

MIR

G3 OPERATIONS/PLANS - BRIEFS

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Date: 2 March 1995

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| | |
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| TO: Ambassador Lucy Edwards High Commission for Canada Kenya Nairobi | FROM: A. Ould-Abdallah <i>D. Maullay</i> S.R.S.G. to Burundi Bujumbura BURUNDI |
| FAX No: (00254) 2 214804 | FAX No: (257) 21 28 68 (Office) (871) 151 33 62 (Inmarsat) (871) 151 24 75 (Inmarsat - Office) TEL No: (257) 21 28 67 (Office) (257) 21 32 00 (Residence) (871) 151 33 61 (Inmarsat, after 5 pm GMT) (871) 151 24 74 (Inmarsat - Office) |
| CC: | |
| SUBJECT: List of Government - Burundi | Page 1 of 7 |

Please find attached a copy of the list of Government formed on 1 March 1995.

Best regards.



Rec'd to GAF
GAFX

994-3566

copy to Kiyedai

DFC - TSOR

Durce
Christiane
Don W.

cc
Pse fwd to DCOF ops also
make a copy to G2 for
info.

5/3

Treated
R. S. 3

copy each to
MA/FC
DCOF (ops)
G3 (plans)

Liste du Gouvernement formé le 1 mars 1995

1. **Ministre des Relations Extérieures et de la Coopération**
M. NGENDAHAYO Jean-Marie (Tutsi, FRODEBU) *
2. **Ministre de l'Intérieur et de la Sécurité Publique**
M. SINARINZI Gabriel (Tutsi, UPRONA) ** A
3. **Ministre de la Justice et Garde des Sceaux**
M. NTAHOBAMA, Melchior (Hutu, "neutre")
4. **Ministre de la Défense Nationale**
Major SINZOYIHEBA Firmin (Tutsi, "neutre")
5. **Ministre des Finances**
M. TOYI Salvator (Hutu, FRODEBU) *
6. **Ministre de la Planification, du Développement et de la Reconstruction**
M. NIBIGIRA Gérard (Tutsi, UPRONA) ** A
7. **Ministre à la Réinsertion et à la Réinstallation des Déplacés et des Rapatriés**
Mme MATUTURU Claudine (Tutsi, UPRONA) ** B
8. **Ministre de l'Aménagement du Territoire et de l'Environnement**
M. BANKAMWABO Ignace (Tutsi, ANNADE) ** A
9. **Ministre du Développement communal**
M. MFATIYE Séverin (Hutu, FRODEBU) * B
10. **Ministre de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage**
M. NAHIMANA Pierre-Claver (Hutu, FRODEBU) * B
11. **Ministre du Commerce, de l'Industrie et du Tourisme**
(Tutsi, RADDES)
12. **Ministre du Travail, de l'Artisanat et de la Formation professionnelle**
M. BAKEVYUMUSAYA Vénérand (Hutu, FRODEBU) *
13. **Ministre de la Fonction publique**
M. NDIKUMANA Vincent (Tutsi, PSD) ** A
14. **Ministre de l'Education et de l'Enseignement de Base et de l'Alphabétisation des adultes**
M. NDIMURUKUNDO, Nicéphore (Tutsi, PIT) **

15. Ministre de l'Enseignement secondaire, supérieur et de la Recherche scientifique
M. NGENDAHAYO Liboire (Hutu, FRODEBU) *
16. Ministre des Droits de la Personne humaine, de l'Action sociale et de la Promotion de la Femme
Mme MUJAWAHA Marcienne (Hutu, FRODEBU) *
17. Ministre de la Jeunesse, des Sports et de la Culture
M. RUGAMBARARA Alphonse (Tutsi, INKINZO) **
18. Ministre de la Santé publique
M. BATUNGWANAYO Charles (Hutu, FRODEBU) *
19. Ministre de la Communication
M. NKESHIMANA Germain (Hutu, FRODEBU) *
20. Ministre des Travaux publics et de l'Equipeement
M. BARENDEKEKA Bernard (Tutsi, PRP) ** A
21. Ministre des Transports, Postes et Télécommunications
M. NIMPAGARITSE Innocent (Hutu, PP) * A
22. Ministre de l'Energie et des Mines
M. KABUSHEMEYE Ernest (Hutu, PRB) *
23. Ministre des Réformes institutionnelles et des Relations avec l'Assemblée Nationale
M. SINUNGURUZA TERENCE (Tutsi, "neutre")
24. Secrétaire d'Etat auprès du Ministre des Relations Extérieures et de la Coopération chargé de la Coopération
M. MAYUGI Nicholas (Hutu, UPRONA) ** A
25. Secrétaire d'Etat auprès du Ministre de l'Intérieur, de la Sécurité publique chargé de la Sécurité publique
M. NGENDAKUMANA Issa (Hutu, FRODEBU) *

Le Président de la République
Sylvestre Ntibantunganya

Le Premier Ministre
Antoine Nduwayo

| | |
|--------|---------------------|
| * | Majorité |
| ** | Opposition |
| A | Nouveau |
| B | Changement de poste |
| Neutre | Inchangé |

N° 64812 4B

L.C.

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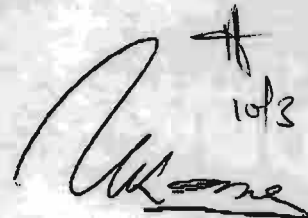
FROM: SENBATT
TO: HQ UNAMIR/OPS

SUBJECT: INFORMATION ON PROMINENT FIGURES
REF: YOUR MESSAGE DATED ON 06 MARCH 95

1. PLEASE FIND ATTACHED A LIST OF PREFECT ,
SOUS-PREFECTURES, BURGMEISTERS OF PREFECTURE KIBUYE.
2. REGARDS.

802 OPS

Pse check whether
this is just a list
of important personalities
in Sector 4B or those
arrested -

10/3


Roger SIV

10/3

cc
Copy to G2Thunt
802 OPS
10/03Treated
11.3

APPENDIX:

SECTOR 4B
PREFECTURE KIBUYE

KIBUYE: PREFECT:

Mr KABEERA ASSIEL

SOUS-PREFECTS:

Mr RUTABAIRO RAYMOND (ADM AFFAIRS)
Mr STEWENS (SECURITY AFFAIRS)

BURGEMEISTER GITESI COMMUNE: Mr GATERE FELIX.

SOUS-PREFECT MUSHUBATI:

Mr RUGAMBWA EMMANUEL

BURGMEISTER MABANZA COMMUNE: Mr ABIMANA MATHIAS

BURGMEISTER RUTSIRO " " Mr KARANGWA MATHIAS

SOUS-PREFECT BIRAMBO

Mr RYUMUGABE INNOCENT

BURGMEISTER KIVUMO " "

: Mr NSANZABAGAMWA THEONESTE

BURGMEISTER BWAKIRA " "

: Mr TWAGIRUMUNGU ZACHARIE

BURMEISTER MWENDO " "

: Mr KAYLGAMBA VINCENT

SOUS-PREFECT NGOMA

: (PERFORMED BY SECURITY OFFICER)

NAMED Mr KARAMGAWA FABIEM

BURGMEISTER RWAMATAMU " "

Mr KARARA APPOLLINAIRE

BURGMEISTER GISOVU " "

: Mr NJULUNZIZA JEAN MARIE VIANDÉ

BURGMEISTER GISHYITA " "

: Mr RWANTUALI EMMANUEL

Lte

MEMORANDUM

TO: HQ UNAMIR/OPS/G2
FROM: SECTOR 3 HQ

9 MAR 95

SUBJECT: INFORMATION ON PROMINENT FIGURES

REF: YOUR REQUEST OF 06 MAR 95

1. INFORMATION YOU REQUESTED WILL TAKE SOME TIME TO COLLECT DUE TO LACK OF MEANS AND OTHER PRIORITIES. IT WILL BE PIECED TOGETHER AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE BUT PLEASE UNDERSTAND THAT DETERMINING THE KIND OF RELATIONS THAT EXIST AMONG THE VARIOUS ELEMENTS WILL TAKE QUITE A LOT OF INVESTIGATION.

2. ATTACHED IS AN INTERIM REPORT WITH THE INFO AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME.

3. IT IS GOOD TO FIND THAT SOMEONE ELSE IS MONITORING CLOSELY. REGARDS.

PC 15

P.C. LANCASTER
MAJ
OPSO

② CC

Make a copy for
the G2.Thrust
So2 OPS1
10/2③ Treated
DS
12/3

| Communes | Names of burgemeisters | Political Background | Attitude and Relationship with the general Population. | OTHER Information |
|------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|--|-------------------|
| NYAKABANDA | Jean Pierre Rukiramacumu | MDR | | Hutu |
| NYABIKENKE | Modeste Kamanzi | FPR MDR | | TUTSI |
| KAYENZA | Pierre Damien Nkurikiyinka | FPR MDR | | TUTSI |
| TABA | MPagazehe Manasse | FPR MDR | | TUTSI |
| ROTOBWE | Charles Gahunde | FPR | | TUTSI |

| | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------------|-----|--|-------|
| RUNDA | BIGILIHANA Jean de Dieu | FPR | MODERATE. SEEMS TO HAVE GOOD RELATIONS WITH EVERYBODY. | TUTSI |
| MUGINA | | FPR | POPULATION VERY FEARFUL; MANY ARRESTS; INTIMIDATION; RUMOURS OF SECRET PRISON. HARDLINER | TUTSI |
| NTONGWE | Buttereye | FPR | SOLE SURVIVOR OF FAMILY - REST MASSACRED. SEEMS INTENT ON "JUSTICE". 80 PERSONS REPORTED ARRESTED WEEK 4-10 MAR. HARDLINER | TUTSI |
| TAMBWE | André Mazimpaka | FPR | | TUTSI |
| MUSAMBIRA | Kalisa Martial | FPR | RABID HARDLINER. OPEN DISAGREEMENT WITH PREFET; PARANOID OF MILITIAS. | TUTSI |
| NYAMABUYE | Innocent Kayibanda. | FPR | | TUTSI |

| | | | | |
|------------|--------------------|-----|--|-------|
| NYABISINDO | Nomembebe | FPR | | TUTSI |
| NTYAZO | Silas Munyamulundu | FPR | | TUTSI |
| MUYIRA | Kayihura Celestine | FPR | | TUTSI |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

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|-----------|------------------------|-----|---|-------|
| BULINGA | Maurice Harelimana | FPR | | TUTSI |
| MUSHUBATI | Leopold Ngogas | FPR | | TUTSI |
| MUKINGI | Pierre Mutayilanda | FPR | | TUTSI |
| MASANGO | Wellars Rudasingwa. | PCD | | TUTSI |
| KIGOMA | Edwar Rugemana | FPR | HARDLINER, EVASIVE. OPERATES HIDDEN PRISON | TUTSI |
| MURAMBA | Ildephonse Haliyambere | PCD | | TUTSI |

011235

09/03 '95 17:44

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

NEWS RELEASE

UNAMIR NR-95.12

February 20, 1995

Attack On United Nations Position In Mutura

KIGALI, RWANDA -- On February 15, 1995 at approximately 11:55 p.m., the Tunisian Battalion Headquarters at Mutura was fired upon by small arms fire, including 3 rocket propelled grenade (RPG) rounds, for about 30 seconds in a deliberate and unprovoked attack. It is believed that this attack by unknown armed elements was aimed at destroying the signal installation within the camp.

The following morning, February 16, a patrol of Tunisian troops searched the vicinity of the camp to determine the perpetrators of the attack. In the process, a mine suspected of being planted was detonated by the patrol resulting in the injury of 8 Tunisian troops: four seriously, the others moderate and minor. A second mine, also suspected of being planted by the attackers was found and defused.

"This unprovoked attack on a UN position and the injury of the Tunisian soldiers is of great concern to me," stated Maj.-Gen. Guy Tousignant, UNAMIR Force Commander. "We are carefully investigating the incident to determine who is responsible and will take every action to hold them accountable for this incident."

Four of the casualties have been evacuated to Nairobi for treatment. A United Nations Military Police investigation of the attack is in progress.

- 30 -

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

G-30PS

Sam
22/2

Thunt
22/2

mt
23/2

UNCLASSIFIED

National Defence
Intelligence Centre
(DDI 2 / J2 Ops)
National Defence
Headquarters
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada



NDIC Duty Watch Officer
(24 hrs)
CSN / DSN 627-5555
Comm (613) 945-5555
NDIC UNCLAS Fax
CSN / DSN 627-6206 / 6517
Comm (613) 945-6206 / 6517

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| Organization / Formation / Unit / Section NDIC | Telephone Number 945-5503 | |

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| Organization / Formation / Unit / Section DCOS ops WNAMIR | Fax Number 011-871-156-1386 011-871-156-1734 |

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R I.. BC-RWANDA-ZAIRE 02-10 0439

BC-RWANDA-ZAIRE

ZAIREAN TROOP DEPLOYMENT IN REFUGEE CAMPS IMMINENT

BY MICHELA WRONG

KINSHASA, FEB 10 (REUTER) - ZAIRE IS RECRUITING MEN FOR A 1,500-STRONG FORCE TO PATROL CAMPS OF RWANDAN REFUGEES AND A FIRST CONTINGENT WILL BE READY "VERY, VERY IMMINENTLY," U.N. HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES SADAKO OGATA SAID ON FRIDAY.

OGATA, VISITING AFRICA'S STRIFE-TORN GREAT LAKES REGION, TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE 100 TO 200 TROOPS COULD BE READY FOR DEPLOYMENT IN THE ANARCHIC SETTLEMENTS OF EAST ZAIRE WITHIN THE NEXT TWO TO THREE WEEKS.

SHE SAID HER OFFICE WAS SIMULTANEOUSLY PULLING TOGETHER A GROUP OF 35 TO 50 INTERNATIONAL SECURITY EXPERTS WHO WOULD LIAISE BETWEEN THE U.N. AGENCY AND THE ZAIREAN ARMY.

UNDER A PLAN SIGNED LAST MONTH, THE U.N. IS TO SPEND \$13 MILLION PAYING, CLOTHING AND EQUIPPING ZAIREAN TROOPS TO HALT INTIMIDATION OF REFUGEES WANTING TO RETURN TO RWANDA. THE OPERATION IS THE FIRST OF ITS KIND IN THE HISTORY OF THE UNHCR.

THE U.N.'S ABANDONMENT OF ITS ORIGINAL PLAN TO DEPLOY 5,000 INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPERS IN THE CAMPS OF GOMA AND BUKAVU IN FAVOUR OF "PURELY DOMESTIC SOLUTION HAS RAISED SOME EYEBROWS.

SOME AID WORKERS FEAR THE ZAIREAN TROOPS, NOTORIOUS FOR THEIR INDISCIPLINE, WILL NOT BE UP TO THE TASK. ORDINARY ZAIREANS FEEL THEY ARE BEING OFFERED A "POOR MAN'S OPTION" AND THAT THE U.N. IS IGNORING THE IMPACT ON ZAIRE OF THE REFUGEE INFLUX THAT FOLLOWED LAST YEAR'S ETHNIC SLAUGHTER IN RWANDA.

OGATA ACKNOWLEDGED THAT WHAT WAS BEING UNDERTAKEN WAS "A VERY MODEST OPERATION" BUT SAID THERE HAD BEEN NO INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE FROM MEMBER STATES ASKED TO PROVIDE FUNDS AND MEN AND THERE WAS NO HISTORICAL PRECEDENT FOR SENDING A PEACEKEEPING FORCE TO A REFUGEE CAMP RATHER THAN A CONFLICT ZONE.

ASKED HOW THE FORCE WOULD STOP A REIGN OF TERROR BY HUTU MILITIAS AND FORMER SOLDIERS, OGATA INDICATED ARRESTS OR EXPULSIONS WERE NOT ON THE AGENDA. "WE ARE NOT POLICEMEN, WE ARE NOT PROSECUTORS. OUR OBJECTIVE IS TO CONTAIN THE UNDESIRABLE ELEMENTS, LIMIT HARASSMENT AND MAINTAIN LAW AND ORDER."

IT REMAINS UNCLEAR WHICH TROOPS ARE GOING TO BE RECRUITED FOR THE ZAIREAN FORCE. THE U.N. HAS ASKED FOR HIGH-CALIBRE, HIGHLY DISCIPLINED SOLDIERS, WHICH EFFECTIVELY WOULD LIMIT THE CHOICE TO MEMBERS OF MOBUTU'S PRESIDENTIAL GUARD AND THE FEARED GARDES CIVILES.

OGATA SAID THE FORCE WOULD BE "A MIXTURE," BUT HAD NO FURTHER DETAILS.

OGATA IS ON THE FIRST ZAIREAN VISIT BY A U.N. HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR 12 YEARS. SHE WILL VISIT THE CAMPS IN GOMA AND BUKAVU THIS WEEKEND BEFORE GOING TO THE RWANDAN CAPITAL KIGALI. SHE THEN FLIES TO BUJUMBURA FOR A CONFERENCE ON REFUGEES ORGANISED BY HER OFFICE AND THE ORGANISATION OF AFRICAN UNITY.

REUTER REUT14:03 02-10

Page 1

A1385LBY906REULB

D I.. BC-RWANDA-UN 02-10 0530

BC-RWANDA-UN

U.N. CONDEMNS INTIMIDATION OF RWANDAN REFUGEES

BY ANTHONY GOODMAN

UNITED NATIONS, FEB 10 (REUTER) - THE SECURITY COUNCIL FRIDAY CONDEMNED FORMER RWANDAN LEADERS AND ARMED GROUPS FOR INTIMIDATING RWANDAN REFUGEES LIVING IN CAMPS IN NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES, ESPECIALLY ZAIRE, AND WELCOMED A RECENT AGREEMENT UNDER WHICH 1,500 ZAIREAN TROOPS WILL HELP MAINTAIN ORDER.

UP TO A MILLION MINORITY TUTSIS AND HUTU MODERATES WERE MASSACRED LAST YEAR ON THE ORDERS OF HUTU LEADERS AFTER PRESIDENT JUVENAL HABYARIMANA'S PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN IN APRIL.

WHEN THE TUTSI-LED RWANDA PATRIOTIC FRONT TOOK OVER THE GOVERNMENT IN JULY, HUTU LEADERS, TROOPS AND MILITA FLED ABROAD, INCLUDING MANY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE GENOCIDE.

THEY NOW CONTROL SOME OF THE CAMPS HOUSING UP TO 2 MILLION REFUGEES, MAINLY HUTUS, PREVENTING THEM FROM RETURNING HOME AND TELLING THEM THEY WOULD FACE REPRISALS IF THEY DID.

A LONG STATEMENT READ AT A SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING EXPRESSED GRAVE CONCERN AT REPORTS OF "CONTINUING INTIMIDATION AND SECURITY PROBLEMS IN THE CAMPS, PARTICULARLY IN ZAIRE."

THE COUNCIL REAFFIRMED ITS "CONDEMNATION OF ACTIONS OF FORMER RWANDESE LEADERS LIVING IN THE CAMPS, AND OF FORMER GOVERNMENT FORCES AND MILITIAS TO PREVENT, IN SOME CASES BY FORCE, THE REPATRIATION OF THE REFUGEES." IT ALSO EXPRESSED CONCERN AT THE SECURITY THREAT TO RELIEF WORKERS.

THE COUNCIL WELCOMED A JANUARY 27 AGREEMENT BETWEEN ZAIRE AND THE U.N. HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR) UNDER WHICH SOME 1,500 ZAIREAN TROOPS ARE TO BE DEPLOYED IN THE CAMPS IN THAT COUNTRY, TOGETHER WITH A CONTINGENT OF UNHCR SECURITY ADVISERS.

SECRETARY-GENERAL BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALI SAID IN A REPORT LAST MONTH THAT ABOUT 5,000 U.N. TROOPS WOULD BE NEEDED TO KEEP ORDER IN THE CAMPS. BUT ONLY ONE OF 60 COUNTRIES HE HAD ASKED TO PROVIDE SOLDIERS HAD AGREED TO DO SO, AND THE ARRANGEMENT WITH ZAIRE WAS THE BEST AVAILABLE ALTERNATIVE, HE SAID.

RWANDAN AMBASSADOR MANZI BAKURAMUTSA, WHO IS A SECURITY COUNCIL MEMBER, HAS COMPLAINED BITTERLY ABOUT WHAT HE CONSIDERS THE FAILURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO ENSURE THE SAFETY AND REPATRIATION OF THE REFUGEES.

COUNCIL SOURCES SAID HE RAISED STRONG OBJECTIONS TO THE COUNCIL STATEMENT AND PROPOSED AN ALTERNATIVE TEXT, BUT WAS PARTLY PLACATED BY THE ADDITION OF A REFERENCE TO A RECENT AGREEMENT BETWEEN ZAIRE AND RWANDA ON THE RETURN OF REFUGEES AND PROPERTY.

THE COUNCIL SAID MOVES TO PROVIDE SECURITY IN THE CAMPS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY FURTHER EFFORTS IN RWANDA TO ENSURE THAT REFUGEES "CAN RETURN TO THEIR HOMES WITHOUT FEAR OF RETRIBUTION AND PERSECUTION."

IT STRESSED THAT "THE PRESENCE OF REFUGEE CAMPS SHOULD ONLY BE TEMPORARY AND THAT THE RETURN OF THE REFUGEES TO THEIR HOMES IN RWANDA REMAINS THE ULTIMATE GOAL."

THE COUNCIL ALSO REFERRED TO THE IMPORTANCE OF ENSURING THAT ACCURATE INFORMATION ABOUT THE SITUATION IN RWANDA IS DISSEMINATED AMONG THE REFUGEES AND URGED THE SPEEDY START OF BROADCASTS BY A RADIO STATION TO BE OPERATED BY THE 5,500-STRONG U.N. FORCE CURRENTLY IN RWANDA.

THE COUNCIL ENCOURAGED THE WORK OF AN INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL SET UP LAST YEAR TO TRY THOSE ACCUSED OF ATROCITIES IN RWANDA, AND ALSO BACKED EFFORTS TO REBUILD RWANDA'S JUDICIAL SYSTEM. REUT14:33 02-10

Page 1

A0994LBY801REULB

R I.. BC-BELGIUM-AFRICA 02-10 0548

BC-BELGIUM-AFRICA

BELGIUM LOOKS FOR NEW RAPPORT WITH AFRICA

BY SUE PLEMING

BRUSSELS, FEB 10 (REUTER) - BELGIUM HOPES TO BEGIN A NEW CHAPTER IN ITS RELATIONS WITH AFRICA, FREE FROM ITS TROUBLED COLONIAL PAST AND BASED ON EQUALITY RATHER THAN PATERNALISM, FOREIGN MINISTER FRANK VANDENBROUCKE SAID ON FRIDAY.

"I THINK THAT WE HAVE A MORAL RESPONSIBILITY TO AFRICA, BUT NOT BECAUSE OF THE PAST. I WILL NOT HAVE MY POLICY GUIDED BY FEELINGS OF GUILT," VANDENBROUCKE SAID AFTER A DEBATE IN THE SENATE ON HIS NEW AFRICA POLICY DOCUMENT.

"WE ARE INDEED, TURNING A PAGE. WE WANT TO BE ON AN EQUAL FOOTING WITH THE AFRICANS. I WANT TO FIGHT AFRO-PESSIMISM IN EUROPE," HE TOLD REUTERS IN AN INTERVIEW.

HISTORICALLY, BELGIUM HAS INVESTED HEAVILY IN ITS FORMER COLONY ZAIRE AND FORMER PROTECTORATES RWANDA AND BURUNDI, ALL OF WHICH BECAME INDEPENDENT IN THE 1960S.

THE ECONOMIES OF ALL THREE CENTRAL AFRICAN COUNTRIES ARE NOW IN TATTERS AND EACH HAS EXPERIENCED CYCLES OF BLOODSHED AND POLITICAL INSTABILITY.

QUOTING FROM THE POLICY DOCUMENT, VANDENBROUCKE SAID IT WAS TOO SIMPLE TO SEE AFRICA IN NEGATIVE TERMS. HE HOPED BELGIUM COULD PLAY A ROLE IN CHANGING THE WEST'S PESSIMISTIC VIEW.

"I THINK A SMALL COUNTRY LIKE BELGIUM, WITH SOME EXPERTISE IN CENTRAL AFRICA, CAN PLAY A MOBILISING ROLE. THIS IS A NEW CONCEPT AND A NEW EMPHASIS IN OUR AFRICAN POLICY," HE SAID.

BELGIUM ALSO HOPED TO BE MORE COST-EFFECTIVE IN ITS APPROACH TO HELPING AFRICAN COUNTRIES, SENDING FEWER BELGIAN OFFICIALS BUT INVESTING MORE IN LOCAL EXPERTISE.

"IF YOU LOOK AT WHAT IT COSTS TO SEND ONE BELGIAN OFFICIAL TO AFRICA COMPARED WITH THE BUDGET FOR A WHOLE UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT, IT'S CLEAR YOU SHOULD BE SOMEWHAT CAUTIOUS."

THE POLICY DOCUMENT WAS PASSED BY THE CABINET LAST WEEK AND WILL BECOME A BLUEPRINT FOR BELGIUM'S RELATIONS WITH AFRICA.

IT WAS WELCOMED BY MOST OF THE COALITION PARTNERS IN GOVERNMENT, BUT STRONGLY CRITICISED BY THE LIBERAL OPPOSITION PARTIES AND THE GREEN PARTIES.

THE LIBERAL PARTIES BELIEVE IT AMOUNTS TO DISENGAGEMENT FROM CENTRAL AFRICA TO THE BENEFIT OF MORE STABLE SOUTH AFRICA.

JEAN BAISE OF THE FRANCOPHONE GREEN PARTY SAID HE FOUND IT "DISGUSTING" THE DOCUMENT DID NOT REFER TO BELGIUM'S COLONIAL MISTAKES, PREFERRING TO PLACE THE RESPONSIBILITY ON AFRICANS.

VANDENBROUCKE SHRUGGED OFF THE CRITICISM AND SAID HIS POLICY WAS NOT DIRECTED AT ISOLATING CENTRAL AFRICA.

"I AM STILL PUTTING A LOT OF ENERGY INTO RWANDA, BURUNDI AND ZAIRE. IT IS NOT TRUE WE ARE ABANDONING THESE COUNTRIES AND I SEE THIS AS A REACTION INSPIRED BY NOSTALGIA (FOR THE COLONIAL PAST)," HE SAID.

SOUTH AFRICA, HE SAID, HAD THE POTENTIAL TO BECOME A POWERHOUSE FOR THE CONTINENT. IF THE WEST DID NOT SUPPORT THE PEACE PROCESS, IT COULD BE A DISASTER FOR THE REST OF AFRICA.

"IT IS OUR DUTY TO HELP THEM, WHICH IS WHY I CANNOT UNDERSTAND OPPOSITION TO HELPING SOUTH AFRICA," HE ADDED.

HOWEVER, HE STRESSED IT WAS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF AFRICANS TO CREATE NATIONS BASED ON POWER-SHARING, HUMAN RIGHTS AND STABILITY.

"THAT IS THEIR RESPONSIBILITY. WE CANNOT IMPOSE THOSE MORALS, BUT WE MUST SUPPORT THEM," VANDENBROUCKE SAID.

IF A COUNTRY SHOWED NO REAL WILLINGNESS TO SHARE POWER AND HAVE NATIONAL RECONCILIATION THEN FOREIGN COUNTRIES SHOULD RECONSIDER THEIR ASSISTANCE, HE ADDED.

REUTER REUT11:31 02-10

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, February 3, 1995 - President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda on Thursday continued his tour of the German land of Rhenanie Palatina. On Thursday, he held talks with the Rhinan Minister for Interior to discuss ways of revamping the twinning-cooperation between German communes with the communes of Rwanda.

- Rwandese Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu on Thursday received in his office for talks a British delegation led by the British ambassador to Rwanda with a residence in Kampala. Mr. Twagiramungu was invited to take part in the conference on international humanitarian intervention that will take place in London from the 20th to the 24th of next February. He was also informed that the British deputy Foreign Office Secretary will visit Rwanda next Tuesday. The British Government also announced that it had made available the first part of US \$ 3 million assistance, equivalent to US\$ 1.5 million, pledged to Rwanda at the Geneva Round-Table conference on the rebuilding of Rwanda.

Mr. Twagiramungu also on Thursday met the new Resident Representative of UNDP to Rwanda, Mr. Hasekayivo Asekawa Sukeyiro. Their talks focused on the execution of the Geneva round-table resolutions.

The Rwandese Prime Minister equally on Thursday held an interview with journalists of the BBC T.V. On the question about the root cause of the genocide in Rwanda, Mr. Twagiramungu answered that it was the policy of dictatorship of former President Juvenal Habyarimana and ethnic extremist practices of his entourage.

On the question about the role of UNAMIR during the genocide, Mr. Twagiramungu said that it was regrettable that the UNAMIR force was not placed under chapter VII.

Asked about the solution to achieve national reconciliation in Rwanda, Mr. Twagiramungu responded that reconciliation can be possible only with the establishment of justice, abolishment of all forms of extremism, the implementation of the democratic principles, and tolerance.

- The Rwandese Minister for Agriculture and Livestock Development, Mr. Augustin Iyamuremye, on Thursday opened a 2-day meeting to prepare the launching of "Seeds of Hope Operation" which will be involved in the distribution of inputs, seeds and farming tools, to

the farmers in the country. The operation is supported by FAO and other different NGOS operating in Rwanda.

- 11 Rwandese children on Wednesday returned home from France where they were brought by the French NGO Medecins du Monde to undergo medical treatment from wounds sustained during the massacres.

- The Rwandese Minister for High Education and Scientific Research, Mr. Joseph Nsengimana, on Thursday received for talks the French ambassador to Rwanda, Mr. Jacques Courbin, to discuss about the areas where France can cooperate with Rwanda. The French ambassador announced that the French Caisse de Developement had made available a FF 35 million of assistance to support the Rwandese public administration.

France will also resume its cooperation with the National University of Rwanda, and will finance a language teaching center.

- The US State Department on Wednesday issued a report on human rights violations over the world in the year 1994. The report says that the human rights abuses in Rwanda in 1994 were unprecedented in human history.

Prepared by Manasse Mugabo
Broadcast Journalist
UN Radio / Rwanda



CC: SRSG

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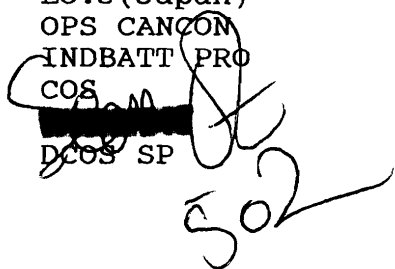
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DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, February 1, 1995 - President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda on Tuesday left Kigali for a visit to the German province of Rhineland with a delegation including the Rwandese Minister for Primary and Secondary Education, Mr. Pierre Celestin Rwigema. The visit aims at discussing with the German leaders ways of promoting cooperation between the two countries.

- A cabinet meeting was held on Tuesday in Kigali under the chairmanship of the Rwandese Vice-President and Minister for Defense Paul Kagame. The meeting ratified the international convention on biodiversity signed in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992.

The cabinet meeting also appointed a commission to examine ways of improving working conditions for public servants.

- The Rwandese Parliament on Tuesday continued its ordinary session with the discussions on the welfare of the Members of Parliament.

- The Rwandese Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu on Tuesday chaired a ministerial meeting to discuss how the assistance promised at Geneva round-table can be used effectively.

- The Rwandese Health Ministry on Tuesday denied the reports carried by Radio Africa No 1 saying that 10 cases of the Bubonic Plague epidemic were reported in Rwanda.

- The representatives of the Rwandese Presbyterian Church have been holding a meeting in Kigali since Monday to elect new leaders for the Church after the former leaders went to exile. The participants regretted that some of their christians took part in the massacres in Rwanda.

- The prefect of Butare prefecture on Tuesday chaired a security meeting to discuss the situation of security in the area. The participants indicated that some civilians were illegally holding weapons in the area and had resisted against security forces who had tried to seize those weapons.

They also found out that suspected Interahamwe militia men had converted themselves into members of a religious sect and decided to closely inspect their activities.

Prepared by Manasse Mugabo
Broadcast Journalist
UN Radio / Rwanda

Mugabo

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NEWS RELEASE

UNAMIR NR-95.010

OPERATION "RETOUR"
CLOSES ITS FIRST CAMP

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KIGALI, RWANDA (Jan. 30, 1995) -- Operation "RETOUR" has closed the first internally displaced person camp in south western Rwanda. Cyanika camp, which initially contained over 30 000 displaced Rwandans, was officially closed on Saturday Jan. 28, 1995 as the last Rwandans boarded UN vehicles to begin their journey home with dignity.

The peaceful and gradual closure of this first is a good indication that the normalisation process is well on its way in Rwanda. This is a direct result of the consolidated effort by the United Nations, Non-Government Organisations (NGO) and the Rwandan Government to bring displaced people back to their homes.

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

- 30 -

Note to editors: For more information, please contact the UNAMIR Spokesman, Mr. Benamadi Zouaoui ext. 11065 or Capt Stephane Grenier ext. 11124 in Kigali. To reach Kigali dial (212) 963-9906.



NEWS RELEASE

UNAMIR NR-95.009

UN TROOPS INTERVENE IN BANDIT RAID
IN SOUTH WESTERN RWANDA

KIGALI, RWANDA (Jan. 30, 1995) – United Nations troops deployed in south western Rwanda intervened in a bandit raid which occurred on Jan. 28 at approximately 3:00 a.m. on the shores of Lake Kivu. During the incident the offenders opened fire and threw a grenade injuring one Blue Beret. In self defence, the UN troops returned fire resulting in the death of one person from Nyamasheke. Two were subsequently captured and the fourth was injured but managed to escape.

In this latest incident four bandits, some of which were wearing military uniforms and equipped with automatic weapons and grenades, raided the Nyamasheke area, stealing cattle and other materials. Locals notified UN troops who immediately gave chase.

"As a result of our recent redeployment of troops to increase presence in areas such as Nyamasheke, UNAMIR was able to quickly respond to this incident and assist the local population", stated Maj.-Gen. Guy Tousignant, Force Commander of UNAMIR.

In the presence of ICRC and UNHCR representatives, the arrestees were turned over to local authorities on Jan. 29 by Ethiopian UN troops. The attack is presently under investigation.

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DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, January 30, 1995 - Mr. Léon Mugesera, who is thought to be the main instigator of the genocide in Rwanda, and who found refuge in Canada, was on Thursday arrested in Canada, following an international arrest warrant issued by the Rwandese Minister for Justice. He is expected to be extradited to Rwanda to be brought to justice. Mr. Mugesera on October 1992 held an MRND political rally at Kabaya, in Gisenyi prefecture, during which he called for the massacre of ethnic Tutsis "by throwing them into the river Nyabarongo to go to Abyssinia where they come from".

According to Radio Rwanda, other countries harbouring Rwandese criminals should follow suit.

- Delegates of the Rwandese Anglican Church led by Bishop Norman Kayumba were, on Thursday received for talks by the Minister for Work and Social Welfare, Mr. Pie Mugabo, and discussed the process of national reconciliation among Rwandese citizens. Mr. Mugabo asked the Church to assist the survivors of massacres and in the bringing to justice of perpetrators of the genocide.

- The Prefect of Cyangugu on Thursday chaired a security meeting to discuss the situation of security in Cyangugu prefecture. The meeting decided to reinforce measures to counter the attacks carried out by Interahamwe elements from the Zairian Idjwi island in Lake Kivu. According to the military commandant of the area, Major Alex Kagame, the Interahamwe use rapid motor boats offered to them by France, in their attacks.

- A representative of the UN high Commissioner for Human Rights on Friday visited Byumba prefecture and held talks with the Byumba prefect, Mr. Déogratias Kayumba on matters of human rights in the area. He offered US \$ 50,000 assistance to rebuild the office of the public prosecutor for Byumba prefecture.

- The Rwandese Foreign Minister, Mr. Anastase Gasana on Saturday returned home from the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) 61st ministerial conference in Addis Ababa, in Ethiopia. In his interview with Radio Rwanda, Mr. Gasana announced that the OAU had decided to simplify the terms of payment of Rwanda's contributions arrears owed to the OAU since 1990, amounting to US \$ 810,000.

Mr. Gasana also said that the OAU conference had asked all countries in possession Rwandese property, to return it to Rwanda. He equally pointed out that Rwanda would take part in a regional conference on refugees, to be held in Bujumbura, in Burundi, from the 15th to the 17th of next February, 1995.

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- President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda on Sunday officiated a ceremony to bury the remains of the victims of the genocide at Kavumu, in Nyabisindu commune, in Butare prefecture. In his speech on the occasion, President Bizimungu said that "it is regrettable that the Rwandese criminals in Zaire are asking for security guarantees in Rwanda while they do not give any guarantees that they will not attack Rwanda and commit other massacres"

Mr. Bizimungu asked the international community to help abolish impunity forever in Rwanda.

The representative of the UN high Commissioner for Human Rights in Rwanda, Mr. William Florence, who also attended the ceremony, said that he had himself witnessed the genocide and his Commission would assist in the following-up and bringing to justice of cases of acts of genocide.

- The human rights activists of the main human rights group combining human rights associations of Burundi, Zaire and Rwanda, LDGL, on Saturday met in Kigali to discuss the situation of human rights respect in the three countries. In a communique issued on Saturday, LDGL is concerned by widespread acts of human rights violations in Burundi and Zaire, that may lead to an outbreak of war. The communique also says that the human rights abuses have diminished in Rwanda compared to the period ranging from July to October, except for some isolated incidents involving individuals which remain such as the illegal seizure of property.

Prepared by Manasse Mugabo
Broadcast Journalist
UN Radio/ Rwanda



CC: SRSG

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DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, January 26, 1995 - An official ceremony to integrate 1011 soldiers including 73 military officers of the former Rwandese Government army into the new Rwandese Government army, the Rwandese Patriotic Army, after a 4-month political retraining, was on Wednesday held at Gako military camp, south of Rwanda, in presence of Rwandese senior dignitaries, including the Rwandese Head of State, Mr. Pasteur Bizimungu, the Vice-President and Minister for Defense, Major-General Paul Kagame, the Prime Minister, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu, and the Speaker of the Rwandese Parliament, Mr. Juvenal Nkusi, a representative of UNAMIR, the UNAMIR Deputy Force Commander, Brigadier-General Anyidoho and foreign diplomats accredited to Kigali.

993 other soldiers of the former Rwandese Government army are being retrained in Rubona, in Butare prefecture, and will join the new Rwandese army in the near future.

In his address on the occasion, MGen Paul Kagame announced that the former acting Army Chief of Staff, Colonel Sam Kaka, was appointed by the Government to be the army Chief of Staff, and Colonel Marcel Gatsinzi of the former Rwandese army was appointed to be his Deputy Army Chief of Staff. Colonel Deogratias Ndibwami of the former Rwandese army was appointed to be the Chief of Staff of the National Gendarmerie and the former acting chief of Staff of the National Gendarmerie, Colonel Kayumba Nyamwasa was appointed to be his Deputy Chief of Staff of the National Gendarmerie.

A number of other senior military officers of the former Rwandese Government army were equally appointed to senior posts in the office of the army Chief of Staff and the Ministry for Defense.

Speaking at the ceremony, MGen Kagame welcomed the new soldiers. He reminded that the problems of Rwanda did not begin either in 1990 with the outbreak of the war or in April in 1994, but long before with discrimination when a part of the population was barred from joining the army. He indicated that war should not be confused with genocide. He said that "some people have been saying that there should be a general amnesty for those who committed genocide, and this carries the danger of perpetuating the culture of impunity, and protecting criminals."

He pointed out that "even if we may forgive, we should not forget what happened, in order for us not to repeat what happened." He warned the new integrated soldiers that "someone who was

undergoing the reorientation programme in Gako who would find himself in troubles for committing crimes, should understand that this is a new situation of transparency."

In his speech at the ceremony, Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu announced that the gesture of the Government to integrate those soldiers was to be seen as an effort for reconciliation. He asked the armed forces to put an end forever to the culture of violence, not to use the gun of the Government to kill the citizens they are supposed to protect, emphasizing that reconciliation cannot be possible without security.

Mr. Twagiramungu also indicated that the Arusha Peace Agreement stipulation on the formation of a national army could not be implemented as it was, and the former Government army soldiers would be integrated in the new army only on an individual basis, and could not expect to be integrated massively.

He reminded the armed forces that "you must know that you are not an army of the Head of State, of the Vice-President, ethnic group or region, but an army of every Rwandese. The army should not be characterised by greed for wealth or acts of revenge, but by patriotism.

In his address, the Rwandese Head of State, Pasteur Bizimungu rejected any possibility of holding talks with members of MRND and CDR political parties he accused of being responsible for the genocide, saying that signing agreements with criminals would amount to committing suicide. He said that "some foreigners are asking us to negotiate with those criminal parties as a precondition to get assistance, while those very countries are still chasing the Nazis and since 1945, and when they ask us to cooperate with criminals, they are just hitting us the second time."

He also said that those who want to support criminals to return home by force must know that Rwanda will not be alone to face the consequences.

Also speaking at the ceremony, Brigadier-General Anyidoho asked Rwandese armed forces to commit themselves to security in the country.

- A night curfew was on Tuesday imposed on Cyangugu and Gikongoro prefectures from 19 hours to 6 hours, by the local security meetings headed by local prefects, following increased acts of insecurity in the area.

- The US Cultural Center in Kigali was reopened on Wednesday in a ceremony held jointly by the US ambassador in Kigali, Mr. David Lawson, and the Rwandese Minister for High Education and Scientific Research, Mr. Joseph Nsengimana.

- An Australian Parliamentary delegation on Wednesday arrived in

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Kigali to explore areas of cooperation between the Australian Parliament and the Rwandese Parliament.

- The heads of Kivuye and Cyumba communes in Byumba prefecture on Tuesday met their Ugandan counterparts of bordering region to discuss matters of security. They decided that people passing on their common border from and to either country, must have required documents, and the Ugandan authorities pledged to investigate reported acts of stealing of corrugated iron roofs of houses in the Rwandese bordering communes by infiltrating Ugandan citizens.

Prepared by Manasse Mugabo
Broadcast Journalist
UN Radio/ Rwanda

Mugabo

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DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, January 23, 1995 - The Rwandese Minister for Public Works and Energy, Mr. Charles Ntakirutimana on Friday revealed that Uganda had announced to be ready to export to Rwanda electricity power to step up electricity supply in Rwanda.

- A head of "cellule" in Shyorongi commune, in Kigali rural prefecture, was killed on Thursday night by a group of unidentified gunmen armed with handgrenades and guns, and who managed to flee. Three suspects were arrested in connection with the incident and are being held in Muhima prison.

- a French plane on Saturday brought to Rwanda school materials donated by France, including notebooks and pens, destined to 600,000 Rwandese pupils throughout Rwanda.

- The Rwandese Vice-President and Minister for Defense Paul Kagame on 25 January will preside over the ceremony to officially reintegrate over 2,000 soldiers of the former Rwandese Government army into the new Rwandese Government army.

- The Rwandese Minister for Primary and Secondary Education, Mr. P.C Rwigema on Sunday met those responsible for Education in Byumba prefecture, to examine ways of reopening secondary schools in the area. It was noticed that several school premises in the region were still occupied by RPA soldiers, UNAMIR troops and returnees.

- A conference of Roman Catholic bishops from Burundi and Rwanda was held from the 20th to the 22nd of this January in Kigali to exchange ideas on their pastoral experience. In the communique issued at the end of the conference, the bishops realise that the Church in the two countries has not collapsed despite the serious difficulties it has recently gone through. The bishops ask for the political leaders of the two countries to establish the rule of law in order to ensure justice and the democratisation of their countries.

They ask the international community to pay closer attention to the ethnic realities in the two countries, in order to ensure peaceful coexistence in the region. They finally ask ethnic Hutus and Tutsis to bring an end to ethnic animosity and to work for ethnic reconciliation.

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Prepared by Manasse Mugabo
Broadcast Journalist
UN Radio/ Rwanda



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DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

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Kigali, January 20, 1995 - The two-day round-table on the rebuilding of Rwanda gathering the representatives of the Rwandese Government and delegates of the donor community, that was being held in Geneva, in Switzerland, ended on Thursday. Speaking at a news conference after the end of the round-table, Rwandese Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu announced that the donor community had pledged between 500 and 600 million of US\$ in the US\$ 764 million asked by the Rwandese Government for its reconstruction programme, and that he was satisfied with the assistance.

He thanked the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) which helped prepare the round-table which he termed as "fruitful". Among the major aid contributors are the World Bank, Germany, Belgium, Canada, the United States and Holland.

Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu on Thursday met with the UNHCR High Commissioner Madam Sadako Ogata and their talks focused on the problem of Rwandese refugees. Mr. Twagiramungu told her that Rwanda would take part in the Bujumbura regional summit of refugees. He was informed that the Rwandese refugees camps would be shifted away from the Zairian Volcano Nyiramuragira whose eruption is predicted to take place sometime in February.

He said that there was no language barrier between Hutus and Tutsis in Rwanda, but that there was ethnic animosity because of opportunist politicians who manipulated the population.

- He announced that during his talks with the visiting Chief Prosecutor of the International Tribunal on Rwanda, Judge Richard Goldstone, in January, they wished that that Tribunal be headquartered in Arusha, in Tanzania.

- President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda on Thursday received in his office for talks a Gabonese delegation led by the Foreign Minister of Gabon, Casmir Oye Mba, who brought a message from President Omar Bongo of Gabon related to the working relations between African Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) and the European Union.

- The Rwandese Vice-President and Minister for Defense Paul Kagame on Wednesday visited Ruhengeri prefecture (North of Rwanda) and held talks with the local military and civilian authorities. He warned the local population against what he called "their dangerous habit of harbouring criminals and refusing to denounce them ". He also announced that Rwanda would ask Zaire to bring an end to the

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incursions of Interahamwe elements onto Rwandese territory to steal cattle.

- The Prefect of Gitarama prefecture on Thursday held a meeting on security in the area. He said that the question of 300 people who had fled Gitarama to find refuge in Bugesera area, was being examined. The meeting also discussed the problem of several people who failed to exchange their old banknotes for new ones and were insisting on paying with the old ones, causing insecurity in the area.

- The NGOs and Lutheran Church in Uganda on Wednesday started burying the remains of 11,000 dead bodies gathered from Lake Victoria as a result of massacres in Rwanda.

Prepared by Manasse Mugabo
Broadcast Journalist
UN Radio/ Rwanda



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UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



UNAMIR - MINUAR

NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

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DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, January 20, 1995 - The two-day round-table on the rebuilding of Rwanda gathering the representatives of the Rwandese Government and delegates of the donor community, that was being held in Geneva, in Switzerland, ended on Thursday. Speaking at a news conference after the end of the round-table, Rwandese Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu announced that the donor community had pledged between 500 and 600 million of US\$ in the US\$ 764 million asked by the Rwandese Government for its reconstruction programme, and that he was satisfied with the assistance.

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Prepared by Manasse Mugabo
Broadcast Journalist
UN Radio/ Rwanda



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Minute

From: DCOS Ops

To: All SDOs

Info: G3 Ops

Date: 19 Jan 95

Subject: Ops Briefing at Prayers

1. As per previous direction by the DFC, all SDO's are reminded that Sector 6 ops will be included in the ops briefing during morning prayers.
2. Sect Comd Sector 6 can elaborate on any matter he deems required but his briefing does not eliminate the need for the SDO to ensure that the FC is apprised of Sector 6 ops.

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UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



UNAMIR - MINUAR

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MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

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DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, January 18, 1995 - The delegates of the UN International Tribunal on Rwanda are expected in Rwanda next week to set up an office in Kigali. The trials of those accused of being involved in the massacres in Rwanda will begin in the month of June, this year 1995.

- A meeting on security was held on Monday in Ruhengeri under the chairmanship of the Prefect to discuss ways of reinforcing security in the region. The participants were informed of a recent grenade attack by bandits in Gatonde commune, which left one person killed, and acts of cattle stealing. The meeting concluded that insecurity was mainly due to the fact that the local inhabitants were harbouring criminals, and did not denounce them, and several weapons were being held illegally in the area.

- The Rwandese Minister for Primary and Secondary education, P.C Rwigema on Tuesday continued his tour in the country with the prefecture of Gitarama, to discuss with those responsible for education ways of re-opening secondary schools. They found out that some schools were used by UNAMIR troops and others by RPA soldiers, and many others had been looted and destroyed as a result of the war.

- The round-table gathering representatives of the Rwandese Government led by Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu and aid donors in Geneva, in Switzerland, on the rebuilding of Rwanda, is to open on Wednesday at 11 hours, Kigali time. Rwanda says it needs US\$ 764 million for its reconstruction programme.


The Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Rwanda, Mr. Shaharyar Khan who is also to take part in the round-table discussions, on Tuesday held a news conference in Geneva. He announced that the Rwandese Government should first be granted assistance which it desperately needs for its reconstruction effort and the training of its civil servants before being criticised for having not achieved its goals, and its action be assessed afterwards.

- Acts of insecurity have been recently reported in the camps for internally displaced people in Gikongoro prefecture, with a grenade attack that occurred in Kibeho camp, but left no casualty, and a dead body found in the area between Kibeho and Ndago, believed to be a victim of attacks by elements among displaced people who have

been attacking returnees.

- In Kigali town, two bandits have recently attacked at night an old man residing in Nyakabanda secteur, threatened him with guns and beat his wife, but the old man fought the bandits, took one gun from them, forcing the bandits to flee.

- The Rwandese Minister for Tourism and Environment, Jean Nepomuscene Nayinzira, on Tuesday received an official from the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation. Their talks centered on German financial assistance to support tourist activities in Akagera National Park, and forest reserves in Rwanda. Germany will send soon in Rwanda experts in Biology to assist the Ministry in the field of environment.

Prepared by Manasse Mugabo 
Broadcast Journalist
UN Radio/ Rwanda

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DAILY HIGHLIGHTS FOLLOW, 17 January 1995, PARA,

--- Security Council expresses hope Croatia will re-examine decision not to accept renewal of UNPROFOR mandate; says Force's presence in Republic is vital to regional peace and security.

--- Secretary-General extends condolences to Government and people of Japan on death and destruction caused by earthquake yesterday; says United Nations will respond to any request for assistance.

--- Secretary-General has meetings with German Foreign Minister and Minister for Economic Coordination and Development in Bonn.

--- United Nations launches consolidated appeal for \$710 million for Rwanda; UNDP to convene Conference seeking another \$764 million on behalf of Rwandan Government.

--- Secretary-General appoints General Bernard Janvier of France to succeed General Bertrand de la Presle as Force Commander of UNPROFOR on 1 March.

--- WHO Executive Board begins ninety-fifth session in Geneva; Director-General envisages renewed health-for-all policy based on equity and solidarity.

--- Developed and developing countries must promote awareness of Convention to Combat Desertification, Algeria tells Negotiating Committee.

--- Chairman and Special Rapporteur present reports to Committee on Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

--- UNDP-supported Human Rights Commissioner named Russian Federation's Man of the Year for 1994.

The Security Council today expressed the hope that discussions in the coming weeks would lead to a re-examination of Croatia's decision not to accept a renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) beyond 31 March. In a statement read out by its President, Emilio J. Cardenas (Argentina), the Council expressed particular concern about the wider implications of that decision for the peace process throughout the former Yugoslavia.

The Council said UNPROFOR's continued presence in Croatia was of vital importance for regional peace and security. The United Nations, in general, and UNPROFOR, in particular, had a positive role to play in implementing the peace-keeping plan for Croatia and bringing about a settlement which fully respected its sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Council said it understood Croatia's concerns about the lack of implementation of major provisions of the plan, and would not accept the status quo becoming indefinite.

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The Council went on to call on all parties and others concerned to avoid any action or statement which might increase tension. It urged the parties to accelerate implementation of the Economic Agreement of 2 December and encouraged the international community to provide adequate financial support. It called for intensified efforts to consolidate that achievement and bring about a political settlement in Croatia, and called on the parties to negotiate in earnest to that end.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has expressed shock and sadness at the devastation and appalling loss of life caused by the earthquake which struck Japan yesterday. He extended his condolences and sympathy to the Japanese Government and people, and to the families of the victims. He stressed that the United Nations would respond to any request for assistance in dealing with the disaster.

General Assembly President Amara Essy (Cote d'Ivoire) also extended his sympathy to the people and Government of Japan. He asked Member States to provide whatever assistance might be requested by the Government.

The Secretary-General arrived in Germany today, having concluded his official visit to Denmark. He had meetings in Bonn with Germany's Foreign Minister, Klaus Kinkel, and Minister for Economic Coordination and Development, Carl-Dieter Spranger.

Before leaving Copenhagen, Mr. Boutros-Ghali visited the Bella Centre -- the venue for the forthcoming World Summit for Social Development -- and met with the Secretary-General of the NGO Forum and representatives of non-governmental organizations. Some 10,000 ngos will be accredited to the Summit, and more than 1,000 related meetings and events have been scheduled.

The United Nations today appealed for \$710 million to support emergency relief and first-stage recovery efforts in Rwanda, and continued humanitarian assistance to Rwandan refugees in neighbouring countries. The consolidated inter-agency appeal was launched in Geneva by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Peter Hansen.

Tomorrow, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) will convene a Round Table Conference seeking \$764 million for the Rwandan Government's programme of national reconciliation, rehabilitation and socio-economic development. The two-day Conference will be attended by representatives of donor countries, international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and United Nations agencies.

Special Representative Shahryar Khan was in Geneva for the two fund-raising drives. He said that Rwanda's economy had been totally devastated by last year's civil strife, and that the country needed a complete programme of reconstruction and rehabilitation.

The Secretary-General has decided to appoint General Bernard Janvier of France as Force Commander of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) as of 1 March. General Janvier will succeed General Bertrand de Sauville de la Presle, who will complete his assignment and return to the service of his Government. The Secretary-General expressed his appreciation and admiration for General de la Presle's excellent performance and wise leadership as Force Commander.

The Executive Board of the World Health Organization (WHO) has begun its ninety-fifth session in Geneva. The Executive Board will be discussing the reforms needed to bring the

organization into the twenty-first century. In his introduction to the 1996-1997 proposed programme budget, WHO Director-General Hiroshi Nakajima stated that the Board was expected to adopt a renewed health-for-all policy based on equity and solidarity.

The Executive Board consists of 31 persons technically qualified in the field of health, chosen by the World Health Assembly on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. It gives effect to the decisions and policies of the Health Assembly, advising it and generally facilitating its work.

All countries have a responsibility to promote awareness about the new international instrument to combat desertification and drought, according to Algeria. The Algerian representative made that comment to the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for the Elaboration of a Convention to Combat Desertification, as it continued its sixth session yesterday.

Bolivia said priority should be given to Africa in efforts to promote awareness of the Convention, but other regions should not be overlooked. Ghana told the Committee that the awareness creation efforts should stress how the solutions to desertification would be made available to local communities. France, speaking on behalf of the European Union, said the local community had a special role to play in the process of awareness building. While the secretariat should be a facilitator in disseminating information about the Convention, it should not take over the role of local communities.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Ivanka Corti, has called for the introduction of the right of petition, through a new optional protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. She said that measure would be the best contribution the Committee could make to the forthcoming Fourth World Conference on Women. Those comments were made yesterday, as the Committee discussed the Chairman's report on her intersessional activities during the biennium 1993-1994.

The Special Rapporteur on violence against women, Radhika Coomaraswamy, also presented a report to the Committee. She said she had been mandated by the Commission on Human Rights to recommend ways of eliminating violence against women, and to work with other special rapporteurs in the human rights area, as well as to consult with the Committee. Twenty-nine countries had replied to requests for information on violence in the family, the community, and by the State, and for information on programmes related to violence against women. Many non-governmental organizations and United Nations agencies had also responded.

The Russian Federation's Commissioner for Human Rights, Sergei Kovalev, has been named "Man of the Year for 1994" in that country. He received the honour following a public opinion survey conducted throughout the Russian Federation.

Mr. Kovalev's Office receives support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). That support is part of a larger regional programme to strengthen democracy, governance and participation in central and eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

END OF HIGHLIGHTS
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DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, January 12, 1995 - The UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) on Wednesday began a one-month operation to repatriate Burundian refugees living in Rwanda, some of them who sought refuge in Rwanda in 1972. The operation started with the repatriation of 321 Burundian refugees on Wednesday, carried to Burundi border with Rwanda by HCR vehicles. 3,000 Burundian refugees have registered with the UNHCR in Kigali to ask for being repatriated. The operation aims at the same time to repatriate Rwandese refugees living in Burundi.

- The Rwandese Minister for Rehabilitation and Social Integration, Mr. Jacques Bihozagara, on Monday held a meeting with representatives of the NGOs operating in Rwanda, foreign diplomats based in Kigali, and representatives of UN agencies in Rwanda, to discuss a new document issued by the Rwandese Government concerning the procedures of NGOs activities in Rwanda. Mr. Bihozagara explained that the document aims at better coordinating the NGOs activities, but indicated that the document was not a gospel and was not intended to be followed to the letter.

Speaking at the meeting, Mr. Bihozagara also informed the participants that the Rwandese Government was preparing a list of criminals suspected of being involved in the massacres in Rwanda, to be published in the near future, in order to facilitate the return home of innocent Rwandese refugees.

- The Rwandese Minister for Tourism and Environment, Mr. Jean Damascene Nayinzira, on Wednesday visited the Volcanoes National Park in Ruhengeri prefecture, in order to explore the ground, and to examine ways of boosting tourist activities in the area.

Mr. Nayinzira visited the 12-gorilla group in Sabyinyo Volcano forest, and was told that another 33-gorilla group known as Susa group was living on Karisimbi volcano.

- A meeting on epidemics surveillance in the Rwandese refugee camps was on Wednesday held in Kigali. The meeting was organised by the World Health Organisation (WHO) and gathered representatives of the HCR, Rwandese Ministry of Health, and health organisations working in Bukavu and Goma refugee camps in Zaire, and Ngara camp in Tanzania, and was intended to examine health priorities in camps and modalities of facilitating communication between the different refugee camps.

Prepared by Manasse Mugabo
Broadcast Journalist
UN Radio / Rwanda



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DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, January 10, 1995 - The RPA Spokesman, Colonel Frank Mugambage, on Monday told Radio Rwanda that following the incident of exchange of fire between displaced persons and RPA soldiers near a camp of displaced people in Nshili commune, in Gikongoro prefecture, during the night of 5 January to 6 January, which left 11 displaced people killed and one RPA soldier wounded, it became necessary to incarcerate provisionally the two military officers in charge of security in the area, namely the acting military commander of Gikongoro area, Major Philbert Rwigamba and Second Lieutenant Rutaganda, in charge of Nshili area.

Colonel Mugambage said that the detention of the two military officers does not imply their guiltiness, but that it was only part of the judicial procedure to carry out the investigations to determine the circumstances surrounding the incident. He said that they are being held in prison in order for them to give clarifications on the incident which occurred in the area whose security they are responsible for.

- The UNICEF office in Kigali on Monday donated 10 vehicles to the Rwandese Ministry of Health. UNICEF also pledged to rebuild 150 health centers throughout the country, as well as Kanombe Hospital in Kigali, that were destroyed as a result of the war.

Prepared by Manasse Mugabo
Broadcast Journalist
UN Radio/ Rwanda

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

NEWS RELEASE

UNAMIR NR-95.004

January 11, 1995

**INSURGENCY OPERATION INTO RWANDA
FROM FORMER GOVERNMENT FORCES**

KIGALI, RWANDA -- United Nations Military Observers deployed in the Cyangugu prefecture in the south western part of Rwanda, are presently investigating a serious exchange of fire between possible Former Rwandan Government Forces (FRGF) and the Rwandan Patriotic Army (RPA). This latest incident lasted two hours and occurred at approximately 1:00 a.m. near Nyamasheke, on the shores of lake Kivu.

"Although it is difficult to establish who are the authors of these attacks, we have strong reason to believe that the FRGF have now began a consolidated and well planned insurgency operation campaign into Rwanda", stated Maj.-Gen. Guy Tousignant, the Force Commander of UNAMIR. "The increasing number of incidents in that sector of the country is troubling for UNAMIR."

"Actions such as these, interfere with the climate of confidence which we are promoting in the region. UNAMIR is carefully looking into the matter and is not disregarding the possibility of increasing the number of troops and military observers in that sector of the country."

UN personnel deployed in the Nyamasheke region reported that about 50 soldiers surprised a group of 20 Rwandan fishermen during this incident. As the assailants opened fire, the fishermen jumped in the water in an attempt to move to safety. All but six made it to safety. Concurrently, RPA returned fire and engaged in a two hour fire fight with the aggressors. The FRGF resisted and eventually retreated after capturing several fishermen boats. The matter is currently under investigation.

- 30 -

Note to editors: For more information, please contact the UNAMIR military public affairs officer, Capt S. Grenier in Kigali at (212) 963-9574 ext 11124.



NEWS RELEASE

UNAMIR NR-95.003

January 10, 1995

UNAMIR INVESTIGATION
KILLING INCIDENT OF JAN. 7, 1995

KIGALI, RWANDA -- UNAMIR has conducted an investigation, following the shooting incident of Jan 7, 1995 which took place two miles south east of Remera, near the Burundi border. During this latest incident of violence in camps, at least 12 people were killed and 36 injured.

UNAMIR has confirmed that Rwandan Patriotic Army (RPA) troops were responsible for this act of violence.

On monday Jan. 9, the Special Representative to the Secretary General, Mr. Shaharyar Khan and the Force Commander of UNAMIR, Maj.-Gen. Guy Tousignant meet with Vice President Paul Kagame. "Pending a full inquiry of the incident, three RPA officers have been arrested and a court martial has been ordered" stated Vice President Kagame during the meeting.

Later in the meeting, Vice President Kagame assured Mr. Khan and Maj.-Gen. Tousignant that the Rwandan Government remained committed to the agreed policy of supporting Operation "RETOUR", by not forcibly closing camps.

The United Nations Headquarters had been notified of this incident at approximately 9:15 a.m. on the morning of the incident. Less than 45 minutes after receiving notification, UNAMIR medical staff were on their way to render assistance. Six seriously injured persons were evacuated from the Runyonbyi camp at approximately 12:30 p.m. and transported to Kigali. Medical staff subsequently remained on site for several hours to provide additional medical assistance.

Both Australian and Canadian medical staff performed surgery on the evacuated patients at the Kigali Central Hospital, but one child later died due to the seriousness of her wounds.

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Note to editors: For more information, plse contact the UNAMIR military public affairs officer, Capt S. Grenier in Kigali at (212) 963-9574 ext 11124.

DPKO SITUATION CENTRE REPORT
UNAMIR - RWANDA
Time: 0800 Hours NYT 10 January 1995

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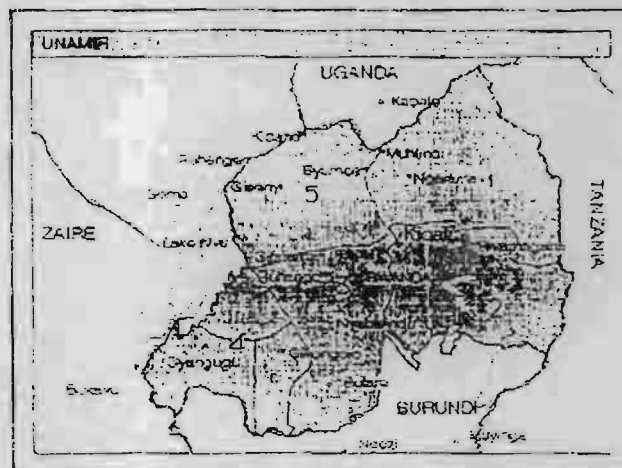
HIGHLIGHTS

- Canada is sending 120 logistics personnel to Rwanda, communications personnel are being withdrawn
- Rwanda's military chief promised stern action in a probe into killings by his troops

POLITICAL

On 09 January, the Force Commander received the Canadian Chief Of Defence Staff and discussed the current and future participation of Canadian troops with UNAMIR. He later met with Mr. Urassa from UNHCR to exchange views on refugee repatriation.

On 10 January, Rwanda's military chief ordered an inquiry into an incident in which 12 Hutus were killed by his troops in an attack on a refugee camp. Maj Gen Kagame also promised stern action against those involved when he met the SRSg on 09 January. (REUTER)



MILITARY

On 09 January, the media quoting a spokesman for the Rwandan Patriotic Army (RPF), Col Mugambage, reported that the RPF admitted that its soldiers killed 12 civilians and wounded 36 others at a camp for displaced people in southern Rwanda during the weekend. The Rwandan authorities had arrested two senior military officers, including Maj Rwigamba, in connection with the killings in BUSANZE, Gikongoro province, on 07 January 1995 (AFP)

On 09 January, Canada said it will send 120 troops to Rwanda this month to supply logistical support to the UN peacekeeping force based there. The peacekeepers are going in response to a request from the UN that Canada maintain a presence in Rwanda. The Canadian government also said it is bringing back to Canada a group of 360 communication specialists who were sent to Rwanda in June. (REUTER)

On 10 January, the security situation was calm. UNMOs reported that RPA troops in sector 2 attacked a family of 20 people in KIDOGO and arrested two people suspected of being Interhamwe. However, they managed to escape and were under the protection of UNAMIR troops. RPA troops continued with day and night patrols.

RESTRICTIONS ON MOVEMENT

On 10 January, all border posts were open except for GISENYI border post. In KIGALI a UNAMIR helicopter was detained for more than two hours at the airport for flying too close to the presidential palace. The helicopter and crew were later released.

HUMANITARIAN

On 10 January, Operation Retour continued with a total of 235 Displaced Person (DP) evacuated from CYANIKA and NDAGO camps; however, aid agencies reported a poor turnout of DPs in both camps.

CIVIL AFFAIRS

On 10 January, UNMOs reported that a large number of the population are still holding back to their inability to exchange them during the currency exchange exercise.

OPERATION "RETOUR"

The presence of several hundreds of thousands of displaced persons in south western Rwanda presents a serious internal security problem to Rwandan Authorities. Many of the authors of acts of Genocide which took place during the last war are believed to be present in significant numbers in those camps. These large concentrations of people within the country offers safe havens and potential bases from which criminal elements can initiate small scale raids in an attempt to destabilise the country.

The dissolving of these camps is the first step in settling the humanitarian problem presently overshadowing the country. Nevertheless, displaced persons in camps are victims of a mischievous misinformation campaign mounted by those criminals who oppose the normalisation process presently taking place in the country. Rwandans must be free to travel back to their home communes to plant seeds, harvest crops and finally regain their dignity by rebuilding their lives and their country.

To this end, the United Nations and the International community has come together with the Rwandan Government in a consolidated effort to assist and promote the return of displaced persons within Rwanda to their home communes.

Operation "RETOUR" was officially launched in late December 1994 and is the direct result of the long, detailed and careful planning process which is has now proven to be effective.

Note to editors: For more information, plse contact the UNAMIR military public affairs officer, Capt S. Grenier in Kigali at (212) 963-9574 ext 11124.

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6 JAN 95 00 00 UUUU

UNAMIR PAFF 020

FROM UNAMIR HQ KIGALI//MILITARY PUBLIC AFFAIRS//

TO UNAMIR HQ KIGALI//DCMO/HAC/COM CIV POL/OIC ADMIN/
 CANCON KIGALI//COMD/CO 1 CDHSR//
 AUSMED KIGALI//CO//

FMO

SECTOR 1 HQ BYUMBA//SECTOR COMMANDER/PAFFO//

SECTOR 2 HQ KIBUNGO//SECTOR COMMANDER//

SECTOR 3 HQ GITARAMA//MALI COY COMD//

SECTOR 4A HQ GIKONGORO//SECTOR COMMANDER//

SECTOR 4B HQ KIBUYE//SECTOR COMMANDER//

SECTOR 4C HQ CYANGUGU//SECTOR COMMANDER//

SECTOR 5 HQ MARERU//SECTOR COMMANDER/MILOB HQ//

SECTOR 6 HQ KIGALI//SECTOR COMMANDER/INDBATT PAFFO//

UNHCR HQ KIGALI

UNREO HQ KIGALI

UNDP HQ KIGALI

WFP HQ KIGALI

UNICEF HQ KIGALI

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

UNCLAS UNAMIR PAFF 020

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

1. AS REQUESTED BY THE SRSG LAST NOVEMBER, THIS OFFICE IS ABOUT TO LAUNCH A MULTI MEDIA INFORMATION CAMPAIGN. THE NECESSARY INFRASTRUCTURE TO SUPPORT THE CREATION OF A UN NEWSLETTER TO ENCOMPASS ALL LEVEL OF UN ACTIVITY IN RWANDA IS NOW IN PLACE. ALL THAT IS REQUIRED AT THIS TIME IS THE APPROPRIATE FUNDING TO MAKE THIS PROJECT HAPPEN, BUT I AM CONFIDENT THAT ALL WILL BE IN PLACE PRIOR TO 15 JAN 95.

2. THE AIM OF THIS NEWSLETTER WILL BE TWOFOLD. FIRST, TO ACT AS A BASIC INTERNAL INFORMATION TOOL TO INFORM AND TO FOSTER PRIDE AND A SENSE OF BELONGING AMONG ALL UN MEMBERS IN COUNTRY TO INCLUDE ALL UN HUMANITARIAN AGENCIES, CIVILIAN AND MILITARY PERSONNEL. SECOND, TO ACT AS A LIMITED EXTERNAL INFORMATION TOOL TARGETING KEY PERSONNEL/AUDIENCES IN MAJOR UN HQ SUCH AS GENEVA, NY, ROME ETC.

3. THE NEWSLETTER WILL BE A 16 TO 32 PAGE BILINGUAL MAGAZINE DEPENDING ON AMOUNT OF MATERIEL RECEIVED BY THIS OFFICE. VISUAL SUPPORT SUCH AS PHOTOS AND/OR MAPS, CARICATURES AND DRAWINGS WILL BE REQUIRED FOR EACH ARTICLE SUBMITTED TO A MINIMUM RATIO OF 1 FOR EACH 750 WORDS. FOR THIS PURPOSE, UNAMIR PAFF WILL COORDINATE THE PROCESSING OF FILM TO A RATIO OF 1 FILM PER ORGANISATION PER ISSUE.

4. AS THIS NEWSLETTER WILL BE ONLY A SMALL PART OF OUR RESPONSIBILITIES WITH REGARDS TO THE SRSG'S UN MULTI MEDIA INFO CAMPAIGN, ARTICLES WILL NOT GO THROUGH AN ELABORATE EDITORIAL PROCESS. ALL ORGANISATIONS WILL THEREFORE BE REQUIRED TO SELF EDIT THEIR ARTICLES PRIOR TO SUBMISSION.

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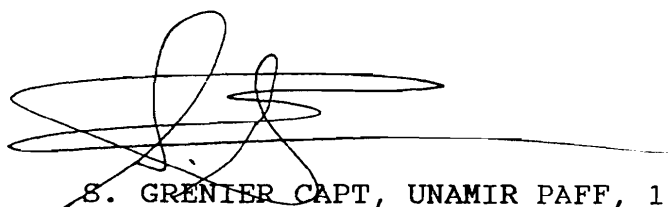
5. TO LAUNCH THIS PUBLICATION, ALL UN AGENCIES, MILITARY CONTINGENTS AND ORGANISATIONS ARE ENCOURAGED TO SUBMIT PRIOR TO 25 JAN 95, AT LEAST ONE ARTICLE (MIN 750 WORDS) DESCRIBING IN A GLOBAL SENSE THEIR ACTIVITIES IN RWANDA AND A SHORTER PIECE FOCUSING ON A SPECIFIC AREA WHICH MIGHT BE A BIT MORE NEWS ORIENTED (MIN 150 WORDS). ALL ARTICLES MUST BE SIGNED BY AUTHOR AND INCLUDE (BY LINE). PHOTOS MUST BE COMPLIMENTED BY CAPTIONS AND PHOTO CREDIT MUST BE GIVEN PROVIDING FULL NAME AND RANK IF APPLICABLE. AUTHORS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE A TITLE TO ARTICLES. FEEL FREE TO WRITE IN EITHER FRENCH OR ENGLISH. THE BEST PHOTOS WILL BE CHOSEN FOR THE FRONT COVER AND THE PHOTO CENTERSPRED AND MAY BE USED FOR OTHER UN PUBLICATIONS. IF POSSIBLE MAKE USE OF AN EXPERIENCED PHOTOGRAPHER.

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

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

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

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several loops and a long horizontal stroke, positioned above the typed name.

S. GRENIER CAPT, UNAMIR PAFF, 11124

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6 JAN 95 00 00 UUUU

UNAMIR PAFF 020

FROM UNAMIR HQ KIGALI//MILITARY PUBLIC AFFAIRS//

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2. THE AIM OF THIS NEWSLETTER WILL BE TWOFOLD. FIRST, TO ACT AS A BASIC INTERNAL INFORMATION TOOL TO INFORM AND TO FOSTER PRIDE AND A SENSE OF BELONGING AMONG ALL UN MEMBERS IN COUNTRY TO INCLUDE ALL UN HUMANITARIAN AGENCIES, CIVILIAN AND MILITARY PERSONNEL. SECOND, TO ACT AS A LIMITED EXTERNAL INFORMATION TOOL TARGETING KEY PERSONNEL/AUDIENCES IN MAJOR UN HQ SUCH AS GENEVA, NY, ROME ETC.

3. THE NEWSLETTER WILL BE A 16 TO 32 PAGE BILINGUAL MAGAZINE DEPENDING ON AMOUNT OF MATERIEL RECEIVED BY THIS OFFICE. VISUAL SUPPORT SUCH AS PHOTOS AND/OR MAPS, CARICATURES AND DRAWINGS WILL BE REQUIRED FOR EACH ARTICLE SUBMITTED TO A MINIMUM RATIO OF 1 FOR EACH 750 WORDS. FOR THIS PURPOSE, UNAMIR PAFF WILL COORDINATE THE PROCESSING OF FILM TO A RATIO OF 1 FILM PER ORGANISATION PER ISSUE.

4. AS THIS NEWSLETTER WILL BE ONLY A SMALL PART OF OUR RESPONSIBILITIES WITH REGARDS TO THE SRSG'S UN MULTI MEDIA INFO CAMPAIGN, ARTICLES WILL NOT GO THROUGH AN ELABORATE EDITORIAL PROCESS. ALL ORGANISATIONS WILL THEREFORE BE REQUIRED TO SELF EDIT THEIR ARTICLES PRIOR TO SUBMISSION.

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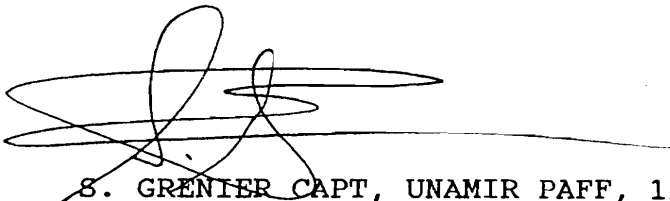
5. TO LAUNCH THIS PUBLICATION, ALL UN AGENCIES, MILITARY CONTINGENTS AND ORGANISATIONS ARE ENCOURAGED TO SUBMIT PRIOR TO 25 JAN 95, AT LEAST ONE ARTICLE (MIN 750 WORDS) DESCRIBING IN A GLOBAL SENSE THEIR ACTIVITIES IN RWANDA AND A SHORTER PIECE FOCUSING ON A SPECIFIC AREA WHICH MIGHT BE A BIT MORE NEWS ORIENTED (MIN 150 WORDS). ALL ARTICLES MUST BE SIGNED BY AUTHOR AND INCLUDE (BY LINE). PHOTOS MUST BE COMPLEMENTED BY CAPTIONS AND PHOTO CREDIT MUST BE GIVEN PROVIDING FULL NAME AND RANK IF APPLICABLE. AUTHORS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE A TITLE TO ARTICLES. FEEL FREE TO WRITE IN EITHER FRENCH OR ENGLISH. THE BEST PHOTOS WILL BE CHOSEN FOR THE FRONT COVER AND THE PHOTO CENTERSPRED AND MAY BE USED FOR OTHER UN PUBLICATIONS. IF POSSIBLE MAKE USE OF AN EXPERIENCED PHOTOGRAPHER.

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

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

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

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

A handwritten signature in dark ink, consisting of a large, stylized 'S' followed by a horizontal line and a small flourish.

S. GRENIER CAPT, UNAMIR PAFF, 11124

9 OPS

FROM: UNAMIR HQ OPS

TO: MILOBS GP HQ

DATE: 31 DEC 94


SUBJET: BROWN AND ROOT ESCORT REQUEST

REF:

A. Log coord cell resupply order dated 30Dec 94, coppied to you.

1. You are requested to provide escorts to the tasks under para 5 in reference" A" above.

2. For your necessary action.


JK CHUMBU
Maj
G3 OPS2

G2 Cell
HQ UNAMIR

23 Dec 94

G2/A200/B

See Distribution

REPORTING OF INCIDENTS IN SECTOR 2B 11-18 DEC 94

1. It has been brought to the attention of G2 that a number of incidents occurred in the KIBUNGO area of Sector 2B during the period 11-19 Dec 94. The incidents that were specifically referred to were:

a. 11 Dec 94 - 1 x UNREO vehicle and 1 x MILOB vehicle were surrounded by a hostile crowd in KIGARAMA at dusk and had to be rescued by troops from GHANBATT.


b. 16 Dec 94 - It is believed that an unknown number of MILOBS were detained by the RPA/civil authorities in KIBUNGO prison.

c. 17 Dec 94 - Team from the Human Rights Field Operation evacuated their premises in KIBUNGO because of the deteriorating security situation. The team returned to KIGALI.

d. 18 Dec 94 - It has been reported that a number of personnel were detained by the RPA/civil authorities in KIBUNGO prison. Those detained were said to include MILOBS and members of UNREO.

2. It is requested that any relevant MILOB reports on these, or other, incidents in the area be passed to this office in order that G2 UNAMIR can assess any change in the security situation in Sector 2B. If any of the above incidents prove to be false it is requested that information to that effect also be passed to this office.

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24/12


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Distribution:

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Action:

MILOB Gp HQ

Internal:

Information:

COS

DCOS Ops

G2 Cell
HQ UNAMIR

23 Dec 94

G2/2000

See Distribution

THE REPORTING OF INCIDENTS

1. There have been a considerable number of recent reports submitted to this HQ which have fallen woefully short of the standards expected in a military HQ. Important details such as the source of information and dates, places and timings are often omitted. Many reports raise more questions than are answered and frequently are unusable.
2. In an effort to standardise and improve the situation all reports should include the following information:
 - a. When the incident took place (DTG to be included).
 - b. Where the incident took place (The name of the nearest town or village should be followed by a 6 fig Grid Reference).
 - c. Who reported the incident. Reports should be clear about the source of the information and state if the information came from the local population.
 - d. What exactly happened. Reports should include all details of the incident.
 - e. If the incident is connected to a previous report or sitrep then the connection should be stated ie. the men reported to have disappeared in yesterday's sitrep were found murdered today.
3. If an incident is deemed to be particularly significant it should be reported to HQ UNAMIR immediately instead of waiting for the next sitrep.
4. All action addressees are to comply with this instruction with immediate effect.

802 OPS
Please attach covering
letter and forward to
all units

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For FC

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FROM DPIIDS

FOLLOWING IS THE SUMMARY AND TEXT OF RESOLUTION 968 (1994)

OMNIPRESS / UNDEUPRO

Security Council
3482nd Meeting
PM SUMMARY

SC/5968
16 December 1994

SECURITY COUNCIL ESTABLISHES UN OBSERVER MISSION IN TAJIKISTAN

Under Resolution 968, Mission Will Operate for up to Six Months; To Continue beyond 6 February 1995 Only if Cease-Fire Extended by Parties

The Security Council this afternoon established a new United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan for a period of up to six months, subject to the proviso that it would continue beyond 6 February 1995 only if the parties to the conflict agreed to extend their temporary cease-fire beyond that date.

The Council took that action by unanimously adopting its resolution 968 (1994). The Mission's mandate will be to: assist the Tajik Joint Commission in monitoring implementation of the Agreement of 17 September 1994, reached between the Government of Tajikistan and the Tajik opposition, on a temporary cease-fire, which has been extended until 6 February; investigate reported cease-fire violations and report on them to the United Nations and to the Joint Commission; and to provide good offices.

The Security Council also charged the Mission with maintaining close contacts with the parties to the conflict, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) Mission in Tajikistan, the Collective Peace-keeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and with border forces. The Mission will also support the efforts of the Secretary-General's Special Envoy and provide political liaison and coordination for international humanitarian assistance.

Also, the Council requested the Secretary-General to continue the provision of good offices through his Special Envoy and to include in his 6 February 1995 report an account of the work of the Mission followed by semi-monthly reports.

The Security Council called on the Tajik parties to fully cooperate with the Mission and ensure the safety and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel. It also called on the Government to expeditiously conclude a status-of-mission agreement with the United Nations.

Also by the text, the Council welcomed the 12 November release of detainees and prisoners of war, and called for further confidence-building measures and for unhindered access by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to detained persons. The Council called on the parties to achieve a comprehensive political settlement and to comply with their

SRSG EDIR FC CAD

Obligations under their 17 September Agreement.

The Security Council called for greater contributions from Member States for international humanitarian relief efforts in Tajikistan and requested the Secretary-General to establish a voluntary fund for contributions to support implementation of the 17 September Agreement and the activities of the Tajik Joint Commission.

Speaking before the Council this afternoon were the representatives of Tajikistan, Oman, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Czech Republic, France, United Kingdom, United States, Spain and Argentina.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION 968 (1994)

"The Security Council

"Recalling the statements of the President of the Security Council of 30 October 1992 (S/24742), of 23 August 1993 (S/26341), of 22 September 1994 (S/PRST/1994/56) and 8 November 1994 (S/PRST/1994/65),

"Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 27 September 1994 (S/1994/1102) and of 30 November 1994 (S/1994/1363),

"Welcoming the agreement between the Government of Tajikistan and the Tajik opposition in the course of the third round of inter-Tajik talks in Islamabad on the extension until 6 February 1995 of the Agreement of 17 September 1994 on a Temporary Cease-fire and the Cessation of Other Hostile Acts on the Tajik-Afghan Border and within the Country for the Duration of the Talks signed in Tehran (S/1994/1102, annex 1),

"Welcoming also the signing of the Protocol on the Joint Commission for the implementation of the Agreement of 17 September 1994 (S/1994/1253, annex),

"Commending the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy, as well as of the countries and regional organizations acting as observers at the inter-Tajik talks which contributed to reaching these agreements,

"Emphasizing that the primary responsibility rests with the Tajik parties themselves in resolving their differences, and that the international assistance provided by this resolution must be linked to the process of national reconciliation, including inter alia free and fair elections and further confidence-building measures by the parties,

"Welcoming the reaffirmed commitment by the parties to resolve the conflict only through political means,

"Stressing the importance of achieving further substantial progress during the fourth round of inter-Tajik talks in Moscow,

"Recalling the statement of 24 August and of 30 September 1993 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan addressed to the Secretary-General (S/26357 and S/26610),

"Acknowledging positively the readiness of the Collective Peace-keeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Tajikistan to work together with United Nations observers to assist in maintaining the cease-fire, as declared in a joint statement by the by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Uzbekistan on 13 October 1994 (S/1994/1178),

"Underlining the importance of close liaison between the United Nations Mission of Observers on the one hand and the Collective Peace-keeping Forces of the Commonwealth of

Independent States in Tajikistan and the border forces on the other hand,

"1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 30 November 1994 (S/1994/1363):

"2. Decides to establish a United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) in accordance with the plan outlined by the Secretary-General in the above-mentioned report with the following mandate:

"(a) To assist the Joint Commission to monitor the implementation of the Agreement of 17 September 1994;

"(b) To investigate reports of cease-fire violations and to report on them to the United Nations and to the Joint Commission;

"(c) To provide its good offices as stipulated in the Agreement of 17 September 1994;

"(d) To maintain close contacts with the parties to the conflict, as well as close liaison with the CSCE Mission in Tajikistan and with the Collective Peace-keeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Tajikistan and with the border forces;

"(e) To provide support for the efforts of the Secretary-General's Special Envoy;

"(f) To provide political liaison and coordination services, which could facilitate expeditious humanitarian assistance by the international community;

"3. Decides that the Mission be established for a period of up to six months subject to the proviso that it will continue beyond 6 February 1995 only if the Secretary-General reports to the Council by that date that the parties have agreed to extend the Agreement of 17 September 1994 and that they remain committed to an effective cease-fire, to national reconciliation and to the promotion of democracy;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to include in the report provided for in paragraph 3 above an account of the work of the Mission up to that date, and to submit, at two-monthly intervals thereafter, reports on that work and on progress towards national reconciliation;

"5. Requests also the Secretary-General to continue to pursue through the good offices of his Special Envoy efforts to speed up the progress towards national reconciliation;

"6. Calls upon the parties to cooperate fully with the Mission, and to ensure the safety and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel;

"7. Calls on the Government of Tajikistan to conclude expeditiously with the United Nations an agreement on the status of the Mission and requests the Secretary-General to inform the Security Council in this regard in his report provided for in paragraph 3 above;

"8. Calls upon the parties to redouble their efforts to achieve as soon as possible a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict and to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General's Special Envoy in this regard;

"9. Urges the parties to strictly comply with the obligations they have assumed to implement fully the Agreement of 17 September 1994 and to refrain from any steps that could aggravate the existing situation or hinder the process of national reconciliation;

"10. Welcomes the release of detainees and prisoners of war which took place on 12 November 1994 in Khorog, and calls for further such confidence-building measures by the parties

and for unhindered access to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to all persons detained by all parties in relation to the armed conflict;

"11. Urges all States and others concerned to facilitate the process of national reconciliation and to refrain from any actions that could complicate the peace process;

"12. Welcomes the humanitarian assistance already provided and calls for greater contributions from Member States for the humanitarian relief efforts of the United Nations and other international organizations;

"13. Requests the Secretary-General to establish a voluntary fund for contributions in support of the implementation of the Agreement of 17 September 1994 on a Temporary Cease-fire and the Cessation of Other Hostile Acts on the Tajik-Afghan Border and within the Country for the Duration of the Talks, in particular in support of the activities of the Joint Commission, and encourages Member States to contribute thereto;

"14. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter."

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FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS / UNDEUPRO
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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 15 December 1994

(PART I OF II)

At today's noon briefing, Joe Sills, Spokesman for the Secretary-General, informed correspondents that this morning the Secretary-General had attended the General Assembly meeting for the admission of the Republic of Palau as a new member of the United Nations, then met with the President of Palau, Kuniwo Nakamura. After that meeting, the Secretary-General met with the Prime Minister of Zaire, Kengo Wa Dondo. He would be meeting shortly with the Vice-President and Minister of Defence of Rwanda, Major-General Paul Kagame.

At 1 p.m., the Secretary-General would attend the flag-raising ceremony on the occasion of Palau's admission to United Nations membership. Later this afternoon, he would meet with the Secretary-General of the non-governmental organization International Alert, Kumar Rupesinghe, then with Captain Jacques Cousteau, who was a member of the Advisory Commission on Sustainable Development.

Mr. Sills then announced that "former United States President Jimmy Carter telephoned the Secretary-General yesterday evening to inform him of his contacts with Mr. Karadzic. The Secretary-General welcomes President Carter's efforts. Former President Carter is conscious of the need for such efforts to be fully synchronized with those of the Secretary-General's Special Representative as well as Mr. Stoltenberg and Lord Owen and the Contact Group, in order to avoid unnecessary duplication and possible contradictions. Mr. Carter has undertaken to keep the Secretary-General informed about any further developments. The Secretary-General also spoke with United States Secretary of State Christopher last night on the same subject." (See Press Release SG/SM/5513).

The Security Council had held an informal meeting with Major-General Kagame, meeting as Member States, rather than sitting as the Council, Mr. Sills said. The Council would then hold a formal meeting on Rwanda, primarily to hear the Vice-President, and possibly other members. However, no resolution was expected to be adopted at that meeting.

On Tajikistan, Mr. Sills said it was his understanding that the Russian Federation had requested more time on the draft resolution. He was not sure when action on the draft would take place, although it could occur tomorrow.

He then said that the press release on the Department of Humanitarian Affairs/United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) team investigating the oil spill in Komi, Russian Federation, had been issued and contained the results of that

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investigation (See Press Release ND/410).

Press conferences in room 226 today were: at 1:30 p.m., Major-General Kagame; and at 3 p.m., President Nakamura.

Mr. Sills announced that a World Chronicle television programme would be shown today at 2:30 p.m. on in-house channels 6 and 23. The guest was C.U. Narasimhan, the author of the recently published book, "A History of the United Nations University: A Personal Perspective". He also announced that a press release had been issued on the first in a new series of United Nations publications, by the Department of Public Information (DPI), called "blue books", that covers major developments in international relations of the past five decades in which the United Nations had played a role (See Press Release GA/AP/2154-PI/870). The first book traces the United Nations role in the struggle against apartheid. The book was available in English now, and would be translated into French and Arabic sometime later.

Speaking on peace-keeping operations, Fred Eckhard of the Spokesman's Office, informed correspondents that the Secretary-General's Special Representative for the former Yugoslavia and Chief of Mission of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), Yasushi Akashi, had meetings in Pale with Dr. Karadzic and other senior Bosnian Serb representatives. Mr. Akashi, first and foremost, warned them that UNPROFOR's operation in Bosnia would have to be shut down if problems relating to freedom of movement were not resolved.

After a long session, Dr. Karadzic had agreed to clear the landing of UNPROFOR aircraft for the purpose of troop rotation, Mr. Eckhard continued. Two aircraft were expected to fly in today or tomorrow, weather permitting. Mr. Akashi hoped that if those landings were successful, then the humanitarian flights might be resumed at some point, but that decision would have to be made by the governments that flew those planes.

Dr. Karadzic had also dropped restrictions on armoured personnel carriers accompanying convoys and said he would ease restrictions on movement through checkpoints, Mr. Eckhard said. Follow-up discussions on simplifying the checkpoint procedures were taking place today. The Serbs had returned three Danish fuel tankers that had been hijacked, minus the fuel that the tankers had contained at the time. They had also promised to return two Dutch jeeps that had been stolen.

Mr. Eckhard said that Mr. Akashi had also protested the shelling of Bihac town: a few mortar rounds had struck the town today, the sixth day in a row of shelling. He also discussed his proposal for a comprehensive cease-fire agreement. Today, he had travelled to Zenica, Bosnia and Herzegovina, where he met with Bosnian Vice-President, Ejup Ganic, and other Bosnian government officials. The meeting was to have taken place yesterday, but the weather had prevented Mr. Akashi from travelling there. Tonight, he would meet with the Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina (United States, United Kingdom, France, Germany, Russian Federation), and tomorrow he would travel to Split, Croatia, to meet with Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic, who was returning from the Summit meeting of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in Casablanca, Morocco.

In other developments, Mr. Eckhard said fighting around Bihac continued today, with sporadic shelling in Velika Kladusa. A humanitarian convoy of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) trying to get into the pocket-

was blocked by Croatian Serbs. In Sarajevo, no sniper incidents had been reported yesterday, but the airport remained closed to humanitarian flights. The UNHCR did get in two humanitarian convoys yesterday and hoped to get two more in over the weekend. Over the longer term, the UNHCR would not be able to achieve the 6,000 metric tons per month needed to meet the needs of greater Sarajevo by ground convoys alone; it was counting on the eventual restoration of the air bridge.

Mr. Eckhard said fighting also continued south of Mount Igman where government forces were on the offensive and had moved the confrontation line several kilometres. An UNPROFOR helicopter flying from Split to Sarajevo had been fired upon and hit today by small arms and anti-aircraft weapons over territory controlled by Bosnian government forces. The helicopter made an emergency landing at Kiseljak, north of Sarajevo. No casualties had been reported.

On Rwanda, he said the operation of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), to restore security to the troublesome camps for displaced persons in south-west Rwanda, had concluded successfully. Forty-seven people suspected of criminal activity had been detained, registered by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and turned over to government authorities. One thousand weapons had been confiscated, which were mostly blade weapons, such as machetes and spears. The UNAMIR troops were returning to their former positions, but two companies were remaining for a reinforced UNAMIR presence in the camps to maintain the current level of security there.

Commenting on General Assembly activities, the Assembly President's spokesman, Amadou Moutar Gueye, informed correspondents that this morning the Assembly had welcomed the Republic of Palau as the 185th Member of the United Nations. Palau's President then addressed the Assembly, and later met with the Assembly President, Amara Essy (Cote d'Ivoire). The flag ceremony for Palau at 1 p.m. would take place in front of the Delegates' Entrance.

The Assembly also had considered the second report of the Credentials Committee (A/49/517/Add.1) which listed the countries that had had credentials approved, Mr. Gueye continued.

Also being considered in the morning session was agenda item 32, on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU), he said. Under the terms of a draft resolution before the Assembly on the subject, the Assembly would, among other things, urge the United Nations to help the OAU to strengthen its capacity in conflict resolution and continue to support the organization in order to manage a peaceful democratic transition in Africa. The Assembly would also emphasize the urgency of the need to adopt appropriate measures to ensure the effective implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990's. With regard to the item on the New Agenda, the Assembly had taken no action on the draft resolution before it (A/49/L.44), and consultations would continue.

For further information on yesterday's meetings, Mr. Gueye referred correspondents to today's Journal, and drew attention to the Assembly's four votes on the question of Palestine.

The Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) had concluded its work yesterday, he said. A draft resolution on increased coordination within the United Nations system in

the field of human rights had been referred to the Working Group of the Committee, which would meet sometime in the coming year. He noted that the draft resolution containing the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime had been approved.

This afternoon, the Assembly was expected to take votes on the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Mr. Gueye then announced that a new programme of work and schedule of plenary meetings had been issued (A/INF/49/5/Add.4). The report of the Second Committee (Economic and Financial) would be taken up on Monday, 19 December, and the reports of the Third Committee and the Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary) would be considered on Friday, 23 December.

A correspondent then asked when the report by the Executive Chairman of the United Nations Special Commission monitoring the disarmament of Iraq, Rolf Ekeus, would be taken up by the Security Council. Mr. Sills replied that the item had been on an earlier, tentative schedule for this week. There was thus a possibility that the matter could be considered tomorrow, but he would have to confirm that. He did not yet have Friday's schedule.

Asked if the promises made by Dr. Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian Serb leader, to former United States President Jimmy Carter matched the list of problems between the United Nations and the Bosnian Serbs, Mr. Eckhard said that most of the six points Dr. Karadzic had discussed were, of course, things that UNPROFOR had been negotiating with the Bosnian Serbs for some time, and with particular intensity in recent weeks. Without relaxation of the restrictions that the Bosnian Serbs had placed on UNPROFOR's activities, there was not much point in continuing the mission. In that sense, there was an overlap between Dr. Karadzic's six points and UNPROFOR's agenda with the Serbs.

A correspondent said that UNPROFOR was in Bosnia to protect humanitarian convoys, which were mostly being stopped by the Bosnian Serbs. He asked why, now that the Bosnian Serbs had insisted on stopping the convoys, UNPROFOR could no longer carry out its mission. Mr. Eckhard said it was a question of degree. Since the last air action by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), there had been an almost total lack of cooperation on the part of the Bosnian Serbs with the United Nations peace-keeping mission. Without their cooperation, that mission was impossible.

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DAILY HIGHLIGHTS FOLLOW, 15 December 1994, PARA,

--- General Assembly admits Republic of Palau as 185th Member State of United Nations; President Nakamura says his country's independence represents victory for principle of self-determination.

--- Vice-President of Rwanda, in address to Security Council, appeals for international help in dealing with armed elements intimidating and killing Rwandese refugees in Zaire.

--- Secretary-General welcomes former United States President Carter's efforts in relation to former Yugoslavia.

--- Bosnian Serbs agree to clear UNPROFOR flights for troop rotation and to ease restrictions on convoy movement through checkpoints.

--- Development is primary imperative of our time, but United Nations has to respond to crisis after crisis in maintaining peace and security, Secretary-General tells Harvard University.

--- Secretary-General recommends Security Council extend UNFICYP mandate for six months; says Force's presence is indispensable to maintenance of Cyprus cease-fire.

--- Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee, concluding work for current session, approves draft resolutions on human rights in former Yugoslavia and Rwanda.

--- DPI launches new series of blue books with publication on United Nations role in struggle against apartheid.

The General Assembly today admitted the Republic of Palau as the 185th Member State of the United Nations. The country's admission represented the culmination of the United Nations trusteeship system established at the end of the Second World War.

Addressing the Assembly, the President of Palau, Kuniwo Nakamura, said his country's independence and admission to the United Nations represented a victory for the principle of self-determination. Palau's young constitutional democracy must now focus on building economic self-sufficiency, which was an essential component of true sovereignty. Natural resources were its best foundation for developing a strong economy. He noted that Palau's Declaration of Independence pledged to preserve its marine environment as a "living treasure" for the entire planet.

Also today, the Assembly called on the United Nations to coordinate its efforts and to cooperate with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in the pacific settlement of disputes and the maintenance of international peace and security in Africa. In a resolution adopted without a vote, the Assembly encouraged the United Nations and its Member States to help the OAU to strengthen its conflict resolution capacity.

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Rwanda today appealed to the international community for assistance in disarming and relocating "uniformed, armed killers that were intimidating and killing Rwandese refugees" in Zaire who wished to return home. In an address to the Security Council, the Vice-President and Minister of Defence of Rwanda, Major-General Paul Kagame, also asked for international assistance to address the question of impunity.

Major-General Kagame said former Rwandese government leaders, who were continuing to mislead Rwandese refugees in neighbouring countries, were being strengthened by international assistance that was "almost blindly directed to them through inconsistent international policies" and violations of the rules that governed activities of United Nations agencies.

He urged the international community "to help the Rwandese people help themselves". Peace and stability in Rwanda and the region would depend on what the international community could do and how swiftly it could do it. Sending the right message to the criminals and addressing the problem of immunity was the best solution of all, he added.

Meanwhile, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR) today completed its security operation in two camps housing displaced persons in the south-west of the country, according to a spokesman for the Organization. Forty-seven persons suspected of criminal activity were detained, registered and turned over to Government authorities, and 1,000 weapons were seized.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali today welcomed former United States President Jimmy Carter's efforts in relation to the situation in the former Yugoslavia. He said Mr. Carter was conscious of the need for such efforts to be fully synchronized with those of the Secretary-General's Special

Representative, as well as those of the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia and the Contact Group, in order to avoid unnecessary duplication and possible contradictions.

The former President telephoned the Secretary-General yesterday evening to inform him of his contacts with Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic, and undertook to keep him informed about any further developments. The Secretary-General also spoke yesterday with United States Secretary of State Warren Christopher on the same subject.

Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic has agreed to clear United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) flights for the purpose of troop rotation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, according to a spokesman for the Organization. He took that action after Special Representative Yasushi Akashi warned him that UNPROFOR operations would be shut down if freedom of movement problems were not resolved. Two UNPROFOR aircraft were expected to fly in today or tomorrow, weather permitting.

At a meeting with the Special Representative in Pale yesterday, Mr. Karadzic also agreed to drop restrictions on armoured personnel carriers accompanying United Nations convoys, and to ease restrictions on movement through checkpoints, the spokesman said. The Bosnian Serbs today returned three hijacked Dutch fuel tankers -- minus their fuel -- and promised to return two Dutch jeeps that had been stolen.

The spokesman said Mr. Akashi had also protested the continued shelling of Bihac and discussed his proposal for a

comprehensive cease-fire agreement. Meanwhile, fighting around Bihac continued today, with sporadic shelling in Velika Kladusa. A United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) convoy trying to get into the pocket was blocked by Croatian Serbs.

The United Nations is frustrated in its effort to make long-term progress on development because it is required to deal with crisis after crisis and confrontation after confrontation, according to Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali. He told Harvard University yesterday that the Organization was forced to focus on peace-keeping, even though development was "the primary imperative of our time".

Multilateral operations through the United Nations were the most effective way of maintaining peace, he went on to say. That was particularly true now that conflicts within States were more common than wars between them. However, the effectiveness of multilateralism was difficult to demonstrate without adequate financial and material support. Until those requirements were addressed, the Organization would have great difficulty in performing the tasks entrusted to it.

States must learn to use the United Nations to handle the new forms of conflict, the Secretary-General stressed. Only when that was done could development be given the proper attention. "In development, lies our greatest hope for moving the world towards enduring peace and prosperity", he concluded.

The Security Council should extend the mandate of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) for six months to 30 June 1995, according to the Secretary-General. In a report dated 12 December, he said the Force's presence remained indispensable to the maintenance of the cease-fire and law and order on the island.

In the last six months, UNFICYP had carried out its functions effectively with the cooperation of both sides, and the situation had remained generally quiet, he continued. However, there was only a cease-fire in Cyprus, not peace. The situation remained subject to sudden tensions, generated by events outside the island as well as within. In that connection, relations between Greece and Turkey were particularly important.

The Secretary-General expressed concern about the excessive level of armaments and forces in Cyprus, and the rate at which they were being strengthened. He deplored the fact that the Council's call for a reduction in the number of foreign troops and a reduction of defence spending in the Republic of Cyprus had not been heeded. He also noted that no progress had been made on the modest measures, repeatedly called for by the Council, aimed at reducing the confrontation between the two sides along the cease-fire lines.

The Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) yesterday approved a draft resolution by which the General Assembly would condemn all human rights violations in the former Yugoslavia, including "ethnic cleansing", killings, torture, rape, disappearances and forced evictions. It took that action by a vote of 138 in favour to none against, with 14 abstentions. The draft was one of fifteen approved by the Committee yesterday as it concluded its work for the current session.

The Committee approved a draft resolution on human rights in Rwanda, which would have the Assembly condemn those preventing the voluntary repatriation of refugees, and those

obstructing humanitarian access in refugee camps. The Assembly would also welcome the establishment of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, and would reaffirm that all persons who had committed genocide and serious violations of international humanitarian law would be held individually responsible. The Government's efforts to restore the rule of law and reconstruct the judicial system would be welcomed, and members of the international community would be invited to provide assistance in support of those efforts.

The Department of Public Information (DPI) today launched a new series of "blue books", with the publication of The United Nations and Apartheid, 1948-1994, an account of South Africa's transformation from the era of apartheid to the establishment of a non-racial democratic government.

The series covers major developments in international relations in which the Organization has played a leading role. Each volume features an introduction by the Secretary-General, a detailed chronology of events, and a comprehensive collection of United Nations documentation and other materials. The latest publication brings together the texts of more than 200 key resolutions, statements and other materials relating to the struggle against apartheid.

END OF HIGHLIGHTS
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FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS / UNDEUPRO

Security Council
SC/5966
3481st Meeting
15 December 1994
PM SUMMARY

**WORLD COMMUNITY MUST ASSIST RWANDA IN DISARMING FORCES THAT ARE
INTIMIDATING REFUGEES, RWANDESE VICE-PRESIDENT TELLS COUNCIL
Appeals to Member States 'To Help Rwandese People Help
Themselves'**

The Vice-President of Rwanda appealed to the international community this morning for assistance in disarming and relocating "uniformed, armed killers that were intimidating and killing Rwandese refugees" in Zaire who wished to return home. In an address to the Security Council, the Vice-President and Minister of Defence of Rwanda, Major-General Paul Kagame, also appealed for international assistance to address the question of impunity.

He said the leaders of the former Rwandese Government, who were continuing to mislead Rwandese refugees in neighbouring countries, were being strengthened by international assistance that was "almost blindly directed to them through inconsistent international policies" and violations of the rules that governed activities of United Nations agencies.

He appealed to the international community "to help the Rwandese people help themselves" and cautioned that delays or refusals of assistance would diminish confidence and undermine trust. Peace and stability in Rwanda and the region would depend on what the international community could do and how swiftly it could do it. Sending the right message to the criminals and addressing the problem of immunity was the best solution of all.

SECURITY COUNCIL -- TAKE 1

The Council met this afternoon to consider the situation concerning Rwanda.

The President, MANZI BAKURAMUTSA (Rwanda), called the meeting to order at 12:34 p.m.

The President decided it would be appropriate for him to not preside over the Council while the item was being discussed. In accordance with rule 20 of the Council's provision rules of procedure, he invited the representative of Argentina, Emilio J. Cardenas, to take the presidential chair.

(Rule 20 provides that, whenever the President deems it proper that he should not preside over the Council during the consideration of a question with which his Government is directly connected, he shall indicate that to the Council. The presidential chair shall then devolve, during the consideration

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of that question, on the member State next in English alphabetical order.)

The Acting President, Mr. CARDENAS (Argentina), then invited the Vice-President and Minister of Defence of Rwanda, Paul Kagame, to address the Council.

Major-General PAUL KAGAME, Vice-President and Minister of Defence of Rwanda, said the forces of the former Government of Rwanda had destroyed everything in their way, killing, raping and looting. Although scars of the deep wounds inflicted on the civil society still marked the country, the people were determined to rebuild and generate a new sense of justice and unity. The country had known difficult times before, although not as far back as the international media made them out to be. The recent genocide was a result of what "blessed impunity" could offer, he said, "violence and more violence, refugees and more refugees in the region".

He said the neighbouring countries had on their soil a blend of new Rwandese refugees: a mixture of uniformed armed killers and innocent people, both of whom were being continually misled by the leaders who had engineered the massacres. Those leaders were strengthened by the international assistance that was "almost blindly directed to them through inconsistent policies" and violations of rules that govern activities of United Nations agencies, such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and their definition of who was a refugee and who was not. The criminals had again taken the law into their hands, intimidating and killing innocent people who wished to return home.

The refugees, he said, were being held hostage openly and without the international community being able to do anything about it. His Government wanted those refugees to be free to return to their homes and was expecting them home just as it was awaiting adequate means to secure their safe return and settlement.

He deplored the fact that the intimidation of innocent Rwandese refugees continued to go unchallenged. The strength of the criminal groups was overestimated, he said. They could be disarmed and relocated. He appealed to the international community, within the framework of the United Nations, to assist Zaire in dealing with that problem.

He said the number of forces of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), which had shrunk from 2,800 to 270 personnel when the massacres in Rwanda had begun, had now reached a high of 5,600. His Government had favoured the renewal of the mandate of the Mission and had set up a transitional broad-based government and national assembly in the spirit of the August 1993 Arusha Accords. It had welcomed back an estimated 2,000 soldiers from the former Government forces. Seventy officers had enrolled in reorientation programmes and would be reintegrated in a matter of weeks.

He went on to say that the Government had done what it could to meet the immediate needs of its people but it lacked the necessary means to provide justice for all Rwandese, regardless of what had divided them in the past. He appealed to the international community to help the Rwandese to help themselves. Delays or refusals to assist them would diminish confidence and undermine trust. It would also increase the pressure on the international donor community. "The longer we wait, the worse it becomes", he said.

The Rwandese people should be given a chance to prove that they could help themselves to achieve nationhood with justice, tolerance, reconciliation and unity, he asserted. Peace and stability in Rwanda and the region would depend on what the international community could do and how swiftly it could do it. Sending the right signal to the criminals and addressing impunity in the region was the best solution for all. The international community already understood that stability and the rule of law could only come about by taking the proper measures to address the question of impunity.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:43 p.m.

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UNITED NATIONS

Press Release Secretary-General

Department of Public Information • News Coverage Service • New York

CAUTION: ADVANCE RELEASE

Not for use before 10 a.m. EST

Friday, 9 December

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HUMAN RIGHTS BOTH FOUNDATION AND SUPREME GOAL OF UNITED NATIONS.

SAYS SECRETARY-GENERAL IN HUMAN RIGHTS DAY MESSAGE

Following is the text, translated from the French, of the message of Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali on the occasion of Human Rights Day, commemorated annually on 10 December:

In celebrating this Day each year, our primary aim is to commemorate the United Nations General Assembly's adoption, on 10 December 1948, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Through this basic text, the international community solemnly proclaimed its faith in the fundamental rights of the individual and in the dignity and worth of the human person.

Since then, through normative action, the United Nations has safeguarded not only individual rights, but also civil and political rights, just as it has upheld economic, social and cultural rights. The United Nations has also extended its protection to new areas: it has sought to prevent genocide, abolish slavery, combat torture, and eliminate all forms of discrimination based on race, gender, religion or beliefs. And the United Nations has offered succour to new beneficiaries, ranging from refugees, stateless persons to the physically or mentally disabled. It has worked to protect prisoners, the victims of forced disappearance, migrant workers and their families and indigenous peoples.

Today, the norms established by the General Assembly belong to all of us. They offer something to satisfy all States, all peoples and all cultures, for they reflect the common beliefs of the entire international community.

At the same time, the General Assembly clearly has furthered the codification of human rights by drawing up what I would describe as rights of solidarity, rights which depend on joint action by all social actors at both the domestic and the international levels. Thus, since the Charter of the United Nations enshrined in its first article the right of peoples to self-determination, the General Assembly has proclaimed the right to the environment, the right to peace, the right to food security and, above all, the right to development.

(more)

For information media—see at 09:00

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Press Release SG/SM/5508

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8 December 1994

The United Nations must continue this work. It must also guarantee these rights, in particular, through the efforts of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Commission for Human Rights, and the Centre for Human Rights. But, above all, it must constantly encourage Member States to ratify these agreements and abide by them.

As we mark this day, I should also like to draw attention to the United Nations' efforts to promote human rights at the operational level, through ever-closer links between the protection of human rights and its work for peace, democracy and development. The connection drawn by the United Nations between peace and human rights can be seen most clearly in the mandates given to United Nations peace-keeping operations in recent years. Thus, the mandates of many peace-keeping operations have included the protection of human rights and the rights of populations. For human rights must be secured first through the restoration of peace.

With a similar focus, the United Nations today is striving to an unprecedented degree to create a genuine diplomacy of democracy. Democracy alone, within States and within the community of States, can guarantee human rights.

Finally, the analysis being conducted by the United Nations of economic and social issues is centred on human rights. At Rio, we discussed human beings in their environment, and at Vienna, we considered human beings as possessors of universal rights. At Cairo, human beings in their collective dimension were the focus of our recent debates on population. We will consider human beings in the context of social development at Copenhagen next March. At the international conference at Beijing in September 1995, we will consider the status of women.

In other words, the rights of human beings illuminate all of the activities of the United Nations, and constitute both their foundation and their supreme goal. But we must all recognize that the protection of human rights is a constant struggle which cannot be won unless every man and woman participates in it. For it is through constant mobilization of public opinion that we will attain universal awareness of human rights. This is why I attach great importance to the Decade for Human Rights Education which is to begin next January. For it is also through this vast work of civic instruction on a global scale that human rights will become increasingly a part of the reality of peoples and of nations.

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DAILY HIGHLIGHTS FOLLOW, 6 December 1994, PARA,

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- WFP says 150,000 people in Bihac pocket face serious food shortages; fighting escalates in Velika Kladusa as Croatian Serbs continue cross-border shelling.
- United Nations, OAS and Haitian Government launch appeal for \$77 million to provide humanitarian and reconstruction assistance for Haiti.
- United Nations seeks \$42 million to meet emergency humanitarian needs of 600,000 people affected by conflict in Tajikistan.
- General Assembly discusses developments relating to United Nations Law of Sea Convention; Fiji says new legal regime reflects aspirations of all members of international community.
- Administrative and Budgetary Committee approves draft decisions which would authorize Secretary-General to commit \$248 million to maintain UNPROFOR, UNOSOM II and UNDOF to end of year.
- General Assembly to launch Decade of World's Indigenous People on Thursday; indigenous representatives from around world to address meeting.
- United Nations Centre for Human Rights and DPI to host special event on Friday to commemorate upcoming Decade for Human Rights Education.

The World Food Programme (WFP) has warned that over 150,000 people are facing serious food shortages as a result of the fighting in the Bihac pocket. They have been effectively cut off from food aid for over five months, and only two convoys carrying WFP-supplied food have reached the pocket in that time. The Programme is pre-positioning an emergency supply of 100 tonnes of high-energy biscuits in Zagreb, which will be transported into the pocket as soon as convoys are given clearance.

Fighting for control of the town of Velika Kladusa in the Bihac pocket escalated yesterday and again today, according to a United Nations spokesman. He noted the continued use of tanks, heavy artillery and mortars from across the border in Croatia, and added that incendiary shells had been fired into areas controlled by the Bosnian Government.

Meanwhile, United Nations military observers patrolling the edge of the Gorazde exclusion zone came under direct small-arms fire from Bosnian Serb positions. The observers, who were unarmed, were pinned down for three hours, but managed to withdraw without suffering any casualties.

The spokesman expressed concern regarding the situation of a group of United Nations military observers detained

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Bosnian Serb forces at Banja Luka airport. One observer, a Jordanian major, has a serious heart condition, but the Bosnian Serbs said they would only permit a medical evacuation if the United Nations provided a replacement hostage. Two military observers went to Banja Luka -- one to replace the Jordanian major and one to drive the evacuation vehicle -- but both were seized. Condemning the violation of the evacuation agreement and the blatantly inhumane treatment of the seriously ill observer, the spokesman stressed that those responsible would be held accountable for their actions.

The Haitian Government, the United Nations and the Organization of American States (OAS) today launched an appeal for \$77 million for humanitarian and reconstruction assistance to Haiti. The appeal, which covers a six-month period, differs from traditional consolidated interagency appeals in that it seeks to alleviate the suffering of the poor while helping to revive Government capacity. It underlines the overriding importance of socio-economic revival for political stability in Haiti.

The appeal was prepared jointly by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in close consultation with the Government of Haiti, donors, United Nations programmes and agencies, and non-governmental organizations. It is being launched simultaneously at the office of Prime Minister Smarck Michel in Port-au-Prince and at OAS headquarters in Washington, D.C. The United Nations system is represented in Washington by Special Representative Lakhdar Brahimi, and in Port-au-Prince by Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs Peter Hansen.

The United Nations today launched a consolidated inter-agency appeal for \$42 million to meet the emergency humanitarian needs of some 600,000 people affected by the civil conflict in Tajikistan. The appeal, which covers 1995, targets pensioners, invalids and widows with children -- many of whom are returnees and internally displaced persons -- for emergency food aid.

The appeal is the result of extensive efforts by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs coordinator in Tajikistan and the Field Coordination Unit established in Dushanbe this year, as well as by the inter-agency mission which visited the country in October. Despite signs of improvement in conflict-affected areas, the deterioration of the Tajik economy has severely affected the living conditions of the entire population, and could lead to emergency situations around the country.

The General Assembly met today to consider developments regarding the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which entered into force on 16 November. Introducing a draft resolution on the Convention, the representative of Fiji said the legal regime established by it reflected the aspirations of all members of the international community. The Convention had already become a cornerstone for the conduct of relations among States on maritime issues, he added.

The draft introduced today would have the Assembly call on all States to become parties to the Convention and the Agreement on implementation of Part XI -- relating to deep seabed mining provisions -- in order to achieve universal participation. While reaffirming the unified character of the Convention, the Assembly would call on States to harmonize their national legislation with its provisions and to ensure

their consistent application.

The representative of the United States said that while lack of consensus regarding mineral resources of the deep seabed had threatened wide acceptance of the treaty, the conclusion of the Agreement on Part XI had opened the way for its universal acceptance. It was important for the International Seabed Authority to launch its work in a cost-effective and efficient fashion, consistent with the evolutionary approach that had been agreed upon.

The Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary) has approved draft decisions by which the General Assembly would authorize the Secretary-General to commit up to \$248 million gross to maintain three peace-keeping operations up to the end of the year. Approved yesterday without a vote, the drafts would provide \$140 million for the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) for December; some \$106 million for the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) for November and December; and \$2.7 million for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for December.

The drafts were approved after the United Nations Controller, Yukio Takasu, explained the urgent need for action to maintain the missions whose financial authority had recently expired. The action was taken pending the Fifth Committee's review of the reports on those missions from the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ).

Also yesterday, the Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services, Karl Theodor Paschke, said he would help the Secretary-General change the Organization's management culture and promote the concept of value for money. In his first appearance before the Fifth Committee since taking office last month, he said he would serve as "a bit of an auditor, a bit of a controller, a bit of an evaluator, a bit of an inspector and monitor, and a bit of an investigator".

Mr. Paschke went on to say that he would strengthen cooperation between the Office of Internal Oversight Services and the Board of Auditors and the Joint Inspection Unit in the audit function. The Office's new investigation unit had installed procedures for getting confidential information, he added.

The General Assembly will launch the Decade of the World's Indigenous People (1995-2004) at a special ceremony on 8 December. Among those participating in the ceremony will be Jose Ayala Lasso, High Commissioner for Human Rights; Ibrahima Tall, Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights and Coordinator of the Decade; and Erika-Irene Daes, Chairman of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations. Indigenous representatives from around the world will also address the meeting.

The theme for the Decade, which was proclaimed by the Assembly last December, is "Indigenous people: a new relationship -- partnership in action". The Decade constitutes a time-frame for the United Nations, governments and non-governmental organizations to give priority to the role of indigenous people as decision makers and beneficiaries of development activities.

The United Nations Centre for Human Rights and the Department of Public Information (DPI) will host a special event to commemorate the upcoming International Decade for Human Rights Education in the Economic and Social Council

Chamber on 9 December. The event will also observe Human Rights Day, 10 December.

The General Assembly is expected to proclaim the Decade later this month. For almost 50 years, the United Nations has promoted respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms by setting standards, strengthening human rights institutions and facilitating international dialogue and cooperation. In that regard, the Organization recognizes the importance of education and dissemination of information aimed at creating a universal culture of human rights.

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DAILY HIGHLIGHTS FOLLOW, 2 December 1994, PARA,

--- Secretary-General, in Geneva, meets with Justice Richard Goldstone, Chief Prosecutor of International Tribunal for former Yugoslavia; continues high level diplomatic efforts to reach negotiated settlement to conflict in former Yugoslavia.
--- General Assembly proclaims 1995 as World Year of People's Commemoration of Victims of Second World War; to hold special solemn meeting on 18 October to commemorate sacrifices caused by War.
--- Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee introduces draft proposing moratorium on pending executions and abolition of death penalty.
--- Special Political and Decolonization Committee concludes work by asking General Assembly to call on Israel to rescind decision to impose its laws and jurisdiction in occupied Syrian Golan.
--- In message to mark International Day of Disabled Persons, Secretary-General says societies which accommodate human diversity respect fundamental freedoms and mobilize people's full potential.
--- More than 80 countries have national committees on United Nations fiftieth anniversary; General Assembly to hold solemn session; week-long commemorative activities planned in San Francisco.
Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali arrived in Geneva today, where he plans to give priority to continued efforts to reach a negotiated settlement to the conflict in the former Yugoslavia. He met with the Justice Richard Goldstone, Chief Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia. Tomorrow, Thorvald Stoltenberg, Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia, is expected to arrive in Geneva to meet with the Secretary-General.
Later today, the Secretary-General met with the leader of the Turkish Cypriots, Rauf Denktash at his request.

On Sunday, the Secretary-General will travel to Budapest. He will meet with Hungarian President Arpad Goncz and later will attend a working dinner with the Hungarian political Secretary of State at the Foreign Ministry. He will deliver an opening address to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) on Monday.

In Sarajevo today, Sagger missiles struck the building where Special Representative Yasushi Akashi, and United Nations Protection Forces (UNPROFOR) commanders, General Bertrand de Lapresle and Lieutenant-General Michael Rose, were meeting with Bosnian Vice President Ejup Ganic. According to a United

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tations spokesman, three missiles also hit the Parliament building yesterday. Mr. Akashi later went to Pale, where he was expected to meet with Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic. Yesterday in Pale, Lieutenant-General Rose reached an agreement with the Bosnian Serbs on the release of three UNPROFOR convoys in eastern Bosnia.

The Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia Thorvald Stoltenberg and Lord Owen attended a signing ceremony in Zagreb today of an economic agreement between the Croatian Government and the Croatian Serbs. The agreement covers the opening of routes, rail lines and other communications as well as the restoration of utilities.

The General Assembly today proclaimed 1995 as World Year of People's Commemoration of the Victims of the Second World War and decided to hold a special solemn meeting on 18 October to commemorate the sacrifices caused by the War. Introducing the resolution, which was adopted without a vote, the Russian Federation, speaking on behalf of the Commonwealth of Independent States, said the draft reiterated the willingness of nations to overcome the vestiges of war and create a new atmosphere of international harmony. The representative of Israel said the war launched by the Nazis shattered the entire world and directed special fury against the Jewish people. He called on the United Nations to fight fanaticism, fascism and dictatorship.

In other action today, the Assembly adopted a number of resolutions, on the coordination of humanitarian assistance. They included two texts, also adopted without a vote, urging States and financial institutions to help rehabilitate the Rwandan economy and to provide economic and technical assistance to countries receiving Rwandan refugees. Other resolutions adopted dealt with: assistance to States affected by the imposition of sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro); the financing of the Palestinian police force, and special assistance to Burundi. The Assembly voted to adopt a resolution which reaffirmed the importance of the South Atlantic to global maritime and commercial transactions.

* * *

The Fourth Committee (Special Political and Decolonization) yesterday concluded its work by asking the Assembly to call on Israel to "rescind forthwith" its decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan. By the terms of a draft resolution, approved by a vote of 108 in favour to 1 against, with 13 abstentions, the Assembly would also call on Israel to stop establishing its settlements in the occupied Golan.

In addition, the Assembly would call on Israel to stop its efforts to change the physical character, demography, and legal status of the occupied Syrian Golan. The Assembly would determine that all Israeli legislative and administrative measures purporting to alter the character and legal status of the occupied Golan have no legal effect. Israel would also be called on to stop imposing Israeli citizenship and identity cards on the Syrian citizens in the occupied Golan and to desist from its repressive measures against the population there.

The Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) yesterday introduced a draft resolution by which the General

Assembly would encourage States that have not abolished the death penalty to consider a moratorium on pending executions. The Assembly would take that action to ensure that the principle that no State should dispose of any human life would be universally affirmed by the year 2000.

The Assembly would call upon States that have not yet done so to consider acceding to or ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Countries that have not yet abolished the death penalty would be asked to consider the progressive restriction of the number of offences for which the death penalty may be imposed and to exclude insane persons from capital punishment.

Introducing the draft, the representative of Italy, said there was an attempt under way to block a vote by using a "no-action motion" in order to allow some countries to avoid pronouncing themselves on the draft. Each country should cast aside delaying tactics and vote its conscience, he added.

Disabled persons challenged the world to grow, and to build a society which advanced freedoms and addressed the needs and contributions of all its members, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali said today. In a message to mark the International Day of Disabled Persons, he stressed that a society which accommodated human diversity not only respected fundamental freedoms, but also mobilized the full potential of all its people.

The Secretary-General said that United Nations efforts since the 1970s had brought tangible results but more was required. Adequate resources and firm political resolve were needed to transform into reality the requirements made by the World Programme of Action Concerning Disabled Persons adopted in 1982. Through upcoming conferences and in other ways, the Organization must continue to integrate disability concerns into the wider effort to construct a new vision for development and framework for development cooperation.

More than 80 countries have established national committees to plan activities to celebrate the United Nations fiftieth anniversary, the Preparatory Committee for the Fiftieth Anniversary was told yesterday. Committee Chairman Richard Butler (Australia), said that a solemn session of the General Assembly would be held at United Nations Headquarters from 22 to 24 October and a Declaration on the Fiftieth Anniversary was expected at the session.

The city of San Francisco planned a week of activities to mark the anniversary, including the signing of a commemorative document on the Charter, Mr. Butler said. Referring to the duration of speeches by Heads of State and Government during the commemorative session, he noted there might be approximately 150 of them and suggested each leader present an abridged version of his or her statement, with publication of the full text later.

END OF HIGHLIGHTS
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DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 2 December 1994

Did the passage of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) by the United States Congress give the Secretary-General hope that there was significant feeling to work to create a more effective United Nations? Mr. Fawzi said it was one of the Secretary-General's objectives to create a strengthened United Nations, which was why he was travelling around the world seeking support for the Organization.

Asked about an earlier United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) report on Rwanda, Mr. Fawzi said that the report had been superseded by the report of the Commission of Experts. Although he had not yet read the report, indications in the interview given by the Commissioner were that the Commission could not confirm the contents of the earlier report. Asked if that report would be made public, he said he would check.

Asked if Mr. Akashi, Generals de Lapresle and Rose or Mr. Ganic had been injured when the Presidency building in Sarajevo was hit, Mr. Eckhard said it was clear that they had not been injured.

Was it known who had fired the missiles, a correspondent asked. Mr. Eckhard said he would check, although it was known that the Sagger missiles being fired into the city in recent weeks had been coming from Bosnian Serb positions.

A correspondent said it was obvious that the missiles had been fired from Muslim positions, next to a CNN camera, as it was shown on television. Mr. Eckhard said that he had to rely on the judgement of those in the field who had said that the missiles were fired from Serb positions. Asked about today's firings, he said that he could not confirm anything until he had received a military report.

Asked how many peace-keepers were being held hostage, Mr. Eckhard said there were about 450 troops being detained. Asked about those taken at gunpoint, he replied that there were seven Ukrainians in United Nations Protected Area (UNPA) Sector North in Croatia. The precise location of where they were being held was now known, although there was no evidence that they were being badly treated.

END OF BRIEFING
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FROM DPIIDS

PART 1 OF 2

OMNIPRESS / UNDEUPRO
 ADD/AGOLI-AGBO, DAM/HLA/BAUTISTA, NIC/ROKOSZEWSKI,

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 2 December 1994

The Deputy Spokesman for the Secretary-General, Ahmad Fawzi, informed correspondents at today's noon briefing that Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali had arrived in Geneva at mid-day today. During his stay in Geneva, he planned to give priority to the continued pursuit of diplomatic efforts with regard to the situation in the former Yugoslavia.

To this end, he would have contacts with his principal senior aides on the former Yugoslavia, including Thorvald Stoltenberg, the Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, who was in Brussels today to attend the ministerial-level Contact Group meeting. The Secretary-General was expected to meet with Mr. Stoltenberg in Geneva on the morning of Saturday, 3 December. The Secretary-General would also be in telephone contact with his Special Representative for the former Yugoslavia and Chief of Mission for the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), Yasushi Akashi. The Secretary-General was accompanied to Geneva by Marrack Goulding, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

At 4:30 p.m. today, the Secretary-General met with Justice Richard Goldstone, Chief Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. At 5 p.m., the Secretary-General met with the leader of the Turkish Cypriots, Raif Denktash, at his request.

On Sunday, 4 December, the Secretary-General would leave Geneva for Budapest. He would deliver an address at the opening session of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in that city on Monday, 5 December.

He then read the following message from the Secretary-General:

"We are moving from a world fragmented by differences to one in which human diversity is recognized as a boundless source of creativity. Never has it been more clear that a society which accommodates human diversity not only respects fundamental freedoms, but also mobilizes the full potential of all its members. On this International Day of Disabled Persons, we focus on the freedom and potential of persons with disabilities." (For the full text, see Press Release SG/SM/5501.)

At 3:30 p.m., the Security Council would hold consultations of the whole on Bosnia and Herzegovina, and other matters.

Speaking on peace-keeping operations, Fred Eckhard, of the Spokesman's Office, informed correspondents that some confusion

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had resulted from this morning's UNPROFOR press briefing in Sarajevo, which had left the impression that UNPROFOR had requested the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to suspend no-fly zone patrolling, an impression that was incorrect. The UNPROFOR and NATO regularly discussed operational details, he said, but there was no formal United Nations request to suspend the no-fly zone enforcement, and no intention of requesting such a suspension.

Mr. Akashi, Force Commander of UNPROFOR Lieutenant-General Bertrand Guillaume de Sauville de Lapresle, and UNPROFOR Commander in Bosnia and Herzegovina Lieutenant-General Sir Michael Rose had met this morning with Bosnian Vice-President Ejup Ganic at the Presidency in Sarajevo, Mr. Eckhard said. In the course of that meeting, the Presidency building was struck by two wire-guided Sagger missiles. So far, there were no reports of casualties. In addition, another missile hit a cinema and one hit the Interior Ministry building.

Mr. Akashi was travelling to Pale this afternoon to meet with the Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic, Mr. Eckhard continued. In meetings in Pale yesterday, between Bosnian Serb authorities and General Rose, agreement had been reached for the unblocking of three UNPROFOR convoys in eastern Bosnia. However, at the time of the briefing, those convoys had not yet been permitted to move.

Mr. Eckhard said that the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, Thorvald Stoltenberg and Lord Owen, had been present for the Government's signing in Zagreb of the economic agreement between the Croatian Government and the Croatian Serbs. The Co-Chairmen then travelled to Knin for the signing by the Croatian Serbs. The text of the agreement would be made available for interested correspondents, although an executive summary was not available. The agreement addressed, among other things, the opening of routes, rail lines and communications, as well as restoration of utilities.

Mr. Fawzi then said that in today's United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) briefing notes, available in the Spokesman's Office, UNOSOM Spokesman George Bennett had said that the United Nations Coordination Team, set up a month ago to support the donor coordination efforts of the Somali Aid Coordination Body, today had begun its second meeting in Nairobi, Kenya. It would discuss UNOSOM withdrawal plans, the situation in Kismayo and the north-west, security, communications, and air transport issues.

Mr. Eckhard added that as the UNOSOM military was withdrawing from a number of locations in Somalia, there was still a civilian presence maintained in north Mogadishu, Jawhar, Gaalkacyo and Boosaaso, where the situation on the ground was sufficiently calm so that normal activities could be continued. That presence would continue through to the end of March 1995 when UNOSOM's mandate formally expires.

On the Commission of Experts report on Rwanda, Mr. Fawzi said it was his understanding that it would be formally transmitted from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council this afternoon. He hoped it would be made available after that occurred.

Commenting on the activities of the General Assembly, the President's spokesman, Amadou Moctar Gueye, informed correspondents that this morning the Assembly had adopted six resolutions on agenda item 37 on the strengthening of the

coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations. On sub-item (b), it had adopted: resolution A/49/L.28, on economic assistance to States affected by the implementation of Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro); and resolution A/49/L.30, on the financing of the Palestinian police force. In an explanation of the vote after the vote, the representative of Iran had said his country's support for the consensus on that resolution did not imply recognition of the State of Israel. Also adopted was resolution A/49/L.31/Rev.1, on emergency assistance for the economic recovery and reconstruction of Burundi.

On sub-item (c), the Assembly adopted resolution A/49/L.21, recommended by the Economic and Social Council, on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction; on sub-item (f), resolution A/49/L.24/Rev.2, on emergency international assistance for a solution to the problem of refugees in Rwanda; and on sub-item (g), resolution A/49/L.7/Rev.3, on special assistance to countries receiving refugees from Rwanda.

The Assembly then considered agenda item 150, on commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War, he continued. The Assembly had decided, in adopting resolution A/49/L.33 and Corr.2, to hold a solemn meeting in commemoration of the end of that war, and to include the item in the agenda of the fiftieth session. The Assembly also decided to hold that meeting on 18 October 1995.

The Russian Federation, Germany, United States, Israel, Japan, China, Estonia, Romania, Italy, Brazil and Libya paid tribute to the victims of the Second World War.

In addition, Mr. Gueye said, agenda item 30, on a zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic (draft resolution A/49/L.18/Rev.1), was being considered by the Assembly at its meeting.

At the time of the briefing, the Assembly President, Amara Essy (Cote d'Ivoire), was being briefed by the Prime Minister of Rwanda, Faustin Iwagiramungu, on the situation in Rwanda, Mr. Gueye said.

A correspondent then asked, although there had been no formal request by the United Nations to NATO to suspend polling the no-fly zone, had there been an informal request? Mr. Eckhard said he had qualified his statement by noting that there had been discussions of operational aspects of the mission, as was usual, since NATO's actions, as authorized by the Security Council, could directly affect UNPROFOR's operations.

Asked if those discussions could include suspension of NATO overflights, he said he did not want to discuss details, but, theoretically, that could be discussed. Asked if that topic had been discussed, he repeated that he would not go into the details of operational aspects and discussions between the United Nations and NATO. "As a matter of policy, the United Nations did not formally request, and would not formally request, a suspension of no-fly zone enforcement", he said.

A correspondent asked under what authority was the United Nations operating to engage in operational discussions. Would guidance have to be sought from the Security Council? Mr. Eckhard replied that a formal suspension would, of course, affect Security Council mandates, and in NATO, on North Atlantic Council decisions. Therefore, a formal request would

not be made by UNPROFOR. However, the impact of NATO flights and NATO air action on UNPROFOR were direct and thus entailed the ongoing process of operational discussions.

A correspondent then asked whether the release of the peace-keepers might be linked to suspending NATO flights. He recalled that there had been press reports that the Commander of the Serbian forces in Bosnia, Ratko Mladic, had called for NATO's flight plans to be submitted to him. Mr. Eckhard said he had responded to that report earlier by saying it was out of the question, even laughable, that the United Nations would share NATO flight plans with the Serb military or anyone else.

To another question on suspension of NATO flights, he said the question of trying to suspend a mandate was a serious one, and, unfortunately, the impression had been given in Sarajevo this morning that the request was made. "It was not made, and it will not be made", he added. Operational discussions were ongoing and could sometimes touch on the fringes of that general topic.

A correspondent said "the impression clearly created was that the flights were being suspended on a de facto basis, perhaps not on a de jure basis. None the less, UNPROFOR seemed to be overstepping the authority of others". Mr. Eckhard replied that NATO and the United Nations had tried to set the record straight: NATO had said that it had not suspended flights, and the United Nations had said that it had not asked them to suspend.

Asked what percentage of United Nations staff were disabled, Mr. Fawzi said he would check.

On the report of the Commission of Experts, a correspondent asked why wire service reports from Geneva contained information from the report, while it had not yet been released in New York. Mr. Fawzi replied that he was not sure, but he noted that the Chairman of that Commission had given an interview to a Geneva-based newspaper two days ago in which he had discussed the contents of the report. That interview might have then been picked up by a wire service. He assured correspondents neither the Spokesman's Office nor the Information Service in Geneva had released the report as yet.

Asked for details about the civilian presence in north Mogadishu, Mr. Eckhard said there was a local office with civilian personnel who interacted with the regional or district councils. That type of office was operating successfully in various parts of the country. He did not know how many were working in those offices.

END OF PART 1 OF 2
SIDOROUA

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THREAT ASSESSMENT

KIBEHO/NDAGO AND SURROUNDING AREAS

INTRODUCTION

1. This assessment is based on 60 plus incidents reported since early Sept '94. It is provided in order to assist planning of operations in the areas of Kibeho GR 5007 and Ndago GR 5201.
2. The area of sector 4A which includes Kibeho and Ndago and the communes of Butare Prefecture to the East have been of particular intelligence interest for some time now. There have been numerous reports of Threat Forces (Former RGF, Interahamwe and bandit elements) from the DP camps committing murders and attacks both within the camp confines and in the surrounding areas. There have also been a significant number of incidents involving RPA troops in this region.
3. This report covers :-
 - a. political aspects
 - a. incidents involving the RPA,
 - b. incidents involving Threat Forces,
 - c. incidents involving refugees.
 - d. deductions and
 - e. assessment.

POLITICAL ASPECTS

4. Since late September the Prefect of Gikongoro and RPA commanders have conducted a number of discussions and public rallies with camp leaders and inhabitants of both Kibeho and Ndago camps in attempts to persuade the people to return home. On 24 Nov the DP's complained to the Prefect that when they return home they find their houses occupied or destroyed and that some returnees are arrested by the RPA.
5. In mid Nov the NGO's in both Kibeho and Ndago ceased operations in the camps for a 48 hr period due to the increase in tension. Britcon and Ausmed ceased their contribution to the humanitarian effort in the two camps at around the same time.

INCIDENTS INVOLVING THE RPA

6. On 1 Nov locals in Ndago informed Malawi troops of an incident which occurred in Ruko GR 5200 in which the RPA had killed 6 people and absconded with a mother and two children. All
-

those killed/injured/kidnapped were said to be related to a known militia leader during the war. This incident led to the movement of DP's from Ndago to Kibeho and the comment from DP's that they would not return home as long as the RPA were in power.

7. A number of reports have been received of RPA harassment in the Runyinya commune GR 6012 and the Cyafurwe area GR 5317. The bulk of the reports suggest that robbery by the RPA was the motive and the RPA camps at Ramba GR 5414 and Mbasa GR 5410 are reportedly where the soldiers responsible come from. Local Tutsi's in Ramba are said to act as guides for the RPA in their collection of cattle and other possessions.

8. The RPA have denied access to UNAMIR troops on a number of occasions in the Runyinya area. They insisted that a newly deployed Malawi Pl move to a different location in the commune on 12 Nov. Large numbers of refugees have reportedly returned to refugee camps from the Runyinya commune.

INCIDENTS INVOLVING THREAT FORCES

9. On the night of 20 Oct 94 11 people were murdered in their homes in Gasasa GR 556125 in the Runyinya commune. Locals claimed that the attackers were Interahamwe who had come from refugee camps in the area of Rwamiko GR 4913. Locals also claimed that there had been a number of attacks in that area in the past week with a number of locals being killed.

10. A murder took place on Ni 4/5 Nov in Karama in the Runyinya commune. Three women were killed, one seriously injured and a male slightly injured. The burgemeister suspected that the assailants came from the refugee camps in the Rwamiko area, and that they were killing witnesses to atrocities which took place during the war.

11. On 14 Nov Ghanbat reported finding 2 grenades in the house of a suspected bandit at Runyinya. The bandit escaped.

12. Malawi Coy reported that two elderly women of around 70 years were macheted to death and two young boys severely beaten on 14 Nov in Mpanda GR 5607. The assailants were reportedly from the Kibeho camp.

13. The RPA reported to Malawi Coy on 15 Nov that they had arrested 7 people in Runyinya who were from Kibeho and had been recognised by locals as killers during the war. One of them was shot dead by the RPA as he tried to escape.

14. OC Malawi Coy and Sector 3 Comd visited the Burgermeister of Runyinya on 19 Nov. The Burgemeister stated that the Interahamwe were stopping refugees in Kibeho camp from returning to their homes. He claimed that after people had returned to their communes the Interahamwe followed them up and killed them. He further stated that there were 96 Interahamwe operating in the area led by one GATIBITA Thomas and they had access to military uniforms and grenades. He reportedly has followers in Ndago GR 5101, Munini GR 4800, Kibeho and Rwamiko GR 4813 camps.

15. Ghanbat conducted a cordon and search in the Kibeho camp on 20 Nov and found three hand grenades.

16. Sector 3 HQ reported that eight people had been killed and four injured in Ramba GR 5414 on 21 Nov. No further detail.

INCIDENTS INVOLVING REFUGEES

16. A number of reports have been received of people returning to both Kibeho and Ndago camps after being resettled in their home communes. The most common reason given has been harassment/killings by the RPA. A large proportion of returnees have reportedly come from the Butare Prefecture, including the Runyinya commune.

17. Malawi Coy reported on 22 Nov that two persons, NGOMA MBIRUTI and ROWABA LINDA often visited the village of Ramba GR 5414 and threatened the locals that they would be killed if they did not return to the refugee camps.

18. During Op Homeward there has been a number of incidents of intimidation by elements within the camps as refugees were being loaded for repatriation. Threats were made that DP's would be killed by the RPA on their return and that families of DP's left behind in the camp would also be killed. This activity often led to the large numbers of people registered by UNHCR for a move, reducing drastically during the 24 hrs between registration and uplift.

19. One particular agitator reported by Briteon was seen in both Ndago and Kibeho on consecutive days during loading. He was described as about 25 years old and wearing a distinctive green felt cowboy style hat.

DEDUCTIONS

20. The Prefects and RPA commanders have attempted to persuade DP's to return to their home communes. This effort appears to have had a negligible effect.

21. RPA activity has done little to create the necessary environment required to entice refugees home. Whether the reports of such activities are true or the result of a successful propaganda campaign by Threat Force elements is irrelevant; if the reports reach the refugees they have the same effect.

22. Threat Force activity both inside and outside the camps is resulting in the instability desired by those forces. It is possible that some of the activity attributed to the RPA has in fact been conducted by armed Threat elements wearing military style uniforms.

23. The Threat Forces currently enjoy sanctuary within the camps and are well placed to maintain, through propaganda, both a high level of support for the former government and continued campaigns against the current one.

24. The numbers of Threat Forces and their supporters within the camps is likely to be significant. This is particularly so given that a large proportion of DP's are guilty of some form of

crime committed during the war and there has to date been no policy statement from the government to explain how it intends to bring to justice those it considers guilty.

25. The numbers of reports of armed attacks outside the camps, possibly by Threat Force elements, suggest that they have access to weapons. Quantities are unknown but they are likely to be restricted to small arms and hand grenades.

26. There may be some level of coordination between Threat Force elements in Kibeho, Ndago and other camps in the area.

26. Searches have been conducted in the past by UNAMIR troops without incident.

ASSESSMENT

27. A search of any refugee camp is unlikely to be productive if the Threat Forces are forewarned.

28. Following any searches of camps the Threat Force propaganda machine will swing into action and the threat to UNAMIR forces will increase significantly. This is likely to occur whether Threat Force elements are removed at the time or not.

29. If attempts are made to arrest Threat Force elements during a search of the camps, particularly in the presence of RPA troops, those elements are likely to resist with whatever force and weaponry they have available. This is likely to include firing on UNAMIR troops.

30. The Threat to UNAMIR troops following a joint operation with the RPA could be reduced if a well planned and implemented Psyops campaign was conducted prior to the operation.

9

Thurman
G3OPS
24/11

G2 Cell
HQ UNAMIR

23 Nov 94

G2/1000

See Distribution

MILINFOSUM FOR THE PERIOD 220600-230600B NOV 94

1. SUMMARY The situation throughout the country is generally calm.

2. MOVEMENT OF REFUGEES

| (A) <u>AREAS</u> | <u>INFLOW</u> | <u>OUTFLOW</u> |
|--------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| <u>SECTOR 1</u> | | |
| UGANDA | NA | NA |
| <u>SECTOR 2</u> | | |
| I. TANZANIA | 223 | NA |
| II. BURUNDI | NA | NA |
| <u>SECTOR 3</u> | | |
| I. BURUNDI | 167 | NA |
| <u>SECTOR 4</u> | | |
| I. BURUNDI | NA | 05 |
| II. ZAIRE | 156 | NA |
| <u>SECTOR 5</u> | | |
| I. UGANDA | 31 | NA |
| II. ZAIRE | 1,885 | NA |
| <u>TOTAL FOR THE DAY</u> | 2,462 | 05 |

TOTALS FOR THE MONTH OF NOV TO DATE ARE,
INFLOW - 31,359 AND OUTFLOW - 30.

3. FACTIONAL ACTIVITIES

a. RPA the RPA continued to conduct patrols and mount road blocks throughout the country.

(i) MILOBS in Sector 4B reported that RPA detained 2 persons yesterday at MUHORORO GR 1154. Reasons not known.


(ii) MILOBs in Sector 4C reported that the RPA shot and killed 2 persons in NYAMASHEKE on the night 18/19 Nov 94. Reasons not yet known.

(iii) In CYANGUGU RPA are reported to have thrown a grenade at a crowd as they were attempting to arrest a suspect who was running away. Twelve (12) people are reported to have been killed on the incident.

(iv) In NKUMBA in sector 5 RPA conducted a search in the house of Mr BRIZIMA who was suspected to have grenades. They did not find anything of that sort, but they took the man to their camp in KIDUHO and tied him with a rope. The man was released later but had his both arms amputated at MSF Hospital in RUHENGIRI.

c. MILITIA NTR.

4. MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS NTR


C E KAMANGE
Maj
G2

Distribution:

External:

Information:

TAC HQ
List D
UNDP (attn Information Section)

Internal:

Information:

FC
DFC
→ DCOS Ops
DCOS Sp
FMO
G3 Plans

From: G3 OPS2

To: G3 OPS

Date: 01 Dec 94

Subject: BRIEF FOR OPS CELL COVERING
THE PERIOD 14 NOV - 30 NOV 94

Thurmont
G3 OPS 2

1. Sir, during your absence Operations Cell continued to co-ordinate operational and humanitarian activities. Some of the highlights that have happened are tabulated below:

a. Postings/Detachments. Maj PITRE from INDIA has been posted to Operations Cell as the G3 OPS. Pte MACDONALD was withdrawn and she has reported back to her Unit. Sgt NAZIR left for BANGLADESH after completing his tour of duty in the mission area.

b. Preparation of Sitreps by SDOs. This task has been fairly well handled but there has been some lapses on one or two occasions. For instance, a draft daily sitrep on 27 November could not be typed because the typist was absent. The SDO/DO who were on duty did not make any effort to go and pick up the Chief Clerk to come and type the sitrep. No effort was made to contact me either despite of me being on the radio.

c. Briefings. DFC held a brief for SDOs/DOs on 27 Nov 94 in the FC's conference room. Some of the points he covered were as follows:

- (1) Reaction by SDOs/DOs on receipt of distress calls from UNAMIR/NGO personnel.
- (2) Reporting of serious incident to relevant people.
- (3) Requirements for the Ops Room.
- (4) Welfare.

d. Deployment. INDBATT completed relief of GHANBATT in KIGALI. GHANBATT I and II also completed the handover and takeover in Sector 4AS.

2. In all, the situation in RWANDA generally remained calm although there has been incidents of killings and abductions in some sectors.

Seen
AB
1/12

From: G3 OPS2
To: G3 OPS
Date: 01 Dec 94

Thurmont
G3 OPS2
01/12

Subject: BRIEF FOR OPS CELL COVERING
THE PERIOD 14 NOV - 30 NOV 94

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01 01 22 NOV 94 00 00 UU UU

UNAMIR PAFF

UNAMIR HQ KIGALI//MILITARY PUBLIC AFFAIRS//

TAC HQ BUTARE//DUTY OFFICER/OPI OP HOMEWARD//

INFO: UNAMIR HQ KIGALI//DCOS OPS/AIR OPS//

Thurmont
680Ps
25/11

UNCLAS UNAMIR PAFF 009

SUBJ: AP CREW AND CDN MILITARY CAMERAMEN TO COVER OP HOMEWARD

1. PROPOSE TO SEND A CREW FROM AP AND A MILITARY CAMERAMAN TO DP CAMP ON THURSDAY 24 NOV 94 TO COVER OP HOMEWARD AND THE CDN DCDS VISIT.

2 I HAVE RESERVED A HELICOPTER FROM 08H00 TO 10H00 TO BRING CREWS IN. IF APPROVED, WOULD PROPOSE TO FLY TO BUTARE AND PICK UP AN OFFICER WHO CAN ESCORT CREW AND COORD LZ IN CAMP. VISITORS (PARTY OF 5) WOULD REMAIN WITH THE OPERATION ALL DAY AND FOLLOW THE CONVOY ALL THE WAY TO BUTARE. HELICOPTER WILL PICK THEM UP IN BUTARE AT APPROX 17H00.

3. THIS COVERAGE IS CONSIDERED IMPORTANT AS IT INVOLVES FOR THE FIRST TIME A PROF PHOTOG FROM A PROMINENT NEWS AGENCY. FURTHERMORE THE PRESENCE OF A MILITARY CAMERAMAN IS OUR ONLY CHANCE TO PROMOTE CDN INVOLVEMENT WITH OP HOMEWARD SINCE NO CDN MEDIA IS NOT PRESENT IN RWANDA.

3. YOUR ASSISTANCE AND COOPERATION IS MUCH APPRECIATED.



S. GRENIER CAPT, UNAMIR PAFF, 11123/2052

18 Nov 94

G2/1000

See Distribution

MILINFOSUM FOR THE PERIOD 170600-180600B OCT 94

1. SUMMARY The situation throughout the country continues to be stable.

2. MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS

a. MILOBs in Sector 5 reported that the RPA closed the RWANDA/ZAIRE border to all NGO relief convoys travelling to ZAIRES because they suspected that some of the aid vehicles might be carrying arms. Sector Comd, UNHCR and WFP met the local RPA Comd to discuss the issue. The movement of NGO vehicles was allowed to continue last night.

3. MOVEMENT OF REFUGEES

| (A) <u>AREAS</u> | <u>INFLOW</u> | <u>OUTFLOW</u> |
|--|---------------|----------------|
| (1) <u>SECTOR 1</u> | | |
| UGANDA | 251 | NA |
| (2) <u>SECTOR 2</u> | | |
| I. TANZANIA | 237 | NA |
| II. BURUNDI | NA | NA |
| (3) <u>SECTOR 3</u> | | |
| I. BURUNDI | NA | NA |
| (4) <u>SECTOR 4</u> | | |
| I. BURUNDI | 28 | NA |
| II. ZAIRES | 53 | 20 |
| (5) <u>SECTOR 5</u> | | |
| I. UGANDA | NA | NA |
| II. ZAIRES | 1,001 | NA |
| (6) <u>TOTAL FOR THE DAY</u> | 1,570 | 20 |
| (7) Totals for the month of Nov to date are, | | |
| Inflow - | 24,155 | Outflow - 20. |

4. FACTIONAL ACTIVITIES.

a. RPA The RPA continued to conduct patrols and mount road blocks throughout the country.

(1) MILOBs in Sector 4A have reported that the bourgemestre of MUSEBEYA (GR 3933) has been arrested by the RPA. The arrest has caused panic in the DP camps in the area.


(2) In Sector 5 TUNBATT has reported that 5 local men from KAREBA (GR 4023) were taken away by the RPA last week. The local population has requested TUNBATT protection from the RPA.

(3) MILOBs in Sector 6 reported that 7 rounds were fired by an RPA soldier at a truck which had failed to stop at a checkpoint in the GIKONDO area of KIGALI. The incident happened at 170230B Nov 94 and was blamed on poor brakes. The driver was taken to hospital.

b. RGF NTR.

c. MILITIA

(1) MILOBs in Sector 4C reported that approx 20 members of Interahamwe raided a village near GIKUNDAMVURA (GR 9300) on 15 Nov 94. A large quantity of food and money was taken before the group returned to BURUNDI. The group was dressed in civilian clothes.


C E KAMANGE
Maj
G2

Distribution:

External:

Information:

TAC HQ

List D

UNDP (attn Information Section)

Internal:

Information:

FC

DFC

DCOS Ops

DCOS Sp

FMO

G3 Plans



18/11

Seen

~~Thur~~

ASOPSQ

18/11

G2/1000

See Distribution

G2 Cell
HQ UNAMIR

15 Nov 94

MILINFOSUM FOR THE PERIOD 140600-150600B OCT 94

1. SUMMARY The situation throughout the country is generally calm.
2. MOVEMENT OF REFUGEES/DPS

a.

| CROSSING POINT | INTO RWANDA | OUT OF RWANDA |
|--------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| SECTOR 1 | 18 | |
| SECTOR 2 | 74 | |
| SECTOR 3 | 606 | |
| SECTOR 4A | 7 | |
| SECTOR 4B | | |
| SECTOR 4C | 168 | |
| SECTOR 5 | 1077 | |
| TOTAL | 1950 | 0 REPORTED |
| TOTAL FOR MONTH TO DATE | 20356 | 0 |

3. FACTIONAL ACTIVITIES

a. RPA the RPA continued to conduct patrols and mount road blocks throughout the country.

(i) In Sec 3, 13 people from NTONGWE (GR 9056) asked for UNAMIR protection from the RPA. They reported that the RPA in their area were harassing and arresting locals.

(ii) In MUDOSOMWA (GR 4222) it is reported that the RPA killed a man originally from ZAIRE. The victim is reported to have threatened to kill the bourgemestre and local RPA Pl comd.

(iii) It is reported that the RPA arrested 7 locals in KIGEME (GR4726) and MUDOSOMWA (GR 4222) on suspicion of involvement in genocide.

(iv) In NYACIATOVU (GR) The RPA are reported to have killed unspecified number of locals on 08 Nov 94, 2 others are reported to have been arrested.

(v) The RPA are reported to have shot and killed a young man in GASAREDWA (GR 4122) on 14 Nov 94. The man was shot while resisting arrest for suspected

3622.9 (10)

membership of interahamwe.


(vi) In GISENYI a woman reported that the RPA had arrested her husband on 12 Nov 94. Another man reported that the RPA took away his parents on 9 Nov 94. Both incidents were reported to the human rights team.

b. RGF NTR.

c. MILITIA NTR.

4. MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS

a. In Sec 4A the camp leader of CYANIKA camp (GR 5630) reported to MILOBs that the president of RWANDA has made a radio broadcast saying that all DPs must return home or force will be used. This is reported to have created fear and panic within the camp.


C E KAMANGE
Maj
G2

Distribution:

External:

Information:

TAC HQ
List D
UNDP (attn Information Section)

Internal:

Information:

FC
DFC
DCOS Ops
DCOS Sp
FMO
G3 Plans

①

9 November, 1994

FROM: Captain S. Grenier
UNAMIR PAO

TO: G3 Ops

INFO: DCos Ops, MA

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR PROTECTION CYANGUGU HSF

1. Ms. Carol Tricoche from hopital sans frontiere came to me this morning to request a UN presence at her hospital in Cyangugu for protection. This request is in light of the letter she received (enclosure) which states that killings will happen shortly at their hospital.

2. She apparently asked ETIOBATT and they agreed for some patrols but not a sustained presence from 18h00 to 06h00 as they requested.

3. Considering the events of sunday 30 Oct in the Gisenhyi, she is greatly concerned for her patients and staff.

4. I indicated to Carol that we often received these requests and that is was impossible to detach troops in response to all calls. I pass her concerns to you. For any further details she can be reached by phone or fax at the following: phone 871-682080-315 fax 871-682080-318.


S. Grenier
Capt
UNAMIR PAO

Enclosure: 1

Acknowledged

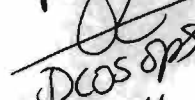
to

10/11

Seen
Thur
SO2 OPS

② G3 Ops

1. Ethio batt should patrol frequently and have a RRF prep to react if required.
2. Ideal would be provide a continual presence there, but suspect this is beyond our resource and expectations.
3. Pls contact Ops 0 and pass on instr.


DCos ops
10.11

3000.9/10

1. *Chrysomelids*

1. *Adaptation*

④ 3333

1. *Chrysomelidae* (beetles)
 2. *Curculionidae* (weevils)
 3. *Chrysomelidae* (beetles)
 4. *Curculionidae* (weevils)
 5. *Chrysomelidae* (beetles)
 6. *Curculionidae* (weevils)
 7. *Chrysomelidae* (beetles)
 8. *Curculionidae* (weevils)
 9. *Chrysomelidae* (beetles)
 10. *Curculionidae* (weevils)

10.00

A qui le droit !

Les mauvaises langues nous informent qu'une tumeur au sein de cet hôpital se prépare pour simuler une attaque provenant de l'autre côté de la frontière.

Scénario similaire celui de Gisenyi du 30 au 31/10/94 (bilan 30 morts)^{et} pour empêcher l'insécurité qui règne sur la frontière causé par les réfugiés et des arguments avancés pour le déplacement de cet hôpital indésirable dans la zone.

Précis : le personnel qui cotise quelques uns de ces militaires ont été pué de quitter l'hôpital au plus tard le 10/11/94 (au nombre de 4) mais les départs sont plus importants (+6).

Conclusion : 1° Arriver le Himmar de la situation qu'il constate le bien fondé de l'information par le canal du Capitaine Stephane Grenier Tel: 12-12-96-36 093 en vue de prévenir cette tumeur au lieu de constater les décès seulement.

2° penser à embaucher le personnel de remplacement en cas de départ au moins massif.

3° programmer au plus vite le déplacement de l'hôpital vers un autre endroit plus en sécurité et soutenu par les autorités.

A bon entendre salut !

Le 3/11/94.

②
NIF
4 patients + 90 pour l'hôpital
Ant. Rou. An. Ap.
APC. TRICACHE HSF
110 de avant pour
of. et on
15. présent
1205 départ
quest présence
1800 et 6 am
10. réception

tel. 0900
11
682-080-315
2
318

seen
Thur 16/11 02 OPS

TO : DCMO

FROM: SECTOR 4C HQ

DATE: 5 NOV 1994

SUBJECT: A LETTER FROM THE CYANGUGU SECRETARIAT OF THE M.D.R. PARTY IN CONNECTION WITH THE ARBITRARY APPREHENSION OF Mr RWANTERI VEDASTE. THIS LETTER IS SENT FOR EXPLOITATION.

37229/20

M.D.R. SECRETARIAT,
CYANGUGU
BUGARAMA, 26 OCT 1994

Mr The Minister Of Justice
KIGALI

Mr The Minister,

I am bound to draw your attention to the case of arrest of the named RWANTERI Vedaste, native of sector NYAMUBEMBE, commune NYAKABUYE.

He was arrested on the allegation that he might have led the massacres perpetrated at NYAMUBEMBE during April 1994.

However, the real reason which makes his arrest arbitrary is that he dared to apply for the succession of Mr SEMAHUNDA Anaclet, outgoing Councillor of Sector NYAMUBEMBE and uncle of the current Burgomaster of NYAKABUYE.

Here are the real facts:

The M.D. R. party adherents from Sector NYAMUBEMBE having had a presentiment of the emergency of the resignation of the Councillor SEMAHUNDA in last September, began to prepare his succession. It is within this framework that they held a meeting of the Sector's Committee during which they voted for Mr RWANTERI Vedaste as the M.D.R. party candidate running for the position of Communal Councillor of Sector NYAMUBEMBE.

This vote jarred on the outgoing Councillor who considered the election as a complete victory of his political opponent. This is why he exerted his parental authority on the Burgomaster and pushed him to join in a vigorous fight his uncle's political enemy. The Burgomaster could not help resorting to some scheming aimed at discrediting the reputation of the M.D.R. designate candidate.

It is within this framework that the Burgomaster began intimidating the M.D.R. candidate and at the same time appealed to the high instances of the M.D.R. party asking them to nullify the vote in favour of Mr Vedaste.

The hierarchical superiors of the Party examined the Burgomaster's request and realized that the voting operations had not been tainted with any irregularity. This official statement was made in the presence of the Burgomaster himself and he was cornered to accept the polls' verdict.

Mr RWANTERI Vedaste was therefore accepted as the M.D.R. party candidate and his name was written on the list of candidates, along with the names of other candidates designated by other

political parties for the elections which were to be held at NYAMUBEMBE on 23 October 1994.

On 23 October 1994 at 12.00'Hrs the Burgomaster himself informed as that he had decided to nullify Mr Vedaste's candidacy on the pretence that he was accused by two letters (one of which was anonymous) of having massacred 22 persons.

The representatives of the electors did not like such a manner of proceeding. As a result, they enjoined the Burgomaster to postpone the elections until the matter would be clarified.

But instead of conducting an inquiry in order to find out the truth, the Burgomaster has just arrested Mr Vedaste.

What could be more amazing than the news of the apprehension of Mr RWANTERI Vedaste for crime against humanity whereas the INTERAHAMWE, led by the Councillor SEMAHUNDA, pursued him through all his hiding-places? "Militant" SEMAHUNDA Anaclet, member of the Prefectorial Secretariat of the M.R.N.D. party is the one who, in the manner of his colleagues prepared and executed the genocide plan in Sector NYAMUBEMBE.

While they are arresting innocent people, SEMAHUNDA and his militia are taunting at the current judicial operations which become unlatched upon a mere denunciation.

While we thank you for your speedy reaction on this matter, we beg you accept, Mr The Minister, the assurance of our high consideration.

RUTIHUNZA Theobald,
Secretary.

for The M.D.R.
Secretariat
CYANGUGU.

FOR INFORMATION:

- His Excellency The President Of The Republic, KIGALI
- Mr The Prime Minister, KIGALI
- Mr The Minister Of Home Affairs, KIGALI
- Mr The Prefect Of The Prefecture, CYANGUGU
- MR The Public Prosecutor At The Public Prosecutor's Office, CYANGUGU
- Mr The Deputy-Prefect of the Sub-Prefecture, BUGUMYA
- Mr The Observer Of The United Nations, CYANGUGU
- Mr The Burgomaster of the Commune, NYAKABUYE
- Mr RWANTERI Vedaste.

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FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS / UNDEVPRO
ADD/AGOLI-AGEO, DAM/HLA/BAUTISTA, NIC/ROKOSZEWSKI,

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 9 November 1994

(PART II OF II)

Was a warning not necessary anymore? the correspondent asked. Mr. Eckhard replied that warnings were never automatic, but were given by UNPROFOR when it was felt necessary to avoid considerably lower the risk of civilian casualties and collateral damage. That concept had been refined further in the most recent talks with NATO, so that "tactical" warnings would not be used except where UNPROFOR and NATO agreed that it was necessary to avoid civilian casualties. A tactical warning placed a greater risk on the pilots of the aircraft.

Asked if General Mladic had been told that there was now less possibility of a warning than before, Mr. Eckhard said that he did not have that information.

A correspondent said that the reporting of the casualties in Sarajevo was an example of what she called "Serbophobia", in that four civilian casualties in an exchange of sniper and mortar fire had been reported, but there had been no mention of how many died in the Serbian part of the city. Mr. Eckhard had said that Mr. Akashi had protested to both sides, she said. Why did Serbian casualties never count, was it Serbophobia or racism? she asked. Mr. Eckhard replied that four deaths inside Sarajevo was a very high casualty count, and was the most serious death toll within the city since February. Therefore, had prompted a special appeal by Mr. Akashi to the two parties. He had only given the number of casualties, but had not identified them by ethnic group.

In fact, UNPROFOR had not even established, with any certainty, the origin of the mortar fire, as it could not be clearly traced to that point, although they had established that the sniper fire had come from Serb positions. The UNPROFOR regretted the high death toll, and was appealing to both sides to refrain from military action that threatened civilians in the safe areas.

Was the report by the multinational force in Haiti, which stated that security had improved exponentially, to be interpreted as a signal by the United Nations that the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) was now in a position to go in? a correspondent asked. Mr. Sills said that it was not a United Nations report, but a report submitted by the United

CHAD (FC) E/DIA

States to the Security Council, and thus, was not a United Nations interpretation of the situation. The United Nations did agree with the United States that things were going well in Haiti; there was discussion of acceleration of the transition from phase one to phase two of the operation. However, there had been absolutely no determination of when that would take place, as it was dependent on the secure and stable environment being present as determined by the Security Council.

Could the United Nations people on the ground in Haiti make a determination as to whether it was secure and stable? the correspondent asked. Mr. Sills said that under Security Council resolution 940 (1994), the Council makes the decision, receiving recommendations from the multinational Force Commander and the Secretary-General, the latter based on information from United Nations personnel in Haiti and the Secretary-General's Special Representative, Lakhdar Brahimi.

A correspondent asked if Huambo had fallen and, if it had, had there been any contact with Jonas Savimbi, the leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA)? Mr. Eckhard said that the United Nations did not have the basis for making such a judgement. The source of information had been the international staff there, who had reported that government forces had arrived at their location in Huambo and that arrangements were now being discussed for their evacuation.

Mr. Sills added that it was difficult to convey accurate information, as the United Nations did not have any military observers in Huambo. As the international staff were all in one location, it was difficult for them to observe what was happening in the rest of the city. To the second question, he understood that the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Angola, Alioune Blondin Beye, had made an effort this morning to talk to Mr. Savimbi, but the last he had heard, Mr. Beye had not been able to get through to him.

Asked what the international staff were doing, and about the humanitarian situation in the city, Mr. Eckhard said he did not have specific information, but that the humanitarian situation in the country generally, particularly in the contested areas, had been bad for some time. It had not been possible to get air access to Huambo, and there had been reports of a substantial number of the population fleeing the city for the bush. The situation had been serious previously and might be getting worse. As a result of the fighting, the international staff had not been able to do their work, and had been "hunkering down" and trying to stay safe.

Mr. Sills added that the United Nations was trying to get them out, but had not been able to do so, thus far.

A correspondent asked how the Secretary-General felt about Rwanda's vote against the international criminal tribunal for their country in the Security Council yesterday? Was there still going to be a credible tribunal? Mr. Sills said that there would be a credible tribunal and he was encouraged by the statements by the Rwandese Government of their intention to cooperate with the tribunal. It was now a question of trying to sort out the remaining difficulties.

END OF PART II AND BRIEFING
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Third Committee

9 November 1994

23rd Meeting (AM)

(SUMMARY ONLY)

PROPOSAL TO DEPLOY MILITARY TO REFUGEE CAMPS IN ZAIRE WILL BE PRESENTED TO SECURITY COUNCIL SOON, SAYS UNGER AT THIRD COMMITTEE

Concept of Asylum and Needs of Persons Not Covered By International Instruments for Refugees Among Issues Raised

A proposal for deploying international police and/or military to refugee camps in eastern Zaire will be presented to the Security Council in the next few days, Sadako Ogata, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), told the Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) this morning as it continued its consideration of refugees and related issues.

She said such a deployment, which had been agreed on yesterday at a meeting chaired by Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, was needed in light of the insecurity in those camps, where the military and militia of the former Rwandese regime were endangering the lives of refugees and humanitarian workers, disrupting the delivery of relief and essential services, and obstructing voluntary repatriation to Rwanda.

Discussing the UNHCR's response to the Rwanda tragedy, the High Commissioner said that the influx of over 1 million people in one week into Goma, Zaire, had compelled the UNHCR to devise innovative emergency measures using donor government personnel and facilities, including the military. "Based on our experience in the former Yugoslavia and Zaire, we are now actively examining the limited use of military support, while retaining the civilian control and multinational character of our humanitarian operations", she said.

Also addressing the Committee this morning was the representative of the Bahamas, who said that her country had, without recognition or assistance, provided refuge to persons leaving Haiti and Cuba for the United States. Haitians had been migrating to the Bahamas for over 30 years, and there were currently some 40,000 Haitian migrants -- one fifth of the population of the Bahamas -- living in her country without immigration status. She stressed the need to recognize the fact that a large number of persons in need of international protection were not covered by existing international instruments on refugees, and called for measures to ensure international protection to all who required it.

The representative of Australia also highlighted the plight

CAO (FC) E/DH

of persons not covered by international instruments, stressing that the answer was not to widen the definition of refugees. "It would not be helpful to those subject to persecution to be placed in a wider category with others not sharing their plight", he said, adding that the protection needs of displaced persons and the solutions they required were different from those applying to refugees.

The concept of asylum was widely discussed this morning. "The international community should not allow changing realities to give way to placing greater restrictions on access to asylum", said the representative of the Republic of Korea. He added that the problems of developing countries, which hosted most of the world's refugees, should be addressed.

The representative of the Czech Republic said that some 30 per cent of all applications for asylum in his country were without basis according to procedures which granted asylum for persons facing persecution. In view of that trend, his country was using an accelerated procedure particularly for persons who left their countries for purely economic reasons. The representative of Romania said that due to the misuse of asylum procedures, a clearer differentiation was needed between genuine refugees and other categories of migrants or asylum seekers.

Also taking part in the discussion were the representatives of the Philippines, China and New Zealand. A representative of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) also made a statement. Reports before the Committee were introduced by Mrs. Ogata and Alexander Borg Olivier, Officer-in-Charge, Policy Analysis Division of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs.

The Committee will meet again at 3 p.m. today to continue its consideration of refugees and related issues.

END OF SUMMARY AND TRANSMISSION
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FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS / UNDEVPRO

Forty-ninth General Assembly
GA/AB/2959
Fifth Committee
9 November 1994
14th Meeting (AM)

(SUMMARY ONLY)

COMPANIES FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OFFERING COMPETITIVE GOODS
AND SERVICES SHOULD NOT BE PREVENTED FROM SELLING TO UN, FIFTH
COMMITTEE IS TOLD

Companies from developing countries should not be prevented from selling goods and services to the United Nations, a \$1.7 billion biennial business, if they met requirements regarding price, quality and timely delivery, the Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary) was told this morning. At today's meeting, the Committee continued reviewing United Nations efficiency and the reports of the Board of Auditors.

The representative of Brazil said, to attain the objectives of the Board of Auditors of placing more United Nations procurement activity in developing countries, the Organization should advertise tenders widely and circulate to Member States the suppliers' rosters and summaries of all contract awards.

The representative of the Russian Federation said the term "fraud" was too narrowly defined by the Secretariat. It excluded cases of waste, abuse, property loss or misleading financial information. "How then should we qualify cases of unauthorized food purchases for quite high prices in the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ), plundering of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) vehicles, apparent overpayment on fuel amounting to \$1.8 million in the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), and many other facts revealed by the Board?" he asked.

Speaking on the review of United Nations efficiency, the representative of China said there should be no further structural changes in the Secretariat in the foreseeable future. "The focus should now be on the consolidation of the structure, the reassuring of the Secretariat personnel and boosting their morale", he added. Consolidating the reforms would enable departments to carry out their new responsibilities.

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Expressing similar views, the representative of Bangladesh said too long a restructuring process would create long-term turmoils and conflicts, instability and uncertainty. He expressed concern that an inventory had not been taken in the Secretariat since 1987, contrary to financial regulations. He added that geographical representation should be considered in recruiting experts, consultants and advisers for the United Nations system.

The representatives of Nepal, Tunisia, Myanmar, Poland and Belarus also spoke on the review of the efficiency of the United Nations.

Mexico's representative, speaking as the coordinator of the informal consultations on the financing of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), requested the Fifth Committee to ask the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) to reconsider its recommendation regarding commitment authority to the Mission.

The Fifth Committee will meet again at 10 a.m. tomorrow, 10 November, when it is scheduled to take up the question of human resources management and the report of the Economic and Social Council.

END OF SUMMARY AND TRANSMISSION
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FROM DPIIDS

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FOR INFORMATION OF UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT ONLY
Not for Distribution or Dissemination

9 November 1994

PRESS CONFERENCE BY ANGOLA

Angola was determined to comply fully with the agreements arising from the Lusaka peace protocol, initialled by the Angolan Government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) on 31 October, the representative of Angola, Afonso Van Dunem "Mbinda", told a Headquarters press conference this afternoon.

The Angolan Government intended to respect the timetable outlined by the protocol, he continued. The Government's team had arrived yesterday in Lusaka to participate in talks with the UNITA, scheduled to begin tomorrow, 10 November. Contrary to some media reports, the meeting would go ahead. The meeting would establish the technical modalities for the implementation of the cease-fire. Also, the Angolan Parliament would meet tomorrow to ratify the protocol and to pass a law of amnesty that would enhance the spirit of tolerance and reconciliation. The Angolan President, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, was prepared to travel to Lusaka on 15 November to sign the protocol. Those efforts demonstrated that the Government was fully committed to finding a political solution to the crisis, rather than pursuing military means.

However, the Angolan Government could do nothing while UNITA military offences escalated, he continued. The aim of UNITA activities had been to seize additional territory, enlarging its occupation. Reviewing past efforts undertaken by the Angolan Government towards a negotiated settlement, he said that it was hoped that Lusaka would not be a step towards more fighting.

The effective implementation of the Lusaka protocol would depend upon the role played by the international community, particularly the Security Council, in ensuring the good faith of the signing parties, he said. In the past, UNITA had never fulfilled its obligations, but instead had taken advantage of the good faith of the international community; UNITA must be persuaded to utilize the period between the signing of the peace agreement and the arrival of United Nations peace-keeping forces to put aside its practice of hiding arms and troops.

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Asked if reports that Angolan Government troops had entered the town of Huambo were true, Mr. Van Dunem "Mbinda" said he could confirm such reports. The intention of the troops was not to take over the city, but to establish peace and order in all Angolan territories. He noted that by its resolution 864 (1993), the Security Council had condemned UNITA's continued military activity and demanded that UNITA immediately cease such actions. By that resolution, the Council also demanded that UNITA return its troops to United Nations-monitored areas.

A correspondent said that a presidential statement issued by the Council on Friday, 4 November, had indicated that the Angolan Government had taken the offensive and the Council had called upon the Government to take corrective action. Mr. Van Dunem "Mbinda" said that the Angolan Government had been established in Huambo and then the UNITA troops had occupied the city. The Government was not seizing power there, but was making efforts to establish order and tranquillity. He noted that the Security Council had already condemned the illegal occupation of parts of Angola by UNITA. The Government, all over the territory of Angola, was working to establish peace and order. He asked if any Government would allow a rebel force to have an army and to seize territory.

Asked if the Government was in control of the entire city of Huambo, Mr. Van Dunem "Mbinda" said that the Government had control of the whole town.

While the Government was saying that it wanted to conduct a dialogue, a correspondent said, it appeared that simultaneously it wanted to take over the whole country. Which option did the Government want to pursue? Mr. Van Dunem "Mbinda" said that on 15 November the peace protocol would be signed by the Government and UNITA. Forty-eight hours following the signing, the cease-fire would come into force. Taking advantage of the gap prior to the signing, UNITA was still fighting and was occupying parts of the country. The Government was not undertaking an offensive, instead it was working to defend the population and establish peace.

A correspondent asked if the Angolan Government had determined that UNITA was now weak and was taking actions to claim back territory, gains which would be frozen by the signing of the protocol. The Angolan representative said that his Government was not hiding anything. On 15 November, the leaders of UNITA and the Government would be in Lusaka to sign the agreement.

Did the Government fear that its offensive would mean that the signing would not occur? Mr. Van Dunem "Mbinda" said his Government was not worried. He noted that in 1992, UNITA had occupied a great deal of territory. The Government had a responsibility to act. It was not seizing power, but working to establish order; UNITA was the force that was acting illegally.

A correspondent said that the Angolan Government was talking peace while making war. Mr. Van Dunem "Mbinda" said that his Government was making peace, not war. It was trying to avoid a resumption of fighting following the signing of the protocol.

Were the Government's intentions in Huambo to break UNITA's

any force so it would not be in a position to violate any future agreements? Mr. Van Dunem "Mbinda" said that was not the intention. The UNITA was meaningless militarily and it should be turned into a political force.

If UNITA did continue to fight, could the Government defeat it entirely? Mr. Van Dunem "Mbinda" said that while he was not there on the ground, it seemed that the Government forces were in a position to handle the situation. None the less, a military operation was not at hand and it was not the aim of the Government to resolve the conflict militarily.

A correspondent asked if UNITA was receiving aid from outside Governments. Mr. Van Dunem "Mbinda" said that if UNITA had guns, they had received them from outside the country. There were some Governments, such as Zaire, that had and were still helping UNITA with transit facilities and logistical support. He was not sure if UNITA was being aided by any western Governments.

Asked how much of the Angolan territory was in the hands of the Government and how much was held by UNITA, Mr. Van Dunem "Mbinda" said the Government now had close to full control of the country.

A correspondent asked why the Government had confidence that the protocol signing would lead to a settlement. Mr. Van Dunem "Mbinda" said that the protocol's timetable had been approved by both sides. Both parties would meet on 10 November and the signing would be held on 15 November. That would be the last opportunity for UNITA to make peace. An impatience with UNITA was growing and it could not continue to refuse and reject all overtures. If UNITA refused to sign in Lusaka, one solution would be the resumption of war.

Asked if any other government was helping his Government, he said that in the past that had been the case. But now the Angolan Government was taking all actions on its own to defend itself and its population, while building peace.

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9 November 1994

PRESS CONFERENCE BY RWANDA

At a press conference at Headquarters this afternoon, the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations, Manzi Bakuramutsa, informed correspondents of the reasons why the Government of Rwanda had opposed the resolution that was adopted yesterday by the Security Council. The resolution established an international tribunal to prosecute persons responsible for genocide and other violations of international humanitarian law committed in Rwanda and Rwandese citizens responsible for such acts in neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994.

There were numerous reasons why the Government of Rwanda had voted against the resolution even though it had requested the establishment of an international tribunal, he said. In the first instance, his Government did not accept how the drafting of the resolution was handled.

Quoting from a press release issued by his Mission today, Mr. Bakuramutsa said genocidal massacres had been part of the history of his country in recent decades -- since 1959. In 1964, prominent figures like Jean Paul Sartre and the Pope had compared the killings in Rwanda to the genocide of the Jews. The genocide that took place between April and July this year "was the summit of what had continued" since 1959.

There had never been an appropriate response from the international community to such tragedies, he said. It had even allowed the massacres to occur. However, his Government relied on the United Nations to assist in bringing the perpetrators of genocide to justice. His Government had imprisoned over 7,000 persons with the expectation that they could be tried quickly by an international tribunal. By calling on the international community to ensure the setting up of a fair tribunal, his Government wanted to show the world that it would not misuse its power by taking on that responsibility itself. The Government had requested the Tribunal in order to create a climate of confidence in the country -- among the victims, as well as those who feared acts of revenge -- and to ensure stability. It was an important

G3 Plans

G3 Ops

G2

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the process of rebuilding Rwanda on the basis of the

law.

It was felt that the Tribunal would also allow the international community to have confidence in the new Government, he continued. The international community had been "very severe" with the present Government while it had cooperated with past Governments that had been involved in acts of genocide. However, his Government trusted the international community to create an institution which would bring justice to the country.

However, he continued "when one gives something over to the United Nations, something is lost". Immediately, the solution to the situation in Rwanda had been compared to the solution of the situation in the former Yugoslavia. Stressing that the countries were very dissimilar, geographically and culturally, he said one could not transpose from one to the other. In the initial drafting of the resolution, Council members had just replaced the name of the former Yugoslavia by Rwanda on the draft of the resolution for the Yugoslav Tribunal. Much progress was made in negotiations with the sponsors on the draft, but his Government had not been satisfied.

Continuing, he said the most important reason for the rejection of the resolution was the period it covered -- 1 January to 31 December 1994. "That had no logic at all." Another proposal had been that the cut-off date should be the date when the Tribunal judges would be selected. "That also was not logical." No one had been able to justify the dates that had been proposed. As far as his Government was concerned, the recent spate of killings of members of one ethnic group or related groups had started since 1990 when refugees started returning to Rwanda. Three groups had been completely exterminated. "How can we forget those killings", he asked. His Government "cannot accept a Tribunal which forgets part of the crime". It also could not forget the planners -- "the brains of the genocide". The resolution excluded prosecution of the "brains". A problem of greater concern was that the "brain of genocide", which included citizens of foreign countries, would never face the death penalty.

Another reason for Rwanda's rejection of the resolution was the small size of the trial chambers proposed, he said. They were too small compared to the number of people to be tried. So unacceptable was the prospect that those found guilty or tried outside of Rwanda could face better conditions of imprisonment than those who would be imprisoned in Rwanda.

He said the Government of Rwanda wanted to use the Tribunal as a means of reconciliation. If trials were to take place outside of the country, Rwandese would not be aware of their outcome. They were more interested in having the trials take place in the country. Inequality of treatment of the guilty would not facilitate reconciliation. On the question of the application of the death penalty, he said, there was an over-emphasis on that issue by members of the Security Council. However, he confirmed that the death penalty was part of Rwanda's penal code. Those who planned the genocide were now based outside the country and

most likely not face the death penalty if they were tried outside of Rwanda. Those who executed the plans and would be tried in Rwanda would face the death penalty. Such a disparity would not facilitate reconciliation. Hence, the reason for his Government's concern about the non-application of the death penalty by an international tribunal.

Also of concern to the Rwandese Government was the fact that the resolution did not designate Rwanda as the seat of the Tribunal, he said. That was necessary to show to the Rwandese that justice could be done in their country. If that were not the case, the Rwandese community could not benefit from it. Related to the appeal for the seat to be placed in Rwanda was the concern for the impracticality of moving prisoners and witnesses from the country to the location of the Tribunal -- if it were to be outside Rwandese territory.

All the above reasons caused the Government to vote against the resolution in spite of the fact that the Government had requested the Tribunal and still believed in the idea, he said. It was sure that what was proposed could not be efficient. That was perhaps the reason why most Security Council resolutions were not implemented. In this case, the Rwandese Government was ready and willing to support a resolution. But the drafting procedure, as well as the haste with which the sponsors dealt with the issue, was "typical Western style".

He had noted that "in the Council when its members want to kill" a resolution, they delayed it. His Government was determined to move slowly in establishing the Tribunal because it wanted a better solution. It was so interested that it had sent personnel to support him as he worked with the sponsors of the resolution. It wanted to be sure that the resolution reflected the situation in Rwanda and not the situation in the former Yugoslavia. During the last few weeks, his Government had sent an adviser to the President and a legal adviser from Kigali to assist with the negotiations on the resolution.

Asked about the number of persons that might be tried for genocide by a tribunal, Mr. Bakuramutsa said that to date there were an estimated 50,000 persons who had killed and/or had been part of the planning of genocide. The number could exceed that.

Asked further if the number could reach as many as hundreds of thousands, and if it would be practical to try such a large number of people, he said it was possible that the number could be that high, and added: "Was it practical to have 1 million people killed in three months?" That situation was unprecedented in the world.

When asked if his Government would cooperate with the Tribunal established by the resolution, he replied that Rwanda was not going to oppose it if it could work. However, his Government was not going to sit and wait for it to be established. It would organize its own tribunal with the support of those willing to volunteer assistance in that regard. If the United Nations Tribunal was established, he thought his Government would cooperate.

A correspondent asked who would arrest the large number of

pects to be tried by an international tribunal. Mr. Bakuramutsa said the International Tribunal would not be able to deal with all the suspects because of the small size of the trial chambers.

Another question focused on whether the International Tribunal would only deal with the crime of genocide or whether other crimes would be tried. He replied that the Tribunal should concentrate on genocide. Other crimes could be dealt with by the national courts of Rwanda.

Asked if those suspected of genocide would be tried in the Rwandese courts, Mr. Bakuramutsa said that the Government would attempt to handle all that it could since the Tribunal certainly could not deal the large number of accused. "The Tribunal in its present form was established to please the international community" -- to appease the international community which had neglected Rwanda in the past. His Government would bring as many persons as possible to trial.

On when such trials would begin in Rwanda, he said it was too early to answer that question.

Who would be paying for the transport of suspects to the seat of the Tribunal, another correspondent asked. Mr. Bakuramutsa said if that was necessary, it would be impractical because of the numbers of persons who would have to be transported to the seat of the Tribunal.

In response to a question on the application of the death penalty, he said his Government had the right to carry out such punishment since the country's penal code allowed for it. He added that some countries had participated in the genocide, directly and indirectly, and the Rwandese Government did not want them to participate in or influence the selection of the judges for the Tribunal.

To another question, Mr. Bakuramutsa said the majority of the most important persons accused of genocide were now residing outside Rwanda. It was possible that the Tribunal could deal with such cases.

Asked if his Government had also objected to the fact that it could be accused of genocide because of the time period the Tribunal would cover, he said that any crime committed by Rwandese citizens, including members of the Rwandese Patriotic Front, would also be tried. Already, approximately 65 persons of the Front who had committed crimes had been arrested. Some had even been executed.

Another correspondent asked what the Rwandese Government wanted the United Nations to do about the situation in the refugee camps in Goma, Zaire. "We want the United Nations to do its duty", Mr. Bakuramutsa replied. Many of the people who were in the camps in Goma were criminals who were being fed and clothed by the international community, including non-governmental organizations. Those criminals were even killing Rwandese who wanted to return home. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees should not consider and treat as refugees persons who were armed. The United Nations should separate the killers from innocent citizens, disarm them and remove them from the border. If they could not deal with the situation, they could ask the Rwandese Government to take care of it. "We could do it", he said. He added that the refugee

uation was "big business". A lot of money was being made
from the refugee situation.

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