq km from UNAMIR to RGF

c. 11 sq km from UNAMIR to RGF

TOTAL from UNAMIR to RGF 265 sq km

d.117 sq km from RGF to UNAMIR

e. 20 sq km from RGF to UNAMIR

f.335 sq km from RGF to UNAMIR

TOTAL from RGF to UNAMIR 472 sq km

TOTAL RGF CONTRIBUTION FOR PEACE 207 SQ KM

5.The responsibility for security in the RPF assembly zone is on the RPF side (under UNAMIR supervision). It means that we have to allow them to deploy Gendarmerielike forces on the basis of article 58 which allows both parties to poses "the administrative and support staff". When parties agree on this we can expend the meaning of this article on Gendarmerielike forces. For details see attached "Gendarmerie evaluation description".

6.The responsibility for security in the RGF assembly zone is on the RGF side. This remains practically without changes expect diminishing of numbers of Gendarmes on duties.

7.The responsibility for security in DMZ is on the side of UNAMIR.

PROPOSED DMZ WITH BUMBA ON RGF SIDE DESCRIPTION

ref: Rwanda map 1:50000

1.A few days (one week) before beginning of proper disengagement all heavy weapons are to be taken into cantonment points.

2.Northern border of new DMZ will follow current position of RPF expect the MULINDI area where it has to be pushed 6 km on the north.

3.Southern border will be demarcated along the current position of RGF expect BYUMBA are where it has to be pushed 3 km on the south and expect eastern part of the front line where it has to be pushed on the south roughly 10 km.

4.Corrections of RGF controlled territory from the west:

a. 70 sq km from RPF to UNAMIR

b. 75 sq km from RGF to UNAMIR

c. 246 sq km from RGF to UNAMIR

RGF contribution for peace 321 sq km.
RPF contribution for peace 70 sq km.

5.The responsibility for security in the RPF assembly zone is on the RPF side (under UNAMIR supervision). It means that we have to allow them to deploy Gendarmerielike forces on the basis of article 58 which allows both parties to poses "the administrative and support staff". When parties agree on this we can expend the meaning of this article on Gendarmerielike forces.

6.The responsibility for security in the RGF assembly zone is on the RGF side. This remains practically without changes expect diminishing of numbers of Gendarmes on duties.

7.The responsibility for security in DMZ is on the side of UNAMIR.

PROPOSED 8.5 KM WIDE DMZ DESCRIPTION

ref: Rwanda map 1:50000

1.A few days (one week) before beginning of proper disengagement all heavy weapons are to be taken into cantonment points.

2.Northern border of new DMZ will follow current position of RPF.

3.Southern border will be demarcated 8.5 km on the south from the current position of RPF.

4.Corrections of RGF controlled territory from the west:

a.314 sq km from UNAMIR to RGF

b.20 sq km from UNAMIR to RGF

c. 6 sq km from UNAMIR to RGF

TOTAL from UNAMIR to RGF 340 sq km

d.268 sq km from RGF to UNAMIR

e. 6 sq km from RGF to UNAMIR

f.88 sq km from RGF to UNAMIR

TOTAL from RGF to UNAMIR 362 sq km

TOTAL RGF CONTRIBUTION FOR PEACE 22 SQ KM

5.The responsibility for security in the RPF assembly zone is on the RPF side (under UNAMIR supervision). It means that we have to allow them to deploy Gendarmerielike forces on the basis of article 58 which allows both parties to poses "the administrative and support staff". When parties agree on this we can expend the meaning of this article on Gendarmerielike forces.

6.The responsibility for security in the RGF assembly zone is on the RGF side. This remains practically without changes expect diminishing of numbers of Gendarmes on duties.

7.The responsibility for security in DMZ is on the side of UNAMIR.

FRONT PATRIOTIQUE RWANDAIS
RWANDESE PATRIOTIC FRONT

10th March 1994

Brigadier General Dallaire
Force Commander UNAMIR
UNAMIR HQS
KIGALI.

RE : DEMARCATION OF ASSEMBLY ZONES, ASSEMBLY POINTS AND CANTONMENT POINTS.

We would like to reaffirm our position on the demarcation of Assembly Zones, Assembly points and cantonment points. We are compelled to do this following disagreements we have had with RGF in JMC and WOP meetings on the same subject.

1. In Article 56 of the Protocol on the Integration of the Armed Forces. The mandate to demarcate Assembly Zones is exclusively given to UNAMIR. There is no collaboration or Consultation whatsoever with any party. The Article, however, gives UNAMIR conditions which will guide it during this exercise. A party can logically challenge the decision of UNAMIR, if it can show that these conditions in the Article have not been fulfilled.

2. In Article 57, the identification of Assembly points shall be done by UNAMIR in collaboration with each party **WITHIN ITS ASSEMBLY ZONE.** It should be emphasised that consultation is only done in identification of Assembly points by each party separately in the already Demarcated Assembly Zones.

3. These two Articles were deliberately written like this to avoid Negotiations during implementation process. The issue had stalled negotiations. It was therefore feared it would complicate the implementation if the exercise had not been given to an impartial body (UNAMIR).

4. We are glad to note that there is no contradiction in the mandate given to UNAMIR by the Security Council in its Resolution 872 (1993) Article 3 (b) and the one in Articles 56 and 57 of the Protocol on the Integration of the Armed Forces.
On the one part the Security Council Resolution 872 gives UNAMIR mandate to establish assembly points, assembly zones, Demarcations of the new Demilitarised Zone and other demilitarization procedures. On the other part the Protocol gives UNAMIR the mandate and the modality of procedure on the issue.

5. RGF is clearly distorting the mandate of UNAMIR in its usual way of refusing implementation of the Peace Agreement. Attempts to renegotiate the protocol will not be accepted.

Our position of sticking to the Peace Agreement is unresolvedly firm.

Yours Sincerely,

Andrew RWIGAMBA
Lt.Col.
SECRETARY R.P.A HIGH COMMAND.

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

TO : DFC

FROM : CPlans

DATE : 23 March 1994

SUBJECT : **Demarcation of Assembly Zones, Assembly Points and Cantonment Points**

Reference: RPF Letter dated 10 March 1994 (Copy attached)

1. Art. 56 of the Arusha Peace Agreement says that the demarcation of the Assembly Zones shall be undertaken by the UN Reconnaissance Mission in collaboration with the NMOG. This is not quite the same as the RPF statement saying that UNAMIR has the mandate to do so. Even Resolution 872 is not very clear.

2. The problem is that in reality the demarcation of the Assembly Zones should have been realized at the same moment as the new DMZ, in August 1993. Over a length of more than 25 km, there is no DMZ at all and the two parties have positions in front of each other.

3. Several incidents along the frontline occurred and raised the distress. Especially RGF is very sensitive as to a so called withdrawal when occupying the Assembly Points. Their point is that the demarcation should be undertaken on the basis of the current positions of the two forces.

4. It is very difficult to say who is right and who is wrong, but this is not the aim of the exercise. We should make them agree, no matter how. In the same context the FC has decided to ask for a clarification on the mandate, especially because Art. 56 and 57 can be explained in a contradictory way.

5. I suggest that we should wait for further direction by the FC on this matter.

CPLANS
Whilst we await the FC's return, I believe if the BBSG teams place this issue will sort itself out since suspicion will yield to a gradual build-up of mutual trust. In any case I am pressing for the re-sumption of the JMC.
26/3
DFC/COS.

To: Force Commander

From: Chief of Plans

Date: 14 March, 1994

Subject: **RPF LETTER REGARDING DEMARCATION OF ASSEMBLY ZONES.**

1.Please find attached draft of your answer on RPF statement. I have to inform you that RGF interpretation of article 56 and 57 of "Protocol..." and article 3 point b of "Security Council Resolution no 872" seams to be correct. Article 3 point b states:" ...UNAMIR shall have the following mandate:...b) to monitor observance of the cease-fire agreement, which calls for the establishment of cantonment and assembly zones and demarcation of the new demilitarized zone and other demilitarization procedures".
It is curious that it is impossible to find something about assembly zones or points in mentioned above cease-fire agreement. In this situation the only basis for interpretation of UNAMIR mandate are articles 56 and 57.
But it is quite possible that Security Council gave to UNAMIR mandate only "to monitor...the establishment of...assembly zones...".As the conclusion the additional clarification of UNAMIR mandate by NY is necessary.

2.Regards.

D R A F T

2 April, 1994

Lieutenant Colonel
Andrew RWIGAMBA
SECRETARY R.P.A.
HIGH COMMAND.

DEMARCATION OF ASSEMBLY ZONES

ref: Your letter dated 10 March 1994

I would like to express my deep concern on legality of all peace process.I highly appreciate your stickiness to the Arusha Peace Agreement and fully understand your position not to renegotiate the protocol. But as you know article 3 point b of Security Council Resolution no 872 says: "...UNAMIR shall have the following mandate:...**to monitor** observance of the cease-fire agreement, which calls for the establishment of cantonment and assembly zones...

I fully agree that interpretation of this quotation can be like this one in your statement but I have to recognize that interpretation based on the word **to monitor** is authorized as well. That is the reason why UNMIR mandate is not clear for us in this point.

Saying truly this interpretation doesn't matter because in anyway we have to discus new DMZ with both parties. Let us suppose that UNAMIR impose new DMZ on RGF and RPF; both parties as you write "can logically challenge the decision of UNAMIR, if it can show that these condition in the Article (56) have not been fulfilled." Using article 56 point 3 each party can reject any proposed assembly point because of clustering (we have no definition of clustering). One can use in the same way article 56 point 4.
When such a thing happens we are back in the middle of nowhere.

So as you can see discussions are necessary. I don't want to renegotiate Peace Agreement I want only to find a way for its implementation. I would appreciate any of your ideas how to establish new DMZ but such idea should be acceptable for both parties. Nothing can be implemented by force.

Yours Sincerely,

A REQUEST FOR RESCUE BY MADAM MONIQUE AND RELATED ISSUES IN KIGALI IN THE AFTERMATH OF THE PLANE CRASH THAT KILLED THE PRESIDENT

1. Information received today indicate that a Madam Monique was in hiding at the Hotel Mille Collins and needed to be rescued before an attack was launched on the hotel. Such an attack may probably be directed at the Tutsi minority who are about the only people left in that hotel at the moment since almost all the expatriates had been evacuated out of Rwanda by nightfall today 12 Apr 94.

2. This particular lady called the FCs office last Friday 8 Apr 94 (two days after the hostilities broke out) asking to be evacuated from her home. A rescue party was despatched by the DFC to rescue her. When the party arrived at a house as per the direction/description given them, five RGF soldiers in a vehicle stopped beside the party and enquired what the team wanted around the area. The team did not answer and pressed the door bell on the gate of the house which was opened by a gentleman a little while later. The RGF soldiers called the gentleman and asked for his ID Card which he produced. This was inspected and given back to him by the soldiers.

3. The team then entered the house with the gentleman and enquired whether that was the residence of Monique. The gentleman said no and did not know any Monique living in that area. The team then came out of the house and met another gentleman on the street from whom they made another enquiry. He also answered in the negative. All this while the RGF soldiers were still waiting outside the house.

4. The impression one gets after this nosing around by the RGF soldiers is that the gentleman who came to open the gate was scared by the presence of the soldiers. So was the other gentleman who was approached by the team on the street outside the house. The team then decided to return to the HQ without the lady.

5. It will be recalled that yesterday (11 Apr 94), a convoy of expatriates being escorted to the airport by UNAMIR troops was held up for about an hour on the road in front of Kigali Night Club owing to the suspected presence of Tutsis on board some of the vehicles. It took the escort team a lot of talking before the convoy was allowed to continue to the airport.

6. The organisation and responsibility for this convoy was entrusted to the Kigali Sector HQ which commands the Belgian component of UNAMIR, and the suspicion might have arisen because the Belgians had a part to play in the composition of the people in the convoy.

7. Information received this evening indicates that about a Coy strength of the Belgian plus battalion now at Kigali airport to extricate Belgian nationals, has been deployed in some parts of the city which are not assembly points for their evacuation exercise. One wonders what their intentions are.

8. With the brutal murder of ten Belgian UNAMIR troops at the commencement of the anarchy being witnessed at the moment, and the continued propaganda by RTLM for locals to ensure the death or exit of all Belgians in Rwanda, it appears that the Belgians with UNAMIR are having doubts about their safety with UNAMIR and now appear to be working more for their national interest (in collaboration with the troops on the evacuation exercise) than towards the neutrality that UNAMIR is to maintain in order to carry out its mandate successfully.

9. In view of these, it is becoming clearer that a second look should be taken at the continued participation of the Belgian component in UNAMIR if the force is to maintain its credibility as a neutral force.

10. This is in no way to say that the force as a whole does not regret the cold blooded murder of the ten Belgian comrades. The force shares the loss and pain caused to the Belgians through their horrendous death at the hands of the RGF.

11. With the losses still fresh in the minds of the Belgians and the reasons being advanced by the RPF for their offensive, these two groups could be seen to be collaborating in order to bring the killings and anarchy to an end and in the process some retaliation could occur.

SRSG
FC

UNITED NATIONS
DEPARTMENT
OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

NATIONS UNIES
DEPARTEMENT
DES OPERATIONS DE MAINTIEN DE
LA PAIX

UNAMIR
1994 APR -9 06:29

OUTGOING FACSIMILE

DATE: 8 April 1994

TO:	Booh-Booh/Dallaire UNAMIR, KIGALI	**FROM:**	Annan UNATIONS, NEW YORK
FAX NO:	(250) 84265 1047	**FAX NO:** **TEL:**	(212) 963-9222 963-8079
SUBJECT:			
ATTN:		**ROOM:**	S-3727 B
Total number of transmitted pages including this page: 16			

1. We have received the attached press and political information which might be of immediate interest to you.

Best regards.

2/16

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~~This from Lindsey Hilsum, BBC stringer in Rwanda:~~

''I've just been talking to the chief delegates for the International Red Cross here. He and his teams were not able to get out on the streets yesterday, but they have been out this afternoon. He said he's seen thousands of bodies lying in the streets and in gardens. About 350 bodies have been taken to the morgue, but there's many more than that. He says there are a lot of wounded people, the hospital is barely functioning, there's only one surgeon there.

(Q:So how are they coping with all the wounded people?)

At the moment they're not coping. The International Red Cross and the French medical organization Medecins Sans Frontieres are setting up an emergency medical unit. As of tomorrow they're going to have doctors, nurses and emergency medicines there in the hospital. They're also going around evacuating wounded people from the suburbs, and one of the things that the chief delegate said to me was that, so far, the armed men on the streets, the soldiers, are respecting the emblem of the Red Cross and allowing them to go through the road blocks.

(Q: As far as you know, is the killing still going on?)

Yes, I think it is. The fighting died down to some extent during the afternoon, but even as we speak now I can hear some shooting and some explosions in the distance, I'm not sure in what part of town, so I don't think it's over yet.

(Q:I take it you're not able to get out yourself.)

No, I'm not. The part of town I'm in is pretty quiet, but I went up my driveway and out to the street earlier in the afternoon, there was a soldier there, he told me to go straight back inside, and I did exactly as I was told.

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Belgium Moves To Protect Its Civilians in Rwanda(
By RAF CASERT=
Associated Press Writer=
BRUSSELS, Belgium (AP) - Belgium put paratroopers on standby and
ispatched a special plane Friday for a possible evacuation of its
itizens from Rwanda.
After a four-hour crisis meeting, the government said in a
tatement it ``decided to take the measures that are necessary to
uarantee the security of Belgian civilians.''
Ten Belgian U.N. soldiers were killed by Rwandan troops on
hursday and the government said it was ``extremely worried about
he deterioration of the situation, particularly about threats
ainst our compatriots.''
Government officials, who demanded anonymity, said the statement
id not elaborate on the possibility of a rescue mission because
iving out details could endanger the 1,500 Belgians living in
wanda.
Of those, 900 live in Kigali, the Rwandan capital, where the
orst violence has been reported.
Some 800 elite paratroopers were on standby and a special Boeing
lane headed for Rwanda's neighbor Burundi to facilitate any
escue, officials said.
Because Kigali airport is too dangerous, planes would probably
ave to land in neighboring Burundi or Uganda.
A Belgian government official said any evacuation would be
oluntary.
Rwanda and Burundi are both former Belgian protectorates.
In 1990, the government sent paratroopers to evacuate Belgians
fter an outbreak of violence in Rwanda.
In Kigali, gunfire and explosions were heard throughout the day
s violence continued unabated. Rampaging soldiers and gunmen
eportedly killed the acting premier, 11 U.N. peacekeepers, about
0 priests and nuns, and dozens of aid workers.
AP-NY-04-08-94 1413EDT(

Mr. Paeklandt
7pm 916-7373

4/16

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

United Nations Information Centre, Washington, D.C., 20006

(202) 289-8670

Apr 06 [redacted]

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

DATE: 8 April 1994

FAX NUMBER: 212-963-2155

TO: Mr. C. R. Gharekhan
Special Political Adviser to the
Secretary-General

FROM: Michael Stopford
UNIC Washington

SUBJECT: Please find attached excerpt from today's State Department briefing regarding the current situation in Rwanda.

Kind regards.

cc: Mr. Annan
Mr. Aime

5/16

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STATE DEPARTMENT

REGULAR BRIEFING

BRIEFERS: MIKE MCCURRY
AND PRUDENCE BUSHNELL, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FOR AFRICAN AFFAIRS

12:40 P.M. EDT

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1994

***

TX

TRANSCRIPT BY: FEDERAL NEWS SERVICE
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ART OF THAT PERSON'S OFFICIAL DUTIES.

MR. MCCURRY: Good afternoon, everybody. I wanted to start with
situation in Rwanda. The president called the secretary of state
morning to express the president's concern about the safety of
ericans in Rwanda in light of the deteriorating situation there, and
just concern about the general status of fighting and the status
U.N. personnel and others, not to mention the hostilities going on
olving the citizens of Rwanda. The secretary assured the president
t the department and the Pentagon have been working very closely
ether to assure the safety of Americans in Rwanda and to get the
t available information about the conditions that do exist there.

I thought because this situation is certainly evolving quickly
t it would be good to have someone who has been very directly
TX

6/16

involved with the working group that we have established here on Rwanda to give you some up-to-date information to start off the briefing today, so I've asked Prudence Bushnell, who is currently the acting assistant secretary for African Affairs -- George Moose is in the region traveling. She is here, and I think would be a good person to direct questions to. She is very familiar with Africa, having served, I think, at one point as DCM in Dakar, and in addition to that, in fact, very interestingly, two weeks ago was in Rwanda and Burundi when -- and met with both President Habyarimana and President Ntayamira, so she has had, you know, recent visits with both the presidents who died in the crash just two days ago.

So with that introduction, I'd like to turn it over to Acting Assistant Secretary Bushnell, and then we'll -- she's here for -- she obviously has to get back very quickly to the working group, and then we'll continue with the briefing on other questions.

MS. BUSHNELL: Good morning. What I'd like to do is just give you a very brief sit report and then take a few questions.

I want to put this in context, and I want you to think of this as answer your questions. There is a very unstable situation on the ground that is unfolding very quickly. Americans are not being targeted, and I have one objective in mind as I guide people through this, and that is the safety of American citizens. So everything that I am doing and saying to you and to other people and as I organize this is around the issue of keeping Americans safe and keeping on top of the situation.

MORE

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STATE DEPT. BRIEFING PAGE 3
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x x x situation.

Having said that, let me give you a sense of what is going on as of about -- as of 11:30, when we last had a fairly long conversation with our consular officer. Our information is coming from open telephone line to the embassy with our consular officer, and we have a couple of other embassy officers. The information is also coming from our ambassador, David Rosson (sp), who is at his residence, who has a radio and is in radio contact with the embassy because his telephone is not working.

What these two individuals are reporting to us is that there is fighting that has moved from the center of town toward the residential areas between the RPF, which is the Rwandan Patriotic Front, and military forces.

There are, as of the time we spoke to the embassy, there were about 200 Rwandan citizens who came to the ambassador's residence to seek refuge. They are there now. Outside of the compound -- and again, this was at around 11:30 -- there was a firefight that was going on between the military and, I believe, the RPF. There were five UNAMIR troops in the compound to protect the ambassador and the people who are there. So that is what is happening in Kigali.

We have fighting that has gone from the central city out toward the residential areas. One of those residential areas is where our residence is. People inside. A firefight was going on, five UNAMIR troops protecting them.

Outside in the countryside what we are keeping a close eye on is what is happening in a mission school in the town of Mudendi (sp) near Butare (sp). There is a mob of Rwandan civilians that came into the school. We have 21 American citizens on the compound and I think 15 -- I'm not sure about that number, but some expats. The school is run by Seventh Day Adventists, so these are the teachers and some of their dependents.

MORE

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They are negotiating with the crowd. They were negotiating as of 11:30. And so, what we are particularly vigilant to is what is happening there and what is happening at the residence.

Q Where was that first fire fight? The residence and the embassy are not on the same street, are they?

MS. BUSHNELL: No. The embassy is downtown and the residence is more in a residential district.

Q So what's -- and who are -- you use initials.

MS. BUSHNELL: I'm sorry.

Q I'm afraid I don't follow Rwanda day to day. Where is the fighting going on -- you mean, outside the ambassador's home?

MS. BUSHNELL: There is a fire fight. What you have in the city

Q I thought you said compound. You mean his residence?

MS. BUSHNELL: Okay. Yes. By compound I mean the house, and then there is a fairly good sized --

Q Oh, because compound usually means the embassy. Okay.

MS. BUSHNELL: -- fairly good sized garden and a wall. And that's what I mean by the residential compound. Okay?

Q Residential compound. You know, will these five --

MS. BUSHNELL: Not the embassy.

Q What are they? You used four initials.

MS. BUSHNELL: UNAMIR. UNAMIR is the United Missions -- the initials -- the acronym for the United Missions Peace-Keeping Force that is in Rwanda at this time.

Q Okay.

Q Have any Americans been hurt, to the best of your knowledge, at this point?

X

MS. BUSHNELL: No Americans have been hurt, to the best of my tnowledge.

Q And you do not believe that they are being targeted in any /ay?

MS. BUSHNELL: We do not believe they are being targeted.

Q And what kind of -- these 200 people who have sought refuge ı the ambassador's residence are from which political persuasion?

MS. BUSHNELL: I don't know because nobody asked. (Chuckling.)

Q What would you --

MS. BUSHNELL: I honestly don't know. The fighting that is going h between two ethnic groups -- Hutus and Rwandans. Now, the litary -- the government military who are predominantly Hutus, over ı past couple of days, have been killing Tutsis. Tutsis make up the vandan patriotic force. So that's -- that is where the clash is ming from. I have no idea whether these 200 people are individuals o are in the area and are escaping the fire fight. I don't know if y are Tutsis, and I don't know if they are Hutus. And frankly, I uld rather not want to know, because I don't want to get into the dness of saying, "What ethnic group are you?"

Q But the question is, is the compound in danger of being med by someone who would like to get those people, whatever tusion they are?

MS. BUSHNELL: It is responsibility of the host government to vide protection. The ambassador called the minister of defense, responded affirmatively that he was going to do what he could to vide the protection to that compound and to the ambassador.

Q Do you have confirmation that the prime minister and other rnment officials have been massacred?

MS. BUSHNELL: I don't want to say that we have confirmation use in this setting, ever since this began, people have been ered down in their homes, and so we have not -- confirmation in s of somebody going and seeing the body, no.

MORE

08, 1994 13:43 ET

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STATE DEPT. BRIEFING PAGE 6
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Confirmation in terms of numbers of reports, yes.

Q What are you telling American citizens or any international n Kigali or anywhere in the country about what they ought to do at his point? Stay at home? Hunker down? Keep the lights off? Keep a un handy? I mean, what are you saying when they say should we come e embassy? Do you say no?

MS. BUSHNELL: Everything is organized through a warden system, nd the word has gone out through the warden system for everyone to ay in their homes. We did this for the past 24 hours, and this orning the ambassador got on the warden net and said stay home, stay w.

Q Are there any Marine guards at the embassy --

MS. BUSHNELL: No, we have no Marine guards.

Q So there's nothing really you can do for the safety of mericans except rely on the government to provide what forces they n to defend American citizens there or protect them?

MS. BUSHNELL: There is discussion going on at the United Nations expand the mandate of the United Nations troops that are there to ovide protection.

Q What are the U.N. peacekeepers, the 2,500, doing? Are they barracks? Are they hunkered down as well?

MS. BUSHNELL: That is unclear because I'm not sure -- as I say, communication is through the telephone and then radios. I derstood, but I cannot confirm, that as of this morning General air (sp), who is the commander of the U.N. forces, was doing his t to negotiate a truce between the Rwandan Patriotic Front and the litary forces. I do not know -- I frankly do not know where the AMIR troops are. I suspect that as of right now, since their idate is only to shoot if they are -- in personal defense, that they ld be behind a wall. That's cerainly where I would be.

Q Do you have some idea of how many -- how large the rnational community is there? Take the 2,500 peacekeepers away. there roughly 2,500 Americans, Belgians, French? How many people there that would want to get out?

MS. BUSHNELL: I don't know. I know that there are 255 Americans.

Q Are there plans to evacuate those Americans now, realizing that it's difficult to move around? Is there a plan in progress?

MS. BUSHNELL: We issued an ordered departure, and what that means is that we are going to be looking at plans to take out the Americans, the official Americans and their dependents, and American citizens, and there is planning going on as to how that can be done.

Q At that point then the embassy would be closed? Or is here --

MS. BUSHNELL: The embassy will be temporarily unstaffed, but --

Q As of?

MS. BUSHNELL: I do not know. Again, let me put this in context. There is fighting and there is chaos. There is no date, there is no time. We're looking to see how best we can do this -- again, in order to ensure the safety of all American citizens.

You had a question back there?

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Q I realize your first caution about what you can say, but where do you think the danger is greatest for the Americans? Is it with the church, negotiating with the crowd, or is it just in general? Is there any immediate threat to Americans at this point? I mean, where is it greatest -- the church, or in the city, or -- ?

MS. BUSHNELL: I would say that the greatest threat to the American citizen is anyone who is foolish enough to go outside the house into the street. I think that Americans who are heeding our advice to stay in their homes and to stay low are in safety.

Q Are you anticipating U.S. military evacuation? And if so, wouldn't that pose some risk as far as trying to find appropriate airfields or protected airfields?

MS. BUSHNELL: There are a number of plans in the works about evacuation, and I don't want to comment on any of them.

Q Could you spell the ambassador's name?

MS. BUSHNELL: His name is David Rawson, R-a-w-s-o-n. I would say that he is the child of a missionary who was raised in Burundi, so he knows that area of the world very well, and if there is anybody I would want there at this time, it is Ambassador Rawson.

Q Is he a professional -- he's a Foreign Service --

MS. BUSHNELL: Yes, he is.

Q -- (inaudible word), so he's not a political -- I guess you don't give people Rwanda as a political (plum ?). (Laughter.)

MS. BUSHNELL: All ambassadors are political appointees, but --

Q No, but you know what I mean. There's not a -- (inaudible).

MS. BUSHNELL: -- he has -- he comes out of the diplomatic service.

Q Can you just clarify the situation at the school? What's later negotiation? I mean, why is the crowd a threat to the school?

MS. BUSHNELL: Well, as I understand it, these people came onto the school compound and had begun -- and began looting. On the X

ompound are Americans and expats. If -- I mean, it is clear if you ave a mob that is looting on your compound, the first thing you're oing to want to do is to try and get them off your compound. And so hose kinds of discussions are going on. What they're saying, I have o idea. Okay?

Q Are you satisfied with the protection that the Rwandan ilitary is giving to U.S. citizens so far?

MS. BUSHNELL: The Rwandan military is in the process of engaging elf in firefights with the Rwandan Patriotic Front.

MORE

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OF

14/16

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think that the protection -- they have a couple of things to do. hay have to stop the fighting that's going on in the streets, and tey have to re-organize themselves. Their chief-of-staff was iurdered, was -- I'm sorry -- was in the airplane crash, so that the rotection of American citizens is not the first on their list.

Q Do we know if the plane was shot down?

MS. BUSHNELL: We do not know that the plane was shot down.

Q Is there any --

MS. BUSHNELL: And I think we need to be very clear about that. tere were reports, but we have no confirmation. And no one other an Rwandan military have gone to the site crash.

Q Are there any problems yet in Burundi?

MS. BUSHNELL: There are no problems yet in Burundi. I think ar the new president of Burundi has done an absolutely wonderful job forming a crisis committee, that includes the military, of going t into the city and the countryside, and talking to people to tell om to stay calm.

Q Those 21 Americans at the missionary school --

MS. BUSHNELL: Yes?

Q -- are they missionaries, teachers -- what are they?

MS. BUSHNELL: My understanding is that they are Seventh Day ventist teachers.

Q Do you know much about the agenda of the RPF and who pplies them and what sort of training they've had?

MS. BUSHNELL: I don't know who supplies them. I don't know what d of training they have. I do know that since August, when the ishe peace accords were signed, they and the government were otiating how to put in place a transition government which would l to democratic elections. That transition government was to have n put in place at the end of December. And the negotiations had tinued and were continuing, as to who would be members of the onal assembly, who would be government ministers in this sition government at the time of the airplane crash.
X

15/16

Q Is there any information on possible -- on security at the airport? In case somebody wanted to land an aircraft there, is it accessible?

MS. BUSHNELL: I would not advise anybody to land aircraft at the airport at this time.

Q I mean, it's not --

MS. BUSHNELL: I wouldn't advise anybody to go to Kigali at this time.

Q No, I know. But it's -- I'm asking whether it's possible, if the United States or anybody else wanted to do an aircraft to get people out?

MS. BUSHNELL: I understand that the Rwandan military is in the area of the airport. They are not on our radio net, so that we are not -- we do not have information about what is going on in that area.

Q One last question -- contact with other governments. Can you elaborate on what's going on in terms of trying to plan an evacuation or how to proceed together?

MS. BUSHNELL: Whenever something like this happens at an overseas post, we are always in touch with people.

MORE

CNR 073 P/16/16

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STATE DEPT. BRIEFING PAGE 12
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STX

x x x people.

People call us, we call them: "How many people do you have?" "What are you thinking about?" "What are you doing?" And that kind of thing is going on. Again, I really don't want to comment any more than that.

Q Thanks a lot.

Q Mike, can you release a picture of our ambassador there?

MR. MCCURRY: Of Rawson? I'll see if we can do that.

I want to thank Acting Assistant Secretary Bushnell for that. That was helpful.

I want to return, before we go on to other questions, return to something we've talked about the last several days, which is "Schindler's List," and I've got a short statement.

The Department of State regrets efforts by some foreign governments to prevent the showing of the Oscar award winning Steven Spielberg film on the Nazi Holocaust, "Schindler's List." This film movingly portrays, in a way that is accessible to all cultures, the 20th century's most horrible catastrophe, and it shows that even in the midst of genocide, one individual can make a difference. The Department believes that this film should be available to people worldwide, and that the most effective way to avoid the recurrence of genocidal tragedy is to ensure that past acts of genocide are never forgotten.

Q Can you run over the countries again that --

MR. MCCURRY: I don't -- we actually had -- (David Johnson ?) and I had some conversations yesterday with folks from Amblin Productions, which is Mr. Spielberg's company, and they've had extensive conversations, country by country, and we've seen a lot of different reporting. I don't, frankly, have details on the different reactions each individual government have to the movie or what posture they are taking. But I think that we felt that a general statement that was not-country-specific might be useful in expressing the views of the United States as they attempt to distribute the movie worldwide.

Sid?

Q Was that position that Amblin Entertainment took, that they would like you to make a general statement?
STX

UNAMIR

KYF 638

P1/2

UNAMIR
OUT GOING FACSIMILE

DATE: 09 APR 94 04 17

TO : MA TO SECY GEN/DPKO/UNNY	FROM: MGEN DALLAIRE UNAMIR\KIGALI
FAX NO: 1 212 963 4879	FAX NO: 250 84265
SUBJ: MONTHLY SUMMARY OF STR RETURNS - UNAMIR/UNOMUR - MARCH 94	
TO : MGEN BARIL	ORIGINATOR - LT COL J.A.CHOUDHURY CMPO EXT 1056
TOTAL NO OF TRANSMITTED PAGE INCL THIS ONE : TWO	

REF: MIR 732

A. FAX MSG OF MGEN BARIL TO MGEN DALLAIRE ON ABOVE SUBJECT DATED 10 MARCH 1994.

1. VIDE REF A, PLEASE FIND ATTACHED THE REQUIRED RETURNS FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1994.

UNAMIR
'94 APR 11 04 30

FC CMPO E/DIR

SUMMARY OF PERSONNEL

UNAMIR/UNOMUR

12/2

SL NO	COUNTRY	UNOMUR	UNAMIR				REMARKS
		MILOBS	MILOBS	CIVPOL	MIL PERS		
					STAFF	TROOPS	
1	AUSTRIA		15	20	-	-	
2	BANGLADESH	20	34	5	30	853	
3	BELGIUM			5	16	412	
4	BOTSWANA	9					
5	BRAZIL	*13					*Incl 3 Mil pers from Brizilan contingent
6	CANADA		1		1		
7	CONGO		26				
8	EGYPT		10				
9	FIJI		1				
10	GHANA		24		19	898	
11	GUYANA			1			
12	HUNGARY	4					
13	MALAWI		5				
14	MALI		10	5			
15	NETHERLANDS	9	1				
16	NIGERIA		15				
17	POLAND		5				
18	RUSSIA		15				
19	SENEGAL	10	29				
20	SLOVAKIA	5					
21	TOGO		15	15			
22	TUNISIA					60	
23	URUGUAY		25				
24	ZIMBABWE	10	19				
	SUB-SUB TOTAL	80	250	51	66	2123	
	SUB TOTAL	80	2490				
	GRAND TOTAL	2570					

UNAMIR MINUAR

R W A N D A

BUREAU D'INFORMATION, D'EDUCATION ET DE PRESSE (BIEP)

COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE N0 30/94

Bureau du Porte Parole
Kigali, (BIEP) le 8 Avril 1994

LE REPRESENTANT SPECIAL DU SECRETAIRE GENERAL DE L'ONU AU RWANDA, M. JACQUES-ROGER BOOH-BOOH A FAIT LA DECLARATION SUIVANTE A LA SUITE DES MASSACRES ET DE LA REPRISE DES HOSTILITES ENTRE LE FRONT PATRIOTIQUE RWANDAIS ET LES FORCES GOUVERNMENTALES RWANDAISES DANS LA CAPITALE RWANDAISE.

"La vague de violence aveugle qui déferle sur Kigali depuis le 6 avril est sans aucun doute une page sombre et, à tous égards douloureuse de l'histoire du Rwanda.
La Minuar, les représentants de la communauté internationale et plus particulièrement la population de Kigali sont les témoins impuissants de massacres horribles et insensés.
Ils garderont longtemps dans leurs memoires la cruauté et la vanité des responsables de ces drames.

La Minuar dont le mandat, -il faut encore le dire-, est d'assister à la mise en oeuvre du processus de paix et de réconciliation au Rwanda, n'a pas été épargné.
En effet, dans leurs tentatives aveugles de précipiter le Rwanda dans le chaos, les commanditaires et les auteurs des actes odieux de ces derniers jours ont massacré dix soldats du bataillon belge en utilisant des méthodes d'une barbarie que la conscience universelle croyait à jamais révolue.

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Kigali, Tél: 250- 84 278/79/80/81/82/83/84/85 Poste: 1428/1484
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COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE
NO 30/94

"Des sources concordantes font état par ailleurs de l'assassinat de Agathe Uwilingiyimana, Premier Ministre, du Minitre de l'Information, du Ministre de l'Agriculture et du ministre du Travail et des Affaires Sociales, et du Président de la Cour Constitutionnelle, ainsi que de nombreux religieux et des responsables de la société civile.

Devant ces tragédies, les Nations Unies exigent des hauts responsables de l'Armée rwandaise, de la Gendarmerie Nationale et de la Garde Présidentielle, l'ouverture immédiate d'enquêtes impartiales pour que la lumière soit faite sur ces événements qui endeuillent plusieurs familles. La Minuar apportera aux autorités rwandaises compétentes son assistance, conformément à son mandat, afin qu'aucun obstacle ne soit dressé dans la conduite de ces enquêtes. La Minuar insiste également sur la nécessité de prendre part, dans les meilleurs délais, aux enquêtes qui permettront de déterminer les causes du crash de l'avion du Président de la République dans la nuit du 6 Avril.

Par ailleurs, le Représentant Spécial demande instamment aux autorités rwandaises de prendre toutes les dispositions pour assurer la libre circulation aérienne à l'Aéroport international de Kigali, voie de communication indispensable à la poursuite de l'aide de la communuaté internationale au Rwanda.

Le Représentant Spécial présente ses condoléances les plus attristées et les plus émues aux familles des victimes et des disparus. Celles ci peuvent compter sur sa détermination à ne ménager aucun effort pour que les auteurs des actes barbares de ces derniers jours soient retrouvés et traduits en devant la justice.

Le Représentant Spécial continue de penser qu'en dépit de ces événements tragiques, il est encore possible de sauver le processus de paix d'Arusha. A cet égard, il est prêt à poursuivre résolument ses efforts, avec l'appui de la communauté internationale, pour parvenir à un accord de cessez-le-feu à Kigali et engager ensuite des consultations politiques sérieuses avec les parties concernées pour trouver une solution à l'impasse politique actuelle".
(END).

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UNAMIR MINUAR

R W A N D A

BUREAU D'INFORMATION, D'EDUCATION ET DE PRESSE
(BIEP)
COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE
N0 31/94

Bureau du Porte Parole
Kigali, (BIEP) le 11 Avril 1994

La reprise des hostilités entre les forces du gouvernement rwandais et celles du Front Patriotique Rwandais alourdit à nouveau le bilan des victimes. Hier, en fin de soirée, un obus a touché l'Hopital "Roi Faycal" de Kigali faisant 27 morts et une centaine de blessés.
Aucun membre du personnel de la MINUAR ne fait partie de ces victimes. Par contre, en plus des dix soldats du contingent belge tués jeudi dernier, cinq casques bleus ont été blessés soit par balles, soit par des éclats d'engins explosifs dans plusieurs incidents séparés dans la capitale rwandaise.
Le Représentant Spécial a fait la déclaration suivante ce matin:

"La MINUAR, une fois de plus, condamne ces actes criminels perpétrés par des forces dont l'objectif évident est d'empêcher la poursuite du processus de paix d'Arusha.

La MINUAR est d'avis que ceux qui ont commis ces actrocités violent non seulement les conventions internationales protégeant les militaires et les civils en temps de guerre, mais foulent également aux pieds l'Accord de siège signé entre la MINUAR et le gouvernement rwandais. En effet, l'Hôpital a été confié aux médecins militaires de la MINUAR qui y traitent aussi bien le personnel de la MINUAR que la population de Kigali. Depuis la reprise des hostilités, près de cinq mille (5.000) rwandais ont demandé et obtenu la protection de la MINUAR.

La communauté internationale et les Nations Unies en particulier prendront toutes les dispositions pour que les auteurs de ces crimes crapuleux soient arrêtés et traduits devant les instances judiciaires appropriées. La Minuar appelle une fois de plus les parties à l'Accord de paix d'Arusha à conclure immédiatement un accord de cessez-le-feu pour permettre l'évacuation sans danger de la communauté étrangère et la protection de la communauté rwandaise.

Le Représentant Spécial ne ménagera aucun effort pour amener les parties au conflit à reprendre le dialogue dans le but de parvenir à un accord de relance de la dynamique de paix au Rwanda."
(END).

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UNAMIR MINUAR

RWANDA

BUREAU D'INFORMATION, D'EDUCATION ET DE PRESSE (BIEP)

COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE NO 29/94

Bureau du Porte Parole
Kigali, (BIEP) le 7 Avril 1994

LE REPRESENTANT SPECIAL DU SECRETAIRE GENERAL DE L'ONU AU RWANDA A FAIT LA DECLARATION SUIVANTE A LA SUITE DE L'ANNONCE DE LA MORT MERCREDI DANS UN ACCIDENT D'AVION DU PRESIDENT RWANDAIS ET DU PRESIDENT BURUNDAIS.

"Les actes répréhensibles et insensés à tous égards, qui ont dans la nuit du 6 avril coûté la vie au Président de la République Rwandaise, au Président du Burundi, et à de hauts responsables politiques et militaires des deux pays viennent une fois de plus confirmer les craintes maintes fois exprimées par la MINUAR que le Rwanda risque inéluctablement de glisser dans le chaos, à moins d'un sursaut responsable et salutaire de ses dirigeants pour mettre fin au vide institutionnel actuel.

La MINUAR et la communauté internationale, profondément affligées et affectées par la mort soudaine et prématurée du Président de la République rwandaise, du Président de la République de Burundi, des hauts responsables politiques et militaires des deux pays ainsi que du personnel de l'avion présidentiel, présentent au peuple rwandais et burundais, ainsi qu'aux familles des disparus leurs condoléances les plus attristées.

Ces pertes cruelles profondément ressenties par le peuple rwandais et burundais, et les conséquences négatives prévisibles qu'elles peuvent avoir sur l'équilibre très fragile entre les parties à l'Accord de paix d'Arusha commandent la MINUAR et la communauté internationale de redoubler d'efforts pour faire taire les rancoeurs, dissiper la méfiance et créer un climat propice à un dialogue fraternel et constructif entre toutes les forces politiques du Rwanda.

COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE
NO 29/94

Les intérêts supérieurs du Rwanda, mis à rude épreuve en ce moment particulièrement douloureux et crucial de son histoire, doivent amener les responsables politiques et militaires du pays à s'élever au dessus des considérations partisanes et mesquines.
Ainsi, au coude à coude, il pourront s'atteler à bâtir une nation où seront bannis à jamais les préjugés, le sectarisme et le régionalisme.

C'est justement pour atteindre cet objectif que les Nations Unies et la communauté internationale ont décidé de mettre le Rwanda au centre de leurs préoccupations. La MINUAR dont le mandat s'inscrit dans le cadre de l'Accord de paix d'Arusha ne ménagera aucun effort pour aider les forces politiques à créer dans la sérénité, la confiance et la fraternité les conditions politiques indispensables au retour à la paix et à la concorde nationale.

Le concours constant et inébranlable à la MINUAR et aux observateurs au processus de paix d'Arusha est précieux à l'heure actuelle parce qu'il servira de catalyseur aux Nations Unies dans leur quête d'une solution pacifique au drame qui continue d'imposer des souffrances indicibles au peuple rwandais.

Je suis convaincu que les responsables civils et militaires rwandais ne resteront pas insensibles à mon appel car les intérêts supérieurs et le devenir même du Rwanda en tant nation en dépendent.

Au nom du Secrétaire Général de l'ONU et au nom de tous les membres de la Mission des Nations Unies au Rwanda que j'ai l'honneur et le privilège de diriger, je lance un appel pressant et fraternel aux Rwandaises et aux Rwandais afin qu'ils mettent définitivement un terme aux actes de violence qui continuent d'endeuiller le peuple rwandais et d'entretenir une haine tenace et destructrice.

(end)

UNAMIR MINUAR

R W A N D A

BUREAU D'INFORMATION, D'EDUCATION ET DE PRESSE
(BIEP)
COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE
N0 31/94

Bureau du Porte Parole
Kigali, (BIEP) le 11 Avril 1994

La reprise des hostilités entre les forces du gouvernement rwandais et celles du Front Patriotique Rwandais alourdit à nouveau le bilan des victimes. Hier, en fin de soirée, un obus a touché l'Hopital "Roi Faycal" de Kigali faisant 27 morts et une centaine de blessés.
Aucun membre du personnel de la MINUAR ne fait partie de ces victimes. Par contre, en plus des dix soldats du contingent belge tués jeudi dernier, cinq casques bleus ont été blessés soit par balles, soit par des éclats d'engins explosifs dans plusieurs incidents séparés dans la capitale rwandaise.
Le Représentant Spécial a fait la déclaration suivante ce matin:

"La MINUAR, une fois de plus, condamne ces actes criminels perpétrés par des forces dont l'objectif évident est d'empêcher la poursuite du processus de paix d'Arusha.

La MINUAR est d'avis que ceux qui ont commis ces actrocités violent non seulement les conventions internationales protégeant les militaires et les civils en temps de guerre, mais foulent également aux pieds l'Accord de siège signé entre la MINUAR et le gouvernement rwandais. En effet, l'Hôpital a été confié aux médecins militaires de la MINUAR qui y traitent aussi bien le personnel de la MINUAR que la population de Kigali. Depuis la reprise des hostilités, près de cinq mille (5.000) rwandais ont demandé et obtenu la protection de la MINUAR.

La communauté internationale et les Nations Unies en particulier prendront toutes les dispositions pour que les auteurs de ces crimes crapuleux soient arrêtés et traduits devant les instances judiciaires appropriées. La Minuar appelle une fois de plus les parties à l'Accord de paix d'Arusha à conclure immédiatement un accord de cessez-le-feu pour permettre l'évacuation sans danger de la communauté étrangère et la protection de la communauté rwandaise.

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(END).

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UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA
UNAMIR

(MISSION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA)
(MINUAR)

KIGALI RWANDA

ROUTINE/PRIORITY/**IMMEDIATE**/MOST IMMEDIATE
UNCLASSIFIED/CONFIDENTIAL/RESTRICTED/ONLY

OUTGOING FAX NO. _____ PAGE 1 OF 1

TO: MR. D. MANSON CAO UNOSOM, MOGADISHU SOMALIA	FROM: CHRISTINE DE LISO C. De Liso OFFICER-IN-CHARGE ADMINISTRATION UNAMIR
PREFIX/NO: MIR/	DATE: 11 April 1994
ATTN:	PHONE: 250-84269 (CAO)
FAX NO: 3-3082/3083/3-3090	FAX NO: 250-84265
INFO: MR. D. BEISSEL ACTING DIRECTOR FOD, UNHQ, NEW YORK FAX NO: 963-2116	DRAFTER: MR. WALDRUN FILE REF:
Internal Dist.: OIC, OPS, LOG, MAJ. BEARDSLEY	
SUBJECT: RESUPPLY UNAMIR	
REFERENCE:	

1. TO CONTINUE RESUPPLY, L-100 FROM UNOSOM SHOULD ARRIVE DAILY AT 10.00 AM, KIGALI LOCAL TIME WITH FOLLOWING LOADS:

   - 11 APRIL 10.00 AM 8,000 RATIONS/15,000 LITRES WATER
   - 12 APRIL 10.00 AM 30,000 LITRES WATER
   - 13 APRIL 10.00 AM 8,000 RATIONS/15,000 LITRES WATER
   - 14 APRIL 30,000 LITRES WATER
   - 15 APRIL 10.00 AM 8,000 RATIONS/15,000 LITRES WATER.

2. OUTGOING AIRCRAFT SHOULD BE PREPARED TO MOVE 80 PASSENGERS.

3. IL-76 SHOULD ARRIVE KIGALI WITH APC AT 11:30 AM KIGALI 13, 14, AND 15 APRIL 1994. NEED CALL SIGN IMMEDIATELY. TWO APCs EACH TIME. OUTGOING SHOULD BE PREPARED TO TAKE OUT 120 PEOPLE.

4. AFTER THIS A NEW ARRANGEMENT SHOULD BE IN ORDER.

5. WALDRUN LEAVES TODAY ON L-100 OR IL-76, HAVE EXECUTIVE JET MEET AND ARRIVING NAIROBI 11:30 AM TO BRING HIM DIRECT MOGADISHU. SEE YOU THEN.

UNAMIR
'94 APR 11 12 22

1/8

UNAMIR FORCE HQ
OUTGOING FACSIMILE

KYF 643 EMF 422

11 APRIL 1994

TO: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK 3-4879 INFO: SITUATION CENTRE, DPKO, NEW YORK	FROM: J.-R. BOOH-BOOH, SRSG, UNAMIR, KIGALI, RWANDA
FAX: 001 (212) 963 9053	FAX: (250) 84265

INTERNAL DISTRIBUTION:

UNOMUR : FAX (256)486-231~~86~~816
DMZ SECTOR : FAX 64168
SEC KIGALI (3 x)
MILOB GP HQ
UNCIVPOL

SUBJECT: DAILY SITREP 090600B APR TO 100600B APR 94.

NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING THIS COVER: EIGHT

DIRECT MIR-739 MISC-323

1. PLEASE FIND ATTACHED THE DAILY SITREP MENTIONED ABOVE.

2. REGARDS.

SRSG CAO E/DIR

UNAMIR
'94 APR 11 13 23

2/8

FROM: UNAMIR, KIGALI.

SITREP COVERING PERIOD 100600B APR TO 110600B APR 94.

1. **GEN SITUATION**. CHAOTIC. HOWEVER THE FIRING ACTIVITY CALMED DOWN SOMEHOW. EXPATRIATION OF UN PERSONNEL (UNDP/UNICEF/UNAMIR) STARTED. THE FIRST EXPATRIATE CONVOY IS STOPPED AND CHECKED BY RGF/GENDARMERIE. AIRPLANES WITH WATER AND FOOD RATIONS ARRIVED AT KIGALI AND READY TO EXPATRIATE A FIRST BATCH OF UNAMIR PERSONNEL. ON 10 APR 94 THE US EXPATRIATE CONVOY LEFT THE AREA THROUGH BURUNDI. FEW US COUNTRYMEN DID SHOW UP AT RWAMAGANA. THEY INTEND TO LEAVE THE AREA THROUGH TANZANIA. A CEASE-FIRE OR TRUCE HAS BEEN NEGOTIATED BUT IT IS NOT YET EFFECTIVE. FORCE COMD CONTINUES HIS CONTACTS WITH RGF/GENDARMERIE AND RPF IN ORDER TO CONDUCT THE OPERATION. THE OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENT IS VERY, VERY DIFFICULT. RADIO CHANNELS ARE SATURATED AND LOGISTIC AND OTHER PROCEDURES ARE NOT APPLIED. THE ATTITUDE OF THREAT AGAINST THE BELGIANS ALSO HAMPERS THE OPERATIONS SIGNIFICANTLY. AT THE END OF THE DAY RPF ADVISED TO WITHDRAW THE UNAMIR TROOPS AT BYUMBA BECAUSE THEIR SECURITY IS NO LONGER GUARANTEED. A WITHDRAWAL PLAN WAS WORKED OUT BUT UNATIONS, NEW YORK ORDERED NOT TO MOVE. TROOPS REMAIN IN POSITION.

2. **POLITICAL ACTIVITIES**. A MEETING BETWEEN SRSG AND THE NEW PRIME MINISTER WILL BE ORGANIZED AT HOTEL MILLE COLLINES ON 111530 APR 94. RPF DOES NOT RECOGNIZE THE NEW MINISTER OR ANY MINISTER. THEY PREFER DEALING WITH MILITARY HIERARCHY OF RGF.

3. **FACTIONAL ACTIVITIES**

SEE UNAMIR LOGBOOK ATTACHED HEREBY.

4. **OWN MILITARY ACTIVITIES**

A. **FORCE HQ**. STAFF MEETING WAS ORGANIZED ON 102100 APR 94 AND 110000 APR 94.

B. **UNOMUR**. NTR.

C. **DMZ**. ARE PREPARING THEIR WITHDRAW FROM BYUMBA. THEY WILL MOVE ON ORDER FROM FC.

D. **SEC KIGALI**. TROOPS FULLY ENGAGED IN SECURITY AND ESCORTS TASKS.

E. **MILOB**. MILOB HQ IS CO-LOCATED WITH THE FORCE HQ AND MILOBS ARE PRINCIPALLY CARRYING OUT LIAISON AND STAFF DUTIES.

(1) RPF SECTOR RPF WANTS UNAMIR TO LEAVE BYUMBA. THE UNMOS IN THIS SECTOR ARE CO-LOCATED WITH THE RPF HEADQUARTERS AT MULINDI.

(2) RGF SECTOR RGF IS SHELLING RPF POSITIONS. LOT OF MASSGRAVES ARE REPORTED AT GISENYI. THE HOTELS HAVE

BEEN LOOTED AND THE INHABITANTS HAVE BEEN ROBBED AND THREATENED TO BE KILLED. MILOBS REPORTED TENS OF THOUSANDS LOCALS TO BE KILLED.

(3) SOUTH SECTOR THE SITUATION AT BUTARE IS CALM. DUE TO RUMORS OF ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENTIAL GUARD MANY PEOPLE ARE LEAVING BUTARE AREA. TRUCKS WITH YOUNG MEN AND A MILITARY HELICOPTER ARRIVED AT BUTARE ON 10 APR 94. MILITARY CAMPS IN BUTARE ARE FULL WITH SOLDIERS WAITING FOR DEPLOYMENT.

5. **UNCIVPOL**. ALL CIVPOL ARE EVACUATED TO UNAMIR HQ.

6. **HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES**. NTR.

7. **CIVIL AFFAIRS**. NTR.

8. **LOGISTICS**. FOOD AND WATER RESOURCES ARE BEING TRANSPORTED FROM VARIOUS PLACES IN KIGALI TO A UNAMIR CONTROLLED PLACE. 4 OF 6 UN WAREHOUSES HAVE BEEN LOOTED. ALL UN STORES WILL BE ORGANIZED AT THE AIRFIELD SINCE THIS AREA IS CONTROLLED BY THE BELGIAN/FRENCH TROOPS.

9. **MISC**. NTR.

4/8

UNAMIR - FORCE HQ - LOGBOOK
Period 100800 Apr 94 - 110800 Apr 94

SL NR	DTG	MESSAGE
1	100800	One Belgium family is waiting at CHEZ LANDO for evacuation.
2	100832	Two Belgian families from Chez Lando recovered.
3	100853	Two mortar shells landed just side of the UNAMIR field hospital (King Faisal). Some people are firing at CND and shells landing near the hospital.
4	100859	The fuel of Kigali Sec HQ generator is going to be exhausted. 6 Jerrycanes of fuel are required urgently.
5	100910	One team stranded in hotel MERIDIEN at GISENYI. Tel: 40381. All civilians have left the hotel and there is no food nor water and fuel. Composition of the team: a. Lt Cdr AKPAN - Nigeria. b. Maj NKODIA - Congo c. Maj ICHEMI - Togo d. Maj UNGA - Austrian e. Maj ELSHORBINE- Egupt f. Maj KGYIN - Congo
6	100940	RGF allows free passage to the American expatriate convoys. Msg passed to K-Q for K-9.
7	100948	KRB moving to MILL COLLINS with F-9.
8	100953	One Belgian family in danger in KIMIHURURA. Restruarant La PIZZERIA. This people are picked up by ZF9A.
9	100957	RPF leadership at CND is ready to talk with F9 (FC) as soon as he has finished with the Minister of Defence.
10	101015	RGF troops preparing to open fire to our APC near King Faisal Hospital.
11	101018	Confirm no APC near King Faisal Hospital.
12	101020	RPF tps have reached on the out skirts of the city KIGALI. Cfm by RPF.
12	101025	Lot of firing comming to our posn from all dir.
13	101030	Confirm that French Troops took place in UN veh which was reported by LO from airport.
14	101035	Canadian expatriates have been collected and brought to Hotel Meridien.

5/8

UNAMIR - FORCE HQ - LOGBOOK
Period 100800 Apr 94 - 110800 Apr 94

15	101035	RPF leadership agrees with cease fire in KIGALI. They assure free movement of all the expatriates in KIGALI.
16	101050	At 1030 hrs 400M from Meridien Hotel towards CND, the RPF fired grenade and small arms fire in an ambush against a white utility van with a red cross flag. Col Tikoka asking the RPF Cpl on the road side, he said it was an RGF veh in disguined of a red cross improvided ambulence. All passengers were killed.
17	101125	After discussing with min of def, he informs that RGF agrees to cease fire and they assure free movement of expatriates and UN pers in their area of responsibility.
18	101140	Expatriate Red-X convoy moving towards ROHENGERI was held up by Govt forces at GADDAFI Centre.
19	101145	Can the bridge at C-0972 be issued for normal tfc.
20	101150	Req clearance for UNAMIR food convoy to go to DMZ. Clearance given by F-38 from RPF and F-9 info RGF.
21	101200	The RPF pers deployed around the stadium selects locals to enter the stadium. They are also killing some of the segregate civs, suspected to be INTERAHAMWE members.
22	101225	Ref srl 19, there is no problem on the use of the bridge.
23	101245	Request evacuate one Belgian family of Mr. MATTON. The location of the house is from the cross road of sonatube turn to Don Bosco at Kicikiru, then just short of 100 yds, there is a white door with tittle shelter with Red brick.
24	101300	Ch-7 is faulterin. Change to ch-14.
25	101310	RPF had been monitoring GS High comd. RGF will not allow the Belgians to go to DMZ in the convoy.
26	101315	The convoy for DMZ is stopped at GADDAFI Crossing by Gendarmerie and RGF. They are not allowing to proceed.
27	101325	After thorough search of the vehs convoy was allowed to proceed.
28	101328	FC arrives at CND.
29	101330	9 x containers in the Log Coy in which 5 have been looted.

6/7

UNAMIR - FORCE HQ - LOGBOOK
Period 100800 Apr 94 - 110800 Apr 94

30	101400	Msg from SRSG that the evac of UN expatriates will go on only when the RPF and RGF agrees safe passage through the road from MERIDIEN - CND - Airport.
31	101427	Belgian aircraft landing in 10 mins.
32	101428	At about 1415 hrs, 2 mil x 1 civil vehicles carrying troops believed to be French seen on the Kigali - Byumba road.
33	101435	UN planes can land at KIA. Belgian plane can also take off. Clearance given by RGF authorities.
34	101440	One US citizen - MUELLER is missing still. Location in between CND and Chez lando down the hill on the west side with a blue gate.
35	101512	Susprected French tps returned.
36	101532	KR9 reported No of refugees in stadium more than 5,000. Require MP to control them.
37	101540	Belgian soldiers are going out with 4 vehicles to collect the expatriate.
38	101550	MR LAOQUE, a Canadian citizen staying at Avenue minister. Cfm his evac.
39	101600	Western Sector refugee 200 are waiting for allowance to enter Uganda.
40	101600	Control the refugees at Amahoro Stadium.
41	101613	The convoy with 12 veh carried ration reached at Byumba at 1520 hrs.
42	101625	There are 6,000 refugees at King Faisal Hospital need food and medicine.
43	101630	APC moved to Hotel Meridien to bring UNAMIR civil employees to the airport.
44	101635	There is a big fire exchange around CND are it is advised not to pass the convoy from Hotel Meridien to the Airport now.
45	101645	One Mortar Shell landed in the vicinity of the UNAMIR field hospital. Approximately 60 are killed and 100 injured. (see srl 52)
46	101700	The convoy on confirmation from FO will move from Hotel Meridien and Major Beardsleys convoy will have to merry up with it near Hotel Shez Lando.
47	101710	The RPF will shoot at the aircraft if it is not a Belgian aircraft.
48	101740	The aircraft should not fly today.

7/8

UNAMIR - FORCE HQ - LOGBOOK
Period 100800 Apr 94 - 110800 Apr 94

49	101742	The same aircraft for UNDP personnel is given clearance by F9 to fly today. It should come back tomorrow morning again to take the rest persons.
50	101755	The Tunisian Coy and UNAMIR personnel are not being provided with food for Hotel Meridien. Tunisian Coy did not get any food from two days.
51	101800	Tomorrow there will be three UN flights comming. The first (UN-002) at 08.00 hrs, a second (UN-?) at 10.00 hrs and a third (UN-7603) at 13.00 hrs. Food rations and water will be brought and go back with UN personnel to be evacuted.
52	101810	Total 29 persons were killed and 77 injured by the mortar shell at King Faisal Hospital (srl 45).
53	101812	The RPF has taken away few refugees from Amahoro Stadium when those persons come outside for latrine.
54	101815	RGF is shelling contimuously around the stadium Amahoro up to Hotel.
55	101855	One APC to report to Hotel Meridien to bring SRSG and his Staff to hotel AMAHORO.
56	102000	Cpl Crespip of Belgian Army reported to UNAMIR Fd Hospital for shelter. But noticing a negative reaction among the other refugees took shelter in the same compound, CO UNAMIR Fd Hospital asked for a disposal. Fd Hospital is advised to send him to Hotel Meridien and Kigali Sect is requested to provide nec secyrity. Cpl Crespip presently posted in 1 Para Bn of Belgian Army. Previously he served in KIBAT with UNAMIR (UN ID B-1095) and ow on leave in KIGALI.
57	102015	About 60 Rwandese were evacuated to BUJUMBURA by a French Aircraft. Evacuation is going on smoothly.
58	102015	A Belgic aircraft landed at KIGALI Airport at 1818 hrs. 3 tanks have been unloaded from this aircraft so far.
59	102035	RPF authority requested UNAMIR to evacuate all UNAMIR pers from BYMBA to KIGALI or to RPF region by to night to allow the RPF to retaliate in response to RGF shelling. This msg has been conveyed by GEN KAGAME to C-9. But DMZ Sector HQ could not notice HQ RGF shelling from BYUMBA. Two shells landed at BYUMBA, one close to DMZ Sector HQ. Request RGF to stop shelling. Request advice for the movement of DMZ Sector troops as if is not posssible to move all elements by tonight.

7/8

UNAMIR - FORCE HQ - LOGBOOK
Period 100800 Apr 94 - 110800 Apr 94

60	102232	7A informed about the idea of FC having a LO of RPF in Force HQ. authority of RPF at CND informed that concevence has to be taken from RPF HQ. If agreed an LO will be avlaible at Force HQ tomorrow moving.
61	102352	RPF will not accord further delay of evacution of BYUMBA for the repatiation of fire by tomorrow morning.
62	110200	Operational orders for expatriation have been adapted and issued to the units.
63	110345	Operational order ready for movement of BYUMBA troops to
64	110800	End

YKF 625

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

FIELD OPERATIONS DIVISION
MOST IMMEDIATE
FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

Outgoing FaxNo.:	Date: 9 April 1994
To: MR. D. MANSON DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION UNOSOM, MOGADISHU Info: CHRISTINE DELISO OIC ADMIN UNAMIR, RWANDA	From: DENIS BEISSEL ACTING DIRECTOR FOD HQ. NY
Fax: 3-3082/3083/ 3-3090	Fax: 963-2116
Number of transmitted pages:	Ref.:
Subject: URGENT MOVE OF APC's TO UNAMIR	

UNAMIR APR 10 29

1. AS DISCUSSED THIS DATE SAVARD/MANSON, FORCE COMMANDER UNOSOM HAS AGREED TO LOAN 6 X APC's M113 TO UNAMIR. IT WILL BE GREATLY APPRECIATED IF YOU COULD AIRLIFT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. WALDRUM WILL CONTACT YOU TO ARRANGE REQUIRED CLEARANCES.

2. IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT UNOSOM FORCE COMMANDER WILL DISPATCH DRIVERS WITH APC's. SINCE UNAMIR DOESN'T HAVE M113's IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO SHIP WITH APC's FIRST LINE SPARE PARTS, TOOLS AND A MECHANIC.

3. IN ACCORDANCE WITH MY MOST IMMEDIATE FAX DATED 9 APRIL 94, THE PRIORITY OF SHIPMENT IS AS FOLLOWS:

A. FIRST PRIORITY - WATER AND FIELD RATIONS; AND
B. SECOND SHOULD BE APC's, SPARES AND CREW MIXED, IF FEASIBLE, WITH WATER & RATIONS.

4. PLEASE NOTE THAT THE KIGALI AIRPORT IS VERY BUSY WITH MILITARY AIRCRAFT AIRLIFT TIMING MUST BE CLOSELY COORDINATED WITH WALDRUM IN UNAMIR.

5. YOUR CONTINUOUS AND DEDICATED SUPPORT IS MOST APPRECIATED.

6. WARMEST REGARDS.

Cleared:	Authorized by: MARCEL SAVARD

H. FURCA
Co

OIC SAO FC F/DIR

YKF 625

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

FIELD OPERATIONS DIVISION
MOST IMMEDIATE
FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

Outgoing FaxNo.:	Date: 9 April 1994
To: MR. D. MANSON DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION UNOSOM, MOGADISHU Info: CHRISTINE DELISO OIC ADMIN UNAMIR, RWANDA	From: DENIS BEISSEL ACTING DIRECTOR FOD HQ. NY
Fax: 3-3082/3083/ 3-3090	Fax: 963-2116
Number of transmitted pages:	Ref.:
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6. WARMEST REGARDS.

Cleared:	Authorized by: MARCEL SAVARD

H. FURCA
Col

OIC SAC FC E/DIR

UNAMIR

'94 APR 11 08 42

UN RESTRICTED

UNAMIR
OUT GOING FACSIMILE KIF 642

DATE: 11 APR 94

TO : SITUATION CENTRE/DPKO/UNNY	FROM: MGEN DALLAIRE for UNAMIR\KIGALI
FAX NO: 212 963 9053 HIR 738	FAX NO: 250 84265
SUBJ: CAS REPORT - UNAMIR PERS - PERIOD COVERING 062000 APR 94 TO 110800 APR 94	
TO : DUTY OFFR	ORIGINATOR - LT COL J.A.CHOUDHURY CMPO EXT 1056
TOTAL NO OF TRANSMITTED PAGE INCL THIS ONE : ONE	

1. FOLLOWING UNAMIR PERS OF BELGIUM WERE KILLED BY HOSTILE ACT AND THEIR DEAD BODY HAS BEEN FLOWN TO HOME COUNTRY ON 101610 APR 94 FROM KIGALI AIR PORT.

SL NO	NO	RANK	NAME	DATE OF KILLING
A.	42610	LT	LOTIN	07 APR 94
B.	R67307	1ST SGT	LEVOY	"
C.	R55876	CPL	PLESCIA	"
D.	R71293	PVT	DEBATTE	"
E.	R68470	PVT	RENWA	"
F.	R65006	CPL	UYTTEBROECK	"
G.	R64125	CPL	BASSINE	"
H.	R68214	CPL	LHOIR	"
I.	R70968	CPL	UPONT	"
J.	R66169	CPL	MEAUX	"

2. REGARDS.

UNAMIR
'94 APR 11 08 43

FC CMPO F/T

UN RESTRICTED

N.Y. Comment
Please relay to DPKO Ethiopia

UNAMIR

United Nations Observer Mission Uganda/Rwanda
La Mission d'observation des Nations Unies Ouganda/Rwanda

OUTGOING FAX NO. 523
10 APRIL 94 MICC 476 PAGE 1 OF 3

TO: MAJ GEN R. A. DALLAIRE FC UNAMIR KIGALI	FROM: COL ASRAR ACTING CMO UNOMUR KABALE
FAX NO: (07) 84265	FAX NO: 256 486-23816

SUBJECT: DAILY SITREP COVERING PERIOD 091000 LT APRIL TO 101000 LT APRIL 94

UNITED NATIONS COMM CENTRE HEADQUARTERS 1994 APR 10 A 7 43

I. GENERAL SITUATION

THE UNOMUR OPERATIONAL AREA IS CALM.

II. FACTIONAL ACTIVITIES

A. POLITICAL - NTR

B. MILITARY

1) NRA

NRA IS ON ALERT ALONG THE BORDER.

2) RPF - NTR

3) OTHERS - NTR

III. OWN MILITARY ACTIVITIES

A. HOS - NTR

B. AREAS

1) EAST/KABALE

A) STATIC POST - TEAM G AT KATUNA UP TO 18 APRIL 94.

B) PATROLLING

TEAMS E, F, H AND I CARRIED OUT PATROLLING IN

FC

LUBIRIZI AND KASHEKYE AREAS. TEAM H CARRIED OUT NIGHT PATROLLING IN LUBIRIZI AND KASHEKYE AREAS.

C) OPERATIONAL ASPECTS - NTR

2) WEST/KISORO

A) STATIC POST - TEAM A AT KYANIKA UP TO 11 APRIL 94.

B) PATROLLING -

TEAMS A AND B CARRIED OUT PATROLLING IN NKURUNGURU AREA. TEAM B CARRIED OUT PATROLLING IN LUGENDABARE AREA. TEAMS B AND C CARRIED OUT PATROLLING IN LAKE CHAHAFI AND NKURUNGURU AREAS. TWO PATROLS CARRIED OUT NIGHT PATROLLING IN LAKE CHAHAFI AREA. TEAM C CARRIED OUT FOOT PATROLLING FROM KYANIKA TO BP7.

C) OPERATIONAL ASPECTS - NTR.

IV. HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES - NTR

V. CIVIL AFFAIRS - NTR

VI. LOGISTICS

A. ONE OF THE PATROL OF AREA WEST MET AN ACCIDENT (VEHICLE UNOMUR 28). NO MILOBS WERE HURT BUT THE VEHICLE WAS BADLY DAMAGED. IT NEEDS MAJOR REPAIR.

B. WE RECEIVED THE THIRD HELICOPTER ON 09 APRIL 1994.

VII. MISCELLANEOUS

A. BORDER CROSSINGS:

1) FROM UGANDA TO RWANDA:

10 VEHICLES (TRUCKS 03, JEEPS/PICK UPS 04 AND CARS 03) WITH 32 PASSENGERS CROSSED THE BORDER THROUGH KATUNA OP. THEY WERE CARRYING 3 TONS OF MAIZE.

2) FROM RWANDA TO UGANDA:

06 VEHICLES (JEEPS/PICK UPS 01, CARS 03 AND MINIBUS 02) WITH 24 PASSENGERS CROSSED THE BORDER THROUGH KATUNA OP.

NOTHING SIGNIFICANT COULD BE FOUND.

B. THE REFUGEES FROM RWANDA ARE TRYING TO ENTER UGANDA THROUGH GAHINGA (SQ 6047), KYANEKA (SQ 7052) AND LAKE CHAHAFI (SQ 7451) AREAS. BUT THE NRA STOPPED THEM. WHEN DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR KISORO WAS ASKED ABOUT THE INCIDENT HE INFORMED THAT THE UGANDAN GOVERNMENT IS YET TO TAKE ANY DECISION ABOUT REFUGEES AS A RESULT THE NRA IS NOT ALLOWING ANY REFUGEES TO ENTER UGANDA.

C. SOUND OF MORTAR FIRE HEARD APPROXIMATELY 20 KM SE FROM OP-A (SQ 2160) AT ABOUT DTG 091500APR94.

D. SOUND OF SMALL ARMS FIRING WAS HEARD APPROXIMATELY 10 KM SE FROM OP-B (SQ 0145).

E. OP-A (SQ 2160) REPORTED THAT THEY HEARD THE SOUND OF FIELD ARTILLERY GUN AND HEAVY MACHINE GUN FIRE FROM SE DIRECTION BETWEEN DTG 100700APR94 TO DTG 100900APR94.

UNAMIR UNAMIR

APR 12 15 131

OUT GOING FACSIMILE

DATE: 10 APR 94 KMF 425 KTF 649 P1/1

TO : UNDP NAIROBI KENYA INFO: MA TO SECY GEN DPKO/UNNY	FROM : BGEN ANYIDOHO UNAMIR\KIGALI
FAX NO: 254 2 213 748 FAX NO: 212 963 4879	FAX NO: 250 84265
SUBJ: EVACUATION OF PATIENT MISC-326 MIR-745	
TO : UNDP INFO: MGEN BARIL	ORIGINATOR - LT COL J.A.CHOUDHURY CMPO EXT - 1056
TOTAL NO OF TRANSMITTED PAGE INCL THIS ONE :ONE	

1. THE FOLLOWING PATIENT IS EVACUATED TO NAIROBI FROM KIGALI BY AIR ON 121230 APR 94. PLEASE EXTEND ALL KINDS OF HELP :

SL NO	RANK	NAME	COUNTRY	TYPE OF INJURY	STATUS
A.	N/SUB	MOTALEB	BANGLADESH	FRUCTURE	CONTINGENT

2. BEST REGARDS.

UNAMIR APR 12 15 381

FC CMPO E/DIR

NYK, PLS PROTECT UNAMIR KIGALI, TKS

COMM CENTRE HEADQUARTERS 94 APR 10 14 - 372

UNAMIR 5 7 7 3 3 6 - 9

1994 APR 11 22 - 28

United Nations Observer Mission Uganda/Rwanda
La Mission d'observation des Nations Unies Ouganda/Rwanda

MKF 786

OUTGOING FAX NO. 519
09 APRIL 94

PAGE 1 OF 2

TO:	FROM:
MAJ GEN R. A. DALLAIRE FC UNAMIR KIGALI MISC 474	COL [redacted] ACTING CMO UNOMUR KABALE
FAX NO: (07) 84265	FAX NO: 256 486-23816

SUBJECT: DAILY SITREP COVERING PERIOD 081000 LT APRIL TO 091000 LT APRIL 94

I. GENERAL SITUATION

WE ARE MAINTAINING EXTRA VIGILANCE AND ALERTNESS ALONG THE BORDER.

II. FACTIONAL ACTIVITIES

A. POLITICAL - NTR

B. MILITARY

1) NRA - NTR.

2) RPF - NTR

3) OTHERS - NTR

III. OWN MILITARY ACTIVITIES

A. HQS - NTR

B. AREAS

1) EAST/KABALE

A) STATIC POST - TEAM G AT KATUNA UP TO 18 APRIL 94.

B) PATROLLING - TEAMS D AND H CARRIED OUT PATROLLING IN KAFUNZO AREA. TEAM G CARRIED OUT PATROLLING IN

FC OPS

BIGAGA AREA. TEAMS D, E, F, H, AND I CARRIED OUT NIGHT PATROLLING IN LUBIRIZI, KASHEKYE AND BIGAGA AREAS.

C) OPERATIONAL ASPECTS - NTR

2) WEST/KISORO

A) STATIC POST - TEAM A AT KYANIKA UP TO 11 APRIL 94.

B) PATROLLING -

TEAM C CARRIED OUT PATROLLING IN KABINDI, KISOSI, NKURUNGURU, CHAHAFI AND LUGENDABARE AREAS. TEAMS A AND B CARRIED OUT NIGHT PATROLLING IN LAKE CHAHAFFI, LUGENDABARE AND IN THE ROAD KYANIKA-KISORO. TEAM A CARRIED FOOT PATROLLING TO BP7.

C) OPERATIONAL ASPECTS - NTR.

IV. HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES - NTR

V. CIVIL AFFAIRS - NTR

VI. LOGISTICS - NTR

VII. MISCELLANEOUS

A. BORDER CROSSINGS:

1) FROM UGANDA TO RWANDA:

08 VEHICLES (TRUCKS 01, JEEPS/PICK UPS 02 AND CARS 05) WITH 21 PASSENGERS CROSSED THE BORDER THROUGH KATUNA OP. THEY WERE CARRYING 4 TO 5 DRUMS OF PETROL. OUT OF THE PASSENGERS 15 ARE REPORTERS.

2) FROM RWANDA TO UGANDA:

04 VEHICLES (TRUCKS 02, JEEPS/PICK UPS 01, CARS 01) WITH 12 PASSENGERS CROSSED THE BORDER THROUGH KATUNA OP. NOTHING SIGNIFICANT COULD BE FOUND.

B. CONTINUOUS BAD WEATHER CAUSING DIFFICULTIES FOR HELICOPTER PATROLLING.

CTR/IN 3267/111413B

Nr CTR: 015034	FTime: 101115	Syst: 0	Nr Opr: 110
PRIORITY ACTION: I	PRIORITY INFO:	DTG:	Nr COPS 06353
BELGIAN ARMED FORCES OPERATIONS CENTRE Tf 0032-2-701.65.40 FAX 0032-2-701.65.44			
CLASS: U	PAGES:	SIC:	CD:
DRAFTER: Capt ARNOULD	TF COPS: 6985	SIGNATURE CHIEF COPS: BARONHAUS	

ADDRESSEE	ATTENTION OF:	Fax NR:	ZEV:	NR OPR:
ACTION				
1) BELDEL ONU NEWYORK	Col ENGELEN	000-1-212-599-6943		
2) HQ AOR KGL.	LtCol BALIS			
3) HQ SECTOR KGL	Col MARCHAL			
2) LO NAIROBI	LtCol DELAVAREILLE	000 254 2741568		
3) Bde Para Cdo	Col BEM ROMAN	000873 154 6501.		

4) EM Bde Para Cdo AS 1.

SUBJECT: End of UNO-mission of (BE) Offr.

Concerns: Capt CLAEYS - 0/24794 - Bde Para Cdo
HQ AOR - Information Officer - KIGALI - UNAMIR

1) FOLLOWING FAMILY REASONS, CAPT CLAEYS MUST STOP HIS MISSION IN HQ AOR - KGL - RWANDA ON 10TH OF APRIL 94.

2) HE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO SERVE UNO AGAIN IN KIGALI FOR THE SAME REASONS.

3) HE WILL NOT BE REPLACED IMMEDIATLY BY ANOTHER (BE) OFFICER FOLLOWING THE SITUATION IN RWANDA

4) ACK FOR EVERYBODY

5) REGARDS.

COPY: J80-P Cdt PAUWELS

VAN PUT
DUPUIS
MANCEL

NAIROBI
FC show up!

ACCORD DE FACILITATION DE L'EVACUATION DE COMMUNAUTE EXPATRIEE.

Entre la MINUAR, le FPR et les Forces Armées Rwandaises, il est convenu ce qui suit :

1. Une opération d'évacuation des expatriés soit démarrée et se déroule sur une période de 48 Heures à compter de l'heure de la signature du présent accord qui doit être radiodiffusé.
   Les forces de l'ordre continueront à déployer des efforts pour arrêter les massacres en cours dans le pays.
2. La MINUAR accompagnera tous les convois dans le but de s'assurer du respect de cet accord.
3. Les FAR et le FPR s'engagent dès le 12 Avril 1994 à 06000Heures précises à respecter une trêve de quarante-huit heures sur tout le territoire Rwandais.
4. Les troupes étrangères qui ne font pas partie de la MINUAR évacueront le RWANDA dans les 12 Heures après l'accomplissement de l'opération d'évacuation. La MINUAR s'engage à notifier les forces étrangères dépêchées pour la tâche d'évacuation de leur devoir de se conformer à cette obligation.

Fait à KIGALI, le 11 Avril 1994.

Pour le FPR	Pour la MINUAR	Pour le Ministère de la Défense

UNITED NATIONS
COMM. CENTRE
HEADQUARTERS
94 AP 12 00 17Z

TEF 632

MSF 2181.04

UNITED NATIONS

15706

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

TO : BOOH-BOOH/DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, KIGALI

FROM : ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE : 11 APRIL 1994

FOLLOWING MY FAX OF 7 APRIL 1994, PLEASE FIND ATTACHED THE PRINTED VERSION OF THE PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT S/PRST/1994/16 ISSUED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON 7 APRIL 1994.

BEST REGARDS.

SRSG FU E/OIR

UNITED NATIONS

S

MSF 2181.04

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/PRST/1994/16
7 April 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND FRENCH

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

At the 3361st meeting of the Security Council, held on 7 April 1994, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning Rwanda", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council is deeply disturbed by the tragic incident that resulted in the deaths of the Presidents of Burundi and Rwanda on 6 April 1994 and the ensuing violence. The Council expresses regret at the incident. It invites the Secretary-General to collect all available information with all means at his disposal and report to the Council as soon as possible.

"The Security Council is following with great concern the situation as described by the Secretariat in its oral report. There has been considerable loss of lives, including the deaths of Government leaders, many civilians and at least ten Belgian peace-keepers as well as the reported kidnapping of others. The Council strongly condemns these horrific attacks and their perpetrators, who must be held responsible.

"The Council strongly condemns all these acts of violence and in particular these attacks against United Nations personnel and urges the Rwandese security forces and military and paramilitary units to put an end to these attacks and to cooperate fully with UNAMIR in the implementation of its mandate. It further demands that all measures be taken to provide security throughout the country and particularly in Kigali and the demilitarized zone (DMZ). Furthermore, the Council expresses its extreme concern at the implications for United Nations personnel and requests the Secretary-General to report on and take measures necessary to ensure their safety and security. The Council also demands that free access to the airport be restored in order to allow those who wish to enter or leave the country to do so.

"The Council appeals to all Rwandese and to all parties and factions to desist from any further acts or threats of violence and to maintain the positions they held before the incident. It urges respect for the safety and security of the civilian population and of the foreign communities living in Rwanda as well as of UNAMIR and other United Nations personnel.

MSF 2181-04

"The Security Council earlier this week renewed the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Rwanda for a further four months, with a six-week review provision on the understanding that progress would be made in establishing all the transitional institutions under the Arusha Peace Agreement. It reaffirms its commitment to the Arusha Peace Agreement and urges all parties to implement it fully and in particular to respect the cease-fire.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

NYK, PLS PROTECT, TKS

MKF781

[redacted]

1994 APR 1 1 A 5:26

United Nations Observer Mission Uganda/Rwanda
La Mission d'Observation des Nations Unies Ouganda/Rwanda

OUTGOING FAX NO.: 527

PAGE 1 OF 4

11 APRIL 1994

TO: MGEN A. DALLAIRE FORCE COMMANDER UNAMIR KIGALI MISC 480	FROM: COL [illegible] ACTING CMO UNOMUR KABALE
FAX NO: (07) 84265	FAX NO: 256 486-23816
SUBJECT: SITUATION REPORT FROM 04 APRIL TO 10 APRIL 1994	

1. GENERAL SITUATION AND HIGHLIGHTS

THE GENERAL SITUATION IN UNOMUR OPERATIONAL AREA CONTINUES TO BE CALM. VIGILANCE ALONG THE BORDER AREA INTENSIFIED. THERE IS NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGE.

2. MILITARY

(A) DEPLOYMENT

(1) HQICP

(A) WEEKLY MEETING WITH AREA COMMANDERS AND HQ STAFF CHAIRED BY ACTING CMO TOOK PLACE ON 061415 APRIL 1994. VARIOUS OPERATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS WERE DISCUSSED.

(B) ONE STAFF OFFICER OF UNOMUR HQ IN addition TO NORMAL DUTY OFFICER REMAINS PRESENT IN THE HQ

FC OPS

ON 24 HRS BASIS FOR CONTACTING UNAMIR HQ THROUGH NEW YORK AS ORDERED BY FORCE COMMANDER.

(C) COL ASRAR, ACTING OMO HAS RETURNED FROM LEAVE/CTO ON 07 APRIL 1994.

(D) WE HAVE RECEIVED THE THIRD HELICOPTER ON 09 APRIL 1994.

(2) OP/CP

WE HAVE STARTED MANNING TWO NEW OBSERVATION POST (SQ 2160 AND SQ 0244) FOR 24 HOURS ON TEMPORARY BASIS.

(3) PATROLS

DURING THE PERIOD TOTAL ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN (111) PATROLS INCLUDING TWENTY EIGHT (28) NIGHT PATROLS WERE CARRIED OUT.

(4) DETAILS OF VEHICLES AND PERSONNEL CROSSED THE BORDER

OPS	NO OF VEHICLES CROSSED THE BORDER		NO OF PEOPLE CROSSED THE BORDER		WITH LOAD
	TO RWANDA	TO UGANDA	TO RWANDA	TO UGANDA	
KATUNA	59 * 25 (WFP)	59	198	272	*MAIZE
KYANIKA	-	-	-	-	

(B) PERSONNEL

(1) STRENGTH

TOTAL 80.

(A) AVAILABLE

68.

(B) CASUALTIES

NIL.

(2) LEAVE/CTO

14.

(3) MEDICAL SITUATION

ALL OUR MILITARY AND CIVIL PERSONNEL ARE IN GOOD HEALTH. MO MAJ SALLES, IS TEMPORARILY REPLACED BY MAJ RANJIT OF UNAMIR, WHO WENT ON LEAVE FROM 3 APRIL TO 21 APRIL 1994.

(C) RELATIONS WITH NRA

NTR

3. VIOLATIONS, INCIDENTS AND COMPLAINTS

NTR

4. POLITICAL

NTR

5. ADMINISTRATIVE AND LOGISTICAL SUPPORT

(A) WE HAVE RECEIVED ELEVEN (11) VEHICLES ON 06 APRIL 1994.

(B) WE HAVE RECEIVED THE THIRD HELICOPTER ON 09 APRIL 1994.

(C) ONE OF OUR VEHICLE (UNOMUR-96) STUCK UP AT LUBINZI AREA ON 070100 APRIL 1994 DUE TO LEAKAGE IN THE FUEL TANK CAUSED BY STONE. IT COULD NOT BE EVACUATED BECAUSE OF NON AVAILABILITY OF APPROPRIATE RECOVERY MEANS.

(D) ONE OF THE PATROL OF AREA WEST MET AN ACCIDENT (UNOMUR-28). NO MILOBS WERE HURT BUT THE VEHICLE WAS BADLY DAMAGED. IT REQUIRES MAJOR REPAIR WORKS.

(E) THE HELICOPTERS DO NOT HAVE ANY UN INSIGNIA AT THE BOTTOM. AS A RESULT IT IS VERY DIFFICULT TO IDENTIFY THE HELICOPTER AS UN ONE EXCEPT THE COLOUR. SO IT WILL BE SAFE TO HAVE UN MARKED AT THE BOTTOM OF ALL THE HELICOPTER. THIS IS ALSO STHE OBSERVATION OF NRA AND RPF.

6. <u>LIAISON, CONTACTS AND MEDIA</u>

NTR.

7. <u>OBSERVATIONS/COMMENTS</u>

(A) WE HAVE INCREASED OUR PATROL ACTIVITY IN THE IMMEDIATE BORDER AREA TO A MAXIMUM (GROUND AND AIR). NO UNUSUAL MOVEMENTS ARE REPORTED.

(B) OUR PATROL ACTIVITIES ARE NEGATIVELY AFFECTED DUE TO HEAVY RAINFALL.

8. REGARDS.

Please Relay to Lusaka.

KINSHASA UNAMIR MONROVIA

1994 APR 11 19 30

United Nations Observer Mission Uganda/Rwanda
La Mission d'observation des Nations Unies Ouganda/Rwanda

FAX NO: Kurtzman 522
DATE: 10 April 1994

HKF 724

TO: WEINSEL A/DIRECTOR FOD, HQS, NY	FROM: GOERANSSON, [illegible] UNOMUR, KABALE
ATT: BJÖRNSSON/DE ALMEIDA FAX NO: 212-963-2116	FAX NO: 256 486 23816 TEL NO: 256 486 23165
INFO: DE LISO, OIC,ADMIN, UNAMIR	DRAFTED BY:
FAX:	FILE:HELICOPTERS
TOTAL NO. OF PAGES: 1	MYUR: [illegible] MISC: [illegible]
SUBJECT: UNAMIR- HELICOPTERS	

PLEASE BE ADVICED THAT THE THIRD HELICOPTER ARRIVED TO KABALE ON 9 APRIL 1994.

A SHIPMENT OF 20000 LITERS OF JET-A1 WILL BE ORDERED FROM SHELL UGANDA LTD IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS IN YOUR SITREP 13/94 ITEM 202.

SITUATION HERE IS QUIET.

BEST REGARDS.

OIC FO E/OIR

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

YCCF626

FIELD OPERATIONS DIVISION

UNAMIR
APR 11 '15 531

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

Outgoing Fax No.: UIR-104	Date: April 11, 1994
To: PERMANENT MISSION OF FRANCE TO THE UNITED NATIONS Attn: COL BASTIEN	From: BEISSEL/ACT DIRECTOR FOD/DPKO/UNHQ-NEW YORK
Fax: 421-6889	Fax: 212-963-2116
Number of transmitted pages: 1	Ref.:
Subject: UNAMIR RATIONS UNDER LOA 94-01 DATED 8 FEB '94	

1. FROM DISCUSSIONS THIS MORNING WITH COL COULON / LT COL GOHEL, ECONOMAT DE L'ARMEE, FOD UNDERSTANDS THAT THEIR STAFF HAVE BEEN EVACUATED SAFELY FROM RWANDA AND THE FOOD WAREHOUSE HAS BEEN VANDALIZED.

2. FOD REQUESTS, ECONOMAT TO IDENTIFY THOSE ITEMS WHICH HAVE BEEN DESTROYED/STOLEN. WE APPRECIATE THAT THIS PROCESS MAY TAKE TIME TO COMPLETE.

3. SUSTAINMENT PACKS. WE UNDERSTAND THAT 30 CONTAINERS AND CONTENTS HAVE BEEN STOLEN IN RWANDA, 50 CONTAINERS AND CONTENTS ARE AT PRESENT IN DAR ES-SALAAM AND 40 CONTAINERS ARE ENROUTE. REQUEST CONFIRMATION THAT THE RATIONS ENROUTE ARE BEING RETURNED TO DAR ES-SALAAM. FOD WILL REVERT WITH DISPOSAL INSTRUCTIONS.

REGARDS

Drafted/Cleared by: DIVERS	Authorized by: MARCEL SAVARD

OIC FC E/DIR

MKE 787

NYK, PLS PROTECT, TKS

[redacted]

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1994 APR 11 A 3:59

United Nations Observer Mission Uganda/Rwanda
La Mission d'Observation des Nations Unies Ouganda/Rwanda

OUTGOING FAX NO. 525
11 APRIL 1994

PAGE 1 OF 3

TO: MGEN R. DALLAIRE FC UNAMIR KIGALI HQSC 478	FROM: COL ABBAR ACTING CMDR UNOMUR KABALE
FAX NO: (07) 84365	FAX NO: 256 436-22216
SUBJECT: DAILY SITREP COVERING PERIOD 101000 LT TO 111000 LT APRIL 94	

GENERAL SITUATION

I. THE UNOMUR OPERATIONAL AREA IS CALM.

II. FACTIONAL ACTIVITIES

A. POLITICAL - NTR

B. MILITARY

1) NRA - NTR

2) RPF

APPROXIMATELY ONE PLATOON WAS SEEN IN THE OPPOSITE TO KYANIKA IN THE MORNING AND LEFT THE POSITION AT ABOUT 0900 HRS.

3) OTHERS - NTR

III. OWN MILITARY ACTIVITIES

A. HQS

AIR PATROLS WERE CARRIED OUT BY THE STAFF ALONG THE

FC UPS

ROBUSH FROM KYANIKA UP TO LUKUSHI. OP-A (SQ 5180) AND OP-B (SQ 0148) ARE OPERATING A 24 HOUR BASIS.

B. AREAS

1) KARYKARAIE

(A) STATIC POST — TEAM G AT KATUNA UPTO 15 APRIL 1994.

(B) PATROLLING — TEAMS E, F AND H CARRIED OUT PATROLLING IN LUKUSHI/KASHENYE AREAS. TEAM G CARRIED OUT PATROLLING AT RUGASA AREA. TEAMS E, H AND F CARRIED OUT NIGHT PATROLLING IN LUKUSHI AND KASHENYE AREA.

(C) OPERATIONAL ASPECTS — NIL

2) NEKYKONGO

(A) STATIC POST — TEAM A AT KYANIKA UPTO 11 APRIL 1994.

(B) PATROLLING — TEAM A CARRIED OUT PATROLLING IN LAKE CHAHAFYI. TEAM C CARRIED OUT PATROLLING IN KARUBA, GUGUL, MUGUNGUNI, LAKE CHAHAFYI AND LUKENDABARE. TEAMS A AND H CARRIED OUT NIGHT PATROLLING IN LUKENDABARE, LAKE CHAHAFYI AND IN THE ROAD KYANIKA-KUGUG.

(C) OPERATIONAL ASPECTS NTR

IV. HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES - NTR

V. CIVIL AFFAIRS - NTR

VI. LOGISTICS

NTR

VII. MISCELLANEOUS

A. BORDER CROSSINGS

(1) FROM UGANDA TO RWANDA - TOTAL SEVEN (07) VEHICLES [TRUCK (01), JEEPS/PICKUPS (04) AND CARS (02)] CROSSED THE BORDER THROUGH KATUNA OP WITH 18 PASSENGERS. THEY WERE CARRYING MAIZE AND MERCHANDISE.

(2) FROM RWANDA TO UGANDA - TOTAL ELEVEN (11) VEHICLES [TRUCKS (03), JEEPS/PICKUPS (06) AND CARS (02)] CROSSED THE BORDER THROUGH KATUNA OP WITH 54 PASSENGERS. NOTHING SIGNIFICANT COULD BE FOUND.

B. LARGE CONCENTRATION OF REFUGEES FROM RWANDA WAS CONFIRMED BY HELICOPTER RECCE IN VUGANDA RANGE AREA, NEAR EP 15.

C. SOME SUSPICIOUS VEHICLES (ONE TRUCK AND ONE PICKUP) WERE SEEN MOVING AROUND KASHEKYE. AS THEY SAW UNOMUR PATROL, THEY WENT TO NRA CAMP IN KASHEKYE WHERE THE BATTALION'S OFFICERS WERE TOGETHER. THE PATROL STAYED OUTSIDE OBSERVING THE VEHICLES.

D. NRA IS PATROLLING THE BORDER IN KASHEKYE AREA.

VIII. NEXT REGARDS

UNAMIR
'94 APR 12 11 49

1/5

UNAMIR FORCE HQ
OUTGOING FACSIMILE

KYF 648 KHF 424 12 APRIL 1994

TO: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK INFO: SITUATION CENTRE, DPKO, NEW YORK	FROM: J.-R. BOOH-BOOH, SRSG, UNAMIR, KIGALI, RWANDA
FAX: 001 (212) 963 9053	FAX: (250) 84265

INTERNAL DISTRIBUTION:

UNOMUR : FAX (256)486-23186
DMZ SECTOR : FAX 64168.
SEC KIGALI (3 x)
MILOB GP HQ
UNCIVPOL

SUBJECT: DAILY SITREP 110600B APR TO 120600B APR 94.

NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING THIS COVER: FIVE

DIRECT MIR-744 MISC-325

1. PLEASE FIND ATTACHED THE DAILY SITREP MENTIONED ABOVE.

2. REGARDS.

UNAMIR
'94 APR 12 14 13

SRSG E/DIR

FROM: UNAMIR, KIGALI.

SITREP COVERING PERIOD 110600B APR TO 120600B APR 94.

1. GEN SITUATION. WAR BETWEEN RGF AND RPF IS GOING ON. SITUATION IS MARKED BY MOVEMENT OF BOTH FORCES AND THE EVACUATION EFFORTS FOR EXPATRIATES AND UNESSENTIAL UNAMIR CIVILIAN PERSONNEL. CND HAS BEEN HEAVILY SHELLED IN THE LATE AFTERNOON. THE MOVEMENT OF THE RPF FORCES TOWARDS KIGALI IS NOT MONITORED BY UNAMIR SINCE OUR UNMOS HAVE BEEN CONCENTRATED AT MULINDI. ABOUT TWO RPF BATTALIONS OF THE NORTH ARRIVED AT KIGALI AND ARE TAKING OVER CONTROL OF THE CITY. THE GOVERNMENT FORCES ARE SEALED OFF AND RPF SEEMS VERY CONFIDENT AND HAS A LARGE CONSOLIDATING CAPACITY. FORCE COMD TRIED TO NEGOTIATE A CEASE FIRE BUT RPF DID NOT AGREE BECAUSE THIS WOULD INCLUDE THE RECOGNITION OF THE NEW PRESIDENT AND THE GOVERNMENT. FINALLY A TRUCE IS BEING NEGOTIATED. AT THIS MOMENT 120800 APR 94 THIS TRUCE IS NOT EFFECTIVE. HE MADE AN APPEAL TO THE RGF CHIEF OF STAFF TO ESCORT THE EXPATRIATE CONVOYS IN THE SECTOR CONTROLLED BY THEM. BECAUSE OF THE CONTINUES PROPAGANDA AGAINST THE BELGIANS THE RGF TROOPS AND EVEN THE POPULATION IS VERY HOSTILE AGAINST THE BELGIANS. EVACUATION OF THE EXPATRIATES CONTINUES TODAY SOME OF THEM THROUGH RPF CONTROLLED AREA. THE FRENCH EXPATRIATES WERE EVACUATED ON 11 APR 94 AND THEIR TROOPS ARE SCHEDULED TO LEAVE KIGALI FROM TODAY.

2. POLITICAL ACTIVITIES. NEGOTIATIONS FOR A 48 HOUR CEASE FIRE TRUCE ARE HELD BETWEEN THE TWO FACTIONS IN ORDER TO FACILITATE EVACUATION OF EXPATRIATES.

3. FACTIONAL ACTIVITIES

A. FIRE EXCHANGE BETWEEN THE TWO FACTIONS OBSERVED NORTH OF KISARO, KIGALI, WEST OF MULINDI IN THE AREA OF A MOBILE FORCE (AMF) AND ALSO IN THE AREA NORTH OF RWAMAGANA.

B. SEE UNAMIR LOGBOOK FORWARDED BY SPECIAL SITREP OF 111900 APR 94.

4. OWN MILITARY ACTIVITIES

A. FORCE HQ. STAFF MEETING WAS ORGANIZED ON 111600 APR 94.

B. UNOMUR. THE UNOMUR OPERATIONAL AREA IS CALM. UNOMUR CONDUCTED EXTENSIVE DAY AND NIGHT PTL. NORMAL BORDER CROSSINGS HAVE BEEN OBSERVED. A LARGE CONCENTRATION OF RWANDAN REFUGEES WAS CONFIRMED BY HELICOPTER RECCE IN VUGAMRA RANGE AREA.

C. DMZ. THE SITUATION IN THE DMZ IS UNSTABLE WITH INTERMITTENT HEAVY MORTAR AND SMALL ARMS FIRING THROUGHOUT THE PERIOD. SPORADIC MORTAR FIRING WAS HEARD SOUTH-EAST OF BYUMBA IN THE AFTERNOON OF 11 APR 94 AND DURING THE NIGHT. FIRING SUSPECTED TO BE ORIGINATED FROM RPF HELD AREAS IN

MULINDI AND MUKARANGI (B0831). MILOB TEAM AT TUMBA IS EVACUATED TO NKUMBA. THINNING OUT OF THE SECTOR STARTED. ABOUT 120 TROOPS ARE MOVED WITHIN DMZ FROM KINIHIRA TO NKUMBA. FORCE ENGNR COY EVACUATED 77 TROOPS TOWARDS KIGALI. THE REST WILL BE EVACUATED TODAY. THREE BANGLADESHI TROOPS WERE INJURED AFTER BELLYING OUT FROM A WHEEL LOADER WHICH SKIDDED OFF THE ROAD INTO THE VALLEY 1.000 FEET DEEP ABOUT 4 KM SOUTH OF THE RUKOMO JUNCTION (B1120). THE INJURED PERSONS ARE: W/O MOTTALEB, Sgt MOKSUD and L/CPL SALIM.

D. SEC KIGALI.

(1) KIBAT. BELGIAN BATTALION PARTICIPATED IN THE EVACUATION OF FOREIGN NATIONALS AND ALSO PROVIDED SECURITY TO KIGALI AREA.
(2) RUTBAT. RPF IS IN A DEFENSIVE POSITION AROUND THE QUARTER OF THE BANGLADESH BATTALION (AMAHORO STADIUM). THE NUMBER OF REFUGEES IN THE STADIUM IS INCREASING DAILY. THE ACTUAL NUMBER IS ESTIMATED TO BE 6,550. THE REFUGEES ARE FACING ACUTE SHORTAGE OF FOOD, WATER, MEDICINE, SHELTER AND SANITATION. HEALTH AND HYGIENE CONDITION IS IN SERIOUS CONDITION.
(3) OTHER. A CONVOY OF 22 VEH OF BD BN WAS HALTED AT KACYIRU. CIVILIANS THREW SOME GRENADES BUT IT COULD PASS WITHOUT ANY CASUALTY. TUNCOY AND BYUBAT GOLF PROVIDED SECURITY TO UNAMIR HQ AND OTHER PLACES IN KIGALI.

E. MILOB.

(1) MILOB GP HQ

ASSISTING IN ESCORTS AND REDEPLOYING MILOBS TEAMS INTO SECURE AREAS. DMZ TEAMS DEPLOYED AS FOLLOWS:
(A) DT 1, DT 2, DT 3 IN NKUMBA
(B) DT 5 IN KIGALI
(C) DT 6 IN NYAGATARE

(2) RPF SECTOR

(A) EXCEPT FOR THE ARTILLERY FIRING WEST OF MULINDI HQ NO UNUSUAL ACTIVITIES OBSERVED IN AO.
(B) DEPLOYMENT OF SECTOR TEAMS AS FOLLOWS:
i. 503 AND DT 4 IN BYUMBA
ii. SEC HQ, 502, 504, 506 IN MULINDI

(3) RGF SECTOR.

(A) MOVEMENT OF BOTH FACTIONS OBSERVED IN THE AREA OF NKUMBA. EXPLOSIONS HEARD IN THE EARLY MORNING HOURS OF 12 APR CONTINUING THROUGHOUT THE MORNING.
(B) DISPOSITION OF TEAMS AFTER REDEPLOYMENT AS FOLLOWS:
i. 602 AND 604 IN RUSUMO
ii. SEC HQ AND 603 IN NKUMBA

iii. 601 IN GISENYI, WAS DENIED EXIT TO ZAIRE BY RWANDESE BORDER AUTHORITIES, THEREFORE STILL IN GISENYI. IN ADDITION WITH THE MILOBS IN GISENYI THERE IS ALSO A CONGOLESE OFFICER WITH HIS WIFE WHO HAVE SPENT THEIR CTO THERE. THE NAME OF THIS OFFICER IS MAJ NGOYI. THE SITUATION IN GISENYI HAS CALMED DOWN BUT THERE OCCURS STILL SHOOTING AND KILLING. THERE IS ALSO A NEW PREFECT IN GISENYI. HOTEL MERIDIEN, WHERE SEVERAL TUTSI SOUGHT REFUGE IS CLOSED DOWN. TEAM AND CONGOLESE OFFICER PLUS WIFE ARE NOW IN MILOB OFFICE.

(4) SOUTHERN SECTOR

(A) SITUATION HAS CALMED DOWN EXCEPT FOR CYANGUGU WHERE FACTIONAL KILLINGS HAVE STARTED ON 11 APR IN LARGE SCALE. RGF SOLDIERS ARE PARTICIPATING IN THESE KILLINGS. NO GENDARMERIE IN CYANGUGU.
(B) TEAM 702 PROBABLY EVACUATED TO ZAIRE ON 11 APR. TEAM WAS DENIED EXIT OF RWANDA PREVIOUSLY BY RWANDESE BORDER AUTHORITIES. AFTER NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN SEC CDR AND PREFECT OF CYANGUGU EMIGRATION FOR UNMOS WAS GRANTED.

5. UNCIVPOL. ALL CIVPOL WERE EVACUATED TOGETHER WITH THE UNESSENTIAL UNAMIR CIVILIAN STAFF MEMBERS.

6. HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES. NTR.

7. CIVIL AFFAIRS. NTR.

8. LOGISTICS. LOGISTIC BUILD UP OF THE MISSION IN THIS SITUATION OF CRISIS IS GOING ON. ALREADY 2 DAYS OF FOOD RATIONS ARRIVED YESTERDAY FROM NAIROBI. FUEL RESERVES ARE AT THIS MOMENT AT THE LOGISTIC COMPOUND WHICH IS SITUATED IN A PROBLEM AREA. PLANS ARE BEING MADE TO BUILD A FUEL RESERVE AT THE AIRFIELD.

9. MISC.

A. A TOTAL OF APPROXIMATELY 650 EXPATRIATES OF 22 NATIONALITIES WERE EVACUATED ON 11 APRIL 94 WITH 10 AIRLIFTS.
B. IN THE UNAMIR SIDE, A TOTAL OF 211 PERSONS WERE EVACUATED WITH 03 AIRLIFTS : 101 UN PERSONNEL IN A CANADIAN C130, 97 IN A SECOND CANADIAN C130 AND 13 WITH THE REMAINING LUGGAGE IN A UN C130.
C. 02 FRENCH MILITARY AIRCRAFT BROUGHT ABOUT 01 COY OF TROOPS. THEIR STRENGTH SHOULD BE ABOUT ONE BATTALION. IN ADDITION OF THE MARINE PARATROOPERS FROM CENTRAL AFRICA (BANGUI), ARRIVED MARINE INFANTRY TROOPS.
D. 08 BELGIAN MILITARY AIRCRAFT BROUGHT ONE BATTALION OF PARA-COMMANDO, MOTOR BIKES AND 03 ARMORED VEHICLES.

E. FRENCH MILITARIES TRIED TO TAKE BY FORCE UN VEHICLES AND RADIOS AT THE AIRPORT. ALL THE UN VEHICLES KEYS (19) WERE COLLECTED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE OFFR (MIO) AND HANDED OVER TO CMO.

F. THE JOINT OPERATION BETWEEN BELGIANS AND FRENCH IS STILL ONLY AT HQ LEVEL. THE ATMOSPHERE SEEMS NOT TO BE THE BEST.

G. IT HAS BEEN REPORTED THAT A MESSAGE BETWEEN RGF WAS INTERCEPTED BY RPF THIS MORNING. THE CONTENT IS AN ORDER TO FIRE ANY BELGIAN AIRCRAFT LANDING OR TAKING OFF. FC TOLD RGF AUTHORITIES NOT TO DO SO AND THEY PROMISED TO ENSURE THET NO BELGIAN AIRCRAFT IS ATTACKED.

MKF 792 "ONUMOZ"

UNAMIR

1994 APR 13 18 29

Operação das Nações Unidas em Moçambique

Operation in Mozambique

Opération des Nations Unies en Mozambique

6279

OUT/FAX NO.: ONUMOZ/_____/04/94

Page 1 of 1
Date: 11 APRIL 1994

TO: MR. DENIS BEISSEL *FOD* OK 22.20	*FROM: T. F. MCANDREW, CAO* *ONUMOZ*
ATTN: BJORNSSON/WALDRUM	*ORIGINATOR: P. NIINIKOSKI*
INFO: HALLQUIST - UNAMIR *VS. 250 -84265/66*	*SECTION: TRANSPORT*
FAX: (212) 963-2116 OK 2348	*FAX NO: 258-1-423376/382/398/* *424001*
SUBJECT: SPARE PARTS FOR BANGLADESHI APC'S AT UNAMIR. *REF : YOUR FAX MOZ-198 OF 7 APRIL 1994.*	

FAX/TPT.081/94

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION HAS BEEN PROVIDED BY THE CHIEF LOGISTIC OFFICER PERTAINING TO YOUR INQUIRY :

1) *ORIGIN OF THE APC'S (BTR-80) IS RUSSIAN FEDERATION.*

2) *IT IS POSSIBLE TO DIVERT A PART OF THE SPARE PARTS FROM ONUMOZ TO UNAMIR.*

3) *NO ATTEMPT WAS MADE BY THE BANGLADESHI UNIT IN UNAMIR TO LIAISE WITH THE ONE IN ONUMOZ TO TRY TO SOLVE THIS PROBLEM.*

REGARDS.

FC C.Log.O/CLO F/DIR OIC

UNAMIR

UNAMIR FORCE HQ 94 APR 11 17 29 1/4
OUTGOING FACSIMILE

KYF 6484 KHF 425

11 APRIL 1994

TO: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK 3-4779 INFO: SITUATION CENTRE, DPKO, NEW YORK	FROM: J.-R. BOOH-BOOH, SRSG, UNAMIR, KIGALI, RWANDA
FAX: 001 (212) 963 9053	FAX: (250) 84265

INTERNAL DISTRIBUTION:

UNOMUR : FAX (256)486-23186
DMZ SECTOR : FAX 64168
SEC KIGALI (3 x)
MILOB GP HQ
UNCIVPOL

SUBJECT: SPECIAL SITREP 110800B APR TO 111900B APR 94.

NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING THIS COVER: 4

MIR-740 MISC-324

DIRECT

1. TODAY THE EVACUATION OF THE UN PERSONNEL, INCLUDING THE UNAMIR PERSONNEL STARTED. THE EXPATRIATE CONVOYS HAVE BEEN HELD UP ON SEVERAL PLACES AND WERE BEING CHECKED. FEW RWANDESE WERE TAKEN OUT OF THE CONVOY BY RGF/GENDARMERIE. UNAMIR SUCCEEDED TO EVACUATE THE CIVILIAN STAFF, 11 ESSENTIAL CIVILIAN STAFF REMAINED IN THE MISSION AREA. ALL TOGETHER 221 PERSONS WERE EVACUATED UNDER UNAMIR PROGRAMME.

2. THE HOSTILITIES BETWEEN RGF AND RPF WERE AT A LOW LEVEL. BUT IN THE AFTERNOON RGF STARTED ARTY SHELLING THE CND COMPOUND (RPF) WITH ONE PIECE. DURING THE REGULATION TWO ROUNDS EXPLODED IN THE VICINITY OF THE FORCE HQ. THE SHELLING ENDED WITH SEVERAL DIRECT HITS ON THE BUILDING. FIRE FOR EFFECTS ARE EXPECTED IF CEASE FIRE DOES NOT BECOME EFFECTIVE.

3. TWO VEHICLES OF THE FORCE ENGNR COY TROOPS MET AN ACCIDENT IN THE DMZ SECTOR. THREE SOLDIERS WERE INJURED AND ARE EVACUATED TOWARDS KIGALI (UNAMIR FIELD HOSPITAL). NO OTHER ADDITIONAL UNAMIR CASUALTIES ARE REGISTERED SO FAR.

4. PLEASE FIND ENCLOSED THE UNAMIR FORCE HQ LOGBOOK, CONTAINING THE PRINCIPAL MESSAGES TRANSMITTED ON THE COMMAND CHANNEL.

5. REGARDS.

SRSG FC C&C

UNAMIR 94 APR 11 18 03

UNAMIR - FORCE HQ - LOGBOOK
Period 110800 Apr 94 - 111900 Apr 94

2/4

SL NR	DTG	MESSAGE
1	110010	It is not possible to move the Forces from BYUMBA in the dark. Request reconsideration of timings. RPF request for move by night passed to NY for guidance.
2	110230	Regarding the wdr of DMZ Sector by 1st light on 11 Apr 94, matter will be passed by security council on 11 Apr 94 in presence of SG. Thinning out will start to indicate the positive attitude.
3	110245	RPF has monitored that RGF is going to shell on CND compound from 11 Apr 94 morning. Permission solicited to leave CND before 110600 Apr 94. Permission accorded by F-9.
4	110900	A convoy from BYUMBA with advance party of Engr Coy moved for KIGALI.
5	111055	Out 145 expatriates at DON BOSCO, ITALIAN Embassador is taking away 15 people to airport under French armed escort without clearance from RPF or RGF.
6	111055	Convoy carrying expatriate from Force HQ reached safely the airport.
7	111100	UN aircraft has arrived at Kigali airport at 1040 hrs and brought food rations and water. After unloading supplies expatriates will be boarded in.
8	111115	French paratrooper are trying to take French and Italian expatriates by breaking through airport any discussion with RPF and RGF which will jeopardize the FC's evac plan amicably.
9	111118	2000 refugees at DON BOSCO are threatened to be killed by INTERAHAMWE.
10	111120	Refugees at UNAMIR Field Hospital and AMAHORO stadium are without food medicine etc. Dihorrea, malaria and other diseases have broken out severely.
11	111135	UNAMIR field hospital is exhausted regarding water, food and all other cbt supply.
12	111145	RGF have fired upon the convoy carrying expatriates on the X-rd of KICHIKIRO near Gendarmerie camp at KICHIKIRO.
13	111150	Civilians are trying to break the vehs of the convoy carrying expatriates and also trying to bring out the expatriates. They are surrounded by RGF, Gendarmerie and civilians. They are checking their identities and threatening them desperately. Civilian are throwing grenades on APCs.

3/4

14	111155	Local civilian bandits are highly unruly towards the expatriate sitis volatile.
15	111202	Convoy started moving but RGFs are pointing and stopping very frequently.
16	111210	The convey from DMZ has reached Gaddafi Crossing. After they reached Kigali, they will off load and return to DMZ ASAP. The convoy to airport was stopped by RGF about 700 yds from Kigali Night Club, towards airport. French troops are moving to rescue the convoy.
17	111216	A Canadian aircraft took off with 104 foreign personnel.
18	111221	The convoy from DMZ has reached Amahoro.
19	111223	The RPF warned that DMZ Sector has not taken necessary preparation to move out.
20	111227	Half of the convoy has reached the airport through lot of barrier of RGF, Gendarmerie and civilians. The other half is halted at 700 yds from Rwandex towards Kigali Airport.
21	111245	New PM is requested to meet SRSG at Hotel Milles Collines at 1530 hrs for a meeting.
22	111255	The half convoy which was halted beside Rwandex also reached the airport. Without the help of the French troops.
23	111305	FC informed that the Chief of Staff of RGF said that RGF troops were checking to find if any RPF personnel were in the convoy.
24	111321	The following expatriates are still residing in RUTBAT: a. Mali - 1 b. Oman - 7 c. Zaire - 70 d. Tanzania- 14 e. Uganda - 1 f. Kenya - 2 Total - 95 + 60 from Burundi.
25	111327	A Lt Col of RGF is alleged that RPF is using the blue UN cap. If this continues then they will fire on UN personnel.
26	111329	FC is going to RGF HQ to meet the senior army officials for solving the road black crises.
27	111336	The third convoy is halted until clearance is given by FC, who will try to solve the crises with RGF.

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28	111347	Maj Moin (SMO) is tasked to look after the dead bodies of locals who died in UNAMIR Field Hospital. Hi digging graves with the help of local civilian to bury the bodies.
29	111415	A veh of Engrs Coy met accident while coming to Kigali. Detail information will follow
30	111418	FLO2 informed that facility exists in refuelling of UN helicopter at the airport.
31	111510	FC will chair a Staff meeting at 1600 hrs.
32	111430	RGF soldiers are carrying out indiscrimate killing in area CYANGUGU. Local people are fleeing away to ZAIRE out of panic, especially the TUTSIS. Reported by MILOB.
33	111530	Lot of firing and Arty shelling is going on in area near Stadium, King Faisal Hospital.
34	111545	MILOB Team No. 602 went to RWAMAGANA from KIBUNGO yesterday while they were threatened to be killed. From RWAMAGANA Team No. 604 and No. 602 untilled together and moved to TANZANIA.
35	111550	Hundreds of RGF soldiers are attacking on CND from the dir of King Faisal Hospital. Continuous pounding is going on. Soldiers have entered inside the King Faisal Hospital. RPF soldiers have taken over the control of King Faisal Hospital. Lot of exchange of fire is going on.
36	111600	Hy arty shell are landing within 30 to 50 yds from the stadium and the Force HQ. Safety of Force HQ and the RUTBAT is under threat.
37	111630	A big shell landed 300/400 yds from the loc of Log Coy on house which is burning now.
38	111638	The breakdown of the vehicle accident (srl) is as follows: a. One motor grader and one wheel loader are involved. The motor grader can be recovered but the wheel loader felt down the mountain and cannot be recovered. b. Three persons are injured and are on the way to Kigali by Red Cross Ambulance.
39	161723	UN aircraft took off wit 97 passengers (UNAMIR) on board.
40	161745	Heavy Arty shelling on CND compound (RPF) by RGF. Three direct hits on the building.
41	161755	UN aircraft took off from the airport with 13 CIVPOL.

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

UNAMIR

UNITED NATIONS COMM CENTRE HEADQUARTERS

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MSF 2173-04

OUTGOING FACSIMILE

DATE: 11 APRIL 1994

TO: DALLAIRE, UNAMIR KIGALI	FROM: BARIL FOR ANNAN FOR UNATIONS, NEW YORK
FAX NO: 250-76541 INMARSAT:	FAX NO: (212) 963-4879
SUBJECT: BELGIAN CASUALTIES	
ATTN:	ROOM NO.3650, EXT: 3721
TOTAL NUMBER OF TRANSMITTED PAGES INCLUDING THIS ONE: 1	

1. FURTHER TO YOUR CAS REPORT DATED 11 APRIL 1994, WE PLEASE REQUEST YOU GIVE US THE FULL NAMES OF THE BELGIAN PERSONNEL KILLED. INFORMATION REQUIRED URGENTLY FOR THE SECRETARY GENERAL'S LETTER OF CONDOLENCES.

2. FOR YOUR INFORMATION AND FURTHER ACTION.

3. BEST REGARDS.

FC E/DIR

NYK PLS PROTECT TKS

UNOMUR

UNAMIR

08 50

FAX NO: 548
DATE: 13 April 1994

NKF792

TO: DALLAIRE, FC TO: DE LISO, OIC, UNAMIR	FROM: GOERANSSON, SAO MARCEL [redacted] UNOMUR, KABALE
ATT: KEITH COLE, SRO, UNDP FAX NO: 041-233801	FAX NO: 256 486 23815 TEL NO: 256 486 23165
INFO: FAX: MOC 499	DRAFTED BY: MIG FILE: SECURITY
TOTAL NO. OF PAGES: 1	MUR: MISC:
SUBJECT: UNAMIR STAFF ARRIVING UNOMUR AREA OF OPERATION	

THE FOLLOWING UNAMIR MILOBS HAVE ARRIVED TO UNOMUR, KABALE, UGANDA:

FONTES, WALDEMAR, ID#555 ,CAPT ,MILOB , URUGUAY
NUNOZ, FERNANDO, ID#560 ,CAPT ,MILOB , URUGUAY
NICAR, JULIO, ID#581 ,CAPT ,MILOB , URUGUAY
GRIEGO, RICARDO, ID#640 ,MAJOR ,MILOB , URUGUAY
SOSA CASTRO, WASHINGTON, ID#747 ,LCOL ,MILOB , URUGUAY

THEY CROSSED INTO UGANDA VIA CYANIKA ON 13 APRIL 1994 AT 1430 HRS LT.

BEST REGARDS.

FC E/DIR OIC