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SRSG's PRESS
CONFERENCE

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

File: Press (UNAMIR)
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SA/SRSG
DPO/Spokesman
Radio

F/N-1075

OUTGOING FACSIMILE

DATE: 13 June 1995

11.
14.6.95

TO: KHAN/TOUSIGNANT UNAMIR Kigali	FROM: ANNAN DPKO New York <i>H. Annan</i>
FAX NO: 3-3090	FAX NO: (212) 963-4879 ROOM S-3727
SUBJECT: SRSG's press conference of 9 June 1995	

TOTAL NUMBER OF TRANSMITTED PAGES INCLUDING THIS PAGE: 4

Please find attached a summary of the press conference given by the SRSG at Headquarters on Friday 9 June 1995, with apologies for the delay. Regards.

(SRSG) FC

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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)

Rwanda Briefing

- 3 -

9 June 1995

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.

* * * * *



NOTE D'INFORMATION

A: Responsables de l'Information
Système des Nations Unies, Kigali

DATE: 22 mai 1995

DE: Porte-parole, MINUAR *fin*

OBJET: Rencontres avec le RSSG et Réunions de Presse

1. Ce mercredi 24 mai 1995, de 10h15 à 10h55, le Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire général, l'Ambassadeur Khan s'entretiendra avec les responsables de l'information du système des Nations Unies au Rwanda.

2. A 11h00, ce même jour, l'Ambassadeur Khan se prêtera aux questions des journalistes pendant une heure environ.

3. L'attention particulière des responsables de l'information du système des Nations Unies au Rwanda est appelée sur le calendrier des rencontres avec le RSSG et des réunions de presse, qui se présente comme suit:

- Mercredi 24 mai:
 - 10h15 à 10h55 : rencontre avec le RSSG
 - 11h00 à 12h15 : conférence de presse du RSSG.
- Mercredi 31 mai:
 - 11h00 à 12h15 : rencontre d'information entre les responsables de l'information du système des Nations Unies et les média.
- Mercredi 7 juin:
 - 10h15 à 10h55 : rencontre avec le RSSG
 - 11h00 à 12h15 : conférence de presse du RSSG.
- Mercredi 14 juin:
 - 11h00 à 12h15 : rencontre d'information entre les responsables de l'information du système des Nations Unies et les média.

N.B.

La réunion d'information avec le RSSG et la conférence de presse de celui-ci alterneront les mercredi avec les points de presse des responsables de l'information avec les média.

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



File: Press

3 January 1995

NOTICE TO ALL MEDIA PERSONNEL

Resident at:

Hotel des Diplomates
Hotel Meridien
Hotel des Mille Collines
Hotel Kiyovu

PRESS CONFERENCE

This is to inform you that, following the X'mas break, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Ambassador Shaharyar Khan, is to hold a Press Conference at UNAMIR HQ, Kigali, on Friday 6 January 1995 at 09:30 hours.


I. Minta
Acting Spokesman

cc: All UN Agencies

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FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS / UNDEUPRO

15 DECEMBER 1994

PRESS CONFERENCE BY VICE-PRESIDENT OF RWANDA

The Vice-President of Rwanda, General Paul Kagame, told correspondents at a Headquarters press conference this afternoon that the displaced Rwandese in the various camps fell into different categories and should not all be "lumped together". Treating them as a single category had caused a number of problems.

Among them, he said, were former government forces, former militiamen and former government politicians who were responsible for the atrocities committed in Rwanda. The lumping together of all the various categories had resulted in difficulties in the way they had benefited from the aid from the international community.

He said the aid agencies had sent in relief in the belief that refugees were being helped, but in actual fact some of those groups could not be categorized as refugees deserving such assistance. The reluctance of some of those people to return to their homes in Rwanda had to do with their having been responsible for the genocide in the country. Many did not want to return for fear that they would be held accountable. Such persons should in reality be held accountable, irrespective of whether or not they remained in the camps.

Some refugees in the camps wishing to return home had been held back by force by those groups. The groups still wielded force and controlled the aid sent to the camps. They had gone to the extent of killing people in the camps for expressing the wish to return to Rwanda.

He said the Government of Rwanda had a role in making it possible for those people to return home, but there was also a responsibility on the part of the international community to assist in dealing with the problem, so that the criminals among the refugees could be tried for their crimes and stopped from intimidating, killing or stopping the refugees from making any choice to return home or otherwise.

In response to a question, he said the former government forces and militia who were responsible for the atrocities in his country were mainly in camps in Zaire and Tanzania, with a few in Burundi. There were also others in the southwestern zone of Rwanda, which was under the control of the French. Those were very few, however, and were in hiding. Recently, there was an exercise to try and get them out of the camps in the country, and encourage the refugees there to return to their villages. That exercise was carried out jointly by the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) and Rwandese forces. The French were no longer in Rwanda and the former French zone was now under the control of the

2) Press Conference

UNAMIR

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Amment. UNAMIR was also operating in the zone.

To a question on alleged French blocking of aid funds from the European Union to his country, General Kagame responded that the Rwandese Government had not been receiving aid directly since it was established. The indication was that there was reluctance in some quarters to release that aid. Some people could have been behind that reluctance, but there had been improvements in the attitude. He said that on his way to New York, he had been to Belgium and met the Belgian authorities. He had also met with the British authorities in the United Kingdom and was talking to the United States Government. Promises had been made about releasing aid to the Government. That represented a positive step forward and meant that whoever was influencing the blocking of that assistance had ceased doing so.

The effort on the part of the Rwandese Government, he went on, was to see how it could create a good relationship with France and with other countries. That way, it hoped to overcome the difficulties that had existed between it and France.

Answering another question, he said the United Nations could talk about some successes in Rwanda, especially as it related to the cooperation it had found with the forces that helped to change the situation in the country, rather than in terms of what it had tried to do. The forces operating in Rwanda today claimed the biggest part of the United Nations success.

In terms of any United Nations failure in Rwanda, he said it was clear in the beginning that there was a force of 2,700 and genocide was being carried out with nothing being done even to try and save a few people. It was a bad sign that at the climax of all that, the force was even withdrawn. Rwandese felt betrayed to see such a body, created specifically to prevent such a thing from happening, "running away" at a time that its presence was most needed. Rwanda, however, looked forward to helping the United Nations to operate much better in the future and still needed its presence in Rwanda. That presence had been able to reassure the population of Rwanda that the international community was interested in what was happening there. It also made it possible for the situation on the ground to be interpreted for the international community.

Asked if the Rwandese Government would allow adoption of Rwandese orphans by non-Rwandese, he said that with an estimated 100,000 orphans, the Government felt that spreading them to various countries might create more problems, particularly for the orphans themselves. The position of the Government was to solicit assistance from the international community, individuals and groups to help it to deal with the situation within Rwanda. The Government had also encouraged Rwandese who could adopt the children to do so; it wanted the children to stay within the Rwandese environment and felt the best that could be done for them should take place in the country. If there was any reason for any children to be taken outside, but with the view of returning them, that could be looked into.

In response to another question regarding a reported Government action in the camps in southwestern Rwanda and the possibility that that could scare the displaced persons there and hamper the efforts to resettle them, General Kagame said -- was a question of whether or not to leave the camps intact.

ing that they were harbouring criminals who went and committed crimes against the population that had settled. The camps were serving as sanctuaries for criminals and there was a bigger problem in that the presence of the refugees in the camps had created a situation where different groups benefited from the camps' existence. The criminals, by getting sanctuary, were able to escape prosecution while some groups had begun to do business in the camps.

He said the idea of setting up the camps was to help the Rwandese help themselves, and not to create dependence on food supplies being flown in. The situation had made some inmates of the camps feel more comfortable there, and not want to go back to their homes to live normal lives. Government pressure was being directed at the groups that operated in the camps, and at encouraging refugees not associated with the criminal gangs to leave the camps and settle in the villages. The Government was also requesting non-governmental organizations and other international organizations to find ways of helping the people when they were back in the villages, rather than while they were in the camps.

Asked about his requests during his meeting with members of the Security Council, he said the Government believed that the United Nations through UNAMIR should try to separate the various groups in the camps, so that they would be clearly identified. Some organization or body should categorize and separate them, so that aid would get to the right people. In the long term, the Government hoped that those responsible for causing the situation in Rwanda would also be brought to justice and efforts made toward reconciliation. However, there could not be reconciliation when emphasis was not being put on justice. That justice could be achieved by identifying those responsible for certain actions. There was no justification for aid to militiamen who still had arms and were killing people, or to former government forces in uniform who still had weapons. If such groups wanted to benefit from the assistance, they should be told to lay down their arms, stop violence, remove their uniforms and become refugees.

Asked about the withdrawal by Japan of its personnel, General Kagame questioned the role of those troops, saying that they picked the camps in Goma, Zaire, because they felt that that was a safer place to be than in Rwanda. It was a situation of people who wanted to help only where it was easy, while avoiding areas of difficulty. The essence should be to help in areas of difficulty. There had been reports regarding the Japanese troops in the camps in Goma but they were not seen in Rwanda. Rwanda, however, appreciated the useful purpose which they might have served.

END OF BRIEFING
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5 December 1994

- NOTE TO EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR -

As you are aware, it had been arranged that SRSG receive at 10.00 a.m. today a journalist from Radio Rwanda who had requested an interview. Since the SPAO had also indicated that the SRSG planned to hold a press conference at the same time to launch "Opération Retour", we had therefore invited other Rwandese journalists to attend the ceremony.

Although I now understand that the proposed launching of "Opération Retour" has been postponed, I recommend that the SRSG meet the journalists who had been invited for a brief press conference. This, I believe, would also provide an auspicious opportunity for him to meet the local press and establish a working relationship. It could also be an opportunity for us to inform them of our activities and objectives and to take the political pulse of the nation from the perspective of its journalists. If this proposed arrangement is acceptable and convenient, the press conference would take place today at 10.00 a.m. in the ground floor conference room.

Sammy Kum Buo
Political Adviser and
Acting Spokesman

2 December 1994

- NOTE TO EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR -

We have two requests from journalists to interview the SRSG:

- a) Mr. Faustin Karangira, of Radio Rwanda, telephoned this morning and we tentatively gave him an appointment for 10 a.m. on Monday, 5 December, subject to confirmation. If this is convenient for the SRSG, we would like to confirm the appointment preferably later today. We will also, if you agree, indicate to Radio Rwanda, a preference for English as the language for the interview, while pointing out at the same time that the SRSG can respond to questions in both English and French.
- b) 2 American journalists (Ms. Donatella Lorch, Nairobi Bureau Chief of the **New York Times**, and Mr. Alexander Belida, East Africa correspondent of **Voice of America**) would like to meet with the SRSG tomorrow, Saturday, 3 December. I suggested that they come to our 9.30 a.m. press briefing tomorrow and that I would enquire if the SRSG himself could speak to them and other journalists who may be present at that time. I hope this is convenient to the SRSG so that I can make the necessary arrangements.

Sammy Kum Buo
Political Adviser and
Acting Spokesman

File

1 December 1994

NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Mr. Yasunori KawaKami, the Cairo-based Middle East/Africa correspondent for ASAHI SHIMBUN, a leading Japanese paper, is currently in Kigali for a brief (one or two days) stay on his way to Goma and would very much like to have an interview with the SRSG, if possible, today.

Kindly inform me if the SRSG can receive the journalist as he plans to call me before noon today for an answer.



Sammy K. Bwo
P.A. and Acting Spokesman



MOST IMMEDIATE

OUTGOING FAX NO. _____

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MIR NO. _____

MISC NO. _____

TO: Mr. Joe SILLS Spokesman for the Secretary-General UNATIONS - NEW YORK	FROM: Sammy Kum BUO Political Adviser and Acting Spokesman UNAMIR KIGALI, RWANDA
ATTN: Mr. Ahmad FAWZI	AUTHORIZED BY: A.H. KABIA, ED
FAX NO: 212-963-1899	DATE: 26 October 1994
	PHONE: 212-963-3582 FAX NO. 212-963-3090
SUBJECT: SRSB'S PRESS CONFERENCE - 26 OCTOBER 1994	

AAA. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Rwanda, Ambassador Shaharyar M. Khan, today, 26 October, gave a press conference in Kigali. A brief summary of his comments and answers to questions raised is attached hereto.

BBB. Best regards.

.../...

SRSB'S PRESS CONFERENCE

26 October 1994

Before taking questions from the press, the SRSB made a few opening remarks covering the following main points:

- (a) **Visit on 25 October, to a camp at Gako, near Bugesera in the southern part of Rwanda, where former Government troops (RGF) are being re-trained for eventual absorption and integration into new Rwandese national army (RPA).** There were about 1,800 troops at the camp, including some senior officers. The visit had taken place in an informal but cordial atmosphere. The troops had enquired and shown keen interest about prospects for reviving the Arusha peace process, security guarantees for returning refugees and possible United Nations assistance for the re-constitution of the new national army. In the SRSB's view, the question of possible assistance for the new national army was of great importance because, although the United Nations currently did not have a specific role in this respect, the issue of the formation of the army, an element in the Arusha Peace Agreement, was relevant for genuine national reconciliation.
- (b) **Visit on 22 October, to Sector 2, bordering Burundi and Tanzania.** The SRSB had returned with a strong feeling that the presence in the area of the United Nations, in particular UNAMIR forces, had had a major positive impact in those communities. There was a perceptible aura of security, and life had largely returned to normal. Thanks to the dedicated efforts of humanitarian agencies and NGOs, hunger did not appear to be a major problem. An occasion of great sadness during his trip to Sector 2, the SRSB pointed out, had been a visit to a camp at Nydrerbuye, where perhaps 400 badly mutilated corpses from the recent massacres, still lay unburied. It had been a truly horrific and shocking sight and a painful reminder of the appalling and unacceptable human rights violations that had taken place in Rwanda, he said.
- (c) **Meeting with Rwandese Prime Minister.** The SRSB had met on 25 October with Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu, the Prime Minister of Rwanda. The Prime Minister had briefed the SRSB on his meeting last weekend in Kinshasa with his Zaïrean counterpart, Mr. Kengo Wa Dongo, to consider measures to facilitate the safe return of Rwandese refugees currently in Zaïre. Mr. Twagiramungu said he was very satisfied with his visit and his meetings. He had been well received in Zaïre, he added. On the substance of his discussions in Kinshasa, the Prime Minister informed the SRSB that he had agreed with his Zaïrean counterpart on a two-track approach to facilitate repatriation. On one side, Zaïre would seek to eliminate coercion and intimidation within the refugee camps on its territory so as to allow those refugees who wanted to return home to exercise their freedom of choice. On its part, Rwanda would take the necessary measures to ensure that returnees could come home in conditions of security and dignity. The Prime Minister pointed out that Rwanda, in this connection, planned to set up reception committees inside the country to receive returnees and assist with their orderly resettlement.
- (d) **The SRSB then addressed the issue of an alleged plan by the Rwandese Government to forcibly close down displaced person camps.** He stated that UNAMIR was aware of these

.../...

reports and allegations. Its own information had revealed that Government forces appeared prepared to counter and neutralize attempts by armed elements, possibly belonging to the militia group known as the *interahamwe*, which was reportedly allied to the former Government, to gain control of some camps, numbering about three, located in Sector 4, the former Humanitarian Protection Zone. UNAMIR however was not aware of a Government plan for the forcible closure of camps.

- (e) Finally, the SRSG announced the sad news of a mine explosion yesterday, 25 October, at Kayinamura bridge some 8 kms outside of Kigali. The explosion had injured 5 people, including 2 British soldiers, one of whom had sustained a serious leg injury, resulting in its amputation last evening. The SRSG had visited the 2 soldiers last night. He was extremely saddened by the incident but proud of the dedication and courage of the injured men. This tragic accident, the SRSG said, had painfully underscored the need for urgent demining assistance. He regretted that appeals for such aid launched over three months ago remained largely unanswered by the international community. In response to a question, the SRSG, in this connection, emphasized that UNAMIR, working with the competent United Nations agencies, was prepared, if the necessary funds were made available, to proceed vigorously with the demining programme. Such a programme, he stated, was vital not only for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Rwanda for the safe repatriation and resettlement of refugees and displaced persons throughout the country.

E N D

ROUTING SLIP

FICHE DE TRANSMISSION

TO: S.R.S.G. Excellent. H. 1st 11.

FROM: Sammy BSO off mty.

Room No. - No de bureau Extension - Poste Date 6 Nov 78
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NOTE AND RETURN		NOTER ET RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION		POUR INFORMATION

I know you mentioned sector 2 among the areas you plan to visit tomorrow. Are there any others? Should we mention these areas specifically in the text of para. 1? [Answer: we shall do so after visit]

Should we also mention the centre where RGF soldiers are being retrained? [Agree visit]

COM.6 (2-78)

Thanks.



UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

File: 1) Press
2) OUT FAX

IMMEDIATE

OUTGOING FAX NO. _____

PAGE 1 OF 2

MIR NO. _____

MISC NO. _____

TO: Mr. Joe SILLS Spokesman for the Secretary-General UNATIONS - NEW YORK	FROM: Sammy Kum BUO Political Adviser and Acting Spokesman UNAMIR KIGALI, RWANDA
ATTN.: Mr. Fred ECKHARD	AUTHORIZED BY: A.H. KABIA, ED
FAX NO: 212-963-1899	DATE: 21 October 1994
	PHONE: 212-963-3582 FAX NO: 212-963-3090
SUBJECT: SRSB'S PRESS CONFERENCE - 21 OCTOBER 1994	

AAA. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Rwanda, Ambassador Shaharyar M. Khan, today, 21 October, gave a press conference in Kigali. A brief summary of his comments and answers to questions raised is attached hereto.

BBB. Best regards.

ok
put, please add
(1st para.) that he has
also seen the President

.../...

PUBLIC INFO
(MILITARY)

File: Radio News
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MEMORANDUM

To: Force Comd
From: Force PAO
Info: SRSG, DFC, COS, DCos Ops, MA, Executive Director,
CivSpokesperson, Radio UNAMIR, UNAMIR HQ Media Board
Subject: 15 June 95, Daily News Summary

1. Sir. Here are the top stories for the morning of 15 June as reported on the BBC World News, the Voice of America and CNN:

a. A six car convoy which had the US Ambassador to Burundi, Robert Kruger, and the Burundi Foreign Minister, Jean Marie Engaydoho (sp?) in it, was attacked yesterday at approx 1700 hrs near Kayanza by unknown gunmen. The convoy was being escorted by OAU military observers and Burundi military escorts when it was fired upon, killing one OAU military observer and one Burundi military escort - the Ambassador and the Foreign Minister escaped unhurt although the vehicle they were in was hit once at which point their bodyguards returned fire. Six others are reported to have been injured. It is also reported that the two dignitaries were evacuated from the area to Bujumbura by a UN helicopter. It is thought that the attack was aimed at the Burundi military, not the ambassador, who was travelling in his vehicle but not flying his ambassadorial flag. Kruger has, however, received death threats before for his outspokenness, particularly in relation to his description of massacres earlier this year in Burundi. The UN Secretary General has condemned the attack saying it does nothing to contribute to the stability in the country.

b. UNICEF has reported that 2500 children who have been working with the RPA as child soldiers are being demobilized this week. The children, aged 7 - 18, have been used by the RPA to do chores such as carrying baggage and water, washing clothes, etc. UNICEF is trying to return them to their childhood and to that end will move 1700 of them from military training bases to a centre at Butare where they will go through trauma counselling and asked to talk about their experiences. Efforts will be made to establish contact for them with their extended families.

c. Zairean officials have denied that arms are being shipped into Goma to help rearm the FRGF. They say that there are many relief groups in the area and none of them have reported any such shipments.

d. Zairean officials have declared that the acute phase of the ebola virus is now over.

MEMORANDUM

To: Force Comd

From: Force PAO

Info: SRSG, DFC, COS, DCos Ops, MA, Executive Director,
CivSpokesperson, Radio UNAMIR, UNAMIR HQ Media Board

Subject: 14 June 95, Daily News Summary

1. Sir. Here are the top stories for the morning of 14 June as reported on the BBC World News, the Voice of America and CNN:

a. Amnesty International, in a follow up to their release that Albania and Bulgaria are supplying arms to the FRGF through Goma on aircraft registered in Ukraine, Russia, Ghana and Nigeria, has based its reports on cargo manifests, flight plans, interviews with ground crew and air crew who have all said that the arms shipments are taking place. AI says that Zairean authorities are assisting in the shipments and are actively involved in the process, but AI could not determine the level of involvement of Ghanaian, Nigerian, Russian and Ukrainian authorities. AI says that the arms are used for cross border raids and in death threats to intimidate the refugees. Zaire has said that it denies assisting in the supplying of arms to the Hutus extremists.

b. Russia will send 160 military personnel to the United Nations Verification Mission In Angola starting later this week. This will include pilots, as well as 7 helicopters and 8 ground vehicles.

c. Bosnian Serbs have freed most of the 144 hostages, but are still detaining 14 UN peacekeepers. The Serbs have done so saying that they have been assured that there will be no more NATO airstrikes against them, however NATO denies any such deal was arranged. The release was overshadowed by the buildup of approx 30,000 Bosnian Army troops around Sarajevo, the largest troop deployment in the three year war, likely in place to break the Serb seige of Sarajevo. The Serbs are said to be reinforcing their troops in the area.

d. Australia and New Zealand have broken off military relations, except for peacekeeping and search and rescue, with France following France's announcement to resume nuclear testing in the south Pacific. This will include 8 nuclear tests to take place later this year. The US says that the French decision is disappointing.

e. The US and North Korea have come to an agreement for South Korea to supply US-designed nuclear reactors to North Korea.

f. The US is closer to establishing full diplomatic relations with Vietnam, despite protests from veteran's groups which say that the issue of 1600 MIA's must be resolved before full relations should begin again.

g. Russian forces, with the capture of two more towns in Chechnya, have essentially ended the organized resistance of Chechnyan rebels. The remaining rebels are holed up around the southwestern town of Bamut.

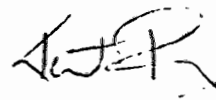
h. A Nigerian ship carrying 727 passengers sounded a distress signal off the coast of Ghana yesterday after power failure. The ship has now dropped anchor and is out of danger.

i. In Sri Lanka, 5 civilians were killed by a landmine set by Tamil rebels, probably put in place for a military patrol following the rebel attack on a military base which left 18 soldiers and 20 rebels dead.

j. The World Health Organization puts the ebola death toll at 220 of 280 confirmed cases. 13 new cases have been reported since Friday - all in Kikwit.

k. The East African Standard, a newspaper in Nairobi, has concluded that of 74 tested brands of bottled water sold in Kenya, 71 of those contained ordinary tap water and only 3 contained actual spring water. Most bottlers claim that their water comes from the pure snows and springs of Mount Kilimanjaro, but it turns out that it really comes from just about any tap in Nairobi.

l. Attached is a summary of MGen Kagame's press conference held yesterday in Kigali.



Lt(N) Kent Page
Force PAO
11124

①

File Press
② Seen
JLT
19 Apr 95

MEMORANDUM

To: Force Comd
From: Force PAO
Info: DFC, COS, DCos Ops, MA, Radio UNAMIR, HQ Media Board
Subject: 19 Apr 95, Daily News Summary



1. Sir. Here are the top stories for the morning of 19 Apr as reported on BBC World News, the Voice of America and CNN:

a. Yesterday, Rwandan government troops announced their intentions to close the largest displaced persons camp in Rwanda - the Kibeho Camp which contains more than 100,000 people. After shots were fired in the air, ten people died after being trampled as the crowd surged to the centre of the camp. An RPA commander announced the government's wish to close the camp down soon and that the government and relief agencies would provide transport and relief supplies for the return home. Smouldering cooking fires resulted in the burning of some huts, but no fires were deliberately set and no violence was directed at the displaced persons. Rwandan authorities have long sought the closure of the camps but the UN has managed in the past to dissuade the government from forcibly closing the camps. But with feelings running high in Rwanda after the anniversary commemorating the genocide the government appears ready to have the people return home.

b. Seven people were killed in an attack on a police station in Gasoryi, located 200 km NE of Bugumbura, Burundi. It is unclear who is responsible for the attack but authorities have speculated that Rwandans may be responsible.

c. Zaire has announced that it will be sending additional troops to Rwandan refugee camps in eastern Zaire.

d. It is reported that 62 people were massacred by machetes in an attack on a village in Liberia on April 9. UN officials and human rights teams have been denied access as yet to the site.

e. The UN Security Council is expected to call for an extension of the ceasefire in Bosnia-Herzegovina and for special measures to protect UN peacekeepers after two French peacekeepers were killed this past weekend. France says that unless special steps are taken, it may have to consider withdrawing its troops.

f. The Chinese and French foreign ministers have said that they will call for an indefinite extension of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty as will Britain.

g. Iran has called for the immediate pullout of US warships in the Persian Gulf.

h. Egypt and Saudi Arabia have turned down flight requests from Libya to fly pilgrims to the annual religious celebrations in Mecca. The US has said that it does not want to deny Libyans the right to practice their religion and that if Libya submits a formal request to the UN Sanctions Committee, it will request a special waiver.

i. The Israeli Prime Minister has warned Palestinian authorities that if it does not take special measures against extremists that Palestinians may become their next targets.

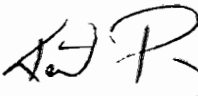
j. The US dollar sank to a new low, below 80 Yen, and President Clinton said there is little the government can do in the short term to stop its fall but that measures in place will halt the decline in the long term.

k. Clinton said that he will aggressively oppose Russia's intention to sell nuclear technology to Iran during his visit to Moscow on May 9.

l. The US has accused Iraq of preventing Polish diplomats, representing American interests in Iraq, from seeing two Americans jailed there during their weekly visit.

m. NATO aircraft flew over Sarajevo yesterday in a show of force to halt mortar shelling taking place in and around the city.

n. Today will be partly sunny and cloudy with a high of 30C in Kigali.



Lt(N) Kent Page
Force PAO

for Public Info 236

01 02

18 JAN 95 00 00 UUUU

UNAMIR PAFF 026

FROM UNAMIR HQ KIGALI//MILITARY PUBLIC AFFAIRS//

TO UNAMIR HQ KIGALI//DCMO/HAC/COM CIV POL/OIC ADMIN/
CANCON KIGALI//COMD/CO 1 CDHSR//
AUSMED KIGALI//CO//
FMQ
SECTOR 1 HQ BYUMBA//SECTOR COMMANDER/PAFFO//
SECTOR 2 HQ KIBUNGO//SECTOR COMMANDER//
SECTOR 3 HQ GITARAMA//MALI COY COMD//
SECTOR 4A HQ GIKONGORO//SECTOR COMMANDER//
SECTOR 4B HQ KIBUYE//SECTOR COMMANDER//
SECTOR 4C HQ CYANGUGU//SECTOR COMMANDER//
SECTOR 5 HQ MARERU//SECTOR COMMANDER/MILOB HQ//
SECTOR 6 HQ KIGALI//SECTOR COMMANDER/INDBATT PAFFO//
UNHCR HQ KIGALI
UNREO HQ KIGALI
UNDP HQ KIGALI
WFP HQ KIGALI
UNICEF HQ KIGALI

INFO UNAMIR HQ KIGALI//SRSG/FC/ED/DFC/COS OPS/DCOS
SUP/SRSG/FC/ED/DFC/COS OPS/DCOS/GEN SVC//

UNCLAS UNAMIR PAFF 026

SUBJ: REPEAT OF UNAMIR PAFF 020
UNAMIR PRO ACTIVE INFORMATION CAMPAIGN/CREATION OF UN NEWSLETTER

REF: UNAMIR PAFF 020 DATED 6 JAN 1995

1. THIS OFFICE HAS RECEIVED ONLY A FEW ARTICLES IN SUPPORT OF THE NEWSLETTER PROJECT. THE FOLLOWING IS A REPEAT OF REF. YOUR SUPPORT WOULD BE APPRECIATED.
2. AS REQUESTED BY THE SRSG LAST NOVEMBER, THIS OFFICE IS ABOUT TO LAUNCH A MULTI MEDIA INFORMATION CAMPAIGN. THE NECESSARY INFRASTRUCTURE TO SUPPORT THE CREATION OF A UN NEWSLETTER TO ENCOMPASS ALL LEVEL OF UN ACTIVITY IN RWANDA IS NOW IN PLACE. ALL THAT IS REQUIRED AT THIS TIME IS THE APPROPRIATE FUNDING TO MAKE THIS PROJECT HAPPEN, BUT I AM CONFIDENT THAT ALL WILL BE IN PLACE PRIOR TO 15 JAN 95.
3. THE AIM OF THIS NEWSLETTER WILL BE TWOFOLD. FIRST, TO ACT AS A BASIC INTERNAL INFORMATION TOOL TO INFORM AND TO FOSTER PRIDE AND A SENSE OF BELONGING AMONG ALL UN MEMBERS IN COUNTRY TO INCLUDE ALL UN HUMANITARIAN AGENCIES, CIVILIAN AND MILITARY PERSONNEL. SECOND, TO ACT AS A LIMITED EXTERNAL INFORMATION TOOL TARGETING KEY PERSONNEL/AUDIENCES IN MAJOR UN HQ SUCH AS GENEVA, NY, ROME ETC.
4. THE NEWSLETTER WILL BE A 16 TO 32 PAGE BILINGUAL MAGAZINE DEPENDING ON AMOUNT OF MATERIEL RECEIVED BY THIS OFFICE. VISUAL SUPPORT SUCH AS PHOTOS AND/OR MAPS, CARICATURES AND DRAWINGS WILL BE REQUIRED FOR EACH ARTICLE SUBMITTED TO A MINIMUM RATIO OF 1 FOR EACH 750 WORDS. FOR THIS PURPOSE, UNAMIR PAFF WILL COORDINATE THE PROCESSING OF FILM TO A RATIO OF 1 FILM PER ORGANISATION PER ISSUE.

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7. THE PUBLISHING CALENDER FOR THIS FIRST EDITION IS AS FOLLOWS. ALL ARTICLES PHOTOS AND FILMS RECEIVED AT UN HQ PAFF BY 25 JAN 95. EDITING AND DESIGN TO BE COMPLETED BY 17 FEB 95. PRINTING TO BE COMPLETED BY 1 MARCH FOLLOWED BY DISTRIBUTION.

8. DEADLINE FOR OTHER ISSUES WILL FOLLOW SHORTLY WITH A PRODUCTION SCHEDULE.

9. THE CREATION OF THIS NEWSLETTER GREATLY DEPENDS ON YOUR PARTICIPATION. ON BEHALF OF THE SRSG AND THE FC, I ENCOURAGE EACH AND EVERY ORGANISATION TO PRO-ACTIVELY TAKE PART IN THIS VENTURE.

10. ALL QUESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ARE TO BE DIRECTED TO CAPTAIN STEPHANE GRENIER, THE UNAMIR FORCE PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICER EXTENSION 11124 AT UNAMIR HQ.




S. GRENIER CAPT, UNAMIR PAFF, 11124

Kapt Jensen

I noticed that this does not have
the support of UNAMIR Spokesman.

Nevertheless as acting head of Mission,
I want you to release this.

Vu par
UNAMIR Spokesman
19/1/95


18 Jan 95

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

NEWS RELEASE

UNAMIR NR-95.006

January 18, 1995

OPERATION "RETOUR"
OVER 10 000 PEOPLE BACK HOME

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

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

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

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

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

- 30 -

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

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN RWANDA

MISSION DES NATIONS UNIES EN RWANDA

Page 1 of 1

To: Lists A, B and D

Info: SRSG, FC, DFC, COS
C CIVPOL, DCOS Ops, DCOS Sp, CO Force MP Coy

From: Force PM/SO2 G1 Discipline

Date: 16 Jan 95

Subject: RWANDAN JURISDICTION TO IMPOSE FINES ON UNAMIR PERSONNEL FOR TRAFFIC OFFENCES

1. It has become apparent recently that few Rwandan Gendarmes are aware of the special status that UNAMIR and its members enjoy under the Status of Mission Agreement (the SOMA); attempts have been made to fine members of UNAMIR for traffic offences and several instances have occurred of Gendarmes impounding UNAMIR vehicles, most often following involvement in a traffic accident.

2. In neither case is this proper because, although members of the Force are required to observe Rwandan law and to cooperate with Gendarmes, they can become subject to local jurisdiction only if SRSG waives the protection prescribed in the SOMA. They are, in consequence, under no obligation to pay any fines to the Rwandan authorities or to submit to any demand for the impoundment of their vehicles. Should either be demanded, they should call the UNAMIR Military Police for assistance either directly or via the HQ UNAMIR Duty Officer.

3. Please ensure that all members of your staff or contingent are briefed accordingly. An SOP on this subject is in preparation and will be distributed in the near future.

M. Cuthbert-Brown

M CUTHBERT-BROWN
Maj
Force PM/SO2 G1 Discipline

Public Info

5246-1 (PAFF)

01 01 15 JAN 95 00 00 UUUU

UNAMIR PAFF 025

UNAMIR HQ KIGALI//MILITARY PUBLIC AFFAIRS//

SECTOR 4A HQ GIKONGORO//COMD//

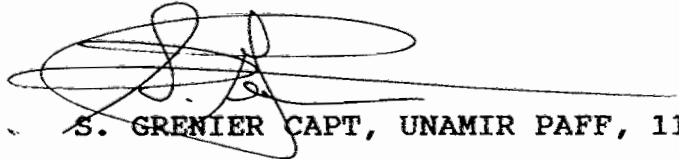
INFO : UNAMIR HQ KIGALI//FC/DFC/COS/DCOS OPS/SPOKESMAN//

UNCLAS UNAMIR PAFF 025

SUBJ: MEDIA VISIT TO NYARABUYE/GIKONGORO 15 JAN 95

REF : UNAMIR PAFF 023 13 JAN 1995

1. WOULD LIKE TO PASS ON MY APPRECIATION FOR THE EFFORT OF ALL MEMBERS INVOLVED AT SECTOR 4A HQ GIKONGORO DURING THE SUBJECT MEDIA VISIT. THE TROOPS FROM ZAMBATT IN CAMPS AND AT THE HQ DEMONSTRATED A HIGH LEVEL OF PROFESSIONALISM AND REPRESENTED EXTREMELY WELL UNAMIR.
2. SEVERAL OF THE JOURNALISTS COMMENTED ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THIS TRIP WHICH IS IN GREAT PART TO THE ASSISTANCE YOU HAVE PROVIDED. IT IS NEVER AN EASY TASK TO DEAL WITH THE NEVER ENDING LIST OF DEMANDS FROM JOURNALISTS. WE APPRECIATED THE FLEXIBILITY AND THE UNDERSTANDING YOU HAVE DEMONSTRATED TODAY.
3. THANK YOU ALL. YOU MADE US ALL PROUD TODAY.


S. GRENIER CAPT, UNAMIR PAFF, 11124

5246-1 (PAFF)

01 02 13 JAN 95 00 00 UUUU

UNAMIR PAFF 023

UNAMIR HQ KIGALI//MILITARY PUBLIC AFFAIRS//

SECTOR 2 HQ KIBUNGO//COMD/CHIEF MILOB//
SECTOR 4A HQ GIKONGORO//COMD/CHIEF MILOB//INFO : UNAMIR HQ KIGALI//DCOS OPS/HAC/MILOB HQ/G-3 AIR
OPS/[REDACTED]//
TAC HQ BUTARE//DUTY OFFICER//
UNREO KIGALI//IOC//

UNCLAS UNAMIR PAFF 023

SUBJ: MEDIA VISIT TO NYARABUYE/GIKONGORO 15 JAN 95

1. AS DIRECTED BY SRSG AND OP RETOUR OFFICIALS, I HAVE ORGANISED A LIMITED MEDIA TOUR ON SUNDAY 15 JAN 95. THE FOLLOWING MEDIA AND PRODUCTION CREW PROPOSE TO PARTICIPATE

CAPT GRENIER FORCE PAO
BRUCE WALLACE, MACLEANS MAGAZINE
JULIAN BEDFORD REUTERS
DANIEL LACOURSE NFB
YVAN PATRY NFB
SAM GRANA NFB
DONATELLA LORCH NY TIMES
ALEXANDER BELIDA VOA

2. MILITARY PUBLIC AFFAIRS TEAM WILL ACCOMPANY THEM DURING TOUR AS FOLLOWS.

DEPARTURE KIGALI 13H30
TOUR NYARABUYE SITE 14H00 TO 14H45
ARRIVE GIKONGORO 15H30
DEPART GIKONGORO 16H15
OVERFLIGHT CAMPS KIBEHO/CYANIKA ETC ON WAY BACK TO KIGALI FOR FILMING
(FOR G-3 AIR OPS - WILL REQUIRE OPEN DOOR, PAFF TEAM HAS DONE THIS MANY TIMES IN THE PAST AND KNOW PROCEDURE WITH CANADA 1)

3. FOR GIKONGORO, PLSE ADVISE LOCAL UNREO REP OF THIS VISIT AND ADVISE UN AGENCIES AND NGO OF THIS OPPORTUNITY TO TELL THEIR STORY. ALSO BE PREPARED TO GIVE A SHORT 5 TO 10 MIN BRIEF ON OP RETOUR. PLSE BE PREPARED TO PROVIDE TRANSPORT TO CYANIKA FOR FIRST HAND ASSESSEMENT OF THE SITUATION IN CAMP AND INTERVIEW OF DISPLACED PERSONS.

4. FOR G-3 AIR OPS, CONTRARY TO INITIAL REQUEST, I WILL REQUIRE ALL
8 SEATS FOR BOOKED FLIGHT.

4. YOUR COOPERATION IS APPRECIATED.

S. GRENIER CAPT, UNAMIR PAFF, 11123/2052






11 January 1995

NOTE

to the SRSG

1. The First Secretary of the Embassy of China in Kigali telephoned me today to inform me that the Embassy has not been receiving all our press releases/communiqués. He indicated in this connection that the last press release received by the Embassy was dated 6 December 1994 and contained a summary of your interview with Radio Rwanda. From our records, this indeed was the last official press release issued by our unit. However, it does appear that the Military Public Affairs Officer has issued a number of press releases/communiqués. Not only have I not seen any of those communiqués, it would appear that those are among the documents the Chinese Embassy is referring to since references have been made to those communiqués in the press.

2. I would suggest for your consideration and approval that we synchronize our public information activities further to include also the issuance of official UNAMIR press releases/communiqués. In this way, there would be a chronological listing of all such communiqués or press statements which should also be dispatched from one source, namely the office of the UNAMIR Spokesman, even if drafted by the military or other UNAMIR component. Such an arrangement would help ensure an orderly and consistent public information procedure in accordance with your stated instructions that UNAMIR speak with one voice. If you agree with the above recommendation, I would discuss this matter further with the Military Public Affairs Officer with a view to coordinating our activities in this domain.


Sammy Kum Buo
Political Adviser and
Acting Spokesman

I agree.

Shammy - J. K. Buo
12-1

cc.: ED

cc: To Capt. Grenier — let's discuss.
JKB
12/1/95

01 02

6 JAN 95 00 00 UUUU

UNAMIR PAFF 020

FROM UNAMIR HQ KIGALI//MILITARY PUBLIC AFFAIRS//

TO UNAMIR HQ KIGALI//DCMO/HAC/COM CIV POL/OIC ADMIN/
CANCON KIGALI//COMD/CO 1 CDHSR//
AUSMED KIGALI//CO//
FMO
SECTOR 1 HQ BYUMBA//SECTOR COMMANDER/PAFFO//
SECTOR 2 HQ KIBUNGO//SECTOR COMMANDER//
SECTOR 3 HQ GITARAMA//MALI COY COMD//
SECTOR 4A HQ GIKONGORO//SECTOR COMMANDER//
SECTOR 4B HQ KIBUYE//SECTOR COMMANDER//
SECTOR 4C HQ CYANGUGU//SECTOR COMMANDER//
SECTOR 5 HQ MARERU//SECTOR COMMANDER/MILOB HQ//
SECTOR 6 HQ KIGALI//SECTOR COMMANDER/INDBATT PAFFO//
UNHCR HQ KIGALI
UNREO HQ KIGALI
UNDP HQ KIGALI
WFP HQ KIGALI
UNICEF HQ KIGALI

INFO UNAMIR HQ KIGALI//SRSG/FC/ED/DFC/COS OPS/DCOS
SUP/SPOKESMAN/GEN SVC//

UNCLAS UNAMIR PAFF 020

SUBJ: UNAMIR PRO ACTIVE INFORMATION CAMPAIGN/CREATION OF UN NEWSLETTER

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S. GRENIER CAPT, UNAMIR PAFF, 11124

MIL Spokesman

File: Admin
2) Public Inf

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

Office of the DFC/CMO
UNAMIR Force HQ
Kigali
Rwanda

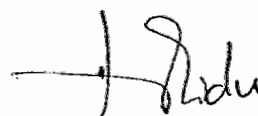
1000.7(DFC)/G/5

22 December 1994

ALL CONTINGENTS/UNITS

SEDUCTION OF GIRLS BELOW THE AGE OF 18 YEARS BY UNAMIR PERSONNEL

1. In a meeting between UNAMIR Principal Staff and RPA representatives held recently at the FHQ, it was drawn to my notice by RPA representatives, that cases of seduction of young girls by UNAMIR personnel are becoming more and more common.
2. RPA officials have expressed their strong disapproval of such acts and the SRSG has fully endorsed these sentiments and has further directed that exemplary punishments be meted out to the perpetrators of such acts.
3. In order to protect and uphold the good image of UNAMIR, you are directed to advise all ranks to desist from such activities.
5. Accept for information and guidance of all under command.


HK Anyidoho
Brig Gen
DFC/CMO

cc: SRSG, FC, CAO

File: Public Info

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

FACT SHEET

THE NUMBERS GAME

This is excellent.
lets get more info on care etc
seeds, health, children
for

UNAMIR

Spoken.

HAS RENDERED THE KIGALI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT OPERATIONAL

IS TRAINING RWANDAN GENDARMES

HAS IMMUNISED OVER 60 000 RWANDANS

HAS TREATED WELL OVER 170 000 RWANDAN PATIENTS AND CONTINUES TO TREAT AN AVERAGE OF WELL OVER 300 PATIENTS A DAY

HAS TRANSPORTED WELL OVER 45 000 INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS BACK TO THEIR COMMUNES

HAS CLEARED SEVERAL THOUSANDS OF UNEXPLODED MUNITIONS (2 820)

HAS LAUNCHED MINE AWARENESS PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL COMMUNITIES

IS PROVIDING SECURITY AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS AND IS PRESENT IN MOST OF THE DP CAMPS IN SOUTH WESTERN RWANDA

IS CONDUCTING DAY CLINICS IN VARIOUS AREAS OF THE COUNTRY TO ASSIST THE LOCAL MEDICAL AUTHORITIES IN RETRAINING OF MEDICAL STAFF

HAS REPAIRED ELECTRICITY LINES, BRIDGES, ROADS, INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION SYSTEM AND WATER SERVICES FOR VARIOUS TOWNS AND COMMUNES

HAS ESCORTED HUNDREDS OF HUMANITARIAN AID CONVOYS

HAS CONDUCTED CORDON & SEARCH OPERATION IN CAMPS AND CONFISCATED OVER 1000 OFFENSIVE WEAPONS AND ARRESTED 43 POSSIBLE CRIMINALS

LAST UPDATE ON.....December 16, 1994

Produced by UNAMIR Public Affairs, Capt Grenier (212) 963-9574 ext 11123. Veritas!

8 December 1994

Note to MA to FC

1. The Department of Peace-Keeping Operations (DPKO) at United Nations Headquarters has transmitted to us a request from the Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations requesting UNAMIR to extend assistance to two Indian journalists who plan to visit Rwanda for about four days beginning on 8 December 1994. The SRSG has instructed that we try, to the extent possible, to assist.

2. One of the journalists' requests is to visit the "Zaire border where refugee camps are located". It would be greatly appreciated if TUNBATT and/or our MILOBs team in Gisenyi or ETHIOBATT and/or our MILOBs team in Cyangugu could be requested to arrange visits either to refugee camps in Zaire (Goma or Bukavu) or IDP camps in the south-west.

3. In view of the obvious time limitation, your urgent cooperation and attention to this matter is requested. The journalists concerned are:

Mr. Surya Gangadharan
Mr. Chinmaya Khatri.



Sammy Kum Buo
Political Adviser & Acting Spokesman

cc: ED

file. Press

T.S

NOTE FOR THE FILE

Amey K. K. K.
T.S. K. K. K.
20/11

23 November 1994

Meeting with Mr. Grenier, Military Spokeperson
9:30

1. The SRSG called for Mr. Grenier's assistance in the design and operation of an information campaign geared at publicizing UNAMIR's and United Nations work in Rwanda. The campaign should cover all the activities undertaken since the cease fire, including, water provision, communications, road repair, health services, food distribution, immunization campaigns, seeds distribution, security et cetera. He also wished to have an exhibit with posters and other visual aids in the lobby of Headquarters. In the long run he wished to have an information office which would exude the work of UNAMIR and the United Nations in Rwanda.

2. Mr. Grenier explained that he had been working on several projects, including dissemination of information concerning Operation Rondaval. In addition he had completed a colour pamphlet which covered the military activities of UNAMIR. He welcomed this assignment and promised to deliver a plan shortly.

3. Ms. Rivero suggested that he prepare fact sheets, sound bites and other easily processable material for immediate use by the MILOBS, CIVPOL and contingents, which could then be enlarged to provide more comprehensive matrixes for radio campaigns. She mentioned the Ethiopian battalion assistance to the farmers in sector 4.

4. The SRSG also asked Mr. Grenier to look into possibilities of making a film, though this plan would be more down the line, once the initial information product, such as fact sheets and radio material, had been designed. The SRSG also asked Mr. Grenier to inform him of any staffing support he may require.

Isel Rivero 

cc. Spokesperson
Radio

file. Press

To Captain Grenier

4 November 1994

I would appreciate whatever additional information you may have on the attached REUTERS news report which we received this morning from UN HQ, New York, especially in the light of the seemingly contradictory AFP report also attached, on the same incident.

Many thanks.

Sammy Kum Buo
Political Adviser and
Acting Spokesman

cc.: SRSG
ED

C-RWANDA-RAIDE

^Twenty-six children butchered in Rwanda village@

KIGALI, Nov 2 (Reuter) - Twenty-six children were among 36 villagers killed by attackers who crossed from Zaire into northwestern Rwanda, a U.N. military spokesman said on Wednesday, confirming a Rwandan state radio report.

Captain Stephane Grenier said U.N. headquarters were notified of Sunday night's attack on the village of Rutagara, north of the town of Gisenyi, by military observers in the area.

He said the victims apparently came from three families and included four men, six women and 26 children.

The identify of the assailants, who came from neighbouring Zaire, remains unclear.

But government officials in Kigali speculated that the raid was the work of Hutu militiamen or members of the defeated former Rwandan army crossing over from the refugee camps of eastern Zaire.

State-run Rwandan radio reported the attack on Tuesday and said the attackers were a "band of criminals" from Zaire.

It was the worst involving Rwandans since gunmen butchered 54 Rwandan refugees in a border village in northern Burundi on October 24.

As reports of infiltrations by the Hutus in southwestern Rwanda rise, the new Tutsi-dominated government, which came to power in July after three months of civil war, is putting pressure on Zaire to move the militiamen and soldiers at least 150 km (100 miles) away from their border.

REUTER
Reut08:25 11-02

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Received by NewsEDGE/LAN: 11/2/94 8:28 AM

Hutu brothers claim family massacred by Tutsi soldiers, not Hutus
by Bryan Pearson

18

MOVUBIRO, Zaire, Nov 2 (AFP) - Two Hutus alleged Wednesday that uniformed soldiers of the Tutsi army now in power in Rwanda massacred 36 people in a Rwandan border village, contradicting earlier reports blaming routed Hutu troops for the attack.

The two brothers claimed that troops of the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) herded the 36, including 20 members of their family, into their father's house in the village of Rutagara and chopped them to pieces with machetes.

Still in shock, Celestin Musekura, 30, and his brother Jean, 27, told AFP that their mother, father, brothers, sisters, wives and children were among those killed.

Following the incident, the entire Hutu community of Rutagara fled across the border to this Zairean village, where they are being cared for by local banana farmers.

The pro-government Radio Rwanda in Kigali on Tuesday blamed Hutu militias who crossed the border for the killings, citing the local military commander in the Gisenyi frontier region, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Kayunga.

UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) spokeswoman Lyndall Sachs said in Goma that the incident was regrettable and could affect the repatriation of refugees to Rwanda.

"It will make the decision for the refugees to repatriate even more difficult," she said. "The best solution is for the refugees to return, but conditions of safety."

On Tuesday, before the two brothers gave their account, fleeing Rwandans charged that defeated Hutu soldiers living in Kibumba had carried out Monday's massacre and said the victims had been shot.

The brothers explained that the community, believing it safe, had returned to Rutagara just two weeks ago after three months in Kibumba refugee camp, the Zairean border town of Goma.

They had initially, he said, fled en masse to Zaire during ethnic carnage in Rwanda between April and July, when the RPF seized the capital Kigali, which left up to one million people, mainly Tutsis and moderate Hutus, dead.

"Soon after we returned, the RPF soldiers came into Rutagara and said we were not to worry because they were there to provide security," Celestin Musekura said from the mud hut where he is sheltering from fierce equatorial storms.

"At about 3 o'clock on Monday morning, we heard shooting, lots of shooting," he said, explaining that he spent the night in the house of his second wife.

"The people began shouting to warn their neighbours but the RPF soldiers also joined in the shouting and caused confusion," Musekura said.

The soldiers went to five houses, including to that of the village elder, his father Cyanganzara Musekura, and forced people out, he said. "They brought everyone to my father's house and then began killing them," he added.

Too frightened to leave their houses, the villagers waited until morning to investigate the fate of those who had been rounded up.

"We found the bodies lying all over my father's house," Musekura said. "The women's breasts had been cut off, others had had cuts to their faces, legs, while some even had their eyes gouged out," he said.

The entire community fled, wearing only the clothes on their backs.

"We dare not go back," Musekura said. "The RPF will kill us if we try to prevent the refugees from returning to Rwanda."

He added that the soldiers had on Tuesday night crossed the border and threatened Zaireans who were sheltering the Rutagara Hutus.

Some 600,000 Hutus are crowded into six squalid camps near the border, them reluctant to return to Rwanda until they have secured their safety.

The UNHCR has adopted a neutral policy of assisting refugees only once they have crossed the border.

International relief workers believe that the Rwandan government, now living in exile in Goma and the more southerly Bukavu, is using through intimidation and a campaign of violence, trying deliberately to dissuade refugees, their main power base, from returning to Rwanda and its Tutsi-appointed government.

AFPviaNewsEDGE

KEYWORDS: Rwanda-violence

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Received by NewsEDGE/LAN: 11/2/94 10:56 AM

SKB
file: press

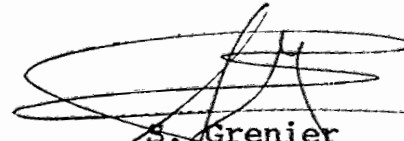
1 November, 1994

FROM: Capt Grenier
TO: UNAMIR Spokesman
INFO: FC, ED, MA
SUBJECT: RAPID REACTION FORCE DEPLOYMENT 31 Oct 94

1. Plse review this News Release and forward comments to Capt Grenier ASAP. It is important that we release this information in a timely fashion.
2. The following media agencies have called in regards to this incident, following a Reuters story filed this morning. Plse call them back for interviews:

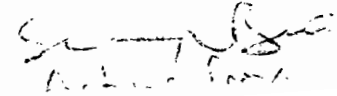
BBC London 44 71 257 2716 Mary Halper
BBC Nairobi 254 2 214437 Jane Stanley
CBC Nairobi 254 2 560030 Jackie Northam

We have discussed this issue recently
also New York's high sensitivity to
you other than the spokesman regarding
press questions. The DIT PRO should first
consult with spokesman before going public.
The issue is clearly understood for the future security of the
To Capt. Grenier


S. Grenier
Capt
2052

CC: SRSG
ED

I understand you have already been
quoted extensively by the press (REUTERS
on this matter. I would have preferred that
the consultations you are now initiating
take place before you spoke to the press.
It now appears that the press's
with a fair, accurate and balanced
contribution irrelevant.


S. Grenier

NEWS RELEASE

KIGALI, RWANDA
UNAMIR NR-94.010

November 1, 1994

UNAMIR ATTEMPTS TO DEPLOY TROOPS
IN RESPONSE TO SHOOTING INCIDENT

KIGALI, RWANDA -- United Nations troops attempted to intervene in a shooting incident, after receiving reports from military observers that unidentified elements were attacking people in the Kicukiro area of the Capital city of Kigali.

At approximately 7:30 p.m. last night, UNAMIR's rapid reaction force (RRF) consisting of a section of infantry mounted in an armoured personnel carrier, proceeded to the Kicukiro area in response to the report. On its way, the carrier was stopped at an RPA road block and prevented from passing through. After clearly stating their intentions and waiting for one minute as per regulations, the RRF commander proceeded through the road block regardless of the RPA's instructions.

As the UN troops were searching for the site of the incident, a platoon of RPA surrounded the carrier and ordered them not to move by pointing two light anti tank weapons (RPG 7) at the vehicle.

The standoff between the UN troops and the RPA lasted for approximately 45 minutes, until an RPA liaison officer arrived on scene and cleared the situation. The rapid reaction force was unable to carry on the search and returned to base.

At this time, it is still unknown who was responsible for the shooting and military observers are presently investigating.

- 30 -

Note to editors: For more information, please contact the UNAMIR military public affairs officer, Capt S. Grenier in

FROM:

Kigali at (212) 963-9574 ext 11123.

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response to a report that

①

1 November, 1994

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BBC London 44 71 257 2716 Mary Halper

BBC Nairobi 254 2 214437 Jane Stanley

CBC Nairobi 254 2 560030 Jackie Northam

③ UNAMIR Spokesman
 As stated by SRSSE, I can answer questions which I did. Usually when you answer questions from the press, they quote you. Contrary to what we might think public affairs is much more than speaking to the press every morning. It is important to release information "ON THE RECORD" by press initiative and control of information. It is important that this exercise be carried out. Do you authorize the release of this news? 2052
 Capt. Grenier
 1 Nov 94 CC:SRSG
 ED

I understand you have already been quoted extensively by the press (Reuters) on this matter. I would have preferred that the consultations you are now initiating take place before you spoke to the press. It now appears that we are presented with a fait accompli which makes our contribution irrelevant.

S. Grenier
 Acting Spokesman
 1 Nov. 1994

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TO: ED
CAPT GRENIER

FROM: FC *[Signature]*

DATE: 23 OCT 94

SUBJECT: PRESS RELATIONS

1. It is my assigned duty from UNHQ to maintain good relations with the Press and to keep journalists informed on military activities. It is also my responsibility to ensure that participating contingents receive media recognition for the work that they do which enhances their image at home and assures us of their participation in future UN missions if such a need arises.

2. Now that UNAMIR has appointed an official Spokes'man, your terms of reference need to be somewhat modified. Since UNAMIR can only have one spokes'man, you will be known as my public relation officer. As a specialist in journalism, you will continue to provide me with advice on Press Relations. You will restrict your Press Releases to the narration of military activities, preferably in writing. Because of the possibility of a political over-tone in anything that you may share with the Press, you shall refrain yourself from any editorial comments from any of our activities. You should refer any enquiry for further comments to the official UNAMIR spokes'man. Any additional information provided by your office for clarification must be factual and without interpretation or personal opinion. Furthermore, you are not abilitated to conduct any "UNAMIR Press Conference," even in the absence of the UNAMIR spokes'man. While I want you to maintain good relations with journalists, you will attend these conferences purely as an observer. Both the logistics and the overall content of these conferences are no longer your responsibility and you shall conduct your business from your office or from the field.

*(3) By spokesman
for information of
FC
24/10*

*(4) to ED
seen. thank you
24/10*

*(2) Sales
for info
24/10*

*This is useful and clarifies
I feel the still PRC should be
present at S. 1000, (unfolding)
clarify and respond to any questions
relating to the military. If the mil. needs
to put out a release it should be put
in writing. If it is urgent, it should be
clearly stated at PRC meetings.*

24/10