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VISIT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

20 JUNE - 21 JULY 1995

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REFERENCE.

FAX TRANSMISSION			
TO:	MR. ISMAEL DIALLO SPOKESMAN, UNAMIR 21 JULY 1995	FROM:	JANE GAFFNEY OFFICE OF THE SPOKESMAN FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL U.N., NY, NY 10017
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SUBJECT: SG/SM/5687			

The SG's speech -- SG/SM/5687 -- was released yesterday in English. I attach a copy...

Best regards.

UNITED NATIONS

Press Release Secretary-General

Department of Public Information • News Coverage Service • New York

SG/SM/5687
20 July 1995

SECRETARY-GENERAL INVITES RWANDAN PARLIAMENT AND GOVERNMENT TO PROMOTE NATIONAL RECONCILIATION TO HELP ENCOURAGE REFUGEES' RETURN

Following is the statement made by Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, on 13 July, in Kigali, before the Rwandan Parliament. The statement was followed by an exchange of views which took the form of questions and answers.

In a few days, you will celebrate the first anniversary of the Government which came into office following the genocide and unbearable atrocities which have cast such a pall over Rwanda and over the African continent as a whole. The African countries all stand together, whether because of the Organization of African Unity or because of what they experienced until the time the United Nations was established. There were only three semi-independent States: Ethiopia, Egypt and Liberia. The African continent therefore shares a common experience which has helped to forge a certain solidarity. So much so that when a tragedy occurs in one country, it has repercussions throughout the continent. The genocide which has taken place in Rwanda has marred the image of the entire continent. This fratricidal war has made it more difficult for the international Organization and the international community to cooperate with the African continent, to help African States find peaceful solutions to their internal or international conflicts, to help them rebuild themselves and be able to participate in the progress of the international community.

I should therefore like to congratulate you on this first anniversary, but at the same time I should like to tell you that you are at the start of a very long journey. It is true that we can find some elements of satisfaction, in that life has begun to return to normal. Your presence here is further proof that you are interested in a democratic system, that you want to discuss, that you want to engage a dialogue. That is why, Mr. President, as a former member of Parliament rather than as Secretary-General of the United Nations, I would suggest, if you agree, that, following this statement, we engage a dialogue.

And I will reply without hesitation to the questions that members of Parliament ask, and I will say to them: "Do not hesitate to ask me

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undiplomatic questions, and I promise you that you will receive undiplomatic answers."

But let us return to the elements of satisfaction. We see that we are on the road to reconstruction and that Rwanda is trying to put the tragedy behind it. Unfortunately, much still remains to be done. First of all, there is an urgent need to work to achieve the objectives which were set during the Arusha Agreement. I wish to stress in particular, and this will be the subject of our discussion, the importance, the necessity of the entire Rwandan nation's being able to participate fully and democratically in the management of the country's affairs. Policies of exclusion would have consequences that you have experienced and that we have experienced with you. What is more, policies of exclusion would make it exceedingly difficult for the international community to assist, cooperate and collaborate with your country and with other African countries.

The second very important idea, to which we are all committed, concerns the protection of human rights. I am well aware that human rights have been violated in the most atrocious manner and that genocide has occurred. I wish to remind you that I was the first to use the word "genocide" in the international assemblies in order to mobilize and sensitize international public opinion, in order to secure increased international assistance for your country, whether political, military, financial or technical. I did not succeed. I encountered far greater difficulties than in other situations which were not so serious but which also called for assistance. It is therefore important to find a solution and, in particular, a solution to the problems of refugees. In this connection, the United Nations is bound by certain international norms, one of which forbids us from compelling refugees to return to their country. We therefore have no way of forcing them to return. That is a first obstacle.

A second obstacle is the fear which you find in the refugee camps, whether in Bukavu, in Goma or on the Tanzanian border. In view of this fear, it is your duty -- because these are your brothers, and I am not trying to preach -- it is your duty, I would say even it is in your interest, to engage a dialogue with these refugees. Some people are guilty, and they must be punished. We have established an international tribunal to assist you, and you will have your own national tribunals. But it is important to engage a dialogue with the great mass of refugees. Only through dialogue can they be prompted to return to their country, to their villages and to participate in political life, in rebuilding your country. As long as they remain in refugee camps, the reconstruction will be incomplete and, what is more serious, international assistance will also be incomplete. And we will have difficulty in securing this assistance.

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I think that I had an extremely frank conversation with the Prime Minister, in the course of which I explained to him the difficulties that I am having today, as Secretary-General of the United Nations, obtaining assistance, whether from donor countries or from non-governmental organizations. You will ask why that should be. Given the multiplicity of conflicts, the international community's assistance, interest and attention is being directed to countries where the situation is improving. I am the first to have acknowledged that progress is indisputably being made in the reconstruction. But in the area of the return of refugees, which is related to human rights problems, there has not been any progress. I do not know what the solution is, and it is certainly not up to the United Nations to find a solution, because that is an internal problem of Rwanda. It is up to the Rwandans to find a solution to their own problems. The sooner you find a solution, the more effective the international assistance, cooperation and support you will obtain from the international community. The longer you take, the greater the conflicts and difficulties we will be faced with in the future.

And what worries me the most -- and I am talking to you as a brother, I am talking to you as an African -- what worries me the most is that we are facing a new donor fatigue. Donor States have other priorities. Their constituents are dissatisfied. Their constituents are saying: "We have our own refugees in our own countries, we have our own sick, we have our own poor; why should we bother about others?" Obviously the role of the United Nations is to promote international solidarity. The role of the Organization of African Unity is to promote African solidarity, and that of the Group of 77 is to draw the attention of the Group of Seven and to say to them: "Do something about the countries of the third world, do something about the developing countries". But we are finding -- and we will continue to find -- it increasingly difficult to get that support, that collaboration from the international community.

The International Tribunal for Rwanda is not an easy operation. It is not easy to get the funds necessary to create that Tribunal. It has taken time to elect judges. The mechanism of the system, that of multilateralism, is an extremely lengthy process. Independent of the existence of the Tribunal, one must not wait for the International Tribunal to be established to say: "We are going to promote reconciliation". We must begin immediately to promote reconciliation. In that connection, I am in contact with the Organization of African Unity; we are collaborating with the regional organizations, the non-governmental organizations and with the new actors in international relations in order to democratize them, to obtain the support which we are not able to obtain from donor States.

We are therefore appealing to regional organizations, to non-governmental organizations, to all the new institutions, the unions, trade

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unions, businessmen, saying to them: "Help us so that we can help a country which wants to rebuild itself, a country which has suffered an unprecedented tragedy during the second half of the twentieth century".

Everyone thought that since the Second World War was over there would be no more genocide, but there has been another genocide. We must therefore find solutions. Return to peace must be a prerequisite for the reconstruction of Rwanda. Unless you find a way to integrate the refugees and have them return, you will not have any real reconstruction. If ever they do begin to return, if ever you do succeed in taking steps to restore confidence, to show that you want justice, not vengeance -- I know you do want justice, you are in favour of justice not in favour of vengeance -- then, at that time, you will be able to build a new peace. It will take many years to forget this genocide, to forget this fratricidal war during which many thousands of women, children and men were killed in the most horrible manner.

And we need reconciliation; reconciliation must not be confined to words, it must be reflected in deeds. We are being watched by 185 States, by thousands of non-governmental organizations, each of which has its own opinion and its own requirements. I face these problems every day; I receive requests from international organizations, criticisms from international organizations. Public opinion has become a new factor in the media revolution which brings us what is happening all over the world. We are therefore compelled to deal with this problem.

As to the United Nations forces, I wish to tell you that if it were up to the Security Council or to the international community, there would be calls for the United Nations forces to leave right away. You can see what has happened in the former Yugoslavia, in Somalia. I am fighting right now to be able to keep the United Nations forces in the former Yugoslavia. Every day, I am pressured by Member States who say: "Enough is enough, we must withdraw; if they want to fight, let them go on fighting; if they want to go on preparing future conflicts, let them do so; we will no longer intervene; we will no longer send our men to deal with the problems of other States. These are independent States, let them take charge of their independence; these are sovereign States, let them take charge of their sovereignty; let them sort things out themselves".

I am having to fight, to explain to them that we are part of the same family, the family of nations: "We are equal, we belong to the same family; if a member of the family is in trouble, the other members of the large family must be concerned and help; we are part of the same human family, we are moving ahead in a worldwide civilization, and if you do not make the necessary effort, you will marginalize an entire continent; you will marginalize countries, many millions of inhabitants; you must help us". And we are having those difficulties. Fortunately, we have obtained Security Council resolution

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997 (1995), whereby we have succeeded in maintaining United Nations troops until 8 December of this year. But I guarantee that if you were to call for the departure of the troops tomorrow, I would be very popular with the Security Council and with States that contribute to the expenses of these troops.

I will quote a few figures to give you an idea of the difficulties we are having. A few years ago, there were altogether no more than 3,000 or 4,000 Blue Helmets. And the peace-keeping operations budget was no more than $400 or $500 million each year. Today, there are 70,000 Blue Helmets deployed in various parts of the world, not counting the observers. And the budget comes to $3.6 billion. States are not paying their contributions. The United Nations is therefore facing an extremely serious financial crisis and Member States' initial reaction is to say: "Reduce the peace-keeping forces, do not bother with States which do not want to help us help them".

I say again, therefore, it is important that we speak to the international community, that we explain to it that we want to find a solution, and not a provisional solution. You have seen some provisional solutions and you are well aware that they merely lead to further confrontations. We want a real solution, one which is based on dialogue, on the spirit of fraternity which should exist, on a spirit of reconciliation, of moderation. I would even say that we must try to forgive, even though that is difficult. We must try to forget. I agree we must not forget the criminals, but it is essential above all that we not punish an entire people, because if you punish an entire people, you punish yourselves. You are part of that people, it is your country, and the international community will be less interested in you.

I wanted to tell you that the United Nations, and particularly the Secretary-General of the United Nations who has spent much of his life dealing with African problems -- I started almost 40 years ago with my first journey in 1944 before the independence of Sudan, and I later came to know all the African countries and have visited them dozens of times -- I feel that it is my duty to help the African continent. And I am grateful to the international community for having elected me Secretary-General so that I can be of more help to the African continent. I confess to you, in all honesty: I have often failed, and the African continent is not helping me to help it.

Secretary-General Replies to Questions from Two Deputies, Two Ministers

Question in Arabic

Reply: There had been talk of genocide last year and the famous resolution 997 referred to crime. Is there any difference between the two? I think that genocide is a crime; it is an international crime. I do not think

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that the Security Council had any other idea in mind in referring to crime than genocide. Why? Because once the word genocide was mentioned in a Security Council resolution, it applies for all the other resolutions.

Question: Our people were massacred in the presence of very well armed United Nations forces. Instead of helping the population in distress, the United Nations force withdrew. At the time when the patriotic forces were courageously fighting against that force of evil -- I am referring to the Government forces -- and when they were going to drive it from the country, the United Nations established a zone to save the murderers. My question is the following, Your Excellency: Our people today no longer trust the United Nations forces. How are you going to help us in order to restore their trust, which you need?

Reply: I believe that only the Rwandan people can restore that trust for themselves. The United Nations can help you. Nevertheless, you have to help yourselves and God will help you. You have to find solutions. It is for you to develop ways to achieve reconciliation. We are prepared to help you, but we cannot replace you. And we shall never replace you. This is one of the United Nations policies: it helps peoples, it helps the protagonists in a conflict. But the protagonists themselves must find solutions. We are ready to help them. So as far as trust is concerned, the Rwandan people themselves must dress their wounds and find ways to initiate a dialogue in order to begin to take measures to create trust. And, on that basis, you'll be able to build peace, I would even say, to institutionalize peace. This is what we call, in our United Nations jargon, "peace-building". So it is not only a question of finding a paper or even bringing the refugees back. It is a question of arriving at another stage and preparing for a further, more important, stage of peace-building.

Two countries experienced three terrible wars: France and Germany. In 1870, 1914 and 1939, those countries suffered millions of deaths, but they were able to build a unit. They had two great men: Adenauer and De Gaulle. If they were able to find a solution, if Spain, after a fratricidal war, was also able to find a solution, if Nigeria was also able to bring about a solution or was to do so, if others have found a solution, you must find one and it will be your solution. It is for you to find the way; it is for you to begin the dialogue and create mutual trust. We are here to help you but we cannot replace you. This is my message: help us so that we can help you because I am encountering difficulties in helping you. If you do not help me, I shall not succeed in helping you. You must find the solution.

Question:

(a) You dwelt on the question of dialogue. And I am sure, both the United Nations and the international community in general know that Rwanda has

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opened its gates to Rwandans outside its borders, unconditionally. But you insist that there should be dialogue. My question is this: must we have dialogue with those who committed genocide? Is that your advice?

(b) It has been reported time and again that people who committed genocide in this country have been armed and are continuing to be armed outside this country. This Government has inherited an arms embargo and that arms embargo is being maintained by the United Nations, the same United Nations that has had consistent reports of armed people who committed genocide. Is that logical, Your Excellency?

(c) The question of reconciliation: In Rwanda we think and believe that reconciliation is a process that needs a number of prerequisites. The first prerequisite is justice; the second prerequisite is that there must be a level of consent of whoever committed crimes. Even those against whom a crime was committed must have a kind of relationship with those who committed it. How does the United Nations foresee a reconciliation without those necessary prerequisites? That is some advice I would like the Secretary-General of the United Nations to give to this country.

Answer: Concerning the first question, certainly I did not advocate dialogue with those who committed genocide or those who were the instigators of genocide. They have to be condemned. This is why we have the International Tribunal. But there is a difference between those who were behind the operations and the average men who may have made a lot of mistakes. So this is the first difference.

The second one, I completely agree. That is why we adopted a resolution of the Security Council to send observers on the border to stop the infiltration of arms coming to certain elements belonging to the former government. We are aware of this, but again we cannot do this unless there is an agreement of the Member States. The Security Council has sent a special envoy who was received by your Government, he went without delay, around the neighbouring countries and all of them refused the presence of observers. They said the observers would intervene in their internal affairs, and this is the problem of the Government of Kigali.

It must find a solution to bring back the refugees and it will not be at our expense. It is enough that we are paying the price of having a million refugees with all the complications, and I have received letters asking to intervene to get rid of those refugees. So we have tried, but again the problem is that, according to the rule, and I have mentioned this already, we have no permission and our system does not allow the use of force to compel the refugees to return. It must be based on their own political will.

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Finally about the embargo, I have no objection to the lifting of the embargo. It is not my decision, it is the decision of the Security Council. But I am afraid that the day you lift the embargo you will have complications: the international community will be saying, "they are buying arms; they are using our assistance to buy arms, so let us stop our assistance". So if you are sure lifting the embargo will have no impact on the international community, I am the first one to say lift the embargo. We had the same problem in Bosnia, but again you have to understand this is not my decision. This is the decision of the donor countries and unless the donor countries are ready to adopt a new resolution, we will not be able to change their mind.

Question: Mr. President, Your Excellency, Mr. Secretary-General, I think that your diagnosis is correct when you say that the problem of Rwanda is essentially the problem of the refugees from within the country. But it is perhaps less correct to maintain, as you do, that it is a basically Rwandan problem. This is the same as if you said that Rwanda refused to repatriate its refugees. Unless you had reports containing information to this effect, Rwanda declared its intention to receive the Rwandans who are situated outside the country. The problem that we have always raised is the fact that those refugees are being organized by those who committed genocide. And we asked the United Nations to take steps to separate this other part of the population from those who carried out the genocide. I think therefore that part of the international community should help us to bring about this separation. What is the United Nations doing in order to promote this separation?

There is another matter: the prisons. You seem to say that there will be peace in Rwanda only if there is justice and not vengeance. There is a sort of unfounded accusation in what you said, at least in the way in which you presented it. In the current situation, there are indeed many prisoners; but if there was vengeance, there would not be any prisoners. We are waiting for justice and we want this justice to be dispensed. I think that we are aware of the fact that indeed the future of Rwanda will be based on sound justice. And we want to have it. But I think that your statement levels accusations that we would sooner advocate vengeance. I assure you that this is not the case and if the reports that you received indicated this I think that they should be reviewed or, at least, those reports should prove what they assert.

Reply: Mister Deputy, I am not accusing anyone and I am not making any unfounded accusations. I am trying to help you; you are isolated here; you do not know what the attitude of international public opinion is. My objective is to help you and to tell you: "This is how the international community perceives the situation". This does not in any way mean that I share that point of view. On the contrary, I am trying to help you by telling you: "I have tried to achieve what you want; I called upon 46 States to obtain forces in order to clear the refugee camps and eliminate the negative elements there,

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who, as you know, are arming themselves and preparing for further confrontations. I haven't succeeded. It does not depend on me". It is interesting to know why I did not succeed: it is because the international community did not accept this approach, and this is the problem. It is in your interest to try to convince the international community. The fact that 46 States refused to intervene or send troops shows that they do not support my analysis of the situation.

My analysis is the same as yours. I support it 100 per cent, but I am only one individual. The international community has another view of the situation. Your role as Members of Parliament therefore is to try to correct that view or perception. The information that I am giving to you is correct. It is not at all from our reports. I am telling you what I receive as the reactions of non-governmental organizations. I am telling you what I receive as the response of Member States of the international community. Take a specific case: 46 said no. But that indicates something. I wish to tell you specifically that I fully support your analysis of the situation and your three questions. I agree with you. But my hands are empty. I am "an honest broker"; I serve as a catalyst trying to gain the support of the international community; I do not have any money. I am the one who requests States, who tells them that a special fund should be set up to help Rwanda, that we need the money necessary for such an operation. The international community responded differently.

The only thing that I am going to tell you -- and this is my message -- is that you should take account of the international community. Because today, it is playing an increasingly important role and we must call upon it in order to get cooperation, support, assistance, particularly technical assistance, and so forth. Be careful! You do not know what the international community is thinking, what Governments are thinking. I am telling you this now so that you will bear it in mind and try to find a solution to this problem. You do need the international community. All States need the international community. We are witnessing a further globalization of international events in which an important role is to be played more and more by the international community, be it through non-governmental organizations, trade unions, Members of parliament, the press, CNN, the television, newspaper commentators, articles, and so forth. They form the image held by the international community. It is not only a question of an image, but also of results. I am fighting for you, but I have more and more difficulty in getting assistance for you. I have been fighting to obtain soldiers, but it is more and more difficult for me to obtain them; I have not succeeded. Do you think that when you experienced genocide, I was not fighting in order to try to obtain soldiers, to keep the soldiers in place? I did not succeed because I am unable to tell States: "You must stay". They are the ones who decide. It is important to consider the international community. Today, no

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one is alone any longer. And the position of the international community is as I indicated to you.

I thank you as a former Member of Parliament. I wish you good luck and want to tell you that you have at least a friend who desires to help you. I spoke to you so frankly because I consider myself a brother of the Rwandan people. I could have said very nice words to you and you would have left this meeting remarking: "What a nice man he is, the Secretary-General. He told us: Well done, you are making progress; you found a solution to your problems; I am going to help you; everything is marvellous". I felt that you were wise and important enough for me to speak to you frankly. Maybe this shocked you, but it is because I consider myself a brother and a friend. I have fought for you for two years and shall continue to do so. But help me. This is my message. I need your help if you want me to win the fight that I am waging for you. I was asked to go to the former Yugoslavia at this time. I refused. I came here to express my support to you and to tell you how much I want to help you. But I ask you to help me and this is what I told your Prime Minister and you, Members of Parliament. This is what I shall also say to the Rwandan people if I have the opportunity to meet them. It is your task to find a solution. What you may have thought was an unfounded accusation is not. I merely told you what the international community's image of Rwanda is.

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL

OUTGOING FAX _____ DATE:

TO: ISMAIL DIALLO	FROM: THÉRÈSE GASTAUT
INFO: KIGALI	FAX NO.:
COPY: RWANDA	REF: SPOKESWOMAN FOR THE SECRETARY GENERAL
TEL NO.: FAX NO.: 250-86877	
TOTAL NO. OF PAGES INCLUDING THIS PAGE:	

SUBJECT: Ref.: **NOTRE VOYAGE A KIGALI**

JE TIENS ENCORE A VOUS REMERCIER TRES CHALEUREUSEMENT POUR LA MERVEILLEUSE ASSISTANCE QUE VOUS M'AVEZ PRETEE LORS DE LA VISITE DU SECRETAIRE-GENERAL A KIGALI.

PAR AILLEURS, JE VOUS SERAIS TRES RECONNAISSANTE DE ME FAXER A BUJUMBURA, POUR QUE NOUS LES AYONS A NOTRE ARRIVEE, UN RESUME DE LA PRESSE LOCALE, AINSI QUE LES COUPURES LES PLUS SIGNIFICATIVES. IL CONVIENDRAIT AUSSI QUE VOUS M'ENVOYIEZ UN DOSSIER COMPLET A GENEVE.

ENCORE MERCI BEAUCOUP.

Drafted by:	Authorized by:

REPORT ON PROGRAMMES ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, July 15, 1995 - The United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Boutros Boutros Ghali on Friday ended his visit to Rwanda. On Thursday, before leaving Rwanda, he held talks with President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda, Vice-President Paul Kagame and Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu. He also visited Nyarubuye Church compound where 8,000 people were massacred as a result of genocide. He equally met the representative of the genocide survivors, Mr. Antoine Rutagengwa.

At Kanombe Airport, a small number of people held an anti-UN demonstration. They carried placards which read messáges criticising the role of the United Nations in Rwanda and some condemning Boutros Boutros Ghali himself for his role in the genocide in Rwanda.

- President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda on Friday in an interview with Radio Rwanda reacted to the speech of Boutros Boutros Ghali to the joint session of members of the Parliament, members of the Government and foreign diplomats accredited to Rwanda.

President Bizimungu and Vice-President Paul Kagame asked Mr. Boutros Ghali to explain what kind of dialogue he was proposing to the Rwandese Government, to make clear between who and who the dialogue was to take place and how to be done.

President Bizimungu told Radio Rwanda that "I am grateful for the visit of Boutros Boutros Ghali because it was the first visit to Rwanda by a UN Secretary-General. But we do not need lessons on talks with Rwandese refugees. Negotiations on power-sharing with criminals are out of question. All we can do is to have contacts with refugees. ... It would be a bad precedent not to punish criminals and bring them to share power in the Government. We asked Boutros Boutros Ghali to try to understand us and to find a solution to our problem and he seems to have understood. "

"We have nothing to discuss with criminals, we have a Government of national unity that includes all ethnic groups, Tutsis as well as Hutus, and all the political parties that were not involved in massacres."

Asked to react to the statement of Boutros Boutros Ghali "help me to help you", President Bizimungu said that"Boutros Ghali did not understand our demands. Because we have stopped violence in the country, we brought home 3 million of displaced people and 1.5 million refugees were repatriated. The international community should give to the Government the assistance they send to refugee camps, because we need that assistance to promote confidence among the population. The international community should rather praise our Government for having allowed Hutus and Tutsis to work together. There was a situation worse than Apartheid in Rwanda because in South Africa blacks were just discriminated against while here people were massacred. "

President Bizimungu said that what Boutros Ghali called the fatigue of the donor community is not justified, because Rwanda has not received enough assistance so far.

On the question on the UN arms embargo on Rwanda,
President Bizimungu said that Mr. Boutros Ghali had promised to assist Rwanda on the problem but that he was not alone to take the decision. He advised the Government to write a letter to him explaining the problem.

Übermittlung: (ankreuzen)
( ) F E R N S C H R E I B E N
( ) T E L E G R A M M
( ) T E L E B R I E F / Eilzustellung
( ) T E L E T E X
(x) T E L E F A X - Seite von
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Von Abteilung: Afrika Redaktion
Telefon-Nr. (0221) 389 49 35 Datum: 14. 7. 95

Empfänger: Telex-Nr.: Telefax-Nr.: 00250 8 68 77

An: Mr. le Directeur
Radio de l'ONU
Kigali

Von: Gaétan SEBUDANDI
Afrika Redaktion
Cologne

Monsieur le Directeur,

Permettez-moi de vous demander si vous pouvez trouver quelqu'un de la MINUAR, le porte-parole, par exemple, ou à défaut un journaliste de votre Radio, pour nous faire le bilan de la visite à Kigali du Secrétaire Général de l'ONU, Mr. Boutros-Ghali. Nous aimerions, si possible, un interlocuteur francophone, qui répondrait sous forme d'interview à deux ou trois questions.

L'heure la plus favorable, compte tenu de nos possibilités de studios de production, serait entre 16 h et 17 h 30, heure de Kigali.

J'espère que nous pouvons compter sur votre aimable collaboration pour organiser un tel rendez-vous.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Directeur, avec mes remerciements anticipés, l'expression de mes sentiments confraternels.

Gaétan SEBUDANDI

Boutros-Boutros Ghali "U Rwanda ruzagire amahirwe"

Ku itariki ya 13 Nyakanga kugeza kuri 14 Umunyamabanga Mukuru w'Umuryango w'Abibumbye Boutros-Boutros Ghali yasuye u Rwanda.

Yakiriwe ku kibuga cy'indege na Minisitiri w'Intebe Fawusiti Twagiramungu.

Hari na Guverinoma yose y'u Rwanda, abahagarariye ibihugu byabo, n'imiryanngo mpuzamahanga n'abayobozi b'ingabo za MINUAR.

Yongeye kwakirwa na Perezida w'Inama Nshinga Mategeko, Bwana Yuvenali Nkusi wamwibukije amateka ya Loni n'u Rwanda, akanibutsa ko ingabo za Loni zari mu Rwanda igihe cy'itsembabwoko, zikanagaruka nirangiye.

Ubwo rero u Rwanda n'Umuryango w'Abibumbye bikaba bifatanije ikibazo kipini gikwiriye gukemurwa.

Mu byarangiza icyo kibazo hari nko gushinga rwa Rukiko Mpuzamahanga rwacira imanza abagize uruhare mu itsembabwoko n'itsembatsemba.

Ikindi Yuvenali Nkusi yibukije ni ihagarikwa ry'igurishwa ry'intwaro mu Rwanda (embargo sur les armes) kandi ba bagizi ba nabi bo muri Zayire bazibona ku mugaragaro.

Yanifujije ko ba basoda ba Loni bazavanwamo abarimu, abaganga n'abandi bahanga bo kurwanya ubujiji. Nabwo bukaba ari icyorezo cyugarije u Rwanda.

Mu ijambo ryasubijwe, Boutros-Boutros Ghali yabaye nk'uwiregura ati: *"Ndaramutsa isabukuru (anniversaire) ya mbere ya Guverinoma yashyizweho nyuma y'itsembatsemba, nyuma y'amahano yabereye mu Rwanda"*. Agakomeza ati: *"Ibyo byago ntibyibasiye u Rwanda gusa, byagabanije n'ishema ry'Afurika mu mahanga"*. Intego ye, Boutros-Boutros Ghali yabwiye abanyacyubahiro bari aho, ni ugufasha u Rwanda kongera gusanwa. *"Nje rero kubashima kw'isabukuru y'umwaka umwe wa Guverinoma, iyo ikaba ari intambwe mu rugendo rurerure rubategereje"*. Yabwiye abadepite bari aho ko ashaka ibiganiro bisesuye, kandi ntibishishe kumubaza. Na we akabasubiza atiyorobetse. Ati: *"U Rwanda nirwibagirwe ibyago, rugerageze kwihanganira amarorerwa. Birakenewe ko Abanyarwanda bose bakubaka igihugu cyabo nta n'umwe uhejwe"*.

Kureka politiki yo guheza

Politiki yo guheza abandi yanatuma ugufashanya n'ibindi bihugu bidindira. Ikindi ni ukurwana ku burenganzira bwikiremwamuntu.

Ikibazo cy'impunzi na cyo Boutros-Boutros Ghali yakigarutseho ati: *"Amategeko mpuzamahanga abuza ko impunzi zisubira ku ngufu mu gihugu cy'amavuko"*. Yisobanuye muri ubu buryo. *"Simvuze ko abagizi ba nabi mu mpunzi badakwiriye guhanwa. Ahubwo ni ugushaka ukuntu haba ibiganiro n'umubare mwinshi w'impunzi zatandukanwa n'abagizi ba nabi. Mukwiriye rero kwihutira gutera mujya imbere kuko ibihugu bitanga imfashanyo, byibanda cyane cyane gutera inkunga za Guverinoma"*. Yashoboye kubona ibisubizo ku bibazo byugarije ibihugu byazo.

Amahanga rero ku ruhande rwa Boutros atangiye kunaniwa no kwirengagiza gufasha Ibihugu biri mu bibazo. Ku rukiko yakomeje avuga ko bitoroshye kurushyiraho. Yarangije asaba ko haba *"Ubutabera mu mwanya wo guhora. Imyaka izaba myinshi ngo mwibagirwe itsemba, mwiyunge koko. Murarebwa na Leta 185, imiryango itagengwa na Leta. Mfite ubwoba, ko Afurika idahezwa kuko umuryango w'Abibumbye ufite ikibazo cy'amafaranga"*.

Uburyo bwo kubabarira

"Nimushake rero uburyo bwo kubabarirana, ntimuhane igihugu cyose, muhane abicanyi gusa". Hakurikiyeho ibibazo by'abadepite n'abaminisitiri nka: *"Tito Rutaremara, Yozefu Karemera, na Yozefu Nsengimana"*.

Ku kibazo cy'uko nta cyizere Abanyarwanda bafitiye Loni ku buryo ingabo zayo zitatabaye inzirakarengane, ikanareka Abafaransa bagira *"Zone Turquoise"* ahahawe icumbi abicanyi. Boutros-Ghali yashubije ko Abanyarwanda bonyine aribo baziha ku giti cyabo no hagati yabo icyizere. Ati: *"Tuzabafasha ariko ntituzabasimbura mu bikorwa byanyu"*.

Yerekanye ko icyizere gishobora kugaruka mu Banyarwada atanze urugero rw'imyiryane hagati y'Ubudage n'Ubufaransa byamaze imyaka irenga ijana igakemurwa n'abategetsi Adenauer na De Gaulle. Urundi rugero ni urw' intambara muri Espagne, n'indi yo muri Nigéria arangiye, ababituye bakiyunga.

Foto ORINFOR/C.N

Boutros Ghali ngo yatahanye umujinya, amaze kwibonera ko uru zinduko rutishimiwe

Minisitiri Karemera, yagize ati: *"Leta yatanze uruhusa rw'uko impunzi zataha nta kindi kigeretseho"*. Arongera ati: *"Twagirana gute ibiganiro n'abicanyi?"* Yagarutse no ku cyemezo cya Loni cyo guhagarika kohereza intwaro mu Rwanda, avuga kandi ko ubwiyunge ari ikintu gifata igihe.

Ubutabera si uguhora

Minisitiri Nsengimana yashishikajwe n'igitekerezo cya Boutros Ghali agira ati: *"Impunzi nizitahe, ubutabera si uguhora"*. Yakomeje avuga ko Leta y'u Rwanda ntako itagize ngo impunzi zitahe. Yerekana ko u Rwanda na Guverinoma byatanze inkunga yabyo ahubwo Umuryango w'Abibumbye, n'amahanga ari byo bifitiye ideni u Rwanda kuba bitararufashije.

Abwira Umunyamabanga Mukuru ati: *"Uratwitirira ibyo tutavuze n'ibyo tudatekereza. Ntabwo twigèze tuvanga ubutabera n'uguhora. Usa n'uturega ko dushaka guhora"*.

Boutros yasubije ati: "Sindega ndahanura. Nshaka kubafasha. Mwarahejwe. Nshaka kubereka icyo amahanga abibazaho". Arongera ati: *"Nabwiye ibihugu mirongo ine na bitandatu ko byavanga abasirikare batandukanya impunzi n'abagizi ba nabi narananiwe. Amahanga ntabwo yemera icyo gitekerezo"*

"Intego yanjye mu magambo ya Boutros Ghali, ni ukwemeza amahanga ko muvuga ukuri. Maze hanze bagakosora uko bababona. Mbabwira ibyo numva. Ndi incuti y'u Rwanda".

Feridina Murara

Boutros Ghali yarazimaniwe.

Nijoro Boutros Ghali yazimaniwe na Prezida wa Repubulika, wagize ati: *"Inkingi eshatu zishimangiye Umuryango w'Abibumbye ntizubahirijwe mu Rwanda: Amahoro, umutekano n'amajyambere. Uburenganzira bwo kubaho n'umutungo w'umuntu nibyubahirijwe. Byabaye amagambo y'impfabusa avuye ku butegetsi, bubi biza kuvamo ibyago"*.

"Loni yabaye iya mbere gutunga agatoki itsembatsemba mu Rwanda. Ntilwanze ubwiyunge, ariko bwaba gute hatemewe ibyabaye? Hari ibibazo by'ingutu: impunzi, ubutunzi, ubutabera, amagereza, umutekano".

Impunzi

"Miliyoni n'igice y'Abanyarwanda yaratashye. Mu gihe gito. Ntaho biraba ku isi. Tugire ibiganiro n'imishyikirano. Ntitubyanze ariko bisaba urukiko mpuzamahanga, n'uko impunzi zisanzwe zatandukanwa n'abicanyi"

Abavanywe mu byabo n'intambara

Miliyoni esheshatu zari zavanywe mu byazo n'intambara, zatashye mu gihe gito cyane. Miliyoni irenga yari yaragiye muri *"Zone turquoise"* ku buryo na za ngabo za Loni zitorcherwaga kuhinjira kubera ko cyari igihugu mu kindi, none ubu kiri mu busugire bw'u Rwanda.

Komeza ku rup. 8

Abantu benshi ntibanejejwe na Boutros Boutros-Ghali

Abanyamakuru bacitse ku icumu twavanye mu Ngoro y'Abadepite (CND) barakajwe n'amagambo ya Boutros-Ghali ngo *"Twibagirwe, tubabarire?"*

Ibyo na Minisitiri Nsengimana yabigarutseho yerekana ukuntu umunyamabanga mukuru wa Loni asa n'ushyira mu rukiko Guverinoma y'u Rwanda ko yaba ihora aho guca imanza.

Muribuka ko muri raporo wa mukuru w'ingabo za Loni Dallaire yoherezaga ku cyicaro cy'Umuryango w'Abibumbye i New York yerekanye ko itsembabwoko ritegurwa; ariko nta kintu cyigeze gikorwa ngo bahashye ababisha. Intwaro bari bazi aho zihishwe, n'ahabera imyitozo hazwi.

Itsembabwoko rikaze nta cyo Loni yakoze, yanahaye n'icyicaro mu nama yayo, Guverinoma y'abatabyi (biyise abatabazi).

Nk'uko Depite Nkusi yabivuze, amateka ya Loni n'u Rwanda arimo amakimbirane menshi kuva mu myaka 30 ishize. Na n'ubu Loni n'Abanyarwanda baracyarebana nabi.

Ubufaransa bukomeye muri ya nama ishinzwe umutekano bwagize uruhare runini mu kudindiza ikibazo cy'u Rwanda ngo inzirakarengane zitabweho.

Muribuka ko bwari bwanze ko ijambo ry'itsembabwoko ryemezwa na Loni mu myanzuro yayo ya mbere ku byabaye ku Rwanda.

Kugeza ubu u Rwanda ntirurebwa neza mu mahanga bivuye ku kumvirwa kw'abagizi ba nabi bagifite incuti hanze. Tubibonera ku ngero ebyiri: Abatanga imfashanyo baragononwa, ingabo zo gucunga umutekano mu nkambi zarabuze.

Ibyo bitwereka ko impinga ikiri ndende ngo twemeze abadutera inkunga bibonere ku mugaragaro ibyiza u Rwanda rumaze kugeraho bivuye ku nkunga n'ubwitange Abanyarwanda bakomeje kugaragaza mu gukorera igihugu cyabo.

Uruzinduko rwa Boutros-Ghali rwaba se rwari rugamije gutsura imigenderanire y'u Rwanda na Loni?

Icyakora cyo amafoto televiziyo yo ku isi yamufotoraga azerekana andi mashusho atari ibikanka, n'impanga y'interahamwe mu Rwanda.

Batwime amafaranga,

Ferdinand Murara

ariko badusure barebe ko n'ubwo batwirengagije turiho, duhumeka, tukanaseka n'umukanda mu nda. None se si ko imfura zahoze?■

Boutros Ghali yaje afite ubwoba ataha afite umujinya

Mu gusoza urugendo rwe Bwana Boutros-Boutros Ghali, Umunyamabanga mukuru w'Umuryago w'Abibumbye, ku kibuga cy'indege i Kanombe abantu benshi baje kumusezera bafite ibyapa bimwamagana bituma asubizanya umujinya ibibazo by'abanyamakuru.

Cyane cyane ko hari n'ikinyamakuru cyo mu Bufaransa "La lettre du Continent" giherutse kumwandikaho ibyo we ubwe yibwiriye komiseri w'u Burayi Emma Boniro avuga ko adashobora na rimwe kugirira icyizere Leta y'u Rwanda ndetse akagera n'aho avuga ko abasirikare batsinzwe bitegura gutera u Rwanda, ariko ngo ntashaka kubivuga ku mugaragaro!

Ariko se ko yabivuze hari Bwana Hansen na Bwana Kittani bose bakorana ubwo yibwiraga ko yavuze ibanga. Erega noneho n'uwo yabwiraga yari undi. Abo bagabo bombi baratangaye cyane. Ubwo rero arangije kuvugana n'abanyamakuru yasohotse mu nzu bamwakiriyemo (Salon d'honneur) ubwoba bushize asigaranye umujinya.

Cyakora yashimiye Perezida wa Repubulika, Visi-Perezida wa Repubulika, Minisitiri w'Intebe n'abadepite urugwiro bamwakiranye. Iyo miliyoni y'abantu idatikira se ntiyari kurushaho kwakirwa n'abana n'abasaza, n'inkumi, n'ibitambambuga?... ■

Charles Nkurunziza

Abashyitsi: Hazavamo iki?

MWEUSI KARAKE

Mu cyumweru gishize twabonye abashyitsi bakomeye bavuye mu mahanga. Haje umunyamabanga mukuru wa l'ONU, Boutros Boutros Ghali na Minisitiri w'Ingabo Abdulhaaman Kinana.

Boutros Ghali ntiyigeze asaba imbabazi Abanyarwanda n'ubwo byari bikwiye. Ahubwo yazanye ivanjiri yo kubabarira.

Iyo ibyo Umuryango w'Abibumbye bakoreye u Rwanda bikorerwa abazungu, Boutros Ghali ntaba yarakiriwe nk'uko yakiriwe. Abaturage baba baramuteye amagi n'inyanya. Ibyo arabizi kuko muri Bósnia bari bamuhitanye.

Mu Rwanda si ko byagenze. Ariko yabonye byinshi n'ubwo nemeza ko ibyo yabonye yari abizi dore ko Jenerali Romeo Dallaire n'abandi bari barabimubwiye, tutibagiwe ko abicanyi babikoraga imbere ya za Camera.

Nta washidikanya ko azi imyitozo ikorerwa muri Zayire. Reka twizere ko nasubirayo azaba afite "recommandations" azaha Umuryango ushinzwe Amahoro ku isi. Naho ubundi uru rugendo rwaba rudupfiriye ubusa.

Uruzinduko rwa Minisitiri w'Ingabo wa Tanzaniya rurashimishije, ruje rukurikiye urwa Mwalimu Julius Nyerere wahoze ari Perezida w'iki gihugu. Niba mubyibuka ageze ino yagize agahinda ku buryo yadusezeranije ko niba Tanzaniya idafatiye abicanyi bariyo ibyemezo, Nyerere ubwe azasaba ibihugu by'amahanga gukomanyiriza (Embargo) igihugu cye.

Abatugendereye nizeye ko bazagenda basubiza mu rye. Basuye i Nyarubuye hamwe mu habereye ubwicanyi buhanitse mu gihugu cyacu. I Nyarubuye ni muri Kibungo, benshi mu bakoze ubu bwicanyi bari muri Tanzaniya. Urukiko mpuzamahanga ruzaba ruri muri Tanzaniya ndetse harimo n'Umutanzaniya. na none reka twizere ko izi nzinduko zizatuma biyemeza kurusha mbere gufatira ibyemezo abagize uruhare mu bwicanyi no gufasha igihugu cyacu kubungabunga umutekano. Kinana na bagenzi be nibatware ubutumwa n'ubuhanuzi bwiza dore ko Kinana ari izina (family name) ry'umuhanuzi Mohamed.■

Boutros-Boutros Ghali

Ibikurikira urup.2

Perezida yavuze n'ibyago by'i Kibeho ati: *"Biva mu bagizi ba nabi bavanze n'ingabo. Ikindi ni uko ntawabivangura n'ibihe tugezemo. Ibyo bikaba bihuye n'ibibazo by'abagororwa buzuye amagereza. Umuryago w'Abibumbye ntiwihutira gufasha u Rwanda. Inkunga yawo mu gukemura ibibazo kugira ngo amahoro, ubwiyunge n'ubwiringanire mu Baturarwanda bishoboke".*

Boutros Ghali yarashubije avuga ko yishimiye kuba Umunyamabanga wa mbere wa Loni wo kuza muri Rwanda, akaba n'Umunyamabanga uvuka muri Afurika ku mwihariko. Ati: *"Uruhare rwanjye mu gukemura ikibazo cy'u Rwanda nticyampiriye ngo ngarure amahoro n'umutekano. Mu menye ko amahanga ananiwe no gufasha ibihugu biri mu nzitane".*

"Ni mumfashe kubafasha dutsinde inzitizi z'imiryango mpuzamahanga zita ku bukungu, dutsinde kunanirwa kwirengagiza kw'amahanga guturuka ku bibazo bigiye biba byinshi, no gusambuka kw'ibihugu bituruka ku ntambara z'amoko. ejo nituza ko u Rwanda rwagira amahirwe" ■

Feridina Murara

BOUTROS-BOUTROS GHALI

" SUCCESSFUL FUTURE TO RWANDA"

From 13 to 14 July the United Nations Secretary General Boutros-Boutros Ghali has visited Rwanda. At the Airport, he has been received by the Prime Minister, Faustin TWAGIRAMUNGU in the presence of all ministers, Representatives of countries and International organisations and UNAMIR Force Commanders.

He has also been received by the President of the National Assembly, Juvénal NKUSI who recalled the relationships between UN and Rwanda. He also reminded that UN troops were in the country when the Genocide and the Massacres were launched but they were retired to only come back when they were over. So, between Rwanda and UN lies a great problem that needs immediate solution. One of the solutions would be the creation of the International Tribunal to judge those who took part in the genocide and the massacres. Juvénal NKUSI also pointed out the arms embargo to Rwanda whereas the killers in Zaire are openly being provided with arms. He also suggested that UN troops should provide teachers, doctors and other people to struggle against ignorance which is also a great threat to this country.

In his response, Boutros-Boutros Ghali seemed to justify himself : " I salute the first anniversary of the creation of the Government after the massacres, after the atrocities that occurred in this country. These atrocities didn't only affect Rwanda but also they reduced the reputation of Africa in the world". His purpose as, he put, is to assist in the reconstruction of Rwanda. " I come to congratulate you for one year anniversary of your Government, you have made a great step on the long route waiting for you". He told members of parliament that he wanted to have free talks with them. He promised to give clear answers. He also added : " Rwanda should forget what happened, it should bear the atrocities. All Rwandan citizens, without exception, must imperatively build their country."

To abandon the discriminating policy

The discriminating policy would hamper the cooperation between Rwanda and the International Community. Another thing worth mentioning is the respect to the Human Rights.

Boutros-Boutros Ghali addressed the issue of refugees in these words : " The International Laws don't allow refugees to return to their native country by force". He explained himself as follows : " I have no intention to side with criminals, but it is necessary to hold negotiations with a great number of refugees who must be separated from criminals. You must do it quickly because donor countries are helping only governments which happened to find solutions to problems facing their countries"

So according to Boutros-Boutros Ghali, the international community is becoming tired and careless for countries which have problems. He said that it is not easy to establish the tribunal. He ended his speech advocating for "Justice instead of revenge. It will take you time to forget the massacres on behalf of reconciliation. All the 185 governments, Non-Governmental Organizations are looking at you. I am afraid that Africa would be excluded because the UNO faces a financial problem".

The way of pardoning

" You should look for how you can pardon. Don't punish the whole country, punish only criminals". After these words, Ministers and Members of Parliament like Tito Rutaremara, Joseph Karemera and Joseph Nsengimana asked questions :

Concerning the issue that Rwandan citizens are not confident in the UNO whose troops didn't rescue innocent people and which allowed French Troops to create the " Turquoise Zone" to protect criminals. Boutros Ghali answered that Rwandans will be confident among themselves and in themselves. He said : " We will assist you but we will not replace you in your deeds".

He showed that Rwandans can recover confidence. He gave example of the misunderstanding between France and Germany which lasted more than a century but which has been settled by Adenauer and De Gaulle. Another example he gave was the war which occurred

in Spain and in Nigeria but whose end was followed by the reconciliation of the citizens of those countries.

Minister Karemera expressed himself as follows : " The government has authorized refugees to unconditionally return to their country" He added : " How can we negotiate with criminals ?" He also came back to UN Resolution on Arms Embargo for Rwanda and said that reconciliation is a long-run process.

Justice is not revenge

Minister Nsengimana who was following up ideas of Boutros Ghali, said : " Refugees should return, justice is not revenge". He continued saying that the Rwandan Government did everything for refugees to return. He showed that Rwanda and its government have given their contribution but UN and the International Community have a debt to Rwanda since they didn't help in this area. He told the UN Secretary General : " We have never confused justice with revenge. It seems that you are accusing us of planning revenge".

Boutros answered in this way : " I am not accusing, I am warning. I want to help you. You have been excluded. I want to show you what the International Community thinks of you. I have unavailingly asked 46 countries to provide troops to separate innocent refugees from criminals. The International Community doesn't share this idea".

" My purpose is to prove to the International Community that you are worth trusting that the world can correct the idea it has of you. I tell you what I hear. I am your friend"

Boutros Ghali has been offered a diner

In the evening, Boutros Ghali has been offered a diner by the President of the Republic who said : " Peace, Security and Development, which are the three pillars of the United Nations, haven't been respected here in Rwanda. The right to life and property has been disregarded by the bad authorities who considered this as words and meaningless, which led to what happened in this country".

" The United Nations have been the first to condemn the massacres in Rwanda. We are not against reconciliation, but we don't know how we can succeed if people don't recognize what happened. We are facing critical problems : Refugees, property, justice, prisons and security".

REFUGEES

One million and half of Rwandans has returned in a short time. This had never happened before in any other country of the world. We are not against talks and negotiations but this requires the establishment of the International Tribunal and the separation of criminals from innocent civilians.

THE DISPLACED PEOPLE

Six million displaced people have returned in a short time. More than one million had fled to the "Turquoise Zone". It was not easy for UN troops to enter this Zone which was a country within another country but today Rwanda is a sovereign country.

The President also talked about the sad event of Kibeho : " It comes from wrong-doers hidden in the army and this is linked with problems we have. In addition, our prisons are swarmed with people. UN is reluctant to assist Rwanda for reconciliation and equality to take place".

In his response, Boutros Ghali expressed his pride to be the first UN Secretary General, especially the first African UN Secretary General to visit Rwanda. He said : " I haven't been successful in finding solution to the Rwandan problem. The International Community is no longer willing to help countries which have problems".

" I cannot help you unless you bring your contribution to way out the requirements set by the World Bank and the IMF and the International Community's lack of will in front of countries destroyed by ethnic wars. I wish a successful future to this country".

MANY PEOPLE WERE NOT HAPPY WITH BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALI

The Journalists who survived the genocide got out the house of Parliament (CND) angry at Ghali who was preaching the gospel of "Forgetting and Pardon". This had also been mentioned by Minister NSENGIMANA who showed how the UN Secretary General seemed to accuse Rwanda of doing revenge instead of judgement.

As you know, Dalaire, the former UNAMIR Force Commander had informed New York through his reports about the genocide which was being prepared. But nothing was done whereas UN knew where arms were hidden and where training sessions were taking place.

When the genocide was being perpetrated, UN didn't intervene they instead seated, in their meeting, the Government of the killers. As of the members of parliament, Mister NKUSI said, Rwanda and UN have been in conflict for thirty years. France, a very influential country in the Security Counsel, had played a great role in complicating the Rwandan problem. Every body knows that France had refused the use of the word Genocide by United Nations Organization in its Resolutions about Rwanda.

The International Community doesn't consider our country because criminals still have friends outside. This can be seen through two examples : The donors are unwilling to help and no country is ready to provide troops to ensure security in refugee camps.

This shows that much still needs to be done to show the donors that Rwandan citizens have accomplished a lot things through the assistance and patriotism they have displayed when working for their country.

We don't know whether the visit of Boutros Ghali aimed at strengthening the good relation between Rwanda and UN. However, the television will show pictures different from skulls and machetes belonging to interahamwe in Rwanda.

Let them refuse us money but through their visits they will notice that even though they have neglected us we are still living and laughing no matter how hungry we are.

(8-10 max)

BOUTROS GHALI CAME WITH FEAR BUT LEFT WITH ANGER

At the end of his visit Mister Boutros Ghali, the UN Secretary General has been welcomed at the airport by a lot of people who had come with placards condemning him. Therefore, he was angry when answering questions of journalists. A fortiori, there was a French newspaper " La Lettre du Continent " which has recently published an article about the words Boutros GHALI himself has confided to the European Commissioner, Emma BONIRO that he can never trust the Rwandan Government adding that the defeated army is ready to attack but that he doesn't want to say it clearly! But this could not be a secret since he said it in the presence of Mister Hansen and Kittani. After the interview he got out of the honour room without fear but he was angry.

However, he thanked the President of the Republic, the Vice-President, the Prime Minister and members of Parliament.
If one million of people hadn't been killed he would have been given a warm welcome by old people, children, and young ladies...

REPORT ON PROGRAMMES ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, July 15, 1995 - The United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Boutros Boutros Ghali on Friday ended his visit to Rwanda. On Thursday, before leaving Rwanda, he held talks with President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda, Vice-President Paul Kagame and Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu. He also visited Nyarubuye Church compound where 8,000 people were massacred as a result of genocide. He equally met the representative of the genocide survivors, Mr. Antoine Rutagengwa.

At Kanombe Airport, a small number of people held an anti-UN demonstration. They carried placards which read messages criticising the role of the United Nations in Rwanda and some condemning Boutros Boutros Ghali himself for his role in the genocide in Rwanda.

- President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda on Friday in an interview with Radio Rwanda reacted to the speech of Boutros Boutros Ghali to the joint session of members of the Parliament, members of the Government and foreign diplomats accredited to Rwanda.

President Bizimungu and Vice-President Paul Kagame asked Mr. Boutros Ghali to explain what kind of dialogue he was proposing to the Rwandese Government, to make clear between who and who the dialogue was to take place and how to be done.

President Bizimungu told Radio Rwanda that "I am grateful for the visit of Boutros Boutros Ghali because it was the first visit to Rwanda by a UN Secretary-General. But we do not need lessons on talks with Rwandese refugees. Negotiations on power-sharing with criminals are out of question. All we can do is to have contacts with refugees. ... It would be a bad precedent not to punish criminals and bring them to share power in the Government. We asked Boutros Boutros Ghali to try to understand us and to find a solution to our problem and he seems to have understood. "

"We have nothing to discuss with criminals, we have a Government of national unity that includes all ethnic groups, Tutsis as well as Hutus, and all the political parties that were not involved in massacres."

Asked to react to the statement of Boutros Boutros Ghali "help me to help you", President Bizimungu said that"Boutros Ghali did not understand our demands. Because we have stopped violence in the country, we brought home 3 million of displaced people and 1.5 million refugees were repatriated. The international community should give to the Government the assistance they send to refugee camps, because we need that assistance to promote confidence among the population. The international community should rather praise our Government for having allowed Hutus and Tutsis to work together. There was a situation worse than Apartheid in Rwanda because in South Africa blacks were just discriminated against while here people were massacred. "

President Bizimungu said that what Boutros Ghali called the fatigue of the donor community is not justified, because Rwanda has not received enough assistance so far.

On the question on the UN arms embargo on Rwanda,
President Bizimungu said that Mr. Boutros Ghali had promised to assist Rwanda on the problem but that he was not alone to take the decision. He advised the Government to write a letter to him explaining the problem.

BOUTROS-BOUTROS GHALI

" SUCCESSFUL FUTURE TO RWANDA"

From 13 to 14 July the United Nations Secretary General Boutros-Boutros Ghali has visited Rwanda. At the Airport, he has been received by the Prime Minister, Faustin TWAGIRAMUNGU in the presence of all ministers, Representatives of countries and International organisations and UNAMIR Force Commanders.

He has also been received by the President of the National Assembly, Juvénal NKUSI who recalled the relationships between UN and Rwanda. He also reminded that UN troops were in the country when the Genocide and the Massacres were launched but they were retired to only come back when they were over. So, between Rwanda and UN lies a great problem that needs immediate solution. One of the solutions would be the creation of the International Tribunal to judge those who took part in the genocide and the massacres. Juvénal NKUSI also pointed out the arms embargo to Rwanda whereas the killers in Zaire are openly being provided with arms. He also suggested that UN troops should provide teachers, doctors and other people to struggle against ignorance which is also a great threat to this country.

In his response, Boutros-Boutros Ghali seemed to justify himself : " I salute the first anniversary of the creation of the Government after the massacres, after the atrocities that occurred in this country. These atrocities didn't only affect Rwanda but also they reduced the reputation of Africa in the world". His purpose as, he put, is to assist in the reconstruction of Rwanda. " I come to congratulate you for one year anniversary of your Government, you have made a great step on the long route waiting for you". He told members of parliament that he wanted to have free talks with them. He promised to give clear answers. He also added : " Rwanda should forget what happened, it should bear the atrocities. All Rwandan citizens, without exception, must imperatively build their country."

To abandon the discriminating policy

The discriminating policy would hamper the cooperation between Rwanda and the International Community. Another thing worth mentioning is the respect to the Human Rights.

Boutros-Boutros Ghali addressed the issue of refugees in these words : " The International Laws don't allow refugees to return to their native country by force". He explained himself as follows : " I have no intention to side with criminals, but it is necessary to hold negotiations with a great number of refugees who must be separated from criminals. You must do it quickly because donor countries are helping only governments which happened to find solutions to problems facing their countries"

So according to Boutros-Boutros Ghali, the international Community is becoming tired and careless for countries which have problems. He said that it is not easy to establish the tribunal. He ended his speech advocating for "Justice instead of revenge. It will take you time to forget the massacres on behalf of reconciliation. All the 185 governments, Non-Governmental Organizations are looking at you. I am afraid that Africa would be excluded because the UNO faces a financial problem".

The way of pardoning

" You should look for how you can pardon. Don't punish the whole country, punish only criminals". After these words, Ministers and Members of Parliament like Tito Rutaremara, Joseph Karemera and Joseph Nsengimana asked questions :

Concerning the issue that Rwandan citizens are not confident in the UNO whose troops didn't rescue innocent people and which allowed French Troops to create the " Turquoise Zone" to protect criminals. Boutros Ghali answered that Rwandans will be confident among themselves and in themselves. He said : " We will assist you but we will not replace you in your deeds".

He showed that Rwandans can recover confidence. He gave example of the misunderstanding between France and Germany which lasted more than a century but which has been settled by Adenauer and De Gaulle. Another example he gave was the war which occurred

in Spain and in Nigeria but whose end was followed by the reconciliation of the citizens of those countries.

Minister Karemera expressed himself as follows : " The government has authorized refugees to unconditionally return to their country" He added : " How can we negotiate with criminals ?" He also came back to UN Resolution on Arms Embargo for Rwanda and said that reconciliation is a long-run process.

Justice is not revenge

Minister Nsengimana who was following up ideas of Boutros Ghali, said : " Refugees should return, justice is not revenge". He continued saying that the Rwandan Government did everything for refugees to return. He showed that Rwanda and its government have given their contribution but UN and the International Community have a debt to Rwanda since they didn't help in this area. He told the UN Secretary General : " We have never confused justice with revenge. It seems that you are accusing us of planning revenge".

Boutros answered in this way : " I am not accusing, I am warning. I want to help you. You have been excluded. I want to show you what the International Community thinks of you. I have unavailingly asked 46 countries to provide troops to separate innocent refugees from criminals. The International Community doesn't share this idea".

" My purpose is to prove to the International Community that you are worth trusting that the world can correct the idea it has of you. I tell you what I hear. I am your friend"

Boutros Ghali has been offered a diner

In the evening, Boutros Ghali has been offered a diner by the President of the Republic who said : " Peace, Security and Development, which are the three pillars of the United Nations, haven't been respected here in Rwanda. The right to life and property has been disregarded by the bad authorities who considered this as words and meaningless, which led to what happened in this country".

" The United Nations have been the first to condemn the massacres in Rwanda. We are not against reconciliation, but we don't know how we can succeed if people don't recognize what happened. We are facing critical problems : Refugees, property, justice, prisons and security".

REFUGEES

One million and half of Rwandans has returned in a short time. This had never happened before in any other country of the world. We are not against talks and negotiations but this requires the establishment of the International Tribunal and the separation of criminals from innocent civilians.

THE DISPLACED PEOPLE

Six million displaced people have returned in a short time. More than one million had fled to the "Turquoise Zone". It was not easy for UN troops to enter this Zone which was a country within another country but today Rwanda is a sovereign country.

The President also talked about the sad event of Kibeho : " It comes from wrong-doers hidden in the army and this is linked with problems we have. In addition, our prisons are swarmed with people. UN is reluctant to assist Rwanda for reconciliation and equality to take place".

In his response, Boutros Ghali expressed his pride to be the first UN Secretary General, especially the first African UN Secretary General to visit Rwanda. He said : " I haven't been successful in finding solution to the Rwandan problem. The International Community is no longer willing to help countries which have problems".

" I cannot help you unless you bring your contribution to way out the requirements set by the World Bank and the IMF and the International Community's lack of will in front of countries destroyed by ethnic wars. I wish a successful future to this country".

MANY PEOPLE WERE NOT HAPPY WITH BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALI

The Journalists who survived the genocide got out the house of Parliament (CND) angry at Ghali who was preaching the gospel of "Forgetting and Pardon". This had also been mentioned by Minister NSENGIMANA who showed how the UN Secretary General seemed to accuse Rwanda of doing revenge instead of judgement.

As you know, Dalaire, the former UNAMIR Force Commander had informed New York through his reports about the genocide which was being prepared. But nothing was done whereas UN knew where arms were hidden and where training sessions were taking place.

When the genocide was being perpetrated, UN didn't intervene they instead seated, in their meeting, the Government of the killers. As of the members of parliament, Mister NKUSI said, Rwanda and UN have been in conflict for thirty years. France, a very influential country in the Security Counsel, had played a great role in complicating the Rwandan problem. Every body knows that France had refused the use of the word Genocide by United Nations Organization in its Resolutions about Rwanda.

The International Community doesn't consider our country because criminals still have friends outside. This can be seen through two examples : The donors are unwilling to help and no country is ready to provide troops to ensure security in refugee camps.

This shows that much still needs to be done to show the donors that Rwandan citizens have accomplished a lot things through the assistance and patriotism they have displayed when working for their country.

We don't know whether the visit of Boutros Ghali aimed at strengthening the good relation between Rwanda and UN. However, the television will show pictures different from skulls and machetes belonging to interahamwe in Rwanda.

Let them refuse us money but through their visits they will notice that even though they have neglected us we are still living and laughing no matter how hungry we are.

BOUTROS GHALI CAME WITH FEAR BUT LEFT WITH ANGER (8-10 max)

At the end of his visit Mister Boutros Ghali, the UN Secretary General has been welcomed at the airport by a lot of people who had come with placards condemning him. Therefore, he was angry when answering questions of journalists. A fortiori, there was a French newspaper " La Lettre du Continent " which has recently published an article about the words Boutros GHALI himself has confided to the European Commissioner, Emma BONIRO that he can never trust the Rwandan Government adding that the defeated army is ready to attack but that he doesn't want to say it clearly! But this could not be a secret since he said it in the presence of Mister Hansen and Kittani. After the interview he got out of the honour room without fear but he was angry.

However, he thanked the President of the Republic, the Vice-President, the Prime Minister and members of Parliament. If one million of people hadn't been killed he would have been given a warm welcome by old people, children, and young ladies...

NEW YORK TIMES 9 AUG 95

Fearing Attack by Hutu Exiles in Zaire, Rwanda Bolsters Its Defenses

By DONATELLA LORCH

KIGALI, Rwanda, Aug. 4 — As the United Nations withdraws its peacekeepers from this tortured country, the Rwandan military is massing troops along its western border in defense against what many fear may be a reprise of last year's civil war.

United Nations officials, who have already pulled their troops back from major border towns in preparation for a final pullout by the end of the year, believe the mainly Tutsi Rwandan military has mustered as many as 60,000 soldiers in anticipation of an attack by rearmed remnants of the exiled Hutu military based in refugee camps in neighboring Zaire.

About 500,000 Rwandans, mostly Tutsi, were killed in massacres that were ordered and carried out by the Hutu military. The Hutu military and militia members fled to Zaire along with 2 million other Hutu during the genocide last year.

Rwandan officials and Western diplomats say the Rwandan soldiers, deployed in border towns and along the rugged, hilly eastern shore of Lake Kivu, have already encountered probing raids by Hutu militias loyal to a mainly Hutu government that was driven out after the calamitous civil war.

A recent report by the monitoring group Human Rights Watch/Africa estimates the exiled Hutu military and militias have assembled roughly 50,000 men and rearmed them with the help of arms traders from France, South Africa and China, despite an international arms embargo intended to keep the weapons out of the hands of Rwandans.

The military buildup and the possibility of an impending attacks have cast a mood of anxiety over much of the country.

"The atmosphere in some border areas is like everyone has their bags packed and is ready to go," said a Western diplomat in Kigali, "but they don't know to where yet."

The long-term stability of the present Tutsi-led Government is still uncertain, officials say. A military attack, the officials add, would destabilize not only Rwanda but the entire region.

The exiled Hutu government and its military have demanded a power-sharing arrangement with the Tutsi-led Government in Kigali, but Government officials here are refusing to negotiate with anyone involved in last year's mass killings. There appears to be little hope of any form of negotiated settlement or reconciliation.

"They will attack," predicted a senior Rwandan Government official, referring to the exiled Hutu military. "How far they go into the country is another issue."

The tension has not so far penetrated to Rwanda's capital, which seems more preoccupied with a booming population and the resulting traffic jams and car accidents.

Many of the new arrivals are members of the Hutu majority who moved to Kigali because they feel more secure around the capital than in the provinces.

More than a year after the new Government took over, military checkpoints are now rare, markets are packed, new restaurants are opening every week, nightclubs are full, and reports of crime are lower. Downtown Kigali is choked with traffic and traders, interspersed with little kiosks that offer international fax and phone services. Even a few foreign backpackers have returned.

It is a city where traffic circles have been cleaned of rubble and planted with fresh flowers, and in a region where rutted roads are the

Rwanda Repays Good Samaritan

By The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, Aug. 8 — Last October, when Rwanda's Acting Foreign Minister disappeared here with the $187,000 he was bringing to rescue the country's penniless United Nations mission, the relief organization Americares saw a novel way to help.

The organization, which had been flying medical supplies to Rwanda, offered the mission a $200,000 interest-free loan.

Less than 10 months later, the money has been repaid in full, Americares and Rwanda's delegate to the United Nations, Manzi Bakuramutsa, plan to announce on Wednesday.

"We look to fill a need when a need arises," Stephen M. Johnson, president of the relief organization, said today. "This was unusual, but we have been completely and fully vindicated."

The Acting Foreign Minister, Vianney Jean-Marie Ndagijimana, is still a fugitive in France, Mr. Bakuramutsa said, and the money is still missing.

norm, here they are regularly being repaired by work crews.

The relationship between the United Nations and the Government, antagonistic in the past, has also improved significantly since the United Nations agreed in June to a Government request to pull out all its troops by the end of the year.

The United Nations has already scaled down its force from 5,500 troops in June to 3,700, and plans to cut its strength to 1,800 by October.

Carjacking of United Nations vehicles, part of a Government harassment campaign, virtually stopped a month ago, senior United Nations officials say.

But in the capital, the lingering effects of the last war and the fear of the next one have taken their toll.

Both Rwandan Government and human-rights officials agree that the most pressing social problem is the prisons, which are meant to hold roughly 10,000 people but are packed with 50,000, almost all being held on charges that they took part in the massacres. There is still no judicial system in place, and the international tribunal has not issued any indictments.

The Government's attempts to revive the economy have had little success, said Charles Murigande, an adviser to President Pasteur Bizimungu. "We have to create conditions for people to invest but we have not yet been able to give confidence because there are still talks of an impending invasion."

The New York Times

The long-term stability of the Tutsi-led Government in Kigali is still uncertain, officials say.

Rwanda has only two working factories: a brewery and a soap and toilet paper factory that works at half-capacity. The country is still highly dependent on international assistance. Of $750 million pledged this year by other countries, only $63 million has been delivered so far, officials say.

Few of the international relief organizations that have become indispensable here would remain if fighting breaks out again, officials say.

"There are so many scenarios for what could happen that no one can predict the next few months," a senior relief official said.

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION TO RWANDA

UNAMIR-MINUAR

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

NOTES FOR DELEGATION MEMBERS

DATE: July 13, 1995

Welcome to Kigali!

Included in this package is the latest itinerary, room distribution list, Rwanda sector map, as well as some general notes pertaining to your stay here.

If you have any questions or requests please call or come by room 118 or ask for me, Joseph Lombardo at the Secretariat/Operations room (130).

Once the Secretary-General departs the hotel for his visit to UNAMIR Headquarters he will not be returning. All delegation members are kindly requested to have their baggage ready for retrieval in their rooms at 0745.

Thank you.

VISITE DU SECRETAIRE GENERAL DES NATIONS UNIES
AU RWANDA

13-14 juillet 1995

PROGRAMME

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13 juillet 1995:

17h20 - Arrivée à l'Aéroport International Grégoire Kayibanda, Salon d'Honneur I;

- Accueil par S.E.M. Faustin Twagiramungu, Premier Ministre;

  - Revue de la garde d'honneur - Forces Nationales ;
  - Présentation du Bureau de l'Assemblée Nationale par Monsieur le Premier Ministre ;
  - Présentation des Membres du Gouvernement ;
  - Présentation du Corps Diplomatique par ordre de préséance;
  - Présentation du Substitut du Procureur Général du Tribunal International sur le Rwanda;
  - Présentation des Représentants des Agences et Institutions Spécialisées des Nations Unies ainsi que des principales Organisations Non-Gouvernamentales.

17h40 - Départ pour l'Hôtel des Mille Collines.

17h55 - Arrivée et installation à l'Hôtel des Mille Collines.

18h30 - Entretiens avec Monsieur le Premier Ministre à son bureau, suivis d'une séance de travail des deux délégations.

19h15 - Discours du Secrétaire Général à l'Assemblée Nationale au Siège de l'Assemblée, en présence des Représentants des Corps Constitués (Membres du Gouvernement et émminentes personnalités), des Chefs de missions diplomatiques et consulaires, des agences des Nations Unies et autres institutions internationales et des principales Organisations Non-Gouvernamentales:

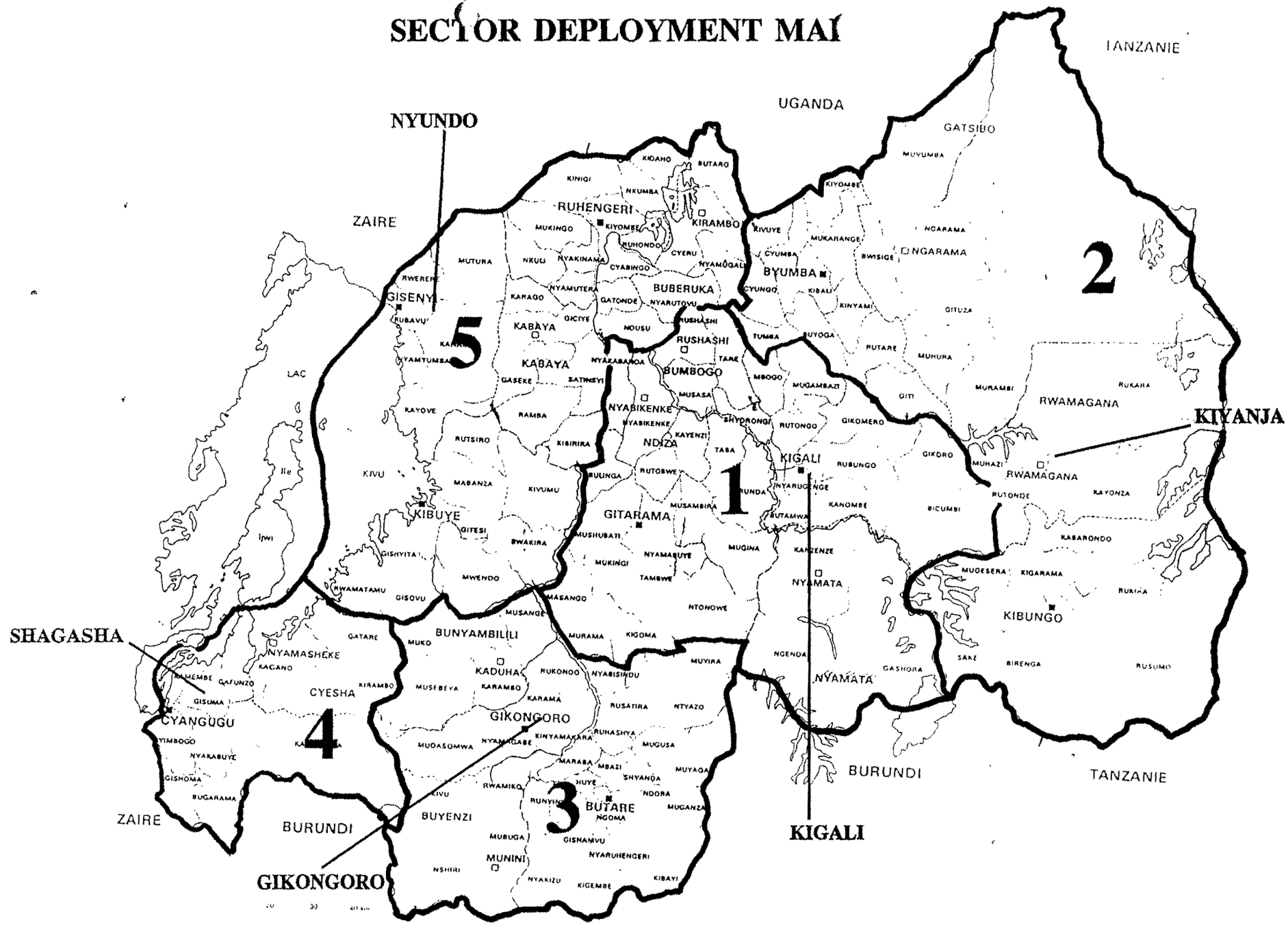
20h00 - Fin de la séance à l'Assemblée Nationale.

20h15 - Dîner offert par S.E. Monsieur Pasteur Bizimungu, Président de la République, à l'Hôtel des Mille Collines.

14 juillet 1995:

08h15	-	Départ de l'Hôtel des Mille Collines pour le siège de la MINUAR - Hotel Amahoro.
08h30	-	Visite au Siège de la MINUAR, rencontre avec le personnel et les Chefs d'Agences du Système des Nations Unies, des Chefs de principales Organisations Non-Gouvernamentales ; visite du bureau du Tribunal International pour le Rwanda.
09h00	-	Départ pour l'Aéroport International Grégoire Kayibanda, Salon d'Honneur I.
09h15	-	Départ par hélicoptère pour Nyarubuye, accompagné de leurs Excellences Messieurs les Ministres des Affairs Etrangères et de la Coopération Internationale, de l'Enseignement Supérieur, de la Recherche Scientifique et de la Culture, de la Justice, du Travail et des Affairs Sociales.
09h45	-	Arrivée à Nyarubuye, visite du site et depôt de gerbes.
10h15	-	Visite de la prison de Nsinda .
10h30	-	Fin de la visite.
10h45	-	Retour à Kigali, Salon d'Honneur I.
11h00	-	Entretiens avec S.E. M. Pasteur Bizimungo, Président de la République et S.E. le Général-Major Paul Kagamé, Vice-Président et Ministre de la Défense, au bureau du Président.
12h00	-	Conférence de Presse à l'Aeroport, Salon d'Honneur I.
12h15	-	Départ pour Luanda - (Angola).

SECTOR DEPLOYMENT MAI



REPARTITION DES CHAMBRES
A L'HOTEL DES MILLE COLLINES

	NOMS	CHAMBRES
1.	M. Lansana KOUYATE	129
2.	M. Fayza ABOULNAGA	132
3.	Mme Thérèse GASTAUT	133
4.	M. Yasser SABRA	131
5.	Mme Yannick SAINT VICTOR-DOS SANTOS	127
6.	M. Mark HOFFMAN	125
7.	M. Arnulfo FAREAUX	128
8.	M. Fernando SIMOES	123
9.	Colonel Charles André NELSON - ADC (UNAMIR)	110
10	Major Peter WHEATLEY - Med. doctor	111
12.	Mme Latifa OUAZANY - Bil. Sec. to assist Ms. Yannick	116
13.	M. Joseph LOMBARDO - Admin/Logistics Coordinator	118
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Equipage

15.	M. André COLLAS)	
16.	M. Grégoire JACQUIER)	At the Canadian Helicopter/Presidential Hangar
17.1	Mlle Sandrine VAJDA	114

Journalistes

18.	Mlle Barbara CROSSETTE	107
19.	M. Boucbuin BALLAERT	109
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Sécurité 121/135

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA — MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

Spokesman may pl. see revised draft communique for distribution to the party. I shall carry a copy.

SRG. 12-7

Sp'

- DRAFT PRESS COMMUNIQUE -

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, paid an official visit to Rwanda on 13 and 14 July 1995. During his stay in Rwanda, the Secretary-General held talks with the President, Mr. Pasteur Bizimungu, the Vice-President, Major General Paul Kagame, and the Prime Minister, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu and also addressed a special session of the National Assembly. In the evening of 13 July, President Bizimungu hosted a dinner in honour of the Secretary-General.

The Secretary-General visited the massacre site at Nyarubuye in southeastern Rwanda, where he placed a wreath in memory of victims of last year's genocide. He also visited Nsinda prison which is being rehabilitated with assistance from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The Secretary-General visited UNAMIR Headquarters in Kigali where he inspected a guard of honour mounted by a detachment of UNAMIR Forces and decorated a number of UNAMIR military personnel with the United Nations service medal. He then addressed United Nations civilian and military staff working in Rwanda.

During his stay in Rwanda, the Secretary-General commended the efforts of the Government towards restoring normalcy following last year's tragic events in the country. The Secretary-General especially welcomed efforts to ensure security and stability and noted that the Government exercised sovereign authority and was gradually

.../...

re-establishing political and administrative institutions and structures throughout the country. He applauded the significant recovery achievements realized and, in this connection, observed in particular that schools, universities and medical facilities had reopened, essential services, including water, electricity, communications and transport had been restored, business and commerce were burgeoning and there were no curfews. The Secretary-General urged Rwandese, in particular the leadership, to continue and to intensify their efforts in order to consolidate the progress made and to overcome the remaining challenges, in particular the urgent need for the safe and dignified return and resettlement of the nearly 2 million Rwandese still living as refugees in camps in the neighbouring countries.

The Secretary-General also stressed the important need for the process of justice to begin functioning. He pointed out, in this regard, the progress made and efforts underway to permit the International Tribunal for Rwanda to commence operations at the earliest possible date and reiterated appeals for assistance to revive and revitalize the Rwandese judicial system. The Secretary-General expressed concern over the inhuman conditions prevailing in Rwandese prisons and noted ongoing efforts, with international assistance, to improve the situation, especially the critical overcrowding.

The Secretary-General underlined the view that progress on repatriation and justice would facilitate the process of national reconciliation, a key objective of the United Nations in Rwanda deemed vital for genuine and durable peace in the country. He also noted in this connection the important contribution of the United Nations Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda which, through its various activities in the country, was helping to create a climate conducive to a more harmonious and peaceful coexistence among Rwandese.

.../...

Expressing his satisfaction with the activities of the United Nations system as well as of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) operating in Rwanda, the Secretary-General emphasized the importance of coordination among agencies and programmes in order to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations role. He recalled that the Security Council had encouraged him and his Special Representative to coordinate the activities of the United Nations in Rwanda, including those of the organizations and agencies active in the humanitarian, development and human rights fields.

The Secretary-General commended the countries and organizations which had pledged assistance to Rwanda, especially during the January 1995 Geneva Round-Table Conference sponsored by UNDP. He was gratified that the urgent need for the international community to accelerate the disbursement of the commitments made had been recognized during the Mid-Term Review of the Round-Table Conference held recently in Kigali on 6 and 7 July.

Finally, the Secretary-General referred to growing international concern over threats of destabilization of Rwanda, including reports of military infiltrations and incursions from border areas. He noted that the Security Council was considering possible ways and means of preventing such destabilization and recalled, in this connection, that he had recently sent a Special Envoy, Mr. Aldo Ajello, to consult with subregional leaders on the matter. In this connection, he welcomed the recent decision taken by the Defence Ministers of Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire to take concrete steps to improve security along their common borders.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali left Kigali on Friday, 14 July 1995, at 12:30 for Luanda, Angola.

Kigali, 14 July 1995

VISIT OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL

Receiving the SG at Kigali airport will be:
The Force Commander, the Executive Director and the Chief of Protocol.

MOTORCADE

Leading the motorcade will be the local police, UN Security, VIP, UN Security, 2x local police followed by:

veh# 1 SRSG, ED, 1 S/O, 1 driver.
veh# 2 FC, ADC, Security + driver.
veh# 3 Delegation- Mr Kouyate, Ms Aboulnaga
veh# 4 Delegation- Mr Sabra, Ms Yannick dos Santos, Ms Therese Gastaut.
veh# 5 Delegation - spare.
veh# 6 UNAMIR CSO + 2 Security Officers.
veh# 7 Press mini bus.
veh# 8 UNAMIR Ambulance (Australians).
Closing the motorcade will be the local police.

Representing the UNAMIR and accompanying the Secretary General throughout the visit will be the SRSG, the FC, the ED and the Chief of Protocol.

Traveling by helicopter to the two sites will be:

helio C: SG, SRSG, FC, ED, MFA, 1 Doctor, 2 S/Os.
helio A: 3 Ministers, Mr Kouyate, Ms Aboulnaga, Mr Sabra, 2 S/Os
helio B: Mme Gastaut, 6 journalists, 1 S/O.
helio D: Medics

NB: the visit to Nyarubuye will present some disturbing scenes.

Helicopters C & D will follow different route to give helicopters A & B the time to land. The same procedure will apply for each trip.

Helicopter C will keep engines running at all times and D will circle above during the visit to both sites.

Snacks will be available at the VIPs Lounge upon arrival at Kigali from Nsinda prison.

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

UNAMIR-MINUAR

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S VISIT TO NYARUBUYE AND NSINDA

During his official visit to Rwanda, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, will visit two localities outside Kigali namely, Nyarubuye Parish Catholic and Nsinda Prison, both in Kibungo Prefecture.

Nyarubuye Catholic Parish lies about 150 Km east of Kigali, in the Kibungo prefecture. The church is a clear reminder of the senseless massacres that shocked the World for three months last year.

With thousands of skeletons packed inside the church and strewn all over its compound, the place has become a real-life macabre museum of the anti-Tutsi genocide. A symbol of high morals and saintliness, the church was assumed to be an inviolable sanctuary for the hunted men, women and children, whose presumed crime was the natal data of their ethnicity. Such was the savagery of ethno-political indoctrination among the then ruling party youth-wingers, known as **INTERAHAMWE** (those who attack together), that they showed no scruples about violating the sanctity of life within holy sanctuaries.

They were assisted in this by the then Government troops from the nearby Kibungo prefecture headquarters. Army supplied grenades and other weapons were used to break church doors and windows. The carnage followed without any mercy for the aged, women, children and babies. The same scenario was witnessed nearly at all churches throughout the country. The rare exceptions include Saint Paul Church in Kigali, where a young priest managed to protect over 2000 people, until they were rescued by the RPF on 17 June 1995. A gleam of hope and humanism in the dehumanised setting of last year's genocide!

*

On his way back to Kigali, the Secretary-General will make a stop-over at **Nsinda prison**, about 70 Km east of the Capital. There are about 930 detainees accused of acts of genocide.

Rwanda's prisons are extremely over-crowded with about 48 000 inmates country-wide, in 17 facilities meant for about 12 000 people. The congestion is a result of last year's genocidal upheavals, which, to compound the problem, caused also the collapse of the judicial system.

In the meantime, UNAMIR, is collaborating with other international institutions to expand the prisons and ease the congestion, while improving some amenities there, such as water supply and sanitation. The project at Nsinda is being implemented by UNAMIR, UNDP, UNHCHR and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). When the expansion is over, the Nsinda prison will have enough capacity to accommodate 5 000 inmates. This will enable the authorities to transfer detainees from over-crowded prisons to newly expanded facilities, such as the Nsinda prison.

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UNAMIR-MINUAR

SR. SG

DRAFT

VISIT TO NYARUBUYE AND NSINDA

During his visit to Rwanda, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, will visit two localities ~~outside Kigali. These are:~~ Nyarubuye and Nsinda.

This needs elaboration, when (date), what was the role of Rwandese/non Rwa, the Rwandese staff was called from Kibungo. what was the role of the church?

~~At~~ Nyarubuye, which lies about 150 Km east of Kigali, in the Kibungo prefecture, the Secretary-General will visit a Catholic Church compound where tens of thousands of Rwandese were massacred during the genocide last year. The Church became a real-life macabre museum, fully packed with countless bodies. The compound is in all its corners strewn with over 25000 skeletons of genocide victims.

vague.

Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali will also visit Nsinda in Rutonde Commune, where a prison with 930 inmates is being expanded with assistance from UNAMIR, UNDP and ~~UNHCR~~ No ICRC. The prison is about 75 Km east of Kigali in Kibungo prefecture.

This also needs elaboration.
How many prisoners? How many prisoners will the extension take? ICRC has played a role.

(over)

Each should be about a page each.

SP

L

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR-MINUAR

DRAFT

Ismael
May I
suggest the
following?

VISIT TO NYARUBUYE AND NSINDA

During his visit to Rwanda, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, will visit two localities outside Kigali. These are: Nyarubuye and Nsinda.

ok

At Nyarubuye, which lies about 150 Km east of Kigali, in the Kibungo prefecture, the Secretary-General will visit a Catholic Church compound and commune where ~~tens of thousands~~ over 25000 of Rwandese were massacred during the genocide last year. The Church became a real-life macabre museum, fully packed with countless bodies. The compound is in all its corners strewn with over 25000 skeletons of genocide victims. Nyarubuye has become a memorial to genocide victims having been left intact after the atrocities were committed.

Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali will also visit Nsinda in Rutonde Commune, where a prison with 930 inmates is being expanded with assistance from UNAMIR, UNDP and UNHCR. The prison is about 75 Km east of Kigali in Kibungo prefecture.

ICRC ?

(over)

of Rwandan refugees
and displaced persons

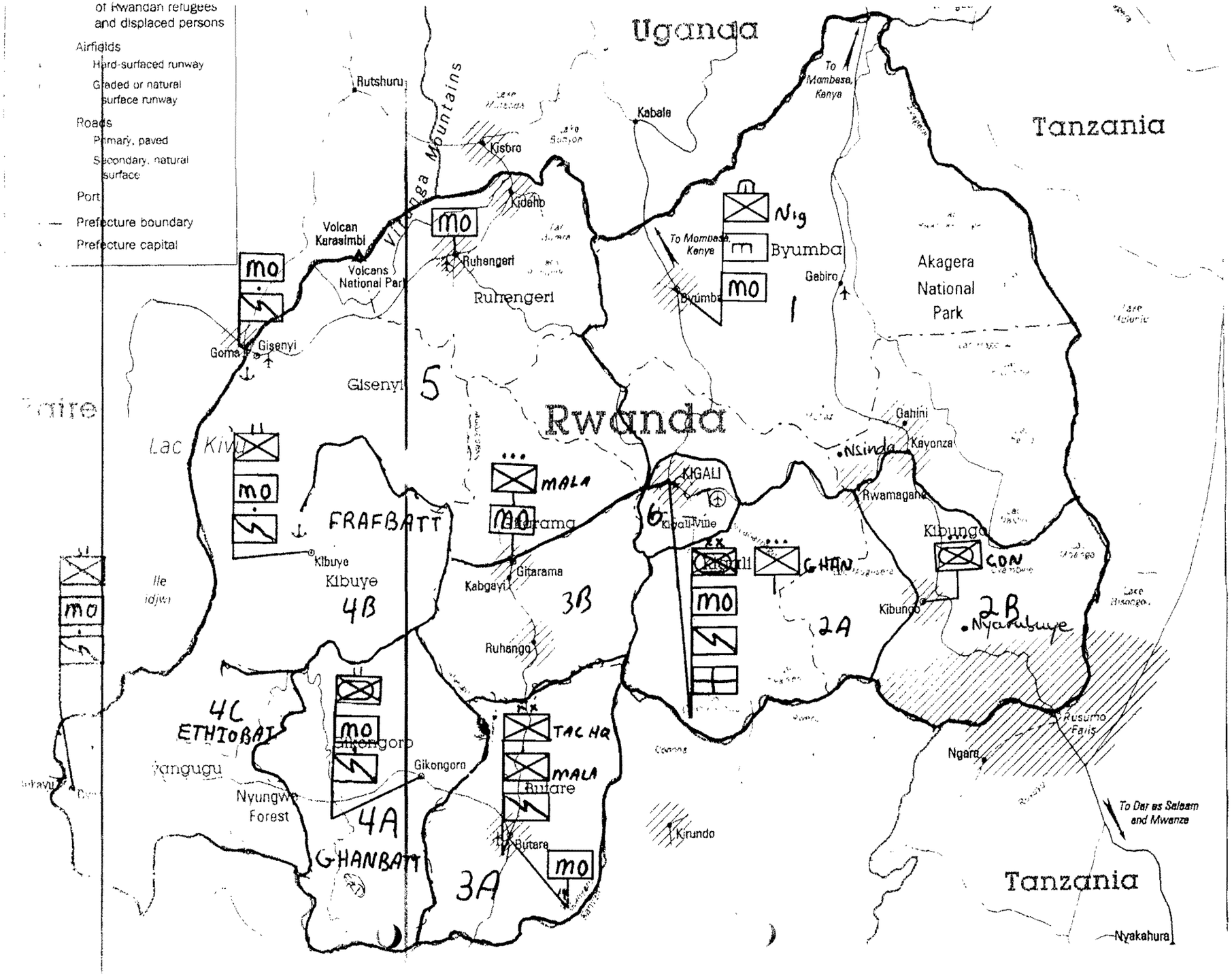
Airfields
- Hard-surfaced runway
- Graded or natural surface runway

Roads
- Primary, paved
- Secondary, natural surface

Port

Prefecture boundary

Prefecture capital



UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION TO RWANDA

UNAMIR-MINUAR

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

DATE: 12 July 1995

TO: All UNAMIR Personnel
All Heads of UN Agencies and
Offices in Kigali

FROM: Chaim Ouziel, CAO

SUBJECT: **Visit of the United Nations Secretary-General**

The Secretary-General will arrive in Kigali on Thursday 13 July 1995. He will visit the UNAMIR headquarters on Friday 14 July 1995 at 08:30 a.m. (and not 07:30 a.m. as previously scheduled). The Secretary-General will review a medal parade and address the staff.

All UNAMIR and UN Agencies' personnel are cordially invited to attend the event. Please be in place by 08:15 at the latest.

RFI

Radio France Internationale

FICHE DE TRANSMISSION PAR TELECOPIE
FAX COVER SHEET

EXPEDITEUR / FROM : RADIO FRANCE INTERNATIONALE

NOM / NAME : Johanne SUTTON

SERVICE :

N° ☎ / Tél. number : (33 1) 42 30 ~~30 00~~ 3391

N° télécopie / Fax number : (33 1) 42 30 40 31

Date d'envoi / Date :

DESTINATAIRE / TO : MINUAR

NOM / NAME : M. DIALLO

SOCIETE / FIRM : Porte Parole

N° ☎ / Tél. number :

N° Télécopie / Fax number : 191 212 963 3909

OBSERVATIONS :

A L'ATTENTION DE M. DIALLO - PORTE PAROLE MINUAR

Paris, le 12 juillet

Monsieur,

Suite à la conversation téléphonique de ce mercredi matin, voici les précisions concernant ma demande d'interview de M. Boutros Boutros-Ghali.

Cet entretien en français, est d'une durée de 8 minutes. Il est diffusé sur toutes les ondes de RFI, c'est à dire vers l'Europe à 6h15 T.U, vers l'Afrique à 7h44 T.U et à 11h44 vers les Amériques (dont New York et Washington).

Ce serait l'occasion pour nos auditeurs de connaitre l'action de l'ONU au Rwanda, les analyses de M. le Secrétaire général sur la situation au Burundi, etc..

Je me permets de vous proposer trois éventualités pour réaliser cet entretien :

Soit en direct vendredi 14 juillet de 6h15 TU à 6h24 (8h15 heure de Paris). Soit enregistré la veille au soir, jeudi 13 ou en léger différé le vendredi matin à l'heure qui vous convient. (Enfin nous pouvons envisager une Interview vendredi dans la matinée avant le départ de M.Boutros-Ghali). J'ajoute que M. Boutros-Ghali nous a déjà fait l'honneur de répondre aux

95 12

RFI
Radio France Internationale

FICHE DE TRANSMISSION PAR TELECOPIE
FAX COVER SHEET

EXPEDITEUR / FROM : RADIO FRANCE INTERNATIONALE

NOM / NAME : Johanne SUTTON

SERVICE :

N° ☎ / Tél. number : (33 1) 42 30 ~~30 00~~ 3391

N° télécopie / Fax number : (33 1) 42 30 40 31

Date d'envoi / Date :

DESTINATAIRE / TO : MINUAR

NOM / NAME : M. DIALLO

SOCIETE / FIRM : Porte Parole

N° ☎ / Tél. number :

N° Télécopie / Fax number : 19121296 33090

OBSERVATIONS :

2

A L'ATTENTION DE M. DIALLO - PORTE PAROLE MINUAR

Paris, le 12 juillet

Monsieur,

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questions de RFI il y a quelques mois. Je me tiens bien sûr à votre entière disposition et vous remercie par avance.

Johanne Sutton

Tel. RFI : (33.1) 42.30.33.91

Tel. personnel : (33.1) 42.57.06.73

10:36
10:37

REPARTITION DES CHAMBRES

A L'HOTEL DES MILLE COLLINES

****

NOMS	CHAMBRES
1. M. Lansana KOUYATE	
2. M. Fayza ABOULNAGA	
3. Mme Thérèse GASTAUT	
4. M. Yasser SABRA	
5. Mme Yannick SAINT VICTOR-DOS SANTOS	
6. M. Mark HOFFMAN	
7. M. Arnulfo FAREAUX	
8. M. Fernando SIMOES	
9. Colonel Charles André NELSON	
10. M. Michael BOOTH	
11. Major Peter WHEATLEY	
12. Mme Latifa OUAZANY	
13. Bureau du secrétariat	
14. Salle des communications	
Equipage	
15. M. André COLLAS	
16. M. Grégoire JACQUIER	
17. Mlle Sandrine VAJDA	
Journalistes	
18. Mlle Barbara CROSSETTE	
19 M. Boucbuin BALLAERT	
20. M. Michael IGNATIEFF	
21. M. Laurence GARDINER	
22. M. Tim LAMBERT	
23. M. Robin HARRIS	

Kigali, le 11 juillet 1995

Les Associations:
A.S.R.G, AVEGA,PAGE-RWANDA
A.V.P., KANYARWANDA.
Tél 75873-75124
KIGALI

KIGALI, le 11/07/1995

Monsieur le Représentant-Spécial
du Secrétaire Général des Nation-Unies.
KIGALI.

Monsieur le représentant-Spécial,

Les associations de défense des droits de l'homme et celles de soutien aux rescapés du génocide à savoir A.S.R.G, AVEGA, PAGE-RWANDA, KANYARWANDA et A.V.P viennent d'apprendre que le Secrétaire Général des Nations-Unies, Monsieur Boutros Boutros GHALI, visitera le Rwanda du 13 au 14 juillet 1995.

Les membres de nos associations jugent utile que Monsieur le Secrétaire Général rencontre leurs représentants pour un entretien ciblé principalement sur le rôle des Nations-Unies dans les événements malheureux qu'a connu le Rwanda et sur les obligations de cette organisation envers le peuple rwandais.

Ainsi voudrions-nous vous demander de bien vouloir programmer cette rencontre à la convenance du Secrétaire Général.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Représentant-Spécial, l'assurance de notre considération très distinguée.

Pour A.S.R.G

Alphonse MIHAYO
Coordinateur

Pour AVEGA

NYIRATAMBA Annonciata
Présidente.

Pour PAGE-RWANDA

François NDUWUMWE
Président

Pour A.V.P

Dr Josué KAYIJAHO
Représentant Légal

Pour KANYARWANDA
Jean Bosco RUTAGENGWA
Représentant Légal.

BBC WORLD SERVICE

BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION
BUSH HOUSE
PO BOX 76, STRAND
LONDON WC2B 4PH
TELEPHONE 071-240 3456

11th July 1995

FAX

TO: ISHMAEL DIALLO,

UN OFFICE, RWANDA

Dear Mr Diallo

RE: BID FOR INTERVIEW WITH UN SECRETARY GENERAL,

DR BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALI

Further to our telephone conversation yesterday, I wish to formally submit a bid for an interview with the UN Secretary General whilst he is visiting Rwanda this week.

"NEWSHOUR" is the BBC World Service Radio's flagship current affairs programme, broadcast three times a day - every eight hours - to an audience of approximately twenty million worldwide. World Service Television, similar to radio, is a twenty-four hour service covering large parts of the world.

I appreciate that the Secretary General's time there will be limited and his schedule full, but our programme, "NEWSHOUR" is on air every 8 hours, and therefore could accomodate any time convenient for him - day or night.

Please do not hesitate to contact us - ask either for myself, or the Newshour Editor. I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely

MAYA GILDER
Researcher
NEWSHOUR

DIRECT TEL: 44-171-257-2404/2141/2604

FAX: 44-171-240-2541.

11-JUL.'95(TUE) 14:45 BBC WS TEL:0171 240 2541 P 002
JNAMIR-KIGALI●RWANDA 95-7-11 ; 14:42 ; 071 240 2541→ COMMOEN:# 2
PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

BBC
WORLD
SERVICE

BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION
BUSH HOUSE
PO BOX 76, STRAND
LONDON WC2B 4PH
TELEPHONE 071-240 3456

11th July 1995

FAX

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UN OFFICE, RWANDA

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MAYA GILDER
Researcher
NEWSHOUR

~~10:19~~ → ~~10:28~~ Gum

DIRECT TEL: 44-171-257-2404/2141/2604

FAX: 44-171-240-2541.

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

UNAMIR KIGALI●RWANDA 11-JUL.'95(TUE) 14:45 BBC WS TEL:071 240 2541 P.002
:95- 7-11 : 14:42 : 071 240 2541→ COMMCEN:# 2

Les Associations:
A.S.R.G, AVEGA,PAGE-RWANDA
A.V.P., KANYARWANDA.
Tél 75873-75124
KIGALI

KIGALI, le 11/07/1995

Monsieur le Représentant-Spécial
du Secrétaire Général des Nation-Unies.
KIGALI.

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Pour A.S.R.G

Alphonse MIHAYO
Coordinateur

Pour AVEGA

NYIRATAMBA Annonciata
Présidente.

Pour PAGE-RWANDA

François NDUWIMWE
Président

Pour A.V.P

Dr Josué KAYIJAHO
Représentant Légal

Pour KANYARWANDA
Jean Bosco RUTAGENGWA
Représentant Légal.

14/16

Mr. Diallo

UNITED NATIONS
Information Centre
Athens

Fax: (30-1) 523-3639
Telephone: (30-1) 523-0640
Telex: 21-5611 OMNI GR
Cables: ATHOMNIPRESS ATHENS

O.H.E.
Κέντρο Πληροφοριών
Αθήνα

NATIONS UNIES
Centre d'information
Athènes

36, Amalias Avenue
GR 105 58 Athens, Greece

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

TO: C. OUZIEL, Chief Administrative Officer
UNAMIR
Kigali, Rwanda

Date: 10 July 1995

FAX Nr.: (001212) 963-3090

Your ref.:

FROM: Mark Hoffman, Operations Officer
c/o
UN Information Centre, Athens

FAX Nr.: 30-1-523 3639

Page: 1 of 3

SUBJECT:

Thank you for your fax of 9 July. Would like to inform you of the following.

Mr. Simoes will arrive on Tuesday, 0900 on UNAMIR flight from Nairobi - composition of party and crew attached.

CAO CISS E/DIR

AEROLEASING SA / PO BOX 310
1215 GENEVA-AIRPORT
Tel: +41.22/ 7984510
Fax: +41.22/ 7987358
Tlx: 415732 opfp ch

Date: 9 July 1995

TELEFAX TRANSMISSION

From: ALG-AEROLEASING / Renato
Attn: ROOM 514 / MR MARK HOFMANN

Please find here find here after all the informations for the crew

CAPT: Mr COLLAS André ; born 24.07.1932 / Lausanne (CH) ; Greek passport nbr I172316 ; issued 25.04.1994 ; expiry 24.04.1999

COPILOT: Mr JACQUIER Grégoire ; born 19.01.1956 / Sion (CH) ; Swiss passport nbr 8821800 ; issued 09.03.95 ; expiry 20.01.1998

HOSTESS: Miss VAJDA Sandrine ; born 02.06.1963 / Mantes-la-Jolie (F) ; French passport nbr 87AE38497 ; issued 18.11.1987 ; expiry 17.11.1997

We stay at your disposal for any informations you may wish.

Ciao

Renato

COMPOSITION OF PARTY
AFRICA

Mr. Lansana Kouyate [2]
ASG for Political Affairs

Ms Fayza Aboulnaga
Special Assistant to the Secretary-General

Ms Thérèse Gastaut
Spokeswoman for the Secretary-General

Mr. Yasser Sabra
Second Officer, EOSG

Ms Yanick Saint Victor-Dos Santos
Secretary to the Secretary-General

Mr. Mark Hoffman
Operations Officer

Mr. Arnulfo Fareaux
Operations Officer

Ms Barbara Crossette [1]
New York Times

Mr. Boucbuin Ballaert [2]
Le Figaro

Mr. Michael Ignatieff [2]
IBT/BBC

Mr. Laurence Gardiner [2]
IBT/BBC

Mr. Tim Lambert [3]
IBT/BBC

Mr. Robin Harris [3]
IBT/BBC

---

[1] Joining in Athens
[2] Joining in Cairo
[3] Joining in Kigali

REPARTITION DES CHAMBRES

A L'HOTEL DES MILLE COLLINES

****

NOMS	CHAMBRES
1. M. Lansana KOUYATE	
2. M. Fayza ABOULNAGA	
3. Mme Thérèse GASTAUT	
4. M. Yasser SABRA	
5. Mme Yannick SAINT VICTOR-DOS SANTOS	
6. M. Mark HOFFMAN	
7. M. Arnulfo FAREAUX	
8. M. Fernando SIMOES	
9. Aide de camp	
10. Officer de sécurité	
11. Médecin	
12. Secrétaire	
13. Bureau du secrétariat	
14. Salle des communications	
Equipage	
15. M. André COLLAS	
16. M. Grégoire JACQUIER	
17. Mlle Sandrine VAJDA	
Journalistes	
18. Mlle Barbara CROSSETTE	
19 M. Boucbuin BALLAERT	
20. M. Michael IGNATIEFF	
21. M. Laurence GARDINER	
22. M. Tim LAMBERT	
23. M. Robin HARRIS	

Kigali, le 10 juillet 1995

Pour le 14/7.

Journaliste pour NYARU BUYE

1. Mme Barbara CROSSETTE - New York Times
2. M. Baudoin BOLLAERT - Le Figaro.
3. M. Michael ~~[illegible]~~ IGNATIEFF - BBC
4. M Lawrence Gardner - BBC.

+ — 1 Cameraman (Reuter)
— 1 photographer
— 1 Agence (Reuter ou AFP/AP)

5. Harrington Osodo
6. Carvine Dufka
7. Bruhizya Mseteka

25 2a 2a Lima 1056

REPARTITION DES CHAMBRES
A L'HOTEL DES MILLE COLLINES

	NOMS	CHAMBRES
1.	M. Lansana KOUYATE	129
2.	M. Fayza ABOULNAGA	132
3.	Mme Thérèse GASTAUT	133
4.	M. Yasser SABRA	131
5.	Mme Yannick SAINT VICTOR-DOS SANTOS	127
6.	M. Mark HOFFMAN	125
7.	M. Arnulfo FAREAUX	128
8.	M. Fernando SIMOES	123
9.	Colonel Charles André NELSON - ADC (UNAMIR)	110
10	Major Peter WHEATLEY - Med. doctor	111
12.	Mme Latifa OUAZANY - Bil. Sec. to assist Ms. Yannick	116
13.	M. Joseph LOMBARDO - Admin/Logistics Coordinator	118
14.	Bureau du Secrétariat	130
15.	Salle des communications - 4th floor	328

Equipage

15.	M. André COLLAS)	
16.	M. Grégoire JACQUIER)	At the Canadian Helicopter/Presidential Hangar
17.1	Mlle Sandrine VAJDA	114

Journalistes

18.	Mlle Barbara CROSSETTE	107
19.	M. Boucbuin BALLAERT	109
20.	M. Michael IGNATIEFF	106
21.	M. Laurence GARDINER	108
22.	M. Tim LAMBERT	209
23.	M. Robin HARRIS	201

Sécurité 121/135

FOA: Monsieur Ismael Diallo, UN spokesman, Kigali
FROM: Mary Harper, BBC Focus on Africa, London

Dear Mr Diallo

I am writing to request an interview with the UN Secretary General, Dr Boutros Boutros Ghali, for our programme Focus on Africa which is a daily news and current affairs programme, directed specifically to Africa. We would like to ask Dr Boutros Ghali about his impressions of Rwanda, and what he thinks the UN should be doing to improve the situation.

I would be very grateful if we could do the interview today - anytime before 18.00 Rwandan time, or tomorrow. You can contact me in London on 00 44 171 257 2400 or 257 2716.

Yours faithfully,

Mary Harper

Mary Harper

FOA: Monsieur Ismael Diallo, UN spokesman, Kigali
FROM: Mary Harper, BBC Focus on Africa, London

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Yours faithfully,

Mary Harper

Mary Harper

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR MINUAR

NOTE

to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General

*****

1. The Minister for Foreign Affairs called me to his Office this morning to discuss the programme of the visit of the Secretary-General to Rwanda. I took the opportunity to seek clarifications regarding some of the points that we discussed at our internal meeting of Saturday.

2. Regarding the Guard of Honor at the Airport, Mr. Gasana said that his understanding was that both UNAMIR and National Forces would be present. As regards Rwandese personalities who would be at the Airport to greet the Secretary-General, he indicated that in addition to the members of the Government, the President and the Vice-President of the National Assembly as well as the "Secrétaire Député" would also be present.

3. The Prime Minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs would accompany the Secretary General to the Hotel des Mille Collines. The Prime Minister would travel in the Secretary-General's car. He would return to his office in his own car to wait for the Secretary-General's visit. Regarding the working session with the Prime Minister, the following Ministers would be attending: Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister of Interior, Minister of Justice and Minister of Rehabilitation. I was informed that the dinner hosted by the Prime Minister would be at the Hotel des Mille Collines.

4. With regard to the programme for 14 July, I informed the Minister that we would like the Secretary-General on his way back from Nyarubuye to visit a prison being rehabilitated. He suggested the prison of Rilima. You will recall that at our meeting of Saturday the prison we suggested for that visit was Nasenda.

...

5. Concerning Rwandese personalities who would accompany the Secretary-General in his visit to those places, Mr. Gasana said that in addition to himself the Ministers of Higher Education and Scientific Research, Labor and Social Affairs and Justice would be participating. For planning purposes, I suggest that we make provision for at least 2 or 3 additional Rwandese personalities travelling with the Secretary-General by helicopter.

6. I asked the Minister who would be greeting the Secretary-General at these various places. He said his Office would inform all local authorities such as the "Prefet" and "Sous-Prefet" who would all be present.

7. The Minister also indicated that he would be the **liaison officer** of the Government of Rwanda and, as such, he would accompany the Secretary-General throughout the visit.

WS

Wilfrid de SOUZA
10 July 1995

cc. FC
COS
CAO
Colonel ARP
Mr. Buo
Mr. Diallo
Ms. Rivero
Mr. Dessande
Mr. Ischlika

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA — MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

NOTE TO MR. DESSANDE

Subject: Assistance in Protocol matters

Effective immediately. Ms. Ladan Rafii and Mr. Alex Rutimirwa have been designated to assist you in protocol and organization matters before and throughout the visit of the Secretary-General to Rwanda.

WS

Wilfrid de SOUZA
11 July 1995

cc. FC
COS
Mr. Buo
Mr. Diallo
Ms. Rivero-Mendez
Mr. Ischlika
Ms. Rafii
Mr. Rutimirwa

FAX LETTER

TO: MR. I. DIALLOW

DEPT/ORG: SPRESMAN, UNAMIR

FAX NO: 00 1 212 963 3090

FROM: CLAIRE COLLINSON-JONES

SP

DATE: 7.7.95 **No. of pages including this one:** 3

MESSAGE

International Broadcasting Trust, 2 Ferdinand Place, London NW1 8EE
Telephone: 0171 482 2847 Fax: 0171 284 3374
Charity Registration Number: 326150

6 July 1995

For the attention of Mr. I. Diallow
Spokesman
UNAMIR

Fax: 00 1 212 963 3090

Dear Mr. Diallow,

In addition to yesterday's fax, here are the questions that I wanted to ask you. I would be very grateful if you could let me have the following information, if you have it, as soon as possible:

1. SG's schedule for Rwanda.
2. Maps of the places he intends to visit, including, if possible, a map of Kigali and the UNAMIR HQ.
3. If you have a list of key UNAMIR personnel that would be most useful to us.
4. Do you have a telephone or fax number for Mr. Joseph Caramera, the Minister for Health?
5. Someone Tim has spoken to in London mentioned the Liaison Officer at the British diplomatic mission in Kigali but unfortunately he didn't give her name. I would like to contact her before Tim arrives and would appreciate any clues you could give me.

Thank you very much for all your help. I hope these questions are less time consuming by fax than over the telephone. Should you have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact me. Thanks again.

Yours sincerely,

Claire

Claire Collinson-Jones
Researcher
Guardians of Chaos
(tel) 44 171 482 2847
(fax) 44 171 284 3374
(home) 44 181 964 3973

INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING TRUST

5 July 1995

F.A.O.: Mr. I. Diallow
Spokesman
UNAMIR
Fax: 00 1 212 963 3090

Dear Mr. Diallow,

Many apologies for not getting this fax to you yesterday but I'm afraid our schedule for **Guardians of Chaos** has changed. Unfortunately I will not be coming to Kigali. Instead the producer, Tim Lambert, will be arriving on the evening of Monday 10th July. He will have two days to recce Kigali before the arrival of the Secretary-General, Michael Ignatieff and the camera crew on Thursday 13th.

I hope this does not cause too much inconvenience for Ambassador Khan or yourself. I know that Tim is very keen to make appointments with you and Ambassador Khan before he starts filming as he is keen to ask your advice about UN operations in Rwanda, what we should be focusing on to compliment our footage of the SG and any advice you may have about people he should talk to.

Bearing in mind that Tim will only have two days to recce and set up before the arrival of the SG, we would be very grateful for any clues you could give us about the Secretary-General's itinerary in Kigali. I understand that details have not been confirmed but would appreciate your best guess as to what his plans might be. We will also have a fixer, Toby Porter, who will be setting things up for the second leg of filming.

Tim, Michael Ignatieff and the crew will then return to Kigali on Monday 17th after going to Bujumbura with the Secretary-General to continue filming in Rwanda (background on UN ops and interviews to cut in with the footage of the SG) until Friday 21st July.

Thank you so much for all your help, I hope we have not caused too much trouble with the changes in our plans. I will telephone tomorrow to find out when it would be convenient for you to discuss the above.

Yours sincerely,

Claire

Claire Collinson-Jones
Researcher
Guardians of Chaos

International Broadcasting Trust, 2 Ferdinand Place, London NW1 8EE
Telephone: 0171 482 2847 Fax: 0171 284 3374
Charity Registration Number: 326150

29 June 1995

F.A.O.: Mr. Shaharyar Khan
SRSG
through: Msale
UNAMIR
Fax: 00 1 212 963 3090

Dear Mr. Khan,

Allow me to introduce myself, my name is Claire Collinson-Jones, I am the researcher on **Guardians of Chaos**, the special connected to the **Under The Blue Flag** series. **Guardians of Chaos** is a fifty minute documentary presented by Michael Ignatieff for BBC television's coverage of the United Nation's fiftieth anniversary.

I understand that my colleagues, Jane Dibblin and Barbie Campell-Cole interviewed you for the **Under The Blue Flag** film about UN operations in Rwanda and that UN staff were of invaluable assistance to them.

The **Guardians of Chaos** production team will be accompanying the Secretary-General on his forthcoming tour of Africa. I will be arriving in Kigali on 14 July, in advance of the Secretary-General's party, to recce before the producer, Tim Lambert, and crew arrive.

I would be very grateful for a chance to talk to you before I arrive in Kigali to ask your advice about the places the SG is likely to visit whilst he's in Rwanda, which aspects of the UN operations you think we should be looking at and any recommendations you might have for people I could talk to. We would like to get enough background on the UN in Rwanda to compliment our coverage of the SG's visit.

Thank you for considering this request. I will contact Msale to arrange a convenient time to talk, perhaps this afternoon? I look forward to talking to you later on today if possible.

Yours sincerely,

Claire Collinson-Jones
Researcher
Guardians of Chaos

SP Pl. tell her she is coming after SG's visit. She may like to meet him! I would be pleased to meet her! S

International Broadcasting Trust, 2 Ferdinand Place, London NW1 8EE
Telephone: 0171 482 2847 Fax: 0171 284 3374
Charity Registration Number: 326150

OFFICE DES NATIONS UNIES A GENEVE

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT GENEVA

FAX

Date: 7 July 1995

Number of pages including cover page: 1.

TO:

Mr. De Souza

Executive Director

UNAMIR

Fax no : 963 3090

FROM:

Mark Hoffman

Senior Security Officer (EOSG)

Office of the Director-General, UNOG
Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva

Fax no : 917 7 00 02

Tel no : 917 7 15 48

REMARKS:

Following our telephone conversation, please note that the party comprising Mr. Lansana Kouyate, Ms Fayza Aboulnaga, Ms Thérèse Gastaut, Mr. Yasser Sabra, Ms Yanick Saint Victor-Dos Santos, Mr. Mark Hoffman and Mr. Arnulfo Fareaux will arrive on Thursday, 13 July, on a Falcon 900 from Entebbe, departing at 17:30 arriving in Kigali at 17:20 local time. The I.D. of the 'plane is HBIAD and the flight number is UN01. Flight time is 50 min.

We will need an armoured limo and transportation for the delegation and a van for the official luggage (approx. 30 pieces). Officer Fareaux will travel in the luggage truck.

Please make hotel arrangements: 1 suite and 8 single rooms. Could you please ensure that the delegation are on the same floor.

Transportation and hotel accommodation should be made for the crew of the aircraft (approx. 4 persons) as well as for the press travelling with the delegation.

Please note information concerning the fire arms which will be carried by Security Officers Hoffman, Fareaux and Fernando Simoes. Mr. Simoes will arrive on a special UN flight from Nairobi on the morning of Tuesday, 11 July.

Mark Hoffman	Arnulfo Fareaux	Fernando Simoes
Berretta semi-auto	Beretta semi-auto	Beretta 9MM FS
Serial no. D63185 Y	Serial no. D65120 Y	Serial no. E21 436 Z
Nationality: USA	Nationality: USA	Nationality: Portuguese
D.o.B.: 31 March 1955	D.o.B.: 1 April 1949	D.o.B.: 25 October 1957

The party will depart on Friday, 14 July at 12:00. Your assistance in obtaining over-flight clearance for Kigali would be appreciated.

Thank you. Regards.

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

1329

copy ED Protocol 4-7-95

3 July 1995

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

Rec'd 4-7-95 CP
Copy to Spokesman

Telefax No. (212) 963-2155
Telephone No. (212) 963-5071

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL	
TO: MR. SHAHYAR M. KHAN Special Representative of the Secretary-General to Kigali	FROM: JOHN HUGHES Director of Communications New York
FAX NO.: 3.3097	PAGES INCLUDING THIS: 1
MESSAGE	

Further to my fax of 30 June 1995, the name of the accompanying correspondent I was unable to identify at that time will be BAUDOUIN BOLLAERT, of LE FIGARO. Mr. Bollaert is based in Paris but writes frequently about the UN.

He will join the Secretary-General's plane in Cairo.

Seh - 4.7

cc: Mr. Aimé
Mr. Sills
Mr. Fawzi
Ms. Gastaut
Mr. Grene

ED

SRSG

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

ED
Protocol
Spokesman

30 June 1995

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

Telefax No. (212) 963-2155
Telephone No. (212) 963-5071

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL	
TO: MR. SHAHYAR M. KHAN Special Representative of the Secretary-General to Kigali	FROM: JOHN HUGHES Director of Communications New York
FAX NO.: 3.3097	PAGES INCLUDING THIS: 2
MESSAGE	

On his trip to Africa, the Secretary-General will be accompanied by six traveling press.

On his personal plane will be:

BARBARA CROSSETTE, UN Correspondent, NY Times
MICHAEL IGNATIEFF, Interviewer, IBT/BBC
LAWRENCE GARDINER, Cameramen, IBT/BBC
ONE OTHER, NAME AND NEWS ORGANIZATION TO FOLLOW

On the second plane will be:

TIM LAMBERT, Producer, IBT/BBC
ROBIN HARRIS, Sound Technician, IBT/BBC

We would appreciate the six media personnel being regarded as members of the official delegation and included in events that are appropriate.

SRSG

We would also appreciate provision of transport in the Secretary-General's motorcade for the traveling press.

Insofar as accommodation is concerned, we would be grateful if you would reserve rooms for the accompanying press in the same hotel as the Secretary-General, or if this is not possible, as close to the Secretary-General's quarters as can be the case. (THE PRESS WILL PAY FOR THEIR OWN ROOMS.)

I much appreciate your cooperation in helping to secure as effective press coverage as possible.

John Hughes
Assistant Secretary-General
Director of Communications

cc: Mr. Aimé
Mr. Hill
Ms. Gastaut
Mr. Sills
Mr. Fawzi