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## ALONE WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

*The author travelled with Boutros Boutros-Ghali during the week when the United Nations was suffering one of its greatest humiliations.*

BY MICHAEL IGNATIEFF

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1995: Boutros Boutros-Ghali's plane is heading south from Cairo, a small, cramped executive jet, a crush of luggage and people—his team of seven, plus three journalists. I have been called forward for a briefing. He is an intense, wiry, sallow-skinned man in his seventies, sitting alone in a window seat, looking out at the Sudanese desert. He wants to talk about Africa. I want to talk about Bosnia.

Srebrenica has just fallen. Dutch peacekeepers have been taken hostage. Women and children, after walking across the battle lines, have arrived in Tuzla; Bosnian Serb soldiers have captured all Muslim males between the ages of fifteen and fifty-five and led them away to unknown destinations. The United Nations' mission has been humiliated. Why doesn't the Secretary-General cancel this trip, I ask, and fly back to the U.N.?

Because if I do, he says, all the African countries will tell the world that while there is genocide in Africa—a million people have died in Rwanda—the Secretary-General pays attention only to a village in Europe. "Srebreniska" is how he pronounces its name, in a low, raspy Levantine accent.

He once vowed to defend the "safe haven," but the Dutch, who have peacekeepers on the ground, vetoed further air strikes. Now the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is erecting a tent city in Tuzla, airfreighting food and hooking up water pipes—in effect, collaborating, yet again, in the ethnic cleansing of eastern Bosnia.

At least forty thousand soldiers were needed to mount a credible defense of the safe havens. Only seven thousand were made available by the member states. I cannot make out whether the Secretary-General believes that, with so few resources, a defense was even possible.



*When Boutros-Ghali became Secretary-General, in 1992, the U.N. had four thousand peacekeepers. Now, a mere three years later, it has more than seventy thousand.*

Why call them safe havens if they are never safe? Why call UNPROFOR a protection force when it cannot protect itself? And why insist on being neutral, in the face of a clear aggressor and a clear victim, when that neutrality daily undermines the United Nations' moral credit?

"We are not able to intervene on one side. The mandate does not allow it," he says. He is vehement.

I wonder what kind of alibi this is. A Secretary-General has little power, but he does have moral authority. I'm on the

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plane to see what use he makes of it, and I happen to have chosen the week when that authority seems to be at its most compromised, when Bosnia risks becoming what Abyssinia was for the League of Nations: the foreign field re honor is lost beyond recall.

Nothing in his robust good humor suggests that he regards the moment as darkly as I do. He's had worse weeks. He is philosophical about his moral authority: it is by definition a wasting asset. Look, he says, we are negotiators. Nobody likes negotiators: parties to any dispute always find it convenient to blame us for their own failings. If the United Nations has failed in Bosnia, he implies, it is because no one—not the Muslims or the Serbs or the great powers—has allowed it to do the job it is capable of doing; if the U.N. is still there, it is because the great powers believe that the alternatives are more disagreeable.

The Secretary-General taps a blue file on the table in front of him. It is full of cables from Zagreb, Belgrade, New York. He has just got off the phone with his special envoy to Bosnia, Yasushi Akashi, and

the U.N. mediator Thorvald Stoltenberg. The Secretary-General is in touch.

He says, "If we had not been there, it would have been worse." The war has not spread to Macedonia or Kosovo, and two million eight hundred thousand refugees have been fed and clothed and sheltered. "We have to do our work under terrible emotional pressure," he says, "especially from the media. No one realizes how long it takes for people to come to their senses." Remember how long it took, he reminds me, before the Israelis and the P.L.O. finally sat down to talk peace?

All this is true, but it does not change the fact that promises were made to people in a village in Europe which should never have been made, because those who made them knew the promises could not be kept.

It may not matter greatly if this thought keeps the Secretary-General awake at night, but I am curious to know if it does. He gives nothing away, of course. A man in his position cannot afford *états d'âme*. It is beside the point to ask about his moods. He keeps them to himself. One

can assume only that years of diplomacy and a life as a patrician member of Egypt's Coptic minority have taught him self-containment. His is a heavily fortified personality. But then, unexpectedly, he confesses, "Everywhere we work, we are struggling against the culture of death."

Failure in Yugoslavia, such a phrase implies, is relative. If you think we have failed in Yugoslavia, he seems to be saying, look at the places where we have not been able to intervene: the culture of death stalks Afghanistan, Chechnya, Sri Lanka, Sierra Leone, and Liberia, too, and we do nothing. He calls these "the orphaned conflicts"—the ones that the West, selective and promiscuous in its attention, happens to ignore in favor of that village in Europe.

Did I suppose that Srebrenica or Sarajevo was the first place the United Nations had failed? The Secretary-General tells the fate of Beirut. He had friends there—civilized and tolerant people, who believed in the same multicultural illusions as the people of Sarajevo. The West was content to watch that city tear itself apart. That was twenty years ago. Why should we assume that such a thing will not happen again? He wants me to understand that this is not cynicism, exactly—just a sober understanding of how things are. Besides, there are places worse than Sarajevo, worse than Srebrenica, and he is going to take me to a few of them.

FRIDAY, JULY 14TH: Nyarubuye,

Rwanda. One by one, four white United Nations helicopters appear over the banana trees and settle down on a burned-grass circle at the center of a Catholic missionary compound. Two bodyguards with AK-47s fan out beneath the rotor blades of the Secretary-General's helicopter, followed by a third bodyguard with Boutros-Ghali's flak jacket wrapped inside an overcoat. Huddled against low brick buildings stand a cluster of barefoot villagers, their faces gray with the dust kicked up by the helicopters. Some are holding up plywood placards stencilled in English. One placard reads, "Where was the U.N. before the genocide?" The Secretary-General steps down from the helicopter and walks past them, his head bent.

The Hutu militia known as the Interahamwe ("We who strike together")

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arrived at this Catholic mission community in April, 1994. They then separated the Hutus from the Tutsis and systematically slaughtered the Tutsis. Tutsis were hacked to death while cowering behind the pews of the church or under the desks in the classrooms, or while hiding in the swamp in the valley below, or while climbing into trees. When the militia grew tired of killing, they immobilized their victims by slicing the tendons of their arms and legs, went off to rest, and returned later to finish the job.

When the Rwanda Patriotic Front, the Tutsi bush army, retook the area in May, the survivors returned from hiding in Tanzania. They then made a decision so astonishing that it was at first hard to credit. They decided to leave the corpses—in their thousands—where they lay: between the church pews, beneath the school desks, in the yard outside. The survivors turned the church compound at Nyarubuye into the Yad Vashem of African genocide.

The Secretary-General is led to the doorway of a long, low room that was

once used for Bible study. Stretched out on the floor are row upon row of dust-covered skeletons in rags. A dirty light slants across femurs, ankles, hipbones, shoulder joints, teeth, skulls. No flesh remains. There is no smell of putrefaction. The clothing has faded to the color of ash.

Boutros-Ghali is taken to an impromptu memorial, a small tin shed the size of a phone booth, where someone has swept together a pile of bones, fragments of cloth, and dry grass. His guards hand him a wreath, and he places it on this little heap. He stands for a minute and is photographed. He bows, shuts his eyes, then moves away.

He is led up a red dirt road to the latrines, where, even today, more than a year after the killing, the survivors are still digging out corpses. The Secretary-General peers into the stinking darkness, then steps away to draw breath. The expression on his face is of a man withdrawing as deep into himself as he can.

At the foot of the church steps, survivors sit in the dirt awaiting the Secretary-General. There are about a hundred,

their faces upturned, silent. They may not know exactly who a Secretary-General is, but they know what he is doing: in any language, it is penance. When the massacres began, there was a substantial Belgian United Nations detachment in Rwanda. At the time, Hutu radio broadcasts from Kigali incited the Interahamwe to genocide; the detachment could have shut down the radio stations. Machete-wielding gangs roamed the streets; U.N. tanks could have stopped them. But action of this sort was, in the language of the United Nations, "beyond the mandate." Then, in April, 1994, ten peacekeepers were tortured and killed, and the Belgian detachment withdrew. U.N. soldiers remained and protected those who took shelter with them, but they were unable to stop the slaughter beyond their gates. And now, a year later, the United Nations feeds and clothes the Hutu Interahamwe—across the border in Zaire, in the refugee camps of Goma.

When the Secretary-General talks to the survivors gathered at his feet, he ad-

### In front of the Meridien Presidente

Twenty years ago, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees consisted of some lawyers in Geneva revising and amending the international conventions concerning refugees. Now it is a global rapid-reaction force capable of putting fifty thousand tents into an airfield anywhere within twenty-four hours, or feeding a million refugees in Zaïre. Forty years ago, the World Food Program did not exist. Now it is capable of sustaining the populations of whole countries. The United Nations has be-

But Angola is not on everyone's mind as we fly to meet Savimbi. The British have convened a conference in London to decide the Western military response to the fall of Srebrenica.

The Americans are talking about "disproportionate" air strikes directed at Bosnian Serb command-and-control. They want to take approval of air strikes out of the hands of the Secretary-General. He is resisting. If he loses his veto power, he will lose the leverage he still has to manage the military and diplomatic response to the crisis. I ask him if he is feeling marginalized by the turn of events. "Not at all." Is he dismayed by the increasing disarray among the Western powers? He makes a wry face. "The disagreement is now more in the open."

I ask him how he reacts when he sees the Americans, the French, and the British attempting to intimidate the Serbs with threats of air strikes and then, a moment later, talking of withdrawal. He won't speak ill of member states in public, yet it is obvious from his manner that the frantic talk of withdrawal has taxed his patience.

"Withdraw from what?" he asks. To withdraw from Srebrenica or Zepa is one thing, and to withdraw from Sarajevo is another. And if you withdraw from Bosnia do you also withdraw from Croatia and Macedonia? And if you withdraw who will bring the parties to the negotiating table? "I am looking for

answers to these questions," he says, and he taps the blue Yugoslav file.

The Presidential jet lands at Huambo, and the party switches to Beechcrafts for a thirty-minute flight to Savimbi's red dirt runway at Bailundo. As we touch down, teen-age guerrillas festooned with shiny bullet bandoliers peer out from mud shacks amid the banana trees. As the dust cloud settles behind our Beechcraft, a big man in a night-club bouncer's white jacket and black shirt and sporting an eagle-topped cane walks over to embrace the Secretary-General. It is Savimbi. They drive off together in a black Mercedes. Stuck on the dashboard is a Savimbi totem: a large, brown-and-white striped plastic dog. Its head bobs up and down as the limousine pulls away from the landing strip.

Later, in the photo-call, held in a lugubrious strawberry-pink basement in a ragged strip of buildings that passes for downtown Bailundo, Boutros-Ghali pats Savimbi's hand and calls him "my dear old friend." This is a curious phrase, for United Nations resolutions on Angola have laid a large portion of the blame for the carnage that overtook Angola after 1992 squarely on the shoulders of the dear old friend.

Later, I ask Boutros-Ghali why the mantle of the Secretary-General's approval has to be cast on such shoulders as Savimbi's. He gives me a mocking glance, as if to say that my scruples are beside the point: the family of nations is run largely by men with blood on their hands. Besides, the peace process in Angola is behind schedule. One massacre at a crossroads could start the madness up again. There are people in Savimbi's camp who want to return to the bush and fight. The rewards for cooperating with the peace process need to be spelled out. Savimbi must be stroked.

At the press conference, after the stroking is concluded, Boutros-Ghali catches sight of a banner at the back of the room which reads, "True peace is the one in the hearts of men." There is peace in the hearts of men, the Secretary-General purrs as he places his arm around Savimbi. The journalists in the back of the room roll their eyes. On the plane, Boutros-Ghali shrugs, smiles his knowing smile. You have to encourage people. You have to make people believe, yes, even that there is peace in their hearts.

SUNDAY, JULY 16TH: Gbadolite, Zaire. After Angola, Boutros-Ghali's plane crosses central Africa and touches down in the heart of the equatorial forests of Zaire. President Mobutu wishes a tête-à-tête.

But the President, we are told, is still at Mass. So we cool our heels in his guest palace, a suburban bungalow in a heavily guarded compound in the middle of the forest. Boutros-Ghali walks about, looks at his watch, runs his hands over Mobutu's collection of gold African figurines on their cool white marble plinths. CNN is airing its news summary on a giant color screen in the corner. Zepa has come under attack; the Ukrainian U.N. contingent's bunker is surrounded. Boutros-Ghali watches, his face emptied of all expression. Then he gets up and—the only moment when I see him step out of character—says, "This is globalization," as if he, too, appreciated the sudden weirdness of watching a CNN account of the fall of another European village, here in the jungles of Zaire.

Ten minutes pass. Then twenty minutes. Why are we kept waiting? I ask

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worse; Zaire is the next African time bomb waiting to explode; so you deal with the devil you know.

MONDAY, JULY 17TH: Bujumbura, Burundi. The tour is in its fifth day, and the only one who doesn't look exhausted is the briskly energetic seventy-two-year-old at the center of it. I never see him relaxing—I've never seen his tie loosened—and this morning he appears, bursting from an elevator, with his stooped and slightly hunched gait. The members of his entourage behind him are exhausted: you can see them in the corridors of the Hôtel Source du Nil, long after midnight, in their dressing gowns, taking cables into his rooms, fielding calls from New York, their beds strewn with paper. He drives them hard. His American security guard, an ex-policeman from Darien, Connecticut, recalls the days with Pérez de Cuéllar or Waldheim, when there was time for sightseeing on the tours. "Not with this one," he sighs. "When he looks down the schedule and spots a visit to the zoo,

out it goes. In goes another meeting."

Burundi is one of those small, forgettable places which earn the international community's attention because of their propensity for self-destruction. Boutros-Ghali has flown into Bujumbura, a little town on the shores of Lake Tanganyika, in order to try to talk the Burundian political élite back to its senses. A Tutsi minority, long in power, and in control of the Army, has been forced by the arrival of multiparty democracy to share power with the Hutu majority. A Hutu finally came to power as President in 1993, only to be assassinated. In the succession of massacres that followed, a hundred thousand people, Hutu and Tutsi alike, are thought to have died.

To stop Burundi from disintegrating, the Secretary-General appointed a special representative, Ahmed Ould Abdallah, an indefatigable fifty-five-year-old Mauritanian diplomat, who bears himself with the regal imperiousness of a Su-

one of the Secretary-General's aides. Because, he whispers, Mobutu is king.

A stretch Cadillac eventually draws up outside. It whisks the Secretary-General away—we follow in a bus—and past the mud huts of Mobutu's villagers to a marble mansion on a mountaintop. Musical fountains are playing on a granite esplanade in front of the house, and we are invited to admire an uninterrupted hundred-and-eighty-degree panorama of the steaming equatorial jungle stretched out in front of us. Suddenly, Mobutu is there in person, in a cream-colored business suit stretched tight as the seams. He is wearing thick-rimmed sunglasses and his leopard-skin hat. He leans his weight on a silver-topped cane. As he greets the women in the Secretary-General's party, he murmurs *"Enchanté, Madame,"* to each, and grazes the tops of their hands with his lips. Indoors, we are allowed to admire the gleaming gray marble floors, the Gobelin tapestries, the Louis XVI furniture, the

Grundig television, the sparkling chandeliers, the industrial-size whiskey bottles in the drinks trolley. Then we are ushered out, and the tête-à-tête begins.

When, forty-five minutes later, we are invited back in, Mobutu draws over two big men in suits and, as he squeezes Boutros-Ghali's arm, says that these men, his ministers, will stand witness to what he has promised. Then an amusing thought occurs to him. He could always have them shot, in which case no one would ever remember his promise. But then, he says, with a wide grin at the Secretary-General, "you might make difficulties about human rights." The faces of the ministers are set in the uncomfortable rictus of courtiers, while Boutros-Ghali allows himself a thin smile.

This is the job, I think, and if you are Secretary-General you make the following calculation: Mobutu is bad, but Zaire without Mobutu will be

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haran chieftain. In April, 1994, on the night that the plane carrying the Presidents of Rwanda and Burundi was shot down over Kigali airport, Abdallah went on radio and television to prevent false rumors from precipitating a bloodbath. He sat up all night with the Army chief of staff, phoning every one of the local commanders and ordering them to remain in barracks. Most observers credit Abdallah with saving Burundi from the genocidal frenzy that overtook Rwanda next door.

There are no peacekeepers in Burundi, and Abdallah doesn't want any. "What we need here is psychiatrists," he says. "I meet the politicians every day. They are all frightened of each other. When I shake their hands, they are d<sub>e</sub>ing with sweat. There is not one who would not murder another for the sake of an hour of political power."

Abdallah is under no illusions: nearly two years of frantic work may have done nothing more than slow an inertial slide into the abyss. Three nights before, the sister of a Tutsi member of his own staff was ambushed by the Hutu militia on a highway south of the city, along with her Army-officer husband. The husband was mutilated. The wife, eight months pregnant, was disembowelled.

The gangs that do these things are mostly in the pay of the local politicians. Abdallah has their phone numbers. From his heavily guarded residence, overlooking Lake Tanganyika, he calls them continually. "You must keep them d<sub>e</sub>, or they will get into mischief." What he says to the politicians is always the same: take responsibility for what is happening; behave like adults; stop the reprisals; if you do not, you will end up being destroyed by what you unleash.

I go out with him on tour in his armored car through Bujumbura's ethnically cleansed neighborhoods to talk to the adolescents with the Kalashnikovs and grenades, who for the price of a few beers will fire bomb a street. He gets out and confronts them, telling them that the cycle of murder and counter-murder must stop, or they will all be swept away. No one seems to find it astonishing that a United Nations ambassador should be personally policing the wild zones of a small African city. But there is no one else with the resources or the credibility

to do so. It is an experiment: preventive diplomacy as a way of stopping the spiral of inter-ethnic killing.

I am invited to sit in on the process of preventive diplomacy at work. Boutros-Ghali is at the head of a baize table in his hotel and listens to the Hutu and Tutsi leadership, ranged on opposite sides, facing each other. The Hutus insist that the Tutsi-dominated Army is waging a campaign of extermination; the Tutsis say that night attacks by Hutu extremists have rendered all constitutional dialogue impossible. The atmosphere in the room thickens with accusation, counter-accusation, stares, and contempt.

Boutros-Ghali says nothing until everyone has finished speaking. He then tells them that they make him ashamed to call himself an African. You seem to assume, he says, staring along the two rows of eyes that will not meet each other, that the international community will save you. You are deceived. Remember Beirut. Many good friends of mine died there, deceived by the same assumption. The international community is quite content to let you massacre each other to the last man. The donor community is fatigued. It is tired of having to save societies that seem incapable of saving themselves. He brings the flat of his palm down upon the baize table. "You are mature adults—*majeurs et vaccinés*," he says. "God helps those who help themselves. Your enemy is not each other but fear and cowardice. You must have the courage to accept compromises. That is what a political class is for. You must assume your responsibilities. If you don't, nobody will save you." He then sweeps up his papers and strides out.

Later that night, in the Hôtel Source du Nil, I ask him if he always chooses such caustic language in private.

"When I have to, yes." There is nothing personal about it. The anger is a professionally modulated set piece, de-

signed to bring a craven, local élite to its senses.

Will it work?

We are only the doctors, he says. If the patient won't take the medicine, what can we do?

The metaphor is not quite accurate. These patients aren't refusing the medicine. They are setting fire to the clinic. Is there a point at which they should be left to it—a point at which even a Secretary-General succumbs to the seductiveness of moral disgust?

Everywhere he goes, he appears to be the prisoner of the expectations that these beggarly places have of the United Nations and of that exalted fiction the international community. These expectations validate his organization: they are its real mandate, its *raison d'être*. And yet, in one way or another, he deliberately tries to reduce these expectations, to contain the inevitable disappointment and force people to rediscover their own capabilities.

I ask him if he is tired.

"Not at all. You see me as I am."

Will he run again?

"I have fifteen months to decide."

He recently said that the achievement of the United Nations' fifty years was to create a workable international system. I tell him that after five days on the road I don't see a workable international system; I see a jungle, kept at bay by desperate improvisation.

He shakes his head. It is not that bad. There is more reason to be hopeful. He is not discouraged. "We bring hope to the international community." And then he is gone, upstairs, meeting another militia leader with blood on his hands, taking another phone call from Akashi in Zagreb or the Secretariat in New York.

Night settles on the Hôtel Source du Nil. The swimming pool is still. In the corridors, where his staff has been scurrying to and fro, there is silence, but it is soon broken by a round of gunfire and the sharp, concussive report of a grenade. Ethnic cleansing is under way half a mile from where the Secretary-General is sleeping. Before I turn out the lights, I switch on CNN. There are unconfirmed reports from Zepa that Bosnian Serb soldiers have lured civilians out of hiding in the woods at the edge of town, lined them up, and shot them all. They say the Serbs were wearing blue helmets.





Là où nous voyons un bilan peu brillant, le président Mobutu désigne ses réussites, comme des pépites dans un flot de caillasses. Mais il se reconnaît d'Waypress)

## Chasser les réfugiés rwandais ? Je ne suis pas d'accord

- En septembre dernier, vous avez parlé des réfugiés rwandais du Kivu en disant qu'il n'était plus question que le Zaïre donne l'impression qu'il veut chasser ceux qu'il a accueillis. Vous êtes donc en désaccord avec le gouvernement de M. Kengo, qui a fixé un ultimatum au 31 décembre pour qu'ils partent, faute de quoi les réfugiés rwandais seront expulsés ?

- Il y a ultimatum et ultimatum. Les Rwandais ont été accueillis amicalement sur mes instructions. Je ne commente pas les dégâts écologiques qu'ils ont provoqués. Faut-il aujourd'hui, à cause de ces destructions, que le Zaïre se permette de s'arranger avec les organisations internationales afin de donner l'impression que sous influence étrangère ou parce que les réfugiés dérangent certaines personnes dans le pays, on veut les chasser ? Je ne suis pas d'accord. En mon âme et conscience, en tant que chef d'Etat de ce pays, je ne peux pas accepter qu'ils soient chassés. Ils doivent rentrer chez eux librement. Pour ceux qui ne veulent pas, le Zaïre aura le devoir de s'entendre avec la communauté internationale soit pour les éloigner de plus de 150 km des frontières de leur pays, soit pour les installer ailleurs. C'est plus noble.

Entretien :  
Marie-France Cros.

- Ces réfugiés sont installés dans une région où il y a déjà eu des affrontements entre rwandophones et non rwandophones. Votre position, à ce sujet, a changé au cours des années : en 1972, un décret-loi donnait la nationalité zaïroise à tous les ressortissants du Rwanda-Urundi établis au Zaïre avant 1950. En 1981, par une autre loi, vous avez renversé cette politique. Pourquoi ?

- La nationalité n'est pas un cadeau. On ne peut pas dire : voici un million de gens, ils deviennent zaïrois. La décision de 1981 a été prise parce que ces amis, au lieu de formuler une demande de nationalité, veulent qu'on la leur accorde comme si c'était des petits pains. La majorité, dans le pays, n'a pas accepté cela. La nationalité, oui, mais il faut en faire la demande.

- Beaucoup d'analystes évoquent une rivalité entre vous et le président d'Ouganda, Yoweri Museveni, pour le leadership régional. Qu'en est-il ?

- On exagère un peu. Je n'ai pas à perdre mon temps à chercher un leadership. Chaque pays est souverain. Pour des raisons historiques, le Zaïre s'est lié au Rwanda et au Burundi pour former la Communauté économique des pays des Grands lacs (CEPGL). L'Ouganda fait partie d'autres organisations régionales. Je n'ai pas à chercher de leadership,

d'autant que je suis vice-doyen d'Afrique juste après le roi du Maroc. L'Ouganda s'intéresse au Rwanda parce que le FPR dirige le Rwanda aujourd'hui. Moi parce que je suis le président en exercice de la CEPGL. Cela n'a rien à voir avec une rivalité entre Mobutu et Museveni.

- L'Organisation de l'unité africaine a-t-elle encore un rôle à jouer en Afrique ? Elle s'est montrée impuissante...

- Non, non, non. Ce n'est pas un problème d'être puissant ou impuissant, c'est un problème de moyens : l'OUA n'a pas les moyens de sa politique alors que le rôle que nous lui avons assigné est important.

### PEUR DU SOUDAN ?

- Le Zaïre a été accusé de laisser passer sur son territoire l'armée du gouvernement intégriste musulman soudanais qui allait attaquer la guérilla chrétienne et animiste du Sud-Soudan. Est-ce vrai ?

- Il y a quelques années à peine on m'accusait de soutenir la guérilla chrétienne contre les Arabes du Nord-Soudan. Aujourd'hui, le Zaïre a d'autres préoccupations (renforcer son unité, vaincre la crise économique) que de se mêler de ce qui se passe ailleurs.

- Si c'est arrivé, c'était involontaire alors ?

- Ma politique extérieure est de collaborer avec tous les pays

voisins. La diplomatie, selon moi, est d'abord d'être en bons termes avec ses voisins. J'ai tout fait pour cela, y compris avec le Soudan. Alors, lorsque j'ai commencé à mener cette politique, on a dit que je l'avais fait pour aider le gouvernement soudanais à prendre les chrétiens à revers... Je suis chrétien moi-même. La religion n'a rien à voir avec cela.

- Le Soudan vous paraît être un foyer de déstabilisation pour l'Afrique ?

- Je ne suis pas en mesure de vous répondre parce que je suis en bons termes avec le gouvernement soudanais. Et je ne sais pas, jusqu'ici, ce qu'ils ont déjà posé comme acte pour me déstabiliser.

- Les intégristes musulmans soudanais mènent une propagande active dans votre pays (où les musulmans se disent 8 millions sur une population de 40 millions) notamment par des organismes de charité dépendant du Front national islamique. Cela vous inquiète ?

- Cela ne peut pas m'inquiéter outre mesure. Au Zaïre, l'islam ne représente que 1 % de la population - ce sont des statistiques officielles ça, pas de la propagande. Depuis que je suis chef d'Etat, pour éviter toute injustice en matière de religion, j'ai financé l'islam (construction d'écoles, paiement des professeurs...). Je suis chef de l'Etat de tout le monde, y compris des musulmans de mon pays.

POUR MARC VERGARA

UNAMIR Radio

Extrait de l'interview de Mobutu - Libre Belgique 20/10/95.



<b>TO:</b> Mr. Shaharyar M. Khan SRSG	<b>FROM:</b> Zouaoui Benamadi Chief Radio UNAMIR <i>[Signature]</i>
<b>ORIGINATOR:</b> Alex I. Rutimirwa Information Officer <i>[Signature]</i>	<b>DATE:</b> 11 October 1995

**INGABO Magazine**

Please find herewith attached translation of the Editorial of INGABO Magazine, which is a monthly publication of RPA. With it are titles and short notes showing the contents of the articles in the same issue.

## **EDITORIAL**

**OCTOBER 1, 1995**

### **STAY CONSCIENTIOUS - NEVER VINDICTIVE!**

For the fifth time, the Rwandese people are commemorating the anniversary of their realization that they were not born to be kept in shackles. But it is also a day of nightmares for those who viewed the launching of the war as a threat to their life of excessive luxury. For those who had been marginalised, it is a day commemorating, for the fifth time, their collective resolve to reject the fate of a bad name imposed on them. It is the fifth anniversary of the patriotic determination to put an end to a system of repression and lies and to establish a regime that promotes human freedoms. It is a day when we remember that the blood of the earliest victims served as a ferment for further sacrifice. A day when we must honour the memory of those who sacrificed their lives and others who were innocently killed during the war to liberate Rwanda.

Stay conscientious, but never vindictive! On 1 October 1990, Rwandese soldiers deserted the Uganda Army, met in Kagitumba and launched the war to dislodge the evil system and make the Rwandese people sovereign in their country. The Rwandese answered the call and from all directions they came in mutual support and solidarity. They were united in this. Eventually, the vulture that loomed over Rwanda was removed. This is the second time the Rwandese people are celebrating their freedom in serenity. The breath of freedom, however, is not yet secure. The evil system has had the opportunity to spread its roots. Some people cannot but see themselves in an ethnic mirror. Others think of themselves as some kind of gods. Others have not yet understood that a family which does not honour its ancestors is bound to become extinct. Others think that they are more Rwandese than their fellow citizens. Others are engaged in plots against Rwanda. Others have massacred Rwanda's children. These are aspects of the evil that must be exorcised. Only then can one enjoy peace.

Stay conscientious without vindictiveness. Remember the Kanama incident in Gisenyi. Try to understand that whether you are a civilian or a soldier, you have a role to play in the protection of your country's security. The attitude of total indifference could lead you into trouble. The Kanama affair in Gisenyi.... Whoever had a part to play in that incident will be punished.

Stay conscientious, but not in a vindictive spirit. We are not all home yet. Although home is no doubt home for all now, there are some of our brothers who are still suffering outside the country. We have extended our welcome to them; thus they should not continue to roam about in utter indecision. Although the reign of unity is now a fact, there are some people who are still skeptical. Show them the spirit of unity in your deeds. Although Rwanda has been liberated, it is in ruins and needs rehabilitation. Every Rwandese should work with all his or her energy. Although security has been restored in the country, it is still like a baby that needs special care. If you sleep too much you get ugly stains on your face! Even though those foreign countries which were hostile have relented in their negative attitude, know that their aid can be problematic. Seldom does such aid come at moments when it is most needed.

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Five years have passed since 1 October 1990. A day like this one should normally be an occasion for happy celebrations. Let it be an occasion for reflecting conscientiously. In silence! Where have we come from? How far have we moved? Where are we going? It is after such reflections that we can take counsel together. Otherwise we shall not be worthy of those who sacrificed their lives for us, be it Fred Rwigema or a simple citizen who was killed innocently in cross fire.

Happy Anniversary!

The Editorial Board

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29 AUGUST 1995

T U E S D A Y H I G H L I G H T S

\*UNITED NATIONS CONCLUDES BOSNIAN SERBS RESPONSIBLE FOR MORTAR ATTACK ON SARAJEVO; SAYS APPROPRIATE ACTION WILL BE TAKEN.

\*SECURITY COUNCIL REQUESTS SECRETARY-GENERAL TO ESTABLISH INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY TO INVESTIGATE 1993 COUP ATTEMPT IN BURUNDI AND ENSUING MASSACRES.

\*UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES MEETS PRIME MINISTER OF ZAIRE TO DISCUSS SITUATION IN REFUGEE CAMPS.

\*PARLIAMENTARIANS MEET AT HEADQUARTERS TO DISCUSS WAYS TO REINVIGORATE UNITED NATIONS.

\*SUBCOMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST MINORITIES ADOPTS SERIES OF RESOLUTIONS TO PROMOTE HUMAN RIGHTS.

\* \* \*

THE UNITED NATIONS HAS CONCLUDED BEYOND ALL REASONABLE DOUBT THAT BOSNIAN SERBS WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR YESTERDAY'S MORTAR ATTACK ON DOWNTOWN SARAJEVO. AFTER A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION, THE UNITED NATIONS PROTECTION FORCE IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA (UNPROFOR) AND GENERAL RUPERT SMITH, UNPROFOR FORCE COMMANDER, CONCLUDED THAT THE SHELLS WERE FIRED FROM BOSNIAN SERB POSITIONS. ACCORDING TO A UNITED NATIONS SPOKESMAN, ACTIVE CONSULTATIONS ARE UNDERWAY AMONG UNITED NATIONS GROUND COMMANDERS. ALL OPTIONS ARE BEING EXAMINED AND APPROPRIATE ACTION WILL BE TAKEN.

THE ATTACK, THE WORST IN SARAJEVO SINCE FEBRUARY 1994, KILLED OVER 30 PEOPLE AND INJURED MORE THAN 80. THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS (ICRC) HAS JOINED THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND HIS SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA IN CONDEMNING THE ATTACK. THE ICRC'S MEDICAL DELEGATE IN SARAJEVO HAS DELIVERED EMERGENCY SUPPLIES OF VENOUS FLUIDS, DISINFECTANTS, ANTIBIOTICS, TETANUS VACCINE AND DRESSING MATERIALS TO THE MAIN HOSPITALS TO ASSIST THE VICTIMS.

A TOTAL OF 1,746 FIRING INCIDENTS WERE RECORDED IN SARAJEVO ON MONDAY. TODAY SARAJEVO WAS DESCRIBED AS EXTREMELY QUIET.

\* \* \*

THE SECURITY COUNCIL HAS REQUESTED THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO URGENTLY ESTABLISH AN INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY TO INVESTIGATE THE ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF BURUNDI ON 21 OCTOBER 1993 AND THE MASSACRES AND VIOLENCE THAT FOLLOWED. BY UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTING RESOLUTION 1012 (1995) MONDAY EVENING, THE COUNCIL RECOMMENDED THAT THE COMMISSION BE COMPOSED OF FIVE IMPARTIAL AND INTERNATIONALLY RESPECTED JURISTS TO BE SELECTED BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND FURNISHED WITH ADEQUATE SUPPORT STAFF.

THE COMMISSION WAS ALSO MANDATED TO RECOMMEND MEASURES OF A LEGAL, POLITICAL OR ADMINISTRATIVE NATURE, AFTER CONSULTING WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF BURUNDI, TO BRING TO JUSTICE THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR THOSE ACTS. ITS RECOMMENDATIONS WOULD BE AIMED AT PREVENTING ANY REPETITION OF THE VIOLENCE, HELPING TO RADICATE IMPUNITY AND PROMOTE NATIONAL RECONCILIATION IN BURUNDI.

THE COUNCIL CALLED UPON THE BURUNDI AUTHORITIES AND INSTITUTIONS, INCLUDING ALL BURUNDI POLITICAL PARTIES, TO COOPERATE FULLY WITH THE COMMISSION, PARTICULARLY IN THE AREAS OF SECURITY, ASSISTANCE, FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT AND ACCESS IN PURSUING INVESTIGATIONS. IT CALLED ON ALL STATES, UNITED NATIONS BODIES AND INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS TO COLLECT AND MAKE AVAILABLE ANY SUBSTANTIATED INFORMATION RELEVANT TO THE INQUIRY.

THE COUNCIL REQUESTED THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO SUBMIT AN INTERIM REPORT ON THE COMMISSION'S WORK WITHIN THREE MONTHS OF ITS ESTABLISHMENT AND TO SUBMIT A FINAL REPORT WHEN IT COMPLETES ITS WORK. IT FURTHER REQUESTED HIM TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE SECURITY FOR THE COMMISSION, IN COOPERATION WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF BURUNDI. THE SECRETARY-GENERAL WAS ALSO REQUESTED TO ESTABLISH A TRUST FUND TO RECEIVE VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO FINANCE THE COMMISSION, AS A SUPPLEMENT TO FINANCING IT AS AN EXPENSE OF THE ORGANIZATION.

\* \* \*

SADAKO OGATA, THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR), TODAY MET IN GENEVA WITH THE PRIME MINISTER OF ZAIRE TO DISCUSS THE SITUATION IN THE REFUGEE CAMPS. ACCORDING TO A UNITED NATIONS SPOKESMAN, SHE INDICATED THE CONTINUING POSITION OF UNHCR THAT THE FORCIBLE RETURN OF REFUGEES WOULD NOT SOLVE THE PROBLEM. SHE WOULD BEGIN HER MISSION TO THE REGION ON WEDNESDAY, AS REQUESTED BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, TO LOOK INTO WAYS TO PROMOTE AND FACILITATE VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION.

THE PRIME MINISTER OF ZAIRE HELD A PRESS CONFERENCE IN GENEVA TODAY IN WHICH HE INDICATED THAT THERE WAS A 31 DECEMBER DEADLINE FOR THE REPATRIATION OF THE REFUGEES, AFTER WHICH ZAIRE WOULD RESUME FORCIBLE RETURNS. UNHCR'S POSITION WAS THAT WHILE THE AGENCY WAS FULLY COMMITTED TO MOBILIZING ALL THE RESOURCES AND SUPPORT NECESSARY FOR VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION, THE HIGH COMMISSIONER COULD NOT COMMIT HERSELF TO ANY RIGID TIME-FRAME.

IN OTHER NEWS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT JUDGE RICHARD GOLDBERG, THE PROSECUTOR FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA, WOULD TRAVEL TO RWANDA ON WEDNESDAY. HE HAS BEEN INSTRUCTED BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO TAKE EVERY STEP TO SPEED UP THE PROCESS OF SETTING UP THE TRIBUNAL SO THAT THOSE WHO MASTERMINDED THE GENOCIDE COULD BE BROUGHT TO JUSTICE.

\* \* \*

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENTS FROM OVER 70 COUNTRIES ARE MEETING THIS WEEK AT HEADQUARTERS TO DISCUSS WAYS TO MEET THE MAIN CHALLENGES FACING THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY, TO REINVIGORATE THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM AND TO INCREASE THE INVOLVEMENT OF PARLIAMENTARIANS IN UNITED NATIONS ACTIVITIES.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL WILL ADDRESS THE OPENING CEREMONY OF THE THREE-DAY MEETING, WHICH BEGINS AT 10:00 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY HALL. ALSO SPEAKING WILL BE AHMED HATHY SOROUR, PRESIDENT OF THE EGYPTIAN PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY AND PRESIDENT OF THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY COUNCIL. AUSTRALIAN AMBASSADOR RICHARD BUTLER, CHAIRMAN OF THE PREPARATORY

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29 AUGUST 1995

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING OF OFFICE OF SPOKESMAN FOR SECRETARY-GENERAL

JOE SILLS, SPOKESMAN FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, BEGAN TODAY'S NOON BRIEFING WITH THE FOLLOWING REMARKS:

"I'D LIKE TO REFER YOU AGAIN TO MY STATEMENT YESTERDAY IN WHICH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL EXPRESSED HIS OUTRAGE AT THE ATTACK ON AN AREA OF SARAJEVO WHERE THERE WAS NO MILITARY TARGET. SUCH KILLING OF INNOCENT PEOPLE SIMPLY MUST STOP.

"THE UNITED NATIONS PROTECTION FORCE (UNPROFOR) AND GENERAL RUPERT SMITH, UNPROFOR FORCE COMMANDER, HAVE NOW CONCLUDED BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT THAT THE ATTACK AGAINST CIVILIANS IN SARAJEVO HAD ORIGINATED FROM BOSNIAN SERB POSITIONS.

"FIVE CONSULTATIONS ARE NOW UNDER WAY AMONG UNITED NATIONS GROUND COMMANDERS. ALL OPTIONS ARE BEING EXAMINED. APPROPRIATE ACTION WILL BE TAKEN."

MR. SILLS TOLD CORRESPONDENTS THAT THE SECURITY COUNCIL HAD JUST CONCLUDED CONSULTATIONS ON THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT ON THE UNITED NATIONS CONFIDENCE RESTORATION OPERATION IN CROATIA (UNCRO), SUBMITTED PURSUANT TO SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1009 (1995). THE COUNCIL HAD APPROVED A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

THE SPOKESMAN THEN INFORMED CORRESPONDENTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S APPOINTMENTS FOR TODAY. AT 11:30 A.M., HE MET WITH THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ITALY TO THE UNITED NATIONS, FRANCESCO PAOLO FULCI. AT 12:15 P.M., HE HAD A FAREWELL CALL FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CAMEROON TO THE UNITED NATIONS, PASCAL BILOA TANG. AT 12:30 P.M., THE SECRETARY-GENERAL HAD MET WITH THE PRESIDENT OF THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION AND SPEAKER OF THE EGYPTIAN NATIONAL PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY, AHMED FATHI SOROUR. AT 4:30 P.M., HE WOULD MEET WITH THE PRESIDENT OF THE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE, MIGUEL ANGEL MARTINEZ. THE LATTER APPOINTMENTS RELATED TO THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION (IPU), TO BE HELD AT HEADQUARTERS FROM TOMORROW, 30 AUGUST, TO 1 SEPTEMBER.

A PRESS RELEASE ON THAT SPECIAL SESSION, PREPARED BY THE IPU, AND ANOTHER PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION (ANU/217), WERE AVAILABLE IN THE SPOKESMAN'S OFFICE, MR. SILLS SAID. HE ALSO INFORMED THE CORRESPONDENTS THAT THE IPU'S LIAISON OFFICER WITH THE UNITED NATIONS, ANDRE ARCHAUER, WAS PRESENT AT THE NOON BRIEFING SHOULD CORRESPONDENTS WANT FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT THE IPU MEETING.

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING - - 29 AUGUST 1995

MR. SILLS WENT ON TO SAY THAT THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES, SADAKO OGATA, HAD MET THE PRIME MINISTER OF ZAIRE IN GENEVA TODAY. THEY HAD DISCUSSED THE SITUATION IN THE REFUGEE CAMPS IN THE GOMA AREA. MRS. OGATA

HAD STATED THE UNHCR'S BELIEF THAT THE FORCIBLE RETURN OF THE REFUGEES WOULD NOT SOLVE THE PROBLEM, AND THAT SHE WOULD BEGIN HER MISSION THERE TOMORROW, AS REQUESTED BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL. THE PURPOSE OF THAT MISSION WOULD BE TO LOOK INTO WAYS TO PROMOTE AND ACCELERATE VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION OF THE RWANDAN REFUGEES. MR. SILLS ADDED THAT THE UNITED NATIONS HOPED THAT FORCED REPATRIATIONS WOULD NOT RESUME.

LATER AT A PRESS CONFERENCE IN GENEVA, THE PRIME MINISTER OF ZAIRE HAD INDICATED THAT HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD IMPOSE A 31 DECEMBER DEADLINE FOR THE REPATRIATION OF THE REFUGEES. IF THAT DEADLINE WERE NOT MET, HE INDICATED THAT HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD RESUME FORCIBLE REPATRIATION. THE UNHCR'S POSITION WAS THAT IT WAS FULLY COMMITTED TO MOBILIZING ALL RESOURCES AND SUPPORT NECESSARY FOR VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION, BUT THAT THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES COULD NOT COMMIT HERSELF TO A RIGID TIME-FRAME.

CONTINUING, MR. SILLS SAID THE SECRETARY-GENERAL WAS DEEPLY CONCERNED ABOUT THE VARIOUS DIMENSIONS OF THE HUMANITARIAN AND POLITICAL CRISES IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION OF EAST AFRICA. HE HAD INDICATED THAT STRONGER AND MORE FOCUSED ATTENTION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO PROBLEMS THERE. THE UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS, PETER HANSEN, HAD BEEN ASKED TO LOOK INTO IMMEDIATE WAYS AND MEANS FOR ALLEVIATING THE INHUMANE PRISON CONDITIONS IN RWANDA. THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS HAD SENT AN URGENT MISSION TO THAT COUNTRY LAST WEEK: THE MISSION HAD REPORTED PROGRESS ON SPECIFIC ACTION -- INCLUDING ENLARGING THEIR CAPACITY -- TO IMPROVE PRISON CONDITIONS. IF FUNDS BECAME AVAILABLE, SUCH ACTION COULD BE COMPLETED WITHIN THE NEXT SIX TO EIGHT WEEKS.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL WAS ALSO CONCERNED ABOUT THE SLOW PACE IN THE SETTING UP OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA, ALTHOUGH HE WAS FULLY AWARE OF THE OBSTACLES. IN THAT CONNECTION, THE CHIEF PROSECUTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL, JUDGE RICHARD GOLDSTONE OF SOUTH AFRICA, WOULD ARRIVE IN RWANDA TOMORROW, 30 AUGUST. THE SECRETARY-GENERAL HAD INSTRUCTED HIM TO TAKE ALL NECESSARY STEPS TO SPEED UP THE PROCESS, SO THAT THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR MASTERMINDING THE 1994 GENOCIDE IN RWANDA COULD BE BROUGHT TO JUSTICE.

TURNING TO OTHER CONCERNS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, MR. SILLS SAID THE SECRETARY-GENERAL HAD TAKEN NOTE OF THE EXTRAORDINARY FINANCIAL, ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL BURDEN LACED ON ZAIRE BY THE PRESENCE OF SOME 1.8 MILLION RWANDAN REFUGEES IN THAT COUNTRY. HE HAD APPEALED TO THE ZAIRIAN GOVERNMENT TO CONTINUE TO ASSIST THE REFUGEES IN KEEPING WITH THE TRADITION OF GENEROSITY OF THE PEOPLE OF ZAIRE.

RELATED TO ALL THOSE DEVELOPMENTS AND TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S CONCERNS, SAID MR. SILLS, WAS THE RECENT APPOINTMENT OF A SPECIAL ENVOY OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR THE GREAT LAKES REGION (RWANDA, BURUNDI, UGANDA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA AND ZAIRE), JOSE LUIS JESUS OF CAPE VERDE. THAT APPOINTMENT HAD BEEN ENDORSED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL. MR. JESUS WAS PRESENTLY BEING BRIEFED AT HEADQUARTERS AND WOULD SUBSEQUENTLY VISIT THE GREAT LAKES REGION.

THE SPOKESMAN THEN REMINDED CORRESPONDENTS OF THE FORUM TO BE HELD AT 2 P.M. TODAY IN THE LOUNGE OF THE UNITED NATIONS CORRESPONDENTS ASSOCIATION (UNCA) ON THE TOPIC, "A GLOBAL REPORT ON WOMEN'S HUMAN RIGHTS TARGETS AT THE BEIJING CONFERENCE".

FRED ECKHARD, OF THE SPOKESMAN'S OFFICE, REPORTING ON THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, SAID THAT SHORTLY AFTER

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COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT GA/B912  
RESUMED FIRST SESSION L/2745  
30TH AND 31ST MEETINGS AND 28 AUGUST 1995  
ROUND-UP OF SESSION  
ASSEMBLY ASKED TO WORK FOR EARLY COMPLETION OF DRAFT CONVENTION  
ESTABLISHING INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT  
COMMITTEE ENDS SECOND TWO-WEEK SESSION  
WITH CALL FOR DRAFT TO BE SUBMITTED TO CONFERENCE OF PLENIPOTENTIARIES

THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT HAS RECOMMENDED THAT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY WORK TOWARDS THE EARLY COMPLETION OF A DRAFT CONVENTION ESTABLISHING THE COURT. THE DRAFT WOULD THEN BE CONSIDERED BY A CONFERENCE OF PLENIPOTENTIARIES. THE COMMITTEE ALSO RECOMMENDED THAT ITS MANDATE BE CHANGED ACCORDINGLY.

IT TOOK THAT ACTION LATE FRIDAY EVENING AS IT APPROVED ITS REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, AS PRESENTED BY RAPPORTEUR KUNIKO SAEKI (JAPAN). THE AD HOC COMMITTEE MET FOR FOUR WEEKS IN TWO SESSIONS, FROM 3 TO 13 APRIL, AND FROM 14 TO 25 AUGUST.

CHAIRMAN ADRIAAN BOS (NETHERLANDS) SAID THAT IN THE COURSE OF ITS FOUR WEEKS OF DELIBERATIONS OF GENERAL ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PROPOSED COURT, THE AD HOC COMMITTEE HAD COMPLETED A "SUBSTANTIAL" WORKLOAD.

SPEAKING ON BEHALF OF REGIONAL GROUPS AT THE COMMITTEE'S FINAL MEETING ON FRIDAY EVENING WERE THE UNITED KINGDOM, ON BEHALF OF THE WESTERN EUROPEAN AND OTHER STATES; VENEZUELA, ON BEHALF OF THE LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN GROUP; THAILAND, ON BEHALF OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS; HUNGARY, ON BEHALF OF THE GROUP OF EASTERN EUROPEAN STATES; INDIA, ON BEHALF OF THE ASIAN GROUP; LIBYA, ON BEHALF OF THE ARAB GROUP; AND ALGERIA, FOR THE AFRICAN GROUP.

#### OVERVIEW OF SESSION

THE AD-HOC COMMITTEE WAS ESTABLISHED BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 49/53 OF 9 DECEMBER 1994, TO REVIEW ISSUES ARISING FROM THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION'S DRAFT STATUTE FOR AN INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT. IN LIGHT OF COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL COURT - - PRESS RELEASE GA/B912  
30TH AND 31ST MEETINGS L/2745

28 AUGUST 1995

THAT REVIEW, THE COMMITTEE WOULD CONSIDER ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONVENING AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF PLENIPOTENTIARIES TO ADOPT THE STATUTE FOR SUCH A COURT.

THE DRAFT STATUTE ENVISAGES THE COURT AS A PERMANENT INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED BY TREATY. IT WOULD NOT BE A FULL-TIME BODY, BUT WOULD OPERATE WHEN REQUIRED TO CONSIDER A PARTICULAR CASE. THE COMMISSION CONSIDERED A NONSTANDING

PERMANENT BODY MORE REALISTIC THAN A FULL-TIME COURT, WITHOUT EXCLUDING THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE COURT COULD REMAIN PERMANENTLY IN SESSION IF ITS CASELOAD REQUIRED. IT WOULD ONLY BE AVAILABLE TO STATES PARTY TO ITS STATUTE, AND IN CERTAIN SITUATIONS, TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

ACCORDING TO THE DRAFT STATUTE, THE COURT WOULD PROVIDE A COMPLEMENTARY INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM TO ENHANCE THE EFFECTIVE PROSECUTION AND SUPPRESSION OF CRIMES OF INTERNATIONAL CONCERN BY NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS. THE COURT WOULD HAVE JURISDICTION OVER FOUR CRIMES UNDER GENERAL INTERNATIONAL LAW -- GENOCIDE, WAR CRIMES, CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY, AND AGGRESSION -- AND EXCEPTIONALLY SERIOUS CRIMES OF INTERNATIONAL CONCERN, AS DEFINED BY TREATIES LISTED IN AN ANNEX TO THE DRAFT STATUTE.

IN ADDITION TO THE DRAFT STATUTE, THE AD HOC COMMITTEE, IN ITS RESUMED SESSION, DISCUSSED A SCHEDULE OF ISSUES PREPARED BY THE COMMITTEE'S WORKING GROUP, CHAIRED BY GERHARD HAFNER. THOSE ISSUES INCLUDE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STATES PARTIES, NON-STATES PARTIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT; COOPERATION WITH THE INTERNATIONAL COURT, INCLUDING APPREHENSION AND SURRENDER; JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE; RECOGNITION OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT JUDGEMENTS; ENFORCEMENT OF SENTENCES; AND MUTUAL RECOGNITION OF JUDGEMENTS. THE WORKING GROUP ALSO CONSIDERED THE ISSUE OF GENERAL RULES OF CRIMINAL LAW.

#### OVERVIEW OF DISCUSSIONS

THE AD HOC COMMITTEE BEGAN ITS RESUMED SESSION WITH A GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF COMPLEMENTARITY. BY THAT PRINCIPLE, ARTICULATED IN THE PREAMBLE TO THE DRAFT STATUTE, THE INTERNATIONAL COURT IS INTENDED TO BE "COMPLEMENTARY TO NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS IN CASES WHERE TRIAL PROCEDURES MAY NOT BE AVAILABLE OR MAY BE INEFFECTIVE".

MANY DELEGATES URGED THAT THE PRINCIPLE BE MORE CLEARLY DEFINED AND THAT IT BE CLEARLY ESTABLISHED WHO WOULD DETERMINE THE ADEQUACY OF NATIONAL COURTS. SEVERAL SPEAKERS URGED THAT THE PRINCIPLE BE SPELLED OUT IN OPERATIVE ARTICLES OF THE STATUTE. SOME STATED THAT COMPETENT NATIONAL COURTS SHOULD HAVE PRIORITY OVER THE INTERNATIONAL COURT; OTHERS URGED THAT THE PRIMACY OF NATIONAL JURISDICTIONS NOT BE INVOKED TO SHIELD CRIMINALS.

IN DISCUSSIONS ON THE JURISDICTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT, SPEAKERS GENERALLY SUPPORTED THE COURT'S COMPETENCE OVER A "HARD CORE" OF CRIMES -- GENOCIDE, WAR CRIMES AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY. SEVERAL SPEAKERS EXPRESSED DOUBTS OVER THE INCLUSION OF AGGRESSION ON THE LIST OF CRIMES. NOTING THAT UNDER THE TERMS OF THE CHARTER ONLY THE SECURITY COUNCIL COULD DETERMINE THE COMMISSION OF AN ACT OF AGGRESSION, SEVERAL CAUTIONED THAT THE PROPOSED COURT SHOULD BE AN APOLITICAL BODY.

THERE WAS WIDESPREAD AGREEMENT THAT THE STATUTE SHOULD PRECISELY DEFINE, RATHER THAN SIMPLY ENUMERATE CRIMES TO BE DEALT WITH BY THE COURT. PRECISE DEFINITION WAS REQUIRED BY THE LEGAL PRINCIPLES NULLUM CRIMEN SINE LEGE AND NULLA POENA SINE LEGE (NO CRIME WITHOUT LAW; NO PENALTY WITHOUT LAW). SPEAKERS SUGGESTED INCORPORATING DEFINITIONS FROM THE NUREMBERG TRIBUNAL CHARTER AND THE STATUTES OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNALS FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA AND RWANDA, AND FINALIZING THE DRAFT CODE OF CRIMES AGAINST THE PEACE AND SECURITY OF MANKIND.

MANY REPRESENTATIVES EXPRESSED THE VIEW THAT THE INCLUSION OF TERRORISM, DRUG TRAFFICKING, TORTURE, APARTHEID OR OTHER CRIMES PROHIBITED BY INTERNATIONAL TREATIES IN THE STATUTE OF THE COURT WOULD OVERBURDEN IT. THOSE CRIMES SHOULD BE DEALT WITH BY NATIONAL COURTS, THEY SAID.

SPEAKERS POINTED OUT THAT AS A PRACTICAL MATTER, A MORE FOCUSED LIST OF CRIMES FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COURT WOULD LIKELY INCREASE THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL LEGISLATURES LIKELY TO ACCEDE TO THE STATUTE TREATY. IT WAS GENERALLY AGREED THAT THE CODE OF CRIMES TO BE CONSIDERED BY THE COURT SHOULD BE SUBJECT TO PERIODIC REVIEW BY STATES PARTY TO THE STATUTE.

REPRESENTATIVES WERE DIVIDED OVER WHETHER OR NOT THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT SHOULD ENJOY "INHERENT JURISDICTION" OVER SERIOUS INTERNATIONAL CRIMES. INHERENT JURISDICTION WOULD ALLOW THE COURT TO PROCEED WITH THE PROSECUTION OF CRIMES WITHOUT BEING REQUESTED TO DO SO BY STATES MEMBER OF THE COURT. SOME FELT THAT INHERENT JURISDICTION WAS INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF COMPLEMENTARITY AND OF NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY AS ARTICULATED IN THE CHARTER. OTHERS ARGUED THAT, GIVEN THE MAGNITUDE OF THE CORE CRIMES INCLUDED ON ITS STATUTE, THE INTERNATIONAL COURT SHOULD NOT BE UNDULY RESTRICTED IN ITS FREEDOM TO PROSECUTE.

REGARDING THE RELATED ISSUE OF "TRIGGER MECHANISMS" WHICH COULD INITIATE PROSECUTION BY THE COURT, SEVERAL SPEAKERS URGED A LIBERALLY DEFINED ROLE FOR THE COURT'S PROSECUTOR. LIMITING THE COURT TO PROSECUTIONS REQUESTED BY STATES PARTIES AND THE SECURITY COUNCIL WOULD REDUCE ITS ROLE TO THAT OF AN EXECUTOR, SOME SAID. ONE DELEGATE NOTED THAT IN THE TRIBUNAL FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA, THE PROSECUTOR COULD ACT ON INFORMATION PROVIDED BY STATES, NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS, INTERNATIONAL BODIES AND OTHER RECOGNIZED ENTITIES. OTHER REPRESENTATIVES STRESSED THE IMPORTANCE OF STATE CONSENT IN ANY TRIGGER MECHANISM FOR THE COURT.

IN DEBATE ON STATE CONSENT REQUIREMENTS, SEVERAL DELEGATIONS EXPRESSED THE VIEW THAT ONLY THE CONSENT OF THE STATE IN WHOSE TERRITORY THE CRIME WAS COMMITTED OR OF THE CUSTODIAL STATE WAS NECESSARY. SOME FELT THAT CONSENT OF THE STATE OF NATIONALITY OF THE ACCUSED SHOULD ALSO BE REQUIRED, PARTICULARLY AS MANY STATES WERE CONSTITUTIONALLY BARRED FROM EXTRADITING THEIR NATIONALS.

THE AD HOC COMMITTEE DISCUSSED SEVERAL APPROACHES TO DEFINING CORE CRIMES TO BE CONSIDERED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT. WIDESPREAD SUPPORT WAS EXPRESSED FOR THE DEFINITION OF GENOCIDE CONTAINED IN THE 1948 CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE. DELEGATIONS WERE DIVIDED OVER WHETHER OR NOT THE DEFINITION OF GENOCIDE SHOULD BE EXPANDED TO ENCOMPASS SOCIAL AND POLITICAL GROUPS.

AS TO SERIOUS VIOLATIONS OF THE LAWS AND CUSTOMS APPLICABLE IN ARMED CONFLICT (WAR CRIMES), SPEAKERS CALLED FOR A SPECIFIC LIST OF SUCH CRIMES BASED ON THE HAGUE CONVENTIONS AND REGULATIONS, THE 1949 GENEVA CONVENTIONS, AND ON RELEVANT CONVENTIONS THAT HAD ATTAINED THE STATUS OF CUSTOMARY LAW. THERE WERE DIFFERING VIEWS AS TO WHETHER THE TREATMENT OF WAR CRIMES SHOULD INCLUDE INTERNAL CONFLICTS. THOSE IN FAVOUR CITED THE PRECEDENTS OF THE TRIBUNALS FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA AND FOR RWANDA. THOSE OPPOSED QUESTIONED WHETHER SUCH AN APPROACH MIGHT CONFLICT WITH THE PRINCIPLE OF COMPLEMENTARITY.

DELEGATES GENERALLY FELT THAT THE COURT'S PROVISIONS

CONCERNING CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY SHOULD COVER ACTIONS COMMITTED AGAINST ANY CIVILIAN POPULATION, SYSTEMATIC ACTIONS OTHER THAN ISOLATED OFFENSES, ACTIONS TAKEN DURING TIMES OF WAR OR PEACE, IN BOTH INTERNAL AND INTERNATIONAL INCIDENTS, AND AGAINST ANY CIVILIANS WHATEVER, WHETHER NATIONALS OF OTHER STATES OR OF THE AGGRESSOR STATE. AS FOR THE DEFINITION OF CRIMES, REPRESENTATIVES CITED THE NUREMBERG CHARTER, THE TOKYO TRIBUNAL CHARTER AND THE STATUTES OF THE TRIBUNALS FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA AND FOR RWANDA.

THE AD HOC COMMITTEE CONSIDERED SEVERAL ASPECTS OF THE ROLE OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE PROPOSED CRIMINAL COURT. SEVERAL DELEGATES STATED THAT A LINK BETWEEN THE COUNCIL AND THE COURT WOULD OBLVIATE THE NEED FOR THE CREATION OF AD HOC TRIBUNALS, SUCH AS THOSE ESTABLISHED FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA AND FOR RWANDA. SOME SPEAKERS URGED THAT THE COUNCIL BE LIMITED TO REFERRING SITUATIONS -- NOT SPECIFIC CASES -- TO THE COURT.

LENGTHY DISCUSSIONS WERE HELD ON PROVISIONS IN THE DRAFT STATUTE WHICH WOULD PREVENT THE COURT FROM PROCEEDING IN SITUATIONS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL WAS SEIZED. REPRESENTATIVES POINTED OUT THAT IF THE COUNCIL WERE TO INCLUDE AN ITEM ON ITS AGENDA INDEFINITELY, WITHOUT TAKING DIRECT ACTION, IT COULD EFFECTIVELY "VETO" ANY POSSIBLE COURT ACTION, THUS PARALYSING THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY. SEVERAL SPEAKERS HELD THE VIEW THAT ANY PROMINENT ROLE IN THE COURT BY THE COUNCIL -- AN INHERENTLY POLITICAL BODY -- WOULD COMPROMISE ITS POWER AND LEGAL OBJECTIVITY.

DELEGATIONS AGREED THAT GENERAL RULES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN THE STATUTE OR IN AN ANNEX, WITH QUESTIONS OF LESSER IMPORTANCE TO BE DETERMINED BY THE COURT IN PARTICULAR CASES. THAT APPROACH, IT WAS BELIEVED, WOULD PROVIDE CLEAR GUIDANCE TO THE COURT AND TO COUNSEL, SECURE PREDICTABILITY AND PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF THE ACCUSED. SPEAKERS POINTED TO DIFFERENCES IN CIVIL LAW AND COMMON LAW APPROACHES TO CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION. SOME SPEAKERS EXPRESSED PREFERENCE FOR THE INVESTIGATIVE APPROACH OF CIVIL LAW; IT WAS AGREED THAT THE COURT SHOULD EMPLOY A BALANCED APPROACH, INCORPORATING ASPECTS OF BOTH SYSTEMS.

#### RELATIONS BETWEEN STATES AND COURT

IN DISCUSSING THE REPORT OF ITS WORKING GROUP ON RELATIONS BETWEEN STATES PARTIES, STATES NON-PARTIES AND THE CRIMINAL COURT, REPRESENTATIVES GENERALLY HELD THE VIEW THAT THE COURT SHOULD ENDEAVOUR TO FIND A MIDDLE GROUND BETWEEN TOTAL DEFERENCE TO STATE PRACTICE AND RIGID ADHERENCE TO THE COURT STATUTE. SEVERAL SPEAKERS URGED THAT COOPERATION BE CONSISTENT WITH THE PRINCIPLE OF COMPLEMENTARITY AND

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RESPECTFUL OF DOMESTIC LEGAL PRACTICES.

SOME SPEAKERS ASSERTED THAT THE TERM "JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE", IN COMMON LAW SYSTEMS, DID NOT EXTEND TO ASSISTANCE SUCH AS THE USE OF NATIONAL POLICE FORCES. IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT THE COURT SHOULD EMPLOY THE TERM "MUTUAL ASSISTANCE", PROVIDED THAT THE TERM DID NOT IMPLY RECIPROCITY. AS FOR JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE DURING THE INVESTIGATIVE PHASE (PRIOR TO INDICTMENT), IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT THE COURT ESTABLISH A NON-EXHAUSTIVE LIST ITEMIZING THE FORMS OF COMPULSORY ASSISTANCE THAT STATES PARTY TO THE STATUTE WOULD BE EXPECTED TO PROVIDE.

IN DISCUSSIONS ON THE RECOGNITION OF JUDGEMENTS OF THE COURT, AND ON ENFORCEMENT OF SENTENCES, THERE WAS SUPPORT FOR RELIANCE ON STATES THAT HAD EXPRESSED WILLINGNESS TO ACCEPT PRISONERS FOR INCARCERATION. ON THE QUESTION OF WHICH LAW SHOULD GOVERN THE ENFORCEMENT OF SENTENCES, SPEAKERS ARGUED THAT TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF IMPRISONMENT SHOULD BE IN LINE WITH INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS.

AS TO THE TRANSFER OF ACCUSED PERSONS TO THE COURT, SEVERAL SPEAKERS STRESSED THAT THE COURT SHOULD BE FLEXIBLE SO AS TO ACCOMMODATE STATES WITH CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITIONS AGAINST SUCH TRANSFERS. SEVERAL REPRESENTATIVES STATED THAT TRANSFER TO THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT BE CONSIDERED AS LEGALLY DISTINCT FROM EXTRADITION TO ANOTHER STATE.

THE VIEW WAS EXPRESSED THAT THE SURRENDER OF ACCUSED PERSONS SHOULD IN PRINCIPLE RELY ON EXISTING NATIONAL LAWS. SOME SAID THAT SURRENDER MECHANISMS IN THE DRAFT STATUTE SHOULD BE PREDICATED ON A GENERAL, RATHER THAN ABSOLUTE, OBLIGATION TO SURRENDER ACCUSED PERSONS. IT WAS RECOGNIZED THAT THE COURT MIGHT FACE COMPETING OBLIGATIONS UNDER EXISTING EXTRADITION TREATIES AND STATUS OF FORCES AGREEMENTS IN PEACE-KEEPING MISSIONS.

REGARDING THE EXECUTION OF ARREST WARRANTS, SEVERAL SPEAKERS STRESSED THAT NATIONAL AUTHORITIES SHOULD GOVERN PRE-SURRENDER DETENTION. THE TRANSIT OF ACCUSED PERSONS THROUGH THIRD STATES -- WHICH MIGHT OR MIGHT NOT BE STATES PARTY TO THE COURT -- REQUIRED ADDITIONAL EXAMINATION, SOME SPEAKERS SAID. SPEAKERS GENERALLY SUPPORTED DRAFT STATUTE PROVISIONS ON THE RULE OF "SPECIALTY", WHICH HOLDS THAT A PERSON TRANSFERRED TO THE COURT SHOULD NOT BE SUBJECT TO PROSECUTION OR PUNISHMENT FOR ANY CRIME OTHER THAN THAT FOR WHICH HE WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE COURT.

SEVERAL SPEAKERS AGREED THAT IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT FOR THE COURT'S STATUTE TO COMPEL WITNESSES TO TESTIFY BEFORE AN EXTRA-NATIONAL COURT. DELEGATES DISAGREED AS TO WHETHER THE COURT SHOULD BE ABLE TO CARRY OUT INVESTIGATIONS ON ITS OWN. SOME CITED THE INVESTIGATIVE POWERS ENJOYED BY THE TRIBUNAL FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA. OTHERS STATED THAT COURT-DIRECTED INVESTIGATIONS SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN ONLY IN EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES.

CONFERENCE OF PLENIPOTENTIARIES

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28 JULY 1995 (MORE)(MORE)  
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28 JULY 1995

F R I D A Y H I G H L I G H T S

\*SECURITY COUNCIL EXTENDS UNIFIL MANDATE FOR SIX MONTHS;  
URGES PARTIES IN SOUTHERN LEBANON TO PUT END TO ACTS OF  
VIOLENCE AGAINST FORCE.

\*UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL ANNAN AND GENERAL JANUIER REPORT  
EXTREMELY POSITIVE TALKS WITH NATO REGARDING USE OF AIR POWER  
IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

\*UNCRO EXPRESSES ALARM AT CROATIAN TROOP BUILD-UP IN BOSNIA  
AND HERZEGOVINA; FEARS MILITARY ACTION IN CROATIA WITHIN DAYS.

\*SECRETARY-GENERAL RECOMMENDS SECURITY COUNCIL EXTEND UNMIH  
MANDATE THROUGH FEBRUARY 1996; SAYS HAITI SHOULD HAVE ELECTED  
INSTITUTIONS AND FUNCTIONING SECURITY SYSTEM BY THEN.

\*SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR TAJIKISTAN TO HOLD CONSULTATIONS  
ON COMPREHENSIVE POLITICAL SETTLEMENT IN MOSCOW AND DUSHANBE.

\*HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS EXPRESSES REGRET AT  
RESIGNATION OF TADEUSZ MAZOWIECKI AS SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR FOR  
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA.

\*COMMITTEE ON ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION TO HOLD  
FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION IN GENEVA FROM 31 JULY TO 18 AUGUST.

\*UNIFEM DIRECTOR TO LIGHT PEACE TORCH IN DURBAN ON  
PANAFRICAN WOMEN'S DAY.

\* \* \*

THE SECURITY COUNCIL TODAY EXTENDED THE MANDATE OF THE  
UNITED NATIONS INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON (UNIFIL) FOR SIX  
MONTHS TO 31 JANUARY 1996. THE COUNCIL CONDEMNED THE INCREASE  
IN ACTS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST THE FORCE AND URGED THE PARTIES IN  
SOUTHERN LEBANON TO PUT AN END TO THEM. IT TOOK THAT ACTION  
BY UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTING RESOLUTION 1,006 (1995).

THE COUNCIL CONCURRED WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S DECISION  
TO STREAMLINE UNIFIL, STRESSING THAT THE 10 PER CENT IN THE  
FORCE'S STRENGTH WOULD NOT AFFECT ITS OPERATIONAL CAPACITY.  
IT REQUESTED HIM TO CONTINUE CONSULTATIONS WITH THE LEBANESE  
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER PARTIES CONCERNED WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION  
OF TODAY'S RESOLUTION AND TO REPORT THEREON.

IN A COMPLEMENTARY STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT DELMER URBIZO  
PANTING (HONDURAS), THE COUNCIL REAFFIRMED ITS COMMITMENT TO  
LEBANON'S FULL SOVEREIGNTY, INDEPENDENCE, TERRITORIAL  
INTEGRITY AND NATIONAL UNITY WITHIN ITS INTERNATIONALLY  
RECOGNIZED BOUNDARIES. IN THAT CONTEXT, IT ASSERTED THAT ANY  
STATE SHALL REFRAIN FROM THE THREAT OR USE OF FORCE AGAINST  
THE TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OR POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE OF ANY  
STATE, OR IN ANY OTHER MANNER INCONSISTENT WITH THE PURPOSES  
OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE COUNCIL STRESSED THE URGENT NEED FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION  
OF RESOLUTION 425 (1978) IN ALL ITS ASPECTS. IT REITERATED  
ITS FULL SUPPORT FOR THE TAIF AGREEMENT AND FOR THE LEBANESE

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GOVERNMENT'S EFFORTS TO CONSOLIDATE PEACE, NATIONAL UNITY AND SECURITY, WHILE SUCCESSFULLY CARRYING OUT THE RECONSTRUCTION PROCESS. THE COUNCIL EXPRESSED CONCERN OVER THE CONTINUING VIOLENCE IN SOUTHERN LEBANON AND REGRET AT THE LOSS OF CIVILIAN LIFE, AND URGED ALL PARTIES TO EXERCISE RESTRAINT.

\* \* \*

THE UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS, KOFI ANNAN, AND THE COMMANDER OF UNITED NATIONS PEACE FORCES (UNPF), GENERAL BERNARD JANUIER, TODAY HAD "EXTREMELY POSITIVE" TALKS WITH THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO) REGARDING THE USE OF AIR POWER IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. THEY DISCUSSED OPERATIONAL MODALITIES FOR IMPLEMENTING THE NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL'S DECISION THAT A BOSNIAN SERB ATTACK ON GORAZDE SHOULD BE MET BY A FIRM AND DECISIVE RESPONSE.

MR. ANNAN TOLD CORRESPONDENT IN BRUSSELS THAT DISCUSSIONS WOULD NOW CONTINUE AT THE MILITARY LEVELS BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND NATO COMMANDERS DIRECTLY CONCERNED. "I LEAVE BRUSSELS WITH A RENEWED SENSE OF PARTNERSHIP WITH NATO IN PURSUING OUR COMMON ENDEAVOURS, WHICH AIM TO FULFIL THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY'S OBJECTIVE OF A PEACEFUL AND DURABLE SETTLEMENT OF THE CRISIS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA," HE SAID. "I ADDED THAT PEACE-KEEPING WAS NOT AN END IN ITSELF -- PEACEKEEPERS OFFERED SPACE AND TIME FOR NEGOTIATIONS TO MOVE THE DIPLOMATIC PROCESS FORWARD.

\* \* \*

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFIDENCE RESTORATION OPERATION IN CROATIA (UNCRO) TODAY EXPRESSED ALARM AT A CROATIAN BUILD-UP OF 8,000 TO 10,000 TROOPS IN THE LIVNO AREA OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. IT COULD NOT CONFIRM REPORTS THAT THE TOWN OF BOSANSKA GRAHOVO HAD FALLEN TO THE CROATIAN FORCES, CUTTING OFF THE MAIN SUPPLY ROAD LINKING KNIN TO BOSNIAN SERB TERRITORY. SOME 5,000 SERB CIVILIANS WERE SAID TO BE FLEEING NORTH FROM THE CONFLICT AREA.

UNCRO ALSO VOICED FEARS THAT MILITARY ACTION MIGHT BE INITIATED IN CROATIA ITSELF WITHIN DAYS. IT SAID THAT THE CROATIAN ARMY HAD BEEN HIGHLY ACTIVE IN SECTOR NORTH AND THAT LOCAL SERBS WERE MOBILIZING. TROOPS WERE ALSO BEING CONCENTRATED AND MOBILIZED IN SECTOR SOUTH.

MEANWHILE, THE EVACUATION OF OVER 4,000 CIVILIANS FROM ZEPA WAS COMPLETED YESTERDAY, ACCORDING TO UNPROFOR. NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE BOSNIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE BOSNIAN SERBS ON AN "ALL FOR ALL" EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS ENDED EARLY THIS MORNING WITHOUT ANY AGREEMENT, BUT RESUMED LATER IN THE DAY. THERE WAS INTENSE SHELLING ON THE NORTHERN CONFRONTATION LINE OF THE BIHAC POCKET, WHILE THERE WERE MODERATE LEVELS OF ACTIVITY IN SARAJEVO. A FRENCH PEACE-KEEPER WAS WOUNDED WHEN HIS OBSERVATION POST WAS HIT BY A TANK ROUND DURING A FIREFIGHT SOUTH OF THE BOSNIAN CAPITAL.

\* \* \*

SECRETARY-GENERAL BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALI HAS RECOMMENDED THAT THE SECURITY COUNCIL EXTEND THE MANDATE OF THE UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN HAITI (UNMIH) UNTIL THE END OF FEBRUARY 1996. SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 940 (1994) ESTABLISHED THE OBJECTIVE OF COMPLETING THE MISSION'S MANDATE BY THAT TIME.

IN A REPORT DATED 24 JULY, THE SECRETARY-GENERAL SAID UNMIH HAD MADE SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING ITS GOALS SINCE TAKING OVER FROM THE MULTINATIONAL FORCE. IT SHOULD BE ABLE TO MAINTAIN A SECURE AND STABLE ENVIRONMENT THROUGHOUT THE CURRENT ELECTION PERIOD AND THE FORTHCOMING ELECTION

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, HE CONTINUED. IT WAS REASONABLE TO HOPE THAT HAITI WOULD HAVE DULY ELECTED INSTITUTIONS AND A FUNCTIONING SECURITY SYSTEM BY FEBRUARY 1996.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT ALL CONCERNED IN HAITI WOULD DRAW ON THE EXPERIENCE OF THE JUNE LEGISLATIVE AND LOCAL ELECTIONS AND CORRECT ORGANIZATIONAL MISTAKES AND SHORTCOMINGS IN THE ELECTION PROCESS. IT WAS IMPERATIVE THAT THAT PROCESS LEAD TO A STABLE TRANSITION TO A NEWLY ELECTED GOVERNMENT. HE ALSO APPEALED FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE VOLUNTARY FUND TO SUPPORT THE INTERNATIONAL POLICE MONITORING PROGRAMME AND ASSIST WITH THE CREATION OF AN ADEQUATE POLICE FORCE IN HAITI.

\* \* \*

THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR TAJIKISTAN, RAMIRO PIRIZBALLON, LEFT TODAY TO UNDERTAKE CONSULTATIONS IN MOSCOW AND DUSHANBE AS WELL AS IN A NUMBER OF REGIONAL COUNTRIES. THOSE CONSULTATIONS, WHICH WILL TAKE PLACE UNTIL THE MIDDLE OF AUGUST, ARE IN PURSUANCE OF HIS CONTINUING EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE A COMPREHENSIVE POLITICAL SETTLEMENT TO THE CONFLICT IN TAJIKISTAN THROUGH THE PROMOTION OF INTER-TAJIK NEGOTIATIONS.

\* \* \*

THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, JOSE AYALA LASSO, TODAY EXPRESSED REGRET AT THE RESIGNATION OF TADEUSZ MAZOWIECKI AS SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA. HE EXPRESSED HIS GRATITUDE TO MR. MAZOWIECKI FOR HIS VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS EFFORT TO PROTECT HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE REGION. THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY SHOULD REFLECT ON MR. MAZOWIECKI'S COMMENTS RELATED TO THE CONCEPT OF THE SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR'S MANDATE, HE ADDED.

\* \* \*

THE COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION WILL HOLD ITS FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION IN GENEVA FROM 31 JULY TO 18 AUGUST. THE 18-MEMBER COMMITTEE WILL CONSIDER THE MEASURES TAKEN BY CHAD, BELARUS, MEXICO, NEW ZEALAND, EL SALVADOR, NICARAGUA, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES AND NIGERIA TO COMBAT RACIAL DISCRIMINATION. THOSE COUNTRIES ARE AMONG THE 143 STATES PARTIES TO THE 1969 INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

\* \* \*

A PEACE TORCH WILL BE LIT IN DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA, ON 31 JULY AND THEN CARRIED THROUGH AFRICAN COUNTRIES AFFECTED BY WAR TO BEIJING, SITE OF THE FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN. THE TORCH WILL BE LIT BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR WOMEN (UNIFEM) ON THE OCCASION OF PANAFRICAN WOMEN'S DAY, A DAY DEDICATED TO PEACE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS / UNDEUPRO

OFFICE OF THE SPOKESMAN FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (OSSG)  
Facsimile Transmission

28 July 1995

Total Pages:

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To: All UNICs/UNISs/UNDP Resident Representatives

From: Ahmad Fauzi, DEPUTY-SPOKESMAN  
for the Secretary-General,  
Officer-in-Charge, OSSG  
Tel (212) 963 4898/7162 Fax (212) 963 7055/4179  
=====

Subject: Transcript of the statement delivered to the press by  
British Foreign Secretary Malcolm Rifkind in London last Friday  
after the multinational meeting on Bosnia.

Further to my fax to you yesterday regarding guidelines on  
the use of air power in Bosnia, the above-mentioned transcript  
is being sent to you for your background information.

Best regards.

cc: Mr J-C Aime  
Mr J Hughes  
Mr S Sanbar  
Mr J Sills  
Ms F Aboulnaga (on return)  
Mr G Warner  
All OSS

TRANSCRIPT OF PRESS CONFERENCE  
GIVEN BY THE FOREIGN SECRETARY, MR MALCOLM RIFKIND,  
IN LONDON  
ON FRIDAY, 21 JULY 1995

FOREIGN SECRETARY:

Good Evening, Ladies and Gentlemen. I should emphasise that  
this is a Chairman's statement, that is, a statement which  
reflects the views expressed at the meeting, and it is  
important that it is reported as a Chairman's statement.  
I would like to begin by making a Chairman's statement on the  
outcome of the meeting held in London today.  
The Prime Minister, John Major, opened a meeting in London on  
21 July of representatives of Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada,  
Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway,  
Russia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, the United States, the  
European Union, the United Nations, NATO, as well as the United  
Kingdom itself. I chaired the discussion.  
The meeting recalled UNPROFOR's mandate to save lives, to deter  
attacks against safe areas and to underpin the political

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process. Soldiers and civilians have given their lives for the principles on which this work is founded. The situation in Bosnia and the future of the United Nations Mission is now at a turning point. The meeting underlined the urgency and importance of obtaining a political settlement, it welcomed the progress made by Carl Bildt in his negotiations concerning mutual recognition between Belgrade and Sarajevo, and gave its full support to completion of the negotiation and implementation of its provisions as soon as possible. The meeting further condemned the Bosnian Serbs' seizure by force of the safe areas of Srebrenica and Zepa, as well as the current offensive against Bihac and the threats made against Gorazde. Bosnian Serb behaviour is a flagrant violation of the human rights of the inhabitants of the enclaves and of the values for which the international community stands. The meeting condemned the abhorrent practice of hostage-taking and was pleased to hear that the Dutch battalion had been permitted to leave the Srebrenica area today. It emphasised that threats to the safety of UN personnel in Bosnia engaged the national interest of the troop contributing countries. The meeting warned that Bosnian Serb leaders would be held individually responsible for any harm done to UN personnel, which would have severe consequences. And I must say the meeting was also equally concerned at the recent threats that have been made to Ukrainian personnel in the Zepa area by soldiers of the Bosnia government's army. The current Bosnian Serb offensives, and the continuing seizure of Sarajevo, must be met with a firm and rapid response. They defy international law and opinion. The meeting therefore warned that in order to deter any attack on Gorazde, any such action will be met with a substantial and decisive response. There was strong support for this to include the use of air power, but there was also great concern expressed. Countries are conscious of the serious risks involved in this course of action. We emphasised that the United Nations must not go to war, but needs to support realistic and effective deterrence. The meeting also made clear that steps will be taken, as necessary, to reinforce or resupply UNPROFOR's contingent, including by use of the Rapid Reaction Force. It reaffirmed the importance of the mandate and the presence in the city of Sarajevo, and welcomed the decision of the British government to make available a battalion from theatre to the UN commander for peacekeeping duties there. It underlined its determination to ensure access to Sarajevo for delivery of provisions to the civilian population and resupply of the UN forces, and support for the early use of the Rapid Reaction Force to protect UNPROFOR in maintaining access for these deliveries. It welcomed the intention of the French government to provide the Rapid Reaction Force units already deployed, with suitably reinforced capabilities to that end. Over the last three years, the UNHCR, supported by UNPROFOR, have cared for 2.7 million displaced people in Bosnia and provided essential humanitarian assistance to the needy, including those driven from their homes. The meeting condemned in the strongest terms the odious practice of ethnic cleansing, it strongly reaffirmed its support for the vital work of the UNHCR and the International Committee of the Red Cross and other humanitarian agencies in addressing the urgent need of the civilian population who have suffered the consequences of a brutal war and been exploited and used as tools by the Bosnian

erbs.

It insisted on immediate access for the UNHCR and the Red Cross to the male detainees from Srebrenica. And it called on all parties, particularly the Bosnian Serbs, to commit themselves to cooperate with the humanitarian effort and to honour their obligations and commitments under international humanitarian law.

UNPROFOR's departure would have tragic consequences for Bosnia and for the region as a whole. The meeting supported UNPROFOR continuing in its role in Bosnia, despite the difficulties it faces. It noted, however, that if the arms embargo were lifted, UNPROFOR would have to withdraw. The departure of UNPROFOR would involve activating NATO plans to protect such a withdrawal.

If UNPROFOR is to operate effectively, the parties must cooperate with it, end all attacks on its personnel and cease obstructing its operations, in particular the deployment of the Rapid Reaction Force. The parties should also agree to a ceasefire.

In view of the need for rapid progress in the political process, I mentioned earlier that the meeting gave full support to the efforts of Carl Bildt and Thorvald Stoltenberg in the political process, stressed the urgency of negotiations between the parties on the geographical and constitutional aspects of a Bosnian settlement, based on the Contact Group plan, and reiterated that mutual recognition between Belgrade and Sarajevo, when it happens, will be as first step towards recognition between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and all the republics of former Yugoslavia. And the meeting called on Presidents Izetbegovic and Milosevic, on the basis of mutual recognition between Belgrade and Sarajevo, to make decisive efforts to promote the political settlement.

Of course it follows that any action elsewhere that may be required following this meeting will have to be taken forward according to established procedures.

And can I say finally that the meeting noted that the creation of the Federation was a valuable contribution to political stability and the search for a lasting settlement.

END OF TRANSMISSION  
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(MORE)FOR INFORMATION OF UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT ONLY  
 28 JULY 1995

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING OF OFFICE OF SPOKESMAN FOR SECRETARY-GENERAL

AHMAD FAWZI, DEPUTY SPOKESMAN FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, BEGAN TODAY'S NOON BRIEFING BY TELLING CORRESPONDENTS THAT SECRETARY-GENERAL BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALI HAD MET AT ABOUT 11:15 A.M. WITH THE DEFENCE MINISTER OF ARGENTINA, OSCAR CAMILION. IT WAS A COURTESY CALL. MR. CAMILION WAS HERE TO MEET WITH ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR POLITICAL AFFAIRS ALVARO DE SOTO AND HAD CALLED ON THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

AT 11:30 A.M., THE SECRETARY-GENERAL HAD MET WITH THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AUSTRALIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS, RICHARD BUTLER, AND AT NOON, HE WAS DUE TO MEET WITH THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND FOREIGN MINISTER OF TURKMENISTAN, BORIS SIKHMURDOV, MR. FAWZI STATED.

MR. FAWZI SAID THAT THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S SPECIAL ENVOY FOR TAJIKISTAN, RAMIRO PIRIZ-BALLON, WAS LEAVING TODAY TO UNDERTAKE CONSULTATIONS IN MOSCOW, DUSHANBE AND A NUMBER OF OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE REGION. THOSE CONSULTATIONS WOULD TAKE PLACE UNTIL THE MIDDLE OF AUGUST IN PURSUANCE OF THE SPECIAL ENVOY'S CONTINUING EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE A COMPREHENSIVE POLITICAL SETTLEMENT TO THE CONFLICT IN TAJIKISTAN THROUGH THE PROMOTION OF INTER-TAJIK NEGOTIATIONS. THE LAST ROUND OF INTER-TAJIK NEGOTIATIONS TOOK PLACE FROM 22 MAY TO 1 JUNE IN ALMATY IN KAZAKSTAN AND RESULTED IN THE EXTENSION OF THE CEASE-FIRE IN TAJIKISTAN TO 26 AUGUST. CONSEQUENTLY, THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADOPTED RESOLUTION 999 (1995) WHICH CALLED FOR AN EARLY RESUMPTION OF FURTHER INTER-TAJIK TALKS.

TURNING TO SECURITY COUNCIL MATTERS, MR. FAWZI SAID THAT THE COUNCIL TODAY UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED A SIX-MONTH RENEWAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON (UNIFIL) IN SOUTHERN LEBANON AND AGREED TO A 10 PER CENT REDUCTION IN ITS STRENGTH. FOLLOWING THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE OPEN MEETING, THE COUNCIL WAS DUE TO GO INTO CONSULTATIONS ON LIBYA AND THE UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN HAITI (UNMIH). THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT AS WELL AS A DRAFT RESOLUTION ON UNMIH WAS CIRCULATING IN THE COUNCIL.

IN RESPONSE TO OUTSTANDING QUESTIONS FROM YESTERDAY, MR. FAWZI SAID THAT HE STILL DID NOT KNOW HOW LONG IT WOULD TAKE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA TO BE COMPLETELY STAFFED. THE INTENTION WAS TO HAVE THE FULL COMPLEMENT IN PLACE VERY SOON, ESPECIALLY SINCE IT WAS HOPED THAT COURT PROCEEDINGS COULD START BY THE END OF THIS YEAR. HE RECALLED THAT THE DECISION HAD BEEN TAKEN FOR THE TRIBUNAL TO BE IN ARUSHA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, AND SAID THAT THE STAFF WERE WORKING TOWARDS SETTING UP THE COURT THERE AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY HAD RECENTLY APPROVED \$12.5 MILLION FOR THE TRIBUNAL.

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING

28 JULY 1995

Mr BUO  
 Mr DIALLO  
 Mr RIVER  
 Ms RAH  
 Radio Uni

29-7-95

WS

SRS G FC CAD

ON THE ISSUES OF WHETHER A REPORT ON HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN BOSNIA WAS SUBMITTED—RECENTLY BY TADEUSZ MAZOWIECKI, WHO HAD JUST RESIGNED AS THE COMMISSIONER ON HUMAN RIGHTS SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON THE SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA, MR. FAWZI SAID THAT THE MOST RECENT REPORT WAS ON 14 JULY ENTITLED "SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA" (A/50/287). THE NEXT REPORT BY MR. MAZOWIECKI WOULD BE ISSUED BETWEEN 7 AND 9 AUGUST. THAT REPORT WOULD COVER BOTH HIS LAST MISSION TO BOSNIA AND HIS REFLECTIONS ON THE CONCEPT OF "SAFE AREAS". IN THAT CONTEXT, A STATEMENT ISSUED EARLIER TODAY IN GENEVA BY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS ON MR. MAZOWIECKI'S RESIGNATION HAD BEEN MADE AVAILABLE BY THE OFFICE OF THE SPOKESMAN.

CONTINUING, MR. FAWZI SAID THAT YESTERDAY MORNING, THE EUROPEAN UNION MEDIATOR AND CO-CHAIRMAN OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA, CARL BILDT, ATTENDED A MEETING OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO) SOUTHERN COMMAND IN NAPLES. IN THE AFTERNOON, HE FLEW TO SARAJEVO FOR A MEETING IN THE EVENING WITH PRESIDENT ALIJA IZETBEGOVIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. HE WAS RETURNING TO STOCKHOLM TODAY. THORVALD STOLTENBERG, THE OTHER CO-CHAIRMAN OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE, WAS IN SCANDINAVIA AND WOULD BE IN GENEVA AT THE BEGINNING OF NEXT WEEK.

MR. FAWZI REFERRED TO THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNMIH AND DREW CORRESPONDENTS' ATTENTION TO THE KEY PARAGRAPHS AND OBSERVATIONS. PARAGRAPH 58 OUTLINED THE THREE BASIC TASKS WHICH THE UNMIH WAS ENTRUSTED WITH HELPING THE GOVERNMENT OF HAITI TO FULFIL: SUSTAINING A STABLE ENVIRONMENT; THE PROFESSIONALIZATION OF THE HAITIAN ARMED FORCES; AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ENVIRONMENT CONDUCTIVE TO THE ORGANIZATION OF FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ALSO SAID, IN PARAGRAPH 59, THAT FOUR MONTHS AFTER THE MISSION TOOK OVER FROM THE MULTINATIONAL FORCE, IT COULD BE SAID THAT THE UNMIH HAD MADE SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING THOSE GOALS, MR. FAWZI ADDED. IN PARAGRAPH 63, THE SECRETARY-GENERAL REVIEWED THE ELECTORAL PROCESS WHILE IN PARAGRAPH 64, HE RECOMMENDED THAT THE SECURITY COUNCIL AUTHORIZE THE EXTENSION OF THE UNMIH UNTIL THE END OF FEBRUARY 1996. THE CURRENT MANDATE OF THE UNMIH EXPIRES ON 31 JULY.

MR. FAWZI ADDED THAT THERE HAD BEEN AN OFFICIAL DOCUMENT ISSUED ON THE STATEMENT MADE BY THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE (OIC) AFTER ITS MEETING LAST FRIDAY. IT WAS A LETTER FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF MOROCCO TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (S/1995/612). IT CONTAINED THE PRESS COMMUNIQUE OF THE MINISTERIAL MEETING OF THE OIC CONTACT GROUP ON BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA ISSUED IN GENEVA ON 21 JULY.

HE ANNOUNCED THAT THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR WOMEN (UNIFEM) WAS LAUNCHING A PEACE INITIATIVE IN DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA, ON 31 JULY. A WOMEN'S PEACE TORCH WOULD BE LIT AND WOULD TRAVEL FROM SOUTH AFRICA TO BEIJING PROMOTING WOMEN'S ROLE IN PEACEMAKING AND IN PEACE-BUILDING. IT WOULD BE CARRIED THROUGH AFRICAN COUNTRIES AFFECTED BY WAR ON ITS WAY TO BEIJING. IT WOULD BE LIT BY THE DIRECTOR OF UNIFEM AT DAWN ON 31 JULY WHICH WAS PANAFRICAN WOMEN'S DAY, A DAY DEDICATED TO PEACE THROUGHOUT AFRICA.

THE MISSION OF ANDORRA HAD ALSO REQUESTED THAT AN

ANNOUNCEMENT BE MADE THAT, AS PART OF THE COMMEMORATION OF THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS, IT HAD BROUGHT TO HEADQUARTERS THE INTERNATIONALLY ACCLAIMED NATIONAL BOYS CHOIR OF ANDORRA. THE CHOIR WOULD BE PERFORMING AT A CONCERT TODAY AT 1 P.M. IN THE VISITORS LOBBY.

MR. FAWZI REMINDED CORRESPONDENTS THAT FROM 1 P.M. TO 2:30 P.M., THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN, GERTRUDE MONGELLA, WOULD BE SPEAKING IN CONFERENCE ROOM 4 ON PROSPECTS FOR THE BEIJING CONFERENCE.

SPEAKING ON PEACE-KEEPING MATTERS, FRED ECKHARD OF THE OFFICE OF THE SPOKESMAN SAID THAT THE UNITED NATIONS CONFIDENCE RESTORATION OPERATION IN CROATIA (UNCRO) CONSIDERED ALARMING A CROATIAN TROOP BUILD-UP OF 8,000 TO 10,000 IN THE LIUNO AREA OF BOSNIA, THE TROOPS HAVING CROSSED OVER FROM CROATIA. THE UNCRO COULD NOT CONFIRM REPORTS BY THE CROATIAN MEDIA AS WELL AS THE CROATIAN SERB MEDIA THAT THE TOWN OF BOSANSKO GRAHOVO HAD FALLEN TO THE CROATIAN FORCES, CUTTING OFF THE MAIN SUPPLY ROAD LINKING THE CROATIAN SERB STRONGHOLD OF KNIN TO BOSNIAN SERB TERRITORY. ABOUT 5,000 SERB CIVILIANS WERE SAID TO BE FLEEING NORTH FROM THE CONFLICT AREA TOWARDS THE TOWN OF DRUAR IN BOSNIA.

THE UNCRO ALSO FEARED THAT MILITARY ACTION IN CROATIA ITSELF COULD BE INITIATED SOON, POSSIBLY WITHIN DAYS, HE CONTINUED. IN SECTOR NORTH, THE CROATIAN ARMY HAD BEEN HIGHLY ACTIVE WHILE LOCAL SERBS WERE MOBILIZING IN THE AREAS OF SLUNJ AND GLINA. THERE WERE TROOP CONCENTRATIONS AND MOBILIZATIONS IN SECTOR SOUTH AS WELL.

HE WENT ON TO SAY THAT THE EVACUATION OF OVER 4,000 CIVILIANS FROM ZEPA WAS COMPLETED YESTERDAY. NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE BOSNIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE BOSNIAN SERBS ON AN "ALL-FOR-ALL" PRISONER EXCHANGE WENT INTO THE EARLY HOURS OF THE MORNING IN SARAJEVO TODAY, BUT THE TWO SIDES COULD NOT FINALIZE AN AGREEMENT. AMONG THOSE TO BE EXCHANGED WERE SOME 1,500 DEFENDERS OF ZEPA WHO WERE STILL IN THE ENCLAVE AND HAD NOT YET SURRENDERED. THE TALKS RESUMED AT MID-DAY TODAY.

MR. ECKHARD SAID THAT AFTER A QUIET DAY YESTERDAY, BIHAC IN BOSNIA ERUPTED AGAIN TODAY WITH INTENSE SHELLING ON THE NORTHERN CONFRONTATION LINE. SARAJEVO REMAINED MODERATELY ACTIVE WITH SOME 1,600 FIRING INCIDENTS REPORTED. ONE FRENCH SOLDIER WAS WOUNDED WHEN AN OBSERVATION POST OF THE UNITED NATIONS PROTECTION FORCE (UNPROFOR) SOUTH OF THE CITY WAS HIT BY A TANK ROUND DURING A FIRE-FIGHT IN THE AREA.

HE SAID THAT UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS, KOFI ANNAN AND LIEUTENANT-GENERAL BERNARD JANUIER, FORCE COMMANDER OF THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE FORCES IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA, HAD COMPLETED A DAY OF CONSULTATIONS WITH THEIR NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO) COUNTERPARTS IN BRUSSELS. MR. ANNAN, IN A PRESS STATEMENT AFTERWARDS, CHARACTERIZED THE CONSULTATIONS AS EXTREMELY CONSTRUCTIVE AND POSITIVE. THE COMMENTS TO THE PRESS MADE BY MR. ANNAN AND THE FORCE COMMANDER WERE ON THE WIRES. THE NATO HAD PROVIDED A TRANSCRIPT OF THE QUESTION-AND-ANSWER SESSION AND THAT WAS AVAILABLE AT THE OFFICE OF THE SPOKESMAN.

ON HAITI, MR. ECKHARD SAID THAT THE NINE-MEMBER PROVISIONAL ELECTORAL COUNCIL WAS TO HAVE A NEW PRESIDENT AS A RESULT OF THE RESIGNATION OF THE FORMER PRESIDENT, ANSELINE REMY, AND ONE OTHER MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL. THE ELECTION OF THE NEW PRESIDENT WAS EXPECTED TO TAKE PLACE IN A FEW DAYS. THE NEXT STEP IN THE NATIONAL ELECTION PROCESS WAS FOR COMPLEMENTARY ELECTIONS TO TAKE PLACE IN THOSE AREAS WHERE THERE HAD BEEN

PROBLEMS IN THE FIRST ROUND. NO DATE HAD BEEN FORMALLY SET FOR THOSE ELECTIONS, BUT 6 AUGUST HAD BEEN MENTIONED.

A CORRESPONDENT ASKED WHETHER ANY BOSNIAN MILITARY PERSONNEL FROM THE ZEPA AREA HAD SURRENDERED TO THE SERBS. MR. ECKHARD SAID THAT, TO HIS KNOWLEDGE, NONE HAD. THE TOWN ITSELF WAS DESERTED. THERE WERE AN ESTIMATED 1,500 FIGHTERS IN THE "SAFE AREA" AND THE ENCLAVE OUTSIDE THE TOWN. A UNITED NATIONS CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICER, WHO WENT INTO THE TOWN TODAY, CAME ACROSS AN ELDERLY COUPLE COMING DOWN OUT OF THE HILLS. THAT MEANT THERE MIGHT ALSO BE CIVILIANS IN THE HILLS. THE NEGOTIATIONS IN SARAJEVO WOULD BE FOR THOSE FIGHTERS STILL LEFT TO BE SAFELY EVACUATED, JUST AS THE CIVILIANS HAD BEEN EVACUATED, AS PART OF AN EXCHANGE FOR SERB PRISONERS OF WAR.

IN RESPONSE TO A QUESTION ON HAITI, MR. ECKHARD SAID THAT ONLY THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS) HAD TO VERIFY THE ELECTIONS IN HAITI. THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS VIS-A-VIS THE OAS WAS CLEAR. THE ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING OF THE ELECTIONS WAS AN OAS RESPONSIBILITY. THE UNITED NATIONS ROLE WAS MERELY TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.

ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT ASKED IF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL HAD ANY COMMENTS ON THE LETTER FROM THE OIC. MR. FAWZI RESPONDED THAT HE DID NOT.

ASKED WHAT MR. BUTLER WAS SEEING THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ABOUT, MR. FAWZI SAID THAT HE DID NOT KNOW BUT WOULD FIND OUT AFTER THE BRIEFING. [MR. FAWZI LATER DETERMINED THAT THE MEETING DEALT WITH PREPARATIONS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATIVE SUMMIT MEETING DUE TO BE HELD IN OCTOBER.]

REFERRING TO THE NATO/UNITED NATIONS MEETING, A CORRESPONDENT ASKED IF IT ONLY COVERED THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF AIR STRIKES THAT COULD BE USED FOR GORAZDE OR WHETHER IT DISCUSSED THE DEFENCE OF SARAJEVO AND BIHAC AND WHAT WOULD HAPPEN IN THE FUTURE. MR. ECKHARD SAID THAT HE COULD NOT GIVE SPECIFIC DETAILS BUT CONFIRMED THAT THE DISCUSSIONS WENT BEYOND GORAZDE.

\* \*\*\* \*

END OF PART 1 OF 1  
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27 JULY 1995

SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE CALLS FOR INFORMATION ON VIOLATIONS  
OF MANDATORY ARMS EMBARGO AGAINST RWANDA

THE SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED UNDER RESOLUTION 918 (1994) TO MONITOR THE ARMS EMBARGO AGAINST RWANDA HAS ISSUED AN APPEAL FOR ANY INFORMATION ON VIOLATIONS OR SUSPECTED VIOLATIONS OF THE MANDATORY ARMS EMBARGO WHICH WAS IMPOSED BY THAT COUNCIL RESOLUTION ON 17 MAY 1994. THE EMBARGO INCLUDES PROHIBITION OF THE SALE OR SUPPLY TO RWANDA OF ARMS AND RELATED MATERIEL OF ALL TYPES, INCLUDING WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION, MILITARY VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT, PARAMILITARY POLICE EQUIPMENT AND SPARE PARTS.

BY ITS RESOLUTION 997 (1995) THE SECURITY COUNCIL ALSO AFFIRMED THAT THE RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED UNDER RESOLUTION 918 (1994) APPLIED TO THE SALE OR SUPPLY OF ARMS AND MATERIEL SPECIFIED THEREIN TO PERSONS IN THE STATES NEIGHBOURING RWANDA, IF THAT SALE OR SUPPLY WAS FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE USE OF SUCH ARMS OR MATERIEL WITHIN RWANDA. THE COUNCIL CALLED UPON THE STATES NEIGHBOURING RWANDA TO TAKE STEPS AIMED AT ENDING FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THE DESTABILIZATION OF RWANDA AND TO ENSURE THAT SUCH ARMS AND MATERIEL WERE NOT TRANSFERRED TO RWANDAN CAMPS WITHIN THEIR TERRITORIES.

AS DECIDED BY THE COMMITTEE ON 19 JULY, THE APPEAL IS ADDRESSED TO GOVERNMENTS, INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS, AS WELL AS INDIVIDUALS, AND REQUESTS THAT ANY RELEVANT INFORMATION THEY MAY HAVE BE FORWARDED TO THEIR OWN GOVERNMENTS OR TO THE COMMITTEE.

SUCH INFORMATION SHOULD, IN THE FIRST INSTANCE, BE TURNED OVER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF DOMICILE OF THE ALLEGED VIOLATOR OF THE MANDATORY ARMS EMBARGO. THE COMMITTEE WOULD ALSO APPRECIATE RECEIVING SIMULTANEOUSLY, IN EACH CASE, A COPY OF EACH SUCH INFORMATION SUBMITTED TO THE GOVERNMENT CONCERNED.

NOTIFICATION OF SUCH INFORMATION TO THE COMMITTEE SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE, AMBASSADOR NUGROHO WISNUMURTI, PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF INDONESIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS, ROOM S-3055-G, UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT, UNITED NATIONS

SASG FC CMV

PLAZA, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017; FAX NO.  
(212) 963-1300.

ON 17 JULY, THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADOPTED RESOLUTION 1005 (1995) BY  
WHICH

(MORE)

PRESS RELEASE SC/6874  
27 JULY 1995

IT DECIDED THAT, NOTWITHSTANDING THE RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED BY  
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.

THE COMMITTEE CONSISTS OF ALL 15 MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY  
COUNCIL: ARGENTINA, BOTSWANA, CHINA, CZECH REPUBLIC, FRANCE,  
GERMANY, HONDURAS, INDONESIA, ITALY, NIGERIA, OMAN, RUSSIAN  
FEDERATION, RWANDA, UNITED KINGDOM AND UNITED STATES.

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PRESS RELEASE DH/1944  
27 JULY 1995 (MORE)

PREPARED BY CENTRAL NEWS DH/1944  
27 JULY 1995

#### THURSDAY HIGHLIGHTS

\*UNPROFOR FORCE COMMANDER OVERSEES EVACUATION OF CIVILIANS FROM ZEPA; GORAZDE AND BIHAC REPORTED TO BE CALM, BUT FIGHTING CONTINUES IN SARAJEVO.

\*UNITED STATES WELCOMES SECRETARY-GENERAL'S DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY REGARDING USE OF AIR POWER IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA; STRESSES INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY'S RESOLVE TO OPPOSE BOSNIAN SERB AGGRESSION.

\*SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE APPEALS FOR INFORMATION ON VIOLATIONS OF MANDATORY ARMS EMBARGO AGAINST RWANDA.

\*ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ADOPTS 59 RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS ON HUMAN RIGHTS, INCLUDING RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT AND RIGHTS OF ETHNIC, RELIGIOUS AND LINGUISTIC MINORITIES.

\*WORKING GROUP ON INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS HOLDS THIRTEENTH SESSION IN GENEVA.

\* \* \*

THE FORCE COMMANDER OF THE UNITED NATIONS PROTECTION FORCE (UNPROFOR), LIEUTENANT-GENERAL RUPERT SMITH, TODAY RETURNED TO ZEPA TO OVERSEE THE ORDERLY EVACUATION OF CIVILIANS FROM THE ENCLAVE, ACCORDING TO A SPOKESMAN FOR THE ORGANIZATION. A TOTAL OF 4,400 PEOPLE HAVE BEEN, OR ARE BEING, EVACUATED. SOME 2,500 OF THEM HAVE ALREADY CROSSED THE CONFRONTATION LINES INTO GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED AREAS IN CENTRAL BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

MEANWHILE, THE SITUATION IN GORAZDE REMAINED QUIET, WITH NO TROOP MOVEMENTS IN THE AREA REPORTED. THE BIHAC POCKET WAS ALSO QUIET AFTER INTENSE FIGHTING OVER THE LAST WEEK. HOWEVER, THERE WAS MODERATE FIGHTING IN SARAJEVO, WITH 1,300 FIRING INCIDENTS RECORDED YESTERDAY. UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR) CONVOYS HAVE BEEN REACHING THE BOSNIAN CAPITAL WITH RELATIVE EASE THIS WEEK, BUT THE BOSNIAN SERBS HAVE NOW DEMANDED THAT THEY RECEIVE A LARGER PERCENTAGE OF THE AID BEING

SAGA FC CMV

DELIVERED.

IN ANOTHER DEVELOPMENT, TADEUSZ MAZOWIECKI HAS RESIGNED AS SPECIAL RAPporteur FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA BECAUSE OF WORLD INACTION OVER THE FALL OF SREBRENICA AND ZEPA. MR. MAZOWIECKI CRITICIZED THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY FOR ITS "SLOW AND INEFFECTUAL" RESPONSE TO CONTINUING HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS.

\* \* \*

THE UNITED STATES HAS WELCOMED THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY WITH RESPECT TO THE USE OF AIR POWER IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE COMMANDER OF UNITED NATIONS PEACE FORCES (UNPF). PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE MADELEINE ALBRIGHT SAID TODAY THAT THE DECISION WOULD STREAMLINE CURRENT PROCEDURES AND INCREASE THE POTENCY OF AIR POWER AS A DETERRENT TO AGGRESSION.

"NATO AND THE UNITED NATIONS STAND TOGETHER IN THEIR DETERMINATION TO RESPOND RESOLUTELY TO FURTHER BOSNIAN SERB OFFENSIVES," SHE SAID. "THE BOSNIAN SERBS SHOULD NOW BE ON NOTICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY'S RESOLVE TO OPPOSE FURTHER ACTS OF AGGRESSION."

\* \* \*

THE SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED UNDER RESOLUTION 918 (1994) HAS APPEALED FOR INFORMATION ON VIOLATIONS OR SUSPECTED VIOLATIONS OF THE MANDATORY ARMS EMBARGO AGAINST RWANDA. THE APPEAL WAS ADDRESSED TO GOVERNMENTS, INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS, AS WELL AS TO INDIVIDUALS.

THE EMBARGO PROHIBITS THE SALE OR SUPPLY TO RWANDA OF ARMS AND RELATED MATERIEL OF ALL TYPES, INCLUDING WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION, MILITARY VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT, AND PARAMILITARY POLICE EQUIPMENT. IT ALSO PROHIBITS SUCH SALE OR SUPPLY TO PERSONS IN NEIGHBOURING STATES IF THE ARMS OR MATERIEL ARE FOR USE IN RWANDA.

\* \* \*

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL HAS ADOPTED 59 RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS ON HUMAN RIGHTS, INCLUDING THE RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT AND THE RIGHTS OF ETHNIC, RELIGIOUS AND LINGUISTIC MINORITIES. THOSE MEASURES DEALT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATIONS IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA, CAMBODIA, SOMALIA, CUBA, SOUTHERN LEBANON, IRAN, ZAIRE, HAITI, EQUATORIAL GUINEA, MYANMAR, AFGHANISTAN, IRAQ, SUDAN, BURUNDI AND RWANDA.

EARLIER IN THE WEEK, THE COUNCIL ADOPTED RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, AND NARCOTIC DRUGS. THE RESOLUTIONS DEALT WITH GUIDELINES FOR THE PREVENTION OF URBAN CRIME, A CODE OF ETHICS FOR PUBLIC OFFICE HOLDERS, AND A RECOMMENDATION THAT A WORLD CONFERENCE BE HELD IN 1998 ON PREVENTION OF TRAFFICKING IN NARCOTIC DRUGS.

THE COUNCIL ALSO HEARD A STATEMENT BY GERTRUDE MONGELLA, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN. SHE SAID THE BEIJING CONFERENCE WOULD EXCEED ALL EXPECTATIONS IN TERMS

OF SIZE, THE BREADTH OF ISSUES ADDRESSED AND THE MOBILIZATION OF SUPPORT FOR EQUAL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN. THE MANY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS ATTENDING WOULD ADD DEPTH AND IMPETUS TO THE PROCEEDINGS, SHE ADDED.

\* \* \*

THE SUBCOMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES' WORKING GROUP ON INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS IS HOLDING ITS THIRTEENTH SESSION. EVERY YEAR, MORE THAN 600 REPRESENTATIVES OF GOVERNMENTS, UNITED NATIONS BODIES AND INDIGENOUS ORGANIZATIONS GATHER IN GENEVA TO DISCUSS THE CONCERNS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES. THE VOLUNTARY FUND FOR INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS HAS ENABLED 52 INDIGENOUS REPRESENTATIVES TO ATTEND THIS YEAR'S SESSION.

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NEWYORK (PKFOD) 28 2309Z  
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OFFICE OF THE SPOKESMAN FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (OSSG)

Facsimile transmission

27 July 1995 Total Pages:

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To: All UNICs/UNISs/UNDP Resident Representatives

From: Ahmad Fauzi, DEPUTY-SPOKESMAN  
for the Secretary-General, UN NY,  
OFFICER-IN CHARGE, OSSG  
Tel (212) 963 4890/7162 Fax (212) 963 7055/4179

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Subject: GUIDANCE ON RECENT DECISIONS RE: BOSNIA

The following guidance should be read in conjunction with the statement issued yesterday regarding delegation of authority to use air power to General Janvier, as well as the Secretary-General's address to the multinational meeting on Bosnia held in London last Friday and his statement after the meeting, both of which were issued as press releases on Friday.

Furthermore, I will send you a copy of the statement read to the press by British Foreign Secretary Rifkind after the London meeting.

For further guidance please refer to this week's daily noon briefing notes, which go a long way to answering the many questions you must have been getting.

If you have any questions, please call or fax me or one of my colleagues in the Spokesman's office.

Best regards.

cc Mr S Sanbar  
Mr J Hughes  
Mr J Sills  
Mr G Warner

GUIDANCE NOTE

*(SRSG FC CAO UNDP)*

**The Use of Air Power Following Agreements Reached at the  
London Conference on Bosnia of 21 July 1995**

(Internal Use Only)

1. The UK invited Contact Group members, along with key troop contributors to UNPROFOR and others concerned, to an international meeting on Bosnia in London on Friday 21 July.

2. The Secretary-General attended the meeting, along with senior aides Kofi Annan and Marrack Goulding, his Geneva negotiator Thorvald Stoltenberg and the High Commissioner for Refugees, Sadako Ogata. UNPROFOR Force Commander Gen. Bernard Janvier and Bosnia Commander Gen. Rupert Smith also participated. Following the opening of the meeting by Prime Minister John Major, the Secretary-General addressed the group (you were sent the text).

3. At the end of the full day meeting, UK Foreign Minister Malcolm Rifkind, who chaired it, read to the media a statement suggesting a consensus was emerging on a broader use of air power in Bosnia. The Secretary-General limited himself to a statement attributable to his Spokesman (also sent to you).

4. The NATO Military Committee met over the weekend in Brussels, and the organization's political arm, the North Atlantic Council (NAC), conferred Monday and Tuesday. In the early hours of Wednesday, the NAC reached agreement. Immediately afterward, NATO Secretary-General Willy Claes telephoned the Secretary-General with the news, followed by a letter explaining the NAC agreement.

5. Later Wednesday, the Secretary-General issued a press statement in response (you have the text) agreeing with the NAC conclusion as conveyed by Claes that an attack by the Bosnian Serbs on Gorazde should be met by a firm and decisive response, including through air strikes. On the question of the "dual key" arrangement, the press statement said, in order to streamline the decision-taking process within the United Nations chain of command, the Secretary-General had delegated authority in respect of air strikes to Theatre Force Commander Gen. Bernard Janvier. His Special Representative Yasushi Akashi had delegated the necessary authority as regards close air support in defence of peace-keepers to Janvier as well, who was authorized to delegate it further to the UNPROFOR Force Commander when operations circumstances so require.

5. Here follow some questions that might be asked by the media concerning the impact on the UN of the London meeting, along with illustrative answers:

**Q. WHAT CHANGES FOR THE UN AS A RESULT OF THE LONDON MEETING?**

A. Talk of possible withdrawal has been replaced by across-the-board support for the continued presence of UNPROFOR in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Yet the mission was seen to be at a turning point and the status quo unacceptable. A stern warning was issued to the Bosnian Serbs that their current offensives would be met with a firm and rapid response. While the participants concluded that the UN must not go to war in Bosnia, they said it needs to support realistic and effective deterrence.

**Q. DOES THAT INCLUDE THE SUBSTANTIAL USE OF AIR POWER?**

A. Among participants in the London meeting, there was strong support from some countries for the use of air power, while others remained conscious of the serious risks involved.

In the end, the Secretary-General was satisfied that the proposal by the NAC fell within the scope of Security Council Resolution 836, which authorized the use of air power.

Q. DID THE SECRETARY-GENERAL "GIVE IN" BY DELEGATING AUTHORITY ON THE USE OF AIR POWER TO HIS FORCE COMMANDER?

A. The Secretary-General feels strongly that as he is ultimately responsible for the safety of UN peace-keepers on the ground, he had to insist on the "close co-ordination" called for in Res. 836 before air strikes are carried out. He therefore was pleased that the NAC reaffirmed the "dual-key" arrangement designed to ensure that air power is used only when both the United Nations and NATO agree to use it. In delegating authority to his Force Commander, his intention was to improve the efficiency of the decision-taking process.

Q. DOES THE "STREAM-LINED" PROCEDURE APPLY JUST TO GORAZDE OR TO THE ENTIRE MISSION AREA?

A. While the NAC decision at present applies only to Gorazde, the Secretary-General's delegation of authority to the Force Commander for all air action under Resolution 836 applies to the entire mission area.

Q. HAVE ALL THE DETAILS BEEN WORKED OUT AS TO WHAT WOULD NECESSITATE A STRIKE, WHAT KIND OF TARGETS CAN BE HIT AND SO ON?

A. Kofi Annan and Gen. Janvier will be in Brussels on Friday 28 July to work out the operational details with their NATO counterparts.

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PRESS RELEASE DH/1943

26 JULY 1995

PREPARED BY CENTRAL NEWS

DH/1943

26 JULY 1995

W E D N E S D A Y H I G H L I G H T S

+SECRETARY-GENERAL SUPPORTS NATO DECISION ON USE OF AIR POWER TO DETER BOSNIAN SERB ATTACKS ON GORAZDE; DELEGATES AUTHORITY IN RESPECT OF AIR STRIKES TO UNPF COMMANDER.

+SECURITY COUNCIL STRONGLY CONDEMNS BOSNIAN SERB OFFENSIVE AGAINST SAFE AREA OF ZEPA; DEMANDS SERBS WITHDRAW FROM ZEPA AND SREBRENICA.

+UNPROFOR REPORTS BOSNIAN GOVERNMENT HAS NOT FORMALLY SURRENDERED ZEPA; SENDS 60-STRONG TEAM TO ASSIST IN EVACUATION OF CIVILIANS.

+SECRETARY-GENERAL CONDEMNS BOMB ATTACK AGAINST PARIS METRO STATION AND CONVEYS CONDOLENCES TO FRENCH PEOPLE.

+UNHCR ISSUES REVISED APPEAL FOR \$263 MILLION TO ASSIST REFUGEES AND RETURNEES IN AFRICA'S GREAT LAKES REGION IN 1995.

+VOTER IDENTIFICATION RESUMES IN WESTERN SAHARA AFTER DEPUTY SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE MEETS WITH MOROCCAN GOVERNMENT AND POLISARIO.

+UNITED KINGDOM PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE SAYS UNITED NATIONS HAS MOVED TO CENTRE OF WORLD STAGE IN LAST FIVE YEARS; NOTES NUMEROUS SUCCESSES IN PEACE-KEEPING AND SOCIAL FIELDS.

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SECRETARY-GENERAL BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALI HAS EXPRESSED FULL SUPPORT FOR THE DECISION TAKEN LAST NIGHT BY THE NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL REGARDING THE USE OF AIR POWER TO DETER BOSNIAN SERB ATTACKS ON GORAZDE. IN A STATEMENT ISSUED TODAY, HE SAID HE AGREED WITH NATO'S CONCLUSION THAT AN ATTACK ON GORAZDE SHOULD BE MET BY A FIRM AND DECISIVE RESPONSE, INCLUDING THROUGH AIR STRIKES.

IN ORDER TO STREAMLINE DECISION-TAKING WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS CHAIN OF COMMAND, THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TODAY DELEGATED AUTHORITY IN RESPECT OF NATO AIR STRIKES, WHICH HE HAD HITHERTO RETAINED HIMSELF, TO THE COMMANDER OF UNITED NATIONS PEACE FORCES (UNPF), GENERAL BERNARD JANVIER. MEANWHILE, SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE YASUSHI AKASHI DELEGATED THE NECESSARY AUTHORITY IN RESPECT OF CLOSE AIR SUPPORT, WHICH IS THE USE OF AIR POWER TO DEFEND UNITED NATIONS PERSONNEL. GENERAL JANVIER WAS AUTHORIZED TO DELEGATE THAT AUTHORITY FURTHER TO THE FORCE COMMANDER OF THE UNITED NATIONS PROTECTION FORCE (UNPROFOR) WHEN OPERATIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES SO REQUIRED.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL EXPRESSED DEEP CONCERN AT CURRENT ATTACKS ON SARAJEVO AND THE BIHAC POCKET, AND NOTED THAT THE NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL HAD ASKED THE NATO MILITARY AUTHORITIES, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE UNPF, TO FORMULATE PROPOSALS ON THE POSSIBLE USE OF AIR POWER IN THOSE SITUATIONS

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ALSO. IN FURTHERANCE OF COOPERATION BETWEEN THE TWO ORGANIZATIONS, HE INSTRUCTED UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS KOFI ANNAN AND GENERAL JANUIER TO TRAVEL TO BRUSSELS FOR CONSULTATIONS WITH NATO ON THE OPERATIONAL MODALITIES FOR IMPLEMENTING THE NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL'S DECISION.

\* \* \*

THE SECURITY COUNCIL LAST NIGHT RESTATED IN THE STRONGEST POSSIBLE TERMS ITS CONDEMNATION OF THE BOSNIAN SERB OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE SAFE AREA OF ZEPA. IN A STATEMENT BY ITS PRESIDENT, DELMER URBIZO PANTING (HONDURAS), THE COUNCIL DEMANDED THAT THE BOSNIAN SERBS WITHDRAW FROM BOTH ZEPA AND SREBRENICA.

THE COUNCIL EXPRESSED SUPPORT FOR THE EFFORTS OF UNPROFOR AND INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN AGENCIES TO ACHIEVE THE SAFE EVACUATIONS OF CIVILIANS WISHING TO LEAVE ZEPA. IT DEMANDED THAT UNPROFOR AND THOSE AGENCIES BE GIVEN IMMEDIATE AND UNHINDERED ACCESS TO THE POPULATION OF THE AREA. IN PARTICULAR, THE COUNCIL DEMANDED UNHINDERED ACCESS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS (ICRC), SO THAT IT COULD REGISTER AND VISIT DETAINEES.

\* \* \*

THE BOSNIAN GOVERNMENT HAS STILL NOT FORMALLY SURRENDERED ZEPA TODAY, AND RETAINS MILITARY CONTROL OF PART OF THE ENCLAVE, ACCORDING TO A UNITED NATIONS SPOKESMAN. HOWEVER, THE GOVERNMENT HAS ASKED UNPROFOR TO ASSIST IN THE EVACUATION OF CIVILIANS TO CENTRAL BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. OVER 1,100 WOMEN, CHILDREN AND ELDERLY PERSONS HAVE REACHED GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED TERRITORY, AND THOUSANDS MORE MAY REQUIRE TRANSPORT TO JOIN THEM. A 68-STRONG UNPROFOR TEAM TODAY LEFT SARAJEVO FOR ZEPA TO ASSIST IN THE EVACUATION EFFORT.

MEANWHILE, EUROPEAN UNION MEDIATOR CARL BILDT TODAY ATTENDED A CONTACT GROUP MEETING IN LONDON. PARTICIPANTS DISCUSSED MR. BILDT'S TALKS WITH SERBIAN PRESIDENT SLOBODAN MILOSEVIC ON THE POSSIBLE RECOGNITION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA BY THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA (SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO) IN EXCHANGE FOR SOME SANCTIONS RELIEF.

\* \* \*

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL EXPRESSED DEEP SHOCK AT NEWS OF YESTERDAY'S BOMB ATTACK IN THE PARIS METRO, WHICH KILLED AT LEAST SEVEN PEOPLE. HE CONDEMNED SUCH ACTS OF INDISCRIMINATE VIOLENCE IN THE STRONGEST TERMS AND PRESENTED HIS CONDOLENCES TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

\* \* \*

THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR) HAS ISSUED A REVISED APPEAL FOR \$263 MILLION ON BEHALF OF THE GREAT LAKES REGION OF AFRICA. THE AGENCY REDUCED THE 1995 APPEAL FROM \$292 MILLION, HAVING RECEIVED ONLY 40 PER CENT OF THAT FIGURE BY MID-YEAR. OF THE \$130 MILLION IN AVAILABLE FUNDS, IT HAS ALREADY SPENT ALMOST \$121 MILLION.

UNHCR'S PROGRAMMES IN THE REGION ARE AIMED AT MORE THAN 2 MILLION REFUGEES FROM RWANDA AND BURUNDI AND SOME 150,000 RETURNEES. MOST OF THE REFUGEES ARE LIVING IN SPRAWLING CAMPS IN ZAIRE AND TANZANIA. OTHERS ARE IN SMALLER CAMPS IN BURUNDI AND UGANDA.

\* \* \*

THE MOROCCAN GOVERNMENT AND THE POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF SAGUIA EL-HAMRA AND RIO DE ORO (POLISARIO) TODAY RESUMED THE VOTER IDENTIFICATION PROCESS FOR THE REFERENDUM IN WESTERN SAHARA AT SIX CENTRES, ACCORDING TO A UNITED NATIONS

SPOKESMAN. THE RESUMPTION WAS MADE POSSIBLE AFTER DEPUTY SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE ERIK JENSEN MET WITH THE TWO SIDES IN RABAT AND TINDOUF LAST WEEK. THE PROCESS WAS SUSPENDED ONE MONTH AGO AFTER MORE THAN 45,000 VOTERS HAD BEEN IDENTIFIED.

\* \* \*

THE UNITED NATIONS HAS MOVED TO THE CENTRE OF THE WORLD STAGE IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS AND HAS HAD MANY SUCCESSES IN MAINTAINING PEACE AND SECURITY, UNITED KINGDOM PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE SIR DAVID HANNAY SAID TODAY. HE TOLD CORRESPONDENTS AT HEADQUARTERS THAT MUCH OF THE CRITICISM OF THE ORGANIZATION WAS FACILE. WHILE IT WAS GOING THROUGH A DIFFICULT PATCH, THE NUMBER OF PROBLEMS THAT HAD TO BE ADDRESSED AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL WAS INCREASING, NOT DECREASING. HE NOTED THAT ONE THIRD OF ALL THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED IN THE LAST FIFTY YEARS HAD BEEN ADOPTED SINCE 1990.

SPEAKING ON THE EVE OF HIS RETIREMENT, SIR DAVID HIGHLIGHTED THE ORGANIZATION'S ROLE IN REVERSING IRAQ'S AGGRESSION AGAINST KUWAIT AND IN THE FOLLOW-UP TO THE GULF WAR. AT NO TIME IN THIS CENTURY HAD AGGRESSION BEEN REVERSED AT SUCH LOW COST IN TERMS OF HUMAN AND MATERIAL LOSS. HOWEVER, THE "HEAVY SHADE" OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA HAD MADE SOME PEOPLE FORGET THAT ACHIEVEMENT. THERE HAD BEEN OTHER IMPORTANT SUCCESSES OVER THE PAST FIVE YEARS, INCLUDING THE PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS IN CAMBODIA, MOZAMBIQUE AND EL SALVADOR. LIVES HAD BEEN SAVED, ELECTIONS HELD AND HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTED.

SIR DAVID ALSO CALLED ATTENTION TO "NON-COUNCIL" SUCCESSES: THE 1990 CHILDREN'S SUMMIT, WHICH PUSHED MANY COUNTRIES TO PAY MORE ATTENTION TO CHILDREN'S RIGHTS; THE 1992 CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT, WHICH SET THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY ON THE ROAD TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION; THE 1994 CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT, WHICH ADDRESSED AN ENORMOUSLY SENSITIVE BUT VERY IMPORTANT PROBLEM; AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS. HOWEVER, THE ORGANIZATION SHOULD BE MORE SPARING IN THE USE OF SUMMITS, OR "THE CURRENCY GETS DEVALUED".

THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN SOMALIA HAD ULTIMATELY BEEN A FAILURE, BUT ONE FROM WHICH USEFUL LESSONS COULD BE DRAWN, HE CONTINUED. THE RWANDAN TRAGEDY WAS "A BLOT ON ALL OUR LIVES", BUT THE ORGANIZATION HAD RECEIVED A LOT OF UNWARRANTED BLAME FOR IT. THE BOSNIAN CRISIS WAS ENORMOUSLY COMPLEX, BUT MANY UNITED NATIONS OBJECTIVES HAD BEEN ATTAINED: THE CONFLICT HAD BEEN CONTAINED GEOGRAPHICALLY; HUMANITARIAN SUPPLIES HAD BEEN DELIVERED TO MILLIONS OF PEOPLE; AND THE PEACE PROCESS HAD BEEN SUSTAINED. HE STRESSED THE IMPORTANCE OF UNITED NATIONS REFORM, PARTICULARLY IN THE AREAS OF FINANCE AND MANAGEMENT, CONCLUDING THAT THE ORGANIZATION MUST "ADAPT OR PERISH".

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25 JULY 1995  
T U E S D A Y H I G H L I G H T S

\*SECRETARY-GENERAL BRIEFS SECURITY COUNCIL ON HIS RECENT TRAVELS IN EUROPE AND AFRICA; REITERATES IMPORTANCE OF UNPROFOR PRESENCE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

\*SECRETARY-GENERAL EXPRESSES SORROW AND SHOCK AT TEL AVIV BUS BOMBING; PLEDGES CONTINUED UNITED NATIONS SUPPORT FOR MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS.

\*SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE AKASHI CONDEMNS LATEST BOSNIAN SERB OFFENSIVE AGAINST ZEPA; DEMANDS END TO ATTACKS AGAINST CIVILIANS AND IMMEDIATE ACCESS FOR HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS.

\*UNPROFOR FORCE COMMANDER DISCUSSES EVACUATION OF CIVILIANS FROM ZEPA WITH BOSNIAN SERB MILITARY LEADER, AMID REPORTS TOWN'S DEFENDERS HAVE AGREED TO SURRENDER.

\*INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR FORMER YUGOSLAVIA ISSUES ARREST WARRANTS FOR BOSNIAN SERB LEADERS ON CHARGES OF GENOCIDE AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY.

\*HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS UPDATES ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ON RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN FORMER YUGOSLAVIA, NIGERIA AND CHECHNYA.

\*INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION CONCLUDES FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION IN GENEVA, HAVING MADE PROGRESS ON DRAFT CODE OF CRIMES AGAINST PEACE AND SECURITY OF MANKIND.

\* \* \*

SECRETARY-GENERAL BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALI TODAY REITERATED THE IMPORTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS PROTECTION FORCE (UNPROFOR) PRESENCE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. HE SAID THE UNITED NATIONS COULD NOT CONTINUE TO OFFER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO MORE THAN TWO MILLION REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS WITHOUT THAT PRESENCE. HE MADE THOSE COMMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS AFTER BRIEFING THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON HIS RECENT TRAVELS IN EUROPE AND AFRICA, AND ON THE MEETING ON THE BOSNIAN CRISIS IN LONDON ON FRIDAY.

REGARDING THE "DOUBLE KEY" ARRANGEMENT FOR THE USE OF AIR POWER, THE SECRETARY-GENERAL SAID HE WAS AWAITING THE OUTCOME OF TODAY'S MEETING OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO) COUNCIL. HE ADDED THAT HE WAS IN DAILY CONTACT WITH THE NATO SECRETARY-GENERAL WITH A VIEW TO REINFORCING COOPERATION BETWEEN THE TWO ORGANIZATIONS AND STREAMLINING THE DOUBLE KEY APPROACH.

\* \* \*

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL EXPRESSED SORROW AND SHOCK FOLLOWING YESTERDAY'S TERRORIST ATTACK ON A COMMUTER BUS IN TEL AVIV, ISRAEL. HE DESCRIBED THE BOMBING AS A VICIOUS ACT OF VIOLENCE.

MR. BOUTROS-GHALI SAID HE WAS ENCOURAGED BY THE DETERMINATION OF ISRAELI AND PALESTINIAN LEADERS TO CONTINUE

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THE PEACE PROCESS. THE UNITED NATIONS WOULD EXERT ALL POSSIBLE EFFORTS TO SUPPORT THE FORCES OF PEACE IN THE REGION, HE STRESSED, ESPECIALLY BY PROVIDING ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE.

\* \* \*

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE YASUSHI AKASHI HAS STRONGLY CONDEMNED THE LATEST BOSNIAN SERB OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE SAFE AREA OF ZEPA. HE SAID CIVILIANS THERE WERE BEING SUBJECTED TO AN ONSLAUGHT OF ARTILLERY, TANK AND MORTAR FIRE, AND HAD VERY LITTLE MEDICAL CARE. ONLY TWO HUMANITARIAN CONVOYS HAD GAINED ACCESS IN THE LAST TWO MONTHS AND FOOD STOCKS WERE EXHAUSTED.

MR. AKASHI DEMANDED THAT THE BOSNIAN SERB LEADERSHIP REFRAIN FROM ANY FURTHER ACTION THAT WOULD THREATEN THE SAFETY OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION OF ZEPA. HE DEMANDED IMMEDIATE AND UNHINDERED ACCESS FOR HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS. HE ALSO CALLED ON THE BOSNIAN SERBS TO PERMIT THE UNITED NATIONS PROTECTION FORCE (UNPROFOR) TO EVACUATE VULNERABLE NON-COMBATANTS WHO SO WISHED.

\* \* \*

THERE WERE REPORTS TODAY THAT BOSNIAN SERB FORCES HAD ENTERED ZEPA AND FOUND THE TOWN TO BE DESERTED, ACCORDING TO A UNITED NATIONS SPOKESMAN. HE SAID THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AND THE TOWN'S DEFENDERS MIGHT HAVE FLED TOWARDS THE NORTH-EAST. HOWEVER, THE BOSNIAN GOVERNMENT DENIED REPORTS THAT A SURRENDER AGREEMENT HAD BEEN REACHED. THE FORCE COMMANDER OF THE UNITED NATIONS PROTECTION FORCE (UNPROFOR), LIEUTENANT-GENERAL RUPERT SMITH, MET TODAY WITH BOSNIAN SERB MILITARY COMMANDER RATKO MLADIC TO DISCUSS THE EVACUATION OF CIVILIANS FROM ZEPA.

FIGHTING IN THE BIHAC POCKET MODERATED YESTERDAY AND AGAIN TODAY, THE SPOKESMAN CONTINUED. HE CALLED ATTENTION TO THE HUMANITARIAN SITUATION IN BIHAC, NOTING THAT THE CROATIAN SERBS HAD PREVENTED RELIEF SUPPLIES FROM ENTERING THE POCKET. HOWEVER, CONDITIONS IN SARAJEVO HAD IMPROVED SOMEWHAT WITH THE ARRIVAL OF SEVERAL CONVOYS IN RECENT DAYS. SOME 500 METRIC TONS OF RELIEF SUPPLIES REACHED THE BOSNIAN CAPITAL TODAY.

\* \* \*

THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA HAS ISSUED WARRANTS FOR THE ARREST OF THE LEADERS OF THE BOSNIAN AND CROATIAN SERBS, ACCUSING THEM OF WAR CRIMES. BOSNIAN SERB LEADER RADOVAN KARADZIC AND ARMY COMMANDER RATKO MLADIC WERE CHARGED WITH GENOCIDE AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY. THOSE CHARGES AROSE FROM ATROCITIES PERPETRATED AGAINST CIVILIANS THROUGHOUT BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, FROM THE SNIPING CAMPAIGN AGAINST CIVILIANS IN SARAJEVO, AND FROM THE TAKING OF PEACE-KEEPERS AS HOSTAGES AND THE USE OF THEM AS HUMAN SHIELDS. CROATIAN SERB LEADER MILAN MARTIC WAS CHARGED IN CONNECTION WITH THE FIRING OF CLUSTER-BOMBS INTO ZAGREB LAST MAY. IN ALL, 24 WARRANTS WERE ISSUED BY THE TRIBUNAL.

PROSECUTOR RICHARD GOLDSTONE SAID THE CHARGES ILLUSTRATED A CONSISTENT PROSECUTION STRATEGY -- THE INVESTIGATION AND INDICTMENT OF LEADERS IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA WHO WERE SUSPECTED OF BEING RESPONSIBLE, EITHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, FOR WIDESPREAD AND SERIOUS VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW. THAT STRATEGY INCLUDED THE INVESTIGATION OF LOWER-LEVEL PERSONS DIRECTLY INVOLVED IN CARRYING OUT THE CRIMES IN ORDER TO BUILD EFFECTIVE CASES AGAINST THE LEADERS WHO WERE PARTY TO THE OVERALL PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION OF THOSE CRIMES.

\* \* \*

THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, JOSÉ AYALA LASSO, TODAY APPEALED FOR AN END TO HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA. HE TOLD THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL IN GENEVA THAT BOSNIAN SERB ATTACKS ON SAFE AREAS WERE A MATTER OF GREAT CONCERN, CITING REPORTS OF EXECUTIONS OF SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS, ETHNIC CLEANSING AND RAPES. HE STRESSED THAT UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS OPERATIONS IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA WOULD CONTINUE TO DO ALL THEY COULD TO ASSIST THE VICTIMS, VERIFY THE FACTS AND IMPROVE THE SITUATION.

MR. AYALA LASSO WENT ON TO SAY THAT HIS OFFICE WAS IN DIRECT CONTACT WITH THE NIGERIAN GOVERNMENT REGARDING THE RECENT JUDGEMENTS AGAINST 48 CITIZENS, INCLUDING FORMER PRESIDENT OLUSEGUN OBASANJO. HE EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT THE GOVERNMENT WOULD COOPERATE EFFECTIVELY WITH UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS AND RESPECT ITS INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER ALSO EXPRESSED CONCERN ABOUT HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN CHECHEYA. HE NOTED THAT HE HAD SENT A MISSION TO THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION TO MEET WITH THE FOREIGN MINISTER AND OTHER GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES. FOR THE MOMENT, HIS OFFICE WAS TRYING TO SPONSOR CONSULTATIONS WITH A VIEW TO FINDING A WAY TO RESPOND TO THE SITUATION IN CHECHNYA.

\* \* \*

THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION HAS CONCLUDED ITS FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION IN GENEVA. DURING THE SESSION, THE COMMISSION MADE PROGRESS ON A DRAFT CODE OF CRIMES AGAINST THE PEACE AND SECURITY OF MANKIND, AND ON THE ISSUES OF STATE RESPONSIBILITY AND LIABILITY FOR THE INJURIOUS CONSEQUENCES OF ACTS NOT PROHIBITED BY INTERNATIONAL LAW. IT ALSO DEALT WITH THE LAW AND PRACTICE RELATING TO RESERVATIONS TO TREATIES, AND THE ISSUE OF STATE SUCCESSION AND ITS IMPACT ON THE NATIONALITY OF NATURAL AND LEGAL PERSONS.

THE COMMISSION WAS ESTABLISHED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN 1947 TO PROMOTE THE CODIFICATION AND PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW IN AREAS WHERE CUSTOMARY LAW DID NOT EXIST OR HAD NOT SUFFICIENTLY EVOLVED. ITS EXPERT MEMBERS, WHO REPRESENT THE WORLD'S PRINCIPAL LEGAL SYSTEMS, ARE ASSIGNED AS SPECIAL RAPPORTEURS TO PROPOSE WORK PROGRAMMES AND DRAFT ARTICLES.

\* \* \* \* \*

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24 July 1995

MONDAY HIGHLIGHTS

\*Security Council expresses grave concern at deteriorating situation in Bihac; demands respect for status of Bosnian safe areas and safety of UNPROFOR personnel, following deaths of two French peacekeepers in Sarajevo.

\*Security Council condemns acts of violence in Middle East after bus bombing in Israel; expresses full support for peace process.

\*Special Rapporteur says evidence suggests Pale authorities are personally and directly responsible for massive human rights abuses in northern Bosnia and Herzegovina.

\*Secretary-General recommends UNIFIL mandate be extended for six months, citing continued tension in southern Lebanon; says Force can be streamlined without affecting its operational capacity.

\*United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks begins final session; Canada says draft treaty must not be weakened.

The Security Council today expressed grave concern at the deteriorating situation in and around Bihac. In a statement to correspondents, Council President Gerardo Martinez Blanco (Honduras) demanded that all parties cease hostile acts and respect the status of the Bosnian safe areas. He recalled earlier Council resolutions on the safe areas, including Bihac, particularly resolutions 836 (1993) and 959 (1994).

The Council demanded that all parties respect the safety and freedom of movement of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and its personnel. It expressed condolences to the French Government and to the families concerned following the deaths of two French peace-keepers in Bosnia and Herzegovina over the weekend.

The two French soldiers were killed in separate incidents in Sarajevo. One, a medical officer, died when Bosnian Serb forces fired five mortar rounds

at UNPROFOR's Zetra camp. The other soldier was killed when the Bosnian Serbs opened fire on an UNPROFOR convoy near the airport.

In a related development, elements of the Rapid Reaction Force have been deployed on Mount Igman to deter attacks on United Nations personnel and convoys. Some 300 British troops with 12 artillery pieces have taken up position on the mountain, and will be able to observe areas from which the Bosnian Serbs have launched attacks in the past. Meanwhile, 540 French peace-keepers with 12 light tanks have been deployed in the area.

In a second statement issued in connection with today's bus bombing in Israel, the Council condemned all acts of violence and called on the parties in the Middle East to avoid acts of

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terrorism. It called on the Palestinians to cooperate with the peace plan and expressed its full support for the Middle East peace process.

The de facto Bosnian Serb authorities are very close to attaining their apparent aim of achieving "ethnic purity" in territory under their control, according to the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, Jacek Mazowiecki. In a report on the human rights situation in the former Yugoslavia, he said non-Serbs had been subjected to unrelenting terrorization and discrimination. As a result, virtually none of them wished to remain in northern Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Bosnian Serb authorities seemed to have slowed down the last stages of the exodus, he continued. Among their motives might be a wish to retain some non-Serbs for forced labour, and to have people for inclusion in negotiated population exchanges. While there were criminal gangs operating in the Banja Luka area, much evidence suggested that the authorities were personally and directly responsible for the massive human rights abuses which had taken place.

The Special Rapporteur called on the Bosnian Serb authorities to cease immediately all practices of "ethnic cleansing", to provide adequate protection to all groups subjected to discrimination and to facilitate the restitution of property. Those responsible for crimes must be brought to justice, and conditions created for the safe return of all displaced persons and refugees.

The Security Council should extend the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for six months to 31 January 1996, according to Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali. In a report dated 19 July, he said the situation in southern Lebanon remained tense and volatile, citing the continuation of the Israeli occupation and attacks by groups opposed to it.

While there had been no progress towards the implementation of UNIFIL's mandate, the Force contributed to stability in the area and to the protection of its inhabitants.

The Secretary-General said he intended to reduce UNIFIL's overall strength by 10 per cent by the spring of 1996. The Force Commander's headquarters staff would be cut by 20 per cent. Engineer support would be consolidated and the infantry battalions would be reduced slightly. Such streamlining would lead to savings of \$10 million per year without affecting the Force's operational capacity. He noted that unpaid assessments to the UNIFIL Special Account currently amounted to \$211 million.

The final session of the United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks aimed at preventing international conflicts over fishing on the high seas began today at Headquarters. The two-week Conference is expected to conclude a global treaty which would legally bind countries to conserve and sustainably manage fish stocks and settle disputes peacefully.

The Conference has before it a 48-article draft text, based on negotiations which began in July 1993. It includes general principles to guide coastal and distant-water-fishing States in fulfilling their conservation and management duties under the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. Those duties include measures to eliminate overfishing and ensure long-term sustainability of fish stocks.

in an address to the Conference, Canada's Minister for fisheries and Oceans, Brian Tobin, stressed the need for a legally-binding treaty with compulsory dispute settlement to protect threatened resources. Failure to control the massive fishing power deployed on the high seas would lead to destructive overfishing, depleted resources, human misery and conflict among States. Canada would strenuously oppose any weakening of the draft text, he added.

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**PRESS BRIEFING BY SECRETARY GENERAL'S SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE**  
**FOR RWANDA**

Shaharyar M. Khan, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Rwanda, this morning briefed correspondents on the new mandate for the United Nations Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR), which the Security Council was expected to approve today. (The Council, by its resolution 997 (1995), subsequently approved UNAMIR's mandate for a six-month period, until 8 December.)

In considering how the new mandate had evolved, it was necessary to address four points, he said. First, any effort at reconciliation in Rwanda must be based on the return of the nearly 2 million refugees to the country, most of whom were in Zaire, United Republic of Tanzania and Burundi. Efforts must be undertaken to bring about their voluntary return in conditions of dignity and safety.

The Council resolution on UNAMIR would underline the need to continue the process of reconciliation and would cite the Bujumbura Declaration as the basis for the refugees' return, he continued. That Declaration stated precisely what the Government of Rwanda must do; the obligations of countries where the refugees now resided; and what agencies and donor countries must do to facilitate the refugees' return. Their return was an essential to rebuilding stability in Rwanda.

Secondly, there was a need for justice in Rwanda -- immediate justice, he said. Most families had been affected by the genocide, directly or indirectly. The people saw that an International Tribunal had been established "for the so-called big fish", but felt the process was going too slowly. That was partly because financial support, although forthcoming, had been slow.

There was also a need for justice to be administered at the national level with regard to the 42,000 prisoners now being held, he said. Prison conditions were appalling. Foreign support was required to continue the repair of the national system of justice at all levels, including the gendarmerie, prosecutors and judges. Fifty members of the international community would be arriving soon to begin helping in that process.

While the next two to three months would not see the functioning of a perfect system of justice, it was better to have an immediate, imperfect system in place now, he went on. That was important, not only in view of the 42,000 prisoners, but because of the psychological impact of seeing the process of justice begin. Only when justice was seen as being carried out would it be possible to move forward in the process of reconciliation.

(more)

A third concern was the major problem of cross-border military infiltrations, he said. Guerrilla attempts at blowing up buildings and institutions led the defending force to look suspiciously on the population, which, in turn led to repression and generated a vicious cycle. It was important to discipline all military activities in the camps.

Broadly speaking, there were two types of camps, he said. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had been actively involved with the camps for civilians, which had seen some improvement. However, UNHCR had no involvement in the purely military camps, where military training was taking place. Zaire and Tanzania had asked for international support to help control that process of military training.

Fourthly, there was a need to expedite the disbursement of financial aid, he said. Out of over \$700 million pledged at the round-table in Geneva, only \$69 million had actually been seen, and most of that had been spent on debt-servicing. That left a relatively small amount for a country that had been completely shattered. That, in turn, made it very difficult to encourage refugees to return to a country which could not deliver basic requirements, including, for example, teachers' salaries.

Turning to the subject of the new mandate of UNAMIR, he said there was a need to reflect the changed situation since the establishment of that Mission. At that time, there were two parties contending for power under the Arusha Accords, and the United Nations was to be the arbiter. However, the Accords, though signed, had not taken off. Following the genocide, UNAMIR had sought to protect the innocent -- the non-combatants. On 19 July 1994, a new, sovereign Government had been formed, and the United Nations was now dealing with a single Government, which had stated its responsibility for the protection of its people.

The proposed new mandate envisaged a reduced number of troops, he said. It focused on national reconciliation and on the need for UNAMIR to facilitate the voluntary and safe return of refugees, as well as their rehabilitation and reintegration into home communities. Police and monitors would be retained, and the Mission would provide security to international personnel in the country.

A correspondent asked whether agreement had been reached with the Government of Rwanda, which had wanted small contingents. Mr. Khan said the matter had been satisfactorily resolved, arriving at a figure of 2,330 to be reached within three months of today's expected mandate renewal. Those levels would be further reduced to 1,800 within four months. In addition, the current levels of 320 military observers and 65 civilian police would be maintained.

Asked to comment about the relations between UNAMIR and the Government, Mr. Khan confirmed that those relations had been strained and that there had been non-cooperation. However, at higher levels, there was a spirit of cooperation, and it was hoped that the new mandate would encourage a new era of cooperative relations.

(more)

A correspondent asked about a proposal to station additional peace-keepers in neighbouring countries to monitor arms supplies to the camps. Mr. Khan said the proposal was still alive and was mentioned in the resolution. However, the actual numbers would have to be arrived at in consultations with Tanzania and Zaire.

How many people were involved in the cross-border infiltrations and how often did they occur? a correspondent asked. Mr. Khan said that over the past six months, the infiltrations - mainly from Zaire, and not Tanzania - had been increasing. Earlier, there had been raids involving banditry, such as attacking and taking cattle. Now, however, they were more of a military nature and had become more organized. In the western region, at the frontier between Rwanda and Zaire, there were almost daily incursions, which were clearly part of a campaign.

Asked if the numbers involved were in the thousands or the hundreds, Mr. Khan said they were small groups. It was "very much a guerrilla type of activity", with small groups raiding and then returning.

A correspondent said there were reports that France had been funding those groups in Zaire and asked if the issue had been raised with the Government of France. Mr. Khan said he had absolutely no evidence that France or any other country was funding such activities, either in Zaire or in Tanzania. However, money was available to those groups, and it was being spent at arms bazaars worldwide.

Asked to speculate on the source of that money, Mr. Khan said that when members of the former Government had left the country, they had taken all of its liquid assets with them. Beyond that, he could not speculate on who might be assisting them.

In response to another question, he confirmed that the new mandate would put greater emphasis on humanitarian rather than security aspects of the Mission. The mandate was based on consultations within the Security Council, of which Rwanda was a member. Negotiations between the United Nations and the Government had made it possible to present a "dish" to the Council. Emphasis would now likely be placed on protecting Rwandan citizens and encouraging the safe return of the refugees, in conditions of dignity and fairness. For that purpose, UNAMIR needed a certain visible presence.

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To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	Date: May 24, 1995

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, May 24, 1995 - The Rwandese Vice-President and Minister for Defense, Major-general Paul Kagame on Monday arrived in Uganda on an official visit at the invitation of his Ugandan counterpart Dr. Speciose Kazibwe. Vice-President Kagame on Monday visited development projects on the outskirts of the Ugandan capital Kampala, including a plantation of flowers for export held by Indian businessmen whom he invited to undertake the same project in Rwanda.

- The new Israeli Ambassador to Rwanda, Mr. Shlomo AVITAR on Tuesday held talks with the Rwandese Prime Minister, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu. Mr. AVITAR announced that Israel would finance projects in Rwanda in the areas of agriculture and habitat.

- The Rwandese Minister of Agriculture and Livestock Development, Mr. Augustin Iyamuremye, on Tuesday returned home from London where he attended an international conference destined to fix the prices of coffee. He announced that the price of coffee was satisfactory at the international market and Rwandese coffee was very much demanded, but that because of different reasons including the genocide of April, 1994, Rwanda was expected to produce only 20,000 tons of coffee at the maximum this year compared to the 40,000 tons that were produced in 1990.

- A 100 Rwandese old caseload refugees on Tuesday arrived at Kanombe airport in Kigali from Nairobi in Kenya. At the airport they were received by UNHCR officials who brought them to Ndera transit camp. The Rwandese returnees announced that they could not come earlier because Kenya was awash with Interahamwe elements who were very hostile to old caseload refugees, and that it was also insecure for them to return home by road because of the same reason.

- A meeting was held on Tuesday in Gikongoro between the prefecture authorities and representatives of the UNHCR and the Burundi embassy in Kigali to discuss the fate of Burundian refugees in Rwanda. The meeting took measures to facilitate the repatriation of Burundian refugees on voluntary basis. It was decided that the 300 Burundian refugees based in Bugarama, in Cyangugu, who were accused of causing insecurity in Rwanda and in Burundi, would be

either repatriated or moved from the border area. The Burundian refugees based in Kigeme camp would also be facilitated in their repatriation on voluntary basis.

- A disease infecting coffee trees is reported in Cyangugu prefecture where it is causing coffee grains to dry up. The widespread disease is reportedly discouraging the population from cultivating coffee whose export is the source of the greater percentage of foreign currency reserves in Rwanda.

- Acts of insecurity are reported to have increased in Kibuye prefecture where 40 people who have their hideouts in Gishwati Forest are said to be responsible for robbery and murders in the area.

- In Ruhengeri town, a planted landmine on Tuesday exploded, destroying a pylon supporting electric high-tension wires, and causing disruption in electricity supply in the town. Security forces have opened investigations to identify those responsible for the attack.

- A meeting held by communal authorities in Mugambazi commune, in Kigali rural prefecture, on Tuesday criticised the French NGO, Action Nord-Sud for failing to contribute substantial assistance, and praised the German NGO, GTZ whose activities were very much appreciated in the area.

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<b>To:</b> Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	<b>From:</b> Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
<b>Originator:</b> Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	<b>Date:</b> May 23, 1995

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, May 23, 1995 - The new Israeli Ambassador to Rwanda, Mr. Shlomo AVITAR on Monday extended his credentials to President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda. The new Israeli Ambassador to Rwanda has his residence in Kinshasa.

- The Rwandese Prime Minister, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu on Monday officiated in Hotel Meridien in Kigali at the ceremony to set up the national commission on the repatriation and resettlement of Rwandese refugees, as provided under the Arusha Peace Agreement. The commission is composed of 5 representatives of the Rwandese Government, two representatives of the UNHCR, a representative of the OAU, a representative of the old caseload Rwandese refugees, and a representative of the new caseload Rwandese refugees.

The commission is in charge of finding ways of urging the Rwandese refugees to return home and examining the obstacles to their repatriation.

- The Rwandese Foreign Minister, Mr. Anastase Gasana on Monday received a representative of the Agence culturelle et de cooperation technique (ACCT), Mr. Ketani. Mr. Ketani pledged that his organisation would finance programmes to train 500 Rwandese teachers and to furnish 1500 school desks to Rwandese schools.

- The Rwandese Minister of High Education, Scientific Research and Culture, Mr. Joseph Nsengimana on Monday officiated at the opening of a 4-day meeting on tolerance at Centre Christus in Remera in Kigali. The meeting was organised jointly by the Rwandese Government, UNICEF, UNESCO, and UNHCR. The meeting is aimed at discussing the causes of genocide and ways of preventing it from ever occurring again in Rwanda.

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To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	Date: May 22, 1995

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, May 22, 1995 - The representatives of different international and national Christian Church organisations including different denominations of the Protestant Church and Roman Catholic Church on Saturday, at the end of a meeting at Kabusunzu, in Kigali, confessed that the Rwandese Church had not played its role during the tragedy of genocide in Rwanda, and had not taught correctly the Gospel in Rwanda. The church representatives decided to repent and to begin teaching the Gospel with more dedication, in their resolutions.

- The epidemics of Measles is reported to have erupted in Byumba, where a census of children, and immunisation against the disease starts on Monday with the assistance of the NGO World Vision.

- On the question that the UN Tribunal for Rwanda may be biased in favour of Interahamwe during its trials because UNAMIR is said to have close relations with Interahamwe elements, Judge Richard Goldstone responded that the Tribunal would work with total independence.

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- The Rwandese President, Vice-President and Prime Minister, on Saturday received successively the Holland Minister for Cooperation Mr. Jan Planck, and talked about the cooperation between the two countries.

- Two new Rwandese banks, namely, BDCI or Bank for Development, Commerce and Industries, and BACOR or Gold Trust Bank, were legalised on Saturday and were expected to start operating this week.

- A financial agreement was signed on Saturday between the Government of Rwanda and the African Development Bank (ADB) under which the Bank would finance different development projects including the electrification of Kigali city, in conformity to the pledge made by the Bank at Geneva Round-table conference on the rebuilding of Rwanda. The Bank is ready to make available up to USD 100 million in favour of Rwanda. However, the financial assistance will be released on the condition that Rwanda first pays its debt arrears to the Bank, amounting to USD 6 million.

- A countrywide campaign of immunisation of children against Poliomyelitis will be launched in Rwanda starting on May 27, 1995.

- The Rwandese Minister of Tourism and Environment, Mr. Jean Nepomuscene Nayinzira, on Sunday left Kigali for Nairobi in Kenya, where he would participate in the 18th ministerial session of the Management Board of the UN Environment Programme.

- The new Israeli Ambassador to Rwanda with residence in Kinshasa, Mr. Shlomo AVITAR, on Sunday arrived in Kigali, where he was to extend his credentials to President Bizimungu to represent his country. The new Rwandese Ambassador to Israel, Dr. Nsenga has also arrived in Jerusalem, where he will represent Rwanda.

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To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	Date: May 20, 1995

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, May 20, 1995 - The Rwandese Vice-President and Minister for Defense, Major-General Paul Kagame on Friday held talks with the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General, Ambassador Shaharyar Khan, who was accompanied by the UNAMIR Force Commander, Major-General Guy Tousignant. Their talks focused on the conclusions of the commission that was appointed to examine the possibility of extending UNAMIR's mandate.

Vice-President Paul Kagame indicated that the new mandate of UNAMIR should take into account the evolution of the security situation in Rwanda. The UNAMIR troops that would leave the country at the end of their mission contract would not be replaced. He said that Rwandese leaders should take their responsibility and enjoy their full sovereignty to run the country's affairs. He pointed out that the contributions of the international organisations operating in Rwanda were not proportional to the organisations magnitude and that he would discuss this issue with his fellow political leaders.

Vice-President Kagame asked that UNAMIR troops be not involved in matters of ensuring security, and be not seen as sorts of spies in the country, but rather contribute significantly to the reconstruction of the country.

Ambassador Khan asked the Rwandese Government to write a letter to the UN Security Council to state its proposals on the new mandate of UNAMIR. The Special Representative proposed that UNAMIR be involved in the work of boosting confidence-building in the country, and be allowed to work in an atmosphere conducive to fruitful cooperation.

- 6 prisoners are reported to have escaped from Butare Prison before 8 May 1995. UNAMIR is accused of having assisted the prisoners to flee from the Prison. The military commander of Gisenyi has indicated that two of the 6 escapees, namely a second lieutenant of the former Rwandese defeated army, named Nduwamungu, and a son of Casmir Bizimungu, a former Minister in the exiled Rwandese Government, named Ngabo Yves, who had escaped from Butare Prison, were arrested in Gisenyi. The two men disclosed that UNAMIR assisted them in their flight, and were brought from Butare

to the Indian contingent compound in Kigali, and from there they were brought by helicopter to Nkamira compound which houses Tunisian troops in Gisenyi, and were arrested while trying to flee to Zaire. The two men also announced that UNAMIR was communicating and collaborating with Interahamwe militia in Zaire.

- Several donor countries on Friday pledged assistance to the International Tribunal for Rwanda, in a meeting in Hotel Meridien, in Kigali, between the Chief Prosecutor of the Tribunal, Judge Richard Goldstone, and representatives of the international community, to find ways for the Tribunal to start its work. The Donor countries, namely, Spain, the USA, Great Britain, Belgium and Germany, have pledged USD 6 million, adding to the USD 1.8 million pledged before by the USA. Holland has pledged to give half of the USD 6 million. Those countries also pledged to provide 30 investigators, adding to the 3 others already working with the Tribunal.

- A meeting was held on Friday in Cyangugu between the authorities of Cyangugu prefecture and the authorities of the Zairian Kivu province to discuss the situation of security on the common border. The Rwandese military commander in the region of Cyangugu, Major Kagame, complained that Rwandese nationals travelling to Zaire were harassed and subjected to torture by Zairian soldiers. Ethnic Tutsis were particularly unwanted in Zaire, and were even harassed at the Zairian University in Bukavu, and 20 Rwandese nationals who had travelled from Cyangugu were in a Zairian Prison in Bukavu.

- A meeting on national reconciliation and tolerance, and the respect of human rights, gathering representatives of all walks of life in Rwanda, is scheduled to take place next week, at Centre Christus, in Remera, in Kigali.

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To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	Date: May 15, 1995 <i>new</i>

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, May 15, 1995 - The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. George Carey, on Saturday ended his 5-day visit to Rwanda. On Saturday, he conducted a church service at Amahoro Stadium in Kigali, and in his sermon, he preached for pardon among the Rwandese nationals but indicated that those guilty of the crime of genocide should be brought to justice and be punished.

Speaking at a news conference in Kigali, Dr. Carey said that the Anglican bishops accused of being involved in genocide, had to be brought to justice and be punished if found guilty. Dr. Carey also regretted that the results of UNAMIR in Rwanda were not proportional to its potential capacity.

- The Rwandese Vice-President and Minister for Defense Paul Kagame on Sunday went to Kibuye prefecture, in Gishyita and Rwamatamu communes, where he officiated at the reburial of the remains of the victims of the genocide of April, 1994.

Major-General Paul Kagame urged the Rwandese population to do everything possible to prevent the tragedy of 1994 from ever occurring again in Rwanda. He called for the Rwandese refugees in exile to return home but indicated that the criminals among them would be brought to justice and punished.

Vice-President Paul Kagame ensured the local population that national tribunals would soon begin the trials of people accused of the crime of genocide. He also rejected once again any possibility of holding negotiations with those people who organised and carried out the genocide in Rwanda.

- The Bishop of Gikongoro roman catholic diocese, Augustin Misago, on Sunday officiated at the reburial of the remains of christians killed as a result of genocide, at Cyanika parish.

- The Speaker of the Rwandese Parliament, Mr. Juvenal Nkusi, on Saturday went to Kibungo where he officiated at the reburial of the remains of the victims of genocide. Speaking on the occasion, Mr. Nkusi condemned the attitude of religious leaders who contradicted

their love teachings by being involved in genocide.

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To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	Date: May 13, 1995

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA

Kigali, May 13, 1995 - A cabinet meeting was held on Friday in Kigali under the chairmanship of Vice-President Paul Kagame. The cabinet discussed the annual budget for the year 1995. The cabinet also discussed the prices of coffee during the 1995 coffee season. The cabinet decided that farmers would sell the dry coffee at RWF 300 per kilogram and the factories would buy the coffee from businessmen at RWF 310 per kilogram, with effect starting from Saturday, 13 May.

- The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. George Carey, on Friday visited Butare and Kigeme Anglican parishes, while the Canterbury Secretary-General, Canon Peterson, went to Byumba Anglican parish, where he visited the villages assisted by the British NGO, Christian Aid.

- The Rwandese nurses on Friday held festivities in Kigali to celebrate the International Nurses Day.

- Three men accused of the crime of genocide were arrested by security forces on Friday in Kigali at the main taxi park. The three men, identified as former magistrates at Nshili commune tribunal, in Gikongoro prefecture, were denounced by passers-by who had eyewitnessed the magistrates participating in massacres. The 3 men are detained in Prison 1930 in Kigali.

- The primary school in Gitarama where an armed attack incident occurred on Thursday, was still deserted on Friday. A pupil in primary school 6th form brought a gun to school and shot and wounded his classroom fellow, causing panic at school and in the neighbourhood. The whereabouts of the attacker have not yet been established.

- Acts of insecurity have increased these last days in Nyamabuye commune in Gitarama prefecture with unidentified armed gunmen, sometimes in military uniform, attacking homes and robbing shops.

- The Rwandese famous singer, Ms. Cecile Kayirebwa plans to hold a concert on Saturday in French Cultural Center in Kigali and in Hotel Kiyovu on Sunday and Monday. She has cancelled her concerts in Hotel Meridien and Amahoro Stadium for reasons beyond her

control.

- The Kibuye Prosecution office opened on May 10, 1995, and all was ready to be operational.

- The Rwandese Minister of Rehabilitation and Social Integration, Mr. Jacques Bihozagara on Friday announced that Belgium had not done enough with the arrest of Rwandese nationals suspected for being involved in genocide who are residing in the country. He said that several Rwandese nationals had demonstrated in front of the Rwandese embassy in Belgium and that among those demonstrators were Mr. Seraphin Rwabukumba accused of having been a member of a death squad under the regime of President Habyarimana, and Mr. François Nzabahimana, who is the chairman of a new Rwandese political party, known as RDR, Rally for the Return of a Democratic Rwanda, a party Mr. Bihozagara deemed as "a new metamorphosis of MRND party and which includes former members of the Rwandese armed forces and is financed by the Rwandese businessman Kabuga".

Mr. Bihozagara also told Radio Rwanda on Friday that all the IDPs from Gikongoro camps had left the reception centers and gone to their home communes, except for a few IDPs who had passed through Burundi. He urged the NGOs which were operating in Gikongoro camps to accompany the IDPs in their home communes to assist them there.

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To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi <sup>2</sup> Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo <i>Mugabo</i> UNAMIR Journalist	Date: May 12, 1995 <i>12/5/95</i>

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, May 12, 1995 - President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda on Wednesday arrived in London, in Great Britain, on an official visit to the country where he was expected to hold talks with British high-ranking officials.

Speaking at a press conference in London, President Bizimungu said that national reconciliation was possible in Rwanda without foreign pressure. He said that peaceful coexistence in Rwanda had to be based on the respect of each other's human rights without being necessary for Rwandese nationals to be friends. He indicated that the Rwandese tragedy had occurred because Rwandans had trusted too much the international community.

- The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. George Carey, on Thursday met the Rwandese Vice-President Paul Kagame and the Rwandese Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu. Their talks focused on the genocide of April 1994 in Rwanda, and the two men agreed that those responsible for the crime of genocide should be brought to justice to be tried and punished as soon as possible.

Vice-President Paul Kagame asked the Archbishop to urge the international community to assist Rwanda.

Prime Minister Twagiramungu told the Archbishop of Canterbury that the contribution of Churches was necessary in order to change the mentality in Rwanda. Mr. Twagiramungu and Dr. Carey agreed that churches should not interfere in politics as it had happened before in Rwanda.

The Archbishop of Canterbury on Thursday went to Gikoro commune, at Ruhanga Anglican church, in Kigali rural prefecture, where about 15, 000 people were massacred in April 1994, and attended a ceremony to rebury the remains of the victims. He also laid a stone at Ruhanga where a new church would be built.

- The Military court in Kigali on Thursday sentenced to death two RPA officers, Captain David Rwapapa and Second Lieutenant Innocent Ngoga, who were found guilty of robbing the Tanzanian embassy in

Kigali and killing two guards of the embassy. The 3 escort soldiers of the two officers were sentenced to a 3-year prison term. They were found guilty of failing to denounce the officers and obeying illegal orders.

The Chairman of the military court, Lieutenant Colonel Charles Kayonga, announced that death sentence was stipulated under the Rwandese penal law. He pointed out that escort soldiers were required to disobey the instructions directed in violation of the law, and were expected to kill or to denounce their leaders in case they violated the law.

- A meeting will be held next week in Arusha, in Tanzania, between the representatives of Tanzanian Government, the United Nations, and UNAMIR, to discuss about the establishment of the headquarters of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, announced Ambassador Shaharyar Khan, the UN Secretary-General Special Representative for Rwanda, at a press conference in Kigali on Thursday.

Ambassador Khan announced that the <sup>GA</sup>Security Council would soon choose 6 judges among the 12 judges proposed by the UN General Assembly, to serve with the International Tribunal for Rwanda. SC

Ambassador Khan also said that the Chief Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, Mr. Richard Goldstone, would visit Rwanda in a near future to discuss about the launching of trials by the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

- The Rwandese Minister of Rehabilitation and Social Integration, Mr. Jacques Bihozagara, on Thursday received the representative of Belgium who came to explain to Rwandese officials the reason why Belgium had decided to suspend its assistance to Rwanda. Mr. Bihozagara told Radio Rwanda that he had disagreed with the Belgian Representative on the justifications on the Belgian decision. Belgium justified its decision by saying that the Rwandese Government was not respecting the human rights, and that that was concerned with not only the Kibeho incidents but with the human rights situation in general. Mr. Bihozagara protested against the decision and explanations by Belgium, saying that Belgium had not taken the same decision before when human rights were violated and massacres of ethnic Tutsis and members of Bagogwe clan were perpetrated prior to the genocide of April, 1994.

- The Speaker of the Rwandese Parliament, Mr. Juvenal Nkusi on Thursday held talks with the French ambassador to Rwanda, Mr. Jacques Courbin, and wished for close cooperation between the Rwandese and the French Parliaments.

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To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo / UNAMIR Journalist	Date: May 11, 1995

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO-RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, May 11, 1995 - The Anglican Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. George Carey, on Visit in Rwanda, on Wednesday went to Kibungo prefecture where he visited Gahini Hospital and Nyarubuye Church compound where thousands of people were massacred during the genocide of April, 1994.

In his message to the local population, he asked Rwandese Church leaders not to deliver ever again teachings causing divisions among christians.

- The Rwandese Prime Minister, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu on Wednesday received an envoy of the European Community, Mr. Hachim Kratz. He told the Rwandese Prime Minister that the EU was providing 300,000 of ECUs of assistance in favour of the Rwandese refugees living in the countries neighbouring Rwanda, thus reducing the aid package destined by the EU to the Rwandese Government.

- The Prefect of Gisenyi on Wednesday accepted to release the Zairian trucks that had been held up in Gisenyi in retaliation to the seizure of 8 trucks belonging to returning Rwandese refugees of 1960's by Zairian officials in Goma. The Gisenyi authorities asked the Zairian officials to do the same by returning the property of Rwandese nationals.

- Mr. Jean Perre Bizimana, an advisor to the Rwandese Minister of Foreign Affairs in charge of political affairs, on Wednesday received an Israeli official of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, Mr. Josef Baratz, and discussed ways of boosting the cooperation between the two countries in agriculture and repatriation of Rwandese refugees.

- The Rwandese Minister of Primary and Secondary Education, Mr. Pierre Celestin Rwigema, on Wednesday held a meeting with representatives of the EU, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO, and the World Bank, to discuss ways of providing assistance in the rebuilding of Rwandese secondary schools.

- The Prefect of Kibuye, Mr. Assiel Kabera, on Wednesday asked the NGOs operating in Kibuye not to pay attention to circulating rumours. He also announced that UNAMIR had promised to assist in

the rebuilding of Gitarama-Kibuye road which was badly damaged.

- Festivities are planned to be held in Nyamirambo Stadium, in Kigali, on Thursday, to mark the anniversary of the death of Bob Marley, the famous Jamaican Reggae musician.

- The Permanent Secretary of the Rwandese human rights association Kanyarwanda, Mr. Alexis Kimenyi, said on Wednesday at 19.30, in an interview with Radio Rwanda, that the United Nations and France should be brought to justice and be forced to pay compensation to the genocide survivors in Rwanda for their role during the massacres in Rwanda. The UN should be brought to justice for failing to save the people they were mandated to protect, and France should be brought to justice for having supported the criminals who carried out the genocide.

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To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	Date: May 10, 1995

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, May 10, 1995-- President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda on Tuesday ended his visit in France where he attended the festivities marking the 50th anniversary of the end of World war II. In his interview with a Radio Rwanda journalist, President Bizimungu said that his visit to France had brought about the closure of the chapter of tense relations between France and Rwanda under the regime of President Francois Mitterrand. He indicated that with the advent to power of President Jacques Chirac in France, Rwanda and France started on normal relations founded on mutual respect.

President Bizimungu on Tuesday held a news conference in Paris, during which he answered questions on the Kibeho incidents, national reconciliation, and the ethnic problem in Rwanda. He said that an international inquiry commission had been appointed to investigate the circumstances surrounding the Kibeho incidents, but that he regretted that the death toll had been exaggerated by foreign media.

President Bizimungu also said that justice was a precondition to national reconciliation that would be possible with the trials of people involved in genocide.

On the question about ethnic relations in Rwanda, president Bizimungu responded that there was no real animosity between the two ethnic groups in Rwanda, but that the ethnic problem was a result of bad politics, and good politics was an answer to the problem.

- A cabinet meeting was held on Tuesday in Kigali, under the chairmanship of Vice-President Paul Kagame. The cabinet appointed Directors-general in the Government Ministries, except for the Ministries of Defense and Justice.

The cabinet also discussed the appointment of a national commission on human rights, composed of 7 members for a 3-year term, as stipulated under the Arusha Peace Agreement.

On the agenda, the Rwandese cabinet equally set up a commission to find ways of resuming the operation of Rural Development Banks in Rwanda. The commission includes representatives of the Swiss

Government, which financed the banks.

- The Anglican Archbishop of Canterbury, His Grace George Carey, on Tuesday arrived in Kigali on a 5-day visit to Rwanda. Speaking at Kanombe airport, he said that he had come not to blame or condemn anybody, but to express his solidarity with the Rwandese population after the suffering they went through.

His arrival coincided with the publication of a document signed by 23 Anglican followers including 7 pastors and which condemns the conduct of Rwandese anglican bishops. The anglican followers criticize Bishop Augustin Nshamihigo and Bishop Adonia Sebununguri who are now in exile, for supporting the regime of President Juvenal Habyarimana. They accuse Bishop Nshamihigo of Shyira diocese, of having supported that the CDR political party have a seat in the Government, Bishop Sebununguri for failing to condemn the genocide, and having been close to President Habyarimana, and having shown hostility towards ethnic Tutsis.

They also condemn Bishop Emmanuel Musabyimana of Gitarama diocese for supporting the killers during the genocide.

The document also condemns the current Bishop of Kigali, Jonathan Ruhumiliza, for having written in May 1994 at the height of massacres, a letter to African Church leaders saying that there was security in the Government-controlled area.

The church followers ask that the administration of the Rwandese anglican church be reformed and those leaders involved in genocide be excluded.

- The Rwandese Parliament on Tuesday continued its hearings with the 12 candidate judges proposed by the Government, in order to choose 6 judges of them to be members of the High Council of Magistrates including the Chairman of the Rwandese Supreme Court.

- The Kibeho camp was empty on Tuesday with the departure of the 546 IDPs who were living in the camp. Two guns and one grenade, as well as a number of machetes and axes, were found in the building in which the IDPs had been living.

- The members of the inquiry commission appointed to investigate the Kibeho incidents on Tuesday visited Kibeho camp.

- 310 people on Tuesday arrived at Low Akanyaru border post between Rwanda and Burundi, from Ngoma refugee camp in Burundi. The 310 Rwandese nationals had fled to Burundi from Gikongoro IDPs camps and were expelled back to Rwanda by Ngozi officials. Some of the returnees died as they jumped from driving vehicles on the way to Butare. They are temporarily harboured in Butare.

- The Rwandese Minister of Rehabilitation and Social Integration, Mr. Jacques Bihozagara, on Tuesday returned home from Canada, where he attended an international conference on the role of media.

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To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	Date: May 9, 1995

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, May 9, 1995 - President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda on Monday sent a message of congratulations to the new French President, Mr. Jacques Chirac on behalf of the Rwandese population and on his own behalf. President Bizimungu expresses his hope that France will continue to play its traditional leading role as a champion of human rights.

- The Rwandese Prime Minister, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu on Monday officiated at the opening of the work by an independent international commission of inquiry to investigate the Kibeho incidents. The presidency of the commission will be held by the OAU, the vice-presidency will be held by Canada, and Holland will be the reporter of the commission. Mr. Twagiramungu announced that the members of the commission had access to any available information and to any areas where they could collect evidence likely to help in their work. He wished that the commission worked quickly and finished its work within two weeks. The Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Rwanda, Ambassador Shaharyar Khan, who attended the ceremony, expressed his satisfaction over the beginning of the inquiry, and wished success to the members of the commission.

- The new Rwandese ambassador to Zaire, Mr. Antoine Nyirinkindi, on Wednesday extended his credentials to President Mobutu of Zaire. President Mobutu announced that he was prepared to visit Rwanda when the Rwandese Government would invite him.

- The Anglican Archbishop of Canterbury, His Grace George Leonard Carey, arrives on Tuesday in Rwanda for a 5-day visit. During his stay in Rwanda, he will hold talks with Rwandese high-ranking officials and will visit different areas of the country, including Nyarubuye Church where thousands of people were massacred during the genocide, as well as Butare and Gahini hospitals.

- The 12 candidate judges proposed by the Government to be heads of the Rwandese high courts, on Monday held hearings with the Rwandese Parliament to explain their work in Rwandese justice. The Parliament will choose 6 judges of them. Each candidate judge was given 6 minutes to explain his role in Rwandese justice.

- At least 250 IDPs on Monday remained in Kibeho, but were expected to leave the camp on Tuesday, as their food reserves had run out, and the NGOs did not give any longer food aid to them. No epidemics were reported in the camp.

- The famous Rwandese singer, Ms. Cecile Kayirebwa on Monday arrived in Kigali from Brussels. She plans to perform a series of concerts throughout the country. Half of the money received in the concerts will be donated in favour of Rwandese orphans.

- The Prefect of Ruhengeri, in the company of the local RPA commander, on Monday visited Ndusu commune. They asked the 1,000 people from Gitarama prefecture who found refuge in Ndusu, to go back home.

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To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	Date: May 8, 1995

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, May 8, 1995 - President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda on Sunday arrived in Paris, in France, to attend the festivities marking the 50th anniversary of the end of World War Two.

- The new Rwandese ambassador to Egypt, Mr. Amri Ismael Swede, on Sunday extended his credentials to President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt.

- The Rwandese national volley-ball team on Sunday left for Yaounde, in Cameroon, to participate in the African tournament. The departure of the 12-player team was previously delayed in Bujumbura where they arrived too late and missed the plane to Cameroon which had flown earlier.

- The Rwandese Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, Mr. Pie Mugabo on Saturday went to Muyira commune, in Butare prefecture, where he attended the reburial ceremony for the remains of at least 3,800 dead bodies of people killed during the genocide.

He announced on the occasion that the Government would soon publish a list of 400 suspected criminals involved in the genocide in Rwanda.

- The Prefect of Gitarama on Sunday attended the reburial of the remains of 380 dead bodies of members of Abatsobe clan, massacred during the genocide.

- In the army programme on Sunday at 19:30, the Spokesman of the RPA, and Member of the Rwandese Parliament, Colonel Frank Mugambage, announced that the ensurance of security in Rwanda was the job of the Government forces and UNAMIR should leave the country for the leaders of the country and the Government forces to take their responsibility. He indicated that UNAMIR troops should rather go to Goma and Benaco to disarm armed elements in refugee camps.

Mr. Mugambage said that UNAMIR troops were unemployed in Rwanda and this explained their acts of undiscipline. He added that it was up to the Rwandese Government to decide on the extension of UNAMIR's mandate in Rwanda which would expire on June 9.

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MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	Date: May 6, 1995

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, May 6, 1995 - The Deputy head of the human rights field operation in Rwanda, Mr. Ezayed Abdelazzik, on Friday presided over the closing ceremony of a 3-day seminar gathering 50 government functionaries who were trained on human rights matters and the culture of tolerance, at centre Iwacu, in Kigali. The seminar was organised by the UN high commission for human rights.

- The Prefect of Cyangugu on Friday held a meeting with the NGOs operating in the region, UNAMIR, and local administrators, to find ways of improving the detention conditions in Cyangugu Penitentiary.

- The Rwandese Minister of Primary and Secondary Education, Mr. Pierre Celestin Rwigema on Friday held a meeting with Secondary school teachers in Butare to launch the marking of national exam papers of primary school finalist pupils. The marking session will last 15 days.

Mr. Rwigema asked on the occasion Rwandese teachers to be patient with the delay in the delivery of their salaries and urged them not to take to the streets in demonstrations. He announced that their salaries for the month of last March were now available and being processed to them.

- A security meeting was held on Friday in Ruhengeri to assess the situation of security in the area. The participants accused UNAMIR of offering refuge to criminals and asked UNAMIR troops to change their conduct.

- The Rwandese Minister of Rehabilitation and Social Integration, Mr. Seth Sendashonga on Thursday announced that the displaced people living in Kibeho were expected to leave for their home communes following the outbreak of Cholera and Dysentery epidemics in the area. He also announced that the group of criminals who were trying to hold IDPS hostage in the camp had been identified.

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To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	Date: May 5, 1995

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, May 5, 1995 - The Rwandese Minister of Interior and Communal Development, Mr. Seth Sendashonga, on Thursday said that 400 IDPs left Kibeho camp on Thursday, true to their promise, and went to their home communes, some of them on foot. Mr. Sendashonga also pointed out that the epidemics of typhoid and dysentery had erupted in the camp. He told Radio Rwanda that 49 trucks provided partly by UNAMIR were available at Kibeho for the transport of returnees, and the Red Cross and WFP would provide food supplies and jerry cans to those returning IDPs.

- The Rwandese Minister of Primary and Secondary Education, Mr. Pierre Celestin Rwigema, on Thursday held a meeting with representatives of the Catholic Church to discuss cooperation between the two sides in the area of school education.

- The Members of the Rwandese Parliament on Thursday started discussions on the drafting of a new Rwandese constitution based on elements of 1992 Rwandese constitution, 1994 Arusha peace Agreements, the agreements between the RPF and Rwandese political parties not involved in the genocide signed on 17 July 1994, and the agreements reached between the political parties in the Government of national unity signed on 24 November 1994.

- The Prefect of Cyangugu on Thursday visited Cyangugu penitentiary together with a representative of the Red Cross and members of Cyangugu security council. They found out that 1,813 detainees were being held in the prison which has a capacity for holding 500 people. 36 children including one baby and 26 detainees suffering from dysentery were in the prison. 90 % of the detainees were accused of genocide, and the Prison was receiving an average of 8 detainees a day.

- A meeting of local administrators was held on Thursday in Butare to discuss the reception of IDPs in their home communes. The participants announced that the IDPs had attacked the residents in some areas and the residents also attacked the IDPs in some cases.

In Runyinya commune, revenge killings were reported, and 10 IDPs were killed by the local people with the complicity of an unidentified soldier. In Rusatira commune, 14 people fled to the

local communal office from attacks by the IDPs. The local military commander also said that several people in Ntyazo and Huye communes had found refuge in forests and caves and caused insecurity in the area, and warned that action would be taken against them.

- The Prefect of Kibuye on Thursday held a meeting with the representative of UNAMIR in Kibuye, and agreed that reports to be published by UNAMIR were to be first agreed on between UNAMIR and the Prefect.

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MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	Date: May 4, 1995

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, May 4, 1995 - President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda on Wednesday left Kigali for Dakar, in Senegal, where he was to take part in a 3-day annual meeting between American businessmen and African Heads of State, to find ways of boosting American investments in Africa.

- A ceremony was held on Wednesday at the Prime Minister's office in Kigali, in presence of the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General, Ambassador Shaharyar Khan, to launch the work of the independent international commission of inquiry appointed by President Bizimungu to investigate the circumstances surrounding the Kibeho incidents.

- Two Rwandese nationals residing in Belgium, namely, Mr. Vincent Ntezimana, a former teacher at the National University of Rwanda, who is currently teaching at the Belgian University of Louvain, and Mr. Alphonse Higaniro, the former Director of a match factory in Butare, have been arrested for questioning on charges of involvement in the genocide in Rwanda.

- The 12-player national Rwandese team of Volley-ball on Wednesday left for Cameroon to participate in the African Volley-ball tournament.

- The Rwandese Prime Minister, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu on Wednesday held talks with the Head of Planning division in UNDP to discuss the follow-up of Geneva Round-Table financial pledges on the rebuilding of Rwanda.

- The Rwandese Minister of Justice, Mr. Alphonse-Marie Nkubito, on Wednesday explained to the Parliament the criteria on which were based the choice of candidate judges for the Rwandese Supreme Court, the Constitutional Court, the Cassation Court and the Public Accounts Court and the State Council. Mr. Nkubito said that at least 5 years of experience in justice and a Masters degree in law were required, as well as a good conduct. The MPs questioned the conduct of candidate judges who were working under the regime of President Habyarimana, accused of silent or active complicity in social injustices, and the genocide of 1994 in Rwanda.

The Government has proposed 12 candidate judges to the Parliament which will choose 6 judges.

- The Rwandese Minister of Transport and Communications, Ms. Aloysia Inyumba on Wednesday presided over a meeting to discuss the preparation of the International Women's conference that will take place in September 1995 for Rwandese Women who will represent Rwanda at the conference.

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BYUMVUHORE Jean Baptiste  
P.N.I.L.T.  
B.P. 2315 Kigali  
Tél: (250) 7 6521

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Date 4 May 95

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appropriate response?

From

L. Ouma

we are  
supposed to be  
violating?

**Objet:** Radiodiffusion de  
mes oeuvres musicales

Mr Bent-

Considérant que la Radio MINUAR, a  
commencé à violer la propriété intellectuelle sur mes oeuvres musicales en diffusant  
mes compositions sans aucune autorisation de ma part ou qu'un contrat ad hoc ait été  
signé préalablement entre la Radio MINUAR et moi-même pour une diffusion  
publique;

Conformément à la Déclaration  
Universelle des Droits de l'Homme telle qu'adoptée par l'Assemblée Générale des  
Nations Unies en date du 10 décembre 1948, spécialement en ses articles 17, 1 et 2 et  
27, 2;

Considérant la teneur de l'article 15, C)  
du Pacte International relatif aux droits économiques, sociaux et culturels du  
19/12/1966, tel que ratifié par le Rwanda en date du 12/2/1975 par le Décret-Loi n°  
8/75.

Conformément à la législation en vigueur  
au Rwanda en matière de droits intellectuels tels que reprise dans la loi n°27/1983 du  
15 novembre 1983 régissant le droit d'auteur spécifiquement en ses articles 1,2 d) 8,  
11, 20 suivant, 73 et suivant, 76 et suivant;

J'ai l'honneur de vous demander le  
dédommagement suite à la violation de mes droits d'auteur par un montant qui sera  
fixé à l'amiable et vous demande d'arrêter la diffusion de mes oeuvres dès réception de  
la présente.

Conformément à la loi n°27/1983 du 15  
novembre 1983 paru dans le journal officiel du 1 janvier 1984, il est stipulé que les  
oeuvres dont il est question doivent être déposées au Service Rwandais des Droits  
d'Auteur (S.R.D.A. MINESUPRES) Or, ce service n'a jamais été opérationnel et les  
artistes rwandais restent les seuls responsables de leurs oeuvres. En effet, ce service  
doit défendre les oeuvres qui ont été mises à sa disposition par leurs auteurs. Pour ce  
qui concerne mes oeuvres, le seule laissé par ladite violation, je vous demande d'en

arrêter la diffusion jusqu'à ce qu'un contrat bilatéral qui préciserait les conditions et les modalités pratiques pour la radiodiffusion sera signé.

En vous remerciant d'avance de la prompte attention que vous réserverez à la présente, je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Directeur, l'expression de ma haute considération.

BYUMVUHORE Jean Baptiste



**C.P.I. à**

- Monsieur le Ministre de l'Enseignement Supérieur,  
de la Recherche Scientifique et de la Culture  
Kigali.-

- Monsieur le Ministre de l'Information  
Kigali.-

- Monsieur le Représentant Spécial du  
Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies  
au Rwanda.

Je vous prie de croire, Monsieur le Ministre, à l'assurance de ma haute considération et de ma fidélité.

En effet, ce sera pour moi un grand plaisir de vous remettre les œuvres qui ont été mises à sa disposition par leurs auteurs. Pour que ces œuvres ne soient pas perdues, le seul biais par lequel je vous prie de croire, Monsieur le Ministre, à l'assurance de ma haute considération et de ma fidélité.



To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio/Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	Date: May 3, 1995

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, May 3, 1995 - UNAMIR on Tuesday issued a communique denying the rumours carried by foreign media alleging that RPA troops were exhuming dead bodies in Kibeho camp to hide the truth about the death toll. The communique indicates that UNAMIR is not the source of the reports.

The RPA Spokesman, Colonel Frank Mugambage, contacted on Tuesday UNAMIR high level officials who denied being the source of the rumours, thus confirming that foreign media were spreading unfounded lies. Colonel Mugambage said he was trying to contact RFI journalists who cited UNAMIR to ask them what was the source of their reports.

- President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda on Tuesday received credentials from the new Ambassador of France to Rwanda, Mr. Jacques Courbin and the new Ambassador of Burundi to Rwanda, Mr. Salvator Ntihabose.

Asked by Radio Rwanda to comment on the anti-France demonstrations that were held on Monday before the embassy of France in Kigali, Mr. Courbin said that it was the right for people to demonstrate and to express their views.

Mr. Courbin declined to comment on the Kibeho events pending the publication of the conclusions of the inquiry by an appointed independent commission. He indicated that France had only suspended its development aid to Rwanda following the Kibeho events but that it would continue its humanitarian assistance to the country.

Asked to comment on the Kibeho events, the new Ambassador of Burundi to Rwanda, Mr. Ntihabose, said that even the death of one person was regrettable, but that he thought the reports carried on Kibeho camp by foreign media were exaggerated and that the Kibeho incidents should not be a pretext to break off relations with Rwanda.

- The Rwandese Foreign Minister, Mr. Anastase Gasana, on Tuesday received two Belgian lawyers, Mr. Damien Van Dermesch and Mr. Luc Velley, who came to Rwanda for a two-week stay to carry out

investigations in order to prosecute the Rwandese nationals involved in genocide and now residing in Belgium. The two lawyers were appointed by the Belgian Government. Mr. Gasana called for all people having evidence incriminating Rwandese nationals living in Belgium to bring the evidence to the Belgian lawyers.

- The Kenyan Foreign Minister on Tuesday announced that his Government would consider the Rwandese nationals who found refuge in Kenya to be innocent until sufficient evidence was provided on their involvement in genocide.

- The Rwandese military court on Tuesday began trials of 14 soldiers accused of being involved in acts of murders and armed robbery. A group of soldiers were accused of robbing the Tanzanian embassy in Kigali and killing two guards. Another group of soldiers were accused of assassinating a wealthy businessman, Mr. Mathias Hakizimana. The trials were postponed because one officer involved in the armed robbery of Tanzanian embassy, asked to defend himself in Runyankole, a language spoken in Uganda, and additional evidence was required for the soldiers accused of the murder of Mr. Hakizimana.

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To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	Date: May 1, 1995

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, May 1, 1995 - President Bizimungu of Rwanda on Sunday met in Kigali, Rwandese and foreign economic operators working in Rwanda, to discuss the economic problems in Rwanda and ways to address them. President Bizimungu said that Rwandese economy was in ruin mainly because of the disequilibrium of the balance of payments in disfavour of Rwanda due to lack of exports, and the deficit of national finances.

The economic operators asked for the Government to reduce the taxes on salaries, and for the liberalisation of the accounts of foreign currencies.

- A cabinet meeting was held on Saturday under the chairmanship of President Pasteur Bizimungu. The cabinet discussed on the agenda the ordinary budget for the year 1995, proposed by the Rwandese Minister of Finance, Mr. Marc Rugenera. The total ordinary budget for the year 1995 is estimated at Rwf 39 billion. The Government is expected to be able to contribute only Rwf 16.5 billion, from taxes and customs duties, and the remaining Rwf 22.5 billion are expected from foreign assistance.

- The Rwandese Minister of Rehabilitation and Social Integration, Mr. Jacques Bihozagara, on Saturday condemned the French Charity Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) for publishing a death toll ranging in thousands of people killed during the Kibeho camp. He criticised MSF for acting under the cover of France whose policy in the establishment of the Zone Turquoise and arming of Interahmwe is ~~the direct cause of Kibeho incidents.~~

- A demonstration was scheduled to take place on Monday, on May Day, in Kigali, to protest against the international disinformation campaign against Rwanda following Kibeho incidents. The demonstration organised by 4 human rights organisations, namely AVP, ASRG, AVEGA and PAGE-Rwanda, is also intended to support the Government army, and to protest against the rumours spread by UNAMIR, MSF and UNHCR, that brought about the suspension of aid to Rwanda by some countries.

- The Special Envoy of the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Aldo Ajello, on Sunday ended his visit to Rwanda, where he had brought a

personal message of Mr. Boutros Boutros Ghali to the Rwandese Government. He said that he was satisfied with the Rwandese Government's initiative to set up an independent international commission to investigate the Kibeho events. He also announced that the United Nations would find ways to rectify the reports carried by international media about Kibeho events.

- The Rwandese Vice-President Paul Kagame on Sunday held talks with Mr. Bernard Kouchner, the former French Minister of Health and Founder of MSF. Mr. Kouchner asked for an end to confrontations between the Rwandese Government and international organisations. General Kagame said that the Rwandese were frustrated by the failure of the international community to save Rwandese during the genocide but that it was high time to work together to rebuild Rwanda.

General Kagame also accepted that aid agencies enter the Kibeho camp to deliver assistance to the displaced people who refused to go home.

- The Rwandese Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, Mr. Pie Mugabo, on Sunday announced on the eve of May Day that his Ministry would work for 4 objectives during the year 1995. A tripartite concertation between the Government, employers and employees, the modification of the laws on employment and the setting up of a work tribunal, the modernisation of work technology, and fairness in recruitment and treatment of employees.

- In the army programme of Sunday, at 19.30, the local RPA commander of Kigali town and Kigali rural prefecture, Lieutenant - Colonel Martin Nzaramba, said that UNAMIR troops played no part in the maintaining of security in Rwanda and that on the contrary they were spreading rumours that caused people to flee their homes. He said that the major problem of insecurity in his sector was armed robbery but that UNAMIR troops did nothing to assist in the settlement of the problem. UNAMIR troops had for instance radio equipments and vehicles that they used for their own interests and that they could not lend to Government soldiers who needed them very badly to combat banditry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Martin Nzaramba also explained that there was now a problem between UNAMIR troops and RPA because UNAMIR was saying that members of RPA were ~~sealing UN cars with the support~~ of the Government. He indicated that it was found out that UNAMIR cars were in fact stolen by UN own employees who were expecting UNAMIR to leave the country and therefore to lose their jobs. He said that there was evidence that UNAMIR cars were robbed by UN employees, because those cases of car robbery were reported too late, 12 hours at the earliest, and the robbers always came with the car keys, and there was no doubt that the reported car robberies were a masquerade by UNAMIR to tarnish the reputation of RPA with the objective to find a pretext to remain in Rwanda, because anyway they had no intention to leave Rwanda.

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To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	Date: April 28, 1995

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, April 28, 1995 - President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda, who was accompanied by Vice-President Paul Kagame, Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu, and many Government Ministers, on Thursday went to Kibeho camp, with the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Rwanda, Ambassador Shaharyar Khan, and the foreign diplomats accredited to Kigali, to find the truth about the number of people killed in Kibeho camp on Saturday.

President Bizimungu, Ambassador Shaharyar Khan, and the other foreign diplomats eyewitnessed the exhumation of dead bodies from mass graves and the counting of dead bodies whose total number was 338 dead bodies. President Bizimungu said that the killings had been a result of attacks by militia men on soldiers and challenged UNAMIR troops and anybody else to show other mass graves in Kibeho, and they did not find any. President Bizimungu strongly castigated the attitude of members of foreign media and international organisations who spread exaggerated figures that go up to 4 thousand and 8 thousand.

President Bizimungu also announced the setting up of an independent commission composed of representatives of the Rwandese Government and foreign countries, among them France, Great Britain, Germany, Canada, the US, and UNAMIR and the OAU.

The commission is in charge of investigating the number of people killed, the manner in which they were killed, the circumstances of the killings, whether the Government troops were provoked by the Militia among the displaced people, whether there were consultations before the taking of the decision to close the camp, whether there was ethnic basis behind the killings, etc.

- The Rwandese military courts will begin prosecutions on May 2, 1995, as revealed on Thursday by the Chairman of the Low Military Court, Colonel Charles Kayonga. He told Radio Rwanda that the courts would begin with most urgent cases such as murder, and robbery with violence.

- A two-day seminar organised by the Rwandese Ministry of rehabilitation and Social Integration opened on Thursday in Hotel des Mille Collines in Kigali, and gathered representatives of local

NGOs, UN agencies, and Government representatives, to discuss ways for NGOs to meet the community's needs for a sustainable development.

- 27 people died in the prison of Rusatira commune, in Butare commune. 4 dead bodies were also found on the road near Butare town.

- The 4-day seminar on educational policies and planning in Rwanda that was being held in Kigali, ended on Thursday with a number of recommendations to the Rwandese Government, including the rewriting of the 'History' of Rwanda, the use of media in the education of the population, and the reorientations strategies of the educational system in Rwanda.

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UNHCR  
UNHCHR

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	Date: April 27, 1995

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, April 27, 1995 - President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda together with the foreign diplomats accredited to Kigali are to go to Kibeho on Thursday to assess the situation, following the incidents that occurred there on Saturday.

- President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda in the company of Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu and Government Ministers and foreign diplomats based in Kigali on Wednesday attended the reburial ceremony for the remains of victims of genocide, in Kibuye prefecture. President Bizimungu also laid a stone on the place where a genocide memorial would be built in Kibuye.

In his address to the population on the occasion, President Bizimungu warned the population against ethnic bigotry that had been the source of genocide.

Also speaking on the occasion, Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu stressed that it would be a mistake to believe that all Hutus were criminals, and that those responsible for genocide were members of MRND and CDR political parties and "POWER" political factions. It was to be understood that the Government should punish criminals but not ethnic Hutus, he said.

- The US Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. George Moose, on Thursday ended his visit in Rwanda. Speaking at a press conference, he said that the US would continue to provide assistance to Rwanda, and would increase its support to the judicial system in Rwanda.

Mr. Moose said that the Government of Rwanda was willing to clarify the truth on Kibeho events. Asked about the death toll in Kibeho, he answered that it was wise to wait for the conclusions of the inquiry.

- The Rwandese Vice-President and Minister for Defense, Major-General Paul Kagame on Wednesday held interviews with CNN and BBC and Radio Rwanda, in Kigali. He told them that the international community was responsible for the incidents that occurred in Kibeho because they knew that Kibeho camp housed armed criminals

responsible for genocide and they did not do anything to address the problem.

He also reminded that UNAMIR was informed about the plan to close the camp except for the particular time the troops were to be deployed.

Vice-President Paul Kagame attributed the Kibeho incidents on the armed criminals in Kibeho camp who provoked the Government troops. He said that the RPA soldiers opened fire in self-defense. He indicated that 3 soldiers were killed and 9 others wounded, and 36 guns and many handgrenades seized. He estimated that between 300 and 400 people including innocents were killed in the fire exchange.

Vice-President Paul Kagame pointed out that the international community was dramatising the death toll in Kibeho because the international organisations working in Rwanda had interests in maintaining the camps in Rwanda so as to remain in great numbers in the country, and with the closure of the camps they would lose their jobs and their presence would be decreased.

Asked if those Nos should leave now the country, he responded that he thought they would remain in the country because they liked remaining in the country.

On the question about his reaction to the decision by Belgium and Holland to stop their assistance to Rwanda, he responded that the decision was not justified because the aid formerly given by those countries were not destined to the accused soldiers but to the needy people in Rwanda. He underlined that those countries took the decision out of lack of information, and they are indeed responsible for the Kibeho incidents because they were assisting armed criminals in the camps.

- The representatives of the Rwandese Government and army, and UNAMIR troops, on Wednesday met in Kibeho, to find the truth on the number of people killed.

- The Director of ORINFOR (Rwandese office of Information, including Radio Rwanda, Rwandese Television, and Government newspaper Imvaho) on Wednesday visited Kibeho camp. He condemned the exaggeration of the death toll by the foreign community, and explained that the fact that members of UNAMIR gave conflicting figures, namely, 400, 1500, 4000 and 2000, was an indication that the death toll reported by foreign media was wrong.

- In a communique issued on 25 April, the Rwandese Parliament protests against the dramatisation of the death toll in Kibeho by the international community. The Rwandese Parliament says that the international community bears the responsibility for the Kibeho incidents because it failed to disarm the armed militia in the camps set up in the former Zone Turquoise, established by France.

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To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	Date: April 26, 1995

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, April 26, 1995 - The Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Rwanda, Ambassador Shaharyar Khan, on Tuesday held a news conference in Kigali. Speaking at the news conference, Ambassador Khan reaffirmed that the death toll of the victims of Kibeho tragic events was 2,000, while President Bizimungu who visited Kibeho and assessed the situation on the ground, indicated that the number of people killed was 200.

Ambassador Khan said that 200 armed people still remained in Kibeho on Tuesday. He pointed out that of the 500 armed people who had found refuge in a building in Kibeho, 300 people left the place on Monday.

On the question about the number of weapons which had been seized, Ambassador Khan said that 38 weapons had been seized in the camp for internally displaced people.

Ambassador Khan also acknowledged that the UNAMIR captain who had given the number of 1,500 dead in Kibeho while his colleague had given the number of 200 dead to visiting President Pasteur Bizimungu, was a case of undiscipline that would be investigated and a disciplinary action taken if necessary.

- The US Assistant State Secretary in charge of African Affairs, Mr. George Moose, who arrived in Kigali on Monday, on Tuesday held talks with President Pasteur Bizimungu, Vice-President Paul Kagame and Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu. The talks centered on different issues including conditions of detention in Rwandese prisons, the problem of Rwandese refugees, the relations between Rwanda and its neighbouring countries, the mandate of UNAMIR in Rwanda, security inside Rwanda and on border areas, and the national reconciliation process.

Mr. George Moose said that he was sent by President Bill Clinton to discuss with the Rwandese Government about the Kibeho events and political problems in Rwanda and in the region. He pointed out that in his opinion and in the opinion of the US Government, the Kibeho events were not planned before. He also underlined that the US would continue to provide aid to Rwanda.

A communique from the Rwandese Prime Minister's office says that relations between UNAMIR and the Rwandese Government are currently tense, and talks are scheduled between the two sides in a near future to discuss the new UNAMIR 's mandate.

- The United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Boutros Boutros Ghali has expressed shock and concerns over what he calls the Kibeho tragedy. He says that he was horrified by the Kibeho events, and would send an envoy this week to Kigali with a personal message to the Rwandese Government.

- The Rwandese Minister for Interior and Communal development, Mr. Seth Sendashonga, on Tuesday visited Ngenda commune in Kigali rural prefecture, and Gikongoro prefecture, to assess the preparations for the reception of returning displaced people. He said that a criminal police inspector had been appointed for each commune receiving returning displaced people, to follow up the arrests of people who were involved in genocide.

- The Rwandese Minister for Health, Colonel Joseph Karemera, on Tuesday denied reports carried by foreign media speaking of a Cholera epidemic in Southern Rwanda. Colonel Karemera said that those rumours were spread by foreign NGOs such as Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) which intended to prevent displaced people from returning home.

- 2 Zairian nationals working for a foreign NGO and two white people including an Australian woman, were arrested, and were being questioned about a letter seized in their car, written by former Rwandese interim President theodore Sindikubwabo, to a chef de camp for a displaced people camp in Gikongoro, urging them to resist instructions to return in home communes.

- President Arap Moi of Kenya has expelled the Rwandese Ambassador to Kenya, saying that he would be allowed to return to Kenya when killings stopped in Rwanda.

- In Gitarama, many returning displaced people from Kibeho camp, including mainly women and children, have arrived in Kigoma, Tambwe, Murama, and Nyamabuye communes. 1,000 people arrived in Tambwe, and 700 people arrived in Murama.

Many of the returnees do not go home however because of the widespread rumours that returnees are being killed in home communes.

Some of the returnees are still violent. In Nyabisindu, a returnee tried to seize a gun from a soldier, and the soldier shot him dead in the fighting.

- A security meeting was held on Tuesday in Butare to assess the preparations for the reception of returnees. Speaking at the meeting, the local army commander denied the reports carried by foreign media saying that massacres were carried out in Kibeho. He

explained the circumstances of Kibeho events, saying that the criminals in Kibeho camp attacked the soldiers, causing UNAMIR troops and Government soldiers to open fire in self-defense, and 200 people were killed in a fire exchange.

He said that 3 Government soldiers were killed and 9 others wounded, and 30 guns and many handgrenades seized from the criminals in the camp.

- The Rwandese Minister for Primary and Secondary education, Mr. P.C Rwigema on Tuesday received a delegation of the World Bank. Their talks focused on Rwanda's request for a financial loan for the training of Rwandese teachers and rehabilitation of Rwandese schools.

In a communique published on Tuesday, Mr. Rwigema criticised the strike being held by most teachers of primary schools in Kigali, who protest against the delay in the payment of their salaries.

- The Assistant Bourgmestre of Mutura commune in Gisenyi prefecture was killed on Saturday night by unidentified gunmen suspected to have infiltrated from Zaire.

- The officials of Gisenyi prefecture and Goma area in zaire, met on Tuesday in Gisenyi to discuss ways of returning national property from and to each country. Zaire is asking that the Zairian cars held in Gisenyi be returned to Zaire, and Rwanda asks that Rwandese property seized by Zairians be returned first.

Zaire decided that returning Rwandese refugees sell their property and leave only with their money. Thus, 8 trucks and over a 100 cows belonging to returning Rwandese refugees have been recently seized by Zaire.

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To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	Date: April 25, 1995

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, April 25, 1995 - President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda on Monday opened a 4-day meeting to work out a new educational policy in Rwanda. The meeting is gathering many experts on education, representatives of several Ministries, MPs and educators.

In his speech on the occasion, the Rwandese Minister of Primary and Secondary Education, Mr. Pierre Celestin Rwigema, said that new strategies would be taken to rectify the mistakes formerly committed in educational system in Rwanda.

- President Pasteur Bizimungu, who was accompanied by the Rwandese Vice-President Paul Kagame, the Minister for Interior, Mr. Seth Sendashonga and the Deputy Prime Minister, Colonel Alexis Kanyarengwe, on Monday visited Kigali rural prefecture. Speaking at Kabuga, President Bizimungu warned against ethnic and regionalist bigotry which he said, was the source of genocide.

Vice-President Paul Kagame reminded in his speech that security was not a matter of the Government alone, and that it concerned every Rwandese. He warned against people spreading rumours causing insecurity in the country.

- President Bizimungu on Monday held a press conference in Kigali to give clarifications on the events in Kibeho. Speaking at the news conference which was attended by national as well as international journalists, president Bizimungu expressed his regrets over the events in Kibeho and expressed his condolences to the bereaved families. He however expressed his dissatisfaction over the dramatisation of the events by the foreign media. He rejected the death toll of 8,000 people killed and said that only between 200 and 300 people were killed. He announced that those people were killed in an exchange of fire between Interahamwe militia in Kibeho camp and Government soldiers.

- In Gikongoro prefecture, all the camps for displaced people including the one of Kamana were closed on Monday, and were virtually empty. Only one man remained in Kamana camp because when he was asked by soldiers where his home was, he responded that his

home was Heaven. Only a group of criminals remained on Monday in Kibeho in a building where they found refuge, and refused to go home. Only one camp for Burundian refugees and another for genocide survivors remain in Gikongoro.

- The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on Monday released a USD 1 million aid package donated by the United Nations from its Special Trust Fund for Rwanda, to assist the returning internally displaced people. The money will be used to buy vehicles, jerrycans, sheeting covers, and office equipments.

- The Rwandese Prime Minister, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu, on Sunday returned home from an official visit in Denmark, where he held talks with Danish officials on cooperation with Rwanda.

In his interview with Radio Rwanda, Mr. Twagiramungu said that Denmark had only pledged to give its aid to Rwanda through NGOs, and UN agencies.

- The Rwandese Foreign Minister, Mr. Anastase Gasana on Monday received Bishop Jonathan Ruhumuliza of the Rwandese Episcopalian Church. He briefed the Rwandese Minister about preparations for the visit by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who will visit Rwanda from next 9 May to 13 May.

- Two workers of a foreign NGO have been arrested for investigations after security forces seized in their car a letter written by the Former Rwandese interim President, Mr. Theodore Sindikubwabo, to the Chef de Camp of an IDPs camp in Gikongoro, urging displaced people to resist orders to return home.

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To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	Date: April 24, 1995

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, April 24, 1995 - President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda on Sunday visited Kibeho camp for internally displaced people to assess the situation following the closure of the camp. President Bizimungu was accompanied by Mr. Seth Sendashonga, the Rwandese Minister for Interior, Mr. Alphonse-Marie Nkubito, the Rwandese Minister for Justice, and the Minister for Health, Mr. Joseph Karemera.

In his interview with Radio Rwanda, President Bizimungu rejected the death tolls reported by foreign media and some members of UNAMIR alleging that at least 4,000 people were massacred. He said that he had visited the area together with UNAMIR troops and a BBC journalist, and had agreed that the number of people killed were 300 at the maximum.

He explained that armed criminal groups among the displaced people had provoked the RPA troops who were guarding the camp, and the RPA soldiers opened fire in self-defense.

In an answer to the question that the Rwandese Government was blamed for having decided to close the camp in precipitated manner, President Bizimungu responded that representatives of the Government had long before held meetings with different organisations and UNAMIR, and the UN Special Representative, Ambassador Shaharyar Khan, and had agreed that the IDPs camps had to be closed.

On the question of what the Government intended to do to ensure good neighbourliness between returned displaced people and their neighbours in home communes, President Bizimungu said that measures would be taken to ensure the rule of law and the respect of human rights.

Kibeho and Ndagogo camps were virtually empty on Sunday, but because of rumours speaking of killings being perpetrated against returnees in home communes, most people took to the hills and avoided going home. Some people were told by UNAMIR Zambian troops that if they remained in camps they would be burned to ash by RPA soldiers. The only camp remaining with displaced people is Kamana.

Radio Rwanda correspondent in Gikongoro denied the reports carried by foreign media alleging that massacres were carried out by Government forces in Kibeho.

The Director of cabinet in the Rwandese Ministry of rehabilitation and Social Integration, Ms. Christine Umutoni, on Sunday went to Kibeho and she said that the operation to close the IDPs camp had gone on smoothly, and thousands of people were on their way home. She rejected the reports speaking of massacres in Kibeho. She said that 8 children had been trampled to death. She said that on Saturday evening, people armed with handgrenades and guns had attacked soldiers who opened fire in response and engaged in over a one-hour fighting. UNAMIR soldiers also faced shootings from the criminal gangs and UNAMIR troops fired in response, killing 3 people in self-defense. The real number of those killed is not known.

She criticised foreign media for exaggerating the death toll and spreading lies that Tutsis were killing Hutus.

She said that two corporals of the former Government army had been arrested, ten guns seized and a former army major who reportedly infiltrated from Goma, in Zaire, who was in the camp, managed to escape.

The UNAMIR force commander, General Guy Tousignant on Sunday visited the group of criminals who had found refuge in a house, and asked them to leave. The criminals finally left on Saturday evening but some of them found refuge with UNAMIR.

- 600 Rwandese returning refugees on Friday arrived in Kibungo from Tanzanian refugee camp of Benaco. They were brought by UNHCR trucks.

- The Rwandese Prime Minister, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu on Sunday ended his 3-day official visit in Denmark. On Saturday, he visited a Danish center for the treatment of victims of war-linked trauma.

Mr. Twagiramungu, who was accompanied by the Rwandese Minister for Rehabilitation and Social Integration, Mr. Jacques Bihozagara, was on Sunday in Brussels, in Belgium.

- A cabinet meeting was held on Friday in Kigali under the chairmanship of President Pasteur Bizimungu. On the agenda, the cabinet discussed two points: the closure of Kibeho camp and the Rwandese media.

The cabinet decided that there was no reason to maintain displaced people camps in Gikongoro, and criticised the NGOs which were opposed to the closure of the camps.

The cabinet asked the Rwandese media including Radio Rwanda to avoid partisan and sensational reports that are likely to jeopardize national reconciliation.

The cabinet meeting also discussed proposals by an ad hoc Government commission on the press for the authorisation of Radio Agatashya, and Radio Ubumwe of Kabgayi Roman Catholic diocese.

The cabinet found out that the two candidate radio stations did not meet the necessary requirements to be allowed to broadcast.

It was also decided that the existing law on the authorisation of the private radio and television stations in Rwanda was to be modified.

- The Rwandese national cultural ballet which took part in the 6th World Festival in Spain, which gathered ballets from over 30 countries, was awarded on Sunday the first medal, and was invited to perform other countries.

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DPKO SITUATION CENTRE REPORT  
**UNAMIR - RWANDA**  
Time: 0800 Hours NYT 24 April 1995  
Covering the period from 21 April to 24 April 1995

*Media*

### HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ Approximately 2,000 refugees were killed and more than 600 injured in Kibeho camp.
- ▶ The Secretary-General has called for an "immediate end" to the atrocities in Rwanda.
- ▶ A USA official is to meet with the Rwandan government to discuss the new wave of violence.
- ▶ The OAU has decided to extend their observer mission in Burundi.

### POLITICAL

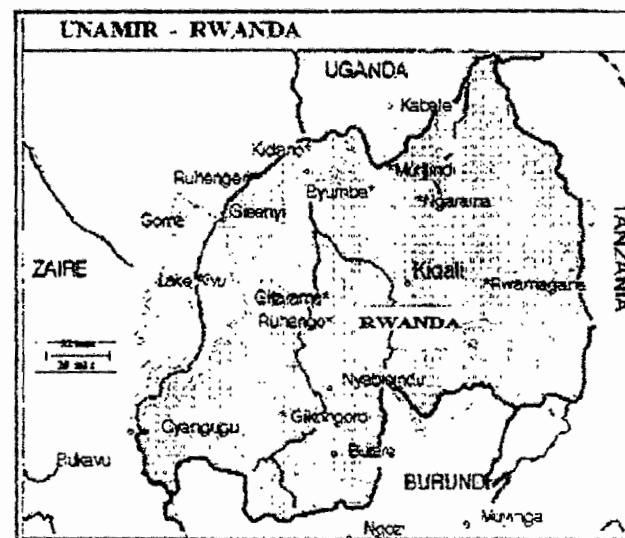
On 21 April, the SRSB and FC met Vice-President Gen Kagame. SRSB Khan told Gen Kagame that despite UNAMIR reservation at the sudden launching of the operation in closing down IDP camps, UNAMIR had decided to help resolve the humanitarian problem. He requested Gen Kagame's help in alleviating the humanitarian hardships in the camps with the following requests:

- Cooked food and abundant water.
- Permission for IDPs to "walk-home" rather than go by vehicle.
- Security and facilities in the communes for returning IDPs.
- Permission for Agency Representatives and NGOs to enter camps.

Gen Kagame responded positively to all the requests.

The SRSB also conveyed his concern to Gen Kagame at the "hate UNAMIR" campaign that appeared to have gained momentum since the commemoration week. "We were prepared to accept some criticism during the week as a form of catharsis after genocide, however, when responsible officers like the Prefect of KIGALI made vilifying speeches outside the UNAMIR office and a campaign of non-cooperation and hostility was apparent at all levels, the only message that UNAMIR got was that we were not welcome", he said. Gen Kagame said the government realized that the criticism of UNAMIR had exceeded limits and the government had therefore decided to take appropriate steps to stop and reverse this trend. He expressed appreciation for UNAMIR's role. The FC raised the issue of the mandate. The Vice-President's response was the following:

- He said that his views should be taken to be the considered policy of the government.
- The government had appointed a 4-member commission consisting of the Ministries of Defence, Foreign Affairs, Presidency and Prime Minister's secretariat to discuss the mandate.
- UNAMIR I had failed but UNAMIR II had done well.
- He stated that there comes a time after which the presence of foreign troops becomes counter-productive.



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"A nation has to assert its own sovereign governance and in the eyes of its own population, it can not be seen to do so in the presence of a foreign force." He was, therefore, of the opinion that UNAMIR should phase-out, in the main, after the next mandate leaving behind a bare essential force for a limited mandate.

On 22 April, the SRSG expressed his profound shock and grave concern at the heavy death toll and large numbers of injured at the Kibeho camp. He condemned the killing of unarmed civilians and stressed that the UN has consistently advised against the use of force to resolve humanitarian situations.

On 23 April, Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali said he will dispatch an envoy to Kigali and called for an "immediate end" to the atrocities in Rwanda. "The Secretary-General has learned with shock and horror of the indiscriminate killing of thousands of unarmed civilians including women and children, in a camp for internally displaced persons at Kibeho, Rwanda," a statement by UN spokesman Sills said. "He condemns this action in the strongest terms and demands an immediate end to these atrocities," the statement added. (AFP)

On 23 April, the White House said it was saddened and concerned over the slaying of thousands of people in a refugee camp in south-west Rwanda. USA Assistant Secretary of State Moose is on his way to KIGALI along with a team of USA officials who will meet with Rwandan government officials to discuss the new wave of violence, a White House statement said. "We are deeply saddened and concerned at the dimensions of the tragedy that has apparently occurred at the Kibeho camp in south-west Rwanda," the statement said. (REUTER)

**BURUNDI:** On 21 April, in a published statement, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) decided to increase the number of its military observers and extend their mission for another three months. At a summit in Tunis, an OAU committee for settling conflicts decided to boost the number of observers to 67 personnel and extend their observer mission until September 1995. (REUTER)

On 21 April, the White House voiced "deep concern" over ethnic violence in Burundi and said President Clinton continues to support efforts at national reconciliation. (AFP)

#### **MILITARY**

On 23 April, in Sector 4A, the RPA were reported looting the Ndago camp. Ruramba, Buhoro and Munini camps were empty. In Sector 4B, several IDPs were arrested and taken to RPA barracks in BUTARE. Several IDPs had their personal effects such as radios and mattresses confiscated by RPA soldiers. In Sector 3A, RPA soldiers arrested 5 female cleaners working in the MILOBS office in KIBUYE.

During the reporting period, the military situation was reported to be tense throughout, especially in the IDP camps, the border areas and selected communes.

#### **RESTRICTIONS ON MOVEMENT**

On 21 April, in Sector 3, a combined MILOBS/Human Rights Team was refused access to the communal prison at NTONGWE. In Sector 6, RPA soldiers searched a MILOBS vehicle at a roadblock near MASAKA.

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On 22 April, RPA troops denied MILOBS passage to Ndago and Kibeho camps through Butare-Runyinya road. They got to the camps through NYAKIZU, but were denied entrance to Kibeho camp. In Sector 5, RPA advised MILOBS that there should be no patrols to Cyanika border post until after a meeting with the sub-sector commander of RUHENGRI.

#### HUMANITARIAN

On 21 April, the UNHCR deplored the forcible closure of camps for IDPs. In a statement the agency warned of a catastrophe unless urgent assistance was delivered to more than 100,000 people who had regrouped on a hill after being driven from the Kibeho camp. Following the release of the statement, the Rwandese government authorized humanitarian agencies to deliver assistance to the displaced persons.

On 22 April, an attempt by IDPs to break the RPA cordon at Kibeho camp resulted in indiscriminate shooting by the RPA.

On 23 April, tens of thousands of exhausted survivors from the shooting and panic stampede at Kibeho camp were being force-marched by the RPA to BUTARE, 20 kms away. (REUTER)

On 23 April, UNAMIR FC visited Kibeho camp and BUTARE. After taking a more scientific count of the number of deaths, the figure was revised to approximately 2,000 and the number of wounded and injured was estimated at more than 600 people. The Australian Medical team was treating casualties at the camp throughout the day and was assisted by Zambian Company soldiers in triage assessment. The Zambian soldiers also provided humanitarian assistance and provided sanctuary to approximately 250 abandoned children at their location inside Kibeho camp. MILOBS were providing escort to IDPs as they were making their way to their home communes. UNAMIR vehicles continued to be available to assist in the transport of these people. Medical centres and relief way stations were set up along the route to provide assistance as required. It was estimated that a few thousand people remained inside a compound within the camp and did not wish to leave.

Both UNHCR and IOM expressed concern that:

- Kibeho IDPs were forced inside the trucks in large numbers by the RPA which could lead to panic and/or suffocation.
- Armed military escorts were accompanying returning IDPs inside every truck and bus.
- There were reports that some returning IDPs were stoned or killed by local population, and many were arrested by authorities without any monitoring by neutral observers.

#### SECURITY AND SAFETY OF PERSONNEL

On 23 April, a local working as a communication officer with UNICEF at GIKORONGO, reported that RPA seized a radio from him at gunpoint. They alleged he was communicating with FRGF. Three RPA soldiers and one local civilian were arrested for robbing personal belongings from a UNAMIR member at his residence near the Meridien hotel. Later a vehicle with RPA soldiers forced their way to the Military Police company and demanded the release of their colleagues. The RPA soldiers were released and the stolen effects were handed to the Gendarmes for further investigation.

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	Date: April 21, 1995 <i>Ben</i>

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, April 21, 1995 - President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda on Thursday received in his office 6 Rwandese bishops of the Rwandese Episcopalian Church. The Rwandese bishops came to show their solidarity with the Rwandese survivors of genocide, and to brief the President about the church activities.

The Episcopalian Church bishops informed President Bizimungu about the planned visit to Rwanda during the month of next May by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who will come to show his solidarity with the Rwandese population after the genocide they went through.

- The Rwandese Prime Minister, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu on Thursday arrived in Copenhagen in Denmark on an official visit. On Thursday, Mr. Twagiramungu held talks with the Danish Minister for Cooperation, and held a news conference with Danish Journalists.

Asked about the reconciliation process in Rwanda, Mr. Twagiramungu said that reconciliation would be possible after the trial of people accused of being involved in the genocide.

On the question about the extension of UNAMIR mandate in Rwanda, he said that an ad hoc commission was appointed with representatives of the President's office, the Prime Minister's office, the Rwandese Ministry of Defense, and UNAMIR, to discuss the possibility of extending UNAMIR's mandate.

- According to a communique from the office of the Rwandese Army Chief of Staff, one soldier and one civilian were arrested on Thursday in Kigali near Kigali military camp while trying to buy a gun from a soldier who turned out to be an intelligence agent, who arrested them, and shot them in the legs as they tried to flee, and the victims are now being treated in Kigali hospital. The two men were proposing RWF30,000 for a gun.

- A Government communique on Kibeho camp issued by the President's office, and signed by the Director of Cabinet, Mr. Emmanuel Gasana, says that a decision was taken by the Rwandese Government in agreement with UNAMIR and NGOs to close the camps in Gikongoro because those camps which have been housing criminals are also the source of insecurity in the area.

The communiqué says that criminals living in the camps are opposed to the closure of the camps which are a haven for them, and some NGOs are opposed to the closure of the camps for their unknown interests.

The communiqué says that the Government has taken its responsibility to close the camps to ensure security in the region, that food aid would be distributed to displaced people on their way home.

- The teachers of primary schools in Kigali are threatening to go on strike if their problems are not resolved by their authorities. The teachers are asking for their salaries of the months of March, July and August 1994, and food aid, and complain about the delay in the delivery of their salaries.

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

<b>To:</b> Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	<b>From:</b> Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
<b>Originator:</b> Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	<b>Date:</b> April 20, 1995

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, April 20, 1995 - The Rwandese Prime Minister, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu on Wednesday evening left Kigali for a one-week visit in Scandinavian countries.

- The Rwandese Foreign Minister, Mr. Anastase Gasana on Wednesday received successively the U.S ambassador to Rwanda, Mr. David Rawson, a representative of the UN High Commission for Human Rights, Mr. Kablan, and the new representative of IOM (International Organisation for Migration) in Rwanda, Mr. Jost.

Mr. Gasana talked with the US ambassador about the repatriation of Rwandese refugees, and insecurity acts on the Rwandese border with Zaire. The Rwandese Minister told him that Rwanda was committed to the Nairobi agreement on refugees, and that Rwanda would participate in the Dakar meeting that would gather African and American countries from the 1st to the 6th of next May.

The representative of UNHCHR talked with the Rwandese Foreign Minister about the respect of legal procedures in the arrest of suspected criminals, the progress of the Rwandese justice in the trial of people accused of being involved in genocide and both agreed that no denunciations should be made without evidence.

- The operation to close the camps for internally displaced people in Gikongoro prefecture on Wednesday continued with the camps of Munini and Kamana after the closure of Kibeho and Ndago camps. The Rwandese Minister for Interior and Communal Development, Mr. Seth Sendashonga on Wednesday went to the region to oversee how the operation was being carried out. The operation went on smoothly with the displaced people destroying their huts and promptly leaving for their home communes.

- On this April 14, 8 trucks carrying 118 heads of cattle and belonging to 1959's returning Rwandese refugees from Masissi in Zaire, were taken by Zairian soldiers in Goma. The Rwandese nationals are asking the Rwandese Government to follow-up the matter and help them recover their property.

- A security meeting presided over by the Prefect of Gitarama on Wednesday condemned the attitude of two priests who come from Spain

and are based in Runda and Taba communes, who are accused of interfering in justice work, and of causing a foul climate among the population. The participants asked that measures be taken against the two priests.

- The Prefect of Kibuye, Mr. Assiel Kabera, on wednesday held a meeting with the population of Kivumu commune where acts of insecurity linked to hashish smoking are reported. The international organisations operating in the region, and ICRC in particular, were also accused of spreading rumours causing insecurity, and divisions among the Rwandese population.

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To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	Date: April 19, 1995

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, April 19, 1995 - The Rwandese Government on Tuesday began the operation to close the 7 camps in Gikongoro which house 120,000 internally displaced people. On Tuesday, the Government armed forces initially surrounded the Kibeho camp and fired into the air, causing panic, and a stampede of the crowd. Some children were crushed to death in the stampede and a woman was wounded.

The military leaders held a meeting with the population, and the displaced people announced that they were happy with the operation and were eager to return home. The population was informed that UNAMIR and NGOs operating in Gikongoro had stopped distributing food aid in the camps.

The Rwandese Minister for Rehabilitation and Social Integration, Mr. Jacques Bihozagara on Tuesday announced at a press conference in Kigali that the operation to close the camps was previously planned to begin on 15 April but was postponed to 18 April because of the mourning week in memory of the victims of genocide.

He underlined that UNAMIR and the international organisations and NGOs operating in the camps were informed before. He called for the displaced people to return home and he guarantee that their security would be ensured as it was ensured for the rest of the population in the country.

Speaking at the press conference, Mr. Bihozagara also announced that a decision was taken that people wanting to get back their property were required to have a permit signed by four Ministers, namely the Minister for Defense, the Minister for Interior, the Minister for Rehabilitation and Social Integration, and the Minister for Justice. Mr. Bihozagara explained that until then, only the interests of property owners had been respected while the interests of homeless genocide survivors had been ignored by the Interior-Ministry-controlled national commission in charge of restoring property to the rightful owners. With one missing signature by one of the four Ministers, the occupant would remain with the property, Mr. Bihozagara said.

- The Rwandese Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Anastase Gasana on Tuesday received in his office the representative of ACCT (Agence

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<b>To:</b> Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	<b>From:</b> Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
<b>Originator:</b> Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	<b>Date:</b> April 18, 1995

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, April 18, 1995 - The Rwandese public and private secondary schools with the sections of Mathematics, Physics, Biology and Nursing courses are to re-open on Tuesday throughout the country.

In his interview with Radio Rwanda, the Rwandese Minister for Primary and Secondary education, Mr. Pierre Célestin Rwigema, announced that 80 schools in the 112 schools existing before the war would re-open when necessary facilities would be restored in the schools. The 32 schools which have been extremely damaged and the schools situated in the zone with prevalent insecurity would not re-open.

Mr. Rwigema also announced that the Government would find ways to pay the salaries of teachers in the poor private secondary schools whose number was 168 before the war.

The Government would also find ways to pay school fees for orphaned students. Mr. Rwigema equally announced that a meeting of experts on education would meet from the 24th to the 28th April in Kigali to define the educational line in Rwanda.

- Father Ramoni Amenalis who comes from Spain and is based in Musenyi Roman Catholic Parish, in Taba commune, in Gitarama prefecture, and the councillor of Musenyi secteur, Mr. Daniel Munyandanguza, are accused by local genocide survivors who include many widows and orphans, of protecting Interahamwe criminals denounced for their involvement in genocide.

Father Ramoni is said to have helped Munyandanguza flee after he learned that he was to be arrested by security forces for his involvement in genocide. Father Ramoni is also accused of inciting people to flee and seek refuge with UNAMIR troops.

Father Ramoni together with Father Manuelli of Gihara Parish who also comes from Spain, have brought an end to their assistance to the local widows after the accusations. When interviewed by Radio Rwanda, Father Ramoni denied the charges and claimed that those people who accused him intended to cause a foul climate.

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	Date: April 17, 1995

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, April 17, 1995 - The Rwandese Minister for Rehabilitation and Social Integration, Mr. Jacques Bihozagara on Saturday returned home from Tanzania where he signed a tripartite agreement with representatives of Tanzanian Government and the UNHCR on the repatriation of Rwandese refugees. Mr. Bihozagara who headed a Rwandese Government first declined to meet the members of delegation of Rwandese refugees in Tanzania, who were notorious Interahamwe. The UNHCR chose another 15 delegates of Rwandese refugees which the Rwandese Government delegation accepted to meet with.

In his interview with Radio Rwanda, Mr. Bihozagara said that under the tripartite agreement, Tanzania accepted to disarm the Interahamwe militia in the refugee camps and to separate innocent refugees from criminals, the UNHCR accepted to abide by the international conventions on refugees, and Rwanda pledged to prepare conditions conducive to the peaceful return of Rwandese refugees.

Mr. Bihozagara said that about 1.5 million refugees were still in exile, but that it was not easy to determine the number of Rwandese expected to return home since Kinyarwanda-speaking people in neighbouring countries who had left Rwanda in 1920's and 1930's had started returning to Rwanda.

- Pope John Paul II of Roman Catholic Church on Sunday in a mass celebrated at the Vatican on the occasion of Easter, read a one-sentence message in Kinyarwanda to call Rwandese for peace and reconciliation.

- The Rwandese Prime Minister, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu who was accompanied by a number of Government Ministers on Sunday went to Cyangugu, his native region, where he joined in the ceremony to rebury the remains of 1,500 victims of genocide and massacres, at Mibilizi Parish, where 7,500 are believed to have been massacred.

In his speech on the occasion, Mr. Twagiramungu announced that ethnic animosity in Rwanda started with 1959 Social Revolution, and

that ethnic groups in Rwanda had been living together peacefully before and that the massacres of Tutsis in 1959, in 1963 and afterwards, and the genocide and massacres in 1994 were a disastrous mistake that everybody had the duty to prevent from occurring again.

Mr. Twagiramungu condemned the denunciations without evidence, the reprisal killings, and urged the local population not to offer a refuge to criminals who infiltrated from Zaire to carry out other murders and to denounce all criminals known to have been involved in massacres.

He reminded the population that it was up to the Government to punish criminals and to God to avenge the victims of genocide.

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To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	Date: April 15, 1995

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, April 15, 1995 - The Rwandese Prime Minister, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu on Friday met representatives of the Diplomatic Corps and UN agencies in Kigali to explain the reason why the Rwandese Government had not allowed 24 WFP (World Food Programme) trucks carrying food aid to refugee camps in Zaire to cross the border into Zaire.

Prime Minister Twagiramungu explained that military training was taking place in Rwandese refugee camps in Zaire where former Rwandese Government forces and Interahamwe were preparing to launch an attack on Rwanda, and the Rwandese population was becoming increasingly angry that Rwandese roads were being used to bring food aid to those criminals.

In a declaration read by the Rwandese Prime Minister, the Rwandese Government asked the International community to disarm the criminals in the camps and to separate them from innocent people, to strip the former exiled Rwandese leaders of their power over the camps.

The Rwandese Government asks Zaire to abide by the agreements reached with Rwanda on the question of refugees and to facilitate the repatriation of refugees by preventing acts of intimidations on refugees wanting to return home, and to move away from the Rwandese border those refugees who do not want to return home.

The Rwandese Government pledges on its side to ensure the security of returnees and to provide facilities for their resettlement.

- The United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Boutros Boutros Ghali has deplored the content of the speeches delivered during the anti-UNAMIR demonstrations outside the UNAMIR headquarters in Kigali on April 11.

- A party was held on Friday night at the French Cultural Center in Kigali to close the mourning week for the victims of genocide. In his closing speech, President Bizimungu said that the genocide of last year was the consequence of a series of political mistakes carried out since the colonial period and for which foreigners as well as Rwandese were responsible. He said that reconciliation was

necessary but that it was not possible if the survivors of genocide did not receive compensation for their loss of relatives and property. He announced the creation of a fund in favour of genocide survivors.

- The head of the UN human rights field operation for Rwanda, Mr. William Clarence, on Friday announced that incursions into Gisenyi prefecture from across the Zairian border had increased recently. He announced that 12 people had been killed in Gisenyi during the previous days and that human rights monitors were carrying out investigations on the incidents in the area. He announced that three motivations had been identified for the attacks: a) political, to punish people who leave the refugee camps and collaborate with the Rwandese Government, to kill eyewitnesses to massacres, b) economic, to steal cattle, clothes and money.

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To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	Date: April 14, 1995

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, April 14, 1995 - The Rwandese Prime Minister, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu and Minister for Interior, Mr. Seth Sendashonga on Thursday visited Gitarama prefecture to assess the situation of security in the region.

In a meeting with the local population and authorities, Mr. Twagiramungu indicated that security was the basis of the solution to all problems. He warned people against arbitrary arrests carried out without evidence.

"The old divisive language must be brought to an end, when formerly an ethnic Tutsi passed by, people referred to him as an Inyenzi (Cockroach), now when an ethnic Hutu passes by, people refer to him as an Interahamwe, meaning a criminal. People are falling in the old trap.... in the hunt for Interahamwe, some people are tempted to use the old tactics in the New Testament: when a King heard of the birth of Jesus Christ, born to be a rival king, in order to eliminate him physically, he ordered the killing of all newborn male babies. When some people are not sure about the one who is an Interahamwe, they arrest everybody hoping that an Interahamwe is among them. You should bring an end to this philosophy of killing a group with the hope of killing criminals among them."

Also speaking on the occasion, Mr. Sendashonga said that all former members of MRND party should not be seen as Interahamwe, that is criminals.

- A march was held on Thursday in Kigali in protest against the negative role of the media during the genocide, and in particular RTLM radio station, France for its support to the former Rwandese exiled Government which organised genocide, and Belgium, accused of being responsible for all the divisions and ethnic differences among Rwandese society. The march went to the embassies of France and Belgium in Kigali, and former headquarters of RTLM.

The demonstrators asked France and Belgium to apologize to Rwandese people for the tragedy they brought about in Rwanda.

Speaking to the demonstrating crowd, the Rwandese Minister of Information, Mr. Jean Baptiste Nkuriyingoma, condemned RTLM for

inciting genocide. He also announced that it was high time to analyse the working of our media in order not to fall again in the same old situation. He also urged newsmen to avoid dangerous generalisations of all sorts in their language.

On Friday, the last day of the mourning period in memory of the victims of the genocide, two conferences are to be held at Nyamirambo regional Stadium. One conference is to be held by the Rwandese Minister of Work and Social Affairs, Pie Mugabo, on the Government's support to genocide widows and orphans. Another conference is to be focused on justice in Rwanda. A party is to be held at night in the French Cultural Center in Kigali, where a closing speech to the mourning week will be held.

- The Spokesman of the Rwandese Government Army, MP Colonel Frank Mugambage, on Thursday refuted the accusations by the Zairian Government, alleging that Rwandese armed forces are responsible for the attack on a refugee camp in Bukavu on Tuesday, which left 30 people killed. He said that "those who spread those rumours intend to bring about clashes between Rwanda and Zaire in a campaign to destabilise and to discredit the Rwandese Government."

- According to military sources in Gisenyi, 7 people were killed on Wednesday night in Rubavu commune by infiltrated gunmen who came from Zaire and managed to retreat back to Zaire, after carrying out the murder.

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	Date: April 11, 1995

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, April 11, 1995 - A march is to be held on Tuesday in Kigali by survivors of the genocide in protest against the non-assistance to people in danger by the international community. The march is to start at 14 hours at Kicukiro where thousands of people were massacred after they were abandoned by UNAMIR troops who failed to protect them. The march will end at UNAMIR headquarters in Kigali where the demonstrators will manifest their dissatisfaction over the indifference of the international community over the tragedy in Rwanda.

- An association called "Igicaniro-Memorial 1994" was created on Monday with the objective to eradicate forever the genocide culture in Rwanda and to maintain the memory of the Rwandese tragedy.

- Cameroonian Government has denied asylum to four Rwandese nationals accused of being involved in genocide in Rwanda, namely, Mr. Ferdinand Nahimana, former director of ORINFOR (Rwandese National Office of Information) and of RTLM (Radio Television Libre des Mille Collines), Mr. Pasteur Musabe, former director of BACAR (Banque Africaine Continentale du Rwanda), Mr. Joseph Nzirodera, former national secretary of MRND political party and Speaker of Parliament, and Mr. Justin Mugenzi, former chairman of PL political party.

According to the Cameroonian Foreign Minister, Cameroon has asked the four Rwandese nationals to leave the country.

- A conference on genocide was held on Monday in Kigali in French cultural Center by Rwandese Anthropologist Jose Kagabo and Historian Antoine Mugesera. The conference discussed the deep causes of genocide and ways to prevent it happening again in Rwanda.

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	Date: April 13, 1995

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, April 13, 1995 - The Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Rwanda, Ambassador Shaharyar Khan on Wednesday held a news conference with the local and international press at the UNAMIR headquarters in Kigali.

Speaking about the demonstrations against UNAMIR that were staged outside the UNAMIR headquarters in Kigali on Tuesday, Mr. Khan said that the demonstrations had been held peacefully and that he understood the anguish of Rwandese people over the role of the international community at the height of the genocide, and that it was not good to stifle the expression of the population.

On the question about the misconduct of UNAMIR troops in Rwanda, Ambassador Khan said that it was normal for 6,000 UNAMIR troops to have isolated cases of indiscipline but that it was not fair to blame the whole UNAMIR troops who were generally disciplined.

In an answer to a question about UNAMIR troops being accused of causing divisions among Rwandese, Ambassador Khan said that investigations were still underway and the Senegalese troops accused of misconduct were moved to another sector.

- On Thursday, the 7th day of the mourning period, in memory of the victims of genocide, a march is to be held in Kigali to protest against the negative role of the Media, and RTLM radio station in particular, and the former defeated government in genocide. The march is to begin at the main Round-About in Kigali town, will go to the former headquarters of RTLM (Radio Television Libre des Mille Collines) where speeches will be delivered on the responsibility of the Rwandese media in genocide, then to the French embassy in Kigali where speeches will be held to condemn the responsibility of France in genocide, to the Belgian embassy to protest against Belgians accused of being responsible for all divisions and ethnic differences during their colonial rule in Rwanda, and finally to Hotel des Diplomates which was the headquarters of the Rwandese exiled Government accused of organising the genocide.

- The local population in Gisenyi town on Wednesday staged an anti-UNAMIR demonstration which ended at Hotel Meridien in Gisenyi where

is based the leadership of UNAMIR in Gisenyi. The demonstration came after a UNAMIR vehicle killed a young girl in a traffic accident on Tuesday. The demonstrators demanded the departure of UNAMIR from Rwanda, UNAMIR which failed to save people from genocide and was killing now survivors.

- The Rwandese Minister of Justice, Mr. Alphonse-Marie Nkubito on wednesday received from the head of USAID in Kigali a donation consisting of 3 vehicles and computers.

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	Date: April 12, 1995

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, April 12, 1995 - (15) thousand people who survived the genocide on Tuesday held a march in Kigali to protest against the failure of the international community, and in particular UNAMIR, to protect the innocent lives who were massacred during the genocide in 1994.

The march began at 14 hours at Kicukiro where thousands of people were massacred after UNAMIR Belgian troops deployed there abandoned them, defenseless. Along the march, the survivors related in detail the atrocities the victims suffered at Kicukiro.

The participants in the march whose mourning character later turned into angry demonstrations, condemned the misconduct of UNAMIR. One survivor who gave his eyewitness testimony of the massacre at Kicukiro said that "it is our duty to trace, know and bring to justice in particular the Belgian troops who were at Kicukiro and who refused to assist people in danger, leaving them to be massacred by Interahamwe."

People also asked that the number of UNAMIR soldiers be reduced and that UNAMIR's mandate in Rwanda be not renewed. The marchers were also asking that UNAMIR went back home as it was useless in the country.

In her speech on the occasion, the Prefect of Kigali town, Major Rose Kabuye said that "Rwandese cannot any longer tolerate that UNAMIR troops engage Rwandese teenagers including orphans into prostitution. I tell you openly that if you see UNAMIR vehicles carrying Rwandese girls, that those cars and people aboard should face consequences, and you are warned." Major Rose Kabuye said that now students of APACOPE secondary school were in particular engaged in prostitution by UNAMIR troops with the complicity of some Rwandese and that measures would be taken against them.

The participants regretted that UNAMIR had not lowered its flag at the Headquarters to fly at halfmast as done by everybody else during the mourning period.

A security meeting was held on Tuesday in Kigali town under the chairmanship of Prefect Major Rose Kabuye. The participants

reported that security was generally under control in Kigali, except for acts of insecurity caused by alcoholism on a liquor known as "Kanyanga", robbery, and rumours.

The participants decided that people who would sell "Kanyanga" would be fined and brought to justice.

The participants castigated UNAMIR, UN agencies, NGOs and ICRC, for originating the rumours that make many people to flee their homes. UNAMIR for instance has recently bought a large quantity of food stuffs saying it was expecting massacres and this made people to flee.

- 24 trucks of World Food Programme (WFP) carrying food aid destined to Rwandese refugee camps in Zaire have been held up at Cyangugu for the last 5 days following a decision by Cyangugu security meeting to close Rwanda-Zaire border.

The Rwandese Minister for Interior and Communal Development, Mr. Seth Sendashonga on Tuesday announced that the Rwanda-Zaire border was closed following a recent series of incursions by Interahamwe from Zaire, and who planted landmines and killed many people including a bourgmestre, a council of "secteur", a nurse and the discovery of 4 planted landmines in the area.

According to Mr. sendashonga, the trucks which carry food aid to criminals in Zaire, were held up, because they could bring about the anger of the local population. "It cannot be tolerated that trucks use Rwandese roads to bring food aid to criminals. We must make sure that that aid is not brought to criminals. The measure is however provisional and the matter is being discussed by concerned authorities."

- Rwandese Ambassador to Belgium on Tuesday extended his credentials to Pope John Paul II, to represent Rwanda at the Vatican. In a message to Rwandese, the Pope asked Rwandese to dismantle all walls of divisions in their society.

- A young girl was killed on Tuesday in Gisenyi in a traffic accident by a vehicle used by the UN human rights Field Operation in Rwanda. The head of UNHCHR sent a message of sorrow and condolences to the bereaved family, and announced that investigations were underway to determine the circumstances of the incident.

- A one-week seminar opened on Tuesday in Byumba for health officers for training on prevention of respiratory and diarrheal diseases.

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To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	Date: April 10, 1995

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, April 10, 1995 - About 2,000 survivors of genocide on Sunday marched in Kigali from Saint Family Church to Stade Regional de Nyamirambo to protest against genocide. The march was organised by five Rwandese human rights associations, namely; AVP, Kanyarwanda, Page-Rwanda, and ASRG, which struggle for the interests of survivors.

The survivors told their eyewitness testimonies along the march on the way to Nyamirambo Stadium. In their speeches, the representatives of human rights associations stressed the role of political parties behind the genocide, asked for assistance to widows and orphans, and regretted that the marchers were fewer than expected "as if Rwandese have already forgotten about the genocide they suffered." They also condemned the indifference of the international community and especially the United Nations, and criticised the Rwandese Church for complicity in the genocide.

Another march is to be held on Tuesday in Kigali, from Kicukiro technical school to Nyanza, to protest against UNAMIR's failure to protect the thousands of people who had found refuge at Kicukiro technical school where they were later massacred after a UNAMIR Belgian contingent abandoned them there.

- A Swiss delegation on Sunday visited Kibuye prefecture to find ways of resuming Swiss-financed development projects there. The Swiss delegation pledged to rehabilitate Nyamishaba school of agriculture, and to resume the Swiss-financed reforestation and tourism projects.

The Ugandan Vice-President, Speciose Kazibwe, who attended the commemoration of the anniversary of the start of the genocide in Rwanda and the reburial ceremony at Rebero, announced that "genocide was a post-colonial phenomenon because in Africa there no culture of a human being killing his fellow".

She equally castigated the international community "which only acts for its own interest" and does not care about blacks killing one another, and acts only when it is necessary to maintain their

power. She wondered what was the role of UNAMIR in Rwanda when people were being slaughtered.

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

<b>To:</b> Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	<b>From:</b> Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
<b>Originator:</b> Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	<b>Date:</b> April 8, 1995

**DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES**

Kigali, April 8, 1995 - The commemoration ceremony of the first anniversary of the start of the genocide and crimes against humanity that left up to a million people killed from April to July in 1994, was held on Friday at Rebero Hill, on the outskirts of Kigali town, with the reburial of the remains of victims of genocide, in presence of President Pasteur Bizimungu, Vice-President Paul Kagame, Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu, Speaker of the Parliament Juvenal Nkusi, and all Government Ministers, as well as representatives of the Diplomatic Corps in Kigali, including the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Rwanda, Ambassador Shaharyar Khan. The reburied remains included those of former Prime Minister Agathe Uwilingiyimana and leaders of PSD political party.

The Ugandan Vice-President, Madam Speciose Kazibwe and Burundi Prime Minister, Mr. Antoine Nduwayo, German Ambassador, Mr. Genz, Holland Minister for Cooperation, Mr. Jan Plonck, also attended the ceremony.

In the several speeches delivered on the occasion, the speakers, including two survivors of the genocide, stressed that the origin of the genocide was colonialism and neocolonialism, and former political regimes in Rwanda which brought about divisions among the Rwandese society, and that the trial and punishment of those responsible for the genocide was a precondition to national reconciliation. They also invited Rwandese people and political leaders to ensure that the tragedy that had happened in Rwanda could not occur again. They also criticised the United Nations for failing to save lives and to withdraw its forces at the height of massacres.

In their speeches, President Bizimungu and Vice-President Kagame reminded that the RPF soldiers had sacrificed their lives to save lives when the world community remained indifferent and the UN withdrew its forces at the peak of the massacres.

President Bizimungu said that "some Rwandese fought alone to save lives; even afterwards the world community did not assist them, they even attributed to them the wickedness of those who killed the sons of Rwanda, some organisations like UNHCR have been carrying out humanitarian activities and other organisations have been struggling for the respect of human rights, like Amnesty International, but some of their workers, for their own interests, and because of the divisions they have brought about among the Rwandese and have even transformed these divisions into a culture, they came, carried out reports full of lies, without any evidence to back them, spread them all over the world which believed them, as if the world was expecting them. Why is it that every time someone wants to achieve the reconciliation of Rwandese, one's action is sabotaged instead of being supported. For instance, the problem of prisoners is linked to the problem of justice..... If now the prisons are overcrowded, it is not out of bad intentions, it is not with the intention to massacre people; if it was so, If we had the intention to kill people, we would have done so before bringing them to prison. The prisons are overcrowded because of the many problems we have and our lack of means to deal with the problems."

Speaking about the United Nations, President Bizimungu said that "the UN is with us today, the UN which failed to assist us in preventing the massacres, is with us today to assist us in the reburial of victims."

On the issue of national reconciliation, President Bizimungu said that "the lesson to learn is that, as far as reconciliation is concerned, reconciliation is first necessary between some members of the international community and Rwandese,... and not to do as if no wrongs were done, we forgot and we forgave, all of this was of no use to us, when will they give us consideration and dignity or show sincerity in their speeches? The reconciliation of Rwandese, the first reason they must reconcile is that their tragedy was orchestrated from outside, that reconciliation does not imply however forgetting what happened, or for the guilty not to ask for forgiveness,..... there would be problems if people did not recognise their mistakes before, and then repent, to find a solution. Even if Rwandese did not become friends, this is not necessary, they must respect the human rights of one another and not violate them, this is what reconciliation means first."

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To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	Date: April 6, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, April 6, 1995 - The Ugandan Vice-President, Dr. Speciose Kazibwe on Wednesday arrived in Kigali. He told Radio Rwanda that she came to show her solidarity to Rwandese people on the occasion of the first anniversary of the start of genocide in Rwanda.

- The Rwandese M.P. Jean Baptiste Gashotsi died on Wednesday following a long illness.

- The Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Rwanda, Ambassador Shaharyar Khan, on Wednesday held a news conference at UNAMIR Headquarters in Kigali. Also present at the news conference were the commander of the UNAMIR force, General Guy Tousignant, and the Deputy Prosecutor for the International Tribunal for Rwanda, Judge Honore Rakotomanana.

Ambassador Khan announced that there was no reason for postponing the trials of people accused of being involved in the genocide, trials scheduled to begin on 6 April in Kigali.

Judge Rakotomanana read a communique of the Chief Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for Rwanda. The communique says that the Tribunal joins with the international community to mourn those whose lives were lost on the occasion of the first anniversary of the genocide in Rwanda.

General Tousignant said that UNAMIR was there to assist Rwanda in national reconciliation and reconstruction. On the question about the misconduct of UNAMIR troops, General Tousignant said that UNAMIR had taken action against such soldiers, and about the UNAMIR soldier who killed a Rwandese national in Byumba, he said that the home country of the soldier, Nigeria, had been informed, and he would be brought to the Nigerian Court-martial to be tried and punished.

- A meeting gathering Rwandese experts and German experts began on Wednesday in Hotel Mille Collines in Kigali to discuss possible areas of cooperation between the two countries.

- The Rwandese Minister for Justice, Mr. Alphonse-Marie Nkubito on Wednesday dismissed the concerns of the 5 Rwandese human rights associations which asked for the postponement of the trials of people accused of being involved in genocide, scheduled to begin on Thursday, 6 April.

Mr. Nkubito announced that the communique was apparently aimed at causing confusion or to tarnish the image of Rwandese justice, because the same human rights associations had demonstrated some weeks before to ask for the beginning of those trials.

He said that the concerns of the human rights associations were groundless. He indicated that those who were to be tried were people whose cases were easy because they pleaded guilty and there were eyewitnesses to testify against them.

He underlined that those trials were not symbolic, because 300 cases with enough evidence were ready to be tried, and the trials of those cases were to continue without interruption.

Mr. Nkubito also announced that most of, or maybe all of the planners of the genocide were outside the country and that those would be tried by the International Tribunal.

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To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	Date: April 5, 1995

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, April 5, 1995 - The Secretary-General of the Organisation of African Unity, Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, who arrived on Saturday in Kigali on a 5-day visit to Rwanda on Tuesday held a news conference in Kigali.

He announced during the news conference that the genocide that took place in Rwanda in 1994 was a shame on the world community and especially on the UN Security Council which decided to withdraw its forces from Rwanda at the height of the massacres.

Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim praised in particular the Ethiopian contingent within UNAMIR which he said should be a model to the rest of the UN troops.

- The Rwandese Minister of Interior and Communal Development, Mr. Seth Sendashonga, on Tuesday began his first leg of his tour of the country with his visit to Kibuye to assess the situation.

- On last Thursday and Monday night shootings were reported at Gitarama penitentiary inciting rumours of massacres in the prison and causing panic among the local population. According to the Director of Gitarama Prison, on last Thursday a prisoner tried to run away from the Prison and shots were fired by the guards to dissuade him. On last Monday another group of prisoners attempted to run away, and one prisoner was shot dead and many more wounded by guards who fired on the prisoners.

The Director of the prison denied reports carried by foreign media alleging that prisoners were massacred in the prison, and indicated that several prisoners rather died of diseases and especially dysentery.

The UN human rights field operation in Rwanda on Tuesday issued a communique saying that one prisoner was killed and ten others wounded on Monday at Gitarama penitentiary.

- Five Rwandese human rights associations on Tuesday published a communique in which they asked for the postponement of the first trials of people accused of being involved in genocide scheduled to take place on 6 April in Kigali.

The human rights associations say that the necessary conditions are not yet met in order to judge properly those accused of genocide. They say that the Rwandese parliament has not yet voted laws on the genocide and penalties against authors of genocide, the Rwandese judicial system has not yet been set up, the first trials on genocide should also concern the planners of the genocide instead of just 2 or 3 people who killed, and finally that genocide trials are serious enough for not being held just symbolically.

- The Rwandese Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Anastase Gasana on Tuesday received Mr. Nokohiro Kito, a Japanese Professor, who is chairman of a Japanese association known as "Rwanda Reconciliation Committee". He asked the Japanese Professor to explain to Japanese the problems of Rwanda to bring them to participate in Rwanda national reconstruction.

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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	Date: April 4, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, April 4, 1995 - The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Mr. Jose Ayala-Lasso on Monday ended his visit to Rwanda with a news conference with the local and international press.

Mr. Ayala-Lasso said that in his talks with Rwandese officials he had facilitated the understanding between human rights monitors in Rwanda with Rwandese authorities.

He also announced that he had submitted to the Deputy Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, Judge Honore Rakoto-Manana, a number of documents likely to help in the collection of evidence to prosecute people suspected of being involved in the genocide.

- The UN Special Rapporteur, Degni Rene Segui on Monday left Kigali at the end of his stay in Rwanda. In his interview with Radio Rwanda, he said that there was positive evolution in human rights respect in some areas and lack of positive evolution in other areas. He said for instance that reprisal acts by military men and civilians were now rare while acts of arbitrary arrests continued.

Mr. Degni Segui announced that the United Nations was committed to bring an end to the culture of impunity in Rwanda, and invited all those who had evidence concerning the authors of the genocide in Rwanda to submit them to him or the human rights monitors in Rwanda.

- The OAU Secretary-General, Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim on Monday held talks with the Rwandese President, Vice-President, Prime Minister and Speaker of the Parliament. Their talks focused on the genocide, repatriation of Rwandese refugees, resettlement of returnees, and national reconstruction.

- Great Britain on Monday donated to Rwandese Government 5 vehicles and office equipments including computers in favour of the Rwandese Parliament.

- Three incidents of landmines explosion were reported last week in Cyangugu prefecture. Three people were killed in the explosion and

many more were injured. In Kimbogo commune, in the same prefecture, unidentified gunmen also killed two councillors of "secteur".

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MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSB	From: Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	Date: April 3, 1995

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, April 3, 1995 - The Secretary-general of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, on Saturday arrived in Kigali on a 5-day visit in Rwanda.

In his interview with Radio Rwanda he said that peace had returned to Rwanda and he had come to see with Rwandese authorities how the OAU could participate in Rwanda's efforts in national reconstruction.

Mr. Salim on Sunday visited the Nyarubuye Church compound where 8,000 people are believed to have been massacred. He also visited two orphanages at Nyamata, south of Kigali. The OAU Secretary-general pledged a donation of 200 beds and 200 mattresses, and a vehicle to the orphanages, and adopted an orphan called Havugimana, who would remain in Rwanda, and for whom he would pay school fees and other necessities.

He also visited on Sunday Nyagatare transit reception center for returnees.

- President Bizimungu of Rwanda on Sunday officiated at the ceremony to re-open the National University of Rwanda (UNR) which closed in April in 1994 with the outbreak of the genocide.

President Bizimungu reminded that the objective of the Rwandese University was the search for truth and knowledge and regretted that Rwandese academics, such as Leon Mugesera and Ferdinand Nahimana, had been involved in genocide.

1000 university students were killed, including 400 students who were killed by their fellows inside the campus. 50 university lecturers as well as 150 university workers were also killed.

The Rwandese Minister for Higher education, Culture and Scientific research, Mr. Joseph Nsingimana said that UNR would have 4,000 students for the academic year 1994-1995. He said that only 2,000 students would be accommodated on campus, and the other 2,000 were to find accommodations on their own outside the campus, and this was a big problem.

- The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights on visit in Rwanda, Mr. Jose Ayala-Lasso, on Sunday visited the Kibeho camp for displaced people. The Prefect of Gikongoro, Mr. Felix Zigirinshuti announced that the camp was a sanctuary for criminals who refused to return home, spread rumours and were involved in acts causing insecurity in the region.

Mr. Ayala-Lasso said that considerable efforts had been made in Rwanda in human rights respect since the end of the tragedy in Rwanda in 1994.

- The Spokesman of the RPA and MP. Colonel Frank Mugambage on Sunday at 19.30 commented on an article written in the newspaper Intumwa-Le Messenger which alleged that there were indications that a reprisal genocide was possibly being prepared.

The article established a comparison between the period preceding the genocide and the current period. It cited instances of assassination of officials, attacks on journalists and a campaign to force UNAMIR to leave the country. The article alleges that at present some RPA elements are openly saying they want to commit a genocide, that a media campaign in the style of RTLM began to force UNAMIR to leave the country, and that some Rwandese leaders back the plan with the exhumation of skeletons which incites the anger and desire of people to revenge their relatives.

Colonel Mugambage rejected the allegations as being unfounded and ridiculous. He said that the accusations against UNAMIR at present are backed by evidence, UNAMIR troops killed a man in Byumba, UNAMIR vehicles in Kigali hit, killed people and got away in Kigali, and UNAMIR troops in Kibuye offered protection to criminals in Kibuye and denied access to the Prefect, and these were truths, while RTLM had accused UNAMIR of being accomplice of the RPF without providing evidence.

Colonel Mugambage said that such writings were aimed at causing insecurity in the country and action should be taken against the authors of the article.

- The Rwandese Minister of Justice, Mr. Alphonse-Marie Nkubito announced on Friday that the first trials of the authors of the genocide in Rwanda by national tribunals would be held in Kigali on 6 April.

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K I G A L I

## EDITORIAL

RWANDA BELONGS TO EXTREMISTS (CDR)

With a careful perusal, we notice that after the abolition of monarchy, the power in Rwanda has been based on ethnic discrimination. Due to this kind of power some people have been killed and others went to exile to seek safety. Still we can ask ourselves why in 1959 all Tutsis fled whereas in 1994 not all Hutus ran away. Does it mean that insecurity exists for some people and not for others? If I scrutinize, I find that apart from insecurity, there is what we call CDR or extremism.

In 1959, when extremist Tutsis saw that Hutus had taken the power they refused to be under rule of the latter and fled with hatred as they considered themselves as more superior than Hutus. They thus fled determined to come back to take the power snatched from them. Only the "moderates" who believed that any one could rule be he a Hutu or a Tutsi stayed in the country. Every time the refugees (INYENZI) attacked, the moderates were taken as accomplices and thus killed by Hutus extremists. That was why when HABYARIMANA died, the genocide focused on these moderates.

When RPF ceased the power, all Hutu extremists ran away with the same intention as the former extremist Tutsi refugees'. And the moderates, sure of their innocence, remained and forbade their relatives from fleeing. Now the new extremist ( new CDRs ) take them as criminals and made them pay for what they didn't do. If Hutu extremists in exile decide to attack, we don't know what will become these Hutu moderates, we don't know whether they will be treated in the same way as the moderates of 1959. We deduce that only the extremist will live in this country since when things goes worse he flees.

### WHERE IS THE TRUE RPF?

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I am glad to write to the newspaper "LE MESSENGER". I would like to complete an article entitled : "MDR : TWAGIRAMUNGU Followers (AMAJYOJYI) are disappointed" published in N° 51. In fact some people are regretting for not having fled away. It is sad to see that before you were considered as an accomplice of RPF and now you are taken as an accomplice of Interahamwe. Nowadays some people are sceptical about the true RPF. They are still expecting a true one because this RPF is different from what they had been taught before by political parties which struggled against dictatorship. When these parties were coming from Brussels in a meeting with RPF Inkotanyi. These days some are desperate. They say that we have the RPF, KANTANO and RTLM had taught. Those who still have hope think that RPF TWAGIRAMUNGU preached hasn't come yet.

He had told us that they are "Brothers" but some of RPF members go against brotherhood. However, we shouldn't despair. Maybe if the sorrow and anger diminish, we will live like brothers and then reconciliation, far from being reached, will start.

### IF YOU ARE NOT DETAINED YOU ARE IN HOUSE ARREST

This is not a hyperbole. There are people who cannot come at Kigali due to some survivals who say that even the one who didn't kill looted or that no matter if innocent people are wronged since in April-July a lot of innocent people died. If you want to verify you can make your own inquiry.

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Apart from coming at Kigali, some people cannot go to their home centres. E.g. in BUGESERA (read Kinyamateka n°....) In Cyangugu we hear that the market of KAMEMBE is only accessible to some kind of people. In the same reasoning, there are people who live in Kigali but who can't go to their home communes for fear of being called Interahamwe. Among the communes to which people can't go we can cite RUSUMO and MUHAZI.

When you don't go there, you are accused of being a killer by people who don't even know you. It is not understandable to be charged by some who lived abroad when the massacres occurred or in the countryside whereas the accused were hidden in holes. However, to stay in Kigali is no solution, as the accusers say, since one day the government will oblige people to get papers, like identity cards, from their home communes.

THOSE WHO DON'T GO TO THEIR COMMUNES ARE NOT ALL INNOCENT.

Some people, from the countryside, came to hide themselves in towns because they took part in the massacres in their villages. As it is said these people avoid appearing in day time for fear they would be recognised. However, apart from these, there are people who stay in town because they are afraid of people who can allegedly accuse them of being criminals or whose houses, in villages, are occupied by influential people. In villages there are people who live there due to different reasons similar to those of people who fled to town. This is possible except that very few flee their former home places because they are guilty. And it is all the same wherever a criminal will go, he will be unveiled.

NO ONE WILL BE SPARED.

Today, people are concerned because the prison doesn't distinguish the innocent from the guilty. In this town, the fact of summarily arresting people from their houses has resumed again. It suffices that the arrestor has a weapon. He takes you to where you don't know without even a writ of arrest. We hope that since justice is going to be settled, the situation will improve and innocent people will be released. When you are not killed on your way to the jail, they beat you up. They ask you how many people you killed and when you say that you didn't kill, they increase the beating and because you can't bear you invent the number of people you didn't actually kill to see whether they can release you. They ask you : How many men, women, and children? And you respond : 12 men, 5 children and 20 women!

How can you explain that you take the whole prefecture and jail burgomasters, deputy prefects, directors of establishments whereas these people had advised the population not to follow the killers? What will this population, which didn't flee, behave if authorities who had told them to stay are in jail?

I am not stretching the event, in Cyangugu, while the population hasn't got explanations on the burgomaster of KAMEMBE , Justin MUBIRIGI who is in jail, the burgomasters of GATARE, KAGANO, and CYIMBOGO have recently been arrested and others are waiting for their turn. Other authorities detained are : Deputy prefect Malachie BIPFUBUSA of the S/Prefecture of NYAMATEKE, S/prefect Théodore MUNYANGABE and the S/Prefect NDEZE.

Another person whose detention has aroused concern is the Director of GISAKURA Tea factory, Mister Anatole MUBIRIGI. Concerning his case, some people say : This director closed the factory when they wanted to kill him in the massacres. After the war, he resumed the picking up of his tea even the tea of Shagasha came in his factory because the director of Shagasha had looted his factory and fled away. Now he is rewarded prison!

NO ONE IS AGAINST DETAINING PEOPLE,  
WE CONDEMN THE WAY IT IS DONE

Anyone who would go against detaining criminals would be one of them. But arrests must be done in a just way. Jailing people, any how, basing yourself on hearsay can mainly cause insecurity. The population should know why those authorities are detained because it is being said that among those authorities some are victim of posts they occupied and which are coveted by others. When you don't explain to the population, they believe in any version they want. These days, there are much rumours and people are afraid, which explains the increase in number of people who ran away, while the number of the returnees decreases.

WHAT ARE THE CONSEQUENCES ?

There are many consequences but the important ones are :  
- To attenuate the gravity of the genocide, if this summary detention continues, and number of wronged innocent people increases in prisons where epidemic diseases, hunger etc... can cause their death, the population will grow hating the power and take as true some of RTLM teachings that RPF doesn't like Hutus etc...

The international community, will react to this. Some have even started to say that to summary arrest and killing people atrociously is another kind of genocide. Punish guilty people but

don't forget to justify innocent ones. Why don't you ask yourself why people are increasingly running away? The authorities should justify us.

# WHO SPREADS RUMOURS OF THE GENOCIDE OF REVENGE

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The last meeting between the Minister of Home Affairs, Mister Seth SENDASHONGA and all the prefects examined rumours to which on 7 April 1995 one year after the genocide, some survivals will do the genocide of revenge. We don't know whether these rumours are founded, the intention of the spreaders, whether this is said by Interahamwe of Goma nor whether it is spread by some of them who happened to intrude in the country.

In any case, no fumes without fire, and as we know, rwandese don't have rumours, however since rumours have been spread, may be they will stay at the level of rumours and the planned date can be postponed. When such things are said, the authorities shouldn't cross their arms. They should instead look for the propagators and try to know their intention. If in the whole country the same thing is being said, we should be concerned.

## THE PREPARATION OF THE GENOCIDE IS VERY SIMILAR TO WHAT IS BEING DONE TODAY

Many people, I talked to, told me that these rumours stem from the prevailing situation which is very much similar to the one at the eve of the genocide. The situation is as follows :

- It is said that some soldiers want to do the genocide to kill the accomplices of Interahamwe. This is not different from what the soldiers from the North said that HABYARIMANA had become like a priest; that he should let them kill accomplices of Inkotanyi. Some soldiers wish Interahamwe would attack for them to kill Hutus. This was said on the radio that if Inkotanyi want to take the country by force no accomplice would be spared. In addition, Radio Rwanda spends time in broadcasting what UNAMIR does whether it is

true or not and stretching the event. It is like to make people hate UNAMIR. This is the same as what happened when April 1994 was drawing near. At that time, RTLM was cursing UNAMIR especially General Dallaire and Belgian soldiers.

- Some extremists betray themselves when they wish UNAMIR soldiers could leave for them to take revenge. The same thing had been said before the genocide.

- The killing of people is like the killing of merchants : Mathias, David, the death of the journalist BYABAGAMBA and Mutsinzi except that the latter hardly survived. The death of Minister GATABAZI is similar to the death of the prefect RWANGABO. These days in some quarters like KIMISAGARA, there are groups of people who threaten the population. If they don't like you they kill you or you are compelled to move to another place. This recalls what was happening at GIKONDO before the genocide. Newspapers are not at ease. Recently in the seminar of Kabusunzu someone during his conference said : "You seem to be preparing another genocide through your writing"

- We have journalists who side with the regime in the same way as BAMWANGA did.

#### THE AUTHORITIES ARE NOT INNOCENT

The authorities should, with the last of their energy, condemn the propagators of rumours who aim at frightening the population. As consequence of these rumours, some people, in Gitarama, have started to flee. They should fight against the cause of this fear, against actions and words which are similar to the ones which led to the genocide. They should also avoid anything which would spur anger. E.g. the action of deterring the bones of the killed by Interahamwe at CHK. Imagine a woman who works near where these bones are and who is obliged to see them every day knowing that there may be her husband and children. This is to kill her alive.

they were doing. One of the chances we have is that some of the higher authorities have known it. We heard, for example, that the army commanders in Ruhengeri and Gikongoro condemn people who give them incomplete reports on security.

This is how we have been living. If all the authorities were like these Army commanders and consult the population because those reports are not worth trusting. Back to the prefect ZIRIMWABAGABO, we don't know whether he believes in his words to which the rumours are spread by Interahamwe in Goma. Can he tell, how these interahamwe manage to spread the rumours in the whole country? If the population knows where rumours come from why can't he tell the truth? Only the higher authorities are not informed on the truth and maybe there is interest in not informing them.

Anyone who frequents bars or public gatherings, knows people who say these words when they are drunk. Some even say that they don't want justice. They want to do the genocide in the same way as the killers. It is not a secret. I ask someone who needs the truth to give me a recording radio I promise that in three days I will have given him a tapes full of these words.

I am astonished by what some authorities tell the population in meetings. They say that we shouldn't be afraid of those who threaten to attack, that these are rumours. I don't know on what they base themselves to situate the attack of Interahamwe at the level of a rumour. Interahamwe say it, but you contradict them. Instead of telling the population how to behave in case of attack, towards their neighbours you say that it is rumour. What I believe, but it is my own opinion, is that those Interahamwe have interest in sporadic attacks because if they don't do them the population they keep as hostages would return. Since they have promised them to return after the war they cannot spend five without having attacked.

Why didn't the government look for money to finish these unburying activities quickly.

There is some thing like an exposition of skulls. I know this is to keep us remember and white people must see it, but we have to think. Imagine someone who has his relatives' skulls there. I wonder whether some people will not call it to increase sorrow or incitation to revenge. I heard that one authority said that some skulls must stay in the plain air. Reconciliation doesn't mean to forget what happened but to remember is not to nourish hatred. In addition, enough pictures have been taken so that it is not necessary to continue displaying those skulls. And people see this as a way of preparing another genocide. I don't mean here that we should forget but there is another way we can remember without spurring hatred.

WE ARE FREE FROM IKINANI (HABYARIMANA) BUT WE WILL NOT BE FREE FROM HIS MRND

After this meeting, we heard the interview between the prefect of GITARAMA and a journalist of Radio Rwanda. The prefect ZIRIMWABAGABO affirmed that these rumours are spread by Interahamwe based in Goma. I personally got astonished. I immediately said that MRND has entered our marrow. Its policy may be so good that no one can lead this country without it. We all know that MRND aims at misleading the population by keeping them in darkness and making them take as true whatever the authority say, in other words to take him like a God.

Such a policy should change, specially that most of our authorities lived outside the country and thus don't know the policy of MRND. In times of MRND, it was forbidden to report on the truth of what happens in sectors, communes, prefectures. You remember when famine was ravaging in GIKONGORO. The Burgomasters, and agronomists couldn't say the truth for fear of being asked what

As an example, in some parts of the country like Kibungo (MUGESERA) in Gitarama (NYABIKENKE) young men intrude themselves and take away their friends. You don't say this because you don't want the higher organs to know that you work badly. If these authorities don't happen to know how you work and come themselves near the population we will be lost. We will be still living in MRND. When you see a long queue of people at the prefect's office requesting for passes. Where and why do you think they go? Do people who were in the village in September, still live there? Why don't you want to know why they leave? Don't you want to know why the number of the returnees is still limited? In any case those rumours profit some people. When they say that they will do the genocide, the fearful people flee, when it is still early, leaving tranquil those who are occupying their houses.

We shouldn't also hide some people inside the country, because of properties they took, are not for the return of people who are outside. people inside the country who took their properties. If they stay at least ten years it would be better since they will have no right to claim for their things as it is the case for those who fled in 1959. Is it true that you have decided to hide the truth so that you cannot be killed? Go ahead! but it is not good. I ask you to resign from MNRD and give true reports and if you prove weakness or incapacity accept to be replaced.

HITIMANA J. Chromos.

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<b>To:</b> Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	<b>From:</b> Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
<b>Originator:</b> Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	<b>Date:</b> April 1, 1995

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, April 1, 1995 - A cabinet meeting was held on Friday in Kigali under the chairmanship of President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda. The cabinet discussed preparations of the commemoration of the first anniversary of the genocide on 7 April, 1995.

The cabinet decided that the ceremony would take place at Rebero Hill in Kigali. A national mourning will be observed throughout the country from 7 April to 14 April. During the period, flags will be lowered at half-mast, and sad music will be broadcast on Radio Rwanda. The days of Friday, 7 April, and Monday, 10 April, will be public holidays. Work will resume normally on 11 April, but employers are requested to give time-off to their workers from 11 April to 14 April to attend conferences on genocide that will be organised during the afternoons.

The cabinet also condemned people hiding behind human rights associations and publish communiques aimed at causing troubles among the population.

- The Rwandese Vice-President and Minister for Defense, Major Paul Kagame on Friday held an interview with Radio Rwanda on his return from China, during which he talked about the political situation in Burundi, the arms being delivered to Rwandese refugee camps in Zaire, UNAMIR mandate in Rwanda and the displaced people camps in the South-West of the country.

Maj. Gen Kagame said that China had promised to resume its cooperation with Rwanda.

Speaking about the Bulgarian plane which reportedly delivered arms to the camps in Zaire, he said that he heard the reports which were backed by evidence, and that the international community should take responsibility over the problem, because Rwanda was still placed under an embargo on arms while the others in camps were still acquiring arms, and that those arms were also destined to those attacking Burundi as well.

He warned that the country accepting those arms to be delivered there, would also face consequences from a regional conflict.

He nonetheless underlined that "we are prepared enough to safeguard the sovereignty of our country, even if we do not wish war".

Speaking about UNAMIR troops, he indicated that if that force were to remain in Rwanda, its mandate should be reviewed, and that talks were underway with the UN on the subject.

On the question about the displacement camps in the South-West of the country, he said that an immediate solution was to be found to bring those people to return home, because criminals and potential criminals found a haven in the camps.

Asked about the political situation in Burundi, Kagame said that foreign military intervention was not a solution to the problem, that Burundians should themselves try to find together a solution to their problem.

- The Rwandese Minister for Justice, Mr. Alphonse Nkubito on Friday officiated at a ceremony to deliver certificates to 137 prosecution officers who ended a 3-month training in Kigali, in the presence of the Belgian ambassador to Rwanda.

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