INCOMING CODE CABLES

7-29 JUNE 1994

CONFIDENTIAL
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1 Item Strictly Confidential
M.B. 15 Dec. 2011

UN ARCHIVES
SERIES S-1062
BOX 2
FILE 3
ACC. 1996/028B

CNR-362 P1/1

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO: DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, KIGALI

FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 29 June 1994

NUMBER: 2112

IMMEDIATE

1994 JUN 29

SUBJECT: Report to the Security Council

1. As you are aware, operative paragraph 10 of resolution 929 (1994) adopted on 22 June requested the States concerned and the Secretary-General, as appropriate, to report to the Security Council within 15 days on the implementation of the French-led operation. We, of course, consider that this request is primarily addressed to France and we have ascertained, from the Permanent Mission here, that they will submit a written report to the Council by 6 July, either directly or through the Secretary-General.

2. On the other hand, we feel that it may be appropriate for the Secretary-General to submit to the Council a brief report focusing on the follow-up action taken in pursuance of operative paragraph 8 of resolution 929 (1994) which calls for the establishment of coordination mechanisms between UNAMIR and the French-led operation. This report would thus contain information on the liaison arrangements which have been put in place as well as your meeting with General Lafourcade in Goma. It should also include a brief overview of the military situation and of the state of our relations with the parties. In addition, we feel that the report should provide an update on the efforts of the Secretariat to obtain the troops and equipment necessary to the deployment of the expanded UNAMIR. However, this section of the report would be prepared by this Headquarters in the light of our on-going contacts with Member States.

3. We would be grateful if you could send us a short draft by Monday, 4 July, to enable us to have it approved and issued on Wednesday, 6 July. Many thanks and regards.

UNAMIR JUN 30 04:43

(FC) E/DIR

CNR-362 P1/1

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO: DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, KIGALI — IMMEDIATE

FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 29 June 1994

NUMBER: 2112

1994 JUN 29 P 10:32

SUBJECT: Report to the Security Council

1. As you are aware, operative paragraph 10 of resolution 929 (1994) adopted on 22 June requested the States concerned and the Secretary-General, as appropriate, to report to the Security Council within 15 days on the implementation of the French-led operation. We, of course, consider that this request is primarily addressed to France and we have ascertained, from the Permanent Mission here, that they will submit a written report to the Council by 6 July, either directly or through the Secretary-General.

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FC

FC/D12

UNAMIR JUN 30 04:43

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO: DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, KIGALI

FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 29 June 1994

NUMBER: 2111

SUBJECT: Deployment of additional troops from Ghana

Please find attached, for your information, two self-explanatory letters on the above received from the Permanent Representative of Ghana on 23 and 24 June 1994 respectively, as well as our reply dated 29 June. We will continue to try to convince Ghana to take a final decision as soon as possible, since the deployment of these additional troops is essential to the implementation of the first phase of the expansion of UNAMIR. Regards.

(1) FC

I think the delegation's visit will ensure the troops depart soon. This was the last point I stressed to the leader of the delegation before they departed for Nairobi. He assured me that his recommendation will do exactly that.

30/6 FC.

(2) Noted

FC 2/7

CNR-361 P2/7 Hp Annan
cc: Tr Governing
IK/JCH

PERMANENT MISSION OF GHANA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
19 EAST 47TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
TEL. NO. 832-1300

IN CASE OF REPLY THE NUMBER AND DATE OF THIS LETTER SHOULD BE QUOTED.
OUR REF. NO. POL-17/13 VOL.3
YOUR REF. NO.

24/6 9:45 am
SIR/KA/CENT
Cod: Ha, IR, TMCB

RECEIVED
941/2056
JUN 23 1994
EXT. OF THE SEC-GEN

23rd June, 1994

Your Excellency,

Upon instructions from the President of the Republic of Ghana, I am to seek:

1) Clarification on the role of UNAMIR following UN Security Council endorsement of the French Humanitarian Intervention Plan and the consequent deployment of French troops in Rwanda.

2) Assurances of guarantees for the safety of Ghanaian troops now in Rwanda given the declarations of the Patriotic Front before and after the UN Security Council's approval of the French Plan.

3) Endorsement of the neutrality of Ghanaian troops in Rwanda to enable them play mediation role between the waring factions in Rwanda.

With assurances of my highest consideration.

GEORGE O. LAMPTEY
AMBASSADOR AND PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE

H.E. MR. BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALI
U.N. SECRETARY-GENERAL
U.N. GENERAL SECRETARIAT
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

RECEIVED
OASG/DPKO

CNR-361 P3/7

Orig: KA/Cont
cc JMB
HAV
N. LK

PERMANENT MISSION OF GHANA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
19 EAST 47TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
TEL. No. [illegible]

FAX NO.(212) 751-6743

FAX COVER SHEET

To: U.N. SECRETARIAT, N.Y. NO. NOK/237

FAX NO: 212-963-9222

FOR: MR. KOFI ANNAN (ATTENTION: MR. RIZA) 963-6460

FROM: HEAD OF MISSION

DATE: 24TH JUNE, 1994

NO. OF PAGES: (INCL. COVER SHEET): 2

****

MESSAGE:

GHANAIAN TROOPS TO UNAMIR

Receipt is acknowledged of your Fax message No.28114 of 23rd June, 1994 on the above subject.

2. As conveyed in our discussions (Annan-Lamptey) of 14th June, 1994, the Government of Ghana had not taken a decision to deploy Ghanaian troops to the expanded UNAMIR, but had expressed the willingness to do so based on certain conditions. Since then the President of Ghana had responded to the request of the Secretary-General for Ghanaian participation in the expanded UNAMIR, confirming Ghana's readiness to provide troops, but stating that such participation would depend on the provision by the United Nations of an effective logistical support for the troops. Naturally, this situation must be clarified before consideration could be given to deployment of additional troops.

3. Further, with the intervention of the French-led multi-national force in Rwanda, a new situation has been created which has given concern to the Government of Ghana over the safety of its troops already in Rwanda.

4. In the circumstances, the President of Ghana is seeking further clarification from the Secretary-General and, obviously, the decision on additional troops will also be based on the response of the Secretary-General. Therefore, it is premature to talk about the deployment of Ghanaian troops to UNAMIR by the end of this week.

GEORGE O. LAMPTEY
AMBASSADOR AND PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE

CNR-361 P5/7

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE: UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE: UNATIONS NEWYORK

REFERENCE:

29 June 1994

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

On behalf of the Secretary-General, I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 23 June 1994, relating to the situation in Rwanda and to the deployment to Kigali of additional troops from Ghana, as part of UNAMIR.

As discussed during the meeting of troop and equipment contributing countries held yesterday, I would like to confirm that the mandate of UNAMIR remains as defined under paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 925 (1994), adopted on 8 June. In this context, you will recall, that following the French offer to undertake a humanitarian operation in Rwanda, the Secretary-General wrote to the Security Council on 19 June to clarify the role of UNAMIR. In paragraph 13 of his letter (S/1994/728), the Secretary-General pointed out that, in the event that the Security Council decided to authorize the establishment of the multinational force proposed by France, UNAMIR would continue to fulfil, to the extent permitted by the resources made available to it, its mandated responsibilities in and around Kigali and at the airport. He also indicated that UNAMIR would operate on the assumption that the parties will cooperate with the activities of the mission. The Secretary-General added, however, that if the safety and security of UNAMIR personnel were to be jeopardized, he would immediately reassess the situation and make appropriate recommendations to the Security Council.

/...

H.E. Mr. George O. Lamptey
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Ghana
to the United Nations
New York

In this connection, I wish to assure you that, despite the strong statements issued by the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) at the time of the adoption of Security Council resolution 929 (1994) of 22 June, the cooperation extended to UNAMIR by that Organization has not significantly changed. In fact, senior representatives of the RPF have continued to call for a prompt deployment of the expanded UNAMIR. You will also have noted, in this regard, that resolution 929 (1994) calls on member States to respond urgently to the Secretary-General's requests for troops and logistic support, in order to speed up the deployment of the expanded UNAMIR and allow this operation to fulfil its mandate effectively.

It is also our understanding that, while the RPF remains opposed in principle to the presence of the French-led force in Rwanda, it does not intend to seek a confrontation, as long as the activities of the force are strictly confined to the mandate defined by resolution 929 (1994) and this force does not seek to interpose itself between RPF troops and those of the "Interim Government" (RGF). For their part, the French authorities have indicated to both the United Nations and the RPF that their forces in Rwanda will operate within the clear limits set by resolution 929 (1994). They have also pointed out that their forces do not intend to operate in Kigali. Under these circumstances, I am confident that UNAMIR will be able to maintain its neutrality and to continue to play a useful role as an intermediary between the Rwandese parties.

I am convinced that the Ghanaian military delegation, which has just visited Kigali and met with the UNAMIR Force Commander, as well as with the members of the Ghanaian contingent presently serving with the Mission, will have gathered additional information regarding the situation on the ground and satisfied itself that the additional troops expected from Ghana will not be required to operate under conditions which would entail undue or unjustified risks to their safety and security. I believe that the deployment of the additional Ghanaian troops would in fact enhance the security and operational capabilities of the Ghanaian contingent already serving with UNAMIR. It would also provide a welcome relief to your contingent in Kigali. I should like to place on record our appreciation and gratitude for the outstanding services rendered to UNAMIR by the Ghanaian contingent and, in particular, by the Deputy Force Commander, Brigadier General Henry Anyidoho.

/...

I fully understand your concern regarding the provision of the necessary equipment and logistic support to the additional Ghanaian troops. As you are aware, the Government of the United States is ready to give prompt and favourable consideration to your requirements. I hope that the direct contacts you have had with that Government have reassured you in this regard. We, of course, stand ready to continue to work with you to ensure that the necessary arrangements are worked out and executed as soon as possible.

I hope that the clarifications provided in this letter will help your Government reach a final decision regarding its contribution to UNAMIR. I look forward to your early response since the completion of the deployment of the first phase of the expanded UNAMIR, as envisaged under Security Council resolution 925 (1994), depends critically on bringing back to full battalion strength the Ghanaian troops already on the ground in Rwanda.

Please accept, Mr. Ambassador, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Kofi A. Annan
Under-Secretary-General
for Peace-keeping Operations

UNAMIR 1994 JUN 30

E/DIR

CNK-027 CNR-360 P1/1

OUTGOING CODE CABLE
MOST IMEMDIATE

1994 JUN 29 P 8:04

TO: HEIN, UNREO, NAIROBI
DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, KIGALI

FROM: HANSEN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 29 June 1994

NUMBER: 2100

SUBJECT: Results of IASC meeting on Rwanda

Inter-Agency Standing Committee

1. IASC discussed the Rwanda situation on 27 and 29 June. Basically, IASC members hoped that the French mission would succeed in its humanitarian efforts and promised their support to that end.

2. IASC members proposed a number of issues that should be raised in your consultations with the French in Goma. These issues are in line with the points made in your fax of 25 June 1994 and are aimed at taking advantage of the presence of, but without becoming entangled in the French-led military operations.

3. IASC members raised the following points:
- The need to communicate to the French side the six principles of humanitarian operation in Rwanda to ensure their support.
- Obtaining a clear and fuller picture of the situation in western Rwanda.
- The need to work through DHA to ensure coordinated activities of NGOs.
- In order to facilitate the work of humanitarian agencies and NGOs in Rwanda, France should be asked to redouble its efforts in reaching a political understanding with the RPF so as to ease the pressure created by this for humanitarian activities in RPF-held areas.
- To explore the possibility of providing trucks to transport food stuffs that WFP has in Zaire and is unable to move due to a lack of transportation.
- Possible stationing of a French liaison officer in Nairobi.

DHA = Department of Humanitarian Affairs

4. Good luck in Goma.

Susana

Pass contents of FC points on

I spoke to Maj Lancaster. FC had been given copy of this in Nairobi by UNREO.

HAC Telegrams

UNAMIR
94 JUN 29 19 1461

FC E/D 12

CNR-359 P1/5

94 JUN 29 P 3:22

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO: DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, RWANDA

FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 29 JUNE 1994

NUMBER: 2095

SUBJECT: Security Council Informal Meeting

The Security Council held yesterday, 28 June 1994, an informal meeting on Rwanda. See attached.

The meeting continues today. Regards.

Susan
FC to see on his arrival
pse
30/6
DFC

Madeline copy
pse
2/7

NOTE TO THE FILE

SECURITY COUNCIL INFORMALS
28 June 1994

RWANDA

Spain circulated the text of a draft resolution (attached) it sponsored, and which was co-sponsored by Argentina, Czechoslovakia and New Zealand. Spain urged a substantive discussion of its draft on 29 June, with voting possibly to be held on 30 June.

United States inquired into the status of the report of the Special Rappateur on Human Rights.

United Kingdom supported the draft resolution sponsored by Spain, but wished to have some legal and technical points cleared up with the sponsors.

cc: SRSG
Gen. Dallaire

CNR-359 P3/5

24 June 1994
10:00 am

DRAFT RESOLUTION

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda,

Recalling the statement by the President of the Security Council of 30 April 1994 (S/PRST/1994/21) in which the Security Council inter alia condemned all breaches of international humanitarian law in Rwanda, particularly those perpetrated against the civilian population, and recalled that persons who instigate or participate in such acts are individually responsible,

Recalling also the requests it addressed to the Secretary-General in the statement by the President of the Security Council of 30 April 1994 and in Resolution 918 (1994), concerning the investigation of serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in Rwanda during the conflict,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 31 May 1994 (S/1994/640), in which he noted that massacres and killings have continued in a systematic manner throughout Rwanda and also noted that only a proper investigation can establish the facts and enable the determination of responsibility,

Welcoming the visit to Rwanda and to the region by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and noting the appointment, pursuant to resolution S-3/1 of 25 May 1994 adopted by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, of a Special Rapporteur for Rwanda,

Expressing once again its gravest concern at the continuing reports indicating that systematic widespread and flagrant

violations of international humanitarian law, including acts of genocide, have been committed in Rwanda,

Affirming that all persons who commit, authorize or instigate serious violations of international humanitarian law are individually responsible for those violations,

Noting the importance of the effective application of international humanitarian law in the fulfilment of the Security Council's primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations to maintain international peace and security,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to establish, as a matter of urgency, an impartial Commission of Experts to examine and analyse the information submitted pursuant to the present resolution, together with such further information as the Commission of Experts may obtain through its own investigations or efforts, or of other persons or bodies, with a view to providing the Secretary-General with its conclusions on the evidence of possible acts of genocide and other grave violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda, and recommendations in this regard;

2. Calls upon States and, as appropriate, international humanitarian organizations to collate substantiated information in their possession or submitted to them relating to grave violations of international humanitarian law, including breaches of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, being committed in the territory of Rwanda, and requests States, relevant United Nations bodies, and relevant organizations to make this information available within thirty days of the adoption of the present resolution and as appropriate thereafter, and to provide other appropriate assistance to the Commission of Experts referred to in paragraph 1;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the establishment of the Commission of Experts, and to report also within [ninety] days from the establishment of the Commission of Experts, on its conclusions, so that the Security Council might take account of them in any recommendations for possible further appropriate steps to ensure that persons responsible for such acts are brought to justice;

4. Also requests the Secretary-General and as appropriate the High Commissioner for Human Rights to ensure that adequate coordination and cooperation is maintained between the work of the Commission of Experts and that of the Special Rapporteur for Rwanda;

5. Urges all concerned fully to cooperate with the Commission of Experts in the accomplishment of its mandate, including complying with requests for assistance and access by Commission members and expert staff in pursuing investigations;

6. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

1994 JUN 29 P 3:23

Kofi

The last 3 pages of this 359 are not too good. Render sent that may PLS Deliver as it is

TKG
NTK
KA

FC E/DIR

CNR 358 P1/2

UNAMIR 29 JUN 94 09:53

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO: DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 28 June 1994
NUMBER: UNAMIR: 2093

SUBJECT: Hostile radio broadcasts

MAY JUN 28 P 10:10

1. Please find attached a self-explanatory statement on the above issue today by the Spokesman for the Secretary-General.

2. Please to wish to inform you that I raised this matter today with the Permanent Representative of France. He has promised to request his Government to use its influence with the "Interim Government" of Rwanda, with a view to putting an end to the hostile broadcasts against you and UNAMIR. We will keep you informed of any feedback. Regards.

Susana
FC must see on his return.
30/6
DFC

* I think we need to acknowledge this with thanks, AI.

CNR 358 P2/2

Press Release

Department of Public Information • News Coverage Service • New York

SG/SM/5350
28 June 1994

SECRETARY-GENERAL DEMANDS END TO HOSTILE RADIO BROADCASTS AGAINST UNAMIR FORCE COMMANDER

The following statement was made today by the Spokesman for Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali:

The Secretary-General has become increasingly concerned with hostile radio broadcasts from the Government-controlled zone against the Force Commander of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), Major-General Romeo Dallaire. The Secretary-General considers that such allegations are completely unfounded and wishes to stress that General Dallaire has his full confidence and support.

General Dallaire has discharged his functions with dedication and courage in a difficult situation, despite minimal resources, and his impartiality cannot be questioned. The Secretary-General demands that these hostile broadcasts be halted and reminds both parties that they are responsible for the safety and security of all UNAMIR personnel.

* *** *

UNAMIR

FC E/D 区

CNR 357 P1/1

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

FRI JUN 28 P 10

TO: DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 28 June 1994
NUMBER: UNAMIR: 2092

SUBJECT: Activities of the French-led operation

We have received queries from delegations and some members of the Security Council regarding the activities of the French-led operation in Rwanda. We feel that detailed information on the progress of this operation should, of course, be provided by the French themselves. However, since resolution 929 (1994) calls for coordination with the French force and since you have now established liaison arrangements with their Headquarters in Goma, we would be grateful if you could include a section on the activities of the French-led operation in your daily sitreps. This would enable us to respond, at least to some extent, to requests from delegations.

2. Naturally, we would also welcome a report on the discussions you are expected to have with General Lafourcade in Goma on Thursday. Many thanks and regards.

(2) COO
As soon as FC returns with the necessary info, we shall have to start reflecting a para in our SITREP to this effect. Return to FC's office for his attn pse
29/6 DFC

(3) 2/7

FC / E/DIR

UNAMIR
1994 JUN 29 04:50

CNR 356 P1/4

1994 JUN 28 P 10:10

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO: DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, RWANDA

FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 28 JUNE 1994

NUMBER: UNAMIR: 2091

SUBJECT: Meeting of Troop and Equipment Contributing Countries

Attached is a list circulated at today's meeting of Troop and Equipment Contributing countries. Consultations are continuing with the Governments concerned. The urgency of the situation has been emphasized to the representatives of the countries attending the meeting. The next meeting will be held next Tuesday 5 July. Regards.

(1)
FC to see on his return
30/6
DFC

(2)
COO
Plz extract the deployment plan. Print hard copy + CIVPOL civ component/deployment plan, and put all this on a regular file for regular consultation info. to staff.

UNAMIR TROOP CONTRIBUTION STATUS AS ON 28 JUNE 1994

1. The Secretariat has approached since 12 of May 1994 above 50 troop contributing countries with the following results as on 27 June 1994:

a. So far the following firm commitments have been received:

1) For a mechanized infantry battalion (800 military personnel each)

- Ghana & Senegal - with some lack of equipment

Sub Total: 1,600 Military Personnel

2) For a motorized infantry battalion (800 military personnel each).

- Ethiopia with equipment,

- Zambia & Zimbabwe - without equipment

- Tunisia (500-600 military personnel with individual equipment only).

Sub Total: 3,000 Military Personnel

3) For infantry company (120/150 personnel without equipment)

- Congo, Malawi, Mali & Nigeria

Sub Total: 550 Military Personnel

4) Total number of Infantry Military Personnel available

5,150 (Required 4,000)

5) For a self-contained communication company (up to 350 personnel). A Recce Team is presently in Rwanda.

- Canada

6) Others

- Canada: Is providing two C-130

- France: - 9 Light Armored Vehicles (panhard M3) Individual equipment (uniforms, machine guns, ammunitions (as a gift to Senegal)

- 20 Fuel and Water trucks (sell to UN)

- Italy : will provide one aircraft (most probably C-130)

- Netherlands: - A Fokker 27 at a date to be determined.

- South Africa: 50 APCs

- U.K: 50 Trucks for Infantry and cargo.

- U.S.A. 50 APCs

b. In the meantime five countries have shown strong interest in participating but without firm commitment so far.

1) Australia: One Medical Company. A Recce Team will be sent to UNAMIR and UN HQ, New York after 1st week of July 1994.

2) Italy: 20 water/fuel trucks

3) Romania: A surgical team (20 personnel).

4) Russia: 8 transport helicopters and a number of heavy transport cargo aircraft for transportation of troops and also to support humanitarian activities.

2. Regarding induction of APCs to UNAMIR which the Secretariat is executing is as follows:

a. 30 American APCs (out of 50) have arrived in Entebbe. It is planned to induct 6 APCs per day into Kigali starting tomorrow.

b. 10 Additional UN APCs from UNOSOM were airlifted to Entebbe and 5 of them are presently in Kigali.

3. Regarding induction of troops to UNAMIR which the Secretariat has planned so far is as follows:

a. **Planned Deployment Schedule**

CONTINGENT	PRESENTLY IN UNAMIR	MIDDLE OF JULY 1994	BY END JULY 1994	SUB TOTAL
GHANA (INF BAT)	314	486(1)		800
TUNISIA (INF COY)	40	20		60
ZIMBABWE (INF BAT)		150(1)	650(1)	800
ETHIOPIA (INF BAT)			800(2)	800
CANADA (COMM UNIT)			350(3)	350
SUB TOTAL	354	656	1800	2810
TOTAL	354	1,010	2,810	

(1) Subject to Government's final decision.
(2) Subject to Airlift deployment capability.
(3) Subject to operational requirements

b. Other countries have yet to provide sufficient information to enable UN to plan their deployment.

c. Participation by Senegal and Congo would be considered after the French withdrawal from Rwanda.

2082 P1/2

DRAFT

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO: ALL PEACE-KEEPING MISSIONS

FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 27 JUNE 1994

NUMBER: 2082

SUBJECT: **Cables**

1994 JUN 27 P 11:11

1. A mounting number of cables received from missions in the field are inappropriately marked "ONLY" or "MOST IMMEDIATE". These often lead to wasted effort at Headquarters in ensuring that other officials concerned receive copies or giving priority to cables when they do not deserve it.

2. Please ensure that those classifications are used solely when essential. "ONLY" cables should indicate which officials at Headquarters should receive copies for information, so that this is done automatically. The classification "MOST IMMEDIATE" should be used only where absolutely immediate attention, irrespective of the hour of day or night, is imperative. Other cables requiring priority should be marked "IMMEDIATE".

Susan
Copies for CPD, Ex Dir and my office. FC to see on his return.
28/6
DFC

done.
S.
28/6

PEACE-KEEPING MISSIONS

UNDOF/Damascus	CYD	014
UNOMIG/Sukhumi	CYG	058
OSGAP/Islamabad	CYI	048
UNOMUR/Kabale	CNU	015
UNAMIR/Kigali ✓	CNR	354
UNIKOM/Umm Qasr	CYW	035
UNAVEM/Luanda	CYL	104
MINURSO/Laayoune	CNW	048
UNOSOM/Mogadishu	CNM	123
UNOMIL/Monrovia	CNL	096
UNIFIL/Naqoura	CYQ	037
UNFICYP/Nicosia	CYS	093
UNMIH/Port-au-Prince	CYH	034
UNMOGIP/Rawalpindi	CNX	016
ONUSAL/San Salvador	CYU	118
UNMOT/Tajikistan	CYT	012
UNPROFOR/Zagreb	CNZ	521

CNR 353 P1/2

Feaney

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

UNAMIR

JUN 28 03:38

TO : DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM : ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE : 27 JUNE 1994
NUMBER : 2076
SUBJECT : **RADIO BROADCASTS**

The attached summary of discussions in the Council of broadcasts by Radio Mille Collines will be of interest. We shall inform you of what transpires further in the Council. The Secretary-General's spokesman is likely to make a statement on Tuesday.

Best regards.

(1) FC
This is very positive. We shall have to monitor the effectiveness of it.
28/6
DFC

(2) DFC
Did we get any answer from the Rwandan Rep at SC?
1/7

(3) FC
No sir. We received nothing from him.
02/7.
DFC

(4) to [redacted]
2/7

(5) FC
8/7

CNR 353 P2/2

27 June 1994

RWANDA

During informal consultations of the Security Council today, the United Kingdom, Spain, Nigeria, and the Russian Federation strongly expressed their exasperation with the lack of response to the Council's call for Radio Mille Collines to stop disseminating a message of ethnic hatred and vilification of UNAMIR

The representative of Rwanda pointed out that the radio station was private and not controlled by the Interim Government. Nevertheless, the Government had approached the management of that radio station. He promised to follow up further.

Spain commented that while it appreciated the Interim Government's respect for freedom of the press, the broadcastings of Radio Mille Collines went beyond what was legally acceptable. Moreover, Spain understood that a number of high-ranking members of the Interim Government were share holders in the private radio station. Expressing concern about the security of UNAMIR, the Russian Federation insisted that the vilification of the Mission cease within 24 hours or else the Council would have to consider further measures. Nigeria supported this deadline.

Members of the Council, as had been done on last Friday, instructed the President to make a statement to the press along the above lines. The representative of Rwanda was requested to report back to the Council by tomorrow as to what steps the Interim Government was taking in response to the Council's concern.

CNR 353 P1/2

FC only

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

UNAMIR
1994 JUN 28 03:38

TO : DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM : ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE : 27 JUNE 1994
NUMBER: 2076
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Best regards.

(1) FC
This is very positive. We shall have to monitor the effectiveness of it.
28/6
DFC

27 June 1994

RWANDA

During informal consultations of the Security Council today, the United Kingdom, Spain, Nigeria, and the Russian Federation strongly expressed their exasperation with the lack of response to the Council's call for Radio Mille Collines to stop disseminating a message of ethnic hatred and vilification of UNAMIR.

The representative of Rwanda pointed out that the radio station was private and not controlled by the Interim Government. Nevertheless, the Government had approached the management of that radio station. He promised to follow up further.

Spain commented that while it appreciated the Interim Government's respect for freedom of the press, the broadcastings of Radio Mille Collines went beyond what was legally acceptable. Moreover, Spain understood that a number of high-ranking members of the Interim Government were share holders in the private radio station. Expressing concern about the security of UNAMIR, the Russian Federation insisted that the vilification of the Mission cease within 24 hours or else the Council would have to consider further measures. Nigeria supported this deadline.

Members of the Council, as had been done on last Friday, instructed the President to make a statement to the press along the above lines. The representative of Rwanda was requested to report back to the Council by tomorrow as to what steps the Interim Government was taking in response to the Council's concern.

CNR 352 P1/1

Reply

UNAMIR

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

1994 JUN 28 03 35

1994 JUN 27 P 11 00

TO : DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM : ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE : 27 JUNE 1994
NUMBER: 2075
SUBJECT: **MEDIA**

We already have advised you that your spokesman should make no comments on fighting between RGF and RPF or its outcome. It is equally important that there should be no comments connected to the multinational force which could be misinterpreted. For instance, last week Mehu was quoted as saying that there had been a demonstration in the RPF zone of Kigali against the French-led force - this was quite unnecessary. Your spokesman should be giving information on UNAMIR's activities. Journalists looking for news on activities of RGF or RPF or the multinational force should go directly to those sources.

Best regards.

Susana

Make copies for Mr Mehu and Maj Plante. I have stated this again and again that we have to be extremely careful with what goes out from here.

28/6 DFC

done. S 28/6

→ Maj Plante

CNR 352 P1/1

Reply

-UNAMIR

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

1994 JUN 28 03 35

1994 JUN 27 P 11:00

TO : DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, KIGALI

FROM : ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE : 27 JUNE 1994

NUMBER: 2075

SUBJECT: MEDIA

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Best regards.

Susana

① Make copies for Mr Mehu and Maj Plante. I have stated this again and again that we have to be extremely careful with what goes out from here.

28/6 DFC

③ FC

Il fais mon possible pour être prudent.

28 juin

CNR 351 P1/3

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

Re only

UNAMIR

94 JUN 28 03:35

TO: DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, KIGALI

FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 27 June 1994

NUMBER: UNAMIR: 2074

SUBJECT: Liaison with the French-led operation

Please find attached, for your information, copy of a self-explanatory letter addressed to DHA/Geneva by the Permanent Representative of France who is suggesting that contacts be established with the humanitarian liaison cell which is being set-up at General Lafourcade's Headquarters in Goma. Regards.

(1) Susan
I think you can get David to translate the text for me since you are busy
28/6
DFC

English text att.

(2) FC
I am sure you found information on this during your visit.
30/6
DFC

MISSION PERMANENTE DE LA FRANCE
AUPRÈS DE
L'OFFICE DES NATIONS UNIES
À GENÈVE
36, ROUTE DE PRÉGNY
1292 CHAMBÉSY

Genève, le 24 juin 1994

cc JMOB 24/6

RECEIVED
OASG/DPKO
ACTION:
INFO:

n° 118

L'Ambassadeur

Monsieur le Directeur,

Comme vous le savez, la résolution 929 du Conseil de Sécurité intervenue le 22 juin 1994 vient de permettre le déploiement d'une opération multinationale à des fins humanitaires au Zaïre et au Rwanda sous commandement français.

Sur instructions de mon gouvernement, je souhaiterais porter à votre connaissance qu'une cellule de liaison avec les organisations humanitaires, placée directement auprès du Général LAFOURCADE sera instituée à Goma à partir du mardi 28 juin 1994. Son rôle sera d'informer les opérateurs sur la localisation et le nombre des populations protégées et sur la nature des besoins humanitaires. Elle accueillera également les informations dont disposeraient les personnels humanitaires sur le terrain. La France souhaite établir avec les agences humanitaires une coordination opérationnelle permanente permettant le cas échéant la réalisation d'opérations communes.

Monsieur Charles LAMUNIERE
Directeur
Département des Affaires Humanitaires
Palais des Nations
1211 GENEVE 10

.../...

Si nous n'y voyez pas d'objection, il paraîtrait souhaitable que le DAH puisse établir le plus rapidement possible un contact avec cette cellule et envisager également que vous puissiez y déléguer un agent de liaison permanent.

Le numéro de téléphone satellite, qui permettra de joindre les membres de la cellule de liaison, vous sera communiqué incessamment.

Je vous prie de croire, Monsieur le Directeur, à l'assurance de ma très haute considération.

Michel de BONNECORSE

CNR 350 P1/3

Peony

UNAMIR

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

1994 JUN 28 03 14

ONLY

IMMEDIATE

TO: DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, KIGALI (ONLY, NO DISTRIBUTION)

FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 27 JUNE 1994

NUMBER: 2073

SUBJECT: BURUNDI SITREP

As agreed, please find attached OULD-ABDALLAH's SITREP No. 042/94 for your information.

1994 JUN 27 P 11:00

S

Susana

A Copy for Ex Director and Mr Sanji in Bno. FC is see on his return

28/6 DFC

done S. 28/6

CNR 350 92/3

OUTGOING FAX

DATE: 23.6.94 Ref BU/SRSG/0246

TO: MR. MARRACK GOULDING USG/DPA UN HQ NY	FROM: A. OULD ABDALLAH SRSG BUJUMBURA AOA/
FAX No: 1-212-963-50-65	FAX No: (257) 21 28 68 (office) (871) 151 33 62 (Inmarsat) TEL No: (257) 21 28 67 (office) (257) 22 52 22 (hotel) (871) 151 33 61 (Inmarsat, after 5pm GTM)
ATTN:	CC. MR. AIME, Chief of Staff MR. K. ANNAN, USG/DPKO MR. H. KITTANI, USG/DPA
SUBJECT: SITREP No 042/94	No OF PAGES: 2

1. Compared to last week sudden degradation, situation is presently better. While generally calm in the capital, it continues however to be worrying in provinces of Kayanza and Gitega with clashes between radical Hutus and army. In addition, opposition parties organized on Tuesday a large but peaceful demonstration against French initiative in Rwanda. They also circulated leaflets condemning this initiative, raising concerns about its prolongation to Burundi and threatning foreign nationals whose countries are involved in the initiative. In this context and also as school year is ending, departures of Belgian and French nationals out of Burundi are expected next week on additional airlines flights. However no agression against individuals or properties has yet been reported. We conveyed to Prime Minister our concerns to seeing Burundese, instead of staying wisely away from Rwanda crisis, taking themselves the risk, through demonstrations and threats to foreigners, of linking their country to it. He told us that Government discussed the matter and will take action to assure protection of foreign residents and condemn harassment.

2. Concerning presidential succession slight progress are registered. In debating the matter yesterday and today, Council of ministers established a small working group in charge of presenting a mechanism on presidential succession and a timetable for its implementation. Our suggestions as presented in last SITREP are serving as contribution to discussions on this process. We keep inviting

CNR 350 P3/3

political partners to meet more often in view of agreeing on a settlement to put a President in place as soon as possible. We also discussed these issues with army leadership and a number of businessmen. Most actors favour consensual solution and expect interim President not only to be candidate for presidential post but also to take urgently bold initiative to get the country out of present impasse. We once again conveyed this message to him and leading members of his party - FRODEBU. We plan to ask interim President to initiate action without delay to avoid unjustified stalemate, especially as opposition has decided to boycott Parliament sessions until the Vice-President resigned. Accused of leading a hate campaign, he has refused to apologize publicly for his behaviour.

3. As indicated previously, OAU and Government finally signed Protocole on deployment within the country of 32 officers mostly doctors and engineers. First deployment should be in northern province of Kirindo. This Protocole has a duration for an initial period of three months. As you may know the early understanding in November was about deployment of 200 military observers and later, in March only 47 officers before new figure of 32. Belgian Government provided 20 Jeeps, spare parts and communications materials, the total at an estimated value of 1 million dollars. Specialists consider these equipments technically obsolete.

4. New American Ambassador Mr. Robert C. Kruiger arrived yesterday in Bujumbura and is expected to present soon his credentials. I had a working luncheon with him devoted to current issues. Cardinal Roger Etchegaray, Chairman of Pontifical Council Justice and Peace is also in town on his way to Rwanda where he couragously will spent a week long visit in areas under control of Army and RPF. I discussed with him situation in Burundi, in particular need to lecture church divided representatives (priests, bishops, archbishops) on need to close ranks and lead followers in the right direction of reconciliation, peace and stability. I also met Tuesday a South African delegation on visit in Burundi to assess situation here and to evaluate possibility of channeling humanitarian assistance to Rwanda through Burundi. In this connection it is important to note that, though not in massive flows, Hutus refugees continue to come in large number to Burundi while Tutsis refugees are returning to RPF controlled areas. I discussed these issues with Mr. Moussali, Representative of Mrs. Ogata to the subregion, now in Burundi, to discuss incidents at northern border where more than 100 Hutus refugees were massacred. He also briefed me on joint UNHCR, OAU and Government of Burundi proposal for a conference on refugees in the subregion to be tentatively held late summer in Bujumbura.

We may ask to send an observer.

A. Ould Abdallah
24.6.94 AOA

UNAMIR

[redacted]

TO: HEIN, UNREO, NAIROBI
DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, KIGALI

FROM: HANSEN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 27 June 1994

NUMBER: 2070

SUBJECT: Discussion of the Rwanda item in the IASC meeting

1994 JUN 27 P 11:01

1. Thank you for your prompt response with input for the IASC meeting. Your operational questions and comments, as well as the Contingency Plan and other material were extremely useful.

2. The Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations, who was invited to address the meeting, stated that the overall aim of the French-led intervention was to stop the killing and provide humanitarian assistance to the population. The humanitarian objectives of the mission were threefold: to manage the humanitarian aid of the French Government for the Rwandese people, who could now be reached thanks to the intervention of the French forces; assessment of the humanitarian situation and needs in the areas that had become accessible; and, liaison, information and cooperation between the French-led mission and the ongoing activities of the humanitarian agencies in Rwanda. He provided the name and telephone number of the French diplomat who was the Head of the Humanitarian Liaison Cell in Goma: M. Larome, satellite tel. 871-68-20-80-255.

3. IASC members raised a number of operational concerns and questions, but agreed that the presence of a multi-national force could facilitate access to RGF-controlled areas. The question of practical arrangements between the multi-national force and the humanitarian agencies and NGOs through the DHA coordination mechanism was also discussed.

4. IASC members agreed to reconvene on Wednesday, 29 June 1994 to conclude the discussion on Rwanda, including in regard to the Goma office.

TO: 348 P1/1

for only

UNAMIR OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO: [redacted] ZAIRE, UNAMIR, KIGALI

FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 24 June 1994

NUMBER: UNAMIR: 2062

SUBJECT: Visit to UNAMIR

1994 JUN 24 P 10:00

Re our 2040 and your MIR-1219, we have conveyed to the Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom your views on the visit of Miss Glynne Evans. We will keep you informed of any further information we receive regarding her visit. Regards.

(3) DFC
Would you have your MA look after this for me if it should come to pass when I am gone?
P C Lancaster
A/MA
27/6

(2)
A/MA
Keep an eye on this visitor and her needs plus info personnel at prayers.
25/6

Goodson
Pse monitor this closely from Susan if any other info is received on this lady. You could also check from UNAMIR on her movements.
28/6
DFC

CNR 347 P1/6

UNAMIR

'94 JUN 25 05 07

UNITED NATIONS

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

Replied by code cable 1232 of 25/6/94

1994 JUN 24 P 4:00

TO : DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, KIGALI

FROM : ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE : 24 JUNE 1994

NUMBER : 2055

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1. Attached please find two self-explanatory requests received from the Permanent Missions of Canada and Austria regarding the visit of reconnaissance teams to UNAMIR.

2. The Australian request includes a proposed itinerary and requires your response to their suggested programme. Regarding transport costs, Martin has already replied that the UN is not responsible for them.

3. Your reaction to these two requests will be appreciated.

Best regards.

The Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations, New York

La Mission Permanente du Canada auprès des Nations Unies, New York

File No:>21-14-6 UNAMIR

Destruction Date:>23 JUN 95

OUR FAX NO/NOTRE BÉLINO: (212) 758-2603
486-1295
OUR TELEPHONE NO/NOTRE NO DE TELEPHONE: (212) 751-5600

SECURITY/SÉCURITÉ:>UNCLASSIFIED

DATE:>23 JUN 94
OUR NO/NOTRE NO:> WKGR 6095

FOLLOWING PAGES/PAGES SUIVANTES:>

ADDRESSEES/DESTINAIRES:>UN DPKO/MILAD/UNAMIR DESK/LCOL MARTIN
FAX NO/BÉLINO:>963-9070

REFERENCE:>A. WKGR 6082 22 JUN 94
B. WKGR 6060 16 JUN 94
C. TELCON LCOL MARTIN DPKO/MAJ JEFFREY PRMNY 22 JUN 94
D. CONVERSATION LCOL MARTIN DPKO/COL MINTZ PRMNY 22 JUN 94

SUBJ:>UNAMIR-COMPOSITION OF UNAMIR FORCE COMMS UNIT RECCE PARTY

REMARKS/REMARQUES:>1. THE FORCE COMMS UNIT RECCE PARTY TO KIGALI AND UNAMIR WILL COMPRISE 14 PERSONNEL. IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT THE RECCE PARTY WILL COMPLETE ITS TASK IN 2 TO 3 DAYS. THE PARTY WILL DEPLOY SELF SUPPORTING AND PROVIDE ITS OWN VEHICLES, POL, WATER, RATIONS AND OTHER ESSENTIAL FIELD EQPT.

2. THE RECCE PARTY WILL REQUIRE ONLY AUSTERE SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION, ACCESS TO THOSE MEMBERS OF UNAMIR STAFF THAT CAN ASSIST WITH INFORMATION/RECOMMENDATIONS RELEVANT TO THE TASKS TO BE PERFORMED BY THE FORCE COMMS UNIT AND GUIDES FAMILIAR WITH THOSE AREAS/FACILITIES THAT WILL BE ALLOCATED TO THE COMMS UNIT/CDN CONTINGENT.

3. THE RECCE PARTY IS COMPRISED OF THE KEY PERSONNEL WHO ARE DIRECTLY CONCERNED WITH PLANNING THE INTEGRATION OF THE COMMS UNIT WITH UNAMIR, THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF COMMUNICATIONS FOR CURRENT AND TO BE DEPLOYED UNITS, ESTABLISHMENT OF HQ AND SIGNALS SQUADRON SUPPORT TO THE FORCE HQ. RECCE PARTY COMPOSITION AS FOLLOWS:

A. LCOL M.E. HANRAHAN COMMANDING OFFICER COMMS UNIT/CDN CONTINGENT
B. MAJ J.A. HAMEL G3 PLANS
C. CAPT RUTHERFORD OC RADIO SQN
D. MAJ MEEK OC SUPPORT SQN
E. MWO HAMILTON SSM RADIO SQN
F. MWO KNIGHT SSM SUPPORT SQN
G. MWO SAVARD SIGNALS PLANS
H. CAPT TRAINER COMMS UNIT SUPPORT
I. CAPT LACASSE COMMAND AND CONTROL INFO SYSTEMS

J. CAPT DEVEAU ENGINEERING SUPPORT
K. MAJ DUBOIS LOGISTICS SUPPORT
(MAJ DUBOIS MAY BE REPLACED BY LCOL LAMONTAGNE)
L. WO DEROY MOVEMENTS
M. MAJ SPRINGER CONTINGENT HQ
N. LCOL ANDERSON MEDICAL SUPPORT

S. JEFFREY MAJ DMILAD
DRAFTER/RÉDACTEUR

for L.T.B. KINGA COL MILAD
APPROVED/APPROUVÉ

CIRC TO/À: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 DIARY/JOURNAL

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE FORCE RECONNAISSANCE TO RWANDA AND NEW YORK

1. The aim of the reconnaissance is to confirm the feasibility of an ADF contribution to UNAMIR II and provide advice to Government. The team will consist of five persons: COL W.P. Ramsey, COMASC Designate; LTCOL R.W. Shoebridge, SO1 LANDOPS HQADF; LTCOL W.B. Coates, SO1 Joint Logistics Operations HQADF; LTCOL P.F. McIntosh, Contingent CO Designate; and MAJ A.D. Kerr, A/SO1 Operational Support ADFIC.

2. The itinerary is as follows:

a. 4 Jul Canberra-Sydney-Johannesburg-Nairobi

b. 5 to 9 Jul briefing and recon Nairobi and Rwanda. (It is requested that DPKO arrange for HQ UNAMIR to coordinate this section of the recon to include calls on the Force Commander and senior planning staff, a visit to the proposed forward logistics base, visit to the proposed location for the medical element and any other calls.)

c. 9 Jul Nairobi to London

d. 11 Jul London to New York

e. 12-13 Jul Briefings at UNHQ New York. Party will marry-up with MAJ Eddington (the Finance Representative Designate who will already be in New York on other business.)

f. 13 Jul New York-Sydney.

3. Please confirm that the proposed dates are suitable to HQ UNAMIR and DPKO. In addition, will the UN sponsor the team for the period of the African leg, in terms of provision of transport, briefings, protection, temporary UN ID cards, accommodation in Kigali, visits to Force HQ and the forward log base and payment for travel to and from Australia? Finally, where should the team RV with UNAMIR.

4. IT is acknowledged that this reconnaissance is part of the consideration process of the Australian Government and does not follow on from a firm commitment to contribute. Nevertheless, your assistance would be of great value.

CIR 347 0076

65022

M74

22 June 1994

Joint Media Statement by Senator the Hon Gareth Evans, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Senator the Hon Robert Ray, Minister for Defence

UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION IN RWANDA (UNAMIR)

It has been decided, in consultation with the Prime Minister, to send a 5-person ADF reconnaissance mission to Rwanda and New York as soon as possible to report to the Australian Government on a number of questions relevant to our consideration of whether or not, or on what conditions, Australian troops should be committed to the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR).

A Cabinet decision on the question will be deferred until the mission reports back, probably in mid-July. Should a decision then be made to participate, that should still be in time for what is currently expected to be the second stage of the UNAMIR deployment. The most likely Australian contribution, in the event of an affirmative decision being made, would be a medical contingent accompanied by appropriate security protection.

The Rwandan situation remains extremely complex, and answers are still required on questions relating both to the overall concept of UN operations, and the particular role envisaged for an Australian contingent. The most recent new element complicating the situation has been the French proposal for a limited scale peace enforcement operation. It is not yet clear how this would mesh with the UNAMIR operation already approved by the Security Council, or to what extent it will be supported. A particular practical problem is that the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), has said that it would regard such an intervention as an act of war, and resist militarily.

CANBERRA

CNR-346 P1/2

UNAMIR

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

24 JUN 2 IMMEDIATE

TO: DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 24 June 1994
NUMBER: 2054
SUBJECT: Statement by Ghana

Please find attached, copy of a statement clarifying the position of the Government of Ghana on the French initiative and on the provision of additional troops to the expanded UNAMIR. The Permanent Mission of Ghana has requested that this statement be circulated as a document of the Security Council. Regards.

(1)

(2)
DFC
I hope the team coming here will clarify the sit.
25/6

(3)
FC
I very much look forward to their arrival. Meanwhile I have sent message home that despite the fact that logistics assets are not yet on the ground, they should go ahead and send the advance group of the group. We shall see how quickly this can be arranged settled in the next coming days.
25/6
DFC

FC only

THE RWANDAN SITUATION - GHANA'S POSITION

The Government of Ghana is gravely concerned that despite the ceasefire agreement reached in Tunis on 14 June 1994, by the parties to the conflict in Rwanda, the war in Rwanda is still raging on and the state of anarchy and carnage continues resulting in increasing loss of innocent lives, destruction of properties and dislocation of thousands of Rwandans.

The Government of Ghana therefore unreservedly condemns this continuing disregard for human lives and calls upon the international community to be alive to their moral responsibility and take the necessary urgent steps to stop the killing and bring the situation under control.

In this regard, the Government of Ghana would welcome a credible initiative that will make an immediate impact on the tragic Rwandan situation and create conditions for a peaceful and lasting solution of the Rwandan conflict. Consequently, it is crucial that the neutrality and acceptability of such a mission should be ensured. It is equally important that the mission proceeds under the mandate of the U.N. Security Council and with the support of the OAU.

Ghana has already declared her willingness to provide additional troops to an expanded UNAMIR presence but on the clear understanding that appropriate equipment and support will be provided to guarantee their effectiveness and security of their personnel.

In the meantime, we are still committed to the humanitarian operation being undertaken by UNAMIR under UN mandate authorized by UN Resolution 918 and 925 of 1994.

CNR-345 CNU-13 P1/2

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

UNAMIR
IMMEDIATE
94 JUN 23 13 1491

TO: DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, KIGALI
INFO: UNOMUR, KABALE
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 22 June 1994
NUMBER: 2040

SUBJECT: Visit to UNAMIR

1. We have received the attached request from the Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom which is self-explanatory.

2. We have advised the Permanent Mission that because of the uncertain and precarious security situation in Rwanda, Ms. Evans should limit her visit to UNOMUR. Please advise asap whether you concur with our position. Many thanks and best regards.

(2) Sensure A/MA S. reply sent on 23/6/94.

No, she is to come here. She is very influential/powerful for us. On a very exceptional basis

(3) NYD DONE A/MA 24/6

IX 23/6

United Kingdom Mission
to the United Nations
New York

845 Third Avenue
New York, NY 10022-6601

Telephone: (212) 745-0200
Facsimile: (212) 745-0316

20 June 1994

Mr Hedi Annabi
Department of Peacekeeping
Operations
Room S-3727
UNITED NATIONS

Dear Hedi,

VISIT TO UNAMIR: 1-5 JULY

Miss Glynne Evans, Head of the United Nations Department in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, is planning to visit UNAMIR between 1 and 5 July. The arrangements are being made by Charles Petrie through UNHCR. I have been asked by London to seek formal approval for the visit from your office. Miss Evans' itinerary is yet to be confirmed but is likely to include a visit to Kabale on 2 July to visit NGOs, and to Kigali on 3 July where, should circumstances permit, she would be very grateful for the opportunity to meet Major General Dallaire before moving on to Gitarama on 5 July.

Yours Ever

Tim

N C H Manners-Smith
Colonel
Military Adviser

R only

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO: DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 22 June 1994
NUMBER: 2038

SUBJECT: ICAO's request for information on incident of 6 April 1994

1994 JUN 22 P 11:00

1. Following your meeting with the ICAO representative in Nairobi on 14 June 1994, we have now received the attached letter from Mr. Assad Kotaite, President of the ICAO Council.

2. You will note that information is being requested regarding the circumstances surrounding the crash of the presidential aircraft on 6 April 1994. In a letter to ICAO of 29 April 1994, copy attached, we had indicated to Kotaite that UNAMIR had been denied access to the crash site.

not attached

3. Kindly send us your comments in order to facilitate our reply to Kotaite on behalf of the Secretary-General. Regards.

COO
Plse have Air Ops (coord with CAO 16/6) to produce response.

CNR-342 P1/13

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

UNAMIR
IMMEDIATE
1994 JUN 23 12:13

TO: DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, KIGALI

FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 22 June 1994

NUMBER: 2037

SUBJECT: Security Council proceedings

1. As discussed, please find attached a summary of the discussions held this morning during informal consultations of the Security Council, before the adoption of resolution 929 (1994) which has been sent to you under separate cover.

2. A copy of the statements made by France, New Zealand and the United States during the formal meeting of the Council, as well as the letter addressed to the President of the Security Council today by the RPF, are also attached. Regards.

DPC
Madeline
Pls return
DPC 23/6

DPC 23/6
24/6/93

UNAMIR 22 JUN 94 00:14:00

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Wednesday, 22 June 1994

3392nd MEETING

The Council met at 1.15 p.m. and adopted resolution 929 (1994) on Rwanda by 10 votes to none, with Brazil, China, New Zealand, Nigeria and Pakistan abstaining (text attached to yesterday's summary).

INFORMAL CONSULTATIONS

Rwanda

France told the Council that, given the RPF's public pronouncements, it would be pointless to expect it to come out enthusiastically in favour of France's proposed operation: the Front had made it publicly clear that it wanted no foreign intervention, not even under UN auspices. However, France's contacts with the Front indicated that the RPF position might change once the draft resolution had been approved; the Front was, he said, interested in cooperation in order to avoid any damaging conflict. In that connection, the French Foreign Minister had met the Prime Minister designate of Rwanda in Paris; the latter, while unwilling to make any public pronouncement approving the French initiative, regarded France as a "reliable partner" and had indicated that contacts would continue.

Today, French envoys were to meet RPF representatives at the Ugandan/Rwandese frontier. Also, the RPF had been in contact with a number of third countries, which had also indicated that, whatever the Front's public position, it was not opposed to future cooperation or other arrangements. He hoped that in view of the information he had provided, the Council's perception of the atmosphere prevailing between the RPF and France would alter.

Turning to the point made yesterday that countries might be holding off from committing themselves to UNAMIR while they waited to see what developed with the French initiative, he mentioned that Canada had decided to provide a 350-man communications unit for UNAMIR: that, in his view, gave the lie to those who said that France's initiative was hindering the strengthening of UNAMIR.

He recalled that Senegal had promised troops for the French operation, and informed the Council that Belgium had agreed to supply medical support equipment and Portugal had offered to provide a C-130 for troop transport; France expected further, similar offers.

Referring to his letter of yesterday (S/1994/738), he called once again for an immediate meeting of the Council, under rule 2 of the provisional rules of procedure, to vote on the draft resolution.

Nigeria stood alone in saying that he had not yet received instructions, and pleaded for more time. His Minister was in a meeting, and besides, the Secretary-General of the OAU was on his way to New York, and his input would be very useful for Nigeria's final position.

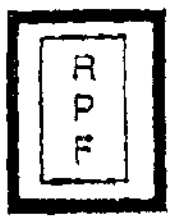
France showed scant sympathy for Nigeria's predicament: Nigeria's capital was well aware of developments in the Council, and the French Ambassador had met the Nigerian Foreign Minister there only yesterday. He expressed astonishment that communications between New York and Lagos should be so bad: the matter must come to a vote, and quickly.

The SG agreed: the risk was that, according to the latest news, the "disease" of genocide was likely to spread to Burundi. The SRSG to Burundi had asked him to tell the Council that he had been trying to maintain peace there for the last 74 or 75 days, and immediate action by the Council was necessary. He repeated that, in the absence of immediate assistance for UNAMIR, he must welcome the French initiative. He stressed that, while he did not underestimate the dangers involved in the French action, inaction would be even more dangerous.

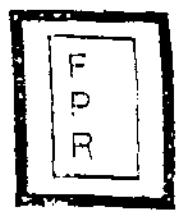
Spain agreed that the Council should move as soon as possible; and the UK added that any delay whatever could only add to the uncertainty and the fragility of the situation in Burundi; this would benefit no one, on whatever side of the argument, and the Council must move because the consequences of its inaction in Rwanda had already been serious. The Russian Federation took up the UK's point, adding that he now viewed the Council's earlier decision to run down UNAMIR as a mistake. The Council should not repeat that mistake and allow hundreds of thousands to die in Burundi through inaction; indeed, the Council should immediately set to work to avoid that eventuality once the present draft resolution was passed.

France recalled that, yesterday, Nigeria had said that he needed until one o'clock today to receive instructions. The Council should therefore meet then.

The President agreed: the agenda for the meeting was therefore circulated and adopted.



FRONT PATRIOTIQUE RWANDAIS
RWANDESE PATRIOTIC FRONT



His Excellency Salim Bin Mohammed Al-Khussaiby
President of the Security Council
United Nations

22 June 1994

Mr. President

The Rwandese Patriotic Front wishes to reiterate its position that it is totally opposed to the United Nations sponsored French invasion of Rwanda and puts the Security Council on notice that such an invasion will be resisted with all means at its disposal.

The Rwandese Patriotic Front wishes to put it on record that the tragedy in Rwanda has been largely due to interference by foreigners including the United Nations in the internal affairs of our country. The four year conflict in Rwanda was fueled by the supply of arms to the dictatorial regime by countries [redacted] France in particular has not only physically participated in combat operations on the side of Habyarimana forces but also trained and armed the presidential guard and the militia who are responsible for genocide in Rwanda.

The Rwandese Patriotic Front is dismayed that the United Nations Security Council would endorse an action that not only violates the Arusha Peace Agreement but is certainly going to lead to an escalation of the conflict.

The Rwandese Patriotic Front has made its position very clear. Many other organizations including the Organization of Africa Unit have advised against this intervention. Since the Security Council is set to proceed with the endorsement of French invasion of Rwanda [redacted] Kindly distribute this statement to all members of the Security Council.

what about rest in the statement

For the Political Bureau of the Rwandese Patriotic Front

Claude Dusaidi
RPF Representative to the United Nations

Copy: Annan
Daniel

12:00 pm
22/6/94

Monsieur le Président,

Ma Délégation se félicite de l'adoption de cette résolution, dont elle espère vivement, et c'est pour cette raison qu'elle en a pris l'initiative, qu'elle contribuera à atténuer, dans un très bref délai, les souffrances du peuple rwandais.

Depuis deux mois maintenant, la population du Rwanda est victime de massacres d'une ampleur inégalée, à tel point que l'on n'hésite plus à employer pour les qualifier le terme de génocide. Des centaines de milliers de civils ont fui leur pays pour échapper à une mort atroce et ont trouvé refuge dans des camps dans les Etats voisins. D'autres, abrités dans des églises, centres médicaux, camps improvisés, sites prioritaires pour les organisations humanitaires, tentent d'échapper à la mort, mais ces refuges ne leur offrent plus qu'une protection précaire. Des orphelinats, même, sont la cible des attaques et des exactions des miliciens.

Monsieur le Président,

La France, devant cette situation tragique et compte tenu du retard pris par le déploiement de la MINUAR renforcée, a cru de son devoir de réagir, en proposant au Secrétaire Général d'intervenir, dans le cadre d'une opération multinationale, au Rwanda, pour protéger ces civils sans défense et sauver ces nombreuses vies en danger. Nous n'avons fait ainsi que répondre aux appels pressants que le Secrétaire Général n'a cessé de lancer depuis deux mois à l'ensemble des Etats membres. Je souhaiterais rendre hommage à la persévérance dont il a fait preuve à ce sujet.

L'initiative française poursuit un but exclusivement humanitaire, elle est motivée par la détresse des populations, devant laquelle la communaute internationale ne peut ni ne doit, selon nous, rester passive. Nos soldats au Rwanda n'auront pas pour mission de s'interposer entre les belligérants et encore moins d'influer de quelque manière que ce soit sur la situation militaire et politique. Notre objectif est simple : secourir les civils menacés, faire cesser les massacres, et cela de manière impartiale.

La France espère vivement, Monsieur le Président, que d'autre pays se joindront à cette initiative et répondront à l'appel lancé par notre Conseil. Elle se félicite à cet égard que le Sénégal ait d'ores et déjà fait part de sa décision de s'associer à notre action. D'autre part, elle note avec satisfaction que l'Union de l'Europe occidentale a décidé de soutenir les efforts et de coordonner les contributions de ses Etats membres, dont certains ont confirmé qu'ils étaient prêts à s'associer à l'opération.

Ma Délégation rappelle que le déploiement sans retard de la MINUAR, aux termes des résolutions 918 (1994) et 925 (1994) adoptées par le Conseil de Sécurité, revêt à ses yeux une importance capitale : l'initiative française n'a pas pour but de se substituer à la MINUAR ; bien au contraire, l'action de la France et des pays qui s'associeront à elle n'a pour seul but que de combler un vide aux conséquences désastreuses. Elle prendra fin dès que les troupes du Général Dallaire, dont nous saluons le courage dans ces circonstances difficiles, auront reçu les renforts tant attendus, et au plus tard dans deux mois, comme le précise la résolution que nous venons d'adopter. La France encourage donc le Secrétaire Général à poursuivre sans relâche ses efforts pour permettre le déploiement effectif, dans les plus brefs délais, de la MINUAR renforcée.

Monsieur le Président,

Ma Délégation voudrait, pour terminer, souligner une nouvelle fois l'attachement de la France à ce que soit trouvée une solution politique négociée sur la base des Accords d'Arusha, seul moyen de mettre définitivement fin aux combats et aux massacres qui affligent le Rwanda aujourd'hui. Les pays africains et l'OUA ont un rôle essentiel à jouer à cet égard et la France appuiera tous leurs efforts en ce sens.

Je vous remercie, Monsieur le Président./.

EXPLANATION OF VOTE : RWANDA

Mr President

New Zealand has abstained on this resolution. I need to explain why. But first let me say we admire and greatly respect the humanitarian motivation that France has shown in putting this resolution before the Council. There is no difference between us on the objectives or motives. Only the means.

New Zealand's credentials on the need for an urgent and forceful intervention in Rwanda to protect civilians from systematic slaughter are second to none. It is very well known that almost two months ago New Zealand circulated a draft resolution calling for an expanded United Nations operation under Chapter VII. I therefore repeat we share one hundred percent the humanitarian intentions which underlie the French initiative. But good intentions are not enough in this sort of situation.

We are not convinced that this operation will be able to protect civilians from massacres. We think that there is, to the contrary, a very grave risk that the operation will become bogged down and worse still that it will undermine the United Nations attempt to put in the field the kind of operation that will work.

Mr President, this concern is based not only on our own judgment of the situation, but also on the representations we have received from private humanitarian organisations and NGOs with practical experience of the situation in Rwanda. They too are very concerned that this operation will not achieve the noble humanitarian objective on which it is based and in fact make the situation worse.

Mr President, Somalia has shown us that even where we have the best of humanitarian intentions, if we do not employ the right means tragedy can be the result. We have already seen the evidence. Trying to run two separate operations in parallel with different command arrangements does not work and, in the long run, those who we set out to save are those who suffer. The Security Council must learn from history.

Mr President, we also have another reservation about this initiative. There is already clear evidence that this initiative is already having negative impacts on UNAMIR. Countries who were offering to support UNAMIR are hesitating. The security risks have dramatically increased.

Mr President, we have strongly urged that France redirect the energy, enthusiasm and resources which it is employing in this initiative to support the one operation which we believe would be effectively able to curtail the massacres - that is UNAMIR. If that energy, enthusiasm and money were put at the disposal of the United Nations we have no doubt that the delays which UNAMIR is currently facing would disappear overnight.

UNITED STATES

342 10

JUNE 22, 1994

EXPLANATION OF VOTE
RWANDA

MR. PRESIDENT, SO MUCH HAS BEEN SAID ABOUT THE TRAGEDY IN RWANDA, IN THIS ROOM, IN THE PRESS, IN OUR CAPITALS. IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO CATALOGUE ONCE AGAIN THE HORRORS OF WHAT HAS BEEN TAKING PLACE THERE. THE TALES OF BUTCHERY -- OF SLAIN ORPHANS, NUNS, MOTHERS, HOSPITAL PATIENTS, INNOCENT VICTIMS -- BECOME ALMOST MIND-NUMBING. BUT WE CANNOT AFFORD TO BECOME NUMB TO THIS TRAGEDY, FOR IT IS STILL UNFOLDING BEFORE OUR EYES. DESPITE THE DEMANDS THAT THE KILLINGS STOP, DESPITE THE EXPRESSIONS OF OUTRAGE, REPORTS OF CONTINUING ATROCITIES STILL REACH OUR EARS. MR. PRESIDENT, I NEED NOT REMIND YOU OF THE HOURS UPON HOURS THAT THE COUNCIL HAS SPENT DELIBERATING ON HOW TO BEST HANDLE THIS CRISIS OF APPALLING PROPORTIONS. OUR DECISIONS HAVE BEEN DIFFICULT ONES, MADE IN THE FACE OF A DIFFICULT, AND FLUID, SITUATION. WE STAND BEHIND THOSE DECISIONS, AND BELIEVE THAT THE UN AND UNAMIR HAVE A VITAL ROLE TO PLAY. BUT THE ENORMITY OF THE TRAGEDY CAUSES US ALSO TO WELCOME THE BOLD FRENCH INITIATIVE.

IN SUPPORTING THIS RESOLUTION, THE UNITED STATES WISHES TO EMPHASIZE OUR STRONG SUPPORT FOR THE FRENCH INITIATIVE AND THE EFFORT THE COOPERATING FORCE WILL UNDERTAKE TO GUARANTEE THE SECURITY AND PROTECTION OF DISPLACED PERSONS, REFUGEES AND CIVILIANS IN RWANDA. THE GRAVE HUMANITARIAN CRISIS IN THAT COUNTRY DEMANDS A SWIFT RESPONSE FROM THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY, AND WE COMMEND THE FRENCH FOR ACTING TO ADDRESS THIS NEED.

WE WISH TO UNDERLINE AS WELL THE MANDATE THE COOPERATING FORCE HAS RECEIVED TO PLAY A TRULY IMPARTIAL ROLE IN RWANDA. WE RECOGNIZE THAT SKEPTICISM REMAINS IN SOME QUARTERS ABOUT THE ROLE OF THE COOPERATING FORCE. WE WANT TO POINT OUT THAT THE SCOPE OF THE RESOLUTION HAS BEEN NARROWED TO ADDRESS EXACTLY THAT CONCERN, AND THAT THE MANDATE OF THE FORCE IS LIMITED TO ADDRESSING HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AS CALLED FOR IN RESOLUTION 925, SUB-PARAGRAPHS 4(A) AND (B).

IN LIGHT OF THIS SITUATION, WE ENCOURAGE THE FORCE UPON ITS ARRIVAL AND THROUGH ITS ACTIONS TO DEMONSTRATE ITS IMPARTIALITY AND EVEN-HANDEDNESS IN DEALING WITH THE PARTIES IN RWANDA. THIS WILL CLARIFY FOR ALL THAT THE FORCE HAS A HUMANITARIAN MANDATE, DESIGNED TO PROTECT INNOCENT CIVILIANS, AND NOT TO INTERVENE IN THE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE PARTIES.

IN A SIMILAR MANNER, WE WISH TO CALL UPON THE PARTIES IN RWANDA TO RECOGNIZE THE HUMANITARIAN ROLE THE COOPERATING FORCE HAS BEEN CALLED UPON TO PLAY. WE FURTHER CALL UPON THE PARTIES TO ASSIST THE FORCE IN FACILITATING THE PROVISION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THOSE WHO SO DESPERATELY REQUIRE IT.

THE FRENCH DECISION TO SEND TROOPS TO RWANDA REFLECTS THE CONTINUED NEED TO STRENGTHEN THE UNITED NATIONS' OWN PEACEKEEPING CAPABILITIES AND THE NEED FOR COOPERATIVE ACTION BY INFLUENTIAL MEMBER STATES TO SUPPLEMENT UN PEACE OPERATIONS IN PARTICULAR SITUATIONS. EXAMPLES OF SUCH ACTION IN THE RECENT PAST INCLUDE ALLIED COALITIONS THAT RESPONDED TO IRAQ'S INVASION OF KUWAIT AND TO THE HUMANITARIAN CRISIS IN SOMALIA, THE EFFORTS OF ECOWAS IN LIBERIA, AND NATO ACTION TO ENFORCE SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS IN BOSNIA.

THE POINT HERE IS THAT IF WE ARE TO RESPOND EFFECTIVELY TO THE VARIETY OF CONFLICTS WE SEE IN THE WORLD TODAY, WE MUST BE FLEXIBLE ENOUGH TO ACCEPT IMPERFECT SOLUTIONS WHEN NO PERFECT SOLUTIONS ARE AVAILABLE TO US. WE MUST CONTINUALLY MAKE JUDGMENTS, ON A CASE BY CASE BASIS, OF WHAT IS APPROPRIATE, WHAT IS CONSISTENT WITH PRINCIPLE , AND WHAT WILL WORK.

IN CLOSING, WE ONCE AGAIN COMMEND THE GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE, WHICH HAS MADE A NOBLE OFFER TO LEAD THE WORLD COMMUNITY IN DEALING WITH THE TRAGEDY IN RWANDA. THIS EFFORT DEMANDS THE COOPERATION OF ALL.

CNR-341 P1/1

FC only

UNAMIR

UNITED NATIONS

94 JUN 23 12:02

94 JUN 22 P 11:00

DPC
CAO
Have many attacks done here.

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

FC
US was not told that David had been "harassed by the RPF".
I'm sure David will be able to explain.

TO : DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, KIGALI

FROM : ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE : 22 JUNE 1994

NUMBER : 2036

1. The US Permanent Mission has informed this office of their concerns for the safety of David Violet, an American interpreter who is a member of your staff and who has been "harassed by the RPF" while crossing into Rwanda from Uganda.

2. Rivero has explained that UNAMIR would, on principle, protest any acts of harassment against staff members. However, the Permanent Mission requested that we bring this matter to your attention.

Best regards.

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

CNR 339 - P1/1

IMMEDIATE UNAMIR

1994 JUN 22 12 56

TO: DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, KIGALI

FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 21 June 1994

NUMBER: UNAMIR: 2020

SUBJECT: Security of UNAMIR personnel

1. We have received your MIR-1205 concerning the evacuation of the Senegalese, Congolese and Togolese contingents. We are, of course, concerned about both the additional restrictions imposed by RPF on UNAMIR personnel and the continuing hostile radio broadcast by RGF..

2. We should point out, in this context that during a meeting with the Permanent Representative of France this morning, we requested him to ask the French Government to use its influence with RGF, with a view to putting an end to the hostile radio broadcast against UNAMIR and its personnel.

3. Please keep us informed of any further development in the security situation to enable us to take the necessary decisions, in consultation with you. Regards.

Note + return please

22/6

23/6

Kofi

UNAMIR

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

IMMEDIATE

TO: DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, KIGALI

FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 21 June 1994

NUMBER: UNAMIR: 2819

SUBJECT: Consultations on the French initiative

1. The Security Council held another lengthy round of informal consultations on the French initiative this afternoon. The Perm. Rep. of France introduced a revised draft resolution, copy of which is attached, prepared in consultation with interested members of the Council.

2. The Perm. Rep. of New Zealand, pointing out that his delegation had not participated in the discussions on the revised draft resolution, reiterated the reservations he had expressed yesterday and his conviction that the proposed operation should be undertaken within the framework of UNAMIR.

3. The representative of Nigeria expressed his appreciation for the consultations which France had held with the "non-aligned caucus". He pointed out, however, that these discussions had not removed the "apprehensions" of his delegation regarding the French initiative. He also expressed the view that UNAMIR provided the best framework for the proposed operation.

4. The Perm. Rep. of China opined that the proposed operation would not be successful if it did not have the consent and cooperation of the parties and the support of the OAU. In this context, the Perm. Rep. of Brazil also enquired about the position of the parties and about the impact that the proposed operation might have on UNAMIR.

/...

5. Riza, recalling that the Secretary-General had addressed these issues in his letter of 19 January to the Council, pointed out that your main concern was about the attitude of RPF. He indicated that, if RPF ultimately accepted the French initiative, there may not be too many problems. However, if the RPF continue to oppose it, it was anticipated that difficulties would arise. Riza pointed out that you had already reported that the RPF attitude had become less friendly. He mentioned that the APCs transferred from Somalia had been held up at the Uganda-Rwanda border. He also pointed out that UNAMIR Headquarters were located in a zone held by RPF and that the latter controlled all access routes as well as the airport. He added that you had also prepared contingency plans for withdrawal, should that become necessary.

6. Members of the Council then proceeded to discuss the draft resolution paragraph by paragraph. A number of changes were made to the text, although they do not affect the basic substance of the proposed operation. A copy of the revised text of the resolution is attached. The revised text is largely agreed upon except for operative paragraphs 1 and 3 which will be the subject of further informal contacts between the French delegation and other concerned members of the Council.

7. The attached self-explanatory letter from RPF, dated 21 June, was distributed during the consultations. At that point, the Perm. Rep. of New Zealand suggested that the Council should take a pause to consider this letter which, in his view, raised fundamental questions regarding the safety and security of UNAMIR personnel.

/..

Best regards.

June 21, 1994 - 1 pm

The Security Council,

A Reaffirming all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolutions 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994 and 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994, which set out the mandate and force level of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR),

B Determined to contribute to the resumption of the process of political settlement under the Arusha Peace Agreement and encouraging the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for Rwanda to continue and redouble their efforts at the national, regional and international levels to promote these objectives,

C Stressing the importance of the cooperation of all parties for the fulfilment of the objectives of the United Nations in Rwanda,

D Having considered the letter of the Secretary-General of 19 June 1994 (S/1994/...),

E Taking into account the time needed to gather the necessary resources for the effective deployment of expanded UNAMIR,

F Deeply concerned by the continuation of systematic and widespread killings of the civilian population in Rwanda,

G [redacted]

H [redacted]

I Noting the offer by Member States to cooperate with the Secretary-General towards the fulfilment of the objectives of the United Nations in Rwanda (S/1994/...), and [redacted]

J Welcoming the cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to bring peace to Rwanda,

1. Welcomes the Secretary-General's letter dated 19 June 1994 (S/1994/...) and agrees with its conclusions ;

2. Welcomes also the offer by Member States to cooperate with the Secretary-General in order to achieve the objectives of the United Nations in Rwanda through the establishment of a temporary operation aimed at contributing, in an impartial way, to the security and protection of displaced persons, refugees and civilians at risk in Rwanda (S/1994/...) ;

we have both be doing the same job, for the same boss but with different todo?

3. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, authorizes the Member States cooperating with the Secretary General to implement the offer referred to in paragraph 2 above [redacted]

4. Deciding that the mission of Member States cooperating with the Secretary-General will be limited to the transitional period preceding the deployment, [redacted] of expanded UNAMIR, provided that this transitional period can be terminated at any time upon determination by the Secretary-General that expanded UNAMIR is able to carry out its mandate ;

5. Calls upon all Member States to respond urgently to the Secretary-General's request for resources, including logistical support, in order to enable expanded UNAMIR to fulfil its mandate effectively as soon as possible and requests the Secretary-General to identify and coordinate the supply of the essential equipment required by troops committed to expanded UNAMIR ;

6. [redacted].

7. Demands that all parties to the conflict and others concerned immediately bring to an end all killings of civilian populations in areas under their control and allow Member

States cooperating with the Secretary-General to implement fully the mission set forth in paragraph 3 above ;

8. Requests the States concerned and the Secretary-General, as appropriate, to report to the Council on a regular basis, [redacted] on the implementation of this resolution and the progress made towards the fulfilment of the objectives referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 above ;

9 Also requests the Secretary-General to report on the progress made towards completed deployment of expanded UNAMIR within the framework of his report due on 9 August 1994 under paragraph 17 of resolution 925 (1994) ;

10. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Determining that the magnitude of the humanitarian crisis in Rwanda constitutes a threat to peace and security in the region,

1. Welcomes the Secretary-General's letter dated 19 June 1994 (S/1994/728) and agrees that a multinational operation may be set up for humanitarian purposes in Rwanda until UNAMIR is brought up to the necessary strength;

2. Welcomes also the offer by Member States (S/1994/734) to cooperate with the Secretary-General in order to achieve the objectives of the United Nations in Rwanda through the establishment of a temporary operation under national command and control aimed at contributing, in an impartial way, to the security and protection of displaced persons, refugees and civilians at risk in Rwanda, on the understanding that the costs of implementing the offer will be borne by the Member States concerned;

3. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, authorizes the Member States cooperating with the Secretary-General to conduct the operation referred to in paragraph 2 above using all necessary means to achieve the humanitarian objectives set out in subparagraphs 4 (a) and (b) of resolution 925 (1994);

4. Decides that the mission of Member States cooperating with the Secretary-General will be limited to a period of two months following the adoption of the present resolution, unless the Secretary-General determines at an earlier date that the expanded UNAMIR is able to carry out its mandate;

5. Commends the offers already made by Member States of troops for the expanded UNAMIR;

6. Calls upon all Member States to respond urgently to the Secretary-General's request for resources, including logistical support, in order to enable expanded UNAMIR to fulfil its mandate effectively as soon as possible and requests the Secretary-General to identify and coordinate the supply of the essential equipment required by troops committed to the expanded UNAMIR;

7. Welcomes, in this respect, the offers already made by Member States of equipment for troop contributors to UNAMIR and calls on other Members to offer such support, including the possibility of comprehensive provision of equipment to specific troop contributors, to speed UNAMIR's expanded force deployment;

8. Requests Member States cooperating with the Secretary-General to coordinate closely with UNAMIR and also requests the Secretary-General to set up appropriate mechanisms to this end;

9. Demands that all parties to the conflict and others concerned immediately bring to an end all killings of civilian populations in areas under their control and allow Member States cooperating with the Secretary-General to implement fully the mission set forth in paragraph 3 above;

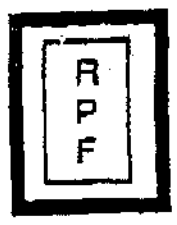
/...

CNR 338 P9/11

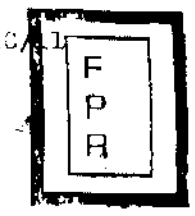
10. Requests the States concerned and the Secretary-General, as appropriate, to report to the Council on a regular basis, the first such report to be made no later than fifteen days after the adoption of this resolution, on the implementation of this operation and the progress made towards the fulfilment of the objectives referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 above;

11. Also requests the Secretary-General to report on the progress made towards completing the deployment of the expanded UNAMIR within the framework of the report due no later than 9 August 1994 as well as on progress towards the resumption of the process of political settlement under the Arusha Peace Agreement, under paragraph 17 of resolution 925 (1994);

12. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.



FRONT PATRIOTIQUE RWANDAIS
RWANDESE PATRIOTIC FRONT



New York, June 21 1994

His Excellency Salim Bin Mohammed Al-Khussaiby
President of the Security Council
United Nations

Mr. President

I received instructions this afternoon to convey to the members of the Security Council the request of the Rwandese Patriotic Front, that if the Council plans to approve the proposed French intervention, it should, simultaneously, authorize the withdrawal of the existing contingent of UNAMIR.

The Rwandese Patriotic front is concerned that its personnel may not always be in a position to make a clear distinction between UNAMIR and other foreign forces in the event of an escalation of hostilities. We have, regrettably, come to the conclusion that it is necessary that UNAMIR personnel be withdrawn to safety, at least on a temporary basis.

We wish to assure your Excellency that this request is made in good faith and does not, in anyway, reflect a desire on our part to avoid our responsibility for the safety of United Nations personnel in our territory.

For: The Political Bureau of the Rwandese Patriotic Front

Mr. Gerald Gahima

c.c. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali
All members of the Security Council
Secretary-General of the OAU.

S/1994/757

Mission Permanente de la France
auprès des Nations Unies
L'Ambassadeur Représentant Permanent

One Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza
245 East 47th Street, 8th Floor
New York, N.Y. 10017

COPIE

N°. 284

New York, le 20 juin 1994

Monsieur le Secrétaire Général,

La situation humanitaire au Rwanda continue à être désastreuse, le cessez-le-feu n'est pas respecté par les parties et les massacres de populations civiles se poursuivent à grande échelle.

Les résolutions 918 et 925 du Conseil de sécurité donnent à la MINUAR le mandat d'intervenir pour faire cesser cette catastrophe humanitaire. L[redacted] pleinement aux objectifs et aux méthodes que préconisent ces deux résolutions.

Mais il faudra sans doute encore quelque temps pour que la MINUAR renforcée conformément à ces résolutions puisse être opérationnelle ; les contingents que fourniront les Etats, ainsi que leur équipement ne pourront être acheminés et à pied d'œuvre avant plusieurs semaines. Ce [redacted]

Dans ce contexte, les gouvernements français et sénégalais sont disposés à envoyer sur place sans délai une force destinée à assurer la jonction avec l'arrivée de la MINUAR renforcée. Ils sont en contact avec d'autres Etats membres susceptibles de se joindre à l'opération. [redacted]

Dans l'esprit de la résolution 794 (1992) du 3 décembre 1992, nos gouvernements souhaitent disposer, comme cadre juridique de leur intervention, d'une résolution placée sous le chapitre VII de la Charte des Nations Unies leur donnant mandat d'agir jusqu'au déploiement de la MINUAR renforcée. [redacted]

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Secrétaire Général, l'expression de ma haute considération.

Jean Bernard Mérimée

Jean Bernard MERIMEE
Ambassadeur, Représentant permanent

Son Excellence
Monsieur Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI
Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies

ONR-336 P1/1

UNAMIR **OUTGOING CODE CABLE**

1994 JUN 21 P 1:13

TO: 21 JUN 21 17 091
DALLAIRE, UNAMIR

FROM: ANNAN, DPKO, UNATIONS, NY

DATE: 20 June 1994

NUMBER: 2012

SUBJECT: Submission of Personnel State

I refer to your fax no. KYF 1002 of 17 June 1994 and to observe the presence of one Peruvian CIVPOL in UNAMIR which this office is not aware of. Specifically, this office was responsible for deployment of 46 UNCIVPOL component drawn from Austria, Bangladesh, Guyana, Mali and Togo which has been reduced to 15. The presence of a Peruvian CIVPOL in UNAMIR appears a puzzle to us. Accordingly, you are requested to provide information regarding his deployment so as to inform his Permanent Mission which is also not aware of the details concerning his deployment.

(1)

Soo
Please liaise with CIVPOL and sort out.
Prepare a draft fax for New York of your findings for K only
personal
22/6.
CMO

(2)
CMO
Can your boys with CIVPOL sort this out? I never heard of this.
MC 22/6

CNR-336 P1/1

UNAMIR **OUTGOING CODE CABLE**

1994 JUN 21 P 1:13

TO: DALLAIRE, UNAMIR

FROM: ANNAN, DPKO, UNATIONS, NY

DATE: 20 June 1994

NUMBER: 2012

SUBJECT: Submission of Personnel State

I refer to your fax no. KYF 1002 of 17 June 1994 and to observe the presence of one Peruvian CIVPOL in UNAMIR which this office is not aware of. Specifically, this office was responsible for deployment of 46 UNCIVPOL component drawn from Austria, Bangladesh, Guyana, Mali and Togo which has been reduced to 15. The presence of a Peruvian CIVPOL in UNAMIR appears a puzzle to us. Accordingly, you are requested to provide information regarding his deployment so as to inform his Permanent Mission which is also not aware of the details concerning his deployment.

NTA
Cmd investigating.

Reply sent 23/6/94

FC only

CNR-0335 P1/9

UNAMIR

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

IMMEDIATE

TO: DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 20 June 1994
NUMBER: UNAMIR: 2002

SUBJECT: S[redacted]ons
on [redacted]

1. The Security Council held informal consultations this morning on the French initiative. Members of the Council had before them the Secretary-General's letter of 19 June to the President of the Security Council and a draft resolution circulated by the French delegation. Copy of these two documents are attached.

2. During an initial exchange of views on the draft resolution, the United States, the United Kingdom and the Russian Federation expressed support for the proposed French intervention. The United States pointed out that they saw this intervention as a "bridging exercise" pending the deployment of the expanded UNAMIR. The U.K. stressed that, since the French-led force and UNAMIR would be operating under different rules of engagement, it was important to find a way of ensuring that the former would not create difficulties for the latter. The Russian Federation underscored the need to obtain the consent or, at least, the acquiescence of the RPF.

3. The non-aligned members of the Council indicated that they wished to consult among themselves before taking a formal position on the French initiative. China said it could not take a position on the draft resolution until the group of non-aligned countries had clarified its position. It seems, however, that China will probably not oppose the French initiative.

4. The most negative reaction came from the representative of New Zealand who stressed that, if there were troops available for immediate deployment in Rwanda, they should serve under as part of UNAMIR and under the command of its Force Commander. He also indicated that his delegation will have no difficulty in transforming UNAMIR into a Chapter VII operation to enable it to effectively put an end to the massacres in Rwanda. He expressed concern about the fact that France had provided no information on its proposed concept of operations and added that, under the circumstances, he could only reserve the position of his Government on the draft resolution.

5. Members of the Council agreed to hold further discussions on the draft resolution in a working group before holding another round of informal consultations tomorrow afternoon. Regards.

June 20, 1994 - 10 am

The Security Council,

A. Reaffirming all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolutions 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994, and 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994, which set out the mandate and force level of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR),

B. Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 10 June 1994 (S/1994/...),

C. Taking into account the time needed to gather the necessary ressources for the effective deployment of UNAMIR,

D. Deeply concerned by the continuation of systematic killings of the civilian population,

E. Noting the offer by Member States to cooperate with the Secretary-General towards the fulfilment of the objectives of the United Nations in Rwanda,

F. Welcoming the cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU),

1. Welcomes the Secretary-General's report dated .. June 1994 (S/1994/...) and approves its recommendations ;

2. Welcomes also the offer by Member States to cooperate with the Secretary-General in order to achieve the objectives of the United Nations in Rwanda through the establishment of an operation aimed at ensuring the security and protection of civilians at risk in Rwanda (S/1994/...) ;

3. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, authorizes the Secretary-General and Member States cooperating to implement the offer referred to in paragraph 2 above to use all necessary means to achieve the objectives set out in resolutions

918 (1994) and 925 (1994), with a priority to the provisions of paragraph 4 (a) of resolution 925 (1994) ;

4. Decides that the mission of Member States cooperating with the Secretary-General will be limited to the transitional period preceding the arrival, at the latest around the middle of August, of reinforced UNAMIR ;

5. Call upon all Member States to respond urgently to the Secretary-General's request for resources, including logistical support, in order to enable UNAMIR to fulfil its mandate effectively as soon as possible ;

6. Requests Member States cooperating with the Secretary-General to coordinate closely with UNAMIR and to set up appropriate mechanisms to this end ;

7. Demands that all parties to the conflict and others concerned immediately bring to an end the systematic killings in areas under their control and allow Member States cooperating with the Secretary-General to implement fully the mission set forth in paragraph 3 above ;

8. Requests Member States cooperating with the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed of their action in Rwanda through the Secretary-General and to present a report upon the completion of their mission ;

9. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

CNR-335 P5

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/728
20 June 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 19 JUNE 1994 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Since the breakdown of the peace process in Rwanda in the wake of the tragic events of 6 April 1994, I have reported to the Security Council on several occasions, repeatedly stressing the need for an urgent and co-ordinated response by the international community to the genocide which has engulfed that country.

The Security Council initially decided, by resolution 912 (1994) adopted on 21 April, to adjust the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) and to reduce its strength to 270 all ranks. However, in my letter of 29 April to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/518), I pointed out that the situation had deteriorated to the point where it had become necessary to consider what further action the Council could take, or authorize member states to take, in order to contribute to the restoration of law and order, to end the wanton violence and massacres of defenceless civilians and to promote a ceasefire.

On the basis of my report of 13 May (S/1994/565), the Security Council adopted resolution 918 (1994) on 17 May, authorizing the expansion of the force level of UNAMIR up to 5,500 troops and expanding its mandate to contribute to the security and protection of civilians at risk as well as to provide security and support for humanitarian relief operations. The Council requested me, as a first phase, to immediately bring up to full strength the mechanized infantry battalion already in Rwanda, and further requested me to report as soon as possible on the next phase of UNAMIR's deployment.

On the basis of a further report which I submitted to the Security Council on 31 May (S/1994/640), following the visit of a special mission from Headquarters to Rwanda, the Council adopted resolution 925 (1994) on 8 June, endorsing my proposals for the simultaneous deployment of the first and second phases of the expanded operation, and requested me to continue urgent preparations for the deployment of the third phase. As of 18 June, UNAMIR

His Excellency
Mr. Salim Ben Mohammed Al-Khussaiby
President of the Security Council
New York

consists of a total force of 503 all ranks (354 troops, 25 military staff personnel and 124 military observers) under the command of Major-General Romeo A. Dallaire. Two Canadian C-130 aircraft are also supporting the mission. I must again reiterate my admiration for the dedication and courage of all UNAMIR personnel, despite serious casualties.

In anticipation of the expansion of the mandate of UNAMIR, I had written, on 30 April, to a number of Heads of State in Africa to encourage them to provide troops, and to the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), asking him to support my requests. I pursued my efforts through numerous contacts with Heads of State and Governments during my visit to South Africa in early May, and with African leaders at the OAU Summit conference in Tunis earlier this month. At the same time, the Secretariat had already commenced efforts to secure the equipment and troops required by UNAMIR for the implementation of phases one and two. Accordingly, over 50 potential contributing countries were approached.

To date, the United Nations has received offers for the following:

- Ethiopia: motorized infantry battalion (fully equipped);
- Ghana: mechanized infantry battalion (offer not yet confirmed and made on the condition that its equipment requirements are met);
- Senegal: mechanized infantry battalion (offer not yet confirmed and made on the condition that it be fully equipped);
- Zambia: motorized infantry battalion (on the condition that it be fully equipped);
- Zimbabwe: motorized infantry battalion (on the condition that it be fully equipped);

- Congo: infantry company (on the condition that it be fully equipped);
- Malawi: infantry company (on the condition that its equipment requirements are met);
- Mali: infantry company (on the condition that its equipment requirements are met);
- Nigeria: infantry company (on the condition that its equipment requirements are met);

- Italy: 1 aircraft (most probably C-130, not to fly into Rwandese air space);

- Netherlands: 1 Fokker 27 aircraft (not to fly into Rwandese air space);
- United Kingdom: 50 trucks for infantry and cargo;
- United States: 50 armoured personnel carriers (APCs).

- France, on a bilateral basis, has offered 20 million French Francs to Senegal to cover the equipment requirements of 200 men.

Some countries have indicated an interest, but have not yet made commitments, to provide the following:

- Australia: 1 medical company;
- Canada: a communication company;
- Italy: 20 water/fuel trucks;
- Romania: a surgical team;
- Russian Federation: 8 transport helicopters and a number of heavy transport cargo aircraft.

On the basis of the offers for troops and equipment received so far, and of the discussions between the Secretariat and the Governments concerned, the United Nations expects, in the best of circumstances to complete the deployment of the first phase of UNAMIR in the first week of July 1994. This envisages bringing the depleted battalion presently in Kigali to its full strength, for which confirmation of the offer from Ghana is expected. Meanwhile, 10 APCs, which are being transferred from the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II), have already started arriving in Rwanda as part of the deployment of the first phase. In addition, the United States will start airlifting 50 APCs to Entebbe (Uganda) on 24 June.

The deployment schedule for the second phase of the expanded operation, which was intended to be synchronised with phase one, cannot be determined at this time. Final confirmations of the resources required, namely two infantry battalions, a communications unit and other logistic support, have not yet been received from the Governments concerned. Moreover, the Secretariat has still not been able to secure offers for medical and other support units. In the absence of firm commitments for military logistic units, it will be necessary to seek a civilian contractor on an emergency basis. Such a contractual alternative already exists within UNOSOM and it would be extended to UNAMIR until the necessary logistic support from Governments can be secured.

In the conditions prevailing in Rwanda, it is clear that additional troops can only be deployed once the necessary equipment to support them is on the ground, and after the troops have been trained to use the equipment with which they may not be familiar. It also is noteworthy that, although Governments are expected to offer fully trained and equipped units for UN operations, almost all offers received from Governments are conditional in one way or another. The difficulties that the Secretariat has faced in securing resources for UNAMIR's expanded mandate show that there is no guarantee that the stipulated conditions can be met. Even if they can, protracted negotiations will be required, not only with the Governments making these conditional offers, but also with other Member States. In this context, it should be noted that none of those Governments possessing the capacity to provide fully trained and equipped military units have offered so far to do so for the implementation of the Security Council's resolutions to deal with the situation in Rwanda.

In light of the above, it is evident that, with the failure of member states to promptly provide the resources necessary for the implementation of its expanded mandate, UNAMIR may not be in a position, for about three months, to fully undertake the tasks entrusted to it by those resolutions. Meanwhile, the situation in Rwanda has continued to deteriorate and the killings of innocent civilians has not been stopped. Furthermore, the parties have not yet come to an agreement for a ceasefire in the talks under UNAMIR auspices, nor have they respected the ceasefire to which they agreed at the recent OAU summit in Tunis.

In these circumstances, the Security Council may wish to consider the offer of the Government of France to undertake, subject to Security Council authorization, a French-commanded multinational operation in conjunction with other Member States, under Chapter VII of the Charter, to assure the security and protection of displaced persons and civilians at risk in Rwanda. Such an operation was one of the options envisaged in my letter of 29 April (S/1994/518) and a precedent exists for it in the United States-led operation (UNITAF) which was deployed in Somalia in December 1992. If the Security Council decides to authorize an operation on these lines, I consider it would be necessary for it to request the Governments concerned to commit themselves to maintain their troops in Rwanda until UNAMIR is brought up to the

necessary strength to take over from the multinational force and the latter has created conditions in which a peace-keeping force operating under Chapter VI of the Charter would have the capacity to carry out its mandate. This would imply that the multinational force should remain deployed for a minimum period of three months.

The activities of the multinational force and UNAMIR would be closely coordinated by the respective force commanders, who would take into account the fact that the former would be operating under Chapter VII of the Charter. UNAMIR would continue to fulfil, to the extent permitted by the resources made available to it, its mandated responsibilities in and around Kigali and at the airport. It would also continue to assist in providing support for the delivery of humanitarian aid to accessible areas. During this period, UNAMIR would operate on the assumption that the parties will cooperate with the activities of the mission. However, in the event that the safety and security of UNAMIR personnel were to be jeopardized, I would immediately reassess the situation and make appropriate recommendations to the Security Council.

It is self-evident that the efforts by the international community to restore stability in Rwanda, both by halting the genocide and by securing a ceasefire, are directed to a resumption of the Arusha peace process. In this connection, as the Council is aware, my new Special Representative for Rwanda, Mr. Shaharyar M. Khan, plans to take up his assignment shortly.

I should be grateful, Mr. President, if you would bring the contents of this letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

Boutros Boutros-Ghali

(Signed) Boutros Boutros-Ghali

UNAMIR

Fr only

1994 JUN 21 04:23 OUTGOING CODE CABLE

IMMEDIATE

TO: DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, KIGALI

FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 20 June 1994

NUMBER: UNAMIR/2001

SUBJECT: [redacted]

1. Please find attached copy of resolution 928 (1994) on UNOMUR which was adopted unanimously today by the Security Council. A copy of the draft resolution, which was discussed during informal consultations before the formal meeting of the Council, is also attached for your information.

2. You will notice that preambular paragraph 5 of the draft resolution regarding cross border traffic from Uganda into Rwanda was dropped. This decision was taken after the representative of the United States pointed out that it should not be retained since her Government had reasons to believe that assistance was being provided across the border.

3. The representative of France expressed the view that the decision to terminate UNOMUR's mandate should not be taken now but only in September, in the light of the situation on the ground at that time. He pointed out, however, that he would not insist on this, if other members of the Council considered that the decision to terminate the mandate of UNOMUR should be taken now. The representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom stressed that it should be clear that the mandate of UNOMUR was being extended for a final period of three months. They agreed, however, to introduce some flexibility in operative paragraph 3 of the resolution by requesting the Secretary-General to report on the situation "before" the expiration of UNOMUR's mandate. Regards.

CNR-334 P2/3

Distr.
GENERAL

S/RES/928 (1994)
20 June 1994

RESOLUTION 928 (1994)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 3391st meeting, on 20 June 1994

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 812 (1993) of 12 March 1993, 846 (1993) of 22 June 1993 and 891 (1993) of 20 December 1993,

Recalling its resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993 establishing the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), as well as its resolutions 893 (1994) of 6 January 1994, 909 (1994) of 5 April 1994, 912 (1994) of 21 April 1994, 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994 and 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994,

Having examined the Secretary-General's report (S/1994/715) on the United Nations Observer Mission for Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR) dated 15 June 1994,

Welcoming the extension, as of 14 May 1994, of UNOMUR's observation and monitoring activities to the entire Uganda/Rwanda border,

Stressing the need for the observance and strict monitoring of the general and complete embargo of all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Rwanda, as described in paragraph 13 of its resolution 918 (1994),

Considering that the issue of arms flows is one of the major areas of concern in the cease-fire talks currently being held between the Rwandese parties under the auspices of UNAMIR,

1. Welcomes the Secretary-General's report (S/1994/715);

2. Decides to extend the mandate of UNOMUR for a final period of three months until 21 September 1994 and agrees that during this period the number of military observers should be reduced by phases;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council ~~before~~ on the termination of UNOMUR ~~following~~ before the completion of its mandate;

4. Expresses appreciation to the Government of Uganda for the cooperation and support it has extended to UNOMUR;

5. Stresses the importance of continued cooperation between the Ugandan authorities and UNOMUR;

6. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

17 June 1994

DRAFT RESOLUTION

CNR-334 P3/3

The Security Council,

1 Reaffirming its resolutions 812 (1993) of 12 March 1993, 846 (1993) of 22 June 1993 and 891 of 20 December 1993,

2 Recalling its resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993 establishing the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), as well as resolution 893 (1994) of 6 January 1994, resolution 909 (1994) of 5 April 1994, resolution 912 (1994) of 21 April 1994, resolution 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994 and resolution 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994,

3 Having examined the Secretary-General's report (S/1994/715) on the United Nations Observer Mission for Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR) dated 16 June,

4 Welcoming the extension, as of 14 May 1994, of UNOMUR's observation and monitoring activities to the entire Uganda/Rwanda border,

5 Noting that despite the resumption of hostilities in Rwanda after 6 April 1994, the situation of cross border traffic from Uganda into Rwanda does not appear to have changed and that no movement of armaments or armed personnel has been detected by UNOMUR,

6 Considering that the issue of arms flows is one of the major areas of concern in the ceasefire talks currently being held between the Rwandese parties under the auspices of UNAMIR,

7 Endorsing the Secretary-General's view that UNOMUR should continue its monitoring activities until an effective ceasefire has been established in Rwanda,

1. Approves the Secretary-General's report (S/1994/715);

2. Decides to extend the mandate of UNOMUR for a final period of three months as envisaged in para 14 of the Secretary-General's report;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the withdrawal of UNOMUR following the completion of its mandate on 21 September 1994;

4. Expresses appreciation to the Government of Uganda for the co-operation and support it has extended to UNOMUR;

5. Stresses the importance of continued co-operation between the Ugandan authorities and UNOMUR;

6. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

- - - - -

CNR-333 P1/1

UNAMIR

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

IMMEDIATE

TO: DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 20 June 1994
NUMBER: UNAMIR: 2000

SUBJECT: [redacted]

Many thanks for your MIR-1119 and for your detailed and penetrating assessment of the implications of the French initiative. We fully understand your concerns and the security risks for UNAMIR in the event of a continued rejection by RPF of the proposed French intervention. We are studying your views very carefully and will revert to the matter asap. In the meantime, we trust that we can rely on your continued patience and understanding. Best regards.

UNAMIR

1994 APR 20 03 15

SRSG (FC)

CNR 126 P1/4

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO: BOOH-BOOH/DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 19 April 1994
NUMBER: UNAMIR: 1197

SUBJECT: Situation in Burundi

1994 APR 19 P 03 10

Please find attached for your information copy of two reports on the above dated 18 and 19 April respectively, which we have received from the SRSG in Burundi. Regards.

C

D/C

1st C 20/4

CNR 126 P4/4

OUTGOING FAX

DATE: 19.4.94 Ref BU/SRSG/0155

TO: MR. MAHMOUD GOULDING USG/DPA UN HQ NY	FROM: A. OULD ABDALLAH SRSG BUJUMBURA AoA
FAX No: 1-212-963-50 65	FAX No: (257) 21 28 68 (office) TEL No: (257) 21 28 67 (office) (257) 22 52 22 (hotel)
ATTN:	CC: MR. K. ANNAN 1-212-963 92 22 MR. H. XITAMVI 1-212-963 21 55
SUBJECT: SITREP No 024/94	No OF PAGES: 2

1. Court decision disputing constitutionality of amendment of article 85 adopted by Parliament on 7 January and promulgated on 13 January continues to dominate political situation. Prime Minister met with political leaders to find out solution to avert a major crisis. The mission also has undertaken many contacts drawing attention of all on the need and urgency to respect Constitution and peaceful presidential succession without endangering country stability. To that end we met with civilian and military personalities and called on former President Buyoya, former Prime Minister Rinigi, Bishop of Bujumbura and other prominent persons.

2. Developments related to Court decision and continued skirmishes between army and young Hutus in Bujumbura northern neighbourhood are adding unwelcome tensions that civil war in Rwanda could inflame without prior notice. In this connection, after departure of American families and unnecessary staff last week, a number of Canadians (15 to 20 out of about 115) have also left Burundi. Germans and Belgians, now home for prolonged Easter Holidays, have been advised by their Governments to stay there for the time being. It seems also that France has decided to repatriate soon its young cooperants present in Burundi. These movements of foreign nationals should serve as a warning to Burundese leaders and encourage them to find quickly negociated solutions to their problems. For the last few days, we kept reminding them of this without being sure to be fully understood.

3. We keep following the situation very seriously. However as we do not have any independent means of communication with Headquarters our reporting will remain subject to various aleas.

A. Ould Abdallah
SRSG - Burundi
19 April 1994
AoA

CNR 126 P2/4

OUTGOING FAX

DATE: 18.4.94 Ref BF/SRSG/0150

TO: MR. MARRACK GOULDING USG/DPA UN HQ NY	FROM: A. OULD ABDALLAH SRSG BUJUMBURA AoA(
FAX No: 1-212-963-60 65	FAX No: (257) 21 28 68 (office) TEL No: (257) 21 28 67 (office) (257) 22 52 22 (home)
ATTN:	CC: MR. K. ANNAN 1-212-963 92 22 MR. H. KITANI 1-212-963 21 55
SUBJECT: SITREP No 023/94	No OF PAGES: 2

1. Situation continues to remain calm despite nervosity in northern neighbourhood where Hutu youth exchanged shotguns with Tutsi youth. The army is certaintly aware of this situation and observers think that its role in this new confrontation could not be totally innocent. At time of civil war in Rwanda and political bargaining around presidential succession in Burundi, this nervosity is matter of serious concern to us as it might go out of control, leading to fightings in the capital.

2. To address this delicate situation, the mission is conducting non stop contacts with all people having influence on youth groups from the two communities. The message is "do not to expose your own life, your people (Hutu) future and your party (FRODEBU) credibility at this delicate juncture whose priority is to put a FRODEBU head of state in place". A parallel message is sent to Tutsi youth and the army: "whatever the reasons justifying reestablishment of law and order, time is not opportune for strong intervention; let Government use persuasive means - through families and friends - to disarm youth rather than to battle them".

3. To this delicate situation should be added the decision taken today by Constitutional Court rejecting as non constitutional amendment of article 85 of the Constitution. As you may recall, this amendment was adopted by National Assembly on 7 January 1994 and promulgated by Government (acting as interim head of State) on 12 January 1994. The amendment helped National Assembly elect President Cyprien Ntaryamira on the same day with 78 congressmen out of 79 voting in his favour. After President Ntaryamira death in plane accident on 6 April, Constitutional Court, on Government request on 11 April, declared vacant presidential post and designated - in conformity to the Constitution - House Speaker as interim President on 12 April 1994. This decision taken in less than twenty-four hours was seen as: i) a positive gesture towards peace and stability, and ii) a de jure recognition of the constitutional validity of amendment of article 85 by which former President was elected in January.

4. Today Court injustified decision will no doubt have grave consequences on stability in Burundi. From information gathered, this decision is constitutionally indefendable and ethnically motivated. It was taken by the five of the seven members of the old Court dismissed on 29 January and reestablished with four additional members on 5 March 1994. Today decision was taken in absence of the four new appointees who have not yet been sworn in by interim President and also in the absence of two Hutu members of the old Court. It should be noted that Court decisions are final. I will keep you informed on the follow-up of this question.

5. In addition to these difficulties, Rwanda remains a major concern to us. Unless a quick settlement is reached between political factions, a spill over on Burundi should not be excluded. In particular fightings could destabilize further Rwanda army, dividing it into three or more armies, each independent from Kigali. New alliances and more confusion would follow as in Afghanistan, Liberia, Somalia, etc. The impact of such situation on peace process in Burundi and in the subregion is serious. Therefore priority effort should be directed towards dialogue between Rwanda Army and the FPR to avert such disaster.

A. Ould Abdallah
SRSG - Burundi
18 April 1994 AOA

FC E/DIR

UNAMIR 94 JUN 18 05.01

CNR 330 P 1/2

94 JUN 17 PM 10

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

IMMEDIATE

TO: DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, KIGALI

FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 17 June 1994

NUMBER: 1987

SUBJECT: Situation in Rwanda

1. Thank you for keeping us informed through Baril of evolving situation, which obviously is very worrying.

2. We are particularly concerned by the continuing RGF radio propaganda against you and UNAMIR, and the RPF attack [illegible] UNAMIR vehicle resulting in serious casualties. We [illegible] full report on the [illegible]. *

3. We also are alarmed at the situation in Hotel Mille Collines and the threat of an interhamwe attack. Given the paucity of your resources, we [illegible] UNAMIR defending the installation should such an attack materialize, and we must you exercise prudence. *

4. In what appears to be an increasingly dangerous situation, you will take the operational decisions necessary. Our general [illegible] would be that you [illegible] in order to [illegible] risks and casualties until a clearer picture emerges. *

5. France is moving ahead with its initiative and is likely to receive SecCo authorization early next [illegible] essential to define clearly UNAMIR's role in the event that a French-led operation commences on the ground. We will send more detailed guidance when the terms of the SecCo authorization are finalized. It already is clear that the anticipated operation will be separate from UNAMIR and on the lines of the UNITAF operation in Somalia, for a limited duration. In the unlikely

~~event of a French-led advance party appearing on the ground before the Secco authorizes such an operation, you should ensure that only the co-operation absolutely necessary is provided by UNAMIR and that cordial relations are established.~~

6. Obviously, ~~how the situation unfolds with the anticipated operation will depend largely on RPF's reaction on the ground.~~ With RPF's public opposition known, its representative here was assured by the French Ambassador that one of the main aims of the operation would be to save Tutsi lives and that the operation would have only humanitarian and no political or military objectives. ~~RPF perceptions of the operation itself will determine their attitude and we hope that this will not strain relations with UNAMIR.~~

7. We are glad to see you back in Kigali, and ~~would like to commend Anyidoho for his skilful handling of the situation in your absence.~~ The date of arrival of SRSG Khan in Kigali will be determined in the context of the developing situation.

Best regards.

(FC) E/O IR

CNR 329 P 1/2

UNAMIR
JUN 17 23 031

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

1994 JUN 17 P 4:31

TO: DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, KIGALI

FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 17 June 1994

NUMBER: **1984**

Attached is the first text of the Tunis cease-fire agreement which we have been able to obtain.

Best regards.

(1) Serve copies for all branches/senior officers, and to pass to UNMOs. Return pls. 18/6

(2) PA on file 21/6

copies: done
DFC
CMO.
COO.
CMPO
CPLANS
CLOGO.
CHAO
CLO

LA PRESSE (TUNIS) · 16 June 1994

CMB 329 21/4/F

Déclaration de cessez-le-feu

Nous donnons ci-après le texte intégral de l'accord de cessez-le-feu au Rwanda annoncé hier à Tunis par le Président Ben Ali, Président en exercice de l'OUA lors de la cérémonie de clôture du 30ème Sommet africain.

Cet accord, intitulé dans le document officiel «Déclaration de cessez-le-feu» et conclu en marge des travaux du Sommet entre les parties en conflit à savoir le gouvernement en place à Kigali et le Front patriotique du Rwanda (FPR) stipule :

1. Devant l'urgence et dans le souci majeur de ramener la paix gravement compromise au Rwanda, il a été convenu entre les parties de mettre immédiatement fin à toutes les hostilités.

2. Par conséquent, un cessez-le-feu est instauré avec effet immédiat: le cessez-le-feu signifie également l'arrêt immédiat de toute forme de propagande dans les médias ou par tout autre canal pouvant instaurer ou entretenir un climat de haine ou de peur dans le pays.

3. L'entrée en vigueur du cessez-le-feu concerne également toute personne ou groupe d'individus détenteurs d'armes et/ou d'autres moyens de violence.

4. Les parties sont convenues de la mise en place d'une commission d'enquête impartiale chargée d'enquêter sur les circonstances de l'accident d'avion du 6 avril 1994 près de Kigali, dans lequel les Présidents Juvenal Habyarimana et Cyprien Ntaryamira ont trouvé la mort.

5. Les parties condamnent sans réserve les massacres, les tueries systématiques et le génocide qui ont lieu au Rwanda et sont également convenues de la création d'une commission d'enquête chargée d'identifier leurs auteurs qui devront être jugés et condamnés conformément au droit international.

6. Les parties sont par ailleurs convenues de remettre immédiatement à la mission d'assistance des Nations Unies au Rwanda (MINUAR) tous les civils retenus ou pris en otages dans les hôtels, églises, stades et autres lieux dans le pays.

7. En outre, il est demandé aux observateurs des Nations Unies dans le pays de suivre l'application du cessez-le-feu.

8. Enfin, les pourparlers entre belligérants débuteront dans le cadre du processus de paix d'Arusha en vue de la mise en œuvre de l'accord de paix d'Arusha sept jours après l'instauration effective du cessez-le-feu en présence des Chefs d'Etat du Burundi, du Kenya, de la Tanzanie, de l'Ouganda et du Zaïre ou de leurs représentants ainsi que du secrétaire général de l'OUA ou de son représentant, en un lieu qui sera déterminé par le Président de la République Unie de Tanzanie en sa qualité de facilitateur.

Fait à Tunis le 15 juin 1994

TRANSLATION

Original in French
Article from *La Presse* (Tunis) 16 June 1994

Declaration of Cease-Fire

We reprint here the comprehensive text of the cease-fire agreement for Rwanda announced yesterday in Tunis by President Ben Ali, Acting Chairman of the OAU, during the closing ceremony of the 30th African Summit.

The agreement's official title is "Declaration of Cease-Fire" and was reached on the sidelines of the Summit's official meetings by the parties to the conflict, the established government in Kigali and the Rwandese Patriotic Front. It stipulates:

1. Faced with the situation's urgency and in the strong desire to restore peace, seriously compromised in Rwanda, the two parties have agreed to put an immediate halt to all hostilities.

2. A cease-fire is consequently established with immediate effect. The cease-fire also means an immediate stop to all forms of propaganda in the media or by any other channel creating or maintaining a climate of hate or fear in the country.

3. The cease-fire's implementation applies also to all persons or groups holding arms and/or other means of violence.

4. The parties agree to the establishment of an impartial board of inquiry charged with investigating the circumstances of the 6 April 1994 plane accident near Kigali in which Presidents Juvenal Habyarimana and Cyprien Ntaryamira were killed.

5. The parties condemn without reservation the massacres, the systematic killing and the genocide taking place in Rwanda and also agree to the creation of a board of inquiry charged with identifying their perpetrators who are to be tried and sentenced in accordance with international law.

6. The parties also agree to turn over to the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) all civilians held or taken hostage in hotels, churches, stadiums and other places in the country.

7. It is requested additionally that the United Nations observers in the country monitor the application of the cease-fire.

8. Finally, talks between the belligerents shall begin within the framework of the Arusha peace process with a view to implementing the Arusha peace agreement seven days after the effective implementation of the cease-fire in the presence of the heads of state of Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire or their representatives as well as the Secretary-General of the OAU or his representative in a venue to be determined by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania as Facilitator.

FC E/D IR C

CNR 328 P 1/1

UNAMIR

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

IMMEDIATE

TO: DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, KIGALI

FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 16 June 1994

NUMBER: 1979 UNAMIR:

SUBJECT: Meeting with the Rwandese Permanent Representative

1. Further to our UNAMIR-1967, I wish to inform you that I called in the Permanent Representative of Rwanda this afternoon and told him, on behalf of the Secretary-General, that we had been shocked by the content of his letter and of the note verbale attached to it. I stressed that the Secretary-General considered the allegations against you as totally unacceptable and that you had his full confidence and the unequivocal support of Member States who had no doubt about your impartiality and fairness in your dealings with both parties.

2. I also stressed that we were seriously concerned about the radio broadcasts against you and some of your staff and insisted that measures should immediately be taken by the RGF to discontinue these broadcasts. In addition, I reminded the Ambassador that the parties were responsible for the safety and security of all UN personnel in Rwanda and that the RGF would be held responsible for any hostile action against you. I asked him to convey our views to his authorities and to urge them to reconsider their position, making it clear that the parties must work and cooperate in good faith with you and your colleagues in UNAMIR.

3. The Ambassadors of the five Permanent members of the Security Council were informed of this démarche during a meeting we had with them this afternoon. Best regards.

DFC
Please note and return
17/6
Noted
18/6
DFC

(FC) E/D IR

CNR 328 P 1/1

UNAMIR
1994 JUN 17 04:44

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

IMMEDIATE

TO: DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 16 June 1994
NUMBER: 1979 UNAMIR:

SUBJECT: Meeting with the Rwandese Permanent Representative

1. Further to our UNAMIR-1967, I wish to inform you that I called in the Permanent Representative of Rwanda this afternoon and told him, on behalf of the Secretary-General, that we had been shocked by the content of his letter and of the note verbale attached to it. I stressed that the Secretary-General considered the allegations against you as totally unacceptable and that you had his full confidence and the unequivocal support of Member States who had no doubt about your impartiality and fairness in your dealings with both parties.

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3. The Ambassadors of the five Permanent members of the Security Council were informed of this démarche during a meeting we had with them this afternoon. Best regards.

UNAMIR

JUN 16 05:05

FC E/O IR

CNR 326 P 1/1

IMMEDIATE

JUN 15 U 8 51

SHC SNOTE

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO : DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, KIGALI

FROM : GOULDING, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE : 15 JUNE 1994

NUMBER : 1963

1. At the request of DPKO, I should like to confirm that the OAU Summit ended today in Tunis, with the agreement of the RPF and the interim government of Rwanda to cessation of hostilities, a formal cease-fire within 24 hours as well as the cessation of radio broadcasts encouraging the population to fight. The so-called Gbadolite agreement was brokered by the Committee of Nine chaired by President Mobutu. In one week, President Mwinyi of Tanzania, the Facilitator, will host direct talks between the two parties with a view to concluding the peace process on the basis of the Arusha agreement. In response to your queries, it would appear that the killing of the 60 Tutsi teenagers by militia men did not jeopardize that agreement.

2. During the general debate yesterday, the President of Malawi announced that his government intended to contribute troops to UNAMIR. President Nujoma of Namibia also pledged "concrete support" for UNAMIR. DPKO will obviously follow-up on this offer.

Thank you and best regards.

(1) D/FC Right. See if they have copies of the document please. Helena FC 16/6

(2) FC I shall speak to the heads of the delegation tomorrow to see if these statements have been communicated to their capitals. Meanwhile please sending official letter. 16/5 DFC/COS

(3) FC Brief and reply authorized. 19/6 DFC

UNAMIR

94 JUN 16 05:05

FC E/O R

CNR 326 P 1/1

IMMEDIATE

94 JUN 15 P 8:51

SMC SMGT

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO : DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, KIGALI

FROM : GOULDING, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE : 15 JUNE 1994

NUMBER : 1963

1. At the request of DPKO, I should like to confirm that the OAU Summit ended today in Tunis, with the agreement of the RPF and the interim government of Rwanda to cessation of hostilities, a formal cease-fire within 24 hours as well as the cessation of radio broadcasts encouraging the population to fight. The so-called Gbadolite agreement was brokered by the Committee of Nine chaired by President Mobutu. In one week, President Mwinyi of Tanzania, the Facilitator, will host direct talks between the two parties with a view to concluding the peace process on the basis of the Arusha agreement. In response to your queries, it would appear that the killing of the 60 Tutsi teenagers by militia men did not jeopardize that agreement.

2. During the general debate yesterday, the President of Malawi announced that his government intended to contribute troops to UNAMIR. President Nujoma of Namibia also pledged "concrete support" for UNAMIR. DPKO will obviously follow-up on this offer.

Thank you and best regards.

(1) DMC
Right. See if they have copies of the statements at the UN.

(2) FC
I shall speak to the heads of the delegation tomorrow to see if the statements have been officially [illegible] in their letter.

FC E/DIR

CNR-324 P1/1

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COORDINATOR

1994 JUN 15 P 3:42

UNSECOORD

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO: DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, KIGALI

INFO: ANNAN, DPKO, UNATIONS NEW YORK

FROM: SEVAN, UNSECOORD, UNATIONS NEW YORK

DATE: 14 JUNE 1994

NUMBER: 1959

SUBJECT: VIOLATION OF ECA OFFICE IN GISENYI

AAA. ON 3 JUNE 1994 MR. PEKI, DIRECTOR OF THE MULTINATIONAL OPERATIONS CENTRE ECA GISENYI, AND CURRENTLY ON EVACUATION STATUS IN GOMA, WAS INFORMED BY LOCAL STAFF THAT OFFICIALS OF THE RWANADAN GOVERNMENT HAD ENTERED THE ECA OFFICE GISENYI AND SMASHED MUCH OF THE COMPUTER AND OFFICE EQUIPMENT, TAKING OVER THE BUILDING.
BBB. WHEN THE OPPORTUNITY PRESENTS ITSELF I SHOULD APPRECIATE YOUR ASSISTANCE IN VERIFYING THIS REPORT.
BEST REGARDS

① COO
I have already asked you to get a team ready tomorrow to go to Gisenyi. GI will direct them as to the route to take
16/5
DFC

② FC

② DPKO

UNAMIR JUN 15 '94 (N) 55

FC E/0 12 ENF 32 P1/2

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

IMMEDIATE

TO: DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, KIGALI

FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 14 June 1994

NUMBER: 1954

SUBJECT: Appointment of new SRSG

Reour UNAMIR-1923 on the above, please find attached copy of a self-explanatory letter addressed to the Secretary-General today by the President of the Security Council. This letter and the Secretary-General's letter of 8 June to the President of the Council will be issued shortly as official documents of the Security Council. Regards.

(1) MA
Let FC see this on his arrival
15/6
DFC

(2) CU/10
AFMA
routine orders. CU/
new SRSG
16/6

routine orders No 10
23/6/94

1994 JUN 14 P 4:57

CNR-323 P2/2

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/710
14 June 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 14 JUNE 1994 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated (S/1994/709) June 1994 concerning the appointment of Mr. Shahryar M. Khan to succeed Mr. Jacques-Roger Booh-Booh as your Special Representative for Rwanda has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They welcome the proposal contained in your letter.

~~Accept, Mr. Secretary-General, the assurances of my highest consideration.~~

(Signed) Salim Bin Mohammed Al-Khussaiby CAPS
President of the Security Council

Why are so many cancellations on this letter.
15/6
DFC

~~His Excellency~~
~~Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali~~
~~Secretary-General~~

FC E/D R

CNR-321 P1/1

UNAMIR

JUN 15 04:53

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

IMMEDIATE

TO: DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, KIGALI

FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 14 June 1994

NUMBER: 1952

SUBJECT: Consultations with the parties

You will recall that in our UNAMIR-1875 on the above, we had asked you to consult the parties on the troop contributors to the expanded UNAMIR. Grateful you confirm asap whether these consultations have taken place. Please note that, in addition to the countries mentioned in our cable, Malawi has now offered to provide an infantry company. Regards.

(1) COO
I passed on the list to the LOs of both RGF+RPF. Find out from them the outcome. This is a coded cable and must be returned immediately you take note of the contents.
15/6 DFC

(2) Seen – Both LOs have been informed to peruse the issue.
15/6

(3) MA
Answer this cable that the parties indicate that they have no objection. This was verbally communicated to us through their LOs. 15/6 DFC

(4) PA
Actioned.
PCS
A MA
16/6

1994 JUN 14 P 8:57

UNAMIR
1994 JUN 15 04:52

(FC) E/DIR

CNR-320 P1/3

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

IMMEDIATE

TO: DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 14 June 1994
NUMBER: 1951

SUBJECT: First meeting of Security Council Committee established pursuant to Res 918 (1994)

Please find attached, for your information, a summary of the proceedings of the Security Council Committee mentioned above which held its first meeting yesterday. Regards.

(1) MA
Confirm FC seen on this return.
15/6
DFC

(2) Mr Meier
Belgian Desk
16/6

1994 JUN 14 P 4:57

United Nations Nations Unies

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

CNR-320 P2/3

TO: Mr. Jean-Claude Aimé
A: Chief of Staff
Executive Office of the Secretary-General

DATE: 13 June 1994

REFERENCE: HA IR

THROUGH S/C DE

FROM: Victor Sukhodrev
DE: Director, Division of Security Council Affairs

SUBJECT OBJET: **Report on Activities in Security Council Subsidiary Organs**

..... Attached please find for the information of the Secretary-General a summary and assessment of the proceedings of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda at its 1st meeting on 13 June 1994.

cc: Mr. Goulding

CNR-320 P3/3

SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION 918 (1994) CONCERNING RWANDA

Summary of the 1st meeting held on 13 June 1994

The Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda, at its meeting held today elected Ambassador Jamshed K.A. Marker (Pakistan) as its Chairman, in his personal capacity. The delegations of Djibouti and Spain were designated to provide the Vice-Chairmen of the Committee.

It was decided that the Secretariat, in consultation with the Chairman and taking into account contributions that may be received from any members of the Committee, prepare a set of draft Guidelines for the Committee's consideration at its next meeting.

FAX IN:- 688
TOR:- 06:57Z

CNK 022 P 1/7

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO: DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, NAIROBI
FROM: KOFI ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 13 June 1994
NUMBER: UNAMIR: 1934

SUBJECT: UNOMUR draft report

As discussed, please find attached the revised draft report on UNOMUR which was submitted to the Secretary-General's office last Friday. Best regards.

DKC
Please speak on implementation. A/Cmo UNOMUR to sent me his plan as per my direction by mid week. Luck.
16/6

14 JUN 1994 04 29

1994 JUN 13 P 8 01

DRAFT 10/6/94 (19:10)

SECURITY COUNCIL

Distr.
GENERAL
S/1994/xxx
xx June 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SECOND PROGRESS REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION UGANDA-RWANDA (UNOMUR)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted in pursuance of paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 891 (1993) of 20 December 1993, by which the Council decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda/Rwanda (UNOMUR) for a period of six months from 22 December 1993 through 21 June 1994. This report covers the period since my last report to the Security Council on UNOMUR of 15 December 1993 (S/26878).

2. UNOMUR was established with the adoption of resolution 846 (1993) by the Security Council on 22 June 1993. The mission was mandated to deploy on the Ugandan side of the border with Rwanda in order to verify that no military assistance reached Rwanda, focusing primarily in that regard on transit or transport, by roads or tracks which could accommodate vehicles, of lethal weapons and ammunition across the border, as well as any other material that could be of military use.

II. DEPLOYMENT AND ACTIVITIES

3. As of 3 June 1994, UNOMUR consisted of 81 military observers from the following counties: Bangladesh (20), Botswana (9), Brazil (13), Hungary (4) Netherlands (10), Senegal (10) Slovakia (5) and Zimbabwe (10). In addition, the mission included 11 international civilian and 7 locally-recruited staff performing a

variety of substantive and administrative support tasks.

4. The drastic change in the overall situation in Rwanda, sparked by the deaths of the Presidents of Rwanda and Burundi in a suspicious plane crash in Kigali on 6 April, and resulting in the resumption of hostilities in that country, affected not only the operations of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), but also UNOMUR's monitoring operations on Uganda's border with Rwanda. Prior to the resumption of hostilities in Rwanda, UNOMUR had restricted its monitoring activities in Uganda along the area of the border with Rwanda which was controlled by the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF). As pointed out in my report of 15 December (S/26878), UNOMUR's deployment and operational activities mainly covered two major and three secondary crossing sites stretching from Sabinio volcano in the west to Lubirizi in the east on the Ugandan side of the border (see attached map).

5. Following the resumption of the civil war in Rwanda, the RPF was able to gain control of the entire border with Uganda. It therefore became evident that in order for UNOMUR to fulfil its mandate, the mission would be required to extend its observation and monitoring activities along the whole border, up to Mirama Hills on the eastern part of the Ugandan side of the border, a distance of some 170 km from Sabinio Volcano to the West. Moreover, it was not possible for UNOMUR to investigate in a credible manner the increasing number of allegations being received that troops and support equipment were crossing the Ugandan border into Rwanda without monitoring the entire border. While UNOMUR's movements to the areas in the northeast and west beyond the mission's original area of operation were not restricted, attempts were made to restrict UNOMUR patrols eastward in the Mirama Hills area. After discussions between the UNOMUR Acting Chief Military Observer and the Ugandan military authorities in Kampala on 2 May, UNOMUR received clearance to

monitor this area both by ground and air patrols. Accordingly, with effect from 14 May 1994, UNOMUR has been able to monitor the entire border between Uganda and Rwanda.

6. UNOMUR carries out its tasks essentially through patrolling, monitoring and surveillance of the whole stretch of the operational area, involving both mobile and fixed observations as well as on-site investigations of suspected cross-border traffic. Since the resumption of the fighting in Rwanda, UNOMUR's surveillance activities have been especially vigourous and have enabled it to investigate to allegations of arms flows into Rwanda through its border with Uganda.

7. The recent extension of UNOMUR's monitoring activities to the whole border has necessitated the readjustment of tasks and the reassignment of military observers in the operational area. Consequently, the headquarters staff at Kabale has been reduced from 14 to 9 currently to permit the creation of additional monitoring teams, with the remaining headquarters personnel also participating, as appropriate, in patrolling and other monitoring assignments. To help meet the increased operational requirements, UNOMUR currently maintains seven observation posts and checkpoints manned on a 24 hour basis, as opposed to two previously.

8. In carrying out its monitoring mandate, UNOMUR is currently performing a number of specific tasks, including, inter alia:

(a) fixed 24 hour manned observation through the two main crossing sites at Katuna and Cyanika and the secondary crossing points at Bigaga, Lubirizi, Kafunzo, Kashekye and Mirama Hills;

(b) random day and night mobile patrols to cover routes or tracks which require surveillance;

(c) random day and night foot patrols covering areas which also require surveillance but are inaccessible by mobile/vehicle patrols;

(d) random aerial day patrols involving the airlift by helicopters of military observers into areas of high elevation for a clearer view and observation of routes leading to the border; and,

(e) random aerial day surveillance by helicopter of the border areas and routes. Such surveillance is often conducted by mission commanders and staff to monitor movements along the border and routes leading to the border.

9. The arrival in the mission area of three helicopters in early April has strengthened UNOMUR's overall operational capacity. However, ground features and weather conditions do not permit safe operations of civilian contracted helicopters at night. Therefore, the helicopters are currently used primarily for daytime aerial surveillance, patrolling and reconnaissance. They are also used for emergency medical evacuation purposes, and for rapid deployment of military observers to selected, remote and difficult-to-reach observation posts to monitor suspected crossing sites by day or night.

10. I am glad to report that, in general, UNOMUR's activities in pursuance of its mandate have been effective. In my last report to the Council (S/26878), I noted that any clandestine cross-border traffic had decreased appreciably and that, at that time, movement was restricted and only along well-used routes across the border. I furthermore reported that there was no evidence of any significant traffic in armaments. Despite the resumption of hostilities in Rwanda, the situation of cross border traffic from Uganda into Rwanda does not appear to have changed during the reporting period, and no movement of armaments or armed personnel

have been detected by UNOMUR.

III. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

11. As indicated in my report on the financing of UNAMIR (A/48/837), the administrative costs related to the military observers and civilian personnel of UNOMUR, with effect from 22 December 1993, are included in the cost estimates for the maintenance of UNAMIR. The General Assembly, by its resolution 48/248 of 5 April 1994, inter alia, authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments at a monthly rate not to exceed $9,082,600 gross per month for the period from 5 April to 31 October 1994, for the maintenance of both operations. Should the Council decide to continue the mandate of UNOMUR as recommended in paragraph 14 below, the resources required for its maintenance would be obtained from the level authorized by the Assembly in its resolution 48/248.

IV. OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

12. It is now nearly a year since the Security Council decided to establish UNOMUR and almost ten months since the mission was fully deployed in its operational area. UNOMUR was intended to create an atmosphere conducive to a negotiated settlement of the Rwandese conflict and to underscore the importance that the international community attaches to the maintenance of peace and security in the region. This observer mission has continued to be a factor of stability in the area and has been particularly critical in recent months, as UNAMIR has sought to defuse tensions resulting from the resumption of hostilities in Rwanda.

13. As a result of the dramatically changed situation in Rwanda, both the priorities and requirements of the international community have evolved. It should be recalled, in this connection, that the Security Council, by its resolution 918

(1994) of 17 May, decided to expand the strength of UNAMIR to 5,500 all ranks to enable it to contribute to the security and protection of persons at risk in Rwanda and to provide security and support for the distribution of relief supplies and humanitarian relief operations. Under resolution 918 (1994), the Council, acting under Chapter 7 of the United Nations Charter, also decided to place an embargo on the delivery of arms, ammunition and related material to Rwanda. In addition, the Council established a Committee to liaise with Member States on the action taken by them to implement the embargo.

14. Under these circumstances, there appears to be little rationale for monitoring one of Rwanda's borders and not the others. At the same time, however, the issue of arms flows is one of the major areas of concern in the ceasefire talks, which are being held under the auspices of UNAMIR. As UNOMUR's activities allow UNAMIR to address, at least to some degree, the issue of outside interference in the Rwandese civil war, I believe that UNOMUR should continue its monitoring activities until an effective ceasefire has been established. I therefore recommend that UNOMUR's mandate be renewed for a period of three months. During this period, the number of military observers would be reduced by phases, adjusting to operational requirements. UNOMUR would be closed down by 21 September. I would report the completion of this process to the Security Council.

15. In conclusion, I would like to express my appreciation to the Government of Uganda for the co-operation and assistance it has extended to UNOMUR. I also wish to pay tribute to both the military and civilian personnel of UNOMUR for the professionalism and dedication with which they have carried out their tasks under very difficult conditions.

FC EDIR

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO: DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: for. ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 10 June 1994
NUMBER: UNAMIR: 1925

SUBJECT: Offer of troops by Zambia

1994 JUN 10 P 10:22

... Please find attached, for your information, a letter received today from the President of the Republic of Zambia who is advising the Secretary-General that his Government has decided to contribute an infantry battalion of 800 all ranks to UNAMIR. Regards.

MA

FC to see on his arrival

12/6
DFC

RECEIVED
JUN 10 1994
EXECUTIVE OFFICE
OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

STATE HOUSE
LUSAKA
THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

7th June, 1994

Your Excellency,

I thank you for your letter of the 18th May 1994, updating me on the recent decision of the United Nations Security Council, expanding the Mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR).

My Government has discussed its response to the Rwanda crisis, and I am happy to convey our decision to deploy eight hundred (800) Zambian troops in Rwanda as part of UNAMIR.

Our serious financial constraints, however, disable us from fully equipping these troops and it is my hope that other nations will, through the United Nations, provide both the financial resources and equipment necessary to deploy the Zambian contingent in Rwanda.

I wish to commend your personal efforts in the search for peace in Rwanda, and I hope that you receive the cooperation you need from all the nations of the world.

Please accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Frederick J.T. Chiluba
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

H.E. Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali,
The Secretary-General of the United Nations,
NEW YORK.

(FC) EDIR URGENT CNR 315 P1/2

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

UNAMIR

IMMEDIATE

94 JUN 11

TO: DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, KIGALI

FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 10 June 1994

NUMBER: UNAMIR: 1924

SUBJECT: Evacuation of children

We have received from the French Permanent Mission the attached communication regarding the evacuation of a group of children from the "Marc Vayter" orphanage in Kigali. The Deputy Permanent Representative of France has also approached us to point out that this evacuation project, sponsored by two NGOs, is very much supported by Mr. Bernard Kouchner, Former Minister for Humanitarian Action, who has expressed the hope that it would be possible to carry out this evacuation early next week.

2. The French Mission would, however, like to have your advice regarding the feasibility, the timing and the risks involved in this evacuation. The Mission would also like to be informed of the most appropriate evacuation route, on the understanding that the French Government would be prepared to provide some form of support for the operation.

3. We indicated to the French Mission that, following recent incidents, Kigali airport was currently closed and that the evacuation of persons at risk in Kigali had also been suspended. We pointed out that this situation was not expected to change until UNAMIR obtained satisfactory security assurances from the parties. The French Mission has indicated that, if at all possible, it would appreciate receiving a reply to this démarche tomorrow, Saturday. We would, therefore, be grateful for your views on this asap. Regards.

(2) PA
ACTIONNED
BY FAX TO NY
WITH COPY OF
LETTER TO
MR KOUCHNER. (ATT)
AHA 11/6

MISSION PERMANENTE DE LA FRANCE AUPRES DES NATIONS UNIES

TELECOPIE N° 678 **10 JUIN 1994**

POUR REMISE IMMEDIATE

DESTINATAIRE(S)

M. ANNABI
SECRETARIAT DE L'ONU
FAX NR 963 02 22

OBJET

EVACUATION D'UN ORPHELINAT DE KIGALI

(Référence : votre conversation avec M. LADSOUS)

Le Gouvernement français a été approché par la Fondation pour l'Action Humanitaire et Pharmaciens sans Frontières d'un projet d'évacuation des enfants de l'orphelinat Marc Vayter.

La France est favorable à ce projet. Toutefois, compte-tenu des difficultés auxquelles s'étaient heurtées les tentatives d'évacuation précédentes et de l'imminence de l'opération envisagée par les deux ONG, la Mission permanente de la France auprès des Nations Unies vous serait reconnaissante de bien vouloir interroger de toute urgence le Général Dallaire sur l'opportunité ainsi que sur la faisabilité de cette opération.

Nous vous serions reconnaissants, plus précisément, de le sonder sur les points suivants :
- l'évaluation des risques,
- le moment le plus propice,
- le mode d'évacuation à privilégier (aéroport de Kigali, route)
- le pays voisin vers lequel il conviendrait de diriger les personnes secourues.

Cette Mission rappelle que dans le passé le Général Dallaire a souligné la nécessité de prévoir l'évacuation de ces enfants.

La France serait prête, dans l'hypothèse où l'opération pourrait être réalisée, à y apporter un soutien dans la forme la plus appropriée.

BRUNO FOUCHER

1 PAGE.

ONE DAG HAMMARSKJÖLD PLAZA - 245 EAST 47TH STREET 44TH FLOOR - NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017-2201
TEL. : (212) 308 67 00 - FAX. : (212) 421 65 89

(FC) EDIR

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

UNAMIR

94 JUN 11 06 00

TO: DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, KIGALI

FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 10 June 1994

NUMBER: UNAMIR: 1923

SUBJECT: Appointment of new SRSG

Please find attached, for your information, a letter on the above which was sent to the President of the Security Council today. The appointment will be made public upon receipt of the reply of the President of the Council. The CV of Mr. Shaharyar M. Khan is also attached. Regards.

(1) MA

FC must see on his arrival. The parties have already been informed informally

12/6
SFC/COS

(3) Routine orders No 10
23/6/94

(2) CMPO
Mr Keitha
Plz publish in orders and also make local press release.
16/6

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

8 June 1994

Dear Mr. President,

I wish to refer to resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993 by which the Security Council established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR).

On 8 November 1993, I informed the Security Council that, in pursuance of paragraph 10 of that resolution, I had decided to appoint Mr. Jacques-Roger Booh-Booh, former Minister for External Relations of Cameroon, as my Special Representative for Rwanda, with immediate effect (S/26730).

Mr. Booh-Booh will be completing his assignment shortly. I should like to take this opportunity to record my deep appreciation for his dedicated service to the cause of peace in Rwanda and for his untiring efforts in the discharge of his duties, under difficult conditions.

Following consultations, it is my intention to appoint Mr. Shahryar M. Khan, former Permanent Secretary of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan, as my Special Representative for Rwanda. Mr. Khan will assume his duties on 1 July 1994.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council

Please accept, Mr. President, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Boutros Boutros-Ghali

Boutros Boutros-Ghali

His Excellency
Mr. Salim Bin Mohammed Al-Khussaiby
President of the Security Council
New York

URGENT

CNR-312 P1/5

UNAMIR

94 JUN 11 05:46

94 JUN 10 P 3:59

(2) DFC
YOU MAY WANT THIS FOR THE NEGOCIATIONS.
PC
A/MA

UNITED NATIONS

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO : DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, KIGALI

FROM : ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE JUNE 1994

NUMBER 1896

1 Please find attached a copy of a self-explanatory letter from the Permanent Representative of the Holy See to the Secretary-General, dated 9 June, regarding the deaths of the Archbishop of Kigali and other prominent religious.

2. The last paragraph of this letter conveys the request of His Holiness Pope John Paul II to evacuate from Kabgayi the [illegible] of Butare and nineteen sisters.

3. In view of the particular sensitivity of this incident, you should make a special effort with the parties to arrange the evacuation [illegible] at all feasible. Of course, the Holy See [illegible] he has been fully briefed of security conditions and [illegible] constraints under which UNAMIR is operating.

[illegible] and best [illegible] is.

EDAR (FC)

COPY

No. 10206/94

9 June 1994

Your Excellency,

I write to you today to inform you that His Holiness Pope John Paul II, in a letter addressed today to the bishops, religious, Catholics, and all the people of Rwanda, expressed his deep sadness on learning of the cruel deaths of Archbishop Vincent Nsengiyumva of Kigali, Bishop Thaddee Nsengiyumva of Kabgayi, president of the Episcopal Conference of Rwanda, and Bishop Joseph Ruzindana of Byumba, as well as the deaths of several priests and religious.

Once again the Holy Father begs your immediate action in order to put an end to this cruel slaughter which has already taken, and still takes, too many human lives in Rwanda. On his behalf I urge you to ensure that the appropriate measures recently adopted by the Security Council are executed without delay.

Additionally, I have been asked to beseech your assistance in evacuating Bishop Jean-Baptiste Gahamanyi, the ailing Bishop of Butare whose life is in extreme danger, as well as 19 (nineteen) Little Sisters of Charles de Foucauld who, at present, are staying in Kabgayi.

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Archbishop Renato R. Martino
Permanent Observer of the Holy See
to the United Nations

His Excellency Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI
Secretary General of the United Nations
United Nations
New York, New York 10017

A mes Frères dans l'Épiscopat au Rwanda,
aux prêtres, aux religieux et aux religieuses,
aux fidèles catholiques et à tout le peuple rwandais.

Profondément bouleversé par les nouvelles qui me parviennent de votre patrie, je m'unis à vous pour déplorer la mort cruelle de Monseigneur Vincent Nsengiyumva, Archevêque de Kigali, de Monseigneur Thoddée Nsengiyumva, évêque de Kabgayi et Président de la Conférence épiscopale du Rwanda, de Monseigneur Joseph Ruzindana, évêque de Byumba, et aussi de plusieurs prêtres et religieux.

La situation dramatique où est plongé le Rwanda à cause du terrible conflit qui le déchire me pousse à supplier Dieu, Père de toute miséricorde, et le Christ, qui a livré sa vie pour la multitude, de permettre la réconciliation dans cette nation martyre et d'accueillir avec bonté les victimes.

Que les pasteurs, disparus avec tant de leurs frères et sœurs tombés au cours d'affrontements fratricides, trouvent à jamais dans le Royaume des Cieux la paix qui leur a été refusée sur leur terre bien-aimée!

J'implore le Seigneur pour les communautés diocésaines privées de leurs évêques et de nombreux prêtres, pour les familles des victimes, pour les blessés, pour les enfants traumatisés, pour les réfugiés. Que chacun retrouve, malgré l'horreur des événements de ces temps, le réconfort de la charité fraternelle et la lumière de l'espérance!

J'adjure tous les Rwandais, ainsi que les responsables des nations qui peuvent leur venir en aide, de tout faire sans délai pour que s'ouvrent les voies de la concorde et de la reconstruction du pays si gravement meurtri.

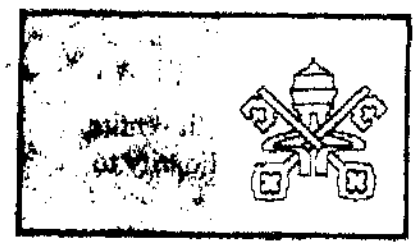
Au nom de l'amour du Christ, j'appelle les fidèles de l'Église catholique dans le monde entier à prier sans cesse pour la paix sur la terre d'Afrique et à déployer toutes les ressources de la solidarité afin de soutenir des frères et des sœurs précipités dans l'abîme de l'épreuve.

Pasteurs et fidèles du Rwanda, peuple rwandais, sachez que je demeure près de vous chaque jour. Je vous confie à l'intercession de la Mère du Christ, qui a été debout au pied de la Croix et qui a vu transpercer le Cœur de son Fils. Afin que Dieu vous apporte la consolation de sa grâce, je vous envoie la Bénédiction apostolique avec toute mon affection.

Du Vatican, le 9 juin 1994.

Ioannes Paulus PP II

312 4



HOLY SEE

PERMANENT OBSERVER MISSION OF THE HOLY SEE TO THE UNITED NATIONS 20 EAST 72nd STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10021 (212) 734-2900

No. 31/94
9 June 1994

Press Release

POPE JOHN PAUL II CONDEMNS RWANDA BLOODSHED

(VIS) *Following is the complete text of a French-language letter addressed today by Pope John Paul to his "brothers in the episcopacy of Rwanda, to the priests, religious, Catholic faithful and all Rwandans" following the killings of an archbishop, two bishops, and several priests and religious in that country:*

"Deeply upset by the news coming to me from your country, I join you in deploring the cruel death of Archbishop Vincent Nsengiyumva of Kigali, Bishop Thaddee Nsengiyumva of Kabgayi, president of the Episcopal Conference of Rwanda, and Bishop Joseph Ruzindana of Byumba, as well as several priests and religious.

"The dramatic situation in which Rwanda has been plunged because of the terrible conflict which is tearing it apart, drives me to beg God, Father of all mercy, and Christ who gave his life for the many, to allow reconciliation in this martyred nation and to receive with goodness the victims.

"May the pastors who disappeared with so many of their fallen brothers and sisters during fratricidal outrages, find forever in the Kingdom of Heaven the peace which was denied them in their beloved land!

"I implore the Lord for the diocesan communities deprived of their bishops and numerous priests, for the families of the victims, for the wounded, for the children who have been traumatized, for refugees. May each find, despite the horror of the events of these times, comfort and fraternal charity and light of hope!

"I beg all Rwandans, as well as the leaders of nations who could come to their aid, to do everything without delay so that the ways of harmony and the rebuilding of the so seriously wounded country may be opened.

(more)

"In the name of the love of Christ, I call upon the faithful of the Catholic Church of the entire world to pray ceaselessly for the peace on the African land and to use all resources of solidarity to support their brothers and sisters who have been thrown into the abyss of trial.

"Pastors and faithful of Rwanda, people of Rwanda, now that I am near you every day, I entrust you to the intercession of the Mother of Christ who stood at the foot of the Cross and who saw her Son's heart pierced. So that God may bring you the consolation of his grace, I send you my Apostolic Blessing with all my affection."

(VIS) *The following is a copy of press release #27/94 dated 27 May 1994, a translation of an editorial in L'Osservatore Romano by the Editor-in-Chief Mario Agnes:*

The images of a river swirling with bits and pieces of mangled, tortured and murdered life are heart-stopping.

It is one thing to hear of the massacres; it is another to see the "pieces" of a horrible genocide. And the "pieces" are mutilated human bodies. The heart stops.

By now pity has been drowned. Brutality is victorious. The lords of blood and horror control Rwanda. The agony of this people is atrocious. They have been condemned to death for the mere fact that they have existed. This is why children are savagely attacked by 20th-century Herods: they must be killed; this people's future must be killed.

Faced with this horror, what do those at the helm of world politics do? They discuss around this or that table.

Meanwhile the river keeps flowing and the name of Lake Victoria takes on a cynical meaning . . . A people are being drowned in their own blood and the so-called "great ones" discuss. Along with the men, women, and children killed in Rwanda, the river also carries away the conscience of those who can and must stop the slaughter. To not do so represents an indolence become connivance.

There will be no conciliation until the boldness of peace prevails -- and as long as a disturbing question remains unanswered: why are so many peoples in Africa provided with arms? Is not the geography of this selfish irresponsibility the premise for the geography of the various civil wars?

For some time now, the only strong, determined voice raised has been that of John Paul II, who, denouncing the "agony" of a people and the "genocide" in progress, has warned that "all must answer for their crimes to history and, above all, to God." History has already passed a dreadful judgment. But it is more dreadful to await the judgment of the Lord of history.

* * * * *

CNM 113 CNR 309 CNK 021 P1/1

CODE CABLE

UNAMIR

TO: KOUYATE, UNOSOM, MOGADISHU

INFO: DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, KIGALI
UNAMIR, NAIROBI

FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 9 JUNE 1994

NUMBER: 1889

SUBJECT: Dispatch of APC to Rwanda

1. The urgent dispatch of 10 M113s APC to UNAMIR has been decided.

2. The APCs should be put in operational condition to be airlifted from Mogadishu to, probably, Entebbe, then transported by road to Rwanda.

They should be completely equipped including manuals.

3. The preferred option being considered for the airlift is your IL76. Your advice is kindly requested on the number of sorties and the earliest completion of the task.

4. You are requested to liaise with UNAMIR staff in Nairobi to effect this deployment.

MA/Susana
Let us fax this only to UNAMIR Gigiri and ensure FC sees on his return.
10/6
DFC/OS

RL EDIR

Fax to Mr Golo, OIC, Nairobi sent on 11/6/94

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

UNAMIR

MOST IMMEDIATE

TO: DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, KIGALI

FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 8 June 1994

NUMBER: UNAMIR: 1875

SUBJECT: Consultations with the parties

1. As discussed, we are forwarding to you copy of a self-explanatory cable addressed today to the SRSG. Since the SRSG will be completing his assignment shortly, the Secretary-General intends to appoint Mr. Shahryar M. Khan, former Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan as his Special Representative for Rwanda. It is expected that Mr. Khan will assume his functions on 1 July 1994. Mr. Khan has a long and distinguished career in the Pakistani Foreign Service and has served as Ambassador for many years in a number of countries.

2. The Security Council will be informed of this decision shortly. However, in accordance with established practice, we would like you to consult the Rwandese parties informally repeat informally, and on an urgent basis, on this appointment. As you are aware, the purpose of these consultations is essentially to advise the parties of the Secretary-General's intentions, in order to ascertain that they have no strong objections. Their concurrence is not required.

3. We also wish to ask you to consult the parties, in the same spirit, on the troop contributors to the expanded UNAMIR. We assume in this regard that the parties will have no difficulties with the deployment of the additional Ghanaian troops. As you know, Ethiopia, Senegal and Zimbabwe have agreed to provide an

/...

FC EDIR

infantry battalion each to the expanded operation. In addition, Congo, Mali and Nigeria have each promised to provide an infantry company. It is also expected that Canada will contribute a communications company, although the formal decision has not yet been taken.

4. Please advise soonest on the outcome of these consultations. Best regards.

CNR 306 P 3/3

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

IMMEDIATE

TO: BOOH-BOOH, UNAMIR, NAIROBI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 8 June 1994
NUMBER: UNAMIR:_____

SUBJECT: Debriefing

Following your discussions with Mr. Aimé, I would be grateful if you would arrange to be in New York on Monday, 20 June, for f[illegible] debriefing, prior to the end of your assignment. I look forw[illegible] to seeing you. Best regards.

CNR-307 P1/3

UNAMIR
JUN -8 '16 371

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

1994 JUN -8 P 12:09

TO: DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, KIGALI

FROM: RIZA, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 8 JUNE 1994

SUBJECT: SITREP No. 038/94 from Burundi

NUMBER: 1862

Attached, for your information, please find the above-mentioned SITREP from the Senior Political Adviser, Burundi.

Best regards.

(1)

(2) DPKO
we want to put
2 + UNMOs in Bujumbura
as part of our UNREO
outfit due to help the
could a crew the Burundi
border. pls have the
staff be yourself as your
human the gentleman
will enough, our his (SRSG
Burundi) support for our project.
we will have human Canadian
support/coord in/Cotabe, multi-
Bujumbura. All the
Kigali, are expand.

FC EAIR

8/6

OUTGOING FAX

DATE: 8.6.94 Ref BU/SRSG/0234

TO: MR. MARRACK GOULDING USG/DPA UN HQ NY	FROM: H. ABDEL-AZIZ SENIOR POLITICAL ADVISOR BUJUMBURA
FAX No: 1-212-963-50-65	FAX No: (257) 21 28 68 (office) (871) 151 33 62 (Inmarsat) TEL No: (257) 21 28 67 (office) (257) 22 52 22 (hotel) (871) 151 33 61 (Inmarsat, after 5pm GTM)
ATTN:	CC. MR. AIME, Chief of Staff MR. K. ANNAN, USG/DPKO MR. H. KITTANI, USG/DPA
SUBJECT: SITREP No 038/94	No OF PAGES: 1 6

1. General situation

Overall situation remains calm with some minor exceptions in northern provinces and in one province in the south. However political tension remains in the capital due to start of negotiations concerning presidential succession. Possibility of large refugees influx from Rwanda remains matter of concern to us, authorities, relief agencies and NGO's for both stability in Burundi and food aid.

2. Political situation

2.1 Main agenda item, actually for the political class, is the presidential succession. As indicated in SITREP 037/94 of 1 June 1994, negotiations started on 31 May, opposition parties tabled 11 pre-conditions to be implemented before starting consultations on ways and means for election of a new President. Nine of these 11 points were in fact included in Kigobe and Lake Tanganyika Agreements of January 1994 and April 1994 respectively, and have been implemented at various degrees. Intention behind this opposition move is still to be seen; is it a) to prevent election of a new President before constitutional deadline of 10 July in order to create vacuum of power?, or b) a bargaining position to improve gains and erode to greater extent results of June and July elections and FRODEBU (majority) party gains. In any case, this reflects increased suspicion between political actors including among the opposition and

2.2 Due to stalemate, negotiations recessed on Saturday 4 June night to allow for informal consultations with our participation. They will resume tomorrow Wednesday 8 June. During these consultations some points have been clarified. We suggested an assessment of implementation of previous political agreements (see para. 2.1) by an interministeriel working group and identification of what was not implemented to jointly determine between Burundese parties future course of action. The working group is actually dealing with the issue. We also suggested a parallel approach between a) the presidential succession issue, and b) opposition preconditions, and linkage between progress to be made on each of the two issues. Opposition parties are meeting tonight.

2.3 One aspect to be considered is divergence of views between opposition parties (8) gathered in 3 constellations and also several individual interests at stake. In this context we have to note increased popularity of radical Tutsi tendencies mainly the new party PARENA (the thirteenth in the country) formed by ex-President Bagaza and fears of other opposition parties of loosing their base to him.

3. Security situation

3.1 Bujumbura is calm, some xenophobia feelings apparent and common law criminality in neighborhoods.

3.2 Few limited accidents in northern provinces due in particular to tensions accross the border with Rwanda and problems of returnees and Rwandese refugees.

4. Emergency programmes situation

4.1 Trucking shortage hampering operations. Sufficient quantities of food aid should be provided next few months to northern Burundi to support our efforts to stabilize situation. Requirements for supplementary feeding programmes are expected to increase in the coming months.

4.2 To limit refugee flow into Burundi, which will undoubtly affect the precarious situation, WFP Burundi is suggesting the creation of a "food security belt" along the border within Rwanda. This matter deserves further attention.

4.3 Burundi territory is actually used for movement of food aid to southern Rwanda although hampered from time to time by security situation in Rwanda. Cooperation with national authorities and Burundiese army is properly proceeding.

Best regards.

Hany Abdel-aziz

CNR-306 P1/4

UNAMIR

1994 JUN -8 15 331

UNATIONS
NYHS

OUTGOING CODE CABLE 1994 JUN -8 A 11:06

TO: DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, KIGALI

FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 7 June 1994

NUMBER: **1861**

SUBJECT: **Rerouting of supplies for UNAMIR via Uganda**

For your information and records, please find attached copies of the exchange of correspondence with the Ugandan ambassador on the above subject. Please share with UNOMUR.

Best regards.

(2) DPC CAO 09/6

Mr Mehta

For your information. Return file.

8/6

(3) via P. Lithy

FC EDIR

Have asked U.N Code Room to pass this directly to UNOMUR as per last sentence 1st page

B.

UNITED NATIONS

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

TO : H.E. Prof. Perezi Karukubiro Kamunanwire
Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations
Fax No. 687-4577

FROM : S. Iqbal Riza
Assistant Secretary-General for Peace-keeping Operations
Fax No. 963-6460
Tel No. 963-3446

DATE : 6 June 1994

SUBJECT: Rerouting of supplies for UNAMIR via Uganda

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

As I informed you on the telephone this afternoon, the continuing combat around Kigali airport necessitates that supplies for UNAMIR be rerouted. We would plan to reroute such supplies via Entebbe airport, which already is receiving supplies for UNOMUR. From Entebbe, the supplies would be taken into Rwanda and to Kigali by land.

We would be grateful if you could urgently confirm that this proposal for rerouting via Entebbe is acceptable to the Government of Uganda. Upon receiving this confirmation, the required arrangements would be initiated in coordination with the Ugandan authorities.

Please accept, Mr. Ambassador, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Iqbal Riza

cc. Mr. Baumel
Mr. Baumel
Mr. Annan 7/6.

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA TO THE UNITED NATIONS

CNR-306 P3/4

UGANDA HOUSE
136 EAST 45th STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017-3489
TELEPHONE: [redacted]
FACSIMILE: [redacted]
TELEGRAMS: PROMUGANDA

OUR REFERENCE: UN/SA/6/1
YOUR REFERENCE:

June 7, 1994

Mr. S. Iqbal Riza
Assistant Secretary-General for
Peace-Keeping Operations
United Nations
New York, N.Y. 10017

Dear Assistant Secretary-General,

REMOUTING OF SUPPLIES FOR UNAMIR VIA UGANDA

I refer to yours of June 6, 1994 regarding the above subject and the meeting I had with Ambassadors Karl F. Inderfurth and Paul Noterdaeme and the representatives of the Permanent Missions of Germany and the OAU on June 3, 1994.

In that regard, I am happy to inform you that the Government of the Republic of Uganda has granted your request for UNAMIR to use Entebbe airport and Uganda access roads to Rwanda for supplies into Rwanda and Kigali. You can proceed and initiate the detailed arrangements and I will be glad to continue to assist you in this matter as and when necessary.

...../2

CNH-306 F4/4

Please accept, Assistant Secretary General, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Prof. Perezi K. Kamuzawira
Ambassador/Permanent Representative

** TOTAL PAGE.002 **

CNR 303 P1/2

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO: DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: for ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 7 June 1994
NUMBER: UNAMIR: 1854

SUBJECT: Security Council Informal Consultations

1. The Council held informal consultations this morning to discuss the Secretary-General's report on Rwanda. All representatives supported the recommendations contained therein. The United States introduced a draft resolution, copy of which was faxed to you earlier today. A working group of the Council will be discussing this draft in more detail, with a view to having a final version adopted this week, possibly Thursday.

2. The topic of genocide was addressed by the Czech Republic and Spain who referred to the United Nations Convention on Genocide, particularly articles 3 and 8. Spain indicated that the Council should at some stage examine this issue in greater depth. The Permanent Representative of Spain also referred to the precedent established by the Council with the adoption of Resolution 780 on the former Yugoslavia. The United Kingdom suggested that genocide be mentioned only in the preambular paragraphs of the resolution because of its possible Chapter VII implications.

3. France referred pointedly to the role UNOMUR would play in the implementation of the arms embargo mandated by the Council under resolution 918 (1994). The Permanent Representative also announced the intention of the French Government to provide some equipment for the Senegalese battalion.

/...

(FC) EDIR

4. China referred to operative paragraphs 13 and 14 of the draft resolution and cautioned the Council that human rights questions should be raised at the appropriate UN body and not within the Security Council.

5. All members of the Council agreed that the solution to the crisis in Rwanda would have to be of a political and not military nature and that the United Nations should continue to press the parties to establish a cease-fire to allow for the effective provision of humanitarian assistance to the displaced persons and other civilians at risk. Regards.

CNR-302 PI/9

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

UNAMIR

1994 JUN -7 19 59

1994 JUN -7 P 3:29

IMMEDIATE

TO: DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, KIGALI

FROM: ANNAN UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE 7 JUNE 1994

SUBJECT: Draft Resolution on Rwanda

NUMBER: 1839

① Seen by C.O. 8/9/94

Attached, please find a copy of the draft resolution introduced by the United States in informal consultations of the Security Council this morning. It has been decided that a working group will meet this afternoon to discuss this draft in more detail, and the Council will reconvene again tomorrow at 1100 hrs.

Would appreciate receiving your comments on any aspect of this draft you would like to see strengthened or which would facilitate your tasks.

Best regards.

② DFC
Please note and Susana has the reply. I spoke on my comments to MGen Baril also.
DFC 8/6

③ Susana
I believe the comments have already been forwarded to NY
DFC 08/6

attached.

④ Yes, Sir.
Susana
Thanks
08/6
DFC
EBR

June 6, 1994, 5:30 pm

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolution 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994 which expanded the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) and authorized an expansion in UNAMIR's force level,

Recalling the statement made by the President of the Council on 3 May 1994 (S/PRST/1994/22) which dealt with improving the capacity of the United Nations for peace-keeping, and bearing in mind the factors enumerated therein,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General dated 31 May 1994 (S/1994/640),

Noting with concern that, to date, the parties have not ceased hostilities, agreed to a cease-fire, or brought an end to the violence and carnage engulfing Rwanda,

Reiterating its condemnation of the systematic killing of thousands of civilians in Rwanda,

Expressing its outrage that the perpetrators of these killings have been able to operate and continue operating within Rwanda with impunity,

Underscoring that the internal displacement of [illegible] million [illegible] facing starvation and disease and the [illegible] of [illegible] to neighbo[illegible] [illegible] of enormous proportions,

Recalling in this context that the killing of members of an ethnic group with the intention of destroying such a group, in whole or in part, constitutes a crime punishable under international law,

Stressing the importance of the Arusha Peace Agreement to the peaceful resolution of the conflict in Rwanda and the necessity for all parties to recommit themselves to its full implementation,

Commending the efforts of neighboring countries for the hospitality they have shown to refugees fleeing Rwanda,

Commending also those countries which have made emergency aid available to help alleviate the suffering of the Rwandan people and those countries which have contributed troops and logistical support to UNAMIR, and reiterating the urgent need for coordinated international action to continue such efforts and to help restore peace in Rwanda,

Welcoming the cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) as well as with countries of the region, especially the facilitator of the Arusha peace process,

Welcoming the visit of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to Rwanda and to the region;

Welcoming also resolution S-3/1 of May 25 adopted by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights sitting in special session, which requested the appointment of a Special Rapporteur to investigate the human rights situation in Rwanda and called for the Special Rapporteur, assisted by a team of human rights field officers, [redacted] United Nations agencies and programmes operating in Rwanda;

Reaffirming its commitment to the unity and territorial integrity of Rwanda,

Stressing that the people of Rwanda bear the primary responsibility for national reconciliation and reconstruction of their country,

Noting that there is no intention to have UNAMIR assume the role of a buffer force between the two parties, or to take military action to compel the two parties to end their fighting;

1. Endorses the Secretary-General's proposal contained in paragraphs 19-26 of his report of 31 May 1994 (S/1994/640), [redacted] first and second phases of [redacted] in [redacted] mission;

Intimate — Phase 3? UNPROVED?

2. Decides to extend the mandate of UNAMIR [redacted] with the proviso that the Secretary-General will submit a report [redacted] for Security Council review of the progress of UNAMIR's military mission, [redacted] civilian personnel, and the humanitarian situation;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report also on various developments as detailed in paragraph 2 of this resolution in good time before the expiration of UNAMIR's current mandate;

4. Decides that, in light of paragraph 3 of resolution 918 (1994) and paragraph 18 of the Secretary-General's report of 31 May 1994, and within the limits of available resources, [redacted] the military component of UNAMIR will be:

(a) [redacted] security and [redacted] maintenance, where feasible, of [redacted] humanitarian areas; and

(b) [redacted] security support [redacted] distribution of relief supplies and humanitarian [redacted] operations;

5. Reaffirms the continuing mandate of the political component of UNAMIR to act as an intermediary between the parties in an attempt to secure their agreement to a cease-fire;

6. Welcomes the assurances of both parties to cooperate with UNAMIR in carrying out its mandate, recognizes that those assurances are essential to the mandate's implementation, and demands that both parties adhere to those assurances;

7. Reaffirms that, consistent with paragraph 4 of resolution 918 (1994), [redacted] to [redacted] resisting attempts to terrorize [redacted] from [redacted] such as [redacted] of [redacted] refugees and civilians at [redacted] camps, [redacted] and other [redacted] means of delivering [redacted] relief, and thus be adequately equipped and provided the rules of engagement to do so;

8. Affirms the Council's expectation that, following the withdrawal of the United Nations military component, the international community will maintain its commitment to assist the Rwandan people through the work of the United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations and other entities, and [redacted] only [redacted] it is [redacted] security for populations at risk and security for [redacted] of humanitarian relief to them in Rwanda;

9. Demands that all parties to the c[redacted] to systematic killings in areas under [redacted];

10. [redacted] through the mass media, to violence or [redacted];

11. Reaffirms the obligation of all States to implement fully the provisions of paragraph 13 of resolution 918 (1994) on the sale to Rwanda of arms related material;

12. Urges Member States to respond promptly to the Secretary-General's request for resources. [redacted] rapid deployment of [redacted];

13. Requests UNAMIR to [redacted], where possible, the ac[redacted] Rapporteur [redacted] rights field officers requested by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights and the Special Rapporteur of the Commission in the furtherance of their mandates and to enlist the cooperation of the parties to the conflict with the Special Rapporteur and human rights field officers;

14. Requests also that [redacted] designate an officer to serve as [redacted] with the High Com[redacted] for Human Rights [redacted] purpose of ensuring coor[redacted] between UNAMIR and the High Commissioner and the Special [redacted] for Rwanda established by the Commission on Human Rights, including the sharing of information from governments, individuals, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, [redacted] possible [redacted] rights and breaches of international humanitarian law;

15. Demands that all parties in Rwanda [redacted] the [redacted] of [redacted] serving in [redacted] acts of [redacted] or violence against personnel engaged in humanitarian and peace-keeping work;

16. Decides that UNAMIR and other United Nations personnel [redacted], and decides further that if such persons should be detained, [redacted] ly, and that while in the custody of any party to the conflict such persons shall be provided all protections equivalent to those contained in the Geneva Convention related to the treatment of prisoners of war, pending their immediate release and repatriation to United Nations authorities;

17. Commends the efforts of States, United Nations agencies, international organizations and non-governmental organizations which have provided humanitarian and other assistance, encourages them to continue and increase such assistance, and urges others to provide such assistance;

18. Commends the tireless efforts of the UNAMIR Force Commander to prevent more innocent lives from being lost, and to bring about a cease-fire between the parties;

19. Invites the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, in coordination with the OAU and countries in the region, to continue their efforts to achieve a political settlement in Rwanda within the framework of the Arusha Peace Agreement and demands that the parties undertake serious efforts to bring about political reconciliation;

20. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

302 06

Le 6 juin 1994
17 h 30

Le Conseil de sécurité,

Réaffirmant toutes ses résolutions précédentes sur la situation au Rwanda, en particulier sa résolution 918 (1994), du 17 mai 1994, par laquelle il a élargi le mandat de la Mission des Nations Unies pour l'assistance au Rwanda (MINUAR) et autorisé un accroissement des effectifs de la Mission,

Rappelant la déclaration faite par le Président du Conseil le 3 mai 1994 (S/PRST/1994/22) concernant le renforcement de la capacité de l'Organisation des Nations Unies dans le domaine du maintien de la paix, et ayant à l'esprit les considérations qui y sont énumérées,

Ayant examiné le rapport du Secrétaire général en date du 31 mai 1994 (S/1994/640),

Notant avec préoccupation qu'à ce jour, les parties n'ont ni cessé les hostilités, ni accepté un cessez-le-feu, ni mis fin à la violence et au carnage dans lesquels est plongé le Rwanda,

Condamnant de nouveau le massacre systématique de milliers de civils au Rwanda,

Se déclarant indigné par le fait que les auteurs de ces massacres aient pu opérer impunément à l'intérieur du Rwanda et continuent de le faire,

Soulignant que le déplacement à l'intérieur du pays d'un million et demi de Rwandais menacés par la famine et la maladie et l'exode massif de réfugiés vers les pays voisins constituent une crise humanitaire d'une ampleur gigantesque,

Rappelant dans ce contexte que le fait de tuer les membres d'un groupe ethnique dans l'intention de détruire totalement ou partiellement ce groupe constitue un crime qui tombe sous le coup du droit international,

Soulignant l'importance de l'Accord de paix d'Arusha pour le règlement pacifique du conflit au Rwanda, et la nécessité pour toutes les parties de s'engager de nouveau à le mettre en oeuvre intégralement,

Se félicitant des efforts accomplis par les pays voisins pour offrir l'hospitalité aux réfugiés fuyant le Rwanda,

Rendant hommage aux pays qui ont apporté une aide d'urgence afin d'atténuer les souffrances du peuple rwandais et à ceux qui ont fourni des contingents et un soutien logistique à la MINUAR, et rappelant la nécessité urgente d'une action internationale coordonnée pour poursuivre ces efforts et aider à rétablir la paix au Rwanda,

Se félicitant de la coopération qui existe entre l'Organisation des Nations Unies et l'Organisation de l'unité africaine (OUA) ainsi qu'avec les pays de la région, en particulier le facilitateur du processus de paix d'Arusha,

Accueillant avec satisfaction la visite effectuée par le Haut Commissaire des Nations Unies aux les droits de l'homme au Rwanda et dans la région,

Accueillant également avec satisfaction la résolution S-3/1 adoptée le 25 mai adoptée par la Commission des droits de l'homme (ONU) réunie en session extraordinaire, par laquelle la Commission a demandé la nomination d'un rapporteur spécial chargé d'enquêter sur la situation des droits de l'homme au Rwanda et recommandé que le Rapporteur spécial, assisté par une équipe de spécialistes des droits de l'homme, agisse en étroite collaboration avec la MINUAR et les autres institutions et programmes des Nations Unies travaillant au Rwanda,

Réaffirmant son attachement à l'unité et à l'intégrité territoriale du Rwanda,

Soulignant que c'est au peuple rwandais qu'incombe au premier chef la responsabilité de la réconciliation nationale et de la reconstruction du pays,

Notant qu'il n'est pas prévu que la MINUAR joue le rôle d'une force tampon entre les deux parties ou mène des opérations militaires pour obliger les deux parties à cesser les combats,

1. Souscrit à la proposition formulée par le Secrétaire général aux paragraphes 19 à 26 de son rapport du 31 mai 1994 (S/1994/640) de lancer les phases 1 et 2 de la MINUAR en étroite synchronisation;

2. Décide de proroger le mandat de la MINUAR jusqu'au 6 décembre 1994, sous réserve que le Secrétaire général lui présente pour examen, le 8 août au plus tard, un rapport sur les progrès accomplis par la composante militaire de la MINUAR, les progrès enregistrés sur la voie d'un cessez-le-feu et de la réconciliation politique, les menaces continuant de peser sur la population civile et la situation humanitaire;

3. Prie le Secrétaire général de faire également rapport sur les différents aspects mentionnés au paragraphe 2 de la présente résolution suffisamment tôt avant l'expiration du mandat en cours de la MINUAR;

4. Décide que, compte tenu du paragraphe 3 de sa résolution 918 (1994) et du paragraphe 18 du rapport du Secrétaire général en date du 31 mai 1994, et dans la limite des ressources disponibles, le mandat de la composante militaire de la MINUAR sera le suivant :

a) Contribuer à la sécurité et à la protection des personnes déplacées, des réfugiés et des civils en danger au Rwanda, y compris par la création et le maintien, là où ce sera possible, de zones humanitaires sûres;

b) Assurer la sécurité et l'appui de la distribution des secours et des opérations d'assistance humanitaire;

5. Réaffirme que la composante politique de la MINUAR continue d'avoir pour mandat d'agir comme intermédiaire entre les parties afin d'essayer d'obtenir qu'elles acceptent un cessez-le-feu;

/...

6. Accueille avec satisfaction les assurances données par les deux parties de collaborer avec la MINUAR dans l'exécution de son mandat, reconnaît que ces engagements sont essentiels pour l'exécution de ce mandat et exige que les deux parties les respectent;

7. Réaffirme que, conformément au paragraphe 4 de la résolution 918 (1994), la MINUAR peut se voir contrainte d'agir dans l'exercice de la légitime défense, y compris de résister à des tentatives visant à l'empêcher par la force de s'acquitter de sa mission, notamment de contribuer à la sécurité des personnes déplacées, des réfugiés et des civils en danger au Rwanda, du personnel des Nations Unies et d'autres personnels humanitaires et d'aider à protéger les moyens utilisés pour acheminer et distribuer les secours humanitaires et que, partant, il faut convenablement l'équiper et définir les règles d'engagement nécessaires;

8. Affirme qu'il compte qu'après le retrait de la composante militaire des Nations Unies, la communauté internationale continuera d'aider le peuple rwandais grâce à l'action des organismes des Nations Unies, des organisations non gouvernementales et d'autres entités, et note que la composante militaire élargie de la MINUAR ne restera au Rwanda qu'aussi longtemps que sa présence sera nécessaire pour assurer la sécurité générale des populations en danger et la sécurité des livraisons de secours humanitaires qui leur sont destinés au Rwanda;

9. Exige que toutes les parties au conflit cessent les hostilités, acceptant un cessez-le-feu et prennent immédiatement des mesures pour mettre fin aux massacres systématiques dans les régions qu'elles contrôlent;

10. Exige également que toutes les parties mettent fin immédiatement à toute incitation à la violence ou à la haine ethnique, en particulier par le biais des moyens d'information;

11. Réaffirme l'obligation qu'ont tous les États d'appliquer intégralement les dispositions du paragraphe 13 de sa résolution 918 (1994) relatives à la vente au Rwanda d'armements et de matériels connexes;

12. Prie instamment les États Membres de répondre promptement à la demande du Secrétaire général concernant les ressources, y compris une capacité de soutien logistique qui permette d'assurer le déploiement rapide de contingents supplémentaires de la MINUAR;

13. Prie la MINUAR de faciliter, là où c'est possible, les activités menées par le Rapporteur spécial et l'équipe de spécialistes des droits de l'homme conformément aux demandes formulées par la Commission des droits de l'homme (ONU) et le Rapporteur spécial de la Commission au titre de l'exécution de leur mandat, et d'obtenir que les parties au conflit collaborent avec le Rapporteur spécial et les spécialistes des droits de l'homme;

14. Demande que la MINUAR désigne un responsable chargé de la liaison avec le Haut Commissaire aux droits de l'homme afin d'assurer une coordination entre la MINUAR, le Haut Commissaire et le Rapporteur spécial pour le Rwanda désigné par la Commission des droits de l'homme, notamment l'échange d'informations

/...

émanant des gouvernements, de particuliers, d'organisations intergouvernementales et non gouvernementales, et de la MINUAR elle-même, concernant des violations éventuelles des droits de l'homme et des manquements au droit humanitaire international;

15. Exige que toutes les parties au Rwanda respectent rigoureusement les personnes et les locaux de l'Organisation des Nations Unies et des autres organisations travaillant au Rwanda, et s'abstiennent de tout acte d'intimidation ou de violence contre le personnel chargé des tâches humanitaires et du maintien de la paix;

16. Décide que le personnel de la MINUAR et d'autres organismes des Nations Unies ne pourra en aucun cas être arrêté dans l'exercice de son mandat au Rwanda, et décide également que, si des membres de ce personnel sont néanmoins arrêtés, ils devront être immédiatement libérés et que, tant qu'ils seront détenus par l'une ou l'autre partie au conflit, ils bénéficieront de toutes les protections équivalentes à celles prévues par la Convention de Genève relative au traitement des prisonniers de guerre, en attendant qu'ils soient libérés dans les meilleurs délais et remis aux responsables des Nations Unies;

17. Se félicite de l'action des États, des organismes des Nations Unies, des organisations internationales et des organisations non gouvernementales qui ont fourni une aide humanitaire et autre, encourage ceux-ci à continuer d'apporter leur aide et à l'accroître, et invite instamment ceux qui ne l'ont pas encore fait à fournir une aide de ce type;

18. Rend hommage aux efforts inlassables déployés par le commandant de la Force de la MINUAR pour empêcher de nouvelles pertes de vies innocentes et pour amener les parties à accepter un cessez-le-feu;

19. Invite le Secrétaire général et son Représentant spécial à poursuivre, en coordination avec l'OUA et les pays de la région, les efforts qu'ils déploient pour susciter un règlement politique au Rwanda dans le cadre de l'Accord de paix d'Arusha, et exige que les parties fassent de sérieux efforts pour amener la réconciliation politique;

20. Décide de rester activement saisi de la question.

CNR 304 P1/9 01

1994 JUN -7 P 4:50

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

TO: DALLAIRE, UNAMIR, KIGALI

FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

DATE: 7 June 1994

NUMBER: UNAMIR: 1855

SUBJECT: Human rights Watch Press Release and Letter from its Executive Director to the Chairman of RPF

Attached, for your information, please find two Press releases issued yesterday by Human Rights Watch/Africa. A letter, addressed to the Chairman of the RPF by the Executive Director of Human Rights Watch/Africa is also attached.

Best regards.

(1)

(2) M. Desaunde
Vote opinion etc.

(FC) EDIR

HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH/AFRICA

Formerly Africa Watch

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Howard P. Venable
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For Immediate Release
June 6, 1994

For Further Information

Alison Des Forges (716) 881-2758
Susan Osnos (212) 972-8400 x216

Human Rights Watch/Africa today applauded the decision of fourteen African heads of state to provide troops and other assistance for the United Nations force that is to be sent to Rwanda to protect the civilian population and to ensure the distribution of humanitarian supplies.

The force, approved by the Security Council on May 16, has been unable to begin its work because of the lack of troops and necessary equipment. A May 31 report by the Secretary-General again stressed the need for immediate action in Rwanda. It called for the simultaneous deployment of troops provided for in phases one and two of the expanded peace-keeping operation.

A major obstacle to the immediate deployment of the troops is the lack of available armored personnel carriers. After weeks of delay, the United States last week announced that it would make fifty such vehicles available to the U.N., but only after a further four to five weeks of delay. According to U.S. officials, the vehicles must be "refurbished" before they can be handed over to the U.N. The U.S. will not donate or lend the vehicles, but rather will rent them to the peace-keeping operation.

The slaughter has been denounced as genocide by various representatives of the U.S. government, including Ambassador Geraldine Ferrarro at the meeting last week of the special session of the U.N. Human Rights Commission in Geneva, as well as by the Pope and the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The United States, like most nations in the world, has signed the International Convention for the Prevention and Suppression of Genocide, a legally binding treaty that obliges governments to act promptly to "prevent and punish" genocide.

Human Rights Watch deplores the tardy and weak reaction of the United States and the rest of the international community to this genocide. The United States led the effort to withdraw U.N. peacekeepers at the start

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of the crisis, just as the moment when reinforcement and effective action by these troops could have limited the disastrous loss of life. The United States reversed its position a week later and gave nominal agreement to a resolution calling for the return of an enlarged U.N. force with a broader mandate, but has continued to impose conditions that slowed the deployment of the troops.

The 500,000 people slain in Rwanda in the last eight weeks represent about six percent of the national population. Were a comparable percentage of the U.S. population, there would be eighteen million Americans dead. Most of the genocide victims are Tutsi, members of a minority people. About one half of the estimated population of Tutsi have been killed since the massacres were launched by Hutu extremists on April 6.

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Publication Immediate
June 6, 1994

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COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE

Human Rights Watch/Africa s'inquiète sérieusement des rapports récents des violations de droit humanitaire par le Front Patriotique Rwandais.

Aujourd'hui Human Rights Watch/Africa a porté ces rapports à l'attention de Colonel Paul Kigame, Chef d'Etat-Major du RPF, et a demandé instamment que ces violations cessent. Human Rights Watch/Africa a aussi demandé que le RPF mene des enquêtes promptes et sérieuses sur ces cas.

Parmi les cas cités par Human Rights Watch/Africa se trouvent les suivants:

La semaine dernière, CNN a émis un film vidéo montrant des militaires des Forces Armées Rwandaises blessés et par terre. D'après le journaliste sur place, ils ont été tués quelques instants plus tard par un soldat du FPR. Ces tueries ont eu lieu dans les environs de Nyanza.

D'après les Missionaires de Notre Dame de l'Afrique (les Pères Blancs), un de leurs confreres, le Pere Joachim Vallinajo a été tué récemment à Byumba, dans le zone du FPR. Des sources de l'Eglise Catholique indiquent en plus que le FPR a tue deux prêtres à Nyinawimana.

Des journalistes rapportent que des militaires du FPR ont tués plusieurs jeunes à l'orphelinat près de Giako parce qu'ils ont été accusés par les gens du voisinage d'avoir participé aux massacres des Interahamwe.

Une femme blessée, qui a pris refuge dans un camp en Uganda, raconte que les soldats du FPR l'ont battue sérieusement et ont tué sa fille, agée de douze ans, en la battant avec des bouts de leurs fusils. Elle vient de Rwantanga, à sept kilomètres de la frontière ougandaise. Un autre témoin dans le même camp a raconté que les soldats du FPR ont tue sa femme et ses enfants; les soldats ont attaqué ces personnes, comme d'autres habitants de Nyabwishongezi, après les avoir invités à une reunion.

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d'un homme nommé Kayiranga qui a été tué à Kibungo.

Un rapport de l'organisation non-gouvernementale Refugees International note plusieurs cas de tueries par des militaires du FPR dans les secteurs Kigarama, Nyamugari, Gisenyi, Nyarubuye, Rushunga, et Muzaza, tous dans la commune de Rusumo. Il raconte, d'ailleurs, que les militaires du FPR ont tiré sur les réfugiés qui essayaient de passer la frontière à Gichuma le 15 mai. Une vingtaine de personnes ont été tué et un garçon blessé. Le garçon a été amené à l'hôpital par le UNHCR.

Human Rights Watch/Africa vous demande instamment de tout mettre en oeuvre pour assurer toute protection possible à la population qui se trouve dans les zones contrôlées par le FPR, y compris les personnes qui cherchent à quitter ces zones pour se réfugier ailleurs.

Human Rights Watch/Africa vous demande aussi de mener des enquêtes promptes et sérieuses sur le cas susmentionnés et de nous tenir au courant des résultats de ces enquêtes et des sanctions éventuelles pris contre les coupables.

Human Rights Watch/Africa s'adresse à vous en votre qualité de Chef d'Etat-Major pour que vous obteniez des soldats du FPR le respect scrupuleux du droit humanitaire, et notamment de l'article 3 commun aux quatres conventions de Genève. Cette disposition prohibe les atteintes portées à la vie et à l'intégrité corporelle des personnes qui ne participent pas directement aux hostilités, y compris les militaires qui ont déposé les armes ou qui ont été mis hors de combat.

Le FPR doit arreter tous ceux qui sont accusés de génocide ou autres crimes contre l'humanité et les garder dans des conditions humaines dans l'attente de leur jugement.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Colonel, l'expression de toute ma considération.

Alison DesForges

Alison DesForges
Human Rights Watch/Africa

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Claude E. Welch, Jr.
Arnold R. Zeiberg

June 6, 1994

Colonel Paul Kagame
Commander in Chief
Rwandan Patriotic Front
By Fax 32-2-374-4626

Dear Colonel Kagame,

Human Rights Watch/Africa is seriously concerned by recent reports of violations of humanitarian law by the Rwandan Patriotic Front.

Last week, CNN broadcast footage showing soldiers of the Rwandan army wounded and on the ground. According to the journalist covering the story, these wounded soldiers were killed several moments later by a RPF soldier. These killings happened in or near Nyanza.

According to the Missionaries of Our Lady of Africa (the White Fathers), one of their congregation, Father Joachim Vallmajo, was killed recently at Byumba in the RPF zone. Other Catholic church sources have reported also that the RPF has killed two priests at Nyinawimana.

Journalists report that RPF soldiers killed several boys at an orphanage near Gako because they were accused by local people of having participated in massacres of the Interahamwe.

A wounded woman, who fled to a refugee camp in Uganda, reports that RPF soldiers beat her seriously and killed her twelve-year-old daughter by beating her with the butts of their rifles. She came from Rwantanga, seven kilometers from the Ugandan frontier. Another witness from the same camp related that RPF soldiers killed his wife and children when they attacked a number of people, all inhabitants of Nyabwishongezi, after having asked them to come to a pacification meeting.

An account published in a Ugandan newspaper at the end of April related that RPF soldiers had tied up a person accused of being an Interahamwe leader and delivered him to an angry crowd to be killed. The man was supposedly named Kayiranga and the incident happened in Kibungo.

HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH
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Human Rights Watch is a non-profit, non-governmental organization monitoring and promoting human rights in Africa, the Americas, Asia, the Middle East, and among the signatories of the Helsinki accords.

A report of the nongovernmental organization Refugees International notes that RPF soldiers have killed civilians in the sectors of Kigarama, Nyamugari, Gisenyi, Nyarubuye, Rushunga and Muzaza, all in the commune of Rusumo. The report adds that RPF soldiers shot at refugees who were trying to cross the border at Gichuma on May 15. Some twenty people were killed and a boy was injured. The boy was taken to the hospital by the UNHCR.

Human Rights Watch/Africa demands that you assure complete protection to all the peoples within zones controlled by the RPF, including those who are trying to leave these zones to take refuge elsewhere.

Human Rights Watch/Africa also insists that you carry out prompt and thorough investigations of the above-mentioned cases and asks that you inform us of the results, including any punishments meted out to the guilty.

Human Rights Watch/Africa calls upon you as Commander in Chief of the RPF to ensure that your soldiers scrupulously respect humanitarian law, especially article three common to the four Geneva Conventions. This article prohibits attacks against the life or person of individuals who are not participating directly in hostilities, including soldiers who have laid down their arms or are otherwise no longer combatants. The RPF should arrest anyone accused of genocide or other crimes against humanity and detain these persons under humane conditions until the time of their trial.

Sincerely yours,

Abdullahi An-Na'im
Executive Director

HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH/AFRICA

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Human Rights Watch/Africa today expressed serious concern over recent reports of violations of humanitarian law by the Rwandan Patriotic Front.

In a letter to Colonel Paul Kagame, Human Rights Watch/Africa drew his attention to a number of serious cases and demanded an immediate end to the abuses. The human rights organization also insisted that the RPF investigate the cases promptly and thoroughly and asked to be informed of the results of the investigations, including any punishments meted out to those responsible for them.

Human Rights Watch/Africa enumerated the following cases:

- Last week, CNN broadcast footage showing soldiers of the Rwandan army wounded and on the ground. According to the journalist covering the story, these wounded soldiers were killed several moments later by a RPF soldier. These killings happened in or near Nyanza.

- According to the Missionaries of Our Lady of Africa (the White Fathers), one of their congregation, Father Joachim Vallmajo, was killed recently at Byumba in the RPF zone. Other Catholic church sources have reported also that the RPF has killed two priests at Nyinawimana.

- Journalists report that RPF soldiers killed several boys at an orphanage near Gaico because they were accused by local people of having participated in massacres of the Interahamwe.

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- A wounded woman, who fled to a refugee camp in Uganda, reports that RPF soldiers beat her seriously and killed her twelve-year-old daughter by beating her with the butts of their rifles. She came from Rwantanga, seven kilometers from the Ugandan frontier. Another witness from the same camp related that RPF soldiers killed his wife and children when they attacked a number of people, all inhabitants of Nyabwishongezi, after having asked them to come to a pacification meeting.

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- A report of the nongovernmental organization Refugees International notes that RPF soldiers have killed civilians in the sectors of Kigarama, Nyamugari, Gisenyi, Nyarubuye, Rushunga and Muzaza, all in the commune of Rusumo. The report adds that RPF soldiers shot at refugees who were trying to cross the border at Gicharma on May 15. Some twenty people were killed and a boy was injured. The boy was taken to the hospital by the UNHCR.

Human Rights Watch/Africa intends to follow these cases closely and to demand that the RPF not permit its troops to take reprisals on Rwandan civilians or soldiers who have surrendered or are wounded.

Human Rights Watch/Africa (formerly Africa Watch)
Human Rights Watch is a nongovernmental organization established in 1978 to monitor and promote observance of internationally recognized human rights in Africa, the Americas, Asia, the Middle East and among the signatories of the Helsinki accords. Kenneth Roth is the executive director; Cynthia Brown is the program director; Holly J. Burkhalter is the advocacy director; Gara LaMarche is associate director; Juan E. Méndez is general counsel; and Susan Osnos is the communications director. Robert L. Bernstein is the chair of the executive committee and Adrian W. DeWind is vice chair. Its Africa division was established in 1988 to monitor and promote the observance of internationally recognized human rights in Africa. Abdullahi An-Na'im is the director; Janet Fleischman is the Washington representative; Karen Sorensen, Alex Vines, and Berhane Woldegabrial are research associates; Kimberly Maxwell and Urmi Shah are associates; Bronwen Manby is a consultant. William Carmichael is the chair of the advisory committee and Alice Brown is the vice chair.