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*Office of the Spokesman*

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**PRESS RELEASE**

**UNAMIR NR 96-03**

**3 January 1996**

**MEMBERSHIP OF PRINCIPAL UNITED NATIONS ORGANS IN 1996**

**General Assembly**

The General Assembly is composed of all 185 United Nations member States.

**Security Council**

The Security Council has 15 members. The Charter designates five States as permanent members, and the General Assembly elects 10 other members for two-year terms. The term of office for each non-permanent member of the Council ends on 31 December of the year indicated in parentheses next to its name.

The five permanent members of the Security Council are China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom and United States.

The 10 non-permanent members of the Council in 1996 are Botswana (1996), Chile (1997), Egypt (1997), Germany (1996), Guinea-Bissau (1997), Honduras (1996), Indonesia (1996), Italy (1996), Poland (1997) and Republic of Korea (1997).

**Economic and Social Council**

The Economic and Social Council has 54 members, elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly. The term of office for each member expires on 31 December of the year indicated in parentheses next to its name. In 1996, the Council is composed of the following 54 States:

Argentina (2000), Australia (1997), Bangladesh (2000), Belarus (1997), Brazil (1997), Bulgaria (1996), Canada (2000), Central African Republic (2000), Chile (1996), China (2000), Colombia (1997), Congo (1977), Côte d'Ivoire (1997), Costa Rica (1996), Czech Republic (2000), Egypt (1996), Finland (2000), France (1996), Gabon (2000), Germany (1996), Ghana (1996), Greece (1996), Guyana (2000), India (1997), Indonesia (1996), Ireland (1996), Jamaica (1997), Japan (1996), Jordan (2000), Lebanon (2000), Luxembourg (1997), Malaysia (1997), Netherlands (1997), Nicaragua (2000), Paraguay (1996), Philippines (1997), Poland (1997), Portugal (1996), Romania (2000), Russian Federation (2000), Senegal (1996), South Africa (1997), Sudan (1997), Sweden (2000), Thailand (1997), Togo (2000), Tunisia (2000), Uganda (1997), United Kingdom (2000), United Republic of Tanzania (1996), United States (1997), Venezuela (1996), and Zimbabwe (1996).

### **Trusteeship Council**

The Trusteeship Council has five members: China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom and the United States. With the independence of Palau, the last remaining United Nations Trust Territory, the Council formerly suspended operation on 1 November 1994. By a resolution adopted on that day, the Council amended its rules of procedure to drop the obligation to meet annually and agreed to meet as occasion required -- by its decision or the decision of its President, or at the request of a majority of its members or the General Assembly or the Security Council.

### **International Court of Justice**

The International Court of Justice has 15 members, elected by both the General Assembly and the Security Council. Judges hold nine-year terms, which end on 5 February of the year indicated in parentheses next to their names.

As of today, the composition of the Court is as follows:

Mohammed Bedjaoui of Algeria (1997); Luigi Ferrari Bravo of Italy (1997); Carl-August Fleischhauer of Germany (2003); Gilbert Guillaume of France (2000); Geza Herczegh of Hungary (2003); Rosalyn Higgins of the United Kingdom (2000); Abdul G. Koroma of Sierra Leone (2003); Shigeru Oda of Japan (2003); Raymond Ranjeva of Madagascar (2000); Stephen M. Schwebel of the United States (1997); Mohammed Shahabuddeen of Guyana (1997); Shi Jiuyong of China (2003); Vladlen S. Vershchetin of the Russian Federation (1997); and Christopher G. Weeramantry of Sri Lanka (2000). One seat is vacant owing to the death on 24 October 1995 of Judge Andres Aguilar Mawdsley, of Venezuela. The election of a member to serve out the remainder of Judge Mawdsley's nine-year term, until 5 February 2000, will be held on 28 February at simultaneous meetings of the Security Council and the General Assembly.

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**For more information, please contact the Office of the Spokesman in Kigali: phone: 84496, 84539, 84510 ext.: # 11075 or 11077.**



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*Office of the Spokesman*

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**PRESS RELEASE**

UNAMIR NR 96-02

1 January 1996

**THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS****Basic facts**

The Security Council has primary responsibility, under the Charter, for the maintenance of international peace and security.

The Council has 15 members: five permanent members -- China, France, the Russian Federation,\* the United Kingdom and the United States -- and 10 elected by the General Assembly for two-year term: For 1996, they are: Botswana, Chile, Egypt, Germany, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Indonesia, Italy, Republic of Korea and Poland.

Each Council member has one vote. Decisions on procedural matters are made by an affirmative vote of at least nine of the 15 members. Decisions on substantive matters require nine votes, including the concurring votes of all five permanent members. This is the rule of "*great Power unanimity*", often referred to as the "*veto*" power. If a permanent member does not agree with a decision, it can cast a negative vote, and this act has power of veto. All five permanent members have exercised the right of veto at one time or another. If a permanent member does not support a decision but does not wish to block it through a veto, it may abstain.

Under the Charter, all members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council. While other organs of the United Nations make recommendations to Governments, the Council alone has the power to take decisions which member States are obligated under the Charter to carry out.

**Functions and powers**

Under the Charter, the functions and powers of the Security Council are:

- ◆ to maintain international peace and security in accordance with the principles and purposes of the United Nations;
- ◆ to investigate any dispute or situation which might lead to international friction;

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\* The Union of Soviet Republics was an original Member of the United Nations from 24 October 1945. In a letter dated 24 December 1991, Boris Yeltsin, the President of the Russian Federation, informed the Secretary-General that the membership of the Soviet Union in the Security Council and all other United Nations organs was being continued by the Russian Federation with the support of the 11 member countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

- ◆ to recommend methods of adjusting such disputes or the terms of settlement;
- ◆ to formulate plans for the establishment of a system to regulate armaments;
- ◆ to determine the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression and recommend what action should be taken; to call on members to apply economic sanctions and other measures not involving the use of force to prevent or stop aggression;
- ◆ to take military action against an aggressor;
- ◆ to recommend the admission of new members and the terms on which States may become parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice;
- ◆ to exercise the trusteeship functions of the United Nations in *"strategic areas"*;
- ◆ to recommend to the General Assembly the appointment of the Secretary-General and, together with the Assembly, to elect the Judges of the International Court.

The Security Council is so organized as to be able to function continuously, and a representative of each of its members must be present at all times at United Nations Headquarters. On 31 January 1992, the first-ever Summit Meeting of the Council was convened at Headquarters, attended by heads of State and Government of 13 of its 15 members and by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the remaining two. The Council may meet elsewhere than at Headquarters; in 1972, it held a session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and the following year it met in Panama City, Panama.

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*Office of the Spokesman*

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**PRESS RELEASE**

**UNAMIR NR 96-01**

**1 January 1996**

**THE UNITED NATIONS AT A GLANCE**

**The name**

The name "United Nations" was devised by United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt and was first used in the "Declaration by United Nations" of 1 January 1942, during the Second World War, when representatives of 26 nations pledged their Governments to continue fighting together against the Axis Powers.

**The Charter**

The United Nations Charter was drawn up by the representatives of 50 countries at the United Nations Conference on International Organization, which met at San Francisco from 25 April to 26 June 1945. Those delegates deliberated on the basis of proposals worked out by the representatives of China, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States at Dumbarton Oaks in August-October 1944. The Charter was signed on 26 June 1945 by the representatives of the 50 countries. Poland, which was not represented at the Conference, signed it later and became one of the original 51 member States.

The United Nations officially came into existence on 24 October 1945, when the Charter had been ratified by China, France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, the United States and by a majority of other signatories. United Nations Day is celebrated on 24 October each year.

**How the UN works**

The United Nations is an organization of sovereign nations -- not a world government. It provides the machinery to help find solutions to disputes or problems, and to deal with virtually any matter of concern to humanity.

It does not legislate like a national parliament. But in the meeting rooms and corridors of the UN, representatives of almost all countries of the world -- large and small, rich and poor, with varying political views and social systems -- have a voice and vote in shaping the policies of the international community. The year 1995 marked the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Organization.

The UN has six main organs: The General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice and the Secretariat. All are based at UN Headquarters in New York, except the International Court of Justice, which is located at The Hague, Netherlands.

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**What the UN does for peace ...**

Throughout its 50 years of existence, a central purpose of the UN has been to preserve world peace. The UN has helped resolve disputes between nations, reduce tensions, prevent conflicts and put an end to fighting. It has carried out complex operations involving peacemaking, peace-keeping and humanitarian assistance. It has thus played a major role in resolving some of the most protracted conflicts of recent years.

Today, the end of the cold war has brought new challenges to international security and prosperity. Fierce ethnic rivalries menace societies from within, and have led to terrible civilian suffering. Environmental degradation, the growing disparity between rich and poor, and the rise of global economic pressures create challenges to human welfare that defy control by individual States.

Building upon its half-century of experience, the United Nations is seeking ways to respond to this new situation. Peace-keeping initiatives now operate under greatly expanded mandates, often requiring the reconstruction of entire societies and their institutions. The international community has taken on an unprecedented degree of responsibility for human rights. New legal instruments are taking shape to protect the most vulnerable members of society caught in the midst of intra-State conflicts. The United Nations has organized a continuum of global conferences to address the most pressing new issues of development in a comprehensive and interlinked manner.

The United Nations is also responding to new demands for assistance in creating democratic societies. Democratization can offer vital support for the goals of the Charter in the twenty-first century. It strengthens the foundations of civil society in every dimension.

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RECEIVED

14 DEC 1995

OFFICE OF THE SRSG  
UNAMIR

Office of the Spokesman

## PRESS RELEASE

UNAMIR NR 95-49

P. sent to Gage (Zaire) ✓  
UNDP (Kigali) ✓  
14-12-95  
13 December 1995  
Spokesman

Mandate

The Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General, Ambassador Shaharyar M. Khan welcomed the Security Council's decision to renew the mandate for a period of three months. The focus of UNAMIR's activities would be related to encouraging the voluntary return of refugees. Ambassador Khan noted that the 3-month mandate would be UNAMIR's last and that it had been agreed that, after concluding its mandate on March 8, UNAMIR would wind up in 6 weeks. Apart from providing good offices and logistic support for returning refugees, UNAMIR would assist the UNHCR and other International Agencies in encouraging the return of refugees. It would support the Government of Rwanda in promoting a climate of trust. UNAMIR would also protect the International Tribunal during this period. The CIVPOL element of UNAMIR would be withdrawn. Ambassador Khan noted that H.E. President Bizimungu had paid tribute to UNAMIR II's role.

Tribunal Indictments

SRSG referred to the indictments issued on 12th December by the International Tribunal in Arusha as a positive step forward in the process of bringing to justice persons accused of genocide and crimes against humanity. Ambassador Khan stated that although the people of Rwanda had waited over a year for the Tribunal to start functioning, Judge Goldstone, the Chief Prosecutor, had kept to his word that the first indictments would be made in 1995. Ambassador Shaharyar Khan added that this was the beginning of the process which would gather momentum. He expressed the hope that all member States would cooperate with the Tribunal. Ambassador Khan stated that he was encouraged by the response of regional member States at the Cairo Summit. Kenya had also indicated clearly to the Tribunal that it would cooperate with its decisions. Ambassador Khan expressed the hope that the national judicial system would be revived in the near future.

NGOs and arrests

SRSG expressed concern at the announcement that 38 NGOs had recently been ordered out of the country. Ambassador Khan stated that while it was Rwanda's sovereign right to decide on the activities of NGOs operating in the country, he hoped that the appeals by the NGOs would be given due consideration by the Government.

Ambassador Khan also expressed concern at the arrest of Mr. Jean-Baptiste Barambirwa, President of CLADHO after he had made a speech on Sunday. Ambassador Khan stated that freedom of speech was a basic pillar of human rights. SRSG noted that Mr. Barambirwa would be presented before the Procurer today and he expressed the hope that Mr. Barambirwa would be treated with transparent justice.

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UNITED NATIONS  
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA  
LIAISON OFFICE  
KINSHASA-ZAIRE



UNAMIR - MINUAR

NATIONS UNIES  
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA  
BUREAU DE LIAISON  
KINSHASA-ZAIRE

UNAMIR

1995 DEC 18 P 4:41

OUTGOING FAX NO. 028/95/OFF.

MIR NO. \_\_\_\_\_

MISC NO. \_\_\_\_\_

TO: ✓ Mr. Esmael A. Diallo Porte-Parole UNAMTR, Kigali FAX NO.: 212 963 3090	FROM: Cheikh-Tidiane Gaye Director UNAMTR LIAISON OFFICE Kinshasa, Zaïre. <i>laf</i>
ATTN.:	DATE: December 18, 1995
CC:	PHONE: 243 88 45 325 FAX NO: (212) 3769466
	SECTION:
SUBJECT: COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE	

1. J'ai bien reçu le communiqué relatif à la Conférence de presse de l'Ambassadeur Shaharyar M. Khan, SRSG que vous m'avez envoyé. Je vous en remercie.

Amitiés.

*(Received only one page)*



UNAMIR-MINUAR

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*Office of the Spokesman*

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**PRESS RELEASE**

**UNAMIR NR 95-50**

**26 December 1995**

**PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS IN 1995**

- ⚙ The year started with 17 operations with a total strength of more than 69,000 from 77 countries.
- ⚙ It is ending with 16 operations (withdrawal from Somalia in March 1995) with a total strength of about 50,000 from 80 countries.
- ⚙ Loss of life among peace-keeping totalled 89 during 1995 compared to 144 in 1994 and 203 in 1993.
- ⚙ The total peace-keeping budget for 1995 was around \$3 billion. Bosnia, of course, was the largest operation ever mounted by the United Nations.
- ⚙ The year started with the successful conclusion of the UN operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) in January.
- ⚙ The United Nations operation in El Salvador (ONUSAL) also came to a successful conclusion at the end of April 1995.
- ⚙ In Haiti, the transition from the multinational force led by the United States to the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) was successfully completed by the end of March 1995 and presidential elections were held successfully on 17 December 1995.
- ⚙ In Rwanda, the peace-keeping mission was given a final three-month mandate until 8 March 1996 with a six-week phasing-out period in March and April next year.

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*Office of the Spokesman*

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**PRESS RELEASE**

**UNAMIR NR 95-49**

**13 December 1995**

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*Office of the Spokesman*

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**PRESS RELEASE**

**UNAMIR NR 95-48**

**7 November 1995**

**VISIT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON MILITARY  
ACTIVITY IN RWANDESE REFUGEE CAMPS**

The members of the International Commission of Inquiry on Rwandese refugees' military training and arms supplies to refugee camps will arrive in Kigali tomorrow, Wednesday 8 November 1995. Upon their arrival at the Airport at 9:45 a.m. they will give a press conference, to which all media are invited.

The Commission was appointed by the Secretary-General, in accordance with Security Council Resolution 1013 (1995) of 7 September 1995, which requested, as a matter of urgency, the establishment of such a Commission to investigate reports of arms transfer to former Rwandese government forces and military training of Rwandese refugees in the Great Lakes' region. Its membership is as follows:

<b>Ambassador Mahmoud Kassem, Egypt</b>	-	<b>Chairman</b>
<b>Inspector Jean-Michel Hanssens, Canada</b>	-	<b>Member</b>
<b>Col. Jürgen G.H. Almeling, Germany</b>	-	<b>Member</b>
<b>Lt. Colonel Jan Meijvogel, Netherlands</b>	-	<b>Member</b>
<b>Brigadier Mujahid Alam, Pakistan</b>	-	<b>Member</b>
<b>Colonel Lamek Mutanzda, Zimbabwe</b>	-	<b>Member</b>

The Commission is expected to proceed to Zaire after Kigali. It will later visit Burundi, Uganda and Tanzania.

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**For more information, please contact the Office of the Spokesman in Kigali: phone: 84496, 94539, 84510 ext.: # 11075 or 11081 or 11077.**



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*Office of the Spokesman*

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**PRESS RELEASE**

**UNAMIR NR 95-47**

**4 October 1995**

**DISAPPEARANCE OF MR. MANASSE MUGABO**

Mr. Manasse Mugabo, the journalist in charge of the Kinyarwanda section at Radio UNAMIR, left his house on August 19, 1995 at 7 a.m. to travel to Uganda through the border post at Gatuna. From that day, Mr. Mugabo has shown no sign of life either to his wife or to his employer, UNAMIR.

Mr. Mugabo had been on official leave since August 15. He should have returned to work on Saturday August 31. On Monday September 2, his wife was contacted. She told UNAMIR she had had no news of her husband since August 19. On September 10, UNAMIR informed the Rwandan authorities of the above facts through a note verbale addressed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. UN human rights monitors were informed on September 12. The wife of Mr. Mugabo alerted the national gendarmerie. Agents of the security services have visited the head of Radio UNAMIR to assure him the case of Mr. Mugabo was being investigated.

Today, 45 days after his disappearance, we are still without news of Mr. Mugabo. 32 years old, Mr. Mugabo was a professional journalist who had worked at Radio UNAMIR for one year. He is the father of a three-year-old daughter.

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**For more information, please contact the Office of the Spokesman in Kigali: phone: 84266 ext.: # 11065 or 11081.**



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*Office of the Spokesman*

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**PRESS RELEASE**

**UNAMIR NR 95-46**

**4 October 1995**

**OPENING OF THREE DETENTION CENTRES IN RWANDA**

The President of Rwanda and the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General are pleased to announce the opening of three detention sites built in response to the extreme overcrowding in Rwanda's prisons. The opening ceremony will be commemorated at the new expanded detention centre of Nsinda on Thursday 5th October 1995.

Rwanda's prison population currently stands at approximately 52,000 for an intended capacity of 12,500. Lack of space, food, adequate drainage and sanitary conditions have created high death rates resulting from dysentrie, pneumonia and foot lesions due to swelling. The three completed sites, Nsinda, Nyanza and Onatracom will almost double Rwanda's existing capacity by together providing space for an additional 11,000 detainees, raising total capacity to 23,500. The opening of the centres will thus bring relief to the critical conditions for detainees who are all still waiting to be tried for crimes of genocide.

While the permanent extension to Nyanza is providing a capacity of 2,800 and the temporary site of Onatracom has a capacity of 5,000, Nsinda, with a capacity of 5,000 is the largest semi-permanent detention centre to be opened in Rwanda, requiring the greatest investment and coordinated work by the Government, United Nations and the International Committee for the Red Cross with the financial contribution of the International Community. Construction work at Nsinda has been a collaborative effort between United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Ministry of Justice, responsible for constructing the perimeter wall, electrification and ensuring security measures are met, the International Committee for the Red Cross (ICRC) who installed living quarters, sanitary and kitchen facilities. The United Nations Assistance Mission to Rwanda (UNAMIR), the United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR) providing logistical support whenever necessary and power supplies. The overall coordination remained the responsibility of the Republic of Rwanda's Ministry of Justice. All work undertaken on the site was carried out by Rwandan contractors using local civil engineers and drawing on construction materials available within Rwanda.

The first detainees to be transferred will be from the existing site, currently holding 900 detainees for an intended capacity of 100. Detainees will then be transferred progressively from other congested centres. The opening of other sites will follow that of Nsinda, Nyanza and Onatracom within the following weeks.

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**For more information, please contact the Office of the Spokesman in Kigali: phone: 84266 ext.: # 11065 or 11081.**





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*Bureau du Porte-parole*

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**COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE**

**UNAMIR NR 95-46**

**4 octobre 1995**

**OUVERTURE DE TROIS CENTRES DE DETENTIONS AU RWANDA**

Le Président de la République du Rwanda et le Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire général des Nations Unies ont l'honneur d'annoncer l'ouverture de trois centres de détentions construits en réponse aux problèmes de surpeuplement extrême des prisons de Rwanda. La cérémonie d'ouverture sera commémorée au nouveau centre de détention de Nsinda le **jeudi 5 octobre 1995**.

La population carcérale du Rwanda se monte actuellement à 52 000 pour une capacité de 12 500. Le manque d'espace, de nourriture, d'évacuation d'eau et de conditions sanitaires adéquates ont encouragé un taux de mortalité élevé et propagé des maladies tel que la dysenterie, la pneumonie, et les lésions de pieds. Les trois sites, Nsinda, Nyanza et Onatracom vont augmenter la capacité carcérale de 11 000 personnes pour une nouvelle capacité totale de 23 500. L'ouverture des centres soulagera donc les conditions critiques des détenus qui sont toujours en attente de jugement pour crime de génocide.

Alors que le site permanent de Nyanza aura une capacité de 1 000 et celui du site provisoire d'Onatracom aura une capacité de 5 000, Nsinda, avec une capacité de 5 000, sera le plus grand site de détention ouvert au Rwanda. Sa construction aura exigé une collaboration importante entre le Gouvernement, les Nations Unies et le Comité International de la Croix Rouge avec l'appui de la Communauté Internationale. Les travaux de construction de Nsinda sont le résultat de la collaboration entre le Programme de Développement des Nations Unies (PNUD) et le Ministère de la Justice, responsables de la construction du mur de périmètre, de l'électrification et de l'installation des mesures de sécurité. Le CICR a installé les dortoirs, les installations sanitaires, les cuisines et le dispensaire. La Mission des Nations Unies d'Assistance au Rwanda (MINUAR), le Département d'Affaires Humanitaires des Nations Unies (DHA) et le Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les Droits de l'Homme ont offert un appui logistique ainsi que les groupes électrogènes. Le travail de coordination et de supervision s'est opéré sous la responsabilité du Ministère de la Justice de la République Rwandaise. Tous travaux ont été exécutés par des entrepreneurs Rwandais, employant des ingénieurs civils Rwandais et utilisant des matériaux procurés au Rwanda.

Les premiers détenus transférés seront ceux qui se trouvent actuellement dans l'enceinte du site existant de Nsinda, qui contient 900 personnes, pour une capacité de 100. Un nombre d'autres détenus seront transférés progressivement des autres sites surpeuplés. L'ouverture d'autres nouveaux sites provisoires suivra celles de Nsinda, Nyanza, et Onatracom dans les semaines à suivre.

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**Pour de plus amples informations, contacter le bureau du Porte-parole: tél. 84266 poste 11065 ou 11081.**



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*Office of the Spokesman*

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**PRESS RELEASE**

**UNAMIR NR 95-47**

**4 October 1995**

**DISAPPEARANCE OF MR. MANASSE MUGABO**

Mr. Manasse Mugabo, the journalist in charge of the Kinyarwanda section at Radio UNAMIR, left his house on August 19, 1995 at 7 a.m. to travel to Uganda through the border post at Gatuna. From that day, Mr. Mugabo has shown no sign of life either to his wife or to his employer, UNAMIR.

Mr. Mugabo had been on official leave since August 15. He should have returned to work on Saturday August 31. On Monday September 2, his wife was contacted. She told UNAMIR she had had no news of her husband since August 19. On September 10, UNAMIR informed the Rwandan authorities of the above facts through a note verbale addressed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. UN human rights monitors were informed on September 12. The wife of Mr. Mugabo alerted the national gendarmerie. Agents of the security services have visited the head of Radio UNAMIR to assure him the case of Mr. Mugabo was being investigated.

Today, 45 days after his disappearance, we are still without news of Mr. Mugabo. 32 years old, Mr. Mugabo was a professional journalist who had worked at Radio UNAMIR for one year. He is the father of a three-year-old daughter.

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**For more information, please contact the Office of the Spokesman in Kigali: phone: 84266 ext.: # 11065 or 11081.**

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*Bureau du Porte-parole*

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**COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE**

**UNAMIR NR 95-47**

**4 octobre 1995**

**DISPARITION DE M. MANASSE MUGABO**

M. Manassé Mugabo, journaliste à Radio-MINUAR et responsable de la section en Kinyarwanda, a quitté son domicile le 19 août 1995 à sept heures pour se rendre en Ouganda par le poste frontière terrestre de Gatuna. Depuis cette date, M. Mugabo n'a plus donné signe de vie, aussi bien auprès de sa famille que de son employeur, la MINUAR.

M. Mugabo était en congé officiel depuis le 15 août. Il devait reprendre son poste de travail le samedi, 31 août. Dès le lundi 2 septembre, contact a été pris avec l'épouse de M. Manasse qui a en effet confirmé être sans nouvelle de son mari depuis le 19 août. Le 10 septembre, la MINUAR a informé les autorités rwandaises des faits en sa possession par note verbale adressées au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères. Les moniteurs des droits de l'homme ont également été informés le 12 septembre. L'épouse de M. Manassé a de son côté informé la gendarmerie nationale. Des agents des services de sécurité ont rendu visite au responsable de radio MINUAR pour s'informer sur le cas de M. Manassé dans le cadre de l'enquête en cours.

Aujourd'hui, 45 jours après sa disparition, nous demeurons toujours sans nouvelle de M. Manassé. Agé de 32 ans, M. Manassé est un journaliste professionnel qui travaille à Radio MINUAR depuis un an. Il est père d'une petite fille de 3 ans.

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**Pour de plus amples informations, contacter le bureau du Porte-parole: tél. 84266 poste 11065 ou 11031.**



UNAMIR COMMUNIQUE MINUAR  
No.2  
01 Oct 95

UNAMIR Political Activity Highlights For September 1995

KIGALI, RWANDA -- Did you know that during the month of September 1995, the following UNAMIR political activities were conducted to help assist the people of Rwanda?

The Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG), Ambassador Shaharyar Khan met with:

- a. the United Nations High Commissioner For Refugees, Mrs Sadako Ogata to discuss the refugee repatriation process;
- b. the Dutch Minister for Development Cooperation, Mr Jan Pronk, to discuss the refugee situation in Rwanda, the conditions of the prisons and political developments in the country;
- c. UNDP, UNICEF, UNHRCFOR and ICRC representatives to discuss plans of action to alleviate Rwanda's prison conditions and pledged that UNAMIR military and civilian personnel would contribute their expertise and resources to assist;
- d. representatives from the Rwandan Government and various UN agencies to coordinate aid for the wounded and investigation into the Kanama incident;
- e. the Ugandan Ambassador to Rwanda to discuss recent developments in Rwanda;
- f. the Rwandese Vice Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior accompanied by UNAMIR's Commissioner of Civilian Police to discuss UNAMIR's assistance in training of Rwanda's communal police force;

g. the Rwandan President, Mr Pasteur Bizimungu to discuss the Kanama Incident, prison conditions and the refugee repatriation process;

h. a European Union (EU) delegation from France, Italy and Spain to discuss efforts towards reconstruction and reconciliation. The delegation pledged increased EU assistance to Rwanda;

i. the Special Envoy of the UN Secretary General for the Great Lakes Region, Mr Jose Luis Jesus, as well as with the Rwandan President, Vice President and Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Anastase Gasana to discuss the possibility of holding a conference on security, stability and development in the region;

j. the media to announce that recruitment of judiciary is forthcoming and that 50 foreign experts should arrive in one month's time to review the judicial system in an advisory capacity;

k. the Minister of Justice, accompanied by the UNDP representative to discuss reconstruction of the national justice process;

l. the Deputy Prosecutor, Judge Rukotomanana to discuss modalities related to the establishment of the International Tribunal in Arusha;

m. the ambassadors of Germany, France and the United States to discuss the prison situation and the judicial system; and,

n. the heads of UN agencies to discuss a paper concerning the expected return of refugees to Rwanda.

The SRSB also attended ceremonies in Butare where 650 members of the Former Rwandese Government Forces were sworn into the Rwandese Patriotic Army following a one-year course in political and military training.

For more information, please contact the UNAMIR spokespersons, Mr Zouaoui Benamadi at (212) 963-3582 or 963-9906, ext 11065 or Lt(N) Kent Page at ext 11124.



UNAMIR COMMUNIQUE MINUAR  
No.3  
01 Oct 95

UNAMIR Military Activity Highlights For September 1995

KIGALI, RWANDA -- Did you know that during the month of September 1995, the following UNAMIR military activities were conducted under the command of Canadian Forces Major General Guy Tousignant to help assist the people of Rwanda?

Sector 1 (IndBatt)

During the month, military personnel from Indian Battalion:

- a. provided security at Ndera Camp which received hundreds of refugees and IDPs who were then returned safely to their home communes;
- b. provided trucks to Humanitarian Action Coordination Unity for the transportation of tiles;
- c. donated food and miscellaneous stores including toiletries to the "Missionaries of Charity" orphanage in Kigali;
- d. carried out the electrification - security lighting, electrical cables and electric points - and repair of water pipelines at the "Missionaries of Charity" orphanage. Additionally, the medical team conducted a medical check up of the orphans and distributed medicines;
- e. provided trucks to the RPA for the transport of firewood from Gitarama to Birango;
- f. provided trucks for "Food For The Hungry International" to transport food from Kigali to Gitarama;
- g. donated rations and foodstuffs to the Belgian Red Cross orphanage in Kigali;
- h. donated rations and foodstuffs to the Remera Orphanage for Unaccompanied Children;
- i. provided trucks to the RPA for the transport of food from Kigali to Butare;

j. donated 30 packages of medicines provided by the Indian Red Cross as well as rations and foodstuff to the Centre Medico Social;

k. carried out vehicle repair work for the Commanding Officer of the 7th RPA Battalion;

l. provided trucks to Gamini Hospital for the transport of medicines and mattresses;

m. provided trucks to the RPA to move recruits from Kigali to Nsinda;

n. provided trucks to UNDP for the transport of mattresses to Nsinda Prison;

o. medical staff treated local Rwandese throughout the month;

p. participated in fire fighting operations at a Kigali warehouse fire and provided medical assistance to the injured; and,

q. provided one truck to RPA to transport prison guards from Kigali to Nsinda.

#### Sector 2 (GhanCoy)

During the month, military personnel from Ghana Company:

a. provided vehicles to transport food for RPA troops from Kigali to Kibungo;

b. donated assorted food items to the Roman Catholic Church in Bare;

c. provided trucks for the delivery of food to local communes for the World Food Programme and UN High Commission for Refugees;

d. provided trucks to Kibungo Hospital for the delivery of food items to Gahini Hospital;

e. medical staff treated local Rwandese throughout the month;

f. provided trucks to the Byumba Bourgemestre for the transport of food for the RPA; and,

g. provided transport and escorts to Ministers of Justice and Rehabilitation visiting Kibungo Prison.

### Sector 3 (MaliCoy)

During the month, military personnel from Mali Company:

- a. on request from the Rusatira Bourgemestre, provided transport for plastic sheets from UNICEF to the commune office;
- b. provided trucks for the transport of CARITAS products to Butare; and,
- c. provided trucks for the transport of students from Cyangugu to Gikongoro.

### Sector 4 (MalawiCoy)

During the month, military personnel from Malawi Company:

- a. monitored the inflow/outflow of refugees at transit camps and entry points of Rusizi I and II and at Uvira;
- b. medical staff treated local Rwandese throughout the month at the Gihundwe Hospital as well as treating local staff at the Company First Aid Post;
- c. provided trucks to assist in the transportation of civilians from Gikongoro to Nyungwe Forest where there was a fire;
- d. provided trucks to the RPA to assist in the transportation of food to RPA sub-units. Trucks were also provided to the RPA to help them with local administration duties; and,
- e. provided trucks to the IRC to transport construction materials for the Nyarushishi Refugee Camp.

### Sector 5 (NiCoy)

During the month, military personnel from Nigeria Company:

- a. provided ambulance transport for a local patient with a spinal cord injury to Kigali from the Ruhengeri General Hospital;
- b. transported local counsellors to the Kabaya Sou-Prefet for a meeting;
- c. supplied water to the Imbabazi Orphanage;
- d. medical personnel treated 110 refugees for various diseases at the Kayove Refugee Camp, as well as making a reconnaissance for an alternate



drinking water source for the Camp as the present one is unhygienic;

- e. medical personnel investigated a reported measles outbreak in Kibuye;
- f. medical personnel treated 72 orphans at the Imbabazi Orphanage in Mutura;
- g. medical personnel treated 34 locals at Kayove Humanitarian Clinic; and,
- h. recovered an RPA vehicle with road recovery equipment.

#### Military Observers

During the month, Military Observers throughout Rwanda:

- a. discovered live explosives and identified mines - locals were made aware and Force Engineers defused the explosives safely;
- b. transported a representative of the Ministry of Rehabilitation to various communes to identify lands for the resettlement of returnees;
- c. visited communes throughout Rwanda to monitor the safe return of refugees;
- d. monitored hospital and prison conditions, schools and consulted with Prefects and Bourgemestres to assist in local communes;
- e. assisted in the investigation into the Kanama Incident along with UN Human Rights monitors, UN Civilian Police and the Rwandese Government;
- f. advised human rights monitors of any possible human rights violations and investigated infiltrations, thefts, assaults, illegal arrests; and,
- g. assisted in coordinating reburial ceremonies and carrying out clean water reconnaissance.

#### Force Signals Company

During the month, military personnel from the Force Signals Company:

- a. helped to activate the local Kigali telephone lines of Rwandatel;
- b. provided trucks to the local (Rwandan) organization "ARDEC" throughout the month for the transportation of wood; and,

- c. provided vehicle assistance to Rwandatel.

Force Engineer Company

During the month, military personnel from the Force Engineer Company:

- a. continued work on building sanitary facilities and water supplies, as well as donating food at a rehabilitation school in Butare;
- b. provided concrete mixers with operators to BMS for the concreting work at transit camps;
- c. conducted bulldozer and levelling work at the Nkamera Transit Camp in Gisenyi, deployed an excavator to construct drainage facilities and provided dump trucks for transporting of gravel to the Camp;
- d. constructed the security lighting system and sentry posts at the Ontracom Detention Centre in Kigali;
- e. deployed a bulldozer and an excavator for levelling and digging at the new Detention Centre in Gikondo;
- f. deployed a bulldozer at the "Sisters of Mercy" Orphanage in Kigali;
- g. Explosives Ordinance Disposal team recovered and destroyed large numbers of grenades and other explosives near Mount Zali in Kigali;
- h. provided vehicles for the transportation of children in Kigali;
- i. deployed a bulldozer for levelling and improving of approaches to Nsinda Prison;
- j. provided dump trucks to the Kabuga Development Centre to assist in the repair of bridge on the Muyenzi-Cyogo-Kabuga Road;
- k. deployed a bulldozer for the repair of road south of the bridge on the Muyenzi-Cyogo-Kabuga Road;
- l. deployed a bulldozer to the RPA for levelling work in Kigali; and,
- m. donated food to the Mbanza orphanage.

#### 95 CMSG

During the month, in addition to their normal duties, military personnel from 95 Composite Mission Support Group:

- a. delivered 40,000 litres of water to Gitarama Prison;
- b. transported construction materials to assist the Force Engineering Company with the rebuilding of a bridge;
- c. recovered an eight tonne RPA vehicle near Gitarama;
- d. delivered 5,000 litres of water to an orphanage in Gitarama;
- e. visited the Sister Theresa orphanage in Kigali and delivered water;
- f. visited the Jesus Alive orphanage in Gitarama and treated 300 children for scabies and donated 300 blankets, 300 sandals and 300 cutlery sets; and,
- g. visited the Bon Pasteur orphanage in Kigali to deliver water and writing paper.

#### NorMed

During the month, in addition to their normal duties, Norwegian Medical personnel:

- a. conducted medical training at local Kigali hospitals;
- b. treated an RPA soldier with a gunshot wound; and,
- c. visited the Madame Theresa orphanage with a dental team to inspect and treat the children's teeth.

#### Military Police

During the month, in addition to their normal duties, Military Police personnel:

- a. provided preventive policing mobile patrols and assisted in vehicle accidents; and,
- b. recovered stolen cars with assistance from the Gendarmerie.

CivPol

During the month, in addition to their normal duties, Civilian Police personnel:

- a. investigated a possible sabotage of electrical power and telephone lines;  
and,
- b. assisted in the training of the Rwandese Gendarmerie at the National Gendarmerie Training School in Ruhengeri.

**Note to editors: For more information, please contact the UNAMIR Spokespersons, Mr Zouaoui Benamadi at (212) 963-3582 or 963-9906, ext 11065 or Lt(N) Kent Page at ext 11124.**



UNAMIR - MINUAR

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## **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.

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**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."

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

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*Office of the Spokesman*

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



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*Office of the Spokesman*

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**LE CONSEIL DE SECURITE LEVE L'EMBARGO SUR LES ARMES  
CONTRE LE RWANDA**

**Résolution 1011 (1995) adoptée à l'unanimité**

**Le Conseil de sécurité,**

**Rappelant toutes ses résolutions antérieures sur la situation au Rwanda, en particulier ses résolutions 918 (1994) du 17 mai 1994, 997 (1995) du 9 juin 1995 et 1005 (1995) du 17 juillet 1995,**

**Avant examiné le rapport du Secrétaire général, en date du 9 juillet 1995, sur le contrôle des restrictions à la vente ou à la livraison d'armements (S/1995/552),**

**Ayant également examiné le rapport intérimaire du Secrétaire général sur la Mission des Nations Unies pour l'assistance au Rwanda (MINUAR), daté du 8 août 1995 (S/1995/678),**

**Soulignant que la circulation incontrôlée d'armes, y compris celles que se procurent des civils et des réfugiés, est une cause majeure de déstabilisation dans la sous-région des Grands Lacs,**

**Se félicitant que le Gouvernement zaïrois ait proposé de créer sous les auspices des Nations Unies une commission internationale chargée d'enquêter sur les informations selon lesquelles des armements seraient fournis aux anciennes forces gouvernementales rwandaises,**

**Considérant que l'enregistrement et le marquage des armes aident beaucoup à appliquer et à contrôler les restrictions aux livraisons illicites d'armes,**

**Notant avec une vive préoccupation les informations selon lesquelles des éléments de l'ancien régime mèneraient des préparatifs militaires et feraient des incursions de plus en plus fréquentes au Rwanda et soulignant la nécessité de prendre des mesures efficaces pour que les Rwandais se trouvant actuellement dans des pays voisins, y compris ceux qui sont dans des camps, n'entreprennent pas d'activités militaires visant à déstabiliser le Rwanda et ne reçoivent pas d'armements, étant donné qu'il est fort probable que ces armements sont destinés à être utilisés au Rwanda,**

**Soulignant qu'il est nécessaire que des représentants de tous les secteurs de la société rwandaise, à l'exclusion des dirigeants politiques soupçonnés d'avoir planifié et dirigé le génocide l'an dernier, entament des pourparlers afin de s'entendre sur une structure constitutionnelle et politique permettant de parvenir à une stabilité durable,**

**Prenant note de la lettre datée du 5 juillet 1995, adressée au Président du Conseil de sécurité par le Représentant permanent du Rwanda auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies (S/1995/547), dans laquelle ce dernier demande que des mesures soient prises d'urgence pour lever les restrictions à la vente ou à la livraison d'armements et de matériels au Gouvernement rwandais afin d'assurer la sécurité de la population rwandaise,**



Se félicitant de l'amélioration des relations de travail entre le Gouvernement rwandais et la MINUAR, et rappelant le mandat de la MINUAR tel qu'il a été modifié par la résolution 997 (1995), en particulier pour aider à parvenir à la réconciliation nationale,

Rappelant que l'interdiction de livrer des armements et du matériel au Rwanda avait initialement pour but de mettre fin à l'utilisation de ces armements et de ce matériel pour massacrer des civils innocents,

Prenant note de la décision qu'il a prise dans sa résolution 997 (1995) du 9 juin 1995 de réduire les effectifs de la MINUAR et réaffirmant que c'est principalement au Gouvernement rwandais qu'il incombe d'assurer la sécurité du pays,

Profondément préoccupé par l'état de l'appareil carcéral et judiciaire rwandais, en particulier le surpeuplement des prisons, le manque de juges, la détention de mineurs et de prisonniers âgés et l'absence de recours judiciaire ou administratif rapide et, à cet égard, se félicitant des nouveaux efforts déployés par l'Organisation des Nations Unies et les pays donateurs, en coordination avec le Gouvernement rwandais, pour introduire d'urgence des mesures visant à améliorer la situation,

Soulignant que le Gouvernement rwandais doit redoubler d'efforts pour favoriser un climat de stabilité et de confiance propre à faciliter le retour des réfugiés rwandais se trouvant dans des pays voisins,

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1. Salue les efforts déployés par le Secrétaire général et son Envoyé spécial pour mettre en oeuvre des solutions régionales au problème des livraisons illicites d'armements dans la région, et encourage le Secrétaire général à poursuivre ses consultations à ce sujet;

2. Prie le Secrétaire général, comme il est proposé au paragraphe 45 de son rapport (S/1995/678), de lui soumettre dès que possible des recommandations concernant la création d'une commission chargée d'effectuer une enquête approfondie sur les allégations relatives aux livraisons d'armements aux anciennes forces gouvernementales rwandaises dans la région des Grands Lacs en Afrique centrale;

3. Demande au Gouvernement rwandais et aux Etats voisins de coopérer à l'enquête de la Commission;

4. Encourage le Secrétaire général à poursuivre avec les gouvernements des Etats voisins ses consultations concernant le déploiement d'observateurs militaires des Nations Unies sur les aéroports et dans les autres points de transport aux postes frontière et aux alentours, et demande à ces gouvernements d'offrir leur coopération et leur concours aux observateurs afin que des armements et des matériels connexes ne soient pas transférés dans les camps rwandais situés sur leur territoire;

5. Prie le Secrétaire général de lui rendre compte, dans le mois qui suivra l'adoption de la présente résolution, des efforts qu'il aura déployés pour préparer et convoquer, dans les meilleurs délais, la Conférence régionale sur la sécurité, la stabilité et le développement et pour organiser une réunion à l'échelon régional en vue de traiter les problèmes que pose le rapatriement des réfugiés;

6. Demande au Gouvernement rwandais de poursuivre ses efforts en vue de créer un climat de confiance favorable au rapatriement des réfugiés dans des conditions de sécurité et de prendre d'autres mesures afin de résoudre les problèmes humanitaires qui se posent dans les prisons rwandaises et d'accélérer la mise en jugement des personnes détenues;

Agissant en vertu du Chapitre VII de la Charte des Nations Unies,

7. Décide, avec effet immédiat et jusqu'au 1er septembre 1996, que les restrictions décrétées au paragraphe 13 de la résolution 918 (1994) ne s'appliquent pas à la vente ni à la livraison d'armements et de matériels connexes au Gouvernement rwandais par des points d'entrée désignés sur une liste que ce gouvernement fournira au Secrétaire général, qui la communiquera promptement à tous les Etats Membres de l'Organisation des Nations Unies;

8. Décide aussi que les restrictions décrétées au paragraphe 13 de la résolution 918 (1994) en ce qui concerne la vente ou la livraison d'armements et de matériels connexes au Gouvernement rwandais seront levée le 1er septembre 1996, à moins qu'il n'en décide autrement après avoir examiné le deuxième rapport du Secrétaire général visé au paragraphe 12 ci-après;

9. Décide en outre, en vue d'interdire toute vente et livraison d'armements et de matériels connexes aux forces non gouvernementales aux fins d'utilisation au Rwanda, que tous les Etats doivent continuer d'empêcher la vente ou la livraison au Rwanda ou à des personnes se trouvant dans des Etats voisins, par leurs nationaux ou à partir de leur territoire, ou au moyen de navires battant leur pavillon ou d'aéronefs ayant leur nationalité, d'armements et de matériels connexes de tous types, y compris les armes et les munitions, les véhicules et le matériel militaires, le matériel de police paramilitaire et les pièces de rechange, si les armements ou matériels vendus ou livrés sont destinés à être utilisés au Rwanda par des entités autres que le Gouvernement rwandais, comme il est indiqué plus haut aux paragraphes 7 et 8;

10. Décide également qu'aucun armement et aucun matériel connexe vendus ou livrés au Gouvernement rwandais ne pourront être, directement ou indirectement, revendus, transférés ou remis à des fins d'utilisation à un Etat voisin du Rwanda ou à quiconque n'est pas au service du Gouvernement rwandais;

11. Décide en outre que les Etats doivent notifier au Comité créé par la résolution 918 (1994) toutes les exportations d'armements ou de matériels connexes de leur territoire à destination du Rwanda, que le Gouvernement rwandais doit marquer et enregistrer toutes les importations d'armements et de matériels connexes et en informer le Comité, et que le Comité doit lui faire périodiquement rapport sur les notifications ainsi reçues;

12. Prie le Secrétaire général de lui présenter, dans les six mois qui suivront l'adoption de la présente résolution, puis de nouveau dans un délai de 12 mois, un rapport concernant, en particulier, les exportations d'armements et de matériels connexes visées plus haut au paragraphe 7 sur la base des rapports soumis par le Comité créé par la résolution 918 (1994);

13. Décide de rester activement saisi de la question.

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

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*Office of the Spokesman*

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**SECURITY COUNCIL EXEMPTS RWANDA FROM ARMS EMBARGO**

**Resolution 1011 (1995) adopted unanimously**

**The Security Council,**

**Recalling** all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolutions 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994, 997 (1995) of 9 June 1995 and 1005 (1995) of 17 July 1995,

**Having considered** the report of the Secretary-General on monitoring of the restrictions on the sale or supply of arms dated 9 July 1995 (S/1995/552),

**Having also considered** the progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) dated 8 August 1995 (S/1995/678),

**Emphasizing** that the uncontrolled circulation of arms, including to civilians and refugees, is a major cause of destabilization in the Great Lakes subregion,

**Welcoming** the proposal of the Government of Zaire to establish an international commission under United Nations auspices to investigate reports of arms supplies to former Rwandan government forces,

**Recognizing** that the registration and marking of weapons are of considerable assistance in monitoring and enforcing restrictions on the illicit deliveries of weapons,

**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,

**Stressing** the need for representatives of all sectors of Rwandan society, excluding those political leaders suspected of planning and directing the genocide last year, to begin talks in order to reach an agreement on a constitutional and political structure to achieve lasting stability,

**Taking note of** the letter dated 5 July 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/547), requesting urgent action to lift the restrictions on the sale or supply of arms and **matériel** to the Government of Rwanda to ensure the security of the Rwandan population,

**Welcoming** the improvement in the working relations between the Government of Rwanda and UNAMIR and **recalling** the mandate of UNAMIR, as adjusted in resolution 997 (1995), in particular to help achieve national reconciliation,

Recalling that the prohibition on the delivery of arms and matériel to Rwanda was originally aimed at stopping the use of such arms and equipment in the massacres of innocent civilians,

Taking note of the Council's decision in resolution 997 (1995) to reduce the force level of UNAMIR, and reaffirming that the security of that country is the primary responsibility of the Government of Rwanda,

Deeply concerned by the situation in Rwanda's prisons and judicial system, particularly overcrowding, the lack of judges, detention of minors and elderly prisoners, and absence of speedy judicial or administrative review of charges, and in this respect, welcoming renewed efforts by the United Nations and donor countries, in coordination with the Government of Rwanda, to initiate, on an urgent basis, measures to improve this situation,

Underlining the need for increased efforts by 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,

#### A

1. Commends the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy in pursuing regional responses to the problem of illicit arms supplies in the region and encourages the Secretary-General to continue his consultations in this regard;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, as proposed in paragraph 45 of his report (S/1995/678), to make recommendations to the Security Council, as soon as possible, on the establishment of a Commission mandated to conduct a full investigation to address allegations of arms flows to former Rwandan government forces in the Great Lakes region of Central Africa;

3. Calls upon the Governments of Rwanda and neighbouring States to cooperate with the Commission's investigation;

4. Encourages the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with the Governments of neighbouring States concerning the deployment of United Nations military observers in the airfields and other transportation points in and around border crossing points and calls on the neighbouring States to cooperate with and assist these observers to ensure that arms and related matériel are not transferred to Rwandan camps within their territories;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council within one month of the adoption of this resolution on his efforts for the preparation and convening, at the earliest possible time, of the regional Conference on Security, Stability and Development, as well as for the convening of a regional meeting to address the problems facing the repatriation of refugees;

6. Calls upon the Government of Rwanda to continue its efforts to create an atmosphere of trust and confidence for the safe return of refugees and take further steps to resolve the humanitarian problems in its prisons, and to expedite disposition of the charges against those detained;

#### B

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

7. Decides that, with immediate effect and until 1 September 1996, the restrictions imposed by paragraph 15 of resolution 918 (1994) shall not apply with regard to the sale or supply of

arms and related matériel to the Government of Rwanda through named points of entry on a list to be supplied by that Government to the Secretary-General, who shall promptly notify all Member States of the United Nations of the list;

8. Decides also that on 1 September 1996 the restrictions imposed by paragraph 13 of resolution 918 (1994) on the sale or supply of arms and related matériel to the Government of Rwanda shall terminate, unless the Council decides otherwise after its consideration of the second report of the Secretary-General referred to in paragraph 12 below;

9. Further decides, with a view to prohibiting the sale and supply of arms and related matériel to non-governmental forces for use in Rwanda, that all States shall continue to prevent the sale or supply, by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related matériel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary police equipment and spare parts, to Rwanda, or to persons in the States neighbouring Rwanda, if such sale or supply is for the purpose of the use of such arms or matériel within Rwanda, other than to the Government of Rwanda as specified in paragraphs 7 and 8 above;

10. Decides also that no arms and related matériel sold or supplied to the Government of Rwanda may be resold to, transferred to, or made available for use by, any State neighbouring Rwanda, or person not in the service of the Government of Rwanda, either directly or indirectly;

11. Further decides that States shall notify all exports from their territories of arms or related matériel to Rwanda to the Committee established by resolution 918 (1994), that the Government of Rwanda shall mark and register and notify to the Committee all imports made by it of arms and related matériel, and that the Committee shall report regularly to the Council on notifications so received;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council within 6 months of the date of adoption of this resolution, and again within 12 months, regarding, in particular, the export of arms and related matériel referred to in paragraph 7 above, on the basis of the reports submitted by the Committee established by resolution 918 (1994);

13. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

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

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR  
RWANDATRIBUNAL PENAL INTERNATIONAL POUR  
LE RWANDA

Aegon Building, Churchillplein 1, 2501 EW The Hague, The Netherlands Telephone: +(3170) 344-5347 Fax: 31-70 344-5325  
Kigali, Telephone (255) 84266 ext 11013 Fax (212) 963-4001

*Bureau du Procureur  
Kigali*

Communiqué de presse

Le Procureur Général Richard Goldstone s'est rendu, le 8 août 1995, pour une journée de travail à Kigali malgré les derniers développements en ex-Yougoslavie qui, à présent, retiennent également toute son attention.

Le budget du Tribunal Pénal International pour le Rwanda ayant récemment été voté par l'Assemblée Générale, le Procureur Général a voulu lui-même informer le Bureau de Kigali de l'arrivée prochaine de nouveaux collaborateurs afin d'accélérer - sous l'autorité du Juge Rakotomanana et sous la direction de M. Colin Port - les enquêtes en cours avec la plus grande efficacité. Les gouvernements des Pays-Bas, d'Allemagne, de la Suisse, du Royaume-Uni, du Danemark et des Etats-Unis ont détaché des spécialistes qui travailleront ensemble avec du personnel recruté par les Nations Unies.

Lors des entretiens avec des responsables rwandais, le Procureur Général Richard Goldstone a fait connaître son désir de rencontrer les hautes autorités du Rwanda vers la fin du mois d'août.

Le Procureur Général et son bureau sont conscients de l'immense et légitime attente que le peuple rwandais porte à l'égard du Tribunal. Toute l'équipe en place à Kigali se tiendra à l'échéance qu'elle s'est fixée. Le Procureur Général et son Bureau saisissent cette occasion pour remercier les gouvernements qui coopèrent et coopéreront pleinement avec le Tribunal Pénal International pour le Rwanda en exécution des résolutions 955 et 978 du Conseil de Sécurité, condition sine qua non lui permettant d'accomplir sa difficile et délicate mission.



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*Office of the Spokesman*

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**PRESS RELEASE**

**UNAMIR NR 95-43**

**5 August 1995**

**THE KAMEMBE SHOOTING INCIDENT BETWEEN RPA AND  
MALAWI SOLDIERS**

On 4 August 1995, there was a shooting incident near Kamembe market in Cyangugu Prefecture, in which two UNAMIR Malawi soldiers were injured by RPA soldiers. Subsequently, high tension arose between the Malawi Company and the RPA in the area.

From the investigation carried out, the following facts emerged:

- A Malawi Company soldier committed a traffic offence near Kamembe market.
- After being stopped and ordered to report to the nearby Gendarmerie, the Malawi soldier sped away and further committed another offence by breaking through the road-block at the Kamembe check-point.
- Pursuit was given from the Kamembe market by the RPA and Gendarmerie personnel, who, after the Malawians stopped their run-away vehicle, shot at close range two Malawi soldiers. A pistol shot hit one of the soldiers on the hand, while an AK-47 shot hit another Malawian on the left thigh.
- The situation was escalated by the arrival of heavily armed Malawi reinforcements both on the scene of the incident and at the local Gendarmerie Headquarters.
- After several hours of rising tension, the Military Observers (MILOBs) in the area defused the situation by sending back the Malawi reinforcements to their base at Shagasha, while negotiating the release of the arrested Malawian and their vehicles. This was achieved and the injured soldiers were taken to Gihundwe Hospital where they underwent surgery to remove the bullets. They are in stable condition.

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



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*Office of the Spokesman*

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**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 a serious violation of the Status of Mission Agreement (SOMA) signed between the United Nations and the Rwanda Government. 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.

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*Office of the Spokesman*

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## RESOLUTION 1005 (1995)

**Adopted by the Security Council at its 3555th meeting,  
on 17 July 1995**

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994, and 997 (1995) of 9 June 1995,

Noting with concern that unexploded landmines constitute a substantial hazard to the population of Rwanda, and an impediment to the rapid reconstruction of the country,

Noting also the desire of the Government of Rwanda to address the problem of unexploded landmines, and the interest on the part of other States to assist with the detection and destruction of these mines,

Underlining the importance the Council attaches to efforts to eliminate the threat posed by unexploded landmines in a number of States, and the humanitarian nature of demining programmes,

Recognizing that safe and successful humanitarian demining operations in Rwanda will require the supply to Rwanda of an appropriate quantity of explosives for use in these operations,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Decides that, notwithstanding the restrictions imposed in paragraph 13 of resolution 918 (1994), appropriate amounts of explosives intended exclusively for use in established humanitarian demining programmes may be supplied to Rwanda upon application to and authorization by the Committee of the Security Council established by resolution 918 (1994).

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*Office of the Spokesman*

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**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."*

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*Bureau du Porte-parole*

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**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.*

*En effet, s'il ne peut y avoir de paix sans développement, il ne saurait y avoir non plus de développement durable sans paix. Les conflits contribuent à engendrer la pauvreté et, de son côté, la pauvreté est un incontestable facteur de conflit. Il faut absolument rompre ce cycle infernal.*

*Rien ne sera donc possible si les Africaines et les Africains ne prennent pas en charge eux-mêmes leur destin. A cet égard, j'attache une importance considérable au rôle que doit jouer l'Organisation pour l'Unité Africaine et que peuvent jouer les institutions régionales pour favoriser la sécurité de l'Afrique et j'entends renforcer la coopération entre les Nations Unies et ces institutions africaines.*

*En effet, il est essentiel que les Africains apprennent à tirer d'eux-mêmes, de leur civilisation ancienne, de leur culture profonde, de leur sagesse ancestrale, les moyens d'assumer leur destin collectif.*

*C'est à vous tous d'être fidèles à la véritable tradition africaine qui est à l'opposé de toutes les violences dont nous avons été -- et dont nous sommes encore -- les témoins.*

*L'Afrique n'est vraiment elle-même que lorsqu'elle se nourrit de cette longue tradition de tolérance et de dialogue qu'elle porte au plus profond d'elle-même.*

*Soyons donc dignes de l'Afrique! Dignes d'être des Africains!*

*Pour cela, il faut affronter la réalité avec courage, avec lucidité et imagination politique!*

*Il faut que chacun arrive à vaincre ses propres démons!*

*Il faut que chacun terrasse les puissances maléfiques de l'ombre afin de faire triompher les forces de la lumière!*

*Ce combat, c'est d'abord au fond de lui-même que chaque Burundais doit le mener. Car aujourd'hui, l'ennemi numéro un des Burundais est la peur! L'ennemi du Tutsi n'est pas le Hutu, mais la peur! L'ennemi du Hutu n'est pas le Tutsi, c'est la peur! Il faut que chacun puisse désormais se convaincre que la sécurité de l'un dépend de la sécurité de l'autre!*

*Il est donc temps de mettre fin à la méfiance entre dirigeants et entre communautés!*

*Il est temps d'abandonner cet esprit de confrontation qui a fait tant de mal au pays.*

*Que le Burundi prenne enfin conscience que personne ne gagnera par la confrontation, que personne ne gagnera par la violence! Car la violence ne peut que perpétuer la violence à travers le cycle infernal de la vengeance, de la répression, puis à nouveau de la vengeance. Cette sous-région de notre Continent africain nous l'a, hélas, déjà tragiquement démontré!*

*C'est au nom des traditions ancestrales de l'Afrique que le Burundi doit prendre le chemin de l'avenir.*

*C'est au nom des véritables valeurs de l'Afrique qu'il nous faut refuser l'exploitation à des fins politiques de la peur, de l'ethnocentrisme et du clanisme.*

*Nous n'avons pas le droit d'exploiter des populations crédules ou l'enthousiasme de la jeunesse dans des buts coupables et qui s'avèrent suicidaires pour tous.*

*En cette année où nous célébrons le Cinquantième anniversaire de la Charte des Nations Unies et où nous voulons exalter l'impératif de paix, l'impératif de développement et l'impératif de démocratisation, il faut que vous ayez le courage de dire : Non à l'intolérance! Non à l'affrontement! Non à l'exclusion! Non à la violence!*

*Je suis venu vous dire aujourd'hui que je crois en vous, que j'ai confiance en vous.*

*Mon Représentant spécial, l'Ambassadeur Ould Abdalah, témoigne auprès de vous de mon souci constant d'assurer votre sécurité et de favoriser la réconciliation nationale. Et je veux ici rendre hommage à son action.*

*Je veux aussi vous dire que je mets mon espoir dans les qualités immenses de votre peuple et dans la responsabilité de ses dirigeants. Je vous annonce la formation de la Commission d'enquête internationale qui est demandée par la Convention de gouvernement.*

*L'Afrique est un grand continent porteur de richesses, porteur de culture, porteur de valeurs. Nous n'avons pas le droit de flétrir l'héritage de nos ancêtres. Nous avons, au contraire, l'impérieuse obligation d'assurer le bonheur de nos enfants.*

*Je veux donc vous assurer de mon appui personnel, de l'appui de la Communauté internationale pour encourager vos efforts et amener enfin le Burundi sur la voie de la paix et du développement!"*

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UNAMIR-MINUAR

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*Office of the Spokesman*

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**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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UNAMIR-MINUAR

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**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.

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**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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**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.

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**PRESS RELEASE**

UNAMIR NR 95-37

18 July 1995

**SECURITY COUNCIL PERMITS SUPPLY OF EXPLOSIVES TO BE USED  
FOR DEMINING OPERATIONS IN RWANDA**

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Security Council on 17 July 1995 unanimously decided to permit the supply to Rwanda of explosives intended exclusively for demining programmes, subject to the prior authorization by the Committee set up to monitor the arms embargo imposed on that country.

By adopting resolution 1005 (1995), the Council decided that the supplies could be delivered notwithstanding the restrictions imposed by paragraph 13 of resolution 918 (1994), which forbade the sale of all types of arms or related matériel to Rwanda.

**Text of draft resolution (S/1995/580)**

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994, and 997 (1995) of 9 June 1995,

Noting with concern that unexploded land-mines constitute a substantial hazard to the population of Rwanda, and an impediment to the rapid reconstruction of the country,

Noting also the desire of the Government of Rwanda to address the problem of unexploded land-mines, and the interest on the part of other States to assist with the detection and destruction of these mines,

Underlining the importance the Council attaches to efforts to eliminate the threat posed by unexploded land-mines in a number of States, and the humanitarian nature of demining programmes,

Recognizing that safe and successful humanitarian demining operations in Rwanda will require the supply to Rwanda of an appropriate quantity of explosives for use in these operations,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Decides that notwithstanding the restrictions imposed in paragraph 13 of resolution 918 (1994), appropriate amounts of explosives intended exclusively for use in established humanitarian demining programmes may be supplied to Rwanda upon application to and authorization by the Committee of the Security Council established by resolution 918 (1994).

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*Bureau du Porte-parole*

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**COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE**

**UNAMIR NR 95-37**

**18 juillet 1995**

**LE CONSEIL DE SECURITE DECIDE D'AUTORISER LA LIVRAISON AU RWANDA  
D'EXPLOSIFS DESTINES AUX PROGRAMMES DE DEMINAGE A DES FINS HUMANITAIRES**

A la suite de consultations informelles, le Conseil de sécurité a adopté à l'unanimité le 17 juin 1995 la résolution 1005 (1995) concernant la présence de mines terrestres non explosées au Rwanda. Aux termes de la résolution, le Conseil décide que, notwithstanding les restrictions imposées au paragraphe 13 de la résolution 918 (1994), les quantités voulues d'explosifs exclusivement destinés aux programmes de déminage entrepris à des fins humanitaires pourront être fournies au Rwanda pourvu que des demandes à cet effet aient été présentées au Comité du Conseil de sécurité créé par la résolution 918 (1994) et que celui-ci y ait accédé.

**Texte du projet de résolution (S/1995/580)**

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Rappelant ses résolutions 918 (1994) du 17 mai 1994 et 997 (1995) du 9 juin 1995,

Notant avec préoccupation que la présence de mines terrestres non explosées fait courir un danger considérable à la population du Rwanda et constitue un obstacle à la reconstruction rapide du pays,

Notant également que le Gouvernement rwandais est désireux de s'attaquer au problème des mines terrestres non explosées et que d'autres Etats sont disposés à aider à la détection et à la destruction de ces mines,

Mettant l'accent sur l'importance qu'il attache aux efforts visant à lever la menace que les mines terrestres non explosées font peser dans un certain nombre d'Etats, ainsi que sur la nature humanitaire des programmes de déminage,

Considérant qu'il faudra, pour assurer la sécurité et le succès des opérations de déminage menées à des fins humanitaires au Rwanda, que les quantités voulues d'explosifs soient importées dans le pays,

Agissant en vertu du Chapitre VII de la Charte des Nations Unies,

Décide que, notwithstanding les restrictions imposées au paragraphe 13 de la résolution 918 (1994), les quantités voulues d'explosifs exclusivement destinés aux programmes de déminage entrepris à des fins humanitaires pourront être fournies au Rwanda pourvu que des demandes à cet effet aient été présentées au Comité du Conseil de sécurité créé par la résolution 918 (1994) et que celui-ci y ait accédé.

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**PRESS RELEASE**

UNAMIR NR 95-36

8 July 1995

**CLARIFICATION ON UNAMIR CONTAINERS FROM BOMBAY**

**KIGALI, RWANDA** - Ten containers of UNAMIR were shipped on 18 April 1995 from Bombay to Dar-es-Salaam enroute to Kigali. These containers contained ammunition, administrative and technical stores for use by the Force Signal Company, the military contingent from India. The stores arrived at Dar-es-Salaam port on 02 May 1995. After due processing at Dar-es-Salaam, the containers were moved by Messrs Global Containers to Kigali by road on 16 May 1995 in five trucks.

One of the ten containers had two boxes of small ammunitions (7.62 mm BDR and 9 mm ball) weighing approximately 2 tons. This ammunition was required by the Signal Company for self-protection purposes during the discharge of their duties in UNAMIR. The ammunition was mentioned by mistake in the manifest at Bombay as Small Arms Accessories and not as ammunition. The Civilian Administrative Officer of UNAMIR has already clarified this matter in a letter to national authorities in Rwanda.

It is stressed that there were no weapons carried by any of the ten containers. The containers have been thoroughly examined by Rwanda authorities and these facts ascertained. Any other information to the contrary pertaining to this matter is ill-founded and not based on facts.

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**PRESS RELEASE**

UNAMIR NR 95-35

5 July 1995

**THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA  
READY TO CARRY OUT ITS MISSION**

The Judges of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda are ready to carry out the important mission they have been entrusted with by the international community. On 30 June 1995 in the Hague, they concluded the deliberations of their first session by adopting the new Rules of Procedure and Evidence under the chairmanship of Judge Laïty Kama (Senegal).

The Judges also heard the Prosecutor, Mr. Richard Goldstone, and the Deputy Prosecutor, Mr. Honoré Rakotomanana.

The two trial Chambers of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda are composed as follows:

**Trial Chamber No.1:**

Judge Laïty Kama, Presiding Judge  
Judge Navanethem Pillay  
Judge Lennart Aspegren

**Trial Chamber No.2:**

Judge William H. Sekule, Presiding Judge  
Judge Tafazzal H. Khan  
Judge Yakov A. Ostrovsky

Before adjourning the session, the Judges laid down a timetable for their next meetings and decided that one of them should always be in the Hague in October, November and December to review indictments, pending the establishment of the Tribunal in Arusha.

The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda is making an appeal to the international community to do everything in all due haste to overcome the serious financial problems the Tribunal is facing.

The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda thereby hopes to meet the expectations of the Rwandan people and of the international community to see that those responsible for the crimes committed during 1994 are judged after a fair trial.

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**PRESS RELEASE**

UNAMIR NR 95-34

28 June 1995

**THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA  
BEGAN ITS WORK**

The 11 Judges of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda unanimously elected Laity Kama of Senegal as President of the Tribunal, and Yakov Ostrovsky of the Russian Federation as Vice-President.

The Tribunal began its work on Monday 26 June with the opening of its first plenary session in the Hague. The Tribunal for Rwanda was established by the Security Council to prosecute persons who committed genocide and other serious violations of humanitarian law last year. It is currently meeting at the headquarters of the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, but will be based in Arusha, Tanzania, with an office in Kigali.

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**PRESS RELEASE**

UNAMIR NR 95-33

15 June 1995

**GRADUATION OF 301 UNAMIR TRAINED GENDARMES  
AT RUHENGERI**

A graduation ceremony was held at Ruhengeri today, 15 June 1995, for the second class of UNAMIR trained gendarmes. These numbered 301. The Guest of Honour was Rwanda's Vice-President and Defense Minister, Major-General Paul Kagame.

Other Senior Government Officials present included the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr. Seth Sendashonga, the Gendarmerie Chief of Staff, Col. Ndibwami, the Prefet of Ruhengeri and the Director of the National Gendarmerie Training School.

The UNAMIR side was led by the Executive Director, Mr. Wilfrid De Souza and included a number of Senior Officials, among them Cheick Oumar Diarra, Commissioner of UNAMIR's Civilian Police Unit, which helped train the new gendarmes.

The course covers such areas as brigade service, law enforcement, administrative matters, scientific subjects, intelligence gathering, traffic, criminal law, as well as basic military training. It also involves the training of instructors.

It may be recalled that the first class under this UNAMIR programme held its graduation on 5 November 1994. It consisted of 99 gendarmes and three officers. Now the number of gendarmes trained with UNAMIR assistance comes to 400.

In his address on behalf of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the UNAMIR Executive Director, Mr. De Souza, pointed out that the Mission's new mandate offers an opportunity to continue the training programme in cooperation with the Rwandan authorities.

The Executive Director also pledged that UNAMIR will continue to assist in the renovation of the training school in Ruhengeri and in the supply of training materials. He expressed the hope that the graduation marked another major contribution to rebuilding a climate of security in Rwanda. Lastly, he assured the Government of UNAMIR's unreserved support in the country's efforts to promote a policy of peace and security.

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8 June 1995

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING OF OFFICE OF SPOKESMAN OF SECRETARY-GENERAL

Joe Sills, Spokesman for Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, began today's noon briefing by informing correspondents that the Secretary-General had met at 11 a.m. with Gyula Horn, the Prime Minister of Hungary.

He then read out a statement attributable to the Spokesman for the Secretary-General:

"Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has expressed his relief and satisfaction today over the successful recovery of an American pilot from Serb-controlled territory in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"We are grateful that the pilot was found alive and unharmed after his ordeal.

"The Secretary-General continues to be concerned about United Nations peacekeepers who are still detained and blocked in Bosnia and Herzegovina and reiterates his call for their immediate release." (See Press Release SG/SM/5648.)

Turning to the subject of the Security Council, he told reporters that it would be consulting on Rwanda today. A preliminary draft of a resolution was circulating among members on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR). Meanwhile, very intense talks continued this morning between the Secretariat and the Rwandese Government on their differences on the modalities for a continuing UNAMIR, he said. As of the time of the briefing, there was not agreement on those matters.

"This one is obviously going to go down to the wire and we will see how it works out between now and tomorrow, which is the end of the mandate", he said.

The Council, he continued, was also scheduled to be briefed on the situation in Angola by Alioune Blondine Beye, Special Representative of the Secretary-General, and to be updated by the Secretariat on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and probably Croatia.

Daily Press Briefing - - 8 June 1995

On the former Yugoslavia, the Spokesman said the situation in Croatia remained generally calm, with the exception being Sector South, where considerable shelling had been reported.

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Sarajevo was reported as having been active yesterday. He told correspondents that the United Nations headquarters in Zagreb had informed him that, while the fighting in Sarajevo was more intense than in the past few days, it was light compared to what had obtained a few months ago. In the 24-hour period yesterday, there had been more than 1,800 firings reported around the city. The headquarters had also reported that fighting had tapered off at about 2 p.m. local time. So far today, it had not been as intense as it had been yesterday.

The Spokesman said that 111 United Nations hostages had been freed, three more than the 108 that had been reported at yesterday's briefing as having been released by the Bosnian Serbs. There now remained 146 United Nations personnel who were either detained or blockaded by Bosnian Serbs (53 detained and 93 blockaded) and the forces of the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina continued to blockade 86 Ukrainians in their barracks in Gorazde.

Mr. Sills then brought to the attention of the journalists reports of an incident within the last few hours near Rivnica, which was south-west of Tuzla and north of Sarajevo. A Norwegian convoy being escorted by Pakistani troops was attacked, with six rounds of heavy gunfire directed at the trucks and an additional four fired overhead. The Pakistanis had responded with sustained machine gun fire. There were no reports of casualties or damages, so far, based on the information he had received just prior to the briefing. In response to a question, he stated that he did not have information on which party had attacked the convoy.

Supplying information in response to a question posed yesterday, Mr. Sills said that the shelling reported in the Posavina corridor had been in both directions. It had not been considered as having increased significantly in the last few days. There had been an unsuccessful attempt by the Serbs to widen the corridor, a move that had been resisted. While some civilian areas had been shelled, the primary exchange had been between opposing armies.

Moving to the topic of the humanitarian aspects of United Nations efforts in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Spokesman said that the last food stocks held at Sarajevo airport by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) were being taken into the city today. Meanwhile, the bakery in Sarajevo, which supplied much of the bread in the town, would run out of wheat today. The normal biweekly distribution of aid, due to begin tomorrow, would meet only 15 per cent of the requirements. While private and government stocks might suffice for some time, the UNHCR was concerned, particularly with the situation of the neediest of Sarajevo's dwellers.

Yasushi Akashi, the Secretary-General's Special Representative for the Former Yugoslavia, and Lieutenant-General Bernard Janvier, Commander of the United Nations Peace Force (UNPF), were going to the Croatian port city of Split tomorrow for a routine session with Lieutenant-General Rupert Smith, Commander in Bosnia and Herzegovina of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR).

The Spokesman then informed the journalists that there would

be a press conference at 10:30 a.m. tomorrow on the Fourth International Conference on Health and the Environment. The participants at the press conference would include the Ministers of Health from Brazil and Ukraine, Drs. Adib Jatene and Andriy Serdiuk, and the Minister of Social Affairs and Population of Egypt, Dr. M. El-Banna.

Regarding the arrears of Member States to the United Nations as of 31 May, the total was \$2.75 billion -- \$904 million due the regular budget and \$1.85 billion for peace-keeping operations. Details could be picked up in the Spokesman's Office, he said.

The programme "World Chronicle", would be shown at 2:30 p.m. today on in-house television channels 6 and 23, Mr. Sills said. It would feature Jorge Wilhelm, the Deputy Director-General of the Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II).

Rolf Ekeus, Executive Chairman of the United Nations Special Commission monitoring the disarmament of Iraq, was preparing his ninth report to the Security Council; it would probably be ready around 19 June. If so, the Council could be expected to consider it shortly thereafter. Mr. Sills said that he did not have any information on whether there would be a report from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) around that time. The next 60- and 100-day reviews would take place in mid-July.

Mr. Sills was asked why the United Nations was "strangely silent" over the article in the Christian Science Monitor, and a report on New York One television which had alleged that Iqbal Riza, Assistant Secretary-General for Peace-keeping Operations, might have helped Iraq capture two Americans who had crossed into that country from Kuwait earlier this year. In response, the Spokesman said there was no "silence" on the matter; he was ready to respond to any questions related to it. He said that he and Mr. Riza had spoken to the story's author, adding that Mr. Riza was baffled by the article since he had had no dealings related to their crossing of the border and subsequent detention by the Iraqis. Mr. Riza had expressed his desire to have them released and his readiness, subject to approval by the Secretary-General, to appear before the United States Senate committee which was investigating the matter.

Going further, Mr. Sills highlighted the fact that the newspaper article had cited Senate committee staffers as having stated that the committee did not have any information to substantiate the allegations. Mr. Riza had denied having done anything of the sort described in those reports.

Asked to volunteer who might be the source of the allegations, he stated that he did not know the source of the information.

In response to a question citing a statement attributed to the Foreign Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Muhamed Sacirbey, that Serbian President Slobodan Milosovic preferred to have the Secretary-General as the party that would decide whether sanctions on his country, if lifted, should be re-imposed because he had "weak eyes" regarding Serbian violations as against the Council's "stronger eyes", Mr. Sills

said he would not accept such a characterization regarding the Secretary-General's eyesight. The decision on whether to lift sanctions was up to the Council, he said. If they wished the Secretary-General to play a role, he would do so. He would not comment on the Serbian leader's motives.

Replying to requests for information on the trip to Beijing by the Special Political Adviser to the Secretary-General, Ismat Kittani, he said that the latter would be leaving China for New York at 7 a.m. local time after his talks on the issues that had arisen regarding the NGO Forum for Women to be held before and during the Fourth World Conference on Women (4 to 15 September). Mr. Sills emphasized that Mr. Kittani's role had been in response to requests by non-governmental organizations that the Secretary-General should help resolve their concerns regarding the Forum. He added that Mr. Kittani had met with the Convenor of the NGO Forum, Supatra Masdit, and he would report to the Secretary-General upon his return. Queries regarding any agreements that might have been reached with the Government of China on the questions related to the Forum should be directed to its Convenor or to the Chinese Government.

In response to a question as to whether the troops of the proposed rapid reaction brigades would wear blue helmets and drive white United Nations vehicles while they were in Bosnia and Herzegovina, he said that as far as he knew the matter had not been finally settled. He had understood that it had been agreed at yesterday's meeting that they would not do so. But he had reports that some of them would wear blue helmets and drive white vehicles. The decision would be based on military considerations. He said he would inform correspondents when he got more information.

Replying to a question on whether the United Nations would look into the allegations against Mr. Riza or wait for the United States Senate probe to run its course before taking action, he said that the Organization would have to know more precisely what the allegations were. He added that it was ludicrous to charge the Assistant Secretary-General with setting up the Americans for capture.

Would the Secretary-General allow Mr. Riza to appear before the United States Senate? a correspondent asked. Mr. Sills said that the usual United Nations position was that its personnel should not meet formally with Member States' legislatures but deal with Member States through their Permanent Missions. However, there had been exceptions to that position in the past and the Secretary-General could certainly permit Mr. Riza to meet with the United States Senate committee if a request were made.

Asked to state the Secretary-General's position on the lifting of the arms embargo imposed on the former Yugoslavia, he said that any decision on arms embargoes or other sanctions was the Council's prerogative. The Secretary-General, for his part, did not favour any unilateral action by a Member State to lift such sanctions, lacking a decision of the Council. His position on that had been clear for some time.

Replying to a question on how soon the Council would act on a draft resolution on raising the number of United Nations

troops authorized for Bosnia and Herzegovina, and accepting the proposed rapid reaction force, the Spokesman said that he doubted that it would be done this week.

Responding to a question as to whether there was a policy rift between the United States and the Russian Federation on the deployment of the proposed rapid response force, he said  
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UNE - Part 2 of 2  
Doc Symbol:DB8JUNE

that it was beyond his brief to talk about the attitudes of Member States.

Asked if there were contingency plans to resupply Sarajevo in light of its critical shortage of food, Mr. Sills said that a delegation of senior officials of the UNHCR and the UNPF was going to Pale and Belgrade to discuss the re-opening of land and air routes to Sarajevo to allow resupply. The United Nations had to negotiate consent for such convoys; under its peace-keeping mandate, it could not shoot its way through.

Meanwhile, a convoy had entered Srebrenica with 73 tons of food, he continued. Another had gone near Zepa, only to be held up due to a disagreement over its cargo. A convoy to Gorazde had been cleared, and was waiting for an escort on the border of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). The United Nations was doing everything it could to ship supplies and was very concerned about the humanitarian situation in the enclaves, he emphasized. If the matter could not be resolved by negotiation, and malnutrition and starvation faced the population, then clearly it would be necessary to consider other means.

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End of Part 2 of 2 Doc Symbol:DB8JUNE

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UNITED NATIONS



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INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE PROSECUTION  
OF PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR GENOCIDE AND  
OTHER SERIOUS VIOLATIONS OF  
INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW COMMITTED  
IN THE TERRITORY OF RWANDA,  
BETWEEN 1 JANUARY 1994 AND 31 DECEMBER 1994

TRIBUNAL PÉNAL INTERNATIONAL CHARGÉ DE  
POURUIVRE LES PERSONNES PRÉSUMÉES  
RESPONSABLES DU GÉNOCIDE ET D'AUTRES  
VIOLATIONS GRAVES DU DROIT  
INTERNATIONAL HUMANITAIRE COMMISES  
SUR LE TERRITOIRE DU RWANDA,  
ENTRE LE 1<sup>ER</sup> JANVIER 1994 ET LE 31 DÉCEMBRE 1994

Aegon Building, Churchillplein 1, 2501 EW The Hague, The Netherlands Telephone: 31 70 344-5347 Fax: 31-70 344-5345  
UNAMIR OFFICE, Kigali, Rwanda

## **PRESS RELEASE**

### **INTERNATIONAL MEETING IN SUPPORT OF THE RWANDA TRIBUNAL**

The Security Council of the United Nations resolved to create the International Tribunal for Rwanda in November 1994. The Prosecutor, Justice Richard Goldstone, who has established a base for his staff in Kigali, recently announced that his office had identified some 400 persons suspected of serious violations of international humanitarian law, including genocide.

Representatives of a number of countries and international agencies who have formed the Rwanda Operational Support Group, will meet the Prosecutor, his deputy, Justice Honoré Rakotomanana, and representatives of the Rwandese Government to discuss what additional support might be provided in order to accelerate the Tribunal's work.

The meeting will be held at 10.30 a.m. on Friday 19 May 1995 at the Meridien Hotel in Kigali. The programme will include opening remarks by the President of Rwanda, H.E. Pasteur Bizimungu and the Special Representative of the Secretary General, Ambassador Khan.

A press conference will follow at 3.45 p.m. that day.

UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE  
MISSION IN RWANDA

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Ausmed	Kigali	10000	
• Radio Agatashya	Kigali	74723	
Aust TV	Nairobi	2542-721862	
• VOA	USA	202-619-2400	

Capt S. Grenier  
Military Public Affairs Officer  
UNAMIR  
212-963-3347 ext 11123



## **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.

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

cc : Mr. DiPallo, Spokesman

01:13 25/05/95

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24 May 1995

The General Assembly this afternoon, in a fourth round of balloting, elected Yakov A. Ostrovsky of the Russian Federation and William H. Sekule of the United Republic of Tanzania as judges to the trial chambers of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

The first three judges elected by secret ballot this morning were Navanethem Pillay of South Africa, Laity Kama of Senegal and T.H. Khan of Bangladesh.

In the third and the fifth rounds of balloting this afternoon none of the candidates obtained the required majority of 94. In statements to the Assembly the representatives of Zambia and the Czech Republic announced that the candidates from their respective countries were withdrawing their candidacies.

The Assembly will meet again on Thursday, 25 May, at 10:30 a.m. to elect the remaining judge to the Tribunal from the following candidates: Lennart Aspegren of Sweden; Lloyd G. Williams of Jamaica/Saint Kitts and Nevis; Anne Marie Stoltz of Norway; and Edilbert Razafindralambo of Madagascar.

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well-executed mission.

More than 2,700 firing incidents were reported in Sarajevo yesterday, with numerous heavy weapons violations by both sides. Bosnian Serb tanks were sighted to the north and south of city, one of which fired a phosphorous round.

The General Assembly today elected Lennart Aspegren of Sweden as judge to the trial chambers of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, in an eighth round of balloting. The Assembly yesterday elected Navanethem Pillay of South Africa, Laity Kama of Senegal, T.H. Khan of Bangladesh, Yakov A. Ostrovsky of the Russian Federation and William H. Sekule of Tanzania.

The Tribunal has 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.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has asked Special Adviser Ismat Kittani to visit China to review arrangements for the Fourth World Conference on Women with the Chinese Government, a United Nations spokesman announced today. Under-Secretary-General Kittani is Chairman of the High-level Steering Committee for the Conference, which will take place in September. He is expected to be in Beijing between 6 and 8 June.

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) today concluded its eighteenth ministerial session in Beirut by calling for the establishment of technical committees on energy and water resources. The committees would help to formulate priorities related to the work programme and medium-term plans of ESCWA, follow up developments in the fields of energy and water resources and in related Commission activities, and follow up international conferences and coordinate relevant regional efforts.

Participating in the session were official delegations from ESCWA's 13 member States. The members are Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen. Representatives of United Nations agencies participated as observers.

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File: International  
Tribunal  
C: Mr. D. V. 1966, Spokesman  
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draft press release  
announcing the  
election of the  
six judges.  
Charles  
Faber  
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DH/1901

25 May 1995

T H U R S D A Y   H I G H L I G H T S

--- NATO aircraft bomb Bosnian Serb ammunition depot after ultimatum for return of heavy weapons to collection points is ignored; United Nations says air strike was restrained and proportional.

--- General Assembly completes election of judges to trial chambers of International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda after eight rounds of voting.

--- Secretary-General asks Special Adviser Kittani to review arrangements for Fourth World Conference on Women with Chinese Government.

--- Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia concludes ministerial session in Beirut by calling for establishment of technical committees on energy and water resources.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) aircraft today conducted an air strike against a Bosnian Serb ammunition depot, at the request of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR). A United Nations spokesman said that the mission appeared to have been successful and that two bunkers had been destroyed. He noted that the bunkers were part of a large military complex and characterized the air strike as "restrained and proportional."

Special Representative Yasushi Akashi had warned the Bosnian parties yesterday that the worsening situation in Sarajevo could not be tolerated. He said the fighting there violated the safe-area and exclusion-zone regimes and endangered the lives of innocent civilians and United Nations personnel. He noted that heavy weapons had been removed from United Nations collection points, and demanded a prompt cease-fire and full compliance with the February 1994 agreement on heavy weapons.

Late yesterday, UNPROFOR Force Commander Lieutenant-General Rupert Smith issued another warning. However, a deadline for compliance with United Nations demands passed without any reaction from the Bosnian Serbs. Lieutenant-General Smith today telephoned the deputy commander of the Bosnian Serb forces, who reportedly said he was aware of the possible consequences of non-compliance, according to the spokesman. After the air strike, Special Representative Akashi thanked NATO for a

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well-executed mission.

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

**NEWS RELEASE**

UNAMIR NR-95.27

April 23, 1995

**Kibeho Camp Situation Update**

KIGALI, RWANDA -- The UNAMIR Force Commander, Maj.-Gen. Guy Tousignant visited the Kibeho Camp and Butare today. He met with Ministers of the Rwandese government, officers of the Rwandese Patriotic Army monitoring the situation and representatives of various UN agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations. After taking a more scientific count of the number of deaths, the figure has been revised to approximately 2,000. The number of wounded and injured is estimated at more than 600.

The Australian Medical team has been in operation throughout the day treating casualties at the camp and has been assisted by Zambian Company soldiers in triage assessments. The Zambian soldiers have also provided humanitarian assistance to those in need and also provided sanctuary to approximately 250 abandoned children at their location inside Kibeho Camp.

UNAMIR military observers have been providing escort to internally displaced persons as they make their way to their home communes. UNAMIR vehicles continue to be available to assist in the transport of these people. Medical centres and relief way stations have been set up along the route to provide assistance as required.

It should be noted that throughout the events of the past few days, and particularly in the incidents of yesterday, that while in extremely difficult situations, Zambian soldiers inside the camp did not fire a single shot.

Presently it is estimated that a few thousand people remain inside a compound within the camp and do not wish to leave.

**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.



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.

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

**NEWS RELEASE**

UNAMIR NR-95.23

April 18, 1995

KIGALI, RWANDA -- On April 18, 1995 a cordon operation was conducted at the Kibeho Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camp, located in the southwest of Rwanda by a battalion of the Rwandese Patriotic Army (RPA) troops.

The operation commenced early this morning. Shots were initially fired in the air and as a result, the displaced persons, estimated at about 100,000, made their way to the centre of the camp near the UNAMIR compound. It is reported that ten people died due to the crush of the crowd. An RPA commander announced to the displaced persons gathered that the government wished to see the camp closed down soon and to have all IDP's return to their home communes. It was also announced that the IDP's would be provided with transportation and relief supplies for their return home. The RPA also announced that the government would ensure the security of the returnees.

Some huts were burned during the operation, but this was caused by cooking fires - no fires were deliberately set and no violence was directed at any of the IDP's. Many IDP's removed the plastic sheeting covering their huts and placed their belongings inside in preparation for the journey home.

UNAMIR formed troops and military observers located inside the Kibeho Camp are monitoring the situation.

-30-

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UNITED NATIONS  
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

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MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

OUTGOING FAX

TO: DPA, UNHQ, NEW YORK ATT: MS. LOUISE LAHEURTE ROOM S-3570B	FROM: ISMAEL A. DIALLO UNAMIR SPOKESMAN <i>Ismael A. Diallo</i>
AUTHORIZED BY: A.H. KABIA OSRSG/ED <i>[Signature]</i>	DATE: 13 APRIL 1995
FAX NO: 212 963 1326	PHONE: 212-963-3582 FAX NO: 212-963-3090
SECTION: OSRSG, UNAMIR, RWANDA	
SUBJECT: PRESS RELEASE	

PAGE 1 OF 5

Attached please find copies of the Press Release announcing the forthcoming arrival of Judges for Rwanda Courts.

Regards.

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UNITED NATIONS  
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

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MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

OUTGOING FAX

TO: DPI, UNHQ, NEW YORK ATT: MR. SAMIR SANBAR ASG	FROM: ISMAEL A. DIALLO UNAMIR SPOKESMAN <i>Ismael</i>
AUTHORIZED BY: A.H. KABIA OSRSG/ED <i>AK</i>	DATE: 13 APRIL 1995
FAX NO:	PHONE: 212-963-3582 FAX NO: 212-963-3090
SECTION: OSRSG, UNAMIR, RWANDA	
SUBJECT: PRESS RELEASE	

PAGE 1 OF 3

Attached please find copies of the Press Release on the forthcoming of the arrival of Judges for Rwanda Courts.

Regards.

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**PRESS RELEASE**

**12 April 1995**

**THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
SECRETARY-GENERAL ANNOUNCES THE FORTHCOMING  
ARRIVAL OF JUDGES FOR RWANDA COURTS**

The Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General, Ambassador Shaharyar M. Khan, held today his weekly press briefing, in which he spoke on the current commemoration of the genocide anniversary, the expansion of prisons and restoration of the national judicial system as well as the assistance for the reopening of secondary schools.

Having observed that the ceremonies marking the unleashing of last year's tragedy had revived great anguish among the Rwandese people and deep sorrow in the international community, the Special Representative deplored the fact that some officials had added their voices to yesterday's demonstration, held at UNAMIR's Headquarters, to protest against the UN Assistance Mission. "The speeches made by Rwanda's President and Vice-President should remain the guidelines for the country's normalization process," said Ambassador Khan.

On the issue of overcrowded prisons and poor state of the judicial system, the Special Representative pointed out that UNAMIR has just launched, in cooperation with the Government authorities, an operation to help ease congestion in certain prisons and to improve conditions in some others. This entails the transfer of prisoners from overcrowded prisons to ease congested jails and plans to expand some of the prisons.

Ambassador Khan also said that the first trial having been opened, it is important that courts start functioning even though the judicial system is not yet fully operational. He further indicated that expatriate judges are expected to start arriving in Kigali by mid-May to supplement the efforts of the Rwandese judiciary. The majority of those judges will come from African countries.

Concerning the assistance to secondary schools, the Special Representative showed that UNAMIR had helped in the reopening of some schools, adding that a lot of work remained to be done, especially with regard to repair of school buildings, installation of electricity and food supply to students, who are almost exclusively school boarders.

In answer to a question from one journalist, Ambassador Khan stressed that the reconciliation to be genuine and durable, it must permeate through the whole Rwandese society and, especially, at grassroot level.

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**For more information, please contact the Office of the Spokesman in Kigali: Ext.: # 11075 or 11066.**





## **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.

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



## **COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE**

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

NEWS RELEASE

UNAMIR NR-95.20

April 10, 1995

UNAMIR Helps Ease Prison Conditions

KIGALI, RWANDA -- On April 10, 1995, UNAMIR commenced work on a project with the Rwandan Government to help ease the overcrowded prison situation in Rwanda. Three UNAMIR trucks, escorted by RPA, transported 120 prisoners from the Gitarama prison to the Gisenyi prison thereby relieving some of the stress on the overcrowded Gitarama prison.

"I am very happy that the Rwandan Government is addressing this important problem", said Major General Guy Tousignant, UNAMIR Force Commander. "We are working together to move the prisoners simply to provide improved living conditions for them. UNAMIR will continue to assist in any way it can to help alleviate the overcrowded prison conditions in Rwanda."

This marks the beginning of an overall project to move 2400 prisoners from the Gitarama prison to four other prisons which will considerably help ease the prison situation. UNAMIR will also provide assistance in the renovation of existing facilities to improve living conditions.

The loading and reception of the prisoners will take place in the presence of Human Rights and International Committee of the Red Cross representatives.

UNAMIR continues to work together on a wide variety of projects with the Rwandan Government as "Partners For Peace" towards the peaceful reconciliation and rebuilding of Rwanda.

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**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.**



11 avril 1995

## **COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE**

### **Opération "Décongestion" des prisons à Gitarama**

A la demande du Ministère de la justice, l'Opération "Décongestion" a commencé. Comme son nom l'indique, il s'agit de réduire le nombre de prisonniers enfermés dans les geôles de Gitarama et de les transférer vers les prisons de quatre villes: Gisenyi, Ruhengeri, Kibuye et Nyanza. Grâce à cette Opération, effectuée avec le concours de l'APR, qui assure la sécurité, le CICR et le HCDH, la MINUAR a commencé le transfert de 2400 prisonniers.

L'Opération pourrait toutefois être retardée, les responsables des établissements pénitentiers de Kibuye et de Nyanza ayant demandé que les prisons soient agrandies, arguant du fait qu'elles sont déjà fortement surpeuplées. 120 prisonniers ont déjà été transférés de Gitarama à Gisenyi.

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**Pour de plus amples informations, contactez le bureau du Porte-Parole: standard de la MINUAR, poste 11075 ou 11066**



**11 April 1995**

**PRESS RELEASE**

**Operation Prisons "Decongestion" in Gitarama**

In response to the request of the Ministry of Justice, UNAMIR has launched Operation "Decongestion" to ease the congestion in the overcrowded prisons of Gitarama. With this operation 2,400 prisoners are being transferred to the prisons of Gisenyi, Ruhengeri, Kibuye and Nyanza. The transfer is taking place with the assistance of the Rwandese Patriotic Army (RPA), which is giving security escort, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the UN High Commission for Human Rights (UNHCR). UNAMIR is providing vehicles for the transfer of prisoners and the transportation of observers. It is also helping with the logistical coordination.

It is feared, however, that the operation could slow down, owing to the fact that prisons authorities in Kibuye and Nyanza have refused to receive new prisoners until their prisons facilities are expanded. There are so far 120 prisoners who have already been transferred from Gitarama to Gisenyi.

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**For more information, please contact the Office of the Spokesman in Kigali: Ext. No. 11075 or 11066**

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MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

OUTGOING FAX

TO: MR. FRED ECKHARD ASSOCIATE SPOKESMAN DPI, UNHQ, NEW YORK	FROM: ISMAEL A. DIALLO UNAMIR SPOKESMAN <i>Ismael A. Diallo</i>
AUTHORIZED BY: A.H. KABIA OSRSG/ED <i>A.H. Kabia</i>	DATE: 23 MARCH 1995
FAX NO: 212 963 7055 or 212 963 1899	PHONE: 212-963-3582 FAX NO: 212-963-3090
SECTION: OSRSG, UNAMIR, RWANDA	
SUBJECT: NEWS RELEASE ON UNAMIR INVESTIGATION INTO BYUMBA SHOOTING INCIDENT	

PAGE 1 OF 2

Attached please find New Release on the above subject.

Regards.

*E/DIR*

*UNAMIR SPOKESMAN*

95 MAR 23 12:11



NEWS RELEASE

UNAMIR NR-95.19

March 23, 1995

UNAMIR Investigation Into Byumba Shooting Incident

KIGALI, RWANDA -- An ongoing United Nations military police investigation into the shooting incident which took place at the Nigerian Battalion Camp at Byumba on March 20 has uncovered new testimony resulting in a Nigerian soldier being placed into custody.

It is understood that the soldier and a Rwandan civilian were involved in an argument which took place at a local bar in the evening of 19. The investigation has revealed that the soldier and a Rwandan civilian were involved in a quarrel which took place within the perimeter of the camp. During a brief struggle between the two men, the Rwandan was fatally wounded by a single shot fired by the Nigerian soldier.

At this point in the investigation, it is not clear how the Rwandan came to be within the confines of the camp, nor are the reasons for the altercation evident. However, it has been confirmed that both the soldier and the Rwandan were involved in an argument which took place earlier in the evening at a local bar.

A full investigation of the incident involving UNAMIR military police, the Rwandan Patriotic Army and the local Gendarmerie is in progress. Complete disciplinary action will be taken as warranted by the results of the investigation.

-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.

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

TO: SEE ATTACHED LIST	FROM: <i>for</i> I.A. DIALLO SPOKESMAN UNAMIR, KIGALI RWANDA <i>for Licani</i>
FAX: AS PER ATTACHED LIST	FAX: 212 853 3090
CLEARED BY: <i>AKK</i> A.H. KABIA EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	DATE: 22 MARCH 1995
SUBJECT: UNAMIR PRESS RELEASE	

Please see the attached Press Release from UNAMIR, Kigali, Rwanda.

Regards.

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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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*Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General*  
*UNAMIR, Kigali*

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**NEWS RELEASE**

**Killing of 13 persons in IDP Camp at Busanze**

The SRSG Mr. Shaharyar Khan and Force Commander Gen Tousignant had a meeting with Vice President Gen Paul Kagame on Monday 9th January relating to the incident in Busanze camp in which 13 people had been killed. Vice President Kagame has informed SRSG Shaharyar Khan that pending a full inquiry on the incident, three RPA officers had been arrested and a court martial ordered. The officers are the battalion commander, the company commander and the platoon commander.

Vice President Kagame assured the SRSG and the Force Commander that the government remained committed to honouring the agreed policy of supporting Operation Retour and not closing IDP camps by force.