

UNAMDR

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE GATHERING PROGRAM

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GENERAL INTELLIGENCE GATHERING PROGRAM

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|------|---|---|-------------------------------------|----------|
| I: | <u>Introduction:</u> | Basic knowledge | - | 2 hours |
| | | Role of Intelligence Gathering (IG) | | |
| | | Definition and Missions of Intelligence Gathering | | |
| II. | <u>FIELD AND OBJECTIVES OF IG</u> | | - | 2 hours |
| | <u>FIELD -</u> | | | |
| | <u>OBJECTIVES :</u> | - | Political | |
| | | - | Economic | |
| | | - | Social | |
| | | - | Religious | |
| | | - | National | |
| | | - | Administrative | |
| III. | <u>MEANS FOR IG</u> | - | Material resources | 6 hours |
| | | - | Human resources | |
| | | - | Technical means | |
| IV. | <u>INTELLIGENCE FILES</u> | - | Individual intelligence notes | 12 hours |
| | | - | Administrative investigation report | |
| | | - | information note | |
| | | - | Intelligence gathering notes | |
| | | - | Summary | |
| V. | <u>THE EXPLOITATION AND TRANSMISSION OF INTELLIGENCE</u> | | | 2 hours |
| VI. | <u>INTELLIGENCE GATHERING ARCHIVE</u> | | | 2 hours |

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE GATHERING

Lesson n° 1 2 Hours

Course Syllabus

Basic Knowledge :

Introduction :

1. Role of the law enforcers in the states.
2. Role of general intelligence gathering
 - A. Definition of intelligence gathering
 - B. Intelligence gathering missions
 - a) Principal missions
 - b) Special missions

Introduction :

Before studying intelligence gathering, it is important to remember a few basic concepts:

- the role of law enforcers in the state
- the particular role of intelligence gathering in law enforcement

1. Role of Law Enforcers in the State

The basic concept is that of the traditional separation of powers: Legislative, Judicial and Executive. While the legislative power is normally allocated to the Parliament - the voice of the will of the people, the executive power is held by the government. And one of the principal duties of all governments is to maintain order in the State.

Various institutions with public powers collaborate on this mission : the army, the gendarmerie, the Republican guard, and particularly the police which are known collectively as law enforcers.

These forces engage in both suppressive and preventive action. However intelligence gathering, which requires great discretion, is strictly preventive.

2. Role of Intelligence Gathering :

The preventive aspect of intelligence gathering is to be found in area of information and planning.

Since to govern is to plan ahead, the central government must know both what is happening and what might happen in order to make the appropriate arrangement in time. Indeed intelligence gathering acts as a witness of events for the government from which it derives their

significance and projects possible consequences.

Intelligence Gathering is practiced in the various ^{Areas} arenas:

- **Political** : Example: Opposition groups sometimes engage in subversive destabilizing activities.
- **Economic** : Example : The shortage of the most basic goods may have serious repercussions that may lead to lawlessness.
- **Social** : Example : An extended strike risks causing economic or even political problems.
- **Religious** : Example : A religious movement is capable of hiding political propaganda or engendering divisions (problem of religious extremist).
- **Cultural** : Example : The Passionate demands of students may at times make a government official's job more complicated.

A. Definition of Intelligence Gathering

We may define intelligence gathering as the service which gathers and centralizes intelligence of a political, economic, and social nature required for government information and action. We might also say that everything of a political nature from the past, present or future falls within the realm of intelligence gathering.

B. Missions

The general mission of intelligence gathering stems from the definition above and includes:

1. Principal missions

.general intelligence mission, collection of information and projections.

.monitoring of suspicious nationals and foreigners which is designed to deter anti-national or anti-governmental activities.

.Implementation of confidential administrative investigations (of candidates to elected or administrative offices, requests for naturalization, activities of certain unions, etc.)

2. special missions :

These missions differ from country to country and may involve the following :

- .monitoring travellers at the borders (Air and Border Police, Railway Police, etc.)
- .monitoring foreigners (emigration and immigration services)
- .protecting official personalities during their travel
- .detecting threats to national security, when this is not assured by a specialized service (territory surveillance, counter-espionage).

Conclusion :

In short, intelligence gathering missions are all political in the general sense of the word
since they encompass all matters of national interest.

THE GENERAL INTELLIGENCE GATHERING

LESSON N02

II GENERAL INTELLIGENCE GATHERING AS ACTIVITY

DEFINITION

Intelligence Gathering is an activity by which the managerial Staff(executives) and agents search, centralize necessary information for the benefit and the action of the government.

A. Domain and Goal(objective or purpose)

The Domain of intelligence Gathering is very broad. The action of service is to be applied to several plans, these are:

1. Political plan

The goal is to know exactly and at anytime, the life of diverse parties(authorized or illust), to register populations aspirations or desire, the people's opinion in reaction to government's decisions, and to principal events nationwide or worldwide, to determine incidence that can modify social classes minds and therefore jeopardize or compromise the public order.

2. Economical plan

The goal is to collect economical information (market fluctuations, distribution, consumptions) the possible crisis, to detect the smuggling and illicit traffics

3. Social plan

The goal is to identify different social groups, to study the organization and the trade union actions, to prevent all social acts(strike, unemployment), in order to protect and to develop the national economy, to preserve and improve their quality of life.

4. Religions plan

The goal is to know the situation, the activities, the influence of each religion, to discover possible antagonisms, to keep an eye on spints' evolution and to eventirally determine political interferences

5. Administrative plan

The goal is to conduct all investigations (inquiries) concerning moral and physical persons on which public powers must be or want to be especially informed. The information gathered in this case not only refer to social behaviour and to individual morality but also to their political and national attitudes. Sometimes, the authorities request information only on particular aspect (side) of those activities.

6. Military plan

The goal is, for the information agent, to inquire the troop's moral by gathering information on military conditions (material, social and psychological) of soldiers. He must also detect the suspicious activities of militaries including the abuses and exactions committed by some of them. Finally, he contributes to the protection of sensitive points and to the security of military equipments.

7. National plan

Goal: In a country where the Control of foreigner's involvement and the anti-national activities are not assured by a specialized service (state security, for instance).

* It belongs to the information service of the Gendarmerie to detect the attacks to interior and exterior safety of the state and to neutralize the authors.

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GENERAL INTELLIGENCE GATHERINGS

Lesson No 3

The means

General outline

1) **Material sources**

- a. The archives of other administrations and private organisms
- b. The press

2) **Human means**

- a. Executives and agents
- b. Exterior colleagues (collaborators)

3) **Technical Means**

- a. The photography
- b. The audio-visual sonorous
- c. The reprography
- d. Sonorous recording
- e. Telephone tracking
- f. The Radio Data processing

Definition

The collection, the centralization, and the processing the information require the use and the exploitations of a certain number of means that can be classified into three essential categories:

- Material sources
- Human means
- Technical means

There are General Intelligence gatherings' means.

1. Material sources

The systematic consultation and which has priority on rough (first hand's) is imposed to general intelligence gatherings employed at the beginning of any inquiry. Those sources are called material sources and are formed (constituted) by the archives of the Gendarmerie, of the police, of the others administrations and private organisms including the written press, verbal and audio-visual

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a) The archives of the Gendarmerie and the Police

Judiciously exploited, these archives are intelligence gathering mines on individuals, the communities, and the events. If suitably kept, they constitute the recording for these services. Eventually they are the basis, the foundation and the element of continuation of services actions.

b) The archives of other administrations and private organisms

The ministries (departments), the administrative services (PTT, taxes and customs, Public works, the mines, INPS, the majoralty), the commerce chambers, the banks, the private companies, the important Business men, having records and archives which if well consulted can bring useful elements to the investigator.

c) The press

The press constitutes a precious source of information for General Intelligence gathering. It evokes very often before every body, current events, explain the common opinions, analyses political's point of views and comments on governmental actions.

THE HUMAN MEANS

They are all intelligence gathering's personnel (executives and employees) their outside collaborations (informers, personal relationships etc) all working towards the search and the processing of the information.

a. Executives and agents

They work with Intelligence gathering, contrary to outside collaborators.

At the central level, they synthesize and analyze information given by different sources, those from outside and inside. The employees of lower level are in charge of searching and treating the information. They can do it by direct observations or with the help of outside collaborators.

In the direct observation, employees are direct and objectify witnesses of the event which they must report. They can then record the reactions of their assistance. They are well placed to report precisely and loyally (faithfully). The quickness and the objectivity are guaranteed. This case generally happens during public meetings or other open gatherings.

b. Exterior collaborators

They are people who do not belong to the service but who assist executives to accomplish their mission. Their participation is precious in case of meetings not open to the public.

PERSONNEL RELATIONSHIPS

They are not really collaborators ditrictly speaking. However, the intelligence gathering obtained because of personnel acquaintance during social conversations, while relaxing are of excellent quality, because they are spontaneously transmitted. The interlocutor is not preoccupied by the executives profession. The informer is a person who accepts to furnish information to the general intelligence gathering to help them in accomplishing their mission of information the agent is an informer more qualified, used searching or the accomplishing clandestine activities. This is generally done by special services.

The informer or agent is mainly responsible of collecting information especially those kept insecret. He is generally recruited according to his ability and his position in society or the plan of action in the area where they want to get information.

The informer can be obliged to deal with his service because of different reasons:

- Patriotism, civism, the love of Public order.
- Religions convictions, political conviction,
- Reward of gain
- Implication in compromitting affairs
- Spontaneous offer without compensation

Let us keep in mind that the interest is the most protocol used by the agents.

Because of this the state provides him amounts of money that must be judiciously used.

The procedures of recruit and of using manipulation, the informer will be studied later.

TECHNICAL MEANS

The are installations or technical process used either to collect, either to stock information or for their treatment.

The usage of these methods requires sometimes the help of experts who are progressively included among the service personnets it has irreplaceable advantages according to discretion, promptness, accuracy, convenience of the information.

The main technic actually used are:

- The photography
- The audio-visual
- The sonorous recording , Telephone listenings (tracking)
- The radio
- The satellites, the plans are used like inputs in the explication of several technique(photography, phone tapping)

a) THE PHOTOGRAPHY

It is extremely important, in meeting, procession, strikes on public roadway, to subsequently identify speakers, listeners or strikers, and to eventually confuse a bad participant.

Watching from a long distance can be realized buy using telephoto leus machines. On the other hand photo machines miniaturized that can be easily concealed are used in the counter espionage for the spinning teams or to cover the strikers.

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b) THE AUDIO-VISUAL

The video camera has replaced the cinema. The advantage of video film is capital in case of strike with a grave disorder. It offers the possibility to revive the event.

Because of slow moving and (picture stoping) techniques, the audio-visual allows to analyze the scanning circumstances.

A video camera well hidden can cover secretive meeting. The surveillance Camera allows to watch continuously a well precised point.

c) THE REPROGRAPHY

It has replaced the typing and even the photocopy for the fast reproduction and in larger number of documents. It is used in all branches of a service of General Intelligence gathering, especially at archives.

d) SONOROUS RECORDING

The tape recorder can be used during public meeting or private for opimon to conserve a conversation that took place in an office, a beefing (report) from an informer in any area.

e) PHONE LISTINGS

It is a technique based on the interception of telephone communication.

Technically speaking, it doesn't present y major difficulties. But it does on juridical point of view.

This procedure doesn't have any legal value in front of the justice and it is even accused to be illegal as an attack to private life and to secretive correspondences.

It is also the something for the mail control. Their utilization must not only be motivated for the attack to the state safety or the struggle against big criminality. They can also be used on demand of instruction's judge.

f) THE RADIO

It is used fr executives of General Intelligence gathering to cove political demonstrations of all orders (electoral results for ex.). It is very important during the surveillance operation, to assure the lank between teams, between a team members in case of broken spinning, to facilitate the relay and the continuity of operations.

g) DATA PROCESSING

The data processing has invaded the intelligence gathering domain. Computers allow to store enormous quantities of information on diskettes. Moreover, they offer the advantage of reducing considerably the time of searching the information. The use of Data processing in Intelligence gathering field has become nowadays a primordial necessity for every intelligence gathering service.

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GENERAL INTELLIGENCE GATHERING

LESSON NO 4.

INTELLIGENCE GATHERING TREATMENT

Plan: the collect (gathering)
the tri
the crosschecking
the analyze.

If taken technically, the information can be considered as a simple knowledge of a certain fact. From this point of view this is the raw material, the first ingredient of the work of general intelligence gathering.

On contrary, intelligence gathering covers a more precise knowledge and less popular. It is an aspect(side) of the truth that is more less known.

To obtain the information that is a knowledge more rich and precise, the informer must pass by different stages that we can call the treatment cycle. This includes:

1. THE COLLECT

It is the very first stage during which the executive gathers the information coming from different sources. It gives priority to the exploitation of material sources that are more easily accessible.

2. THE TRI

It is the stage of classifying information received from the agent. He does it according to criterion depending on the nature of the problem. Sometimes the agent will keep in minds the substance of the information interesting the inquiry.

3. THE CROSSCHECKING

That is the more important stage of the treatment process. It is verifying the authenticity of the information received. The agent can do it by comparison or by using complementary information, more precise, when he can ask his informer or other information sources.

4. THE ANALYZE

It is the last stage of the process. It is an intellectual work by which the executive uses his own knowledge to seize thereat interest of subject. The information obtained this way must posses the following qualities:

a) To be objective: This means frank and impartial the agent must avoid two mistakes that can be heavy and cause bad consequences:

*To present an opinion that is personnel as being representative of the reality. To present some fact and day supposed conform to government desires.

b) To be enlightened
It has to be replaced in its scope and matched, because of work and the knowledge of the executive of the analysis

c) Be complete
This means that the executive must report everything he knows, precessing, if necessary, the limits of his information.

d) To be verified or crosschecked:

An executive of intelligence gathering can not afford a denial (to make a mistake)

e) It must be planning

It is necessary to draw the meaning, to precise the perspectives, to lead up to the short or mean term prediction. The knowledge of previous facts is over interesting neither the retrospective analysis, but I especially during an agitated period, the aspect of reach must always be oriented towards the evolution

f) To aim the efficiency

It must lead up on the action and not on the philosophical analysis. It must be matched for the practical propositions need to encounter the situation.

g) To be quickly transmitted

The fact is fundamental because an outdated information has a mediocre (poor) value, and nothing can be quickly depreciated like the information.

REMARKS (comments)

The worst is always possible when the information is filtered or stopped, therefore the authorities will only receive cut down or falsified information. They will under estimate from now and on, the reality and the state risks to failure or the adventures. The decisions will not match the needs and the desires. The state credit will crumble away and its authority will degrade. The fate of a regime essentially cares about the value of information and its sources.

DOCUMENTS-EXPLOITATION -TRANSMISSION (CONTINUATION)STANDARD INFORMATION NOTE

Number.175/CR
7-7-95

Origin =s/4
Source =a-c
value =1

Objet:Activity of the main syndicate of Working people of RWANDA
(CESTRAR)

Mr NSABIMANA Claude General Secretary of CESTRAR AND Delegate of this main office to PANAFRICAN of LUSAKA (9-1-95) left Kigali by the regular flight Ethiopian Airlines the 6th of this month around 9h p.m. Some syndicate's people went to the Airport along with Mr NSABIMANA, and one of them is Mr NKUSI Peter, a School Director of the Center. An other is GASANA Callixte who is an employee of the Bank of Kigali.

The first hand information let people think that this trip may be the preparation of employees'strike, to make a pressure on Government.

Addressees

-EMGN
-Prefect of Kigali

Remark

This document will be completed by "an information note, when the invistigator team will be able for Instance:

- to know who paid Nsabimana's trip
- to establish why this person has been delegated by his main office
- to determine the reasons and modalities of the action planned by the employees.

Standard example of Intelligence note

Number = 179/CR
8-1-95

Origin=S/4
Source=B-C

Object: Activity of the main Office of the working people's syndicate of Rwanda.

Ref: Note no 175/CR of 1/7/95.

INTELLIGENCE OF IDENTITY

NSABIMANA Claude
Known

Intelligence on archives (File)

Has adhered to National syndicate of the Public administration in June 1981.

Was elected as General Secretary of the above organisation on November 12, 1982 and as General Secretary of CESTRAR since January 10, 1984.

Since he was appointed to his position, he made sure that he is supported by his friend and school colleague of the same promotion and whose name is NKUSI peter.

Proper Intelligence case

Mr NSABIMANA Claude who left Kigali for LUSAKA via Nairobi the 6th of this month, had a round trip ticket, issued by Ethiopian Airlines, and ordered by the Panafrikan confederacy of Workers, which was the Congress Organizer.

Nsabimana carried with him a friendship message on behalf of the CESTRAR, to the participants at the Congress (see attached copy). He also had a copy of the minutes of the meeting held on January 4, during which the syndicate's main office decided to adhere to the Panafrikan Confederacy of workers, to indicate his representative at Lusaka's assizes.

In the same meeting they elected the General Secretary in transit in Nairobi, to meet his Kenyan Colleague to work out on tightening the relationship between the two main offices, Rwandese and Kenyan.

Before his boarding, the trade-main leader told his friends that when he comes back, the CESTRAR will decide to organize a strike with the main goal to force the Government to immediately approve the agreement signed with the syndicate, this agreement is relative to increase workers' salaries up to 30%.

An other well known information, from a good sources, let us think that all syndicates composing the CESTRAR will associate themselves to this action.

TYPE OF INFORMATION NOTE CONCERNING ECONOMICAL PROBLEM

N°...../SRS	Origin.....
Date.....	Source.....
	Value

Objet: Shortage of maize and Bean on the Northern region's Market

A discomfort is taking place in the three districts of the northern region (Gisenyi, Ruhengeri and Byumba) where the procurement of these two basic products becomes a problem because of the increasing insecurity. If these difficulties have been overcome until now because of Oprovia's last stocks; it seems that it won't be the same thing, especially now, since this public organization of regulation doesn't have enough means and funds to get going again.

In fact, in spite of commitment made by the Chamber of Commerce of Gisenyi in December, to supply Oprovia, the merchants of the northern region hampered by a lack of money and the insecurity are incapable to make enough stocks for their future survival, during the seasonal collecting. As matter of fact, presently the maize and bean are seriously rare on market of the region and prices are prohibitive, eventually annoying Consumers.

For those who are amazed by the deficiency, the merchants resort that it is impossible to get normal supplies because the insecurity and that producers accept to sell to private people, only for an unofficial price superior to the one set by the taxation decree.

This situation may perturb people's welfare if emergency measures are not taken to assure the normal supplying of maize and bean to the three northern districts' consumers.

Everybody regrets unanimously the non-operationality of Oprovia in their region.

Besides, Gisenyi and Ruhengeri are the main granaries of the country, so the consequences may go beyond limits in the region.

III. EXPLOITATION OF INFORMATION.

The search of information could have limited interest if it could be transmitted to people able to know it by the fastest and secret ways in order to allow themselves to exploit it and therefore to act.

The addresses of information are in number of two:

- at National scale (grade): The Minister
- at local scale : The prefect.

Once the information is gathered and treated by the inquiry team, these authorities can encounter different situations.

-The information supplied is completed enough and sufficiently verified to build up rightway the concerned authority and to allow him to properly take useful measures (authorization, interdiction to strike, warning expulsion).

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- The information can be judged too fragmentary (sketchy) or not enough verified to the point the addresses will need additional information. He will if necessary, carry on more precise investigation before deciding.
- The reported facts do not represent any interest for the actual context, however they can be related to other facts indicated during different times and different places.
- It is the information main office's responsibility to do the chronological assembly, the Consistent synthesis of those events in order to draw their true meaning for the centralized Power.
- The reported facts do not justify particular decision. In this case, after contributing to arouse the authorities attention on certain problems, notes and reports are simply classified at the archives while waiting for that a new fact may bring a subsequent interest which is unsuspected today.

TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION

The normal mean of transmission between the managerial services of information and authorities is the information note or the note of intelligence. Nevertheless, according to the complex nature and urgent character of certain matters, it can happen that these matters be reported by phone to authorities. These phone reports are always followed by the information note or the note of intelligence. In this particular case the telephone conversation must be protected. As for the transmission of information among people who collect them if we refer ourselves to model of the exploitation of information that we have studied previously, we can retain that the success of work carried on is facilitated by the quickness of communication, and by verifications.

These communications are carried by messages, short writings meant to provoke decision making or urgent operations (surveillance, shadowing)

We distinguish different types of messages according to their method of transmission :

- The message by carrier (messenger)
- The telephonic message, to which we can add the message by Fax.
- The teletype message
- The Radio message

It can be coded, camouflaged or clear (obvious)

The messages are speed up means of transmitting the information which in any case must be confirmed and precised by the information note.

To conclude, we cannot afford not to mention that those who gather and take advantage of the information will face difficulties to get a balance between a good quality of information (confidentiality, precision, concision, and exhaustiveness), and the quick transmission.

These contradictions will be smoothed away by the perceptiveness of intelligence agents who must watch the protection system of communication means.

The addresses

As recalled above, the intelligence is an information means of the Government, it is obvious that their production be first addressed to the higher level, and to the Minister (of Interior, of Defense or of National Security, according to the Country). But the Public Powers are not limited to those authorities and the Prefecture intelligence services alone, they can normally inform the E M G N or they can instruct the above powers to inform the local representative of the law enforcement: Prefect Sub-prefect and so on. This collaboration can be fruitful because it allows RG employee to tight interpersonal relations in all administrations, at the sometime this collaboration makes it quick in case of making urgent decisions.

Exemple of classical exploitation of R.G. information.The data

On February 1st 1995, the border post RG Gisenyi indicates by phone to S.R.S-EMGN at Kigali, that to Commercial agents entered the territory and their names Paul Kwame and Mukele. They were carrying ordinary passeports bearing lseveral visas, among which, one was a transit visa for staying in Rwanda for 5 days. This visa has been delivered by the General Consul of Rwanda in Kinshasa.

The responsible of the border Post of Gisenyi emphasizes that Kwame and Mukele were received on their arrival by the local section's General Secretary of Carriers' trade Union. The General Secretary took them in his own car and drove toward Kibuye which is the Capital city of the prefecture, where 800 miners extract gold for a foreign Company that export ingots to Europe.

Gisenyi adds that an information note in detail will be sent by next mail but the RG Post of Kibuye has been noticed by phone about this fact.

THE DILIGENCESAt the Central (EMGN) LEVEL

The S R S affluent of these first information, carries on searches as a matter of routine in archives of the service, and it appears that the two strangers, Mukele and Kwame are known as members of Director Comitee of the international trad-Union (FSI), important syndicate organisation with the program that covers suspicious political activities.

The S R S:

- Indicates the facts to the Minister of National Defense
- Informs by coded message the cheif of the information antenna of Kibuye about syndicate ties (connection) of Mukele and Kwame asking him to watch over their contacts
- Warns by identical message all other posts of information on the

territory.

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At the antenna's lever.

On February 2nd, the RG employee on duty in Kibuye, informs the EMGN, by the EMGN, by coded message, that the two strangers' activities who arrived a day ago from Gisenyi were closely being watched. It is obvious that Mukele and Kwame had a long talks with the General Secretary of National trade Union's miners and with Carriers's trade union's one, both residing in Kibuye. According to a well acknowledged informer, Kwame and Mukele made an effort to convince these two syndicates to stop working since the first march until there will be some changes. The claim regarding miners salaries was not satisfactory before that date. The two representative of FSI were gone again toward Butare on February 2 around 10h o' clock by bus belonging to ONATRACOM Cie.

The R.G. Employee of Kibuye adds that the prefect and his colleague of BUTARE have been noticed and that an information note detail will follow.

2. On February 3rd 1995, the SRS receives a new message from RG Gendarmerie on duty at Butare where the petroleum company resupplying the gold mine in fuel is located. He indicates that on their arrival the 2nd in evening coming from Kibuye, Kwame and Mukele went to pay a visite to the local leader of petroleum trade-union to convince him as they did for carriers, to accept the principal of the solidarity strike during the stoppage planed by miners the 1st march 1995. The petroleum representatives giving up to their oxfordations as finally given his agreement.

Mukele and Kwame should catch the Sabena flight the same evening at 23h, to their mutual countries.

Once again the authorities (prefect of Butare and srs-EGMNO were informed without delay.

3. On February 4th, 1995 the Kigali airport security (RG antenna) confirms the departure of Mukele and Kwame and indicates that there was no sign of suspicion.

The sythesis

When he received by regural mail, the detailed notes announced by Gisenyi, Kibuye, Butare and Kanombe's antennas, the EGMN wrote to the Central Power, a synthesis of observations made by these three posts about the trip made by Mr Mukele and Kwame, and drew a definitive concusion that a menace of an inspeding and generalized strike is almost evident among the three important categories of workers of the country: the miners, the road carriers and the petroleum. Is put in evidence in this matter the perfect articulation of connection that must exist.

- On one hand between the antennas of RG and their Head Quarter
- On the other hand between the antennas themselves.
- Besides between the E M G N and the representatives of the Centralized Power at different levels (Minister of Defense,

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We will observe:

-That because of circumstances that surrounded their entrance in Rwanda, the Gisenyi antenna didn't omit to his homologous of Kibuye, the arrival of Mukele and Kwame.
-That happy initiative allowed to identify immediately the two commercial agents, as really syndicalist leaders, probably in mission.

That at the sometime, he proceeded to a warning broadcasting, Mukele and Kwame were constantly watched by intelligence services from the time they crossed the border.

-That consequently the true motive of their trip (provocation of social disorder, with the goal of compromising the gold export that procures devises to Rwanda) was quickly established.

-That knowing their goals and what they were up to in Kibuye and in Butare as well, allows now the centralized power to take the measures required by the situation; eventual intervention to miners' employers in order to speed up the consideration of their claim, possibility of boosting (or relauncling) the labor Inspection, direct contact with workers representatives menace of requisition and so on..)

-That trully, the centralized power, duly informed as it has happened since the beginning of this matter, can never be under informed in order to avoid the crisis wanted by the FSI agents.

-That it is again his responsibility, subsequently to invite his diplomatic representatives and his consulars to refuse from now and on, granting visa of stay or of transit to Kwame and Mukele.

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Passage standard.

The.../.../199.

Head Quartier of the National Gendarmerie.Specialized intelligence service

Border Post of

Passage card.Object:

Passage at the border of: (Persons indicated or to
 indicate)
 (Personnalites:diplomaties
 or officials)
 (Coming From:
 cross the useless mentions

Name and Post name

Date and Birth place

Nationality

Residence

Profession or qualification

Identity titles or travellers documents

visa making object of the Card no:

or of the diffusion (reference)

Entered or exited the :

Border Post of

(Road-Train station, Port, airport

Coming from (exact address)

Going to (exact address)

Eventual observations (People accompagning the traveller, vehicle
 to be used, information gathered

Addressees:

Type of message

NO...../SRS

of 1-2-95

SRS MAIN OFFICE IN KIGALI.

Text:

Honnor report entry today by Goma Border Post, coming from

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Kinshasa, named Paul Kwame, an Ghanaian citizen and François Mukele, Zairian both commercial agents carrying transit visas of five days, declared that they are going to Kibuye to visit mines, were received and took in charge secretary local section. Carriers' Trade Union stop Kibuye antenna noticed stop. Note follows-End.

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No...../srs
Of 2nd February 1995
To

SRS Main office of Kigali

Text: Honnor, report named Paul Kwame and François Mukele, object your T.O. were watched since their arrival from Gisenyi the first of this month stop. The above people had long talks with general secretaries of National Trade Union of mines and carriers Trade Union stop. According to a good source information Mukele and Kwame would have incited their interlocutors to strike 1st march if salaries' claim is not satisfied stop. Both F.S.I. representatives were gone again toward Butare direction today at 10h by ONATRACOM bus stop. Butare antenna prefect noticed stop note follows End.

No...../SRS

SRS Main Post of Butare.

Of February, 1995

To

SRS Main office of Kigali.

Text: Following your diffusion 2nd of the month honnor report that the named Kwame and Mukele met local leader Petroleum's trade Union at his residence and agreed together principal solidarity strike with miners workers when stoppage planed 1st march stop. Kwame and Mukele went again the same day 15h Kanombe direction around 05h on Sabena airlines to destination of Kinshasa stop Kanombe antenna noticed stop note follows End.

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Type of Administrative inquest Report.

No...../SRS

April 6, 1995

The s/lieutenant KARANGWA Callixte

To
Capitaine NGURUMUNSI Jean Baptiste
Antena Chief of SRS at Butare.

PlanOBJECT.

Candidacy of Mr Kayumba Jules at Butare for the competitive examination of judiciary Police inspectors.
Ref: Letter n0 035 of december 15, 1994 of Mr the Minister of Interior

Supporting Documents.
a file of three documents

Introduction

I have the honnor to report the inquiry carried on and the information gathered on behalf of Mr Kayumba Jules 25 years old, married, one child, employee of Commerce, residing 25, CHURCH Avenue in Butare, who demanded the authorization to participate at the next judiciary inspector's recruiting that will take place on june 8, 1995.

Marita statusNationality

Mr Kayumba Jules was born on january 7, 1970 at Remera in Nyakabanda commune, from Eugene Nkubito and Murekatete Immaculée. He is Rwandese citizen and catholic. His father who is a merchant of fabric in Kigali (Nyamirambo) for morethan 25 years. His mother is a house keeper and lives in family.

Education

He did his studies at the elementary school of Nyamirambo, then his father registered him at the boarding school at the Lycee Rugunga where he obtained his high school Diploma in 1989.

Military Service

Registered on census list of Nyarugenge, Kayumba was recognized fit for the military service, but he has never been called in.

Marriage

He got married on April 6, 1990 at the mayoralty (town council) of Butare with Miss Twahirwa Berthe that he met at lycee, and who now's a school teacher at the catholic elementary school of Butare.

From this marriage a boy named Pierre was born in 1991.

Employement

From the time he finished his studies, Jules has first worked with his father, then because of his education, he got a job as an executive with APPROVIA's agence, where he always works.

Political and trade-union's activities

Kayumba doesn't participate to any political or trade-union's activity. At the office, he always refused to follow his trade-union's freinds. On contrarily he is a competent organiser and devoted, having practiced a lot of soccer (football) when he was still in Lycée .

Financial situation

He lives in villa that he bought with the state financing and he is paying regularly. Kayumba's family is very well respected among teachers and business people. Being a very economical, Kayumba doesn't have any debt. With his wife they only leave on their salaries. They don't have any other source of income.

The inquest's opinion .

To conclude, according to good information gathered, i consider that a favourable response will be reserved to Kayumba's application who in addition never had a Gendarmerie or a police record.

LESSON V.The security and the secret Protection.Plan

1. Generalities
2. Consciousness-RAISING
3. General measures
4. Remarks.

Generalities.

The nature of intelligence gathering antenna is based on secret, therefore, better than ordinary Gendarmerie's Brigade,

it is depository of secretive documents, confidential information, diverse technical materials, and besides all of these, arms and munitions that must be protected eveentual instrusion or otheir risks. 24

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The archives of G.I. service can be coveted. The measures to be taken to make these archives invulnerable to any risk can change according to the nature and circumstances of Post.

2.The Consciousness-raising.

The first measure is to educate and make the personnel be sensitive to how important is the security, by lecturing, precise instructions and frequent reminding, including exercisings suited to risk situations.

The General measures

The General measures of security and protection, valuable for all antena of intelligence gathering concerning especilly:

a.The buildings.

They must be isolated compared to neighbouring buildings or with comonwalls: Fances well closed, windows with wire fencing, security service.

The night lighting around the building is very important. The quard service must do patrols at irregular intervals. They very often use surveilling cameros to make the access to building more secure, it is the samething for the most sensitive parts buildigs. The means of defense against the fire are to be verified p *odicaly.

B. The archives.

There is a way of protecting them particularly against fire, the theft and the indiscretions.

The secretive documents and the files concerning the informers are normaly kept in safe, sealed inside the office of the service chief, The above safe can be watched by surveilling camera and equiped with darm sustem.

The otheir documents kept in archives'room, files and masterfiles must be inside metallic furnature that can be closed by a key. After working hours, it is necessary to make sure there is nothing left on desks, nor files, notes, rough copies, nor service stamps.

At the end of the day, all rough copies, carbons and papers thrown in the waste paper baskets, they are to be incinerated.

The frequent usage of computers has contributed to minimize spaces that archives were occupying and to better secure them.

C.The foreign personnel at work.

If it is necessary to recruit some employees, outside of the Gendarmerie, typist, laborer, in charge of maintenance, diverse

contractuals. This must be done by a meticulous inquest focussing on morality loyalty toward institutions.

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d. The transmissions.

The security of secretive and confidential transmissions or communications is a part of the interior regulation. The principal (basis) is the coding to be used during variable periods. These codes are very secretive documents and they must be protected. They are kept in safe while they are not being used. Besides the supervisor, only two other people can handle them.

The coded and secretive messages are sent by telex or by Fax. The coders must destroy immediately after usage, the rough copies that have served to transcribe (to carry out), to code, to decode the message. There will be no case when the clear message and the coded message can be kept, juxtaposed in the same archives. A very simple code can be used to camouflage the last names (family names) in phone communication. These codes must be also protected against any disclosure. In any case the phone conversations must be short and strictly minimized.

e. Professionnal secret.

Each Gendarm knows that he must keep the professionnal secret and that violation to this rule will be punished by the Penal code (art. 48 p.c.)

Pratically, thoughtless chattering, very often unconscious, during personnal relationship, correspondents, the informers, the journalists, the parents ect. The intelligence system must be constantly aware of eventual indiscreetness during which it can be disclosed.

Remark.

Concerning National Defense, the scientific or technical discoveries must be strictly protected. It is in this domaine where the "CLASSIFICATION" is used as the very first measure of auto-protection of a document.

In fact, the classification allows to determine the degree of confidentiality of document and consequently, the number and categories of people who are capable of knowing its content.

The protected documents are classified into three categories:

4.1. The restricted diffusion

It is stamped on documents that have to be handled by administrative exercise's executives, or the executives of a sensitive enterprise.

The above documents can never be display (posted). They can not either be reproduced without the authorization of the service

supervisor or of the enterprise where he comes from.

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4.2. The confidential

In a sensitive enterprise, or on administrative service of state, a confidential document must be handled by executives who need to use it for strict professional reasons. The confidential documents are kept in archives and their consultation is allowed by interne organization. Generally, the officer willing to consult a classified documents in file must apply in writing. This application is aimed by his supervisor. The time of the document removal, he fills out a form of his name, his job, the dates, the time of removal and of restoration. In case of flight or loss, these information will make it easier for the search.

4.3. The secret, very secret or secret defense.

The handling, the preservation and the move of all secret documents require strict measures. The original of these documents are numbered. They can never for any reason be duplicated.

Handling:

People who must handle these documents will be ceted by name dtermined by their function. They will require an outhorization inquest(inquest of deep morality extended to loyalty) sometimes extended to their immediate environment.(spouse, parents-in law, freinds etc).

Preservation

The documents having a secret stamp are kept in safe placed in secured area. The safe can be equiped with an alarm system or placed under camera surveillance in case of necessity.

Move

The move of a secret document is generally assured by a security officer or a team.

Exemple:

The coded documents are handed to their users (or consultants) inside or within diplomatie representations outside of the country because of their special missions. Sometimes, inside the country the courier of secret documents is escorted by a motorcyclist during the peace time and by armed people during the crisis time.

Exemple of a secret document:

The coded documents, very secret documents.
 Military operations' plans or other intervention plans
 -Formula or plans of discovery in the scientific fields or technical fields.
 -Information in the nuclear field.

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LESSON VI. ORGANIZATION OF AN INTELLIGENCE GATHERING SERVICE.

The I.G. are within the Gendarmerie, and they form a service that must inform and acknowledge the Government so it can act quickly to maintain the order .
 The mission is supposed to be simply and efficiently structure. This is generally composed by:

-A supervision responsible of coordinating the set of all service actions, of centralizing the informations, of analyzing them then of synthetizing because the justaposition of several facts is insufficient: It is necessary to get a teaching from it, even a prediction

-The provision must also direct the services' actions which are its subsidiary.

-Exterior services, usually called regional, or mobile brigades, sometimes prefectural services or departmental, post or again antenas. They are allocated on the whole territory and their competence either one or several sub-prefectures. The exterior services can count posts at land borders, water borders or in the sensitive zones. When exterior services are insufficient or nonexistant, the gendarmerie brigades carry on the distributions devoted to information in specializing if necess , a higher ranked sub-officer or a subsidiary officer and gendarme for that task.

TYPE OF ORGANISATION OF EXTERIOR I.G. SERVICE

INFORMATION	FOREIGNERS	INQUESTS	ARCHIVES
Gathering information Political Economical Social Cultural Religions Diverses	Borders Police Connection with the borthers Posts Control of the immigration and the emigration Surveillance of foreigners	Carrying on administrative inquests	Master files Files.