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Pres

UNAMIR - MINUAR

Office of the Spokesman

PRESS RELEASE

UNAMIR NR 95-45

24 August 1995

SECURITY COUNCIL CALLS ON ZAIRE TO RESPECT ITS HUMANITARIAN OBLIGATION TO GRANT ASYLUM TO RWANDAN, BURUNDI REFUGEES

Expressing concern at the forcible repatriation of Rwandan and Burundi refugees by the Government of Zaire and the increasingly tense situation in the region, the Security Council on 23 August, called on Zaire to stand by its humanitarian obligations regarding refugees, including those under the 1951 International Convention relating to the Status of Refugees.

(The 1951 Convention says: "contracting States shall not expel a refugee lawfully in their territory, save on the grounds of national security or public order".)

In a statement read out on its behalf by Council President Nugroho Wisnumurti (Indonesia), the Council called on Zaire to reconsider and halt its declared policy of forcible repatriation. It expressed support for the Secretary-General's decision to send the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to the region to urgently discuss with the Government of Zaire and neighbouring States ways to resolve the situation.

It encouraged all governments in the region to cooperate with the High Commissioner to achieve the voluntary and orderly repatriation of Rwandan refugees and called on the international community to provide all possible assistance to help care for the refugees.

Text of Statement

The full text of the Council's statement, issued as document S/PRST/1995/41, reads as follows:

"The Security Council views with deep concern the forcible repatriation of Rwandan and Burundi refugees by the Government of Zaire, and the increasingly tense situation in the region.

"The Security Council takes note of the recent letter from the Government of Zaire to the Secretary-General (S/1995/722) and the Secretary-General's reply (S/1995/723) in which he urges the Government of Zaire to continue to provide assistance to Rwandan and Burundi refugees.

"The Security Council considers that Zaire and the other States which have accepted refugees from Rwanda and Burundi make an important contribution, in spite of the considerable difficulties created for them thereby, to peace and stability in the region. Their contribution is of special importance in view of the genocide which took place in Rwanda and the possibility of further bloodshed in Burundi. The Council also notes the commitment of the Government of Rwanda to take the necessary steps to facilitate the safe return of its nationals as soon as possible, and encourages it to continue its efforts in order to implement its undertakings in this respect.

"The Security Council calls on the Government of Zaire to stand by its humanitarian obligations regarding refugees, including, inter alia, those under the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951, and to reconsider and halt its declared policy of the forcible repatriation of refugees to Rwanda and Burundi.

"The Security Council supports the decision by the Secretary-General to send the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to the region to engage in urgent discussions with the Government of Zaire and neighbouring States with a view to resolving the situation. It encourages all governments in the region to cooperate with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to achieve the voluntary and orderly repatriation of refugees. It also calls on the international community to provide all possible assistance to help care for the refugees."

For more information, please contact the Office of the Spokesman in Kigali: phone: 84266 ext.: # 11075 or 11124 or 11066.

Pres

Office of the Spokesman

PRESS RELEASE

UNAMIR NR 95-44

23 August 1995

SMOOTH RECEPTION FOR ZAIRE-EXPELLED RETURNEES

The Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General, Ambassador Shaharyar M. Khan, stated this morning that the operation to receive the refugees forcibly repatriated from Zaire is going on smoothly and without any incident on the Rwandese territory. Ambassador Khan was briefing the press after his visit to Gisenyi yesterday, 22 August 1995, which enabled him to make an on-spot assessment of the situation. He explained that an inter-agency crisis management cell had been set up at the border to coordinate with the Rwanda Government so that the inflow of returnees is met under safe and humane conditions. Another cell has been established in Kigali to coordinate the inter-agency response.

The Special Representative was glad to observe that the situation was manageable, thanks largely to the good cooperation between UNHCR, UNAMIR, UNICEF, WFP and IOM, which are helping the Rwanda Government with the required logistics and supplies to receive the returnees.

From Saturday 19 August to Tuesday 22 August, about 9,000 refugees had been repatriated from Zaire: 4,000 from the Mugunga Camp, near Goma, via Gisenyi, and about 5,000 from camps near Bukavu coming in via Cyangugu. Between 20,000 and 25,000 refugees in the Bukavu area have been forced out of the camps. In Gisenyi, the returnees are searched at the border and quickly transported to a transit camp 22 km inland, where they are expected to undergo screening for about four days. Ambassador Khan stressed that the screening exercise should take a short period to avoid turning the transit camps into camps for the displaced.

On the issue of prisons, the Special Representative explained that the Nsinda prison expansion project was nearing completion, with a new capacity to accommodate 5,000 detainees. The project is jointly sponsored by UNAMIR, UNDP, HCHR and ICRC. Five new facilities - a bus terminal and four warehouses - are also to be turned into detention centres to alleviate congestion in Rwanda's over-crowded prisons. He recalled that there are about 51,000 prisoners in 13 prisons that were initially meant to accommodate about 17,000 inmates. At the same time, however, there is urgent need to rehabilitate the judiciary system so that innocent suspects can be released through the due process of the law.

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2) Press Release

UNITED



NATIONS

Human Rights Field Operation
in Rwanda
(HRFOR)

MEDIA RELEASE

AUGUST 3, 1995

**HRFOR Expresses Profound Preoccupation
Over Series of Murders in Gikongoro and Gitarama Prefectures**

The Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda (HRFOR), following the brutal murder of eight Rwandans, among which was one religious authority and two sub-prefects from the Gitarama and Gikongoro prefectures, expressed its profound preoccupation today and called on the Government of Rwanda to step-up its efforts to stop such murders.

On July 27 a sub-Prefect from Gitarama was killed with four members of his family, on August 1 a priest and a civilian were killed in separate incidents, in the same prefecture, and on August 2 a sub-Prefect was killed in the Gikongoro prefecture.

The HRFOR called on the Government of Rwanda to take essential precautions necessary to protect all Rwandans and to intensify the effort to seek those guilty for these crimes.

The HRFOR, which has over 100 Human Rights Field Officers around the country, is intensifying investigations into these killings and other incidents in these prefectures. The HRFOR appealed to Governments with the necessary investigative personnel to urgently send a team of experts, under the auspices of the High Commissioner, to assist the Government of Rwanda to more thoroughly investigate these murders.

"This is a very worrying development," said W. Clarence, Chief HRFOR, "we are working on every level to help the authorities prevent further murders. The Government of Rwanda has a responsibility to bring those guilty of these crimes to justice. We will continue to closely follow the developments, and very much hope that a forensic team of experts will be seconded to the Operation in order to assist in this matter."

The HRFOR, which was established in September 1994, is the first Field Operation under the auspices of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. Part of the mandate of the HRFOR, which is based upon an agreement between the High Commissioner and the Government of Rwanda, is to investigate human rights violations and to facilitate short-, mid- and long-term solutions to human rights violations. The HRFOR has been supported by a number of countries since it began in September 1994 and presently has more than 30 human rights field officers provided by the European Union.

For further information contact Lee Woodyear, Info/Press Officer, in Kigali at (250) 73.720.

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Office of the Spokesman

PRESS RELEASE

UNAMIR NR 95-42

1 August 1995

AUSTRALIAN UNAMIR PERSONNEL ASSAULTED

A group of five UNAMIR personnel from the Australian Medical Corps garrison (AUSMED) was today at 09:20 a.m. assaulted by RPA soldiers, on the apparent suspicion that the UNAMIR landrover carrying the group had tried to cut into an RPA escort of the presidential motorcade. The AUSMED vehicle was en route from its garrison to Kigali International Airport. The Australians were arrested and subjected to verbal and physical abuse. Two of them sustained injuries.

Thanks to the intervention of an RPA Major, the Australians were set free and their impounded vehicles as well as weapons released. The unfortunate incident was in breach of the Status of Mission Agreement (SOMA) which confers diplomatic status to all international personnel of UNAMIR. However, according to initial findings, the incident arose from the over-zealousness of some RPA soldiers and was not a case of pre-meditated assault.

For more information, please contact the Office of the Spokesman in Kigali: phone: 84266 ext.: # 11075 or 11124 or 11066.

*File. bez Release*

Office of the Spokesman

PRESS RELEASE**UNAMIR NR 95-41****27 July 1995****SECRETARY-GENERAL TELLS PEOPLE OF BURUNDI TO OVERCOME FEAR AND END
MISTRUST BETWEEN COMMUNITIES FOR PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT**

The following is Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali's address to the authorities and public officials of Burundi in Bujumbura on Sunday, 16 July:

"It has been my fervent hope to address you all here today in person, in your country, first of all as Secretary-General of the United Nations. To bring you the support of the international community. To assure you that you are not alone, that you have not been abandoned. To tell you that a feeling of solidarity exists, for which I should like to be the grantor.

But I have also come to you as an African, to make an appeal to all my sisters and brothers of Burundi. A solemn appeal for peace, tolerance and reconciliation. We are all aware that the African continent - - and your region in particular - - is today witnessing one of the most difficult periods in its history. The politic, economic, social, and I might add human, future of millions of men and women is at stake. And each of you here must fully accept all of your responsibilities.

In a very deep sense, all peoples have the right to protection of their life, liberty and security. The people of Burundi also have a right to justice and peace. And we all have the duty to offer them these things.

Today, you are living under a transitional democratic regime in which power is being shared. You therefore have the obligation to restore confidence and stability in order to reinforce this regime and promote peace. For without peace, nothing lasting can be built. Only peace will enable your communities to be reconciled.

With your Constitution, adopted in 1992, and with the Government Convention that was approved on 10 September 1994, you have acquired instruments that will allow you to function until June 1998. This Convention provides for a sharing of power to which everyone must become accustomed. These juridical and conventional frameworks, which were approved by the vast majority of the people of Burundi and supported by the international community, should give you the time you need to prepare for a national debate. In other words, for everyone to come to an agreement on setting up institutions that will be reassuring to both sides and that will put an end to the tragic confrontation which has too long devastated your country and your people.

You must, therefore, attach priority importance to the plight of the displaced persons and refugees of Burundi. Their eyes are turned to you with hope. The hope of returning home, to their land, to be with their families and neighbours. The hope of again taking up a normal life.

As leaders you have a duty to your people. You have a duty to Africa as a whole. You have a duty to the international community. You also have a duty to history, which is the implacable judge of every action.

As you can see, I came to talk to you this evening from my heart, as a friend, as a brother, as your elder. I wish to address you as an African speaking to other Africans. I am more aware than anyone that Africa is often perturbing to the world, for it is constantly giving the international community cause to vacillate between hope and discouragement. The list of factors impeding Africa's development includes, as we all know, a lack of infrastructure, institutional weakness, under-utilization of human resources, unfavourable terms of trade and the debt burden.

For years now, the United Nations system has been trying to overcome these difficulties and promote the development of Africa. Its agencies and programmes are all increasing their action in this area. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP), Economic Commission for Africa and most of the specialized agencies are working tirelessly to provide technical, financial and humanitarian assistance to the continent.

Ever since I was elected Secretary-General of the United Nations, I have considered Africa one of my top priorities. Only a few weeks ago in Geneva, I strongly reaffirmed before the Economic and Social Council, which was meeting on issues concerning African development, that Africa is a priority objective for the United Nations. And at a time when the international community's attention is largely focused on the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, I want to demonstrate, by my presence among you, how much your problems and suffering remain my constant concern and deep preoccupation.

But we should be aware that the development of Africa is being severely hampered by its political instability. The African continent is still too often the scene of ethnic confrontations and civil wars which exacerbate its poverty and underdevelopment. At the end of last year, there were nearly 7 million refugees and 2 million displaced persons in Africa; these numbers are the highest of anywhere in the world.

We are all aware that institutional and political instability, persistent tensions and unending confrontations are major obstacles to development. Indeed, if there can be no peace without development, there can likewise be no sustainable development without peace. Conflicts are among the causes of poverty and poverty, in turn, is an undeniable factor in conflicts. It is absolutely necessary to break this vicious circle.

Nothing therefore will be possible unless African men and women take their destiny into their own hands. In that connection, I attach considerable importance to the role which the Organization of African Unity must play and which regional institutions can play in fostering security in Africa.

Indeed, Africans must learn to find within themselves, in their ancient civilization, in their deep-rooted culture, and in the wisdom that comes down to them through the ages, the means of taking control of their collective destiny.

It is incumbent upon all of you to be faithful to the genuine African tradition, a tradition that is diametrically opposed to all of the violence which we have witnessed and which we are still witnessing. Africa is not really Africa unless it is guided by the long tradition of tolerance and dialogue which lies at its innermost core.

Let us therefore be worthy of Africa; let us be worthy of being Africans. This means that we must confront reality with courage and with a clear head. Each and every one must succeed in conquering his own demons. Each and everyone must subdue the evil powers of darkness so that the forces of light may triumph.

This battle must be waged by each Burundian within himself. For the chief enemy of Burundians today is fear. The enemy of the Tutsi is not the Hutu, but rather fear; the enemy of the Hutu is not the Tutsi, it is fear. You must all come to believe that the security of the one depends on the security of the other.

The time has come to put an end to the mistrust that divides leaders and communities. The time has come to banish the spirit of confrontation which has already inflicted such harm upon the country. May Burundi realize at last that no one wins through confrontation, no one wins through violence. For violence only begets more violence in a vicious circle of vengeance and repression. This has, alas, already been tragically demonstrated for us by this subregion of our African continent.

In the name of these ancestral traditions of Africa, Burundi must embark upon the path of the future. In the name of Africa's genuine values, we must reject the exploitation for political purposes of fear and ethnic and clan identifications. We have no right to exploit gullible people or the enthusiasm of youth for reprehensible purposes that are suicidal for everyone.

This year in which we are celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the Charter of the United Nations, in which we want to highlight the imperative of peace, the imperative of development and the imperative of democratization, we must have the courage to say no to intolerance, no to confrontation, no to exclusion. No to violence.

I have come this evening to tell you that I believe in you, that I have faith in you.

My special representative Mr. Ould Abdalah witness among you to my constant concern to ensure your security and to foster national reconciliation. I should like at this time to pay a tribute to all that he is doing. I should also like to tell you that I place my hopes in the boundless qualities of your people and in the responsibility of its leaders.

Africa is a great continent endowed with wealth, culture and values. We have no right to dishonour the legacy of our ancestors. On the contrary, we are duty bound to ensure the happiness of our children.

I should like, therefore, to assure you of my personal support, and of the support of the international community, to encourage your efforts and at last to lead Burundi to the path of peace and development."

For more information, please contact the Office of the Spokesman in Kigali: phone: 84266 ext.: # 11075 or 11124 or 11066.



Bureau du Porte-parole

COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE

UNAMIR NR 95-41

27 juillet 1995

**LE SECRETAIRE GENERAL A BUJUMBURA, LANCE UN APPEL SOLENNEL
A LA RECONCILIATION**

**L'ennemi du Tutsi n'est pas le Hutu
l'ennemi du Hutu n'est pas le Tutsi, l'ennemi numéro un est la peur**

Ci-après le texte du discours prononcé par le Secrétaire général, le 16 juillet 1995, devant les autorités et corps constitués de la République du Burundi :

"Si j'ai tenu à venir aujourd'hui, dans votre pays, m'adresser directement à vous toutes et à vous tous, c'est d'abord en tant que Secrétaire général des Nations Unies!

Pour vous apporter le soutien de la Communauté internationale!

Pour vous dire que vous n'êtes pas seuls, que vous n'êtes pas abandonnés!

Pour vous dire qu'il existe une solidarité dont je veux être, pour vous, le garant!

Mais je suis venu aussi en tant qu'Africain, pour lancer un appel à toutes mes soeurs et à tous mes frères du Burundi! Un appel solennel à la paix, à la tolérance et à la réconciliation!

Nous sommes tous conscients, en effet, que le Continent africain -- et singulièrement la région qui est la vôtre -- vit aujourd'hui l'une des périodes les plus difficiles, les plus tristes et les plus tragiques de son histoire.

C'est tout l'avenir politique, économique, social -- et je dirais humain -- de millions d'hommes et de femmes et d'enfants qui est en cause. Et chacun, ici, doit prendre pleinement toutes ses responsabilités!

Profondément, tous les peuples ont droit à ce que leur vie, leur liberté, leur sécurité, soient garanties. Le peuple du Burundi, lui aussi, a droit à la justice et à la paix. Nous avons, tous ensemble, le devoir de les lui offrir.

Aujourd'hui, vous vivez un régime démocratique en transition où le pouvoir est partagé. Vous avez donc l'impérieuse obligation de rétablir la confiance et la stabilité pour renforcer ce régime et pour encourager la paix. Car, sans la paix, rien de durable ne pourra être construit. Seule la paix facilitera la coexistence et la réconciliation entre les communautés.

Avec votre Constitution adoptée en 1992, avec la Convention de gouvernement approuvée le 10 septembre 1994, vous avez acquis des instruments qui vous permettent de travailler jusqu'en juin 1998. Cette Convention consacre un partage du pouvoir auquel chacun doit s'habituer. Ces cadres juridiques

et conventionnels, approuvés par une vaste majorité de Burundais, appuyés par la Communauté internationale, doivent vous donner le temps nécessaire à la préparation du Débat national, c'est-à-dire à la rencontre de tous pour mettre en place des institutions qui rassureront les uns et les autres et qui mettront fin à la confrontation tragique qui a trop longtemps meurtri votre pays et vos populations.

Il faut donc que vous attachiez une importance prioritaire à la situation des déplacés et des réfugiés burundais. Ils attendent de vous un espoir. L'espoir de rentrer chez eux, sur leurs terres, avec leurs familles et leurs voisins. L'espoir de reprendre le cours d'une vie normale.

En tant que responsables, vous avez un devoir vis-à-vis de votre peuple! Vous avez un devoir vis-à-vis de l'Afrique dans son ensemble! Vous avez un devoir devant la Communauté internationale! Vous avez aussi un devoir devant l'Histoire qui est le juge implacable de tout acte!

Vous le voyez, je veux vous parler avec mon coeur, comme un ami, comme un frère, comme un aîné. Je veux vous parler comme un Africain qui parle à d'autres Africains.

Je sais mieux que personne que l'Afrique est aujourd'hui un Continent qui souvent déconcerte le monde. Car il donne sans cesse à la Communauté internationale des raisons d'osciller entre espoir et désespoir et découragement et encouragement.

Parmi les facteurs qui entravent le développement de l'Afrique, il y a - - nous le savons tous - - l'insuffisance des infrastructures, la faiblesse des institutions, la mauvaise utilisation des ressources humaines, les fluctuations défavorables des termes de l'échange, le poids de la dette.

Depuis des années, le système des Nations Unies tente de surmonter ces difficultés et de favoriser le développement de l'Afrique. L'ensemble de ces institutions et programmes multiplie les actions en ce sens. Le PNUD, le HCR, l'UNICEF, le Programme alimentaire mondial, la Commission économique pour l'Afrique et la plupart des institutions spécialisées s'emploient inlassablement à apporter une assistance technique, financière et humanitaire en faveur du Continent.

Depuis que j'ai été élu à la tête de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, j'ai toujours considéré l'Afrique comme l'une de mes priorités absolues.

Il y a seulement quelques semaines encore, à Genève, devant le Conseil économique et social réuni pour aborder les questions du développement pour l'Afrique, en présence des chefs de la Banque mondiale et du FMI, j'ai tenu à rappeler fermement que l'Afrique est un objectif prioritaire pour l'ONU.

Et, au moment même où la Communauté internationale a principalement les yeux tournés vers le conflit de l'ex-Yougoslavie ou en Amérique centrale, j'ai voulu, par ma présence parmi vous, vous montrer combien vos difficultés et vos souffrances constituent mon souci constant et ma profonde préoccupation.

Mais nous devons être conscients que le développement de l'Afrique est fortement entravé par son instabilité politique.

Le Continent africain est encore trop souvent le terrain d'affrontements ethniques et de guerres civiles qui ajoutent à la misère économique et au sous-développement.

A la fin de l'an dernier, l'Afrique comptait près de 7 millions de réfugiés et environ de 2 millions de personnes déplacées, ce qui est le chiffre le plus considérable du monde.

Or nous savons tous que l'instabilité institutionnelle et politique, les tensions persistantes, les affrontements incessants sont des obstacles majeurs au développement.

Office of the Spokesman

PRESS RELEASE

UNAMIR NR 95-39

21 July 1995

SECURITY COUNCIL APPROVES US DEMINING PROGRAMME FOR RWANDA

The Security Council Committee on the Rwanda arms embargo held its third meeting on 19 July and approved a request from the United States to supply demining explosives to Rwanda.

The Committee was established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994, which declared an arms embargo on the then Rwanda Government and the Rwandese Patriotic Front.

The embargo on the Rwanda Government has been maintained in subsequent resolutions that renewed the UNAMIR mandate on 30 November 1994 and on 9 June 1995.

Following bilateral arrangements for a demining assistance programme in Rwanda, the US Government requested the Security Council to waive part of the embargo in order to allow American supply of explosives and related materials for demining operations throughout Rwanda.

The approval follows the unanimous decision of the Security Council on 17 July 1995 through resolution 1005 (1995) to grant the US request, subject to the authorization of the Committee set up to monitor the arms embargo imposed on Rwanda.

At the Committee's session on 19 July 1995, the Committee adopted its guidelines for internal procedures and decided to convey them to all UN member States.

For more information, please contact the Office of the Spokesman in Kigali: phone: 84266 ext.: # 11075 or 11124 or 11066.



Office of the Spokesman

PRESS RELEASE

UNAMIR NR 95-40

21 July 1995

GENERAL ASSEMBLY APPROVES BUDGET FOR INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA

The United Nations General Assembly approved on 20 July 1995 an appropriation of US\$ 13,467,300 for the International Tribunal for Rwanda. This budget will cover the Tribunal's initial phase through 31 October 1995.

The International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia received US\$ 43,991,600 for the period 1 January 1994 to 31 December 1995.

A total budget of about US\$ 270 million has been approved for the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III) and the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO).

Also approved is the budget for the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia, the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force and the United Nations Peace Forces headquarters, totalling US\$ 1.177 billion for the period 1 April to 30 November 1995.

In another development, the Assembly deferred to its next regular session consideration of the financing and liquidation of the United Nations Operation in Cambodia and the financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia.

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Office of the Spokesman

PRESS RELEASE

UNAMIR NR 95-38

19 July 1995

REPORT ON SUPPLY OF MATERIEL FOR USE IN RWANDA

In his report dated 9 July 1995 (S/1995/552) on the implementation of the arms embargo imposed against Rwanda and Rwandan factions in neighbouring countries by Security Council resolution 918 (1994), the Secretary-General of the United Nations describes the results of consultations held between his Special Envoy and the countries neighbouring Rwanda on the proposed deployment of United Nations military observers in their respective territories, including at the airfields located in eastern Zaire, to monitor the sale or supply of arms and matériel. The report states that although Rwanda and Burundi welcomed the proposal, there was strong opposition in some countries to the deployment of United Nations observers.

The report is issued in accordance with resolution 997 (1995) of 9 June which affirmed the Council restrictions imposed under Chapter VII of the Charter by resolution 918 (1994) applied to the sale or supply of arms and matériel to persons in the States neighbouring Rwanda, if they were for use within Rwanda. The resolution called upon those States to take steps to ensure that arms or matériel were not transferred to Rwandan camps within their territories. It also requested the Secretary-General to consult with the neighbouring governments and to report to the Council on the matter within one month.

The Secretary-General's Special Envoy visited Rwanda and its neighbouring countries from 20 June to 28 June. He found that all countries reiterated their support for efforts to prevent the resumption of armed conflict in Rwanda and stressed the link between stability in Rwanda and the situation in the subregion generally. They showed a growing recognition not only of the gravity of the risks confronting them but also of the need for them to take individual and collective measures to address the dangers. While many took the view that the primary responsibility lay with the Government of Rwanda, there was general acknowledgement of the value of action at the regional level.

The Special Envoy emphasized the Council's concern over increasing reports of military activities that threatened to destabilize Rwanda. All of the neighbouring countries reiterated their support for efforts to prevent the resumption of armed conflict and to ensure the return and settlement of its refugees and to promote lasting reconciliation. They agreed that a broader approach, with the involvement of Rwanda and its neighbours and the support of the international community, would offer better opportunities for a lasting solution to the crisis.

Officials in Rwanda welcomed the proposed deployment of military observers in neighbouring countries but emphasized the need to bring to justice those who had masterminded the genocide in 1994. The Government of Burundi welcomed the Security Council's initiative.

In contrast, **the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania** refused to consider the deployment of military observers in its territory, suggesting instead that the United Nations strengthen its military presence in Rwanda to ensure the safe return of refugees. It stated that the main obstacle to their return was in Rwanda itself.

According to the report, **Uganda** neither objected to nor showed enthusiasm for the Council's proposal. It stressed that the Council should address the causes of the crisis and identify the countries that were providing support for the delivery of weapons and military training to the former Rwandan government forces.

The Government of Zaire, while expressing support for any effective action that could prevent the destabilization of Rwanda, again denied accusations that it was aiding the former Rwanda government forces with arms and training to enable them to attack Rwanda. It recalled that it had called for an inquiry, under United Nations auspices, to investigate those allegations. It pointed to the millions of refugees from Rwanda and Burundi it had welcomed despite the resentment of its own population.

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Bureau du Porte-parole

COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE**UNAMIR NR 95-38****19 juillet 1995****RAPPORT SUR LA VENTE OU LA LIVRAISON D'ARMEMENTS ET DE MATERIELS
DESTINES A ETRE UTILISES AU RWANDA**

Le Conseil de sécurité avait à examiner un rapport du Secrétaire général daté le 9 juillet (S/1995/552) sur l'application de l'embargo sur les armes contre le Rwanda et les factions rwandaises dans les pays voisins, décidée par la résolution 918 (1994) du Conseil de sécurité.

Le rapport décrit les résultats des consultations tenues entre l'Envoyé spécial du Secrétaire général et les pays voisins du Rwanda sur la possibilité de déployer des observateurs militaires des Nations Unies dans leur territoire respectif, y compris aux aéroports situés dans l'Est du Zaïre, afin de contrôler la vente ou la livraison des armements et des matériels. Le rapport note que le Rwanda et le Burundi ont salué la proposition alors qu'une forte opposition existe dans certains pays au déploiement d'observateurs des Nations Unies.

Le rapport était soumis conformément à la résolution 997 (1995) du 9 juin qui soulignait que les restrictions du Conseil imposées au terme du chapitre VII de la Charte par la résolution 918 (1994) sur la vente ou la livraison des armements et des matériels concernaient des personnes se trouvant dans des Etats voisins si l'objet de cette transaction était l'utilisation au Rwanda aux fins de déstabilisation de ce pays.

La résolution invitait ces Etats à prendre des mesures pour s'assurer que les armements et les matériels n'étaient pas transférés dans les camps rwandais se trouvant sur leur territoire. Elle demandait aussi au Secrétaire général de consulter les gouvernements voisins et de faire rapport au Conseil sur la question un mois au plus tard après l'adoption de la résolution.

L'Envoyé spécial du Secrétaire général s'est rendu au Rwanda et dans les pays voisins du 20 au 28 juin. Il a constaté que tous les pays renouvelaient leur appui aux efforts déployés pour éviter la reprise des hostilités au Rwanda et soulignaient le lien entre la stabilité au Rwanda et la situation dans la sous-région de manière générale. Ils ont manifesté une réelle inquiétude non seulement sur la gravité des risques que court la sous-région, mais aussi la nécessité, pour eux, de prendre des mesures individuelles et collectives en vue de redresser la situation et l'empêcher de dégénérer en conflit. Alors que de l'avis général on estimait que la responsabilité principale incombait au Gouvernement du Rwanda, l'intérêt d'une action au niveau régional était généralement reconnu.

L'Envoyé spécial a mis l'accent sur la préoccupation du Conseil de sécurité compte tenu des informations qui, de plus en plus, faisaient état d'activités militaires qui menacent de déstabiliser le Rwanda. Tous les pays voisins ont réitéré leur appui aux efforts pour prévenir la reprise des hostilités et pour assurer le retour et la réinstallation des réfugiés, ainsi que pour promouvoir une réconciliation durable. Ils sont convenus qu'une approche plus large, avec la participation du Rwanda et de ses voisins et l'appui de la communauté internationale offrirait de meilleures opportunités à une solution durable de la crise.

Les responsables rencontrés au **Rwanda** se sont félicités de l'initiative prise par le Conseil de sécurité en proposant de déployer des observateurs militaires dans les pays voisins tout en soulignant qu'il était indispensable de traduire en justice les instigateurs du génocide de 1994.

Le Gouvernement du **Burundi** a salué l'initiative du Conseil de sécurité.

En contraste, le Gouvernement de la République unie de **Tanzanie** a refusé d'envisager un déploiement d'observateurs militaires sur son territoire, suggérant plutôt que l'ONU renforce sa présence militaire au Rwanda pour s'assurer que les réfugiés puissent rentrer chez eux en toute sécurité. Il a noté que le principal obstacle à leur retour se trouvait au Rwanda et non dans les pays voisins.

Selon le rapport, **l'Ouganda** n'était pas hostile à la proposition du Conseil, mais n'a manifesté aucun enthousiasme. Il a douté de l'efficacité du déploiement proposé et des résultats qu'il permettrait d'obtenir. Ce pays a estimé que le Conseil devrait plutôt se pencher sur les causes de la crise et identifier les pays qui apportent leur concours aux livraisons d'armes aux ex-forces gouvernementales rwandaises et à l'entraînement militaire de ces troupes.

Le Gouvernement du **Zaïre**, tout en se déclarant favorable à toute action efficace qui pourrait empêcher la déstabilisation du Rwanda, a, une fois encore, vigoureusement rejeté les récentes accusations selon lesquelles il aidait les ex-forces gouvernementales rwandaises en leur fournissant des armes et en assurant leur entraînement pour leur permettre d'attaquer le Rwanda. Il a fait observer qu'il avait demandé la création, sous les auspices de l'ONU, d'une commission internationale d'enquête chargée d'examiner les accusations portées et de clarifier définitivement la situation. Le Gouvernement zaïrois a rappelé avoir accueilli des millions de réfugiés du Rwanda et du Burundi, et ce, malgré le mécontentement de sa propre population.

Pour de plus amples informations, contacter le bureau du Porte-parole: tél. 84266 poste 11075 ou 11124 ou 11066.



Office of the Spokesman

*Biographical Note***BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALI, UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL**

Boutros Boutros-Ghali became the sixth Secretary-General of the United Nations on 1 January 1992, when he began a five-year term. At the time of his appointment by the General Assembly on 3 December 1991, Mr. Boutros-Ghali had been Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt since May 1991 and had served as Minister of State for Foreign Affairs from October 1977 until 1991.

The Secretary-General's priority has been to strengthen the United Nations Organization, to enable it to seize the opportunities offered by the post-cold-war era, and to realize the goals of the Charter and the objectives of peace, development and democracy.

On 31 January 1992, the Secretary-General, at the *first Security Council meeting ever held at the level of heads of State and government*, was invited to prepare an analysis and recommendations on ways to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations for *preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping*. The Secretary-General added to these dimensions of peace a further concept, that of post-conflict peace-building. His report, entitled *An Agenda for Peace*, was published on 17 June 1992.

An Agenda for Peace defines the role and functions of the United Nations in a new era which has seen the establishment of numerous peace-keeping operations and observer missions under the authority of the Security Council and the command of the Secretary-General. The report, which has been translated into at least 29 languages, has been the focus of wide-ranging discussions.

On 3 January 1995, the Secretary-General issued a supplement to An Agenda for Peace as a position paper. This paper highlights certain areas where unforeseen difficulties have arisen with regard to United Nations peace-keeping operations. The supplement reviews the lessons learned and offers guidelines for improving future operations.

Since the cold war ended, the United Nations has mounted more peace-keeping operations than in its previous 40 years, involving the deployment of some 70,000 troops, military observers and civilian police, in addition to civilian personnel. These operations include notably the United Nations Angola Verification Mission III, the United Nations Observer Mission in *Salvador*, the United Nations Operation in *Mozambique*, the United Nations Operation in *Somalia*, the United Nations Protection Force in the republics of the *former Yugoslavia*, and the United Nations Transitional Authority in *Cambodia*.

The Secretary-General has also appointed a number of Special Envoys and Representatives to advise him on the creation of conditions for ending hostilities, defusing tensions or consolidating peace in various areas of the world. Peace-building activities, to provide the foundations for lasting peace, include measures to enhance confidence, to reform and strengthen democratic institutions,

to integrate former combatants into civilian society, and to restore the fabric of war-torn societies so as to prevent a recurrence of conflict.

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Since his first year in office, the Secretary-General has worked towards a *reinvigorated and expanded vision of development*. A series of landmark conferences has been held, including the Summit on the Economic Advancement of *Rural Women*, held at Geneva in February 1992, the United Nations Conference on *Environment and Development*, held at Rio de Janeiro in 1992, and the World Conference on *Human Rights*, held at Vienna in 1993. In May 1994, the World Conference on *Natural Disaster* Reduction was held in Yokohama. In September 1994, the International conference on *Population and Development* was held in Cairo, and the World Summit for *Social Development* was held in Copenhagen in March 1995. In September 1995, the Fourth World Conference on *Women* will be held in Beijing. The Second Conference on *Human Settlements*, "The City Summit", will take place in Istanbul in 1996. The Secretary-General sees this series of conferences as a continuum, offering unique opportunities to raise levels of awareness and to set norms and standards. *In these conferences and summits, Member States and non-governmental organizations, as well as concerned individuals, work together to create a global commitment to all aspects of development.* In this year, as the United Nations celebrates its fiftieth anniversary, global awareness of the crucial importance of development is an important aspect of the work of the Organization.

The Secretary-General's own vision of development was set out in May 1994 in a report to the General Assembly entitled *An Agenda for Development*. In his report, the Secretary-General addressed peace, the economy, the environment, society and democracy as the five foundations of development. The Secretary-General also examined the multiplicity of actors engaged in development work and outlined his vision of the role of the United Nations in development in an increasingly complex world. *Universal respect for and protection of human rights is an integral part of development*, he declared. Human rights, including group rights such as those of indigenous peoples, women, children and the disabled, are a focus of the Secretary-General's attention. In November 1994, in response to the request of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General issued his recommendations for the implementation of *An Agenda for Development*.

The two agendas, peace and development, are inextricably linked. In February 1995, the Secretary-General published in companion volumes, as parallel texts, the revised *An Agenda for Peace* and *An Agenda for Development*.

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The Secretary-General has advocated a strong supporting role for the United Nations in the democratic transformation which has characterized the post-cold-war period. The United Nations has responded to the calls of some 40 nations for assistance in the organization and supervision of democratic elections. The presence of more than 2,100 observers in the South African elections in April 1994 made it the largest United Nations electoral assistance operation ever mounted. Recognizing that democracy is far more than the holding of free and fair elections, the United Nations has also developed various programmes to cooperate in the development of democratic

institutions, rule of law and popular participation. In addition, *the best support for democracy must lie in the democratization of international life*, which the Secretary-General has pursued throughout his term.

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The financial crisis, suffered by the Organization because assessed contributions for the regular budget and for peace-keeping are not paid on time and in full, threatens the effective operations of the Organization. The Secretary-General has commissioned a number of studies aimed at ensuring that the United Nations is an organization capable of meeting the challenges of the next 50 years.

The Secretary-General has undertaken a programme of restructuring and reform designed to reduce the number of high-level posts in the Secretariat, to decentralize decision-making and to reduce costs and managerial inefficiencies. However, the capacity of the United Nations to deal with vastly expanded operations has been a particular source of concern to the Secretary-General.

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Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali has travelled to more than 50 countries to represent the United Nations and to offer his good offices to further the cause of peace. In December 1993, he was the first non-Korean to cross the DMZ from Seoul to Pyongyang.

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Honorary Degrees, Awards, Memberships

The Secretary-General's role in advancing the goals of peace, development and democracy has been recognized by many awards and honorary degrees.

He was awarded a doctorate of law honoris causa from the Institute of State and Law of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow (September 1992); a doctorate honoris causa from l'Institut d'Etudes politiques de Paris (January 1993); the Christian A. Herter Memorial Award from the World Affairs Council, Boston (March 1993); a doctorate honoris causa from The Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium (April 1993); the "Man of Peace" award, sponsored by the Italian-based Together for Peace Foundation (July 1993); an honorary doctorate degree from the University of Laval, Quebec (August 1993); and the Arthur A. Houghton Jr. Star Crystal Award for Excellence from the African-American Institute, New York (November 1993).

In addition, he was given an honorary membership of the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences, Moscow (April 1994); an honorary foreign membership of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow (April 1994); an honorary foreign membership of the Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Minsk,

(April 1994); an honorary doctorate from the University of Carlos III of Madrid (April 1994); an honorary degree from the School of Foreign Service at Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. (May 1994); a doctorate in international law honoris causa from the University of Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada (August 1994); and honorary doctorates from the University of Bucharest (October 1994), University of Baku (October 1994), University of Yerevan (November 1994), University of Haifa (February 1995), University of Vienna (February 1995), and University of Melbourne (April 1995). He was made a Fellow of Berkeley College, Yale University (March 1995).

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His Early Career

Mr. Boutros-Ghali has had a long association with international affairs as a diplomat, jurist, scholar and widely published author.

He became a member of the Egyptian Parliament in 1987 and was part of the secretariat of the National Democratic Party from 1980. Until assuming the office of Secretary-General of the United Nations, he was also Vice-President of the Socialist International.

He was a member of the International Law Commission from 1979 until 1991, and is a former member of the International Commission of Jurists. He has many professional and academic associations related to his background in law, international affairs and political science, among them, his membership in the Institute of International Law, the International Institute of Human Rights, the African Society of Political Studies and the Academie des Sciences morales et politique (Academie Française, Paris).

Over four decades, Mr. Boutros-Ghali participated in numerous meetings dealing with international law, human rights, economic and social development, decolonization, the Middle East question, international humanitarian law, the rights of ethnic and other minorities, non-alignment, development in the Mediterranean region and Afro-Arab cooperation.

In September 1978, Mr. Boutros-Ghali attended the Camp David Summit Conference and had a role in negotiating the Camp David accords between Egypt and Israel, which were signed in 1979. He led many delegations of his country to meetings of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, as well as to the Summit Conference of the French and African Heads of State. He also headed Egypt's delegation to the General Assembly sessions in 1979, 1982 and 1990.

Mr. Boutros-Ghali received a Ph.D. in international law from Paris University in 1949. His thesis was on the study of regional organizations. Mr. Boutros-Ghali also holds a Bachelor of Laws degree, received from Cairo University in 1946, as well as separate diplomas in political science, economics and public law from Paris University.

Between 1949 and 1977, Mr. Boutros-Ghali was Professor of International Law and International Relations at Cairo University. From 1974 to 1977, he was a member of the Central Committee and Political Bureau of the Arab Socialist Union.

Among his other professional and academic activities, Mr. Boutros-Ghali was a Fulbright Scholar at Columbia University (1954-1955); Director of the Centre of Research of The Hague Academy of International Law (1963-1964); and Visiting Professor at the Faculty of Law, Paris University (1967-1968). He has lectured on international law and international relations at universities in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and North America.

Mr. Boutros-Ghali was President of the Egyptian Society of International Law from 1965; President of the Centre of Political and Strategic Studies (Al-Ahram) from 1975; member of the Curatorium Administrative Council of The Hague Academy of International Law from 1978; member of the Scientific Committee of the Academie Mondiale pour la Paix (Menton, France) from 1978; and associate member of the Institute Affari Internazionali (Rome) from 1979. He served as a member of the Committee on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations of the International Labour Organization from 1971 until 1979. Mr. Boutros-Ghali also founded the publication Alahram Iqtisadi, which he edited from 1960 to 1975, and the quarterly Al-Seyassa Al-Dawlia, which he edited until December 1991.

The more than 100 publications and numerous articles that Mr. Boutros-Ghali has written deal with regional and international affairs, law and diplomacy, and political science.

During the course of his career, Mr. Boutros-Ghali has received awards and honours from 24 countries, which, besides Egypt, include Belgium, Italy, Colombia, Guatemala, France, Ecuador, Argentina, Nepal, Luxembourg, Portugal, Niger, Mali, Mexico, Greece, Chile, Brunei Darussalam, Germany, Peru, Cote d'Ivoire, Denmark, Central African Republic, Sweden and the Republic of Korea. He has also been decorated with the Sovereign Military Order of Malta.

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Mr. Boutros-Ghali was born in Cairo on 14 November 1922. He is married to Leia Maria Boutros-Ghali.



- DRAFT PRESS COMMUNIQUE -

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, paid an official visit to Rwanda on 13 and 14 July 1995. During his stay in Rwanda, the Secretary-General held talks with the President, Mr. Pasteur Bizimungu, the Vice-President, Major General Paul Kagame, and the Prime Minister, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu and also addressed a special session of the National Assembly. In the evening of 13 July, President Bizimungu hosted a dinner in honour of the Secretary-General.

The Secretary-General visited the massacre site at Nyarubuye in southeastern Rwanda, where he placed a wreath in memory of victims of last year's genocide. He also visited Nsinda prison which is being rehabilitated with assistance from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The Secretary-General visited UNAMIR Headquarters in Kigali where he inspected a guard of honour mounted by a detachment of UNAMIR Forces and decorated a number of UNAMIR military personnel with the United Nations service medal. He then addressed United Nations civilian and military staff working in Rwanda.

During his stay in Rwanda, the Secretary-General commended the efforts of the Government towards restoring normalcy following last year's tragic events in the country. The Secretary-General especially welcomed efforts to ensure security and stability and noted that the Government exercised sovereign authority and was gradually

.../...

re-establishing political and administrative institutions and structures throughout the country. He applauded the significant recovery achievements realized and, in this connection, observed in particular that schools, universities and medical facilities had reopened, essential services, including water, electricity, communications and transport had been restored, business and commerce were burgeoning and there were no curfews. The Secretary-General urged Rwandese, in particular the leadership, to continue and to intensify their efforts in order to consolidate the progress made and to overcome the remaining challenges, in particular the urgent need for the safe and dignified return and resettlement of the nearly 2 million Rwandese still living as refugees in camps in the neighbouring countries.

The Secretary-General also stressed the important need for the process of justice to begin functioning. He pointed out, in this regard, the progress made and efforts underway to permit the International Tribunal for Rwanda to commence operations at the earliest possible date and reiterated appeals for assistance to revive and revitalize the Rwandese judicial system. The Secretary-General expressed concern over the inhuman conditions prevailing in Rwandese prisons and noted ongoing efforts, with international assistance, to improve the situation, especially the critical overcrowding.

The Secretary-General underlined the view that progress on repatriation and justice would facilitate the process of national reconciliation, a key objective of the United Nations in Rwanda deemed vital for genuine and durable peace in the country. He also noted in this connection the important contribution of the United Nations Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda which, through its various activities in the country, was helping to create a climate conducive to a more harmonious and peaceful coexistence among Rwandese.

.../...

Expressing his satisfaction with the activities of the United Nations system as well as of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) operating in Rwanda, the Secretary-General emphasized the importance of coordination among agencies and programmes in order to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations role. He recalled that the Security Council had encouraged him and his Special Representative to coordinate the activities of the United Nations in Rwanda, including those of the organizations and agencies active in the humanitarian, development and human rights fields.

The Secretary-General commended the countries and organizations which had pledged assistance to Rwanda, especially during the January 1995 Geneva Round-Table Conference sponsored by UNDP. He was gratified that the urgent need for the international community to accelerate the disbursement of the commitments made had been recognized during the Mid-Term Review of the Round-Table Conference held recently in Kigali on 6 and 7 July.

Finally, the Secretary-General referred to growing international concern over threats of destabilization of Rwanda, including reports of military infiltrations and incursions from border areas. He noted that the Security Council was considering possible ways and means of preventing such destabilization and recalled, in this connection, that he had recently sent a Special Envoy, Mr. Aldo Ajello, to consult with subregional leaders on the matter. In this connection, he welcomed the recent decision taken by the Defence Ministers of Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire to take concrete steps to improve security along their common borders.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali left Kigali on Friday, 14 July 1995, at 12:30 for Luanda, Angola.

Kigali, 14 July 1995



TO: All Chiefs of Section

DATE: 12 June 1995

FROM: Spokesman, OSRSG-17

SUBJECT: Meeting with the Force Commander

The Force Commander has scheduled a meeting on Tuesday 13 June 1995 at 11:00 a.m. in the Briefing Room on the Ground Floor.

The meeting will focus on the new mandate.

Thank you.

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Office of the Spokesman

NEW MANDATE INFORMATION CAMPAIGN

1. 12 June 1995 Distribution of the new mandate resolution in 15,000 copies (English, French and Kinyarwanda).
2. 12-13 June 1995 FC and ED brief UNAMIR Senior Staff on the new mandate.
3. 14 June 1995
11:00 - 12:15 FC & ED hold press briefing.
4. 15 June 1995 Distribution of "UNAMIR - Questions and Answers".
5. 15 June 1995
through 30 June Information sessions for all UNAMIR staff, including all contingents, MILOBs, CIVPOLs, international and local civilian staff, in Kigali as well as in all sectors, on the new mandate, to be conducted on different occasions by the following:
 - SRSG, FC, ED, Special Assistant to SRSG, Political Adviser, Spokesman.
6. Starting
15 June 1995 Panel discussions on Radio UNAMIR and Radio Rwanda.
 - Radio UNAMIR guests: Col. Mugambage, Maj. Kabuye Rose, Maj. Rutayisire, Ms. C. Umutoni, Mr. C. Dusaidi (list not exhaustive).
 - Radio Rwanda guests: SRSG and FC.
7. 17 June 1995 Working Lunch with the media.
8. From 21 June Public Lectures for Civic groups: Women's Associations, Human Rights Associations, University, Higher Institutions, the public at large, etc., to be conducted by senior officials in point 5 above.



UNAMIR-MINUAR

Office of the Spokesman

**SECURITY COUNCIL EXTENDS AND ADJUSTS MANDATE OF
UNAMIR UNTIL 8 DECEMBER 1995**

Resolution 997 (1995) adopted unanimously
9 June 1995

Text of the Resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993 by which it established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), and its resolutions 912 (1994) of 21 April 1994, 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994, 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994, and 965 (1994) of 30 November 1994, which set out the mandate of UNAMIR,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on UNAMIR dated 4 June 1995 (S/1995/457),

Recalling also its resolution 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994 establishing the International Tribunal for Rwanda, and its resolution 978 (1995) of 27 February 1995, concerning the necessity for the arrest of persons suspected of certain offences in Rwanda,

Stressing the importance of achieving genuine reconciliation among all members of Rwandan society within the frame of reference of the Arusha Peace Agreement,

Noting with great concern reports of military preparations and increasing incursions into Rwanda by elements of the former regime and underlining the need for effective measures to ensure that Rwandan nationals currently in neighbouring countries, including those in camps, do not undertake military activities aimed at destabilizing Rwanda or receive arms supplies, in view of the great likelihood that such arms are intended for use within Rwanda,

Underlining the need for increased efforts to assist the Government of Rwanda in the promotion of a climate of stability and trust in order to facilitate the return of Rwandan refugees in neighbouring countries,

Emphasizing the necessity for the accelerated disbursement of international assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Rwanda,

Calling again upon all States to act in accordance with recommendations adopted by the Regional Conference on Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in the Great Lakes Region, held in Bujumbura in February 1995,

Recognizing the valuable contribution that the human rights officers deployed by the High Commissioner for Human Rights to Rwanda have made towards the improvement of the overall situation,

Acknowledging the responsibility of the Government of Rwanda for the safety and security of all UNAMIR personnel and other international staff serving in the country,

Reaffirming the need for a long-term solution to the refugee and related problems in the Great Lakes States, and welcoming, therefore, the intention of the Secretary-General to appoint a special envoy to carry out consultations on the preparation and convening, at the earliest possible time, of the regional Conference on Security, Stability and Development,

1. Decides to extend the mandate of UNAMIR until 8 December 1995 and authorizes a reduction of the force level to 2,330 troops within three months of the adoption of this resolution and to 1,800 troops within four months;

2. Decides to maintain the current level of military observers and civilian police personnel;

3. Decides, in the light of the current situation in Rwanda, to adjust the mandate of UNAMIR so that UNAMIR will:

(a) Exercise its good offices to help achieve national reconciliation within the frame of reference of the Arusha Peace Agreement;

(b) Assist the Government of Rwanda in facilitating the voluntary and safe return of refugees and their reintegration in their home communities, and, to that end, to support the Government of Rwanda in its ongoing efforts to promote a climate of confidence and trust through the performance of monitoring tasks throughout the country with military and police observers;

(c) Support the provision of humanitarian aid, and of assistance and expertise in engineering, logistics, medical care and demining;

(d) Assist in the training of a national police force;

(e) Contribute to the security in Rwanda of personnel and premises of United Nations agencies, of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, including full-time protection for

the Prosecutor's Office, as well as those of human rights officers, and to contribute also to the security of humanitarian agencies in case of need;

4. Affirms that the restrictions imposed under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations by resolution 918 (1994) apply to the sale or supply of arms and matériel specified therein to persons in the States neighbouring Rwanda, if that sale or supply is for the purpose of the use of such arms or matériel within Rwanda;

5. Calls upon the States neighbouring Rwanda to take steps, with the aim of putting an end to factors contributing to the destabilization of Rwanda, to ensure that such arms and matériel are not transferred to Rwandan camps within their territories;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to consult the Governments of neighbouring countries on the possibility of the deployment of United Nations military observers, and to consult, as a matter of priority, the Government of Zaire on the deployment of observers including in the airfields located in Eastern Zaire, in order to monitor the sale or supply of arms and matériel referred to above; and further requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the matter within one month of the adoption of this resolution;

7. Takes note of the cooperation existing between the Government of Rwanda and UNAMIR in the implementation of its mandate and urges the Government of Rwanda and UNAMIR to continue to implement the agreements made between them, in particular the Status of Mission Agreement of 5 November 1993 and any subsequent agreement concluded to replace that Agreement in order to facilitate the implementation of the new mandate;

8. Commends the efforts of States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organisations which have provided humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons in need, encourages them to continue such assistance, and calls upon the Government of Rwanda to continue to facilitate their delivery and distribution;

9. Calls upon States and donor agencies to fulfil their earlier commitments to give assistance for Rwanda's rehabilitation efforts, to increase such assistance, and in particular to support the early and effective functioning of the International Tribunal and the rehabilitation of the Rwandan judicial system;

10. Encourages the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to continue to coordinate the activities of the United Nations in Rwanda including those of the organizations and agencies active in the humanitarian and developmental field, and of the human rights officers;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council by 9 August 1995 and 9 October 1995 on the discharge by UNAMIR of its mandate, the humanitarian situation and progress towards repatriation of refugees;

12. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

NB

- The UNAMIR had originally been established by resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993. Resolution 918 (1994) had expanded the mandate of the Mission to include responsibility for the security of civilians and of humanitarian operation, had increased its strength up to 5,500 troops and imposed an arms embargo on Rwanda.
- By its action today, the Council affirmed that the Chapter VII restrictions imposed by resolution 918 (1994) apply to the sale or supply of arms and matériel to persons in the States neighbouring Rwanda, if such arms or matériel are for use within Rwanda. It called upon the States neighbouring Rwanda to take steps to ensure that such arms and matériel are not transferred to Rwanda camps within their territories.

- In a statement to the Council, the representative of Zaire called for an independent investigation to refute the claims that his country had been involved with the sale or supply of arms for use in Rwanda. He said it was up to the Government in Rwanda to create a favourable climate for the return of the refugees.
- The representative of Rwanda, speaking after the vote, called for an end to the arms embargo against his Government and for an international commission to study the problem of the refugee camps. He added that the change in the UNAMIR mandate reflected the changed situation in his country.



PRESS RELEASE

UNAMIR NR 95-32

26 May 1995

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY ELECTS SIX JUDGES OF
INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA**

The United Nations General Assembly elected on 24 and 25 May 1995 in secret balloting the judges who would serve in the trial chambers of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. Elected were:

- Navanethem Pillay of South Africa,
- Laity Kama of Senegal,
- T.H. Khan of Bangladesh,
- Lennart Aspegren of Sweden,
- Yakov A. Ostrovsky of the Russian Federation,
- William H. Sekule of Tanzania.

The Tribunal consists of the following:

- two trial chambers, each made up of three judges;
- a five-judge Appeals Chamber, appointed by the President of the Tribunal;
- a Prosecutor, who will be responsible for investigating and prosecuting violations of international humanitarian law; and
- a Registry which will be responsible for administering and servicing the Tribunal.

The six judges are elected for terms of four years on a full-time basis. Their team will be reinforced by the members of the Appeals Chamber for former Yugoslavia, who will also serve as members of the Appeals Chamber for Rwanda.

For more information, please contact the Office of the Spokesman in Kigali: phone: 84266 ext.: # 11075 or 11124 or 11066.

File: Press Rel

PRESS RELEASE

UNAMIR PR-95.29

02 May 1995

Kigali, RWANDA - Some media reports have cited UNAMIR as the source of allegations that the Rwandese Patriotic Army (RPA) exhumed and took away some bodies from Kibeho Camp.

UNAMIR denies categorically being the source of such information.

The position of UNAMIR on the recent Kibeho incidents has been duly communicated through earlier press releases and other official channels. That position remains unchanged.

Note to editors: For more information, please contact Ismael Diallo, UNAMIR Spokesperson in Kigali Telephone (212) 963-3582 or (250) 84266, ext. 11075.

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

NEWS RELEASE

UNAMIR NR. 95.28

25 April 1995

KIGALI, RWANDA -- The following statement, attributable to the Spokesman of the Secretary-General, was issued on 23 April 1995.

The Secretary-General has learned with shock and horror of the indiscriminate killing of thousands of unarmed civilians, including women and children, in a camp for internally displaced persons at Kibeho, Rwanda. He condemns this action in the strongest terms and demands an immediate end to these atrocities. The Secretary-General has decided to despatch this week an envoy to Kigali to deliver a personal message to the Government.

Note to editors: For more information, please contact the Office of the UNAMIR Spokesman, telephone 84266 extension 11075, 11066 or 11124.

File: Press Release

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

OUTGOING FAX NO. 2557

PAGE 1 OF 2

MIR NO. 1418

MISC NO. _____

April 22, 1995

TO: ANNAN, UNATIONS NEW YORK	FROM: SHAHARYAR KHAN SRSG UNAMIR KIGALI, RWANDA
INFO: SITUATION CENTRE, NEW YORK UN SECUR COORD SEVAN <i>ok</i>	
FAX: 001 (212) 963 9069 <i>ok</i> FAX: 001 (212) 963 9053 <i>ok</i>	FAX NO: (250) 86877
INTERNAL DISTRIBUTION: SRSG FC UNAMIR HQ MAIN FILE	
SUBJECT: KIBEHO CAMP	

Attached is a UNAMIR press release on events in the Kibeho camp.

SPRG FC CMU

(Signature)

CC

2557 PJA

PRESS RELEASE

KIBEHO

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General to Rwanda has expressed his profound shock and grave concern at the heavy death toll and large numbers of injured at the internal displaced persons camp located at Kibeho in south-western Rwanda. He has particularly condemned the killing of unarmed civilians attempting to flee from the camp and has stressed that the United Nations has consistently advised against the use of force to resolve humanitarian situations.

The incidents that led to today's tragedy began before noon on 22 April 1995 when some IDP's attempted to break out of the RPA cordon around the camp. While attempts were being made to control this break out, other points of the cordon were breached resulting in a large number of IDP's fleeing the camp. The RPA resorted to firing, to control the break-out and as a result, a large number of IDP's were killed and wounded. The situation was partially controlled by 14.00 hours local time but a further outbreak was reported at 17.00 hours local time with heavy retaliatory firing by RPA.

The SRSG discussed the tension in the camps with the Vice-President and Minister of Defence Gen. Kagame on 21 April and again on 22 April. Also on 22 April, the SRSG and the UNAMIR Force Commander Gen. Guy Tousignant held an emergency meeting with the Rwandese Chief of Staff Col. Sam Kaka at which they expressed their deep shock and concern at the loss of life and emphasized the need for a peaceful approach. They urged the Government to adopt urgent measures to alleviate the massive suffering of the people in the camps by providing greater space, humanitarian assistance and way-stations for IDP's who decide to walk to their communes. They informed the Chief of Staff that over 80 vehicles were available to transport the IDP's back to their communes. They underlined the need to take immediate steps for medical aid, humanitarian relief supplies and measures to reduce pressure in the camps in order to avoid further outbreaks of violence and the possibility of epidemic diseases.

UNAMIR has placed all its medical facilities on alert and is transporting the injured by helicopter to emergency medical units in Butare and Kigali. The Australian Medical Support Group, also part of UNAMIR, is fully deployed to attend to the injured. Elements of the Zambian battalion deployed in the camps have remained in their positions and are assisting in providing security, particularly to women and children who have sought sanctuary with them.

File: Press

To Spokesman:
It would be appreciate
if as has been the
practice, press
releases are discuss
with OSRCA before
being issued.
May than
SJB
21/4/95



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UNAMIR - MINUAR

NEWS RELEASE

UNAMIR NR-95.24

April 19, 1995

KIGALI, RWANDA -- On April 18, 1995 at approximately 8:15 p.m., a group of two to four armed men arrived at the Brown and Root Administration office in Kigali. After physically assaulting the security guards, the men entered the building and forced the staff to lie on the floor. Some of the staff were kicked in the ribs and face by the thieves, resulting in a dislocated jawbone of one staff member. The operations manager was held at gunpoint and asked to show the thieves the location of the Brown and Root safes. After doing so, the safes were forced open and approximately \$40,000 US was stolen. The thieves then looted the pockets of the staff members, stealing more than \$7,000 in personal cash and some passports. They also stole a number of computers, radios and a fax machine from the building. On departure the men stole an UNAMIR vehicle.

In another incident the same night, an UNAMIR vehicle was stolen at gunpoint from the Meridien Hotel in Kigali by a man dressed in what appeared to be a uniform.

"These incidents are of great concern to me," said Maj.-Gen. Guy Tousignant, UNAMIR Force Commander. "They represent a deterioration in the general security situation in Kigali. We are taking the appropriate measures of increased vigilance to prevent further incidents and to ensure the safety of both UN soldiers and civilians in Rwanda."

UN military police are currently investigating both of these incidents.

-30-

Note to editors: For more information, please contact Ismael Diallo, UNAMIR Spokesperson in Kigali at (212) 963-3582, ext 11075 or the UNAMIR Military Spokesperson, Lt(N) Kent Page at (212) 963-3582, ext 11124.



COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE

12 avril 1995

LE REPRESENTANT SPECIAL DU SECRETAIRE GENERAL ANNONCE L'ARRIVEE PROCHAINE DE MAGISTRATS POUR LES TRIBUNAUX RWANDAIS

Les cérémonies commémoratives marquant le premier anniversaire du génocide, l'agrandissement des prisons, la remise en état du système judiciaire national et l'ouverture des écoles secondaires : tels ont été les grands sujets abordés par le Représentant spécial du Secrétaire général, l'Ambassadeur Shaharyar Khan, à sa conférence de presse hebdomadaire du mercredi.

Après avoir rappelé que les cérémonies du déclenchement de la tragédie ont ravivé la douleur des Rwandais, mais aussi la profonde émotion ressentie par la communauté internationale, le Représentant spécial a déploré qu'au cours des manifestations organisées hier en face du Siège de la MINUAR, des voies officielles se soient élevées, parmi les manifestants, pour fustiger l'action de la MINUAR. Il faudrait, a-t-il dit notamment, que les discours prononcés par le Président et le Vice - Président du Rwanda demeurent les lignes directrices qui guideront le pays sur la voie de la normalisation. La MINUAR, a souligné M. Khan, est ici pour aider les Rwandais, et seulement pour cela.

Abordant la question des prisons surpeuplées et du système judiciaire actuel, le Représentant spécial a indiqué qu'une opération vient de démarrer, en coopération avec les autorités rwandaises, pour 'décongestionner' certaines prisons et améliorer les conditions de détention. De plus, une action est en cours pour agrandir certains centres pénitentiaires.

Parlant du système judiciaire rwandais, M. Khan a estimé, après avoir rappelé que le premier procès avait commencé, qu'il est important que les tribunaux commencent à siéger, même si le système judiciaire n'est pas encore entièrement opérationnel. Il a indiqué par ailleurs que, dans le courant du mois de mai, des magistrats et des experts sont attendus à Kigali pour venir renforcer le personnel judiciaire rwandais. Ces magistrats, a-t-il précisé, viendront en majeure partie de pays africains.

Au sujet de l'enseignement secondaire, le Représentant spécial a indiqué que la MINUAR a contribué activement à l'ouverture de certaines écoles, mais qu'un important travail doit être fait, consistant à réparer des bâtiments, installer l'électricité, assurer la nourriture des élèves pensionnaires.

Répondant à la question d'un journaliste concernant la réconciliation, l'Ambassadeur Khan a souligné que celle-ci, pour être authentique et durable, doit s'opérer à tous les niveaux de la société et, surtout, au niveau du peuple.

Pour plus d'informations, prière de s'adresser au bureau du Porte-parole, téléphone 84264 poste 11075 ou 11066



UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
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UNAMIR - MINUAR

INFORMATION NOTE

3 April 1995

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General to Rwanda, Ambassador Shaharyar M. Khan on behalf of all United Nations personnel in Rwanda joins the Government and people of Rwanda in commemorating a day of mourning for the victims of genocide.

On 7 April 1995, all offices of UNAMIR and United Nations Agencies will remain closed and the United Nations flag will fly at half-mast.

Beginning on April 3rd, Radio UNAMIR will observe a commemorative week culminating on April 7th with a statement from the Secretary General of the United Nations that will be broadcast live by the Special Representative to Rwanda.

The Special Representative wishes to express his sincere condolences to the Government and people of Rwanda on this tragic occasion and reiterates the hope of the international community for a lasting peace in the Great Lakes Region.

The Office of the Spokesman
UNAMIR - Ext. 11075/11066

- - - - -

Public Info
Regr. Release

File. Press Release

UNITED NATIONS
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NATIONS UNIES
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UNAMIR - MINUAR

PRESS RELEASE

In cooperation with the Rwanda Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education, UNAMIR, with UNICEF and other UN agencies, has carried out a successful operation to organise the sitting of secondary school admission exams.

About 65,000 primary school pupils took their exams on schedule as a result of a coordinated effort between the UN and the Rwanda Lower Education Ministry, which covered 400 exam centres across the country. Thirty-nine UNAMIR vehicles and a helicopter were used to carry out the operation successfully. For the first time in Rwanda's history, official exam was set in four languages: Kinyarwanda, French, English and Swahili.

The Minister of Primary and Secondary Education, Mr. Pierre Célestin RWIGEMA, met with the Special Representative of the Secretary General on 21st March and congratulated him for the exemplary cooperation. This cooperation represents UNAMIR's continuing support for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Rwanda's infrastructure and economy in general.

- - - - -

21 March 1995

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NATIONS UNIES
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UNAMIR - MINUAR

NEWS RELEASE

UNAMIR NR-95.16

March 6, 1995

Attack On United Nations Position in Byumba

KIGALI, RWANDA -- On March 5, 1995 at approximately 1045 p.m., two grenades were thrown by unknown persons near the sentry post at the Nigerian Battalion (NiBatt) camp in Byumba. Two NiBatt soldiers sustained superficial shrapnel injuries of the kind produced by fragmentation grenades. The reason for the attack is not known at this time.

"This deliberate attack on a United Nations position was unprovoked and is totally unacceptable", stated Maj.-Gen. Guy Tousignant, UNAMIR Force Commander. "An incident like this is a setback to the peaceful reconciliation process which is taking place in Rwanda. We are carefully investigating this incident to determine who is responsible."

One of the injured soldiers was evacuated by vehicle to the United Nations hospital in Kigali where he is listed in stable condition and is being treated for superficial injuries. The other soldier suffered minor injuries and was treated on the scene.

The identity of the persons responsible for the attack is not known at this time. Military observers and NiBatt troops are presently conducting an investigation into the incident.

-30-

Note to editors: For more information, please contact Zouaoui Benamadi, UNAMIR Civilian Spokesperson in Kigali at (212) 963-3582, ext 11065 or the UNAMIR Military Spokesperson, Lt(N) Kent Page at (212) 963-3582, ext 11124.

Press Release

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



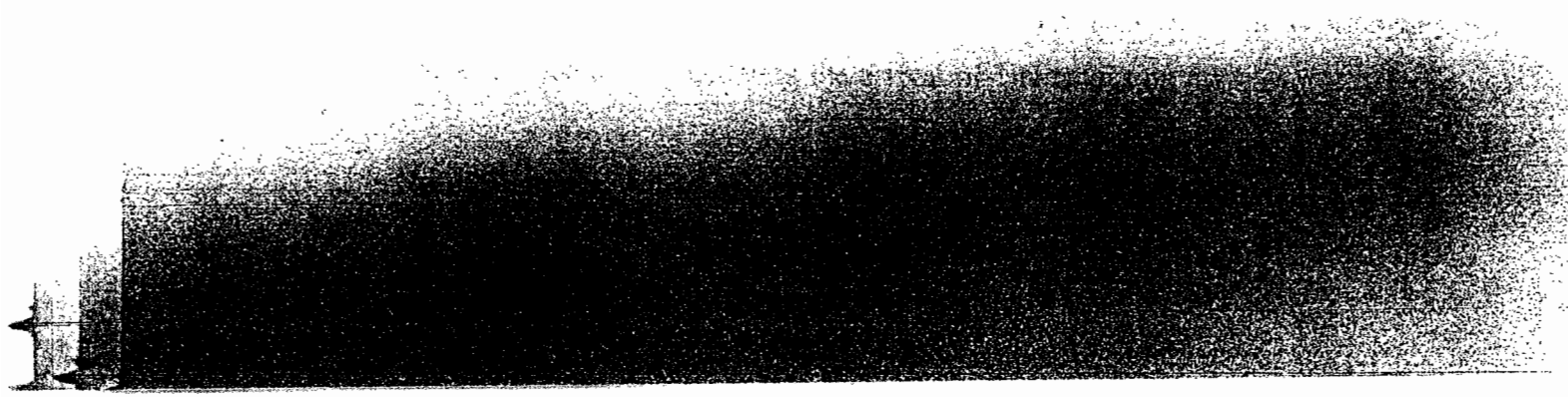
NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

OUTGOING FAX NO.:
MIR NO.:
MISC NO.:

TO: MR. FRED ECKHARD ASSOCIATE SPOKESMAN DPI, UNHQ NEW YORK	FROM: ZOUAOUI BANAMADI UNAMIR SPOKESMAN
AUTHORISED BY: OFFICE OF THE SRSG	DATE: 20 FEBRUARY 1995
FAX NO: 963 7055 TEL NO:	PHONE: 212 963 3582 FAX: 212 963 3090
ORIGINATOR:	SECTION: OSRSG RADIO UNAMIR, RWANDA
SUBJECT: NEWS RELEASES	

PAGE 1 OF 3

Please find attached two news releases which constitute an update about two major incidents that happened this week-end.





UNAMIR - MINUAR

NEWS RELEASE

UNAMIR NR-95.12

February 20, 1995

Attack On United Nations Position In Mutura

KIGALI, RWANDA -- On February 15, 1995 at approximately 11:55 p.m., the Tunisian Battalion Headquarters at Mutura was fired upon by small arms fire, including 3 rocket propelled grenade (RPG) rounds, for about 30 seconds in a deliberate and unprovoked attack. It is believed that this attack by unknown armed elements was aimed at destroying the signal installation within the camp.

The following morning, February 16, a patrol of Tunisian troops searched the vicinity of the camp to determine the perpetrators of the attack. In the process, a mine suspected of being planted was detonated by the patrol resulting in the injury of 8 Tunisian troops: four seriously, the others moderate and minor. A second mine, also suspected of being planted by the attackers was found and defused.

"This unprovoked attack on a UN position and the injury of the Tunisian soldiers is of great concern to me," stated Maj.-Gen. Guy Tousignant, UNAMIR Force Commander. "We are carefully investigating the incident to determine who is responsible and will take every action to hold them accountable for this incident."

Four of the casualties have been evacuated to Nairobi for treatment. A United Nations Military Police investigation of the attack is in progress.

- 30 -

For more information, please contact the UNAMIR

Mr. Zoran Benamati in Kigali at (242) 963-3582 or 11065

Mr. Kent Page at (242) 963-3582



UNAMIR - MINUAR

NEWS RELEASE

UNAMIR NR-95.13

February 20, 1995

Looting of World Food Program Vehicles

KIGALI, RWANDA — At approximately 2 p.m., February 18, a convoy of World Food Program (WFP) trucks carrying humanitarian supplies to refugee camps in Goma, Zaire, were stopped near the border at Gisenyi for inspection by border officials. When stopped, a crowd of about 50 people from the Gisenyi area transit camp surrounded the trucks and began looting them. Government troops on the scene in an attempt to control the situation, opened fire on the crowd, killing two people. At this point, the crowd grew to 400-500 people. Three WFP trucks were looted during this incident.

UNAMIR troops were called to assist and three Armoured Personnel Carriers from the Tunisian Battalion in Mutura were dispatched.

The trucks were stopped at the site until the evening, at which point they were allowed to turn back from the border to drive to the security of the Tunisian Battalion compound at Mutura.

On the way to the compound, seven of the trucks were detained until the morning of February 19. The trucks were then released, but on the way to Mutura, were stopped at the Gisenyi area transit camp where looting of these remaining vehicles took place.

"The looting of humanitarian relief supplies is unacceptable," stated Maj.-Gen. Guy Tousignant, UNAMIR Force Commander. "Steps are being taken to determine who hindered the situation by preventing the WFP from withdrawing to a safe location and by delaying the arrival of UN troops on the scene."

-40-

Note to editors: For more information, please contact the UNAMIR

Spokesperson, Mr. Zénon Bernabé in Kigali at (242) 964-3582 ext 11065

Press Release

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
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OUTGOING FAX NO.:
MIR NO.:
MISC NO.:

TO: ** SEE BELOW	FROM: ZOUAOUI BENAMADI UNAMIR SPOKESMAN
AUTHORISED BY: OFFICE OF THE SRSG	DATE: 16 FEBRUARY 1995
FAX NO: 254-2-230649 TEL NO:	PHONE: 212 963 3582 FAX: 212 963 3090
ORIGINATOR: P. TOME	SECTION: OSRSG RADIO UNAMIR, RWANDA
SUBJECT: UNAMIR PRESS RELEASE OF 16 FEBRUARY 95	

** AFP/NAIROBI FAX: 254-2-230649
CNN/NAIROBI 254-2-221467
NYT/NAIROBI 254-2-218286
TELEGRAPH/NAIROBI 254-2-890276
RADIO AGATASHYA/KIGALI 74723
VOA/USA 1-202-619-2400

Please find hereunder UNAMIR Press Release for dissemination.

Pursuant to the mandate of the United Nations mission for Rwanda, Radio UNAMIR starts its first broadcasts on Thursday, February 16, 1995, at 16 hours, Kigali local time.

As underlined by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Ambassador Shaharyar Khan, in his inaugural message, "Radio UNAMIR wants to be the voice of brotherhood and harmony. It will be continuously broadcasting a message of peace, which is by nature non-partisan, neutral, and non-selective".

The UN Radio for Rwanda, will cover the whole territory of Rwanda, and will be using the following frequencies on FM:

Kigali: 105 MHZ and 88.30 MHZ

Gikongoro: 92.20 mhz

Kibungo: 91.60 MHZ

Byumba: 93.70 MHZ

page two

~~Radio~~ ~~MANIR~~ will be on the air all week days from 16 hours to 20
~~hours~~ Kigali local time, in three languages. The national
~~language~~ Kinyarwanda, in 50% of programmes, and French and English
~~will share~~ the remaining 50% of programmes.

~~Spoken~~
Zorani namadi

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

OUTGOING FAX NO.:
MIR NO.:
MISC NO.:

TO: ** VOIR LISTE CI-DESSOUS	FROM: ZOUAOUI BENAMADI SPOKESMAN <i>[Signature]</i>
AUTHORISED BY: <i>[Signature]</i> DR. A.H. KABIA, EXEC DIRECTOR	DATE: 2 FEVRIER 1995
FAX NO: TEL NO:	PHONE: FAX: 1-212-963-3097
ORIGINATOR: Z. BENAMADI	SECTION: OSRSG RADIO UNAMIR, RWANDA
SUBJECT: COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE	

VEUILLEZ TROUVEZ CI-JOINT COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE NO. 004 DE
MINUAR DU 1 FEVRIER 1995.

** AMBASSADE FEDERALE D'ALLEMAGNE
KIGALI - FAX: 77627

AMBASSADE DE BELGIQUE
KIGALI - FAX: 73995

AMBASSADE DE BURUNDI
KIGALI - FAX: 76418

AMBASSADE DU CANADA
KIGALI - FAX: 72719

AMBASSADE DES ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE
KIGALI - FAX: 72128

CHEF DE L'ANTENNE DIPLOMATIQUE (FRANCE)
KIGALI - FAX: 871-1112371

BUREAU DE LIAISON DU GOUVERNEMENT BRITANNIQUE
KIGALI - FAX: 75219



OUTGOING FAX NO.:
MIR NO.:
MISC NO.:

TO: ** VOIR LISTE CI-DESSOUS	FROM: ZOUAOUI BENAMADI SPOKESMAN <i>[Signature]</i>
AUTHORISED BY: <i>[Signature]</i> DR. A.H. KABIA, EXEC DIRECTOR	DATE: 2 FEVRIER 1995
FAX NO: TEL NO:	PHONE: FAX: 1-212-963-3097
ORIGINATOR: Z. BENAMADI	SECTION: OSRSG RADIO UNAMIR, RWANDA
SUBJECT: COMMUNIQUE DE PRESS	

VEUILLEZ TROUVEZ CI-JOINT COMMUNIQUE DE PRESS NO. 004 DE
MINUAR DU 1 FEVRIER 1995.

** AMBASSADE FEDERALE D'ALLEMAGNE
KIGALI - FAX: 77627

AMBASSADE DE BELGIQUE
KIGALI - FAX: 73995

AMBASSADE DE BURUNDI
KIGALI - FAX: 76418

AMBASSADE DU CANADA
KIGALI - FAX: 72719

AMBASSADE DES ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE
KIGALI - FAX: 72128

CHEF DE L'ANTENNE DIPLOMATIQUE (FRANCE)
KIGALI - FAX: 871-1112371

BUREAU DE LIAISON DU GOUVERNEMENT BRITANNIQUE
KIGALI - FAX: 75219



UNAMIR - MINUAR

PR/95/004
1 February 1994

PRESS RELEASE

Attack against Journalist Edouard MUTSINZI

The Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations in Rwanda has learned with consternation and sadness of the attack on Mr. Edouard MUTSINZI, Editor in Chief of the weekly journal "Intumwa - Le Messenger".

UNAMIR believes that this incident constitutes a serious and reprehensible act which not only compromises and threatens the freedom of expression but also impedes the process for national reconciliation. If the perpetrators of this attack are not quickly identified, arrested, and brought to justice, it could lead to a resurgence of political violence capable of producing consequences which could be difficult to control. UNAMIR remains confident however in the capacities and capabilities of Rwandese institutions to put an end to such lawlessness which serves neither the image nor the interests of the country, particularly since the present Government has made the freedom of expression and of the press a cornerstone of its policies in the area of information.



UNITED NATIONS

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

PR/95/0014

1 février 1995

COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE

Le Bureau du Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies au Rwanda a appris avec consternation et tristesse l'attentat perpétré contre le journaliste Edouard Mutsinzi, rédacteur en chef de l'hebdomadaire "Intumwa- Le Messenger".

La MINUAR considère qu'il s'agit là d'un acte condamnable d'une gravité certaine qui non seulement porte atteinte et entrave la liberté d'expression mais plus encore affaiblit le processus de réconciliation nationale. Si les auteurs de cet attentat ne sont pas rapidement identifiées, arrêtés et envoyés devant la Justice, il est malheureusement à craindre que réapparaisse la violence politique pouvant entraîner des dérives difficilement contrôlables. La MINUAR demeure cependant confiante dans les capacités des institutions rwandaises existantes pour mettre un terme à de tels dépassements qui ne servent ni l'image ni les intérêts du pays et ce d'autant plus que le gouvernement actuel a fait de la liberté d'expression un point essentiel de sa politique générale.

DE

ROUTING SLIP

FICHE DE TRANSMISSION

TO: MR BUO

A:

FROM: DR KABIA

DE:

Room No. - No de bureau Extension - Poste Date 30/1

FOR ACTION		POUR SUITE A DONNER
FOR APPROVAL	✓	POUR APPROBATION
FOR SIGNATURE		POUR SIGNATURE
FOR COMMENTS		POUR OBSERVATIONS
MAY WE DISCUSS?		POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER ?
YOUR ATTENTION		VOTRE ATTENTION
AS DISCUSSED		COMME CONVENU
AS REQUESTED		SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
NOTE AND RETURN		NOTER ET RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION		POUR INFORMATION

To ED

The quotation could raise some political problems. The Spokesman has shown me a more acceptable, revised version. I believe it has come to you for approval.

COM.6 (2-8)

Samy
30/1/95

DR KAEIA

IS About the quotation of
G! Toussignant. IS there
any problem?

Benamadi



NEWS RELEASE

UNAMIR NR-95.009

January 30, 1995

**UN TROOPS INTERVENE IN BANDIT RAID
IN SOUTH WESTERN RWANDA**

KIGALI, RWANDA -- United Nations troops deployed in south western Rwanda intervened in a bandit raid which occurred on Jan. 28 at approximately 3:00 a.m. on the shores of Lake Kivu. During the incident the offenders opened fire and threw a grenade injuring one Blue Beret. In self defence, the UN troops returned fire resulting in the death of one bandit. Two were subsequently captured and the fourth was injured but managed to escape.

In this latest incident four bandits, some of which were wearing military uniforms and equipped with automatic weapons and grenades, raided the Nyamasheke area, stealing cattle and other materials. Locals notified UN troops who immediately gave chase.

"Although it has been difficult in the past to establish who were responsible for such criminal acts, the bandits arrested during this latest incident have admitted to being soldiers of the Former Rwandan Government Forces", stated Maj.-Gen. Guy Tousignant, Force Commander of UNAMIR.

"As a result of our recent redeployment of troops to increase presence in areas such as Nyamasheke, UNAMIR was able to quickly respond to this incident and assist the local population," he added.

In the presence of ICRC and UNHCR representatives, the arrestees were turned over to local authorities on Jan. 29 by Ethiopian UN troops. The attack is presently under investigation.

- 30 -

Note to editors: For more information, please contact the UNAMIR Spokesman, _____ in Kigali at (212) 963-9906/9574 ext 11124.

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

NEWS RELEASE

UNAMIR NR-95.006

January 18, 1995

OPERATION "RETOUR"
OVER 10 000 PEOPLE BACK HOME

KIGALI, RWANDA -- The consolidated effort by the United Nations, Non-Government Organisations (NGO) and the Rwandan Government to bring displaced people back to their homes is now well under way. In less than a month, Operation "RETOUR" has managed the safe transport of over 10 000 people to their communes of origins.

Operation "RETOUR" was officially launched in late December 1994 by the Special Representative to the Secretary General for Rwanda, Mr. Shaharyar Khan, after a long, detailed and careful planning process. This consolidated approach aims at offering to hundreds of thousands of displaced Rwandans with an alternative to the life in camps. Those who wish to go back home are provided with the basic tools, support and aid which they require to resume a normal life back in their home villages.

The Force Commander of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda, Maj.-Gen. Guy Tousignant, met yesterday with several UN and NGO officials to further discuss this consolidated approach. Although no major changes to the operation are expected, UNAMIR will nevertheless attempt to increase its presence in many more communes and will remain committed and supportive to Operation "RETOUR".

The dissolving of the displaced person camps in south western Rwanda currently under way, is the first step in settling the humanitarian problem which has been overshadowing the country. Displaced persons in camps are subjected to a

mischievous misinformation campaign mounted by those criminals who oppose the normalisation process presently taking place in the country. Displaced Rwandans now have the freedom to choose. They can safely travel back to their home communes and finally regain their dignity by rebuilding their lives and their country.

- 30 -

Note to editors: For more information, please contact the UNAMIR military public affairs officer, Capt S. Grenier in Kigali at (212) 963-9906 ext 11124.



- **PRESS RELEASE** -
14 January 1995

**UNAMIR AND THE GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA SIGN AGREEMENT ON THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNITED NATIONS RADIO STATION IN RWANDA**

At a ceremony at the Rwandese Ministry of Information in Kigali today, the Minister of Information, His Excellency Mr. Jean Baptiste Nkuliyingoma, and the United Nations Secretary General's Special Representative for Rwanda, Ambassador Shaharyar Khan, signed an agreement permitting the establishment of a United Nations radio station in Rwanda.

With this agreement in place, the United Nations and the Government are now engaged in final technical arrangements that will allow the radio station, to be known formally as Radio UNAMIR, to commence operations. The station plans to use five FM transmitters to cover virtually all of Rwanda as well as be able to reach the Rwandese refugee camps in neighbouring Zaire and Tanzania.

From studios at UNAMIR headquarters in Kigali, the station will initially broadcast in Kinyarwanda, French, and English. The programs of the station will aim at promoting the objectives of the United Nations in Rwanda which are to promote lasting peace and national reconciliation. To this end the station will seek to provide accurate and factual news and information on developments in or relevant to Rwanda and the region. In particular, information on United Nations activities and humanitarian operations in the country will be highlighted.

In his statement at the ceremony, Ambassador Khan thanked the Government for giving the United Nations this opportunity to speak directly with the people of Rwanda. Noting that the radio can be a vehicle both for positive and negative purposes, he recalled, in this connection, recent events in Rwanda and stressed that Radio UNAMIR will strive to be an effective voice for national reconciliation during this period of healing and rebuilding in Rwanda.

On his part, the Minister of Information, Mr. Nkuliyingoma, thanked the United Nations system as a whole for supporting Rwanda's rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts. He emphasized the important role played by a free press in a democracy and reiterated his Government's commitment to freedom of expression.

He regretted that information was still being used to hold refugees as hostages in camps in neighbouring countries and called up the Security Council to take the necessary measures to end such incitement.

The Minister indicated that the Government of Rwanda had adopted an information policy in November 1994 which, above all, sought to promote national reconciliation. He expressed the hope that Radio UNAMIR, in its programming, will abide by the tenets of that policy.

- COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE -
14 janvier 1995

LA MINUAR ET LE GOUVERNEMENT DU RWANDA SIGNENT UN ACCORD POUR LA
CREATION D'UNE STATION DE RADIO DES NATIONS UNIES AU RWANDA

Au cours d'une cérémonie tenue aujourd'hui au Ministère de l'information à Kigali, le Ministre de l'Information, Son Excellence M. Jean-Baptiste Nkuliyingoma, et le Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire Général pour le Rwanda, l'Ambassadeur Shaharyar Khan, ont signé un accord permettant la création d'une station de radio des Nations Unies au Rwanda.

Cet accord signé, il reste maintenant aux Nations Unies et au gouvernement à régler les derniers détails techniques pour permettre à la station, dont le nom officiel sera Radio MINUAR, à émettre.

Au départ, la station émettra à partir de ses studios de Kigali, situés au siège de la MINUAR, en Kinyiwarwanda, Français et Anglais. Ses émissions viseront à promouvoir les objectifs des Nations Unies au Rwanda, à savoir la recherche d'une paix durable et la réconciliation nationale. A cette fin, Radio MINUAR s'efforcera de fournir des informations précises et factuelles sur l'évolution de la situation au Rwanda et dans la région. Il s'agira en particulier de mettre l'accent sur les activités entreprises par les Nations Unies et sur les opérations humanitaires.

Dans son allocution prononcée au cours de la cérémonie, l'Ambassadeur Khan a remercié le gouvernement de l'occasion qu'il fournit ainsi aux Nations Unies de s'exprimer directement auprès du peuple rwandais. Indiquant que la radio pouvait aussi bien être un vecteur utilisé à des fins positives que négatives, il a rappelé les récents événements qui ont endeuillé le Rwanda et a souligné que Radio MINUAR s'efforcerait de relayer efficacement le message de réconciliation nationale, alors que le Rwanda panse ses plaies et tente de se reconstruire.

Pour sa part, le Ministre de l'Information, M. Nkuliyingoma, a remercié l'Organisation des Nations Unies dans son ensemble de l'aide qu'elle apporte aux efforts de réhabilitation et de reconstruction. Il a souligné le rôle joué dans toute démocratie par une presse libre et a réitéré que son gouvernement était très attaché à la liberté d'expression.

Il a regretté le fait que certains continuaient à se servir de l'information pour retenir les réfugiés en otage dans les pays voisins et a appelé le Conseil de Sécurité à prendre des mesures immédiates afin de mettre un terme à cette politique.

Le Ministre a indiqué que le gouvernement du Rwanda avait adopté, en novembre 1994, une politique en matière d'information dont l'objectif principal est la promotion de la réconciliation nationale. Il a exprimé l'espoir que Radio MINUAR, dans sa programmation, se ferait le porte-parole des préceptes de cette politique.



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 Sammy Kum Buo
 Acting Spokesman
 UNAMIR
 KIGALI - RWANDA

In case of questions, please contact UNAMIR Spokesman at the following numbers:

<u>Telephone:</u>	212-963-3582	
	<u>or:</u>	
	212-963-9906	extension: 11067 <u>or:</u> 11071
<u>FAX:</u>	212-963-3090	

.../...



PR/95/002

- PRESS RELEASE -
13 January 1995

The Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Rwanda, Ambassador Shaharyar M. Khan, is scheduled to depart Kigali on Saturday, 14 January 1995, for Geneva, Switzerland, to attend a Round Table Conference convened under the auspices of the Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to seek the support of the international community to help meet requirements submitted by the Government of Rwanda totalling \$764 million (seven hundred sixty-four million US dollars) for its programme of national reconciliation, rehabilitation and relaunching of socio-economic development disrupted by the recent civil war.

The \$764 million sought is, according to the Government, intended to cover six main components, as follows: 1) financial support (\$189.6 million); 2) reinforcement of national management capabilities (\$17.6 million); reintegration of refugees and displaced persons (\$273.7 million); rehabilitation of infrastructure (\$70.6 million); revival of production and employment (\$100.9 million); basic social services (\$112.1 million).

The Round Table Conference is scheduled to take place at the United Nations Office in Geneva (Palais des Nations) on 18 and 19 January 1995 and will be attended by representatives of donor countries. Also expected to participate are international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, including United Nations agencies.

During his stay in Geneva, Ambassador Shaharyar Khan will also attend on 16 January, a briefing by the United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Mr. Peter Hansen, on the Combined Humanitarian Appeal for Rwanda. On 17 January, he will participate in a meeting of an informal group of countries constituted as the "Friends of Rwanda". Ambassador Shaharyar Khan is also expected to meet with representatives of various countries as well as with heads of various organizations and agencies, to brief them on recent developments in Rwanda and to review and discuss ways and means of enhancing international cooperation to promote genuine peace and sustainable development in Rwanda.

Following his stay in Geneva, Ambassador Khan will proceed to Pakistan on leave and is expected to return to Kigali in the first week of February.

In case of questions, please contact UNAMIR Spokesman at the following numbers:

Telephone: 212-963-3582
or:
212-963-9906 extension: 11067 or: 11071
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PR/95/002

-COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE-

13 janvier 1993

Le Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies pour le Rwanda, M. l'Ambassadeur Shaharyar Khan, doit quitter Kigali samedi 14 janvier 1995 pour se rendre à Genève, en Suisse, où il participera à une Table Ronde organisée sous l'égide du Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement (PNUD) pour obtenir le soutien de la communauté internationale dans le projet soumis par le gouvernement rwandais et s'élevant à 764 (sept cent soixante quatre) millions de dollars, en vue de son programme de réconciliation, réhabilitation et relance du développement socio-économique interrompu par la récente guerre civile.

Selon le gouvernement, les 764 millions de dollars recherchés doivent être répartis dans les six principaux domaines suivants: 1) aide financière (189,6 millions); 2) consolidation des capacités nationales de gestion (17,6 millions); réintégration des réfugiés et des personnes déplacées (273,7 millions); réhabilitation des infrastructures (70, 6 millions); relance de la production et de l'emploi (100,9 millions); services sociaux de base (112,1 millions).

La Table Ronde se tiendra au Palais des Nations Unies à Genève les 18 et 19 janvier 1995 et réunira des participants de pays donateurs. Des organisations internationales, inter-gouvernementales et non-gouvernementales, y compris des agences des Nations Unies, sont également attendues.

Au cours de son séjour en Suisse, M. l'Ambassadeur Shaharyar Khan rencontrera le 16 janvier le Sous-Secrétaire des Nations Unies aux Affaires Humanitaires, M. Peter Hansen, pour un briefing portant sur l'Appel Humanitaire Conjoint pour le Rwanda. Le 17 janvier, il participera à une séance informelle réunissant un groupe de pays rassemblés sous le titre "Les Amis du Rwanda". L'Ambassadeur Khan rencontrera également les représentants de divers pays et les dirigeants de plusieurs organisations et agences pour les tenir au courant de l'évolution de la situation rwandaise et évoquer et étudier avec eux les moyens de promouvoir la coopération internationale pour une paix et un développement durables au Rwanda.

Après son séjour helvète, l'Ambassadeur Khan se rendra en congé au Pakistan pour revenir à Kigali dans le courant de la première semaine de février.

Pour toutes questions, veuillez contacter le porte-parole de la MINUAR à l'un des numéros suivants:

Téléphone: 212-963-3582 ou 212-963-9906 poste 11067 ou 11071

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UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

PR/95/001

Press Release

13 January 1995

It has been confirmed that the 6 fishermen captured during a skirmish on Lake Kivu by armed elements operating from the Zairean border were released on 12 January. The situation in the region as well as in the capital where Government forces carried out security checks on Thursday, 12 January, is calm.

According to the fishermen, the skirmish was provoked by a group of armed individuals who were intending acts of banditry on Rwandese territory. UNAMIR has increased its patrolling of the border with a view to providing security to displaced persons and civilians at risk, in conformity with its mandate.

In case of questions, please contact UNAMIR Spokesman at the following numbers:

Telephone: 212-963-3582
or:
212-963-9906 extension: 11067 or: 11071
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PR/95/001

-COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE-

13 janvier 1995

Les six pêcheurs capturés suite à un accrochage le 11 janvier 1995 sur le lac Kivu par des éléments armés venus du côté zairois de la frontière ont été relâchés le 12 janvier. La situation dans la région, de même que dans la capitale, où les forces du gouvernement ont opéré des contrôles de sécurité le jeudi 12 janvier, est calme.

D'après les pêcheurs, l'accrochage avait été provoqué par un groupe d'individus armés dont l'intention était de se livrer à des actes de banditisme sur le territoire rwandais. La MINUAR a accru ses patrouilles à la frontière pour accroître la sécurité des personnes déplacées et des civils en danger, conformément à son mandat.

Pour toutes questions, contacter le porte-parole de la MINUAR à l'un des numéros suivants:

Téléphone: 212-963-3582 ou 212-963-9906 poste 11067 ou 11071

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

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MIR NO. 0128

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TO: AFP NAIROBI	FROM: Sammy Kum Buo Acting Spokesman UNAMIR KIGALI, RWANDA
AUTHORIZED BY: B. DESSANDE	DATE: 13 JANUARY 1995
FAX NO: 254-2-230-649	PHONE: 212-963-3582/9906 FAX NO: 212-963-3090
SUBJECT: <u>PRESS RELEASE</u>	

AAA. Please find attached copies of two press releases on the Special Representative's trip to Geneva from 14 to 20 January 1995 and on the release of the fishermen captured during the armed skirmish in the vicinity of Lake Kivu on 11 January.

BBB. Regards.

Best wishes for 1995 and
many thanks for your
very thoughtful card.
[Signature]

B. Dessande

Addressees see attached 2nd



UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA
UNAMIR - MINUAR

OUTGOING FAX NO. 0216

PAGE 1 OF 5

MIR NO. 0125

MISC NO. _____

TO: Mr. Calvin Mitchell III Director Public Affairs National Security Council White House WASHINGTON DC	FROM: Sammy Kum Buo Acting Spokesman UNAMIR KIGALI, RWANDA
AUTHORIZED BY: <u>B. DESSANDE</u>	DATE: 13 JANUARY 1995
FAX NO: 202-456-7705	PHONE: 212-963-3582/9906 FAX NO: 212-963-3090
SUBJECT: <u>PRESS RELEASE</u>	

AAA. Please find attached copies of two press releases on the Special Representative's overseas trip beginning on 14 January 1995 and on the release of the fishermen captured during the armed skirmish in the vicinity of Lake Kivu on 11 January.

BBB. Regards.

Best wishes for the New Year. It was
good meeting you during your recent visit
with Mr. Lake to Kigali recently on which
occasion my friend and your teammate
on the trip, Shaun McCormick of CSIS,
introduced us. Sincerely,
Sammy K. Buo

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NEWS RELEASE

UNAMIR NR-95.004

January 11, 1995

**INSURGENCY OPERATION INTO RWANDA
FROM FORMER GOVERNMENT FORCES**

KIGALI, RWANDA -- United Nations Military Observers deployed in the Cyangugu prefecture in the south western part of Rwanda, are presently investigating a serious exchange of fire between possible Former Rwandan Government Forces (FRGF) and the Rwandan Patriotic Army (RPA). This latest incident lasted two hours and occurred at approximately 1:00 a.m. near Nyamasheke, on the shores of lake Kivu.

"Although it is difficult to establish who are the authors of these attacks, we have strong reason to believe that the FRGF have now began a consolidated and well planned insurgency operation campaign into Rwanda", stated Maj.-Gen. Guy Tousignant, the Force Commander of UNAMIR. "The increasing number of incidents in that sector of the country is troubling for UNAMIR."

"Actions such as these, interfere with the climate of confidence which we are promoting in the region. UNAMIR is carefully looking into the matter and is not disregarding the possibility of increasing the number of troops and military observers in that sector of the country."

UN personnel deployed in the Nyamasheke region reported that about 50 soldiers surprised a group of 20 Rwandan fishermen during this incident. As the assailants opened fire, the fishermen jumped in the water in an attempt to move to safety. All but six made it to safety. Concurrently, RPA returned fire and engaged in a two hour fire fight with the aggressors. The FRGF resisted and eventually retreated after capturing several fishermen boats. The matter is currently under investigation.

- 30 -

Note to editors: For more information, please contact the UNAMIR military public affairs officer, Capt S. Grenier in Kigali at (212) 963-9574 ext 11124.



NEWS RELEASE

UNAMIR NR-95.003

January 10, 1995

UNAMIR INVESTIGATION
KILLING INCIDENT OF JAN. 7, 1995

KIGALI, RWANDA -- UNAMIR has conducted an investigation, following the shooting incident of Jan 7, 1995 which took place two miles south east of Remera, near the Burundi border. During this latest incident of violence in camps, at least 12 people were killed and 36 injured.

UNAMIR has confirmed that Rwandan Patriotic Army (RPA) troops were responsible for this act of violence.

On monday Jan. 9, the Special Representative to the Secretary General, Mr. Shaharyar Khan and the Force Commander of UNAMIR, Maj.-Gen. Guy Tousignant meet with Vice President Paul Kagame. "Pending a full inquiry of the incident, three RPA officers have been arrested and a court martial has been ordered" stated Vice President Kagame during the meeting.

Later in the meeting, Vice President Kagame assured Mr. Khan and Maj.-Gen. Tousignant that the Rwandan Government remained committed to the agreed policy of supporting Operation "RETOUR", by not forcibly closing camps.

The United Nations Headquarters had been notified of this incident at approximately 9:15 a.m. on the morning of the incident. Less than 45 minutes after receiving notification, UNAMIR medical staff were on their way to render assistance. Six seriously injured persons were evacuated from the Runyonbyi camp at approximately 12:30 p.m. and transported to Kigali. Medical staff subsequently remained on site for several hours to provide additional medical assistance.

Both Australian and Canadian medical staff performed surgery on the evacuated patients at the Kigali Central Hospital, but one child later died due to the seriousness of her wounds.

- 30 -

Note to editors: For more information, please contact the UNAMIR military public affairs officer, Capt S. Grenier in Kigali at (212) 963-9574 ext 11124.



NEWS RELEASE

UNAMIR NR-94.016

January 7, 1995

**UN MEDICAL STAFF RESPOND TO SHOOTING INCIDENT
IN SOUTHERN RWANDA**

KIGALI, RWANDA -- The Force Commander of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda, Maj.-Gen. Guy Tousignant, ordered the deployment of an emergency medical and resuscitation team, a protection element and a military observer group, in response to a significant shooting incident which took place two miles south east of Remera near the Burundi border.

In addition to providing first aid treatment upon arrival, UN Medical staff mostly consisting of Australian and Canadian soldiers evacuated by helicopter six severely injured casualties. The casualties are currently at the Kigali Central Hospital, where Australian and Non Government Organisation medical staff are performing surgery.

Initial reports presently indicate that 12 people have been killed and 36 injured in this latest incident, which took place earlier today.

The United Nations Headquarters was notified of this incident at approximately 9:15 a.m. this morning. Less than 45 minutes after receiving notification, UNAMIR medical staff were on their way to render assistance. The more seriously injured were evacuated from the Runyonbyi camp at approximately 12:30 p.m. and transported to Kigali. Medical staff subsequently remained on site for several hours to provide additional medical assistance.

It is presently unclear who was responsible for this act of violence, but the matter is presently under investigation.

- 30 -

Note to editors: For more information, please contact the UNAMIR military public affairs officer, Capt S. Grenier in Kigali at (212) 963-9574 ext 11124.

OPERATION "RETOUR"

The presence of several hundreds of thousands of displaced persons in south western Rwanda presents a serious internal security problem to Rwandan Authorities. Many of the authors of acts of Genocide which took place during the last war are believed to be present in significant numbers in those camps. These large concentrations of people within the country offers safe havens and potential bases from which criminal elements can initiate small scale raids in an attempt to destabilise the country.

The dissolving of these camps is the first step in settling the humanitarian problem presently overshadowing the country. Nevertheless, displaced persons in camps are victims of a mischievous misinformation campaign mounted by those criminals who oppose the normalisation process presently taking place in the country. Rwandans must be free to travel back to their home communes to plant seeds, harvest crops and finally regain their dignity by rebuilding their lives and their country.

To this end, the United Nations and the International community has come together with the Rwandan Government in a consolidated effort to assist and promote the return of displaced persons within Rwanda to their home communes.

Operation "RETOUR" was officially launched in late December 1994 and is the direct result of the long, detailed and careful planning process which is has now proven to be effective.

Note to editors: For more information, plse contact the UNAMIR military public affairs officer, Capt S. Grenier in Kigali at (212) 963-9574 ext 11124.

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PRESS RELEASE
5 November 1994

A public ceremony was held in Kigali on 5 November 1994 to close an intensive two-month training programme for 99 cadets and 3 officers of the first batch of the new Rwandese Gendarmerie. The ceremony was attended by senior officials of the Rwandese Government, including the Vice-President and Defence Minister, Maj. Gen. Paul Kagame, as well as representatives of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), among whom Col. Cheick Oumar Diarra, Commissioner of UNAMIR's Civilian Police (CIVPOL) Unit, which helped train the gendarmerie force.

Following the formation on 19 July 1994 of Rwanda's Broad-Based Government of National Unity, the Government requested UNAMIR's assistance to help establish on an urgent basis for public security purposes, a police force of which, in Rwanda, the main component is the Gendarmerie. It was agreed to focus in the first instance in setting up a flexible gendarmerie unit made up of a departmental force responsible for judicial matters and a mobile platoon, to meet the pressing security needs in the city of Kigali while still providing for other training to cover the needs of the country as a whole. The Government had estimated its requirements in this regard at some six thousand gendarmes nation-wide.

The 102 gendarmes who graduated today were chosen for training by the Rwandese Government but the training programme itself, including the courses, was designed and implemented by UNAMIR CIVPOL, five of whose officers served as instructors. Three Rwandese military officers also served as instructors. The course programme covered among others the following theoretical and practical areas: brigade service, law enforcement, administrative police, scientific police, intelligence gathering, traffic police and traffic laws, general criminal law, special criminal law, criminal procedures, as well as basic military training.

The next phase of UNAMIR's assistance envisages the training of 300 cadets followed by the training of instructors.

At today's graduation ceremony, the Vice-President and Minister of Defence, Maj. Gen. Paul Kagame, expressed the Government's gratitude to UNAMIR "for helping to stabilize the situation in Rwanda, specifically by participating in the training of a gendarmerie force to help ensure internal security."

In case of questions, please contact UNAMIR Spokesman at the following numbers:

Telephone: 212-963-3582
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212-963-9906 extension: 11067 or: 11071
FAX: 212-963-3090



COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE
5 novembre 1994

Une cérémonie publique s'est tenue à Kigali le 5 novembre 1994 pour clôturer le stage de deux mois de formation de 99 élèves gendarmes et 3 officiers constituant la première promotion de la nouvelle Gendarmerie rwandaise. Plusieurs personnalités du gouvernement rwandais, dont le Vice-Président et Ministre de la Défense, le Maj. Gen. Paul Kagame, ainsi que des représentants de la Mission des Nations Unies pour l'Assistance au Rwanda (MINUAR), et parmi lesquels le Col. Cheick Oumar Diarra, Commissaire de l'unité de la police civile de la MINUAR (CIVPOL) ayant participé à la formation des élèves de gendarmerie, ont assisté à la cérémonie.

Suite à la création, le 19 juillet 1994, du Gouvernement d'Unité Nationale à Base Elargie, le gouvernement rwandais a demandé l'assistance de la MINUAR pour l'aider à mettre sur pied, de toute urgence, une police, dont la composante principale au Rwanda est la Gendarmerie. Dans un premier temps, il s'agissait de mettre l'accent sur une unité de gendarmerie polyvalente, constituée d'une unité départementale et d'un peloton mobile pour faire face aux besoins de sécurité les plus pressants dans la ville de Kigali, tout en poursuivant le programme de formation dans d'autres domaines afin de couvrir les besoins dans l'ensemble du pays. Le gouvernement avait estimé ses besoins en la matière à quelques 6.000 gendarmes pour l'ensemble du territoire rwandais.

Les 102 gendarmes diplômés aujourd'hui ont été sélectionnés pour ce programme de formation par le gouvernement rwandais mais le stage lui-même, y compris les cours, a été conçu et pris en charge par CIVPOL (MINUAR), dont cinq officiers ont servi d'instructeurs. Les matières enseignées ont couvert les domaines pratiques et théoriques suivants: service de brigade, maintien de l'ordre, police administrative, police scientifique, renseignements généraux, police de la circulation et régulations, droit pénal général, droit pénal spécifique, procédures pénales, et formation militaire de base.

L'étape suivante de l'assistance fournie par la MINUAR consiste à assurer la formation de 300 élèves gendarmes, puis celle des instructeurs.

Lors de la cérémonie qui s'est déroulée aujourd'hui, le Vice-Président et Ministre de la Défense, le Maj. Gen. Paul Kagame, a exprimé la gratitude du gouvernement envers la MINUAR "pour avoir contribué à la stabilisation de la situation au Rwanda, en particulier par sa participation à la formation d'une force de gendarmerie contribuant à la sécurité intérieure".

Pour toute question, veuillez contacter le porte-parole de la MINUAR à l'un des numéros suivants:

Téléphone : 212-963-3582
ou : 212-963-9906 poste 11067 ou 11071
Télécopie : 212-963-3090

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

- PRESS RELEASE -

2 November 1994

The Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Rwanda, Ambassador Shaharyar M. Khan, is scheduled to depart Kigali on Thursday, 3 November 1994, for Europe where he will meet with Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali to discuss the overall situation in Rwanda, including in particular the situation of Rwandese refugees in the neighbouring countries.

During his stay in Europe, the Special Representative will also discuss with senior Government officials in London, Bonn, Brussels and Paris, the Rwandese situation, especially the issue of emergency assistance and assistance for the reconstruction of the country.

The Special Representative is scheduled to return to Kigali on 11 November.

In case of questions, please contact UNAMIR Spokesman at the following numbers:

Telephone:

212-963-3582

or:

212-963-9906 extension: 11067 or: 11071

FAX:

212-963-3090

Traduction non-officielle

COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE

le 2 novembre 1994

Le Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire général des Nations Unies pour le Rwanda, Son Excellence Monsieur l'Ambassadeur Shaharyar M. Khan, quittera Kigali le jeudi, 3 novembre 1994, à destination de l'Europe, où il rencontrera le Secrétaire général Son Excellence Monsieur Boutros Boutros-Ghali, afin de discuter de la situation générale au Rwanda, y compris en particulier la situation des réfugiés Rwandais dans des pays limitrophes.

Pendant son séjour en Europe, le Représentant spécial s'entretiendra également avec des représentants gouvernementaux à Londres, Bonn, Bruxelles et Paris, concernant la situation au Rwanda, notamment la question de l'assistance d'urgence et l'assistance pour la reconstruction du pays.

Le Représentant spécial sera de retour à Kigali le 13 novembre 1994.

Pour toute question, prière de contacter le Porte-parole de la MINUAR aux numéros suivants:

Téléphone:	212-963-3582	
	ou	
	212-963/9906	poste: 11067 ou 11071
Fax:	212-963-3090	



UNAMIR MINUAR

R W A N D A

BUREAU D'INFORMATION, D'EDUCATION ET DE PRESSE

(BIEP)

COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE

NO 41/94

RWANDA: MORT D'UN CASQUE BLEU GHANAËN A KIGALI
Kigali, (BIEP) le 9 Mai 1994

LE REPRESENTANT SPECIAL DU SECRETAIRE GENERAL DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE RWANDA, LE DR. JACQUES-ROGER BOOH-BOOH DEPLORE LA MORT D'UN CASQUE BLEU DU CONTINGENT GHANAËN FAUCHE PAR DES ECLATS DE MORTIER QUI SE SONT ABATTUS AUJOURD'HUI SUR LE STADE NATIONAL "AMAHORO" DE KIGALI.

UNE PARTIE DU STADE ABRITE PLUSIEURS CASQUES BLEUS GHANAËNS ET L'AUTRE PARTIE, PLUS DE TROIS MILLE (3000) PERSONNES DEPLACEES. D'AUTRES PERSONNES DEPLACEES DANS LA CAPITALE RWANDAISE SONT EGALEMENT SOUS LA PROTECTION DES NATIONS UNIES A L'HOPITAL "ROI FAYCAL", A L'HOTEL "MILLES COLLINES" ET A L'HOTEL "MERIDIEN". DEPUIS LE DEBUT DES HOSTILITES, DES OBUS ONT TOUCHE CES SITES, AINSI QUE L'EGLISE "SAINTE FAMILLE", FAISANT DES DIZAINES DE MORTS ET DES CENTAINES DE BLESSES.

DEPUIS L'ASSASSINAT, PAR DES ELEMENTS NON-CONTROLES DES FORCES ARMEES RWANDAISES (FAR), DES DIX SOLDATS DU CONTINGENT BELGE LE 7 AVRIL, C'EST LE PREMIER CASQUE BLEU DE LA MINUAR QUI MEURT AU RWANDA. LA FORCE DE LA MINUAR NOTE QUE SEPT (7) CASQUES BLEUS ONT ETE BLESSES DANS DIVERS INCIDENTS DEPUIS LE DEBUT DE LA GUERRE.

LE CONTINGENT GHANAËN A ETE REDEPLOYE DE LA ZONE DEMILITARISEE, NORD DU RWANDA, A KIGALI, A LA SUITE DES HOSTILITES ENTRE LES FORCES DU GOUVERNEMENT RWANDAIS ET CELLES DU FRONT PATRIOTIQUE RWANDAIS (FPR).

LE REPRESENTANT SPECIAL PRESENTE SES CONDOLEANCES A LA FAMILLE DU DISPARU ET AUX FORCES ARMEES GHANAËNNES ET LANCE UN APPEL PRESSANT A LA COMMUNAUTE INTERNATIONALE POUR QU'ELLE AGISSE SANS TARDER AFIN D'AMENER LES PARTIES EN CONFLIT A METTRE UN TERME A "CES HOSTILITES QUI MENACENT DANGEREUSEMENT LA SECURITE DE LA SOUS REGION".
(END).-

Bureau d'Information, d'Education et de Presse (BIEP)

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UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

MISSION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

file: OAU
2/8/94 5/5/94

CNR 208 P7/10

**SUBJECT: OAU SECRETARY GENERAL ISSUES PRESS STATEMENT
ON RWANDA**

OAU SECRETARY GENERAL SALIM HAS REACTED TO PROPOSED DRAFT OF JOINT STATEMENT ON RWANDAN CRISIS, AND PROPOSED TWO CHANGES, WHICH WERE ACCEPTED. REVISED TEXT FOLLOWS:

BEGIN TEXT:

ON MAY 5, THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY, DR. SALIM AHMED SALIM, RECEIVED PRESIDENT CLINTON'S ENVOY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR HUMAN

RIGHTS JOHN SHATTUCK AND HIS DELEGATION FOR AN IN-DEPTH DISCUSSION OF THE SITUATION IN RWANDA. BOTH PARTIES AGREED THAT THE HORRORS OF MASS KILLINGS AND CIVIL WAR IN RWANDA WERE MATTERS OF URGENT AND UNIVERSAL CONCERN. THEY AGREED THAT RWANDAN LEADERS MUST END VIOLENCE AGAINST CIVILIANS IMMEDIATELY, AGREE TO A CEASE-FIRE AND RETURN TO NEGOTIATIONS WITHIN THE ARUSHA PEACE PROCESS. THE TWO SIDES CONCLUDED THAT AN INTERNATIONAL PRESENCE IN RWANDA WAS NEEDED TO PROVIDE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DISPLACED PERSONS, TO ALLOW THOSE SEEKING REFUGE OUTSIDE RWANDA TO CROSS BORDERS SAFELY AND TO ASSURE SECURITY FOR ALL HUMANITARIAN OPERATIONS. IN THIS REGARD, THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY HAD AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN MOBILIZING AFRICAN SUPPORT FOR AND PARTICIPATION IN SUCH AN INTERNATIONAL EFFORT, WHICH, IN THE VIEW OF THE OAU SECRETARY GENERAL, SHOULD BE UNDER UNITED NATIONS DIRECTION.

THE PARTIES ALSO AGREED THAT AN OBJECTIVE, INTERNATIONAL INVESTIGATION OF THE OUTBREAK OF MASS KILLINGS AND GROSS VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN RWANDA FOLLOWING THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT HABYARIMANA WAS URGENTLY REQUIRED. THEY BELIEVED THAT A VISIT TO REGION OF THE UN HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AYALA LASSO COULD ACCELERATE THE LAUNCHING OF SUCH AN INVESTIGATION.

WHILE REAFFIRMING THE COMMITMENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO PARTICIPATE IN RENEWED RWANDAN NEGOTIATIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE ARUSHA AGREEMENT OF AUGUST 4, 1993 AND TO PROVIDE HUMANITARIAN AID TO VICTIMS OF THIS TRAGIC CIVIL WAR, ASSISTANT SECRETARY SHATTUCK ALSO EXPRESSED

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S APPRECIATION FOR THE EFFORTS OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY AND OF REGIONAL LEADERS WHO ARE ACTIVELY ENGAGED IN THE SEARCH FOR PEACE AND THE ALLEVIATION OF HUMAN SUFFERING CAUSED BY WAR.

File: Facilitator
2) Press
3) Cease-fire

CNR 208 P8/10

Rwandese Peace Meeting

Consultations between the Rwandese Interim Government and the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) continued throughout the night until late this afternoon in the attempt to get the two parties to sign the document committing themselves (though separately) to a ceasefire and cessation of hostilities in Rwanda. Both parties had agreed in principle to sign the said document. We thus proceeded to prepare the drafts along the principles agreed upon in separate consultations with both parties.

However, at the last minute, the RPF has a change of mind after learning that the Rwandese Interim delegation was to sign a similar document as theirs. For them, entering into identical commitments with the Rwandese Interim Government would have constituted implicit recognition of a government they consider as illegitimate. Efforts by Prime Minister John S. Malecela to reason with the RPF delegation on this question were to no avail as the feelings were such that they were being forced to recognise a "murderous" regime. Consequently the RPF left today leaving behind the Rwandese Interim Government delegation.

As for the interim government delegation, they were relatively disposed to reaching agreement on an immediate ceasefire as a demonstration of their commitment to putting an end to the massacres and cessation of hostilities. In this regard they withdrew their earlier conditions for a ceasefire which had included a demand that RPF withdraw to positions held before 6 April 1994 and to temporarily return to their base in Mulindi.

With the above conditions out of the way, consultations thus continued with the interim government delegation on a draft text underlining the four elements: immediate ceasefire, cessation of hostilities, role of international force and implementation of the Arusha Peace Accord.

After rounds of consultations, the government delegation finally signed a declaration of their commitment to a ceasefire and cessation of hostilities between the warring parties in the Rwandan conflict. The document was also countersigned by Prime Minister Malecela and the representative of the OAU Secretary General. They avoided any mention of RPF in their document.

Although what has emerged from the Arusha initiative falls short of what was expected, its significance should not be underestimated considering the objective of the meeting. At the same time, while direct negotiations between the two parties were not possible, the informal consultations held here revealed a lot about the feelings of the two parties, particularly regarding the role of the Facilitator.

Arusha,
5 May 1994