

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研

察人圖在警史オ

外 報 官 審報際内外ブ

文 長 審一二

領 移 長 参(保)旅外

審 長 審(保)安平

長 企国

審 参軍不科協

国 参行専人難地

長 審地中東
参北東西

北 審一二保

米 参一二

長 審西口洋
西東

近 参一二(77)
ア 二

経 審総漁国

長 審経エ国
一ネ
経途

参海 審準

経 審政調国開無

協 参緊評技有理

長 審条協規

情 参国析研調セ
長 二

総 番 号 R 0 7 1 0 1 9

主 管

月 7 日

ケ ニ ア 発

近 ア 一

平成 6 年 4 月 7 日

本 省 着

外 務 大 臣 殿

佐 藤 大 使

ルワンダ・ブルンディ大統領の死亡

第 5 5 5 号 秘 大至急

貴電近ア1合第6952号に関し、

本件に関し、当地ルワンダ及びブルンディ両大使館より取りあえずちよう取したところ以下の通り。

1. 「ル」大（アレクシス参事官）

6日より、ルワンダ大統領及びブルンディ大統領の乗った飛行機がダルエスサラームからの帰途、キガリ空港への着陸の際ロケットによる攻撃によりつい落とし、とう乗者は全員死亡した。事件のはい景等詳細は不明。同機には両大統領のほか、ブルンディの閣僚2名、ルワンダ側としては大統領警護官2名、大統領補さ官1名、い師1名、秘書及びスタッフ4名が同乗していた。

キガリでは現在外出しゆく令が出されている。また、軍本部において非常時緊急会議が開かれており、出席者等については承知していないが、大統領代行の決定等今後の対応について検討中であると聞いている。

2. 「ブ」大（バングランボナ大使）

つい落した同機には、ヌクリャミラ大統領のほか、ブルンディより2名の閣僚（ヘルナット・チザ、計画・開発・復興担当国務大臣及びシリアク・シンビジ情報大臣兼国務報道官）が同乗していた。

本事件にもかかわらずブジュンブラは現在のところ平せいである。大統領代行には、憲法に従いシルベストレーニバヌンガニャ（DR. SYLVESTRE NTIBANTUNGANYA）国会議長が就くはずである。

仏、白、米、タンザニア、国連代に転電した。（了）

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電信写

07-031

大 政事外外儀官
大 務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

報 審 際内外ブ
官 審 一二

文 審 一二

移 審 旅外
長 審 平

長 審 国

審 参軍不科協

国 参行専人難地

ア 審地中東
長 参北東西
一

北 審 一二保
米 長

南 参 一二
長

審西口洋
長 西東
二

審 一二
長 二

審総漁国
長 審経エ国
一ネ二
経途
二

参海 審準

審 審 開
長 審 緊 評 有 理

審 審 条 協 調

情 参国折調セ
長 一 二

総 番 号 R071194

月 7日

平成 6年 4月 7日

タンザニア 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

江 口 大 使

ルワンダ・ブルンデイ情勢に関する域内首のう会議

第185号 大至急

往電第137号に関し、

1. 6日、当地キリマンジャロ・ホテルにおいて開催されたブルンデイ及びルワンダ情勢に関する域内首のう会議につき7日付当地紙が報ずるところ、概要次の通り。

(1) 同サミットにはムウイニ当局大統領及びンタリャミラ・ブルンデイ大統領、ハビャリマナ・ルワンダ大統領、ムセベニ・ウガンダ大統領、サイトチ・ケニア副大統領、サリムDAU総長（いずれも同日到着）が出席した。

(2) 同サミットで採択された共同コミュニケ要旨次の通り。

(イ) 域内各国首のうは、ルワンダ及びブルンデイの情勢に深いゆう慮の念を表明し、近りん諸国はこれをざ視することは出来ない旨強調した。

(ロ) 各国首のうは、両国における国民の間の信頼構ちくを支援するため軍事的役割を含むOAUの役割を確認した。

(ハ) 各国首のうは、「ブ」における法とちつ序を回復するため早急に治安部隊及び軍の改革プログラムを担ち出すよう求めた。

(ニ) 各国首のうは、「ブ」における平和と民主主義機能をそ害している分派及び「ル」におけるアルーシヤ和平協定のり行をそ害している分派を非難した。

(ホ) 域内関係国は、「ブ」及び「ル」両国における情勢及び進展ぶりをレビューするため随時会合することとした。

(2) 首のう会議の後、ムウイニ大統領は、ブルンデイ情勢をさらに分せきするためタンザニア、ケニア、

電信写

ウガンダ3カ国外相を「ブ」に派遣する旨発表した。3カ国外相は「ブ」の政府、各政党ならびに軍と会い、「ブ」の平和と法ちつ序を回復する方策について話し合うものとされている。

(3) 首のう会議の後、ブルンデイ大統領は(イ)「ブ」は現在流けつの国と化しており、平和を回復するためりん国友人の助力を得たい旨、また(ロ)「ブ」難民がりん国に与えている負担を十分認識しているが、となりの家が火事にあえば自分の家にも飛び火しかねないのであるから、りん国においても「ブ」の平和回復を助けるのが義務であるとして国際社会の支援を訴えた。

なお、同大統領は、「ブ」政府は国のちつ序を守ることを約しており、「ブ」国民が平和と和解を回復し、国造りをする事が出来ることを確信している旨述べた。

(4) ルワンダ大統領は、アルーシャ和平協定及びその精しんをじゅん守する旨求めた。

2. 7日朝の当国ラジオ放送は、6日よる、本件サミットの後タンザニアを離れ帰国の途についたハビャリマナ・ルワンダ大統領及びパンタリャミラ・ブルンデイ大統領の乗った特別機がキガリ空航着陸直前にロケットほうで撃ついされ、両大統領は死亡した旨報じた。また、マレチエラ当国首相は本7日両大統領の死亡に伴い、以降3日間もに服するとともに7日を休日とする旨発表した。

3. 本件関連情報を入手次第追電する。

ケニア、国連代、仏、白、米に転電した。(了)

注意

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秘

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大 務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官密審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人(在警史オ

外 報 密報際内外ブ
官

文 密一二
長

領 参(旅外
移 参(旅外

参(安平
長 企国

参軍不科協
密

参行専人難地
国 長

参地中東
参北東西
長 二

密一二保
北米長

参一二
中南長

密西口洋
密西東
長 二

参一二(二)
近ア長

密総漁国
密経エ国
密経途
長 二

参海 密準

密政調国開無
参繁評技有理
経協長

密条協規
条長

参国析調セ
情長 二

総 番 号 R071232

主 管

月 7日

ケ ニ ア 発

近 ア 一

平成 6年 4月 7日

本 省 着

外 務 大 臣 殿

佐 藤 大 使

ルワンダ・ブルンディ大統領の死亡

第556号 秘 大至急

7日、当地仏大デセラヌ参事官より、ルワンダ・ブルンディ情勢についてちよう取したところ以下の通り。

6日よる、「ブ」、「ル」大統領のとう乗した飛行機がロケットまたはミサイルにより攻撃されとう乗者は全員死亡した旨である。とう乗者には、両大統領のほか、ブルンディの閣僚2名が乗っていた。また同機のクルーメンバーとして乗っていた仏人（複数）も死亡した。当事件の実行者等については不明である。キガリは緊張状態であり、現在戦闘が行われている模様であるが、詳細は不明である。ルワンダの大統領代行がだれになるか等についても不明である。

一方、ブルンディは現在のところ平せいである模様であり、国会議長が大統領代行に就任したとの情報を得ている。

仏、白、米、タンザニア、国連代に転電した。（了）

外 務 省

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電信写

07-015

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外研
代ア大大察括 長
表大使使大審

総儀対会要厚情研

察人圖在警史オ

外報官 審報際内外プ

文長 審一二

領移 参政保対旅外

総長 審総安平
企図

審 参軍不科協

国長 参行専入難地

ア 審地中東
参北東西

北米 審一二保

中南 参一二

以 審四口洋
西東

近ア 参一二〇〇

経 審総漁国
審経エ国
一ネ
経途

参海 審準

経協 審政調国開無
長 参緊評技有理

条長 審条協規

情長 参国〇〇調セ
一一

総 番 号 R071284

月 7日

平成 6年 4月 8日

フ ラ ン ス 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

河 村 臨時代理大使

ルワンダ・ブルンディ両国大統領航空機事故（報道）

第1716号 至急（ゆう先処理）

6日及び7日付AFPはルワンダ及びブルンディ両国の大統領が航空機事故で死亡した旨の仏外務省の発表等を報じているところ要旨以下の通り。

1. 仏外務省の6日夕の発表

（1）在ルワンダ仏大よりの情報として、ハビアリマナ・ルワンダ大統領及びウンタリアミラ・ブルンディ大統領のとう乗した航空機（ルワンダ危機討議の為のタンザニアでの首のう会談の帰途）が6日夕、キガリ到着に際しつい落、生存者はいない模様である。

（2）右事故状況の詳細は不明であり、現地仏大は右情報を確認中である。

2. AFPの電話照会に対し、ウリウインギマナン・ルワンダ首相は、7日早朝、6日夕の両大統領の死亡を確認し、右ルワンダ大統領機に同乗していた他のとう乗者も死亡した旨述べた。

ケニアに転電した。（了）

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電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大 務務 典房
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外 報 官 審報際内外ブ

文 長 審一二

領 移 長 参(四)(三)旅外

長 審(三)安平
企国

密 参軍不科協

国 長 参行専人難地

ア 審地中東
参北東西
長 一

北 米 長 審一二保

南 長 参一二

長 審(四)口洋
西東
二

近 ア 長 参一二(ア)二

経 長 審総漁国
審経エ国
一ネ二
経途
一

参海 審準

経 協 長 審政調国開無
参緊評技有理

条 長 審条協規

情 長 参国析(四)調セ
一

総 番 号 R 0 7 1 3 2 4

月 7 日

平成 6 年 4 月 8 日

ベ ル ギ ー 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

中 村 大 使

ルワンダ、ブルンディ大統領の死亡

第363号 秘 至急（ゆう先処理）

貴電近ア一合第6952号に関し、

7日午前、上村が白外務省政務総局ファン・デン・マグデンベルク中西部アフリカ担当課長よりちよう取したところ次の通り。

1. 白政府は、攻撃事件による両大統領死亡の報に接し、7日付けで事件に対する非難、両国政府及び遺族に対するちよう意表明、和平・民主化プロセスの維持及び武力行使の自制のよびかけ、等を内容とするコミュニケーションを発出した（テキスト別FAX信）。

2. 事件の詳細については、首謀者・はい景事情、その他の死者等含め一切不明である。

3. 在キガリ白大使館からの連絡によると、同市内では、ツチーフツ両部族市民間の武力しよう突が発生しており、白大使も公ていから出られない状態とのことである。一方ブジュンブラからは全く情報がない。

4. （当方より、部族間対立が今般の事件のはい景にあるとみているか、と問うたのに対し、）

その可能性はもち論あると思うが、現時点では情報は一切なく、あまり単純化された仮説を申し上げる状況にない。

本電のみ、仏、米、ケニア、タンザニア、国連代に転電した。（了）

BX4827

F A X 信

総 番 号 R 0 7 1 3 2 6

月 7 日

平成 6 年 4 月 8 日

ベ ル ギ ー 発
本 省 着

主 管

近 ア ー

外 務 大 臣 殿

中 村 大 使

ルワンダ、ブルンディ大統領の死亡

F A X 信 至 急 (ゆ う 先 処 理)

往電第 3 6 3 号別 F A X 信

(以下 F A X 送 信 B X 4 8 2 7 - 0 1)

BX:4827- 1

Brussel, 7 april 1994

PERSMEDEDELING

De Belgische regering heeft met ontsteltenis kennis genomen van de brutale aanslag op een vliegtuig boven Kigali die het leven kostte aan de presidenten van Rwanda en van Burundi en aan een aantal andere personen die hen vergezelden.

De regering maakt hierbij haar rouwbeklag over aan de respectieve regeringen van Rwanda en Burundi en aan de families van de slachtoffers. Zij veroordeelt met kracht deze wandaad die het reeds wankel evenwicht in bovenvermelde landen ernstig zou kunnen verstoren, en acht het noodzakelijk dat een neutraal onderzoek wordt ingesteld om de schuldigen aan te duiden. Zij doet een oproep tot alle verantwoordelijken om de gemoederen te bedaren, elke vorm van geweld te veroordelen en de pacificatie en het democratiseringsproces te vrijwaren.

Alleen het respect voor de overeengekomen verbintenissen en de eerbied voor het leven kunnen de bevolking van beide landen beschermen tegen de ellende van burgeroorlog en gewelddaden. België hecht daaraan het grootste belang omdat dit de continuïteit van zijn beleid t.o.v. die landen verzekert.

Bruxelles, le 7 avril 1994

COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE

Le Gouvernement belge a pris connaissance avec stupéfaction de l'attentat brutal contre un avion au-dessus de Kigali, qui a coûté la vie aux Présidents du Rwanda et du Burundi et à un certain nombre d'autres personnes qui les accompagnaient.

Le Gouvernement présente ses condoléances aux gouvernements respectifs du Rwanda et du Burundi et aux familles des victimes. Il condamne fermement ce forfait qui pourrait sérieusement remettre en cause l'équilibre précaire dans les pays mentionnés. Le gouvernement considère indispensable qu'une enquête impartiale soit entamée afin d'identifier les coupables. Il lance un appel à tous les responsables afin qu'ils calment les esprits, condamnent toute forme de violence et préservent la pacification et le processus de démocratisation.

Seul le respect de l'intégrité humaine ainsi que des engagements convenus peut protéger la population de ces deux pays du fléau de la guerre civile et des actes de violence. La Belgique attache la plus grande importance à ces principes, garants de la continuité de sa politique envers ces pays.

(3)

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電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人(国)在警史オ

外 審報際内外ブ
報 官

文 審一二
長

領 参(国)旅外
移 長

審(国)安平
長 企国

参軍不科協
審

参行専入難地
国 長

審地中東
ア 参北東西
長 一

審一二保
北 米 長

参一二
南 長

審四口洋
長 西東
二

参一二(ア)
近 ア 長

審総漁国
経 審経エ国
長 一ネ二
経途
一

参海 審準
経協長 審政調国開無
参緊評技有理

審条協規
条 長

参国析(国)調セ
情 長 一

総 番 号 R071423

主 管

月 7日

フ ラ ン ス 発

近 ア 一

平成 6年 4月 8日

本 省 着

外 務 大 臣 殿

河 村 臨時代理大使

ルワンダ・ブルンディ大統領の死亡（報道）

第1729号 至急（ゆう先処理）

往電第1716号に関し、

ルワンダ及びブルンディ両大統領の航空機事故に関する当地発AFP報道以下の通り。

1. デュケ仏外務省報道官は、7日、以下の通り述べた。

（1）私はルワンダ・ブルンディ両国大統領を死にいたらしめた航空機事故の原因についての国際的調査を求める。

（2）両国の現地仏人社会は現時点においては特に懸念すべき状況にはない。

（3）私は、両大統領の不慮の事故をいたむものである。もし、両大統領の乗機が攻撃により撃ついされたのであれば、私は、かかる行為を非難するしかない。

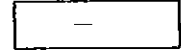
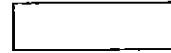
（4）両国で平おんが保たれ、今回のひげきの事件が暴力への口実とならないよう求める。昨年8月のアルーシャ合意の内容がすべて守られるよう、あらゆる手を打たれるべきである。ルワンダに展開されている国連軍はその任務を継続できなければならない。

2. パリの軍事筋によれば、「今回の事故後、中央アフリカ駐とんの仏軍は警かい体制を引いている。7日朝、キガリにおいて射撃音が聞かれたが、深刻な混乱が見られるわけではない。アフリカでは近りん国で紛争・危機が発生した際に仏軍の警かい体制がとられるのは通例のことであり、右仏軍のルワンダ・ブルンディ派遣は、在留仏人に危険が差し迫っていないことから、当面は予定していない。」とのこと。

ケニア、中央アフリカ、白、国連代に転電した。（了）

LD0719

FAX信



総 番 号 R071571

主 管

月 7日

平成 6年 4月 8日

英 国 発
本 省 着

近 ア ー

外 務 大 臣 殿

藤 井 大 使

ルワンダ・ブルンディ両大統領暗さつ (英外務省スポークスマン発言)

FAX信 至急 (ゆう先処理)

(以下FAX送信 LD0719-01)

94年 4月 7日 19:25

在英大使館B

LD0719JB-01/01

往電第/2/5号別FAX信

LD: 0719

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENTS OF RWANDA AND BURUNDI

In answer to questions, Spokesman said that HMG regretted this tragic event. It was particularly tragic that the incident came at a time when countries of the region had just met in Tanzania to attempt to find a long term solution to the inter-ethnic conflicts of Rwanda and Burundi.

We hoped that this tragedy would not derail the peace process, that calm would prevail and that all parties would refrain from further acts of violence and continue to direct their efforts to resolving the inter-ethnic problems.

(3)

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外 審報際内外ブ
報官

文 審一二
長

領 参(2)(3)旅外
移長

審(6)安平
企国

参軍不科協

参行専人難地

審地中東
参北東西
一

審一二保

参一二

審西ロ洋
四東
一

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二

審総漁国
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経途
二

参海 審準

審政調国開無
参緊評技有理

審条協規

参国析(4)調セ
二

総 番 号 R 0 7 1 5 9 1

月 7 日

平成 6 年 4 月 8 日

英 国 発
本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

藤 井 大 使

ルワンダ・ブルンディ両大統領暗さつ（報道）

第1272号 至急（ゆう先処理）

ルワンダのハビャリマナ大統領及びブルンディのンタリャミラ大統領がとう乗した飛行機が、ルワンダの首都キガリの空港でつい落とし、両大統領とも死亡した件に関する7日付当地報道は取りまとめ以下の通り。

（関連記事別FAX信）

1. 両大統領がとう乗した飛行機は、キガリ空港着陸の際、ロケット弾による攻撃を受け、つい落した。両大統領は、タンザニアで行われたツチ族とフツ族の抗争終結に関する協議からの帰路であつた。つい落の原因については最終的には確認されていないが、ルワンダ外交筋によれば、「ハ」大統領が政敵にねらわれる可能性は十分高い由。

2. 「ハ」大統領は、「ル」の反政府団体「ルワンダあい国戦線（RPF）」との間で休戦協定を締結したにも関わらず、その後の和平に進展が見られないとRPF側に避難されていたが、RPFの政権への部分参加が見込まれている時期でもあり、今回の事件にRPFが関与している可能性は低い由。

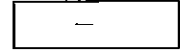
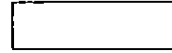
3. 他方、「ン」大統領は、客年10月の「ブ」のクーデター後、国連のちゅうかいの下、2月に選出されたが、同国最高裁は右承認を拒んできた。また、「ブ」国内でのツチ族とフツ族の内戦により、40万人以上の難民が「ル」を含む近りん国へ流出している。

4. 国連は現在2,500名の平和維持部隊をルワンダに派遣しているところ、今回の事件を引き金とした部族対立が激化し、平和維持部隊の安全がおびやかされることを懸念している。

本電のみ、米、ケニア、国連代に転電した。（了）

LD0716

FAX信



総 番 号 R071568

主 管

月 7日

平成 6年 4月 8日

英 国 発
本 省 着

近 ア ー

外 務 大 臣 殿

藤 井 大 使

ルワンダ・ブルンディ両大統領暗さつ (報道)

FAX信 至急 (ゆう先処理)

(以下FAX送信 LD0716-01)

LD: 0716

往電第1271号別FAX信

Times (● 7日)

Presidents' deaths raise UN fears of tribal violence

FROM JAMES BONE IN NEW YORK

UNFFED Nations officials expressed fears of a new eruption of tribal violence after the apparent assassinations yesterday of the Presidents of the Central African nations of Rwanda and Burundi. Past bloodletting in the two states have resulted in the deaths of thousands of people.

President Habyarimana of Rwanda and President Ntaryamira of Burundi, both members of the Hutu tribe, were killed when the plane carrying them back from a one-day peace summit in Tanzania was shot down over the Rwandan capital of Kigali. Residents said they heard explosions followed by sporadic shooting, and a small plane circling in distress.

UN officials in New York said that they were particularly concerned about the safety of the nearly 2,500 UN peacekeepers in Rwanda. The Security Council president appealed for calm.

Rwanda has been affected by fighting between Hutu and Tutsi tribes in neighbouring Burundi. Tens of thousands of people from both groups have been massacred after renewed fighting. Burundi's first Hutu President, in a coup last October. Hundreds more civilians died last month in a week of fighting in Bujumbura, the Burundian capital, between the army, dominated by the Tutsi minority, and mostly Hutu rebels.

In Rwanda, wrangling between President Habyarimana's government and the Tutsi-led rebel movement, the Rwandan Patriotic Front, has delayed implementation of a peace deal signed last year in the Tanzanian town of Arusha. The two Presidents had attended a one-day summit in Dar es Salaam to try to find a regional approach to prevent what President Mwinyi of Tanzania called "a Bosnia on our doorstep". The summit was attended by Sa-

lim Ahmed Salim, Secretary-General of the Organisation of African Unity, and representatives of the Rwandan Patriotic Front. But Zambian and Zairean failed to take up invitations.

Mr Mwinyi had said that Burundi's army needed to be reformed so that it evolved into "a national army to defend Burundians against external aggression, and not an army to protect a part of the people against another". Concerning Rwanda, he said that the allocation of seats in a transitional parliament and government were jeopardising



Habyarimana: jet
hit by rocket fire

the peace process. Earlier this week, the Security Council renewed its peacekeeping mission in Rwanda for another four months but threatened to close the operation down if the rival factions did not honour the Arusha accord.

President Ntaryamira had been elected only two months ago after the UN negotiated a deal between the nine main political groups. The Tutsi-controlled Supreme Court had refused to ratify his appointment and the subsequent dismissal of the court touched off a resurgence of violence among rival youth groups.

F T. (7日)

Assassination claim as African presidents die

By Leslie Crawford in Nairobi

The presidents of Rwanda and Burundi were killed yesterday when their aircraft crashed while landing at Kigali, the Rwandan capital. The aircraft was hit by rocket fire in a double assassination, according to Rwandan diplomats.

Rwandan President Major-General Juvenal Habyarimana and Burundi President Cyprien Ntaryamira were flying back from a regional meeting in Dar Es Salaam on ways to end conflict between Hutu and Tutsi ethnic groups in both countries. Their deaths are a blow to peace moves.

In Burundi more than 100,000 people are believed to have died since the killing last October of the country's first democratically elected president.

Mr Ntaryamira, from the majority Hutu tribe, was recently nominated by a cabi-

net of both Hutus and Tutsis, although he had been unable to halt sporadic clashes. More than 400,000 Burundi refugees remain in squalid camps in neighbouring countries.

Although the cause of the air crash was not officially confirmed, diplomats believe Gen Habyarimana had amassed enough political enemies during his 20 years in power in Rwanda to give credence to assassination claims. Gen Habyarimana, a Hutu, signed a ceasefire with the rebel Rwandese Patriotic Front in 1992 but there have been delays in implementing peace. In spite of the presence of 2,500 UN peacekeepers, there has been rising tension in the army and population over the country's rapid slide into bankruptcy. Diplomats believe it is unlikely the RPF is involved in an assassination as it was close to negotiating a share in power.

1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線 2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大 務務 典房
臣秘官官審審長長

外研長
總括審
査察大
環大使
經大使
北ア大
政代表

總儀対会要厚情研
察人^④在警史才

審報際内外ブ

文長	審一二
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領移長	参院保對旅外
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審安
長 企

參軍不科協

参行專人難地	
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ア	審地中東
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長	參北宋四 一
北	

木長	番一二休
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南長
參一二
案西口洋

長

近了長

經 審給漁國
審經工國

長	途	
	經	
	二	

參海	審準
經協	審政調国開無

長	参緊評技有理
条長	審条協規

情長 参国析研調七
一二

総 番 号 R071588

月 7 日

平成 6年 4月 8日

英 国 発
本 省 着

主管

近ア一

外務大臣殿

藤井 大使

ルワンダ・ブルンディ両大統領暗さつ（英外務省スポークスマン発言）

第1275号 至急 (ゆう先処理)

往電第1272号に関し、

ルワンダ及びブルンディ両国大統領の死亡に関し、7日、質問に答える形での英外務省スポークスマン発言は概要以下の通り。(トランスクリプト別FAX信)

今回のひげきの事態を残念に思う。とりわけ、両国における民族対立の長期的解決方法の模さくのためタンザニアで協議が行われた直後に本件が発生したことは、ひげきである。本件が和平プロセスをそさせぬこと、平せいが保たれること、また、両当事者がさらなる暴力をひかえ、民族対立解決のための努力を継続することをわが国は希望する。

本電のみ米、ケニア、国連代に転電した。(了)

在英大使館C

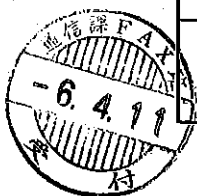
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F A X 公信

受付番号

FLD0199-07

外務大臣 殿		在連合王国		大 使 総領事	
件名				本省・主管文書記号	
ルワンダ・ブルンディ情勢(報道)				近ア	
FAX公信番号		FAX公信日付		平 別紙 取注	
F 第 144 号		平成6年4月 9日		取注	
本信送付先 (合信の場合のみ記入)			写送付先 米・仏・白・ソマ・エジプト 国連代		
往電第1275号に關し、 本件に關する、8日付当地主要紙記事を別添送付 申し上げます。					
(3)					



GA-9

在 外 公 館

69

Rwanda PM and UN team die in rampage

By Leslie Crawford in Nairobi and Agencies in Kigali

A spate of murder and pillaging in Rwanda yesterday claimed the lives of Ms Agathe Uwilingiyimana, the prime minister, and at least 11 Belgian United Nations soldiers.

Rampaging troops are also alleged to have killed 17 Jesuit priests at a religious centre, according to Radio France Internationale.

The murders follow the death on Wednesday night of Gen Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the impoverished east African country, along with the president of neighbouring Burundi. Rwandan diplomats claim the two men were assassinated - their aircraft downed with rockets.

Fierce fighting was going on in the Rwandan capital of Kigali yesterday, with the rebel Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) joining the fray and possibly attempting to wrest power from the army.

UN officials said Rwanda's woman premier was abducted by presidential guards shortly after she left her home in Kigali. The soldiers disarmed her UN guards and in the con-

fusion she escaped and took refuge in a UN compound. The presidential guards broke into the compound and dragged her away. The UN was later informed she was dead.

In Washington, President Clinton said Ms Uwilingiyimana had been "sought out and murdered" by Rwandan security forces.

A UN official said presidential guards earlier disarmed 13 Belgian peacekeepers sent to investigate the presidents' crash at the airport. "We have now recovered 11 bodies. Two are still unaccounted for. They were dead from bullet wounds. You can call it an execution," the UN spokesman said.

It was not clear if the presidential guards were acting under orders from some authority or were rogue elements. The Belgian troops were part of the 2,500-strong, 20-nation UN mission.

Three Rwandan cabinet ministers are believed to have been abducted, also by the presidential guard, and Radio France Internationale said at least one had been killed.

Gen Habyarimana and President Cyprien Ntaryamira of Burundi died as they were fly-

ing back from regional peace talks in Tanzania. All on board their aircraft were killed, reportedly including two Burundi ministers, five senior Rwandan officials including the army chief of staff and the aircraft's French crew.

For years both Rwanda and Burundi have seen brutal clashes between Hutu and Tutsi ethnic groups.

The killing of the two presidents has immediately derailed Rwanda's UN-sponsored peace process, already under strain.

A three-year civil war waged by the Tutsi-led RPF ended with a peace agreement last year. But President Habyarimana, a Hutu, who took power in a 1973 coup, has caused some anger by delaying formation of a national government under a power-sharing deal with the RPF.

Even before Gen Habyarimana's assassination, Rwanda was tense. Two government ministers had been hacked to death. The bankrupt government was weighed down by a drought and by an influx of 400,000 refugees from tribal killings in Burundi.

Gen Habyarimana's death has left a power vacuum in

Remote, populous and poor

RWANDA

Area and people

26,340 sq km (10,170 sq mi)
8.5m population (1992), of which
about 85% are Hutu, a former people
with no clearly fixed geographical
homeland; about 15% are Tutsi, a group
related to Pygmy people of Zaire.

120,000 live in the capital Kigali. Most
Rwandans live in countryside as
subsistence farmers in one of world's most
densely populated areas: 304 per sq km.

Adult literacy: 50% (average of 40
low-income countries 40.9%).

The economy

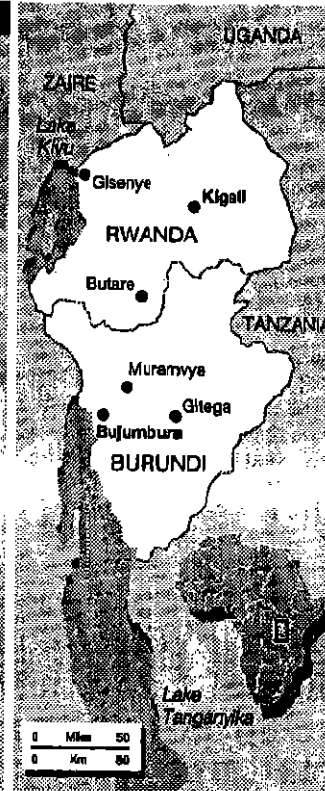
One of world's poorest countries:
GNP \$1.8bn (1992)

GNP per capita \$270 (1991); low-income
country average \$390

Exports \$142.7m (1992); main cash crop
coffee, which accounts for 80% of export
earnings

External debt \$873.3m (1992); total debt
as % of GNP 45.4% (low-income country
average 41.6%)

Rwanda and IMF announced structural
adjustment programme in 1990 but
implementation hindered by rebel invasion



BURUNDI

Area and people

27,830 sq km (10,750 sq mi)
6.0m population (1992), of which
like Rwanda, about 85% are Hutu, with
the rest mainly Tutsi, plus some Twa

180,000 live in the capital Bujumbura and
15,000 in Gitega. Like Rwanda, most live
on small farms: 210 per sq km.

Adult literacy 50%.

The economy

Also one of world's poorest countries:
GNP \$1.1bn (1992)

GNP per capita \$210 (1991)

Exports \$99m (1992); main export coffee;
trying to diversify by increasing tea output
and horticultural exports

External debt \$1,023m (1992); total debt
as % of GNP 99.1%

Burundi embarked on World Bank
structural adjustment programme in 1986,
stabilising trade and prices

Source: World Bank, Reuters and FT estimates

Rwanda. Army troops, presidential guards, gendarmes and rebels were all reported to be involved in violence in Kigali.

In Nairobi, Mr Habi Mana, the Rwandan ambassador, blamed the death of the two presidents on the rebel RPF. "The plane was blown up by a Soviet-made Sam-7 missile, which have been used by the RPF in the past," he claimed. "The Rwandese army has no

Soviet military equipment."

But the RPF denied it was involved in the attack. "The plane was shot down from the airport base, which is controlled by the gendarmerie. The area is heavily guarded and totally out of bounds to the RPF," Mr Paul Dusaidi of RPF said in New York.

Diplomats believe Gen Habyarimana may have been the victim of a power struggle

between rival military factions.

Belgium, the former colonial power in both Burundi and Rwanda, said after an emergency cabinet meeting last night it planned to protect its nationals in Rwanda, but gave no details.

The UN Security Council last night denounced the violence in Rwanda, but took no decision on whether to leave UN peacekeepers in place.

Downing of presidential aircraft sparks new clashes

Hundreds die as tribal violence sweeps Rwanda

8 APR 1994 Independent

HUNDREDS of people were feared killed in Rwanda last night, including the Prime Minister and three Belgian United Nations soldiers, when troops and presidential guards went on the rampage after the apparent double assassination of the presidents of Rwanda and Burundi.

Members of the security forces and gangs of youths wielding machetes, knives and clubs rampaged through the capital, Kigali, settling tribal scores by hacking and clubbing people to death or shooting them. A group of rebels, camped outside the city under an earlier peace agreement, later joined in the fray.

The Rwandan foreign ministry originally announced that a rocket had brought down an aircraft returning the two presidents from regional peace talks, killing everyone on board. In an attempt to restore calm, the Burundian government later claimed that the plane had crashed by accident but UN officials appeared convinced earlier that a missile had been fired.

Although Kigali was said to be calmer last night, and little violence was reported in neighbouring Burundi, continuing tribal slaughter between the Hutu majority and Tutsi minority in the central African states was feared. "It is a terrible catastrophe for both countries at this very dangerous time," a Western diplomat in Bujumbura, the Burundi capital, said. "Anything could happen."

Both the dead presidents — Juvénal Habyarimana, 57, of Rwanda and Cyprien Ntaryamira, 38, of Burundi — were Hutus. President Ntaryamira's predecessor was murdered by Tutsi last October, leading to another

THADDEE NSENGIYAREMYE
of Reuter, in Kigali

outbreak of the ethnic slaughter which has disfigured both nations since independence from Belgium in 1962.

Rwanda's Prime Minister, Agathe Uwilingiyimana, interviewed by Radio France Internationale, said yesterday morning: "There is shooting, people are being terrorised... the international community must act." Hours later Mrs Uwilingiyimana, one

have also heard mortar bombs."

Later in the day, rebels of the Tutsi-dominated Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF), camped in the capital's hilltop parliament compound under a civil war peace accord last August, joined the fray, firing mortars and assault rifles. "The RPF are engaging in direct fighting with government forces," said a UN official.

However the RPF rebels denied any involvement in the attack on the presidential plane. A government statement said two Burundi ministers, five senior Rwandan officials including the army chief of staff and the French crew of the presidential jet also died on the aircraft.

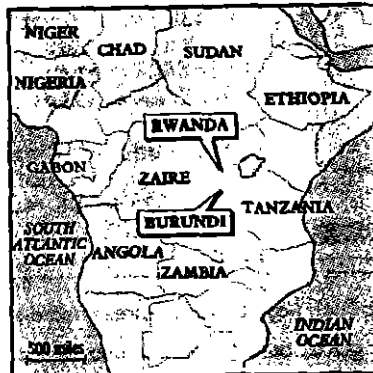
The remnants of Burundi's government appealed for calm and diplomats there said that country remained largely peaceful.

Tens of thousands of Tutsi and Hutu have died in ethnic slaughter in both countries over the years. The death toll in Burundi since renegade troops killed its first Hutu president, Melchior Ndadaye, on 21 October, was estimated at up to 50,000.

President Bill Clinton condemned the deaths of the presidents and the Rwandan Prime Minister. He said the two men were seeking to end the bloodshed in their countries and facilitate a movement toward peace and democracy. Their deaths were "a tragic blow to the long-suffering Rwandan and Burundian people".

The Belgian government called for additional powers for the small UN observer force already in the two countries, but stopped short of calling for a direct UN intervention.

Ethnic faultline, page 12
Obituaries, page 14



of Africa's first woman premiers, was herself killed. Three Belgian UN observers were also reported to have been murdered after being kidnapped by one of the contending factions.

"It is becoming messier. There are a lot of people with a lot of guns taking different orders and shooting and detaining people," said a diplomat in Kigali. "A casualty toll is impossible. The fighting is going all over the city. Mostly with rifles and pistols but we

FLD0199-07

Two countries linked by ethnic bloodletting

Rivalry between Hutu and Tutsi, who live in both Rwanda and Burundi, is behind the incessant violence, writes Robert Block

RWANDA and Burundi straddle perhaps Africa's most gory ethnic faultline. Since independence from Belgium in 1962, their histories — inexorably intertwined — have been marked by ethnic hatred and tribal violence. Atrocities are so commonplace that a news magazine once remarked: "Another week, another 300 massacred in Burundi." The observation could have just as easily been made about neighbouring Rwanda.

At the centre of the bloodletting is the rivalry between the majority Hutu and the minority Tutsi people.

from Gisenyi, then introduced regional Hutu rivalries into Rwanda's volatile political arena by fostering the predominance of northerners in the government. By 1985 regional rivalries largely displaced Hutu-Tutsi strife as the prime focus of political competition, although there was relative political stability.

But whatever calm there was was shattered in 1990 when 10,000 rebels of the Tutsi-dominated Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) invaded Rwanda from neighbouring Uganda. The invaders at one point reached the capital, Kigali, before being repulsed by government troops.

The invasion did prompt movement towards political reform by President Habyarimana. A peace treaty was signed by Habyarimana and the RPF leader, Aloys Kanyangwe, in the northern Tanzanian town of Arusha in August last year. But the RPF blamed Habyarimana for repeated delays in forming a new government and parliament to end the civil war.

A transitional government should have been formed in September, but politicians, squabbling and vying for power, have failed to agree on the distribution of ministerial positions among the parties.

Diplomats and aid workers say that Rwanda has been a tinderbox since late February when gunmen shot dead a government minister and vengeful mobs dragged a leader of a hardline Hutu party from his car and chopped him to pieces with machetes.

The United Nations has sent a 2,000-man contingent of observers to Rwanda to oversee the formation of a transitional government but has warned that it might have to withdraw if no progress is made. It is against this background of ethnic and political turmoil that Habyarimana was killed.

The situation in Burundi was until yesterday even worse than in Rwanda.

After Burundi's first Hutu president, Melchior Ndadaye, died during a failed coup on 21 October last year, a Tutsi-Hutu bloodbath began anew — and still continues. Tens of thousands of Hutu fled the country for Rwanda. The Akanyaru river which separates Rwanda and Burundi has been awash with bloated bodies. The death toll since October is in excess of 50,000.

Ndadaye was elected president in July, but this was apparently not a time for reconciliation. Neither tribe had forgotten the massacres of Hutu in 1972 that left 100,000 dead, or the Hutu farmers' uprising in August 1988, in which 5,000 people were killed.

Cyprien Ntaryamira was chosen in January to succeed Ndadaye, but he was powerless during his short rule to stop the new wave of Hutu-Tutsi violence. It is doubtful that his successor, whenever he is chosen, will be able to do any better at stopping the killing.

Rwanda Profile

Capital: Kigali
Area: 10,169 square miles
Population: Approximately 8 million
Official languages: Kinyarwanda and French
Religion: 40% Roman Catholic plus other Christian, traditional religions and small number Muslim and Bahai
Main employment: Agriculture
Main exports: Coffee



Burundi Profile

Capital: Bujumbura
Area: 10,747 square miles
Population: Approximately 5.6 million
Official languages: Kirundi and French
Religion: 60% Christian, traditional religions, 1% Muslim
Main employment: Agriculture
Main exports: Coffee

plea, who span both countries. Although numerically fewer, the Tutsi ruled the area as feudal warlords for centuries. Since independence, however, their dominance has been challenged in both countries, always in a brutal manner.

In Rwanda, the Hutu ended Tutsi rule in a rebellion in 1959. Tribal strife erupted again in December 1963 and again in late 1972. In 15 years of turmoil, tens of thousands of Tutsi fled to neighbouring countries. At least 100,000 people were killed.

In July 1973, Major-General Juvenal Habyarimana, a Hutu and then defence minister, overthrew Rwanda's long-serving president, Grégoire Kayibanda, also a Hutu. General Habyarimana, a northerner

- 8 APR 1994 Times

Tribal violence flares in Rwandan capital

By Our Foreign Staff

THE sudden bloodbath in Kigali yesterday, where United Nations peacekeepers and priests were added to the mounting toll of violence in Rwanda and neighbouring Burundi, has raised the prospect of European intervention in Central Africa.

The deaths of the Hutu Presidents of Rwanda and Burundi will be seen as a Tutsi attempt to destroy the Hutu leadership in both countries, where the Tutsi are a minority. President Habyarimana of Rwanda and President Ntaryamira of Burundi were killed on Wednesday with five other senior Burundian officials and three French aircrew when their executive jet was reportedly shot down as it came in to land at Kigali airport.

A Rwandan official said the aircraft was hit by two rockets. In Burundi, the government said it believed the crash was an accident, without offering details.

The wave of violence which began yesterday appeared to be a repetition of the violence that flared after the murder of Burundi's first elected President, Melchior Ndadaye, last year. That sparked a wave of

RWANDA is densely populated and mountainous. Nearly all arable land is in use, with farmers planting small plots on terraced mountainsides and ridges. About 93 per cent of Rwanda's labour force works in agriculture. The country, which covers 10,669 square miles, has a population of 7.5 million, 90 per cent Hutu, 9 per cent Tutsi and 1 per cent Twa (pygmies). About 60 per cent are Christian. Most of the remainder practise African religions.

BURUNDI has a population of roughly 5.5 million, of whom 84 per cent are Hutu and 15 per cent Tutsi. The country covers 10,759 square miles. Some nickel deposits are exploited but the nation's main economic activity is subsistence agriculture.

tribal killings in which about 100,000 people were killed in a few weeks and drove a million to seek safety in neighbouring countries.

Rwanda had until last August suffered a three-year civil war stemming from rivalry between its Tutsi minority and Hutu majority. A peace agreement was signed last



August, but a transitional government called for in the accord has yet to be set up. Tutsi rebels have refused to take part in any government set up by Mr Habyarimana, who took power in a military coup in 1973.

Sources in Kigali said yesterday that the army "had a list" of prominent Tutsi and

had started to round them up under suspicion of being part of an assassination plot. Youths armed with clubs and machetes rampaged through the streets, while parts of the army tried to restore order. Heavy shooting was heard in a number of districts.

A curfew was declared and senior army officers formed what they called a "crisis committee" to restore order. They appealed to the military to show restraint, state-run radio said. Most Kigali residents stayed at home yesterday and there was no electricity in most districts.

The former rebel group which signed the peace agreement, the Rwandan Patriotic Front, accused the army of killing opposition members. Speaking over its Radio Muhabura, it threatened to intervene if the killings did not stop, according to the BBC in London. The front's leader, Paul Kagame, denied any responsibility for the plane crash in an interview with the Belgian TV station, RTBF.

In Brussels, RTBF said at least 17 Rwandan priests were killed by soldiers in Kigali. It quoted a source who said he had spoken to a Belgian Jesuit survivor of the attack, purportedly at the Christus Jesuit

mission in Kigali. He had been spared by the soldiers. "The soldiers came in the morning and locked up the Rwandan priests in a room. They came back in the afternoon and killed them," the priest said. A spokesman for the UN mission said that three government ministers, all members of the opposition, were taken from their homes, some with relatives, by members of Mr Habyarimana's presidential guard.

President Clinton issued a statement saying: "I am horrified that elements of the Rwandan security forces have sought out and murdered Rwandan officials, including the Prime Minister." Like every citizen of his small mountainous country President Ntaryamira of Burundi, 39, was personally affected by the ethnic killings. He fled the country in 1972 to escape the purges in which 100,000 people died and returned after studying agriculture in Rwanda in 1983. A



The deaths of Presidents Habyarimana of Rwanda, left, and Ntaryamira of Burundi mar Hutu-Tutsi peace hopes

campaigner against tribal hatred, he promoted Tutsi to high positions within the Agriculture Ministry as a gesture of reconciliation and took over as President with some reluctance, and much negotiation, after the murder of his predecessor. Burundi was rocked by another wave of tribal fighting at the beginning of last month, but he appeared to be making headway in bringing the Tutsi-dominated army and the Hutu population to a

form of détente. Rwanda is facing a chronic food shortage caused by drought and the influx of about 300,000 refugees from Burundi, according to Oxfam and other relief agencies. This week's events, however, are likely to eclipse any natural disaster. "There was a glimmer of hope for these two countries, but that has been snuffed out," a Western diplomat said in Burundi.

Second disaster, page 1

Mobs kill Rwandan premier and UN soldiers

By Our Foreign Staff

THE Prime Minister of Rwanda and 11 Belgian UN soldiers were killed yesterday as the central African state lurched back into civil war after the death of the president.

Other UN soldiers were reported killed or abducted with government ministers as rioters and youths rampaged through Kigali, the capital, looting and clubbing people to death. Seventeen Jesuit priests were among the dead.

In an emergency meeting, the Belgian Cabinet said it would take "appropriate measures" to protect its nationals. The violence erupted after a plane carrying President Habyarimana and President Ntaryamira of Burundi was shot down as they returned from talks in Tanzania aimed at ending the ethnic conflict in their countries.

Thirteen Belgian soldiers sent to investigate the crash were slain by the president's guard, and the bodies of 11 were found yesterday, they had been shot in what a UN official described as an execution.

Agathe Uwilingiyimana, the Prime Minister, was murdered after fleeing the presidential palace. Her guard was ambushed as he headed for a UN compound, but was escaped only to be hunted down and dragged to her death.

There was confusion over the fate of the Belgian soldiers who had been guarding her. UN diplomats in New York said ten had been killed, seven of them beaten to death, but Rwanda officials said three soldiers who had been feared dead were safe. Mrs Uwilingiyimana's husband and child were in UN protective custody last night.

Acted yesterday morning if she feared for her life. Mrs Uwilingiyimana had told Belgian television: "I fear for the security of everyone."

Tribal violence, page 12

- 8 APR 1994 Times

Rwandan PM killed as troops wreak carnage

Uganda Mission in Kigali

Rwandan armed forces wreak carnage after assassination

continued from page 1

Jesuit priests at a religious centre, French radio reported.

In the middle of the afternoon heavy fighting erupted around the parliament building, where under the terms of the peace agreement a 600-strong RPF force is based, guarded by UN peacekeepers. It seems that some RPF troops tried to leave the building under UN protection but government soldiers fired on them. The fighting continued for about two hours and there were reports of an RPF attack on the headquarters of the presidential guard.

The RPF says it is not a tribal force but it is dominated by members of Rwanda's Tutsi group. Although the RPF denies it shot down the aeroplane

carrying the president, forces loyal to Habyarimana's memory blame the RPF, its sympathisers and Tutsis in general for the death of their leader.

Potentially the most dangerous development is the reported advance on the capital by the rest of the RPF's force from its base at Mulindi near the Ugandan border. The move could restart the three-year civil war which displaced nearly a million Rwandans and devastated the economy.

Most people in Kigali were too frightened to leave their homes yesterday. But hundreds of terrified Tutsis searched for safe houses and some took refuge in the national stadium, where the UN peacekeeping force is based.

THE Rwandan capital of Kigali descended into chaos yesterday as troops, presidential guards and gendarmes swept through the suburbs killing the prime minister, United Nations peacekeepers and scores of civilians.

Gangs of soldiers and youths kidnapped opposition politicians, and killed members of the minority Tutsi tribe, clubbing them to death with batons, hacking them with machetes and knives, or shooting them.

"It is becoming messier and messier. There are a lot of people with a lot of guns taking different orders and shooting and detaining people," said a Western diplomat. "A casualty toll is impossible."

"Various clans are murdering others. There is a general score settling going on in Kigali," one diplomat said.

Late last night several thousand soldiers of the rebel Rwandan Patriotic Front were moving from camps near the Ugandan border to seize power in Kigali, according to UN officials. The RPF has promised to co-operate with the UN in restoring order from today.

All day the sound of gunfire, grenades and mortars resounded through Kigali and plumes of smoke rose from the hills where most of the people live.

The violence followed the death of the president of Rwanda and neighbouring Burundi in a plane crash on Wednesday night. The Rwandan ministry of defence says the aeroplane was brought down by a rocket as it began its descent to Kigali airport.

Troops of the Rwandan presidential guard surrounded the wreckage and disarmed and detained 13 Belgian UN observers who tried to investigate the cause of the crash.

The bodies of 11 of the Belgians were later found. "They were dead from bullet wounds. You can call it an execution," the UN spokesman, Mukhtar Gueye, said. Two remain unaccounted for.

The 2,500-strong UN peacekeeping force in Rwanda, which is supposed to monitor the ceasefire between government troops and RPF rebels agreed last August, was powerless to stop the slaughter.

The gendarmes are preventing us from crossing into certain parts of the town," Mr. Gueye said. "Those may be the areas where there are most casualties."

The fighting was so heavy that International Red Cross officials were unable to venture out to rescue the wounded. Dozens of bodies are thought to be lying about in the town.

The soldiers belong to the late President Juvenal Habyarimana's majority Hutu tribe.

"There is shooting, people are being terrorised, people are inside their homes lying on the floor. We are suffering the consequences of the death of the head of state," the prime minister, Agatha Uwilingiyimana, told Radio France Internationale shortly before she was herself murdered.

UN officials in New York said peacekeepers guarding her had been disarmed and she had been taken by armed men from a UN aid compound where she had sought refuge.

According to the UN spokesman, in the morning soldiers kidnapped three government ministers and their families. The ministers are now feared dead. Soldiers also killed 17

Turn to page 24, Column 1

Guardian

- 8 APR 1994

Catharine Watson in Kampala mourns a peacemaker Reformer who tried to do the impossible

p.13

CYPRIAN Ntaryamira, who died in Kigali when his plane was shot down on Wednesday night, had been president of Burundi for just two months. Sworn in on February 5, he replaced Melchior Ndadaye, who was bayoneted to death in an abortive coup six months ago.

Like Ndadaye, Burundi's first democratically elected president, Ntaryamira, aged 55, was a member of the Hutu ethnic group. Hutu constitute more than 85 per cent of Burundi's population but have been severely oppressed by the minority Tutsi since the mid-1960s.

Burundian Tutsi argue that if the Hutu were not kept in their place, they would rise up and persecute the Tutsi, as they did in neighbouring Rwanda.

Ntaryamira belonged to a group of Hutu moderates who did not want to oppress the minority and believed they could identify progressive Tutsi with whom to work. Other members of this group were Richard Ndimukumwami, Ndadaye's intelligence chief, and Pontien Karubwama, president of Ndadaye's national assembly, both of whom died in the putsch.

It was this nucleus which with Ndadaye formed the Front for Democracy in Burundi (Frodebu) in 1986.

The formative political experience for all this group was the

atrocious massacres of Hutu in 1972, within one month more than 250,000 Hutu were murdered after a Hutu uprising in southern Burundi.

Also formative were the long years of exile that followed, in which more than 300,000 Hutu fled to Tanzania, Zaire and Rwanda.

Ntaryamira was a secondary school student at the Jesuit-run College of the Holy Spirit in Bujumbura in 1972. Like Ndadaye, he escaped to Rwanda where he lived for 10 years, studying at the University of Rwanda and becoming an agricultural engineer.

He returned to Burundi during a brief political thaw under the regime of President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, a Tutsi army officer, and rose to become the permanent secretary of the ministry of agriculture.

After operating underground for seven years, Frodebu was legalised by President Buyoya in July 1992. In presidential and legislative elections in 1993 it swept away 30 years of Tutsi rule, with 64 per cent and 71 per cent of the vote respectively.

Ntaryamira became minister of agriculture in a government that tried to allay Tutsi fears. Nine of Ndadaye's 21 ministers were Tutsi. But many Tutsi do not believe that Hutu are their equals, and they felt it was wrong for them to be ruled by

one. On the night of October 21 1993, officers and men of the almost exclusively Tutsi army murdered Ndadaye and other senior Frodebu figures. Ntaryamira survived, fleeing to a foreign embassy.

Ntaryamira, more a technocrat than a politician, was not Ndadaye's obvious successor. But at a time when the Tutsi believed Frodebu was unfairly replacing many Tutsi civil servants with Hutu, he was credited with having reformed the ministry of agriculture fairly. "He put quality of work before party and ethnic affiliation," said one observer.

Ntaryamira was put forward as a compromise "consensus" candidate, after meetings between Frodebu, the army and the Tutsi opposition.

President Ntaryamira's two months in power were tumultuous. Frodebu hardliners stopped listening to him, the army massacred hundreds of Hutu civilians just a few miles from the presidential palace, and the international community prevaricated about sending in peacekeepers.

A measured and thoughtful man, he tried to rule a country that had become ungovernable. He died on the way home from a meeting in Dar es Salaam with regional heads of state about the crises in Burundi and Rwanda.

Guardian

- 8 APR 1994

(13)

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

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大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長
政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長
総儀対会要厚情研
察人(在)警史オ

外 報 官 審報際内外ブ
文 長 審一二
領 移 長 参(保)旅外
心 審(安)安平
長 企国
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国 参行専人難地
長 審地中東
ア 参北東西
長 審日二保
北 参一二
米 審西ロ洋
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中 参一二(ア)
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総 番 号 R071745

主 管

月 7日
平成 6年 4月 8日

米 国 発
本 省 着

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

栗 山 大 使

ルワンダ、ブルンディ大統領の死亡（クリントン大統領声明）

第3352号 至急（ゆう先処理）

貴電近ア1合第6952号に関し、

1. 7日、クリントン大統領は、（イ）ヌタリャミラ・ブルンディ大統領及びハビヤリマナ・ルワンダ大統領の死に接し、きょうがくすると共に深くかなしんでいる、（ロ）またルワンダ治安当局の一部によるウイリンギイマナ首相を含む政府関係者のさつ害にも同様に戦りつを覚える、（ハ）米国民を代表して遺族ならびにブルンディ、ルワンダ両国民にあいとうの意を表する、（ニ）米国はこれら行動を強く非難すると共に、関係者が即刻かかる行動を停止するようよびかける旨の声明を発表したところ、右テキスト別FAX信にて送付する。

2. 同日、国務省及び国防省定例記者ブリーフにおけるマッカーリー、デラスキー両報道官の本件関連発言概要とりまとめ次の通り（トランスクリプト別FAX信）。

（1）昨やのヌタリャミラ、ハビヤリマナ両大統領の死に加え、本7日ルワンダ政府関係者がさつ害された。

（2）米国は、在ルワンダ米国民に自たく待機を勧告済であり、キガリの米大使館は休館、米大使が現地情勢をモニターしている。ルワンダ在留米国民は約200名、ブルンディ在留米国民は約180名であり、各々約半数が米政府関係者とその家族であるが、両国とも在留米国民の安全が確認されている。なお、ブルンディで暴力状態が起きたとの報告はないが、念のため予防策を講じた。

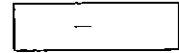
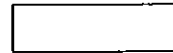
（3）現在ルワンダの治安状況、在留民の安全確保について関係各国政府と協議中であり、もちろん米国民保護のために適切な措置をとる予定だが、現時点ではまだその段階に達していない。

3. 同日付当地紙記事をあわせ別FAX信にて送付する。

本電のみ仏、白、ケニア、タンザニア、国連代に転電した。（了）

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総 番 号 R071781

主 管

月 7日

米 国 発

近 ア ー

平成 6年 4月 8日

本 省 着

外 務 大 臣 殿

栗 山 大 使

ルワンダ、ブルンディ大統領の死亡（クリントン大統領声明）

FAX信 至急（ゆう先処理）

（以下FAX送信 WS0987-10）

'94年 4月 7日 20:17

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往電第 3352 号別FAX信

WS0987

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 7, 1994

Statement by the President

The Deaths of the Presidents of Rwanda and Burundi

I was shocked and deeply saddened to learn of the tragic deaths of President Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda and President Cyprien Ntaryamira of Burundi last night in a plane crash outside Kigali, Rwanda. The two Presidents were returning from a regional summit in Arusha, Tanzania, intended to bring an end to the civil wars that have plagued their two countries for more than three decades.

Both Presidents were seeking means to end the bloodshed in their troubled countries and facilitate a movement toward peace and democracy. Their deaths are a tragic blow to the long-suffering Rwandan and Burundian people.

I am equally horrified that elements of the Rwandan security forces have sought out and murdered Rwandan officials, including the Prime Minister, Agathe Uwilingiyimana.

On behalf of the people of the United States, I extend my condolences to the families of the deceased Presidents and the Prime Minister as well as to the peoples of the two nations.

I strongly condemn these actions and I call on all parties to cease any such actions immediately. These tragedies must not derail Rwanda and Burundi from pursuing national reconciliation and democracy.

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STATE DEPT. BRIEFING

PAGE 19

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Q Can India also become a member --

MS. DAVIS: India as well, that's right. This is a nondiscriminatory set of criteria.

Q Lynn, just one last quick one. Can this thing you're trying to create be created without Russia?

MS. DAVIS: What we're saying is it's very important that we have Russia as a founding member and equal partner, and that will be critical to the success of this regime and that's what we'll be working hard on between now and October. And indeed, why it is that this is not -- we haven't in a sense established the regime because we want them to be there from the beginning.

Thanks. Thanks.

Q (Off mike) -- from the meeting.

MS. DAVIS: I'm not sure whether we've put them out, but let me check. Let me check.

Q How about the statement you made at the beginning?

MS. DAVIS: We certainly can give you the statement that I made.

Q Thank you.

MS. DAVIS: Thank you very much. You all are really quite good from -- (off mike).

MR. MCCURRY: Thank you, Undersecretary Davis.

Other questions, ladies and gentlemen?

Q Mike, do you have anything on the report that this human rights leader in Rwanda has been taken away and killed, Monique Mujawan Maria (ph)?

MR. MCCURRY: Barry, I do not have anything on that. I mean, obviously there -- in Rwanda today there is a very significant outbreak of violence that's resulted in the deaths not only of the two presidents who died in the airplane crash last night, but today

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STATE DEPT. BRIEFING
04/07/94
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PAGE 20

increasing violence that's resulted in the death of members of the government as well.

Because of the situation in Rwanda today, the Americans have been advised to stay at home. The embassy in Kigali is not open for business today, and the ambassador has been monitoring the situation as best we can, based on the reports that we are able to get. So in this case we don't have any direct information at this point. Obviously it's a very troubling report that we have heard and we will continue to be, as best we can, looking into the situation on the ground.

Americans -- there is some significant interest in the status of Americans. As far as we know, Americans there are safe. There are approximately 200 Americans in Rwanda. There are about 180 in Burundi. There's, to our knowledge at this point, not any violence that we're aware of in Burundi, although we have taken some precautionary measures there. About half of the Americans in Rwanda and Burundi, I think in both cases, are official Americans and dependents. But to our knowledge they're all safe and both embassies have activated the warden system, so that Americans can check on each other's safety.

But it's a very troubling development, and I think you're all aware that the president already today has expressed his own personal shock and sadness at the death of the two presidents and has condemned the violence which has resulted today in the death of the acting prime minister, among others.

Q You're not sending the defendants out yet? Not evacuating the dependents yet?

MORE

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STATE DEPT. BRIEFING

PAGE 21

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MR. MCCURRY: There'll be discussions ongoing today with other foreign governments about the status of security in Rwanda, and we certainly will take any appropriate measures to protect the safety of Americans, but that step has not been offered at this point.

Yes, in the back? Why don't we --

Q Yes, do you have any information regarding some 19 Cuban refugees who were trying to come into the United States from the Bahamas and they were turned back by the U.S. Coast Guard?

MR. MCCURRY: I have some.

Sid, you didn't have another question?

Q No -- (off mike) --

MR. MCCURRY: Okay.

Q I have another one (that you can tackle ?) before you move on.

MR. MCCURRY: Yes.

Q Does the United States have any information how this airplane crashed?

MR. MCCURRY: No, we don't know the cause of the crash. There are reports the plane was fired and shot down but, to our knowledge, those reports have not been confirmed at this point.

On the Coast Guard -- you're referring to the 19 Cubans who were returned to the Bahamas yesterday. The Coast Guard determined that these individuals were coming from the Bahamas not from Cuba, and the Coast Guard confirmed this with the Bahamian government, which agreed to accept their return. In accordance with our standard practice, they were then returned to Nassau. And that's I think what we have on their status at this point.

Yes?

Q Isn't that a change of policy? I mean on February 22nd there were Cubans coming from the Cayman Islands that ended up in Key West.

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DEFENSE DEPT. BRIEFING

PAGE 11

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Q Change of subject?

MS. DELASKI: Dave has one on Bosnia.

Q (If we ?) put forward air controllers in, would those be American or allied?

MS. DELASKI: No, they haven't -- they would be allied, because we don't have any forward air controllers that are American.

Q Just for the record, are those folks considered NATO forces? Are they considered -- forward air controllers -- with the U.N. forces, the UNPROFOR, or how does that all work?

MS. DELASKI: They -- that operation is run out of Kiseljak, but they are U.N. observers, just like the military observers that are -- we -- there have been a few more military observers that have gotten into Gorazde today. So we have -- we're hoping to be able to get a better handle. I mean, that is one of the problems in Gorazde is that we just haven't had good information on what the situation on the ground is. You hear reporting out, but it's mostly, you know, single ham operators. We now have got some more observers in there as of today, and we hope to get more information on what's actually happening there.

Q On Rwanda, the U.N. just announced, oh, within the past hour that three Belgium troops, peacekeepers, have been killed in Rwanda. Do you know of any others being killed? Are there any U.S. peacekeeping troops there? And what about U.S. civilians given --

MS. DELASKI: Yes. There are no U.S. peacekeeping troops there. There are 2,200 peacekeepers in Rwanda. Half are Belgian and half are from other countries. There are about 230 Americans there. About half of those are official; half of them are connected with NGO -- non-governmental organizations. I think the president has released a statement on the situation there, so I refer you to them, and the State Department is saying some things about it today.

Q Any evacuation being considered by Americans --

MS. DELASKI: We're talking --

Q -- by American --

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94年 4月 7日 20:17

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DEFENSE DEPT. BRIEFING
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PAGE 12

MS. DELASKI: We're talking to our allies about security measures that might be taken. We're talking to the U.N. about it. And we'll take every precaution necessary for safety. I will point out that the ambassador in the country takes the lead on those kinds of requests.

Q Well, what I mean is, does the Pentagon stand ready to provide airlift to take anybody out if the U.N. requests?

MS. DELASKI: Well, we would do whatever it takes, I'm sure, but you know, I don't know how far the scope is. I don't think it's -- it hasn't gotten -- we haven't -- it hasn't gotten that far.

Q Kathleen?

MS. DELASKI: Yes?

Q Jamie, you're going to have to help me with this. I have a two-part statement, or is it a three-part statement with a two-part follow-up. I'm not really sure. A two-part statement.

Q The first part is thank you very much for the nice words. The second part is it's been my joy to have been here a year and a half to cover the greatest beat in the world and to work with many of the finest people I've ever known, yourself included. I shall miss it. And as General MacArthur once said, "I shall return."

Q Is that a threat? (Laughter.)

MS. DELASKI: He's had a question. He's had his hand raised.

Q Along the same lines, is there any talk about Guatemala?

MS. DELASKI: No. I mean, I don't -- I'm not saying there's not talk about it. I just -- I don't have anything on that. We can look into it.

Q Thank you.

####

END

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Apr 07, 1994 14:44 ET

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The Washington Post

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1994

Two African Presidents Are Killed in Plane Crash

Leaders of Rwanda, Burundi May Have Been Shot Down

From News Services

UNITED NATIONS, April 6—The presidents of Rwanda and Burundi were killed today when their plane was fired on as it was landing at Kigali, the capital of Rwanda, according to reports from that Central African country and the United Nations.

Presidents Juvenal Habyarimana, 57, of Rwanda and Cyprien Ntaryamira, 39, of neighboring Burundi were returning from a conference in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania, on ways to end ethnic bloodletting in Burundi, where an estimated 100,000 people were killed last October.

Details remained sketchy hours after the plane attack because it occurred at night and the aircraft may have crashed in mountains surrounding Kigali airport, making discovery of the wreckage difficult.

Independent confirmation of the attack was not possible, nor was it clear who may have carried it out. Burundi and Rwanda have been devastated by ethnic bloodletting between the Hutu and Tutsi tribes; both presidents were Hutus. In both countries, the Hutus outnumber the Tutsis 4 to 1.

U.N. Undersecretary General Chinmaya Gharekhan said Rwanda's U.N. ambassador told members of the Security Council that the crash "was not an accident. It was an assassination. There was rocket fire at the plane. . . . The plane was brought down as it was landing, and the presidents were killed."

Gharekhan said he had been informed of the presidents' death by the U.N. special representative in Rwanda, although that envoy had not spoken of an assassination.

The French Foreign Ministry in Paris said its embassy in Kigali confirmed that a plane had gone down at the airport. It said it had no information on whether the plane crashed or was shot down, but quoted witnesses as saying there was heavy weapons fire near the airport.

Francois Ngarukintwali, the Rwandan ambassador in Brussels, said he had been told by the chief of staff of the Rwandan cabinet, Enoch Ruhigira, that "it was shot down. It's true. It burned." Ngarukintwali said, however, that he could not confirm the deaths.

Ethnic warfare erupted in Burundi last October after elements of the Tutsi-dominated army killed President Melchior Ndadaye, the first Hutu to lead the country, in a failed coup. One million people were forced to flee into Zaire, Rwanda and Tanzania. Ethnic violence has continued sporadically even after Ntaryamira, another Hutu, assumed the presidency and appointed a Tutsi prime minister.

A six-day tribal war late last month killed hundreds of Burundians and drove an additional 15,000 people into neighboring Zaire. During the rampage, Tutsi troops in armored cars fought Hutus armed with rifles, pistols and grenades in and around a suburb of Bujumbura, the capital. Government officials put the death toll at 2,000, but Westerners in the capital said it was about 500.

In Rwanda, the United Nations maintains a 2,538-member peace-keeping force from 24 nations to enforce a cease-fire between the government and rebels of the Rwandan Patriotic Front, composed of the country's former Tutsi rulers. Close

The Washington Post

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1994

WS0987

P. 2

8



Presidents Juvénal Habyarimana of Rwanda, left, and Cyprien Ntaryamira of Burundi were returning from a conference on Burundi's ethnic violence.

to 1 million Rwandese were driven from their homes during the three-year civil war, and more than 800,000 people there are in danger of starvation.

On Tuesday, the Security Council renewed the force's mandate for four months but threatened to pull out if Rwanda did not honor peace accords between rebels and the government signed last August.

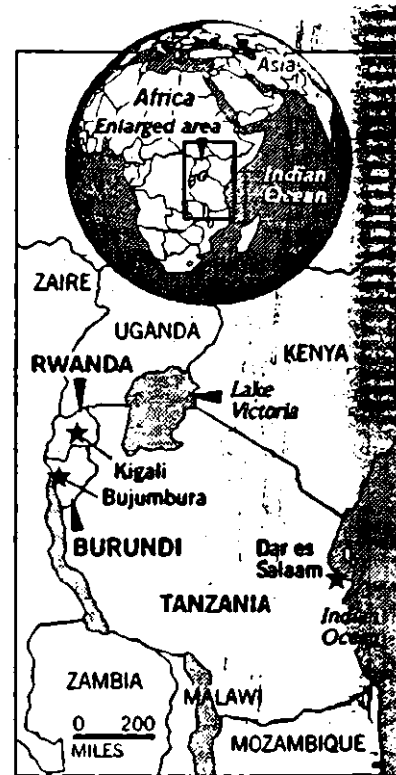
The accord calls for both sides to form a coalition transitional government leading to new elections. But the most recent attempt at a coalition—in late February—collapsed with the assassinations of two leading politicians.

Ethnic tensions remain high in Rwanda. A recent news report, for example, quoted a radio station for

Hutus—and backing President Habyarimana—as warning Tutsis: "You cockroaches must know you are made of flesh! We won't let you kill! We will kill you!" Rebel radio answered back: "Habyarimana never understands if you do not use weapons!"

Security Council President Colin Keating of New Zealand said today that council members "expressed concern and condolences to the governments and people of [Rwanda and Burundi] and to the families of all the dead involved in this dreadful tragedy, [which is] all the more acute because of the grave situation facing those two countries."

He added that the United Nations would have to review the situation of U.N. personnel immediately "to en-



BY LARRY FOGEL—THE WASHINGTON POST

sure their safety and that they are being deployed to the best effect."

At the Dar Es Salaam meeting, Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda agreed to send their foreign ministers to Burundi to help rebuild confidence in the government and called for reforms to the Burundian army.

Ntaryamira said he was grateful for neighboring countries sheltering Burundi's refugees. "Burundi is bleeding," he said. "I am aware it hurts your economies. Still, we need your help."

2 African Leaders Die as Plane Is Said to Be Downed in Attack

By PAUL LEWIS

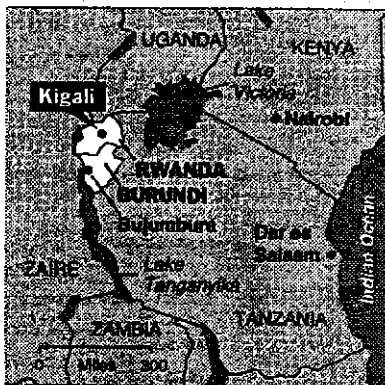
Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, April 6 — The Presidents of the two small and troubled Central African countries of Rwanda and Burundi were killed today when a plane they were returning in from a peace meeting in Tanzania went down while approaching the airport at Rwanda's capital, Kigali, reportedly after being hit by gunfire or a rocket.

United Nations officials in the two countries reported that local radio stations had announced the deaths of Presidents Juvénal Habyarimana of Rwanda and Cyprien Ntaryamira of Burundi, and the French Embassy in Kigali confirmed the reports.

The two Presidents were returning in President Habyarimana's plane after a peace meeting in Dar es Salaam with other Central and East African leaders who were trying to mediate an end to the ethnic warfare that has troubled both countries in recent months, costing thousands of lives and sending hundreds of thousands of refugees into neighboring countries.

At the United Nations, Rwanda's



The New York Times

representative, Jean Damascene Bizimana, said that the crash was not an accident and that the plane had been hit by a rocket.

"It was not an accident," he said. "It was an assassination. There was rocket fire at the plane. The plane was brought down as it was landing, and the two Presidents were killed." He added that the plane had caught fire as it hit the ground and that there

Continued on Page A10, Column 1

The New York Times

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1994

P.2

Continued From Page A1

were no survivors.

The French Embassy in Kigali, confirming that there were no survivors, said there were 10 people aboard the plane.

Mr. Bizimana called the death of the two Presidents a tragedy because it came at a critical moment in the efforts of both countries to end ethnic violence and civil war.

"For both of us it's a tragedy for many reasons," he said. "Because we are at the beginning of our peace process. And in Burundi the situation is very difficult. We both count very much on the support of the international community and the United Nations."

Mr. Bizimana said that "enemies of peace" were responsible for the assassination but that it was too soon to know for certain who was involved.

This month's Security Council president, Colin Keating of New Zealand, said the Council had asked him to express its distress at news of the disaster and extend condolences to the families of the victims.

But he also said that in view of the troubled situation in both countries the Security Council appealed for

calm in Rwanda and Burundi and called upon their people to refrain from any further violence.

U.N. Force in Rwanda

The United Nations has recently deployed a 2,500-member peacekeeping force in Rwanda in an attempt to stabilize the country and restore order, but it has so far rejected appeals for a similar force to be sent to Burundi.

At the Dar es Salaam meeting, the Tanzanian President, Ali Hassan Mwinyi, had pleaded for an end to the months of violent tribal conflict in Rwanda and Burundi between the Hutus, who are the majority tribe in both countries, and the rival Tutsi minority. Both the dead Presidents were Hutus.

"Now is the time to say 'no' to a Bosnia on our doorstep," Mr. Mwinyi had told the two Presidents sitting impassively before him. "Now is the time to insure that hostilities are not passed on to the children of Rwanda and Burundi."

The meeting was the latest foray in a diplomatic offensive by President Mwinyi, who among other things is trying to put together an African peacekeeping force to restore order in Burundi.

Burundi Leader Assassinated

The situation in Burundi, which like Rwanda was once a Belgian colony, has deteriorated sharply since last October when its last President, Melchior Ndadaye, and several members of his Cabinet were assassinated during a military coup.

The United States has suspended its \$16 million aid program to Burundi. And since then relief agencies have estimated that as many as 100,000 people may have been killed in wave after wave of tribal fighting between Hutus and Tutsis who make up some 14 percent of the country's population but who, as in Rwanda too, traditionally dominate the army and the Government.

Relative calm returned after the election of Mr. Ndadaye's successor, Mr. Ntaryamira, in January. But tribal fighting has resumed in recent weeks with renewed fury.

The situation is little better in Rwanda, where Hutus and Tutsis still have not succeeded in creating the new parliament and the transitional government foreseen under the peace agreement the two groups reached in August after three years of ethnic war.



Camera Press London

Juvénal Habyarimana, President of the African country of Rwanda.

(3)

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注意

1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

08-025

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外報官 審園内外プ

文長 審一二

領移長 参政保対旅外

審総安園
企園

審 参園不園協

国長 参園専入難地

ア 審地中東
長 参北園西

北米長 審日二保

中南長 参一二

長 審西回洋
西園

近ア長 参〇〇〇〇〇
二

経 審総漁国
長 審経エ国
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経途
二

参海 審準

経協長 審政調国開無
参緊評技有理

条長 審条協規

情長 参国析析調セ
一二

総 番 号 R071880

月 7日

平成 6年 4月 8日

国 連 発

本 省 着

主 管 総 国

外 務 大 臣 殿

丸 山 大 使

国連事務局による対外発表

第1906号 至急（ゆう先処理）

（以下FAX送信 DN0989-01）

DN: 0989- 1

国連広報局定例ブリーフィング

平成6年4月7日

1. 事務総長日程

事務総長は7日、フランクフルト経由でジュネーブ到着予定。

ロシア及びベラルーシでの首脳との会談を踏まえ、国連はバルト3国に少数民族問題に関するgood willミッション派遣の予定。

2. パレスチナ（別添1）

事務総長は6日のアフラ事件に関し、声明を発表。

3. 安保理

7日、エルサルバドルの議長声明、ジョージア、ルワンダにつき非公式会合。

4. ルワンダ（別添2）

ルワンダ・ブルンディ両大統領の死亡に関し、事務総長は声明を発表。

ルワンダ情勢は混乱を呈してきており、3名のベルギー国連監視要員が殺害され、約10名の軍事監視要員が行方不明となっており、誘拐の可能性もある。

国連は要員の安全につき強い懸念をもっているが現在までのところ撤収の計画はない。

5. 平和大学（別添3）

事務総長は、平和大学（コスタリカ）の理事会メンバー11名の任命を発表。

ワシントンと並に有能な、ウィーニティに転換した

注意

1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

秘

電信写

07-021

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

報 審報際内外ブ
官

文 審一二
長

領 参政保対旅外
移 長

審 審総安平
長 国

審 参軍不科協
長

国 参行専人難地
長

ア 審地中東
長 参北東西
二

北 審一二保
米 長

南 参一二
長

審西ロ洋
長 西東
二

審一二アア
長 二二

審総漁国
長 審経エ国
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審経エ国
長 二 二
二 二
二 二

参海 審準

審国開無
長 参緊評技有理

審条協規
長

参国折調セ
長 一二

総 番 号 R 0 7 2 1 1 3

主 管

月 8 日

タンザニア 発

近 ア 一

平成 6 年 4 月 8 日

本 省 着

外 務 大 臣 殿

江 口 大 使

ルワンダ・ブルンディ大統領の死亡

第189号 秘 大至急

往電第185号及び貴電近ア一合第7019号に関し、

7日、本件に関し外務省ムワド政策企画情報調査局長が往訪せる北川に対し述べたところ、概要次の通り。

1. ルワンダ・ブルンディ両大統領の死亡

(1) ハビャリマナ・ルワンダ大統領とヌタリャミラ・ブルンディ大統領は、域内首のう会議の後6日19時に特別機で当地空港を出発したが、キガリ空港着陸の直前（現地時間21時30分ころ）に突如特別機がえん上し乗員は全員死亡した。飛行機はロケットほうで撃ついたと伝えられているが、ブラックボックス等調査するまで原因について断定出来ない。事件の詳細及びはい景等について目下情報収集に努めているところである。ルワンダでは事件の後かい厳令がしかれている。

(2) 「タ」においてはマルチエラ首相より、本日より3日間両大統領のみに服するため本7日を公休日に指定する旨発表した。

2. 域内首のう会議の概要及び本件事件をめぐる情勢

(1) 会議の概要は共同コミュニケで発表された通り（冒頭往電参照）であるが、今後の対応振りについてはルワンダ・ブルンディ両国大統領が死亡したため再び振り出しにもどつた。

(2) ルワンダ情水

(イ) 昨年8月のルワンダ和平協定調印後、本年1月元首としてハビャリマナ大統領が就任したが、暫定議会が発足しておらず（往電第137号参照）、このため暫定政府（首相にはFAUSTIN TWAIGIRAMUNG (MDR) がDESIGNATEされている）も発足していない。このような状況の中で「ハ」大統領が死亡したことは、和平協定期行の上で悪影響を及ぼす。同協定によれば大統領が死亡した場合、暫

秘

電信写

定議会議長が元首を代行することになっているが、如上の通り暫定議長が任命されていないことから元首不在の状況にある。

(ロ) 故人ビャリマナ大統領の後任には、和平協定のわく組で同じ党(MND)から任命されることになるが、すんなり決まるかどうか厳しい情勢にある。

(ハ) 政府については、暫定政府発足までの間はUWILINGYIMANA和平協定調印前の首相(AGATHA UWILINGIYIMANA)が留任しているが、MDR自体が分裂していることから暫定政権が発足するまで多大の困難が予想される。

(3) ブルンディ情勢

(イ) ルワンダの様に和平協定のわく組がないブルンディの事態は一層深刻である。昨年10月ンダダイエ前大統領がさつ害されて以来事態は極めて流動的になっており、本年3月6日に約200人、23日約500人のフツ族が軍(ツチ族系)によつてさつりくされた。政府(昨年4月民主的な選挙により選出された故ンダダイエ大統領以来フツ族系)は約5,000人の軍(ブョヤ元大統領以来のツチ系軍人が大半を占める)によつて取り囲まれており、かろうじて駐留仏軍によつて保護されているものの、政府として十分な機能を果せない状況にある。ヌクリャミラ大統領は、「ブ」国内の対話を進めようとしていたが、昨日の事件で同大統領が死亡したため、問題解決は一層困難になった。

(ロ) 域内首のう会議でタンザニア、ケニア、ウガンダ3カ国外相をブルンディに派遣することを申し合わせたが、ヌクリャミラ大統領の死亡に伴い当面派遣は困難な情勢になった。

ケニア、国連代、仏、白、米に転電した。(了)

館 長 	主 管 總 務 政 務	起 票 平 6 年 8 月 2 日 起 案 者 電 話 番 号	受 付 日 年 月 日 發 信 日 年 月 日
協議先			

F A X 公 信

受付番号

FDR 0012-05

外務大臣 殿

在 タンザニア 江口

大 使

総領事

件名

(共同コリエール送付)

本省・主務文書記号

ルワンダ・ブルンディ情勢に関する域内首脳会議

近アー

FAX 公信番号

FAX 公信日付

F 第

12 号

6 年 4 月 2 日

別紙

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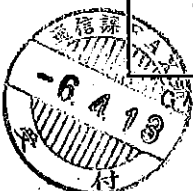
本信送付先 (合信の場合のみ記入)

写送付先

往電才 189 号に因し

本件 共同コリエールを別添送付する。(3)

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在 外 公 館

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FDR0012 05

**COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AT THE END OF A REGIONAL SUMMIT
MEETING HELD IN DAR ES SALAAM ON 6TH APRIL, 1994
ON THE SITUATION PREVAILING IN BURUNDI AND RWANDA**

1. At the invitation of H.E. Ali Hassan MWINYI, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, a Regional Summit Meeting was held in Dar es Salaam on 6th April, 1994.
2. Participating in the summit in addition to Tanzania's Head of State were H.E. Major General NABYARIMANA Juvenal, President of the Republic of Rwanda, H.E. Yoweri Kaguta MUSEVENI, President of the Republic of Uganda; H.E. NTARYAMIRA Cyprien, President of the Republic of Burundi, Hon. Prof. George SAITOTI, Vice President of the Republic of Kenya and Dr. Salim Ahmed SALIM, Secretary General of the Organisation of African Unity.
3. The meeting was convened in order to find ways of helping Burundi and Rwanda resolve their political and security problems, in their countries.
4. On Burundi, the leaders noted with deep concern that despite the dawn of a new era of peace, stability and cooperation established after successful democratic elections in June, 1993 and a broadly based Government and, recently the Government of Consensus, Burundi has been plunged again in ethnically motivated political turmoil.

5. The leaders resolved to:-

- a) Support the government of National Consensus now in place and call on all political and security forces to cooperate fully.
- b) Re-affirm the role of the OAU including the emplacement of the military component of the OAU to assist in the restoration of confidence and the smooth functioning of the state institutions and encourage the OAU in this role and call on it to examine how this mission can be strengthened to carry out its task.
- c) Call for an urgent programme of reforms in the army and other security services.
- d) Demand the full support and cooperation from the political and security forces for unimpeded functioning of the institutions of Government and warn that any obstruction to the implementation would have far-reaching consequences.

6. The leaders decided to meet again at an appropriate time to review the situation.

7. On Rwanda, the leaders noted with concern that all transitional institutions which were supposed to be formed following the signing of the Arusha Peace Agreement on 4th

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August, 1993 are not yet fully in place. In this connection, they urged all parties concerned to abide by the letter and spirit of the Arusha Peace Agreement and especially to establish without further delay all the remaining transitional institutions.

8. Finally, leaders participating in the Dar es Salaam summit Meeting expressed their gratitude to H.E. Ali Hassan MWINYI, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, to the Government and the People of Tanzania for the warm and brotherly hospitality extended to them as well as to their delegations since their arrival in Tanzania.

5
FDR0012-05

DONE AT DAR ES SALAAM, 6TH APRIL, 1994

FOR THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

ALI HASSAN MWINYI

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

FOR THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

HABYARIMANA JUVENAL

MAJOR GENERAL

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

OF RWANDA

FOR THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

YOWERI KAGUTA MUSEVENI

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

OF UGANDA

FOR THE REPUBLIC OF BURUNDI

NTARYAMIRA CYPRIEN

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

OF BURUNDI

FOR THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA

PROF. GEORGE SAITOTI

VICE PRESIDENT OF THE

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

IN THE PRESENCE OF

DR. SALIM AHMED SALIM

SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE OAU



注意

1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

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電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経原査總 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外 報 官 審報際内外ブ

文 長 審一二

領 移 長 参(保)(旅)外

審(安)平
企 国

参軍不科協

参行専入難地

審地中東
参北東西

審一二保

参一二

審西口洋
西東

参一二(7)二

審総漁国
審経エ国
経途

参海 審準

審政調国開無
参緊評技有理

審条協規

参国折調セ

総 番 号 R072315

月 8日

平成 6年 4月 9日

ケ ニ ア 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

佐 藤 大 使

ルワンダ情勢

第566号 秘 至急（ゆう先処理）

8日、標記について高原が当地外交筋よりちよう取したところ以下の通り。

1. （白大トラントソー参事官）

（1）キガリ空港はブロックされており、かつ走路にはトラックが置かれている。空港に常駐しているベルギー人20名が7日こう束されたが、その後解放された。

（2）7日早朝5時、国連の下で任務についていたベルギー人兵士（将校2名、兵士8名）19名が、大統領警護軍によりとらえられ兵しやに連行され、午後廻けいされた。

（3）FPR軍は駐営地にしていた国会ビルを離れ、FAR（RWANDESE ARMED FORCES）に合流した。

（4）キガリでは依然戦闘が継続している。

（5）キガリへの電話回線は不通状態となつている。

（6）現在、ブラッセルにおいて、ベルギー、米、カナダ、フランス間で在ルワンダのこれら諸国の国民引き上げについて話し合いが行われているが、結論は出ていない。

2. 米大（キャンデー報道官）

キガリで現在も戦闘が続いている。大使館には電信のための要員のみ残し、残りは大使公ていに集まつている。米としては、キガリの大使館引き上げを検討している。ケニア政府も大使館引き上げを考えているようだ。国連も要員の引き上げを決めたが、空港が閉さのため待機している。

キガリの状況について、外出が不可能となつていることから情報は極めて限られている。大統領警護軍がツチ族をさつ害している模様である。FRPの動向については不明である。ルワンダの閣僚が、首相はじめ数

外 務 省

電信写

名さつ害された模様である。

キガリ以外の地域についての情報は全く入っていない。

3.) 仏大 (デセラス参事官)

キガリの状況について、外出ができず、一部地域の通信は途絶しているところから、極めて限られた情報しかない。空港は、政府軍または大統領警護軍によつてブロックされている。キガリにおいて戦闘は続いており、全体ぞうは不明なるも、RFPが関与している模様。国連軍は機能していない。しかし、政府軍等により治安回復の試みは行われている模様である。

首相の他、2-3名の閣僚がさつ害されたとの情報がある。RFP軍がキガリから約150キロ離れた本拠地を離れ移動中との情報があり、RFPと政府軍の戦闘が始まる可能性がある。

仏、白、米、国連代、タンザニアに転電した。(了)

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外儀官
大 務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外研
代ア大大察括 長
表大使使大審

総儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外 報 官 審報際内外ブ

文 長 審一二

領 移 参(2)(2)旅外

総 長 密(2)安平
企国

平 審 参軍不科協

国 長 参行専人難地

ア 審地中東
長 参北東西
一

北 米 審一二保

中 南 官 参一二

以 長 審西口洋
一 西東
一

近 ア 長 参一二(2)(2)
一 一

経 長 審総漁国
一 審経エ国
一 経途
一

参海 審準

経 協 長 審政調国開無
参緊評技有理

条 長 審条協規

情 長 参国折(2)調セ
一 一

総 番 号 R 0 7 2 3 2 7

月 8日

平成 6年 4月 9日

ケ ニ ア 発

本 省 着

主 管
近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

佐 藤 大 使

ルワンダ情勢

第567号 至急（ゆう先処理）

標記について8日付AFPの報じるところ以下の通り。

1. クリントン大統領は、ルワンダ、アガテ・ウイリングマナ首相が大統領警護軍によりさつ害された旨述べた。
2. 仏はルワンダに滞在する仏人を同国から退避させることを計画している。しかし空港が閉さ中のため仏人は待機している。なおルワンダには600名の仏人がいる。
3. キガリで11名のベルギー人兵士がころされた。また、17人のしさいがさつ害された。仏、白、米、国連代、タンザニアに転電した。（了）

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-033

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査總 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

儀対会要厚情研
察人圖在警史オ

報 審
官 際内外ブ

文 審
長 一二

移 旅外

審
巨 平
国

参
軍不科協

国 参
長 行専入難地

ア 審
長 地中東
参北東西

北 審
米 一二保

中 参
南 一二

長 口洋
西東

ア 審
長 一二ア
二二

経 審
長 総漁国
審経エ国
一ネ二
経途
二

参海 審準

経 審
協長 図国用
参緊評有理

審
長 条協

情 参
長 国析調
一一

総 番 号 R 0 7 2 5 3 1

月 8 日

平成 6 年 4 月 9 日

ベ ル ギ ー

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

中 村 大 使

ルワンダ情勢（白閣議コミュニケ）

第374号 至急（ゆう先処理）

往電第363号に関し、

白政府は、7日より、ルワンダ情勢につき緊急閣議を開催し、同日深夜に次のとおりのコミュニケ（別FAX信）を発出した。

1. ルワンダ情勢に関し、ロンパイ副首相兼予算大臣の議長の下に、今夕、緊急閣議が開催された。
2. 首相及び外相は直ちにベルギーに帰国することを決定した（当館注：デハーネ首相は休かで外国滞在中、またクラス外相はルーマニアを訪問中）。
3. すでに何人かのベルギー人の命が失われたが、（当館注：当地報道によれば、国連軍に属する11人のベルギー兵がさつ害されたとの情報がある由）、白政府としては、大きな懸念を持つて現地の情勢をフォローする。また白政府はぎせいとなつた方々の家族に対し深いちよう意を表明する。
4. 現時点で有している情報に基づき、閣議は、ルワンダの現在のひげき的情勢につき、特に在留ベルギー人の保護のための適切な措置をとるとの観点から、分せきを行つた。このため他の関係国政府及び国連と必要な接触をもっている。
5. 政府は、極めて注意深く情勢のフォローを続ける。

本電のみ、仏、米、ケニア、タンザニア、国連代に転電した。（了）

BX4869

F A X 信

総 番 号 R 0 7 2 5 3 3

月 8 日

平成 6 年 4 月 9 日

ベ ル ギ ー 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア ー

外 務 大 臣 殿

中 村 大 使

ルワンダ情勢（白閣議コミュニケ）

F A X 信 至急（ゆう先処理）

往電第 3 7 4 号別 F A X 信

（以下 F A X 送信 B X 4 8 6 9 - 0 1）

BX:4869⁻ 1

2

Bruxelles, le 7 avril 1994

COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE

Le Conseil des Ministres s'est réuni ce soir en session urgente sous la présidence du Vice-Premier Ministre et Ministre du Budget Herman Van Rompuy au sujet de la situation au Rwanda.

Le Premier Ministre et le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères ont décidé de rentrer immédiatement en Belgique.

Le Gouvernement belge suit avec grande préoccupation la situation sur place qui a déjà coûté la vie à plusieurs Belges. Il présente ses sincères condoléances aux familles des victimes.

Sur base des données dont il dispose en ce moment, le Conseil des Ministres a analysé la situation dramatique actuelle au Rwanda, en particulier en vue de prendre les mesures appropriées pour la protection de nos compatriotes. A cette fin, les contacts nécessaires sont pris avec d'autres gouvernements intéressés ainsi qu'avec les Nations Unies.

Le Gouvernement continue à suivre la situation de très près.

(3)

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

秘

電信写

07-021

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研

察人(国)在警史オ

報 審報際内外ブ
官

文 審一二
長

領 参政保対旅外
移 員

審 審(安)平
長 国

一 参軍不科協
審

国 参行専人難地
長

ア 審地中東
長 参北東西
一

北 審一二保
米 員

中 参一二
南 長

以 審西ロ洋
長 西東
二

ア 参一二(ア)ア
長 二

経 審総漁国
長 審経エ国
一 一
ネ 経途
二

参海 審準

経 審(国)国開無
協 参緊評技有理
長

審 審条協規
長

情 参国析(国)調セ
長 一 二

総 番 号 R 0 7 2 5 7 5

主 管

月 8 日
平成 6 年 4 月 9 日

タンザニア 発
本 省 着

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

江 口 大 使

ルワンダ、ブルンデイ大統領の死亡

第 1 9 2 号 秘 至急 (ゆう先処理)

往電第 1 8 9 号に関し、

8 日、本件に関し外務省ムワウド政策企画情報調査局長が北川に対し述べたところ、概要次の通り。

1. ルワンダ・ブルンデイ両国大統領の死亡

(1) タンザニア外務省では連日幹部 (含む同局長) をしよう集し情報分せきを行つているが、諸般の情勢から判断して両大統領の同乗した特別機はキガリ空港着前にルワンダ軍により撃つたものと推測される。ルワンダあい国戦線 (RPF、ツチ族) の行為ではない。(当館注: BBC 放送によれば RPF は犯行否定声明を出している由。)

(イ) (着陸ルートを図示しながら) キガリ空港は着陸のためかつ走路に入るには必ずりん接する軍のキャンプの上空を通過せねばならず、そこからねらい撃たれたものと見られる。

軍のキャンプ上空を通過せねばならず、そこからねらい撃たれたものと思われる。軍 (ツツ族、全体で約 30,000 人の兵員) は常々大統領警護隊 (ツツ族、全体で約 6000 人。ほとんど故ハビリマナ大統領の出身地から招集) がゆうぐうされていることに対し不満を有していた。大統領警護隊はよく訓練され、すぐれた装備を与えられ軍よりも高い給料を得ていたのに対し、日ごろから不満を有していた。軍がかかる過激な行為に及んだものと思われる。

(ロ) (事件直後の状況について) 現場にかけ付けた駐留ベルギー兵 11 名及び国連監視要員 (UNAMIR) 3 名がさつ害されたが、軍が証拠いんめつを図つたものと思われる。軍は現在、空港への立ち入りを禁止しており、その後の調査は困難な状況にある。

(2) (当方の間に応え) ブルンデイ大統領がルワンダ大統領の特別機に同乗してキガリに向つた理由は、

秘

電信写

「ブ」大統領の特別機がよる遅くブジュンブラに帰る危険を避け、むしろ1ばんキガリで1ぱくしてよく朝ブジュンブラに帰ることが適当と思われたこと、及びフツ族とツチ族の部族対立という共通の問題をかかえた両国大統領がじつくり両国の情勢について話し合うため「ル」大統領の招きによつて同乗したものである。ルワンダ外相は後から帰国する予定であつたが、このような危険な状況の下帰国できず引き続き当地ホテルに滞在している。また、「ル」のもう1機の特別機と「ブ」の特別機も現地情勢を見計らいながら、当地空港に待機している。

2. ルワンダ情勢

(1) ルワンダでは本件事件の後、かい厳令がしかれているがキガリ市内で新たに戦闘が発生し、極めて危険な状態になつている。昨7日、ウイリングマナ首相他閣僚2名がら致されさつ害されたが、これは大統領警護隊が行動を起したものである(理由不明)。ルワンダは今、ツチ族(RPF)とフツ族の対立のみならず、軍と大統領警護隊(いずれもツチ族)間の戦闘も重なり、和平交渉の相手となる各党要人(大統領、首相、大臣等)も相次いでさつ害される等、無政府状態になつた。和平協定に基づく各党間の話し合いも、6日の本事件発生以来の事態の変化により当面収しゆがつかないであろう。

(2) 在キガリ「タ」大使館員もかい厳令下、自たくから外出出来ず大使館にも行けない状態にあり、危機が迫れば脱出せざるを得ない場合も想定して友好国公館と連絡を取り合つている。

3. ブルンディ情勢

(1) ブルンディでは、ヌタリャミラ大統領(フツ族)の死亡に伴い、憲法に基づきヌデイバトウンガニャ国会議長が代行を務めているが、いつ何が起るか分らない。

(2) 既にお知らせした通り(冒頭往電3. 各照)、政府は約5,000人の軍(ツチ族)に取り囲まれており、駐留仏軍警隊(約50人)により安全を保護されているが、政府として十分機能出来ない状況にある。また、「ヌ」国会議長は前に党首として大統領こう補になつたが、野党勢力からの反対が強く引き下つた経緯がある。

(3) 昨年10月にヌダダイエ大統領が軍(ツチ族)によりさつ害されて以来、ブルンディ情勢は流動化しており、3月にも軍によりツチ族が多数さつりくされており(冒頭往電3. 参照)、目下小こう状態にあるが、如上の情勢からも明らかな様に「あらしの前のしずけさ」とも言える。

秘

電信写

ケニア、国連代、仏、白、米に転電した。(了)

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2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

秘

電信写

07-021

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研

察人(在)警史オ

④ 報 官 審報際内外フ

文 長 審一二

領 移 参政保対旅外

審 審(安)平
長 (国)

審 参軍不科協

国 参行専人難地
長

ア 審地中東
長 参北東西
一

北 審一二保
米 長

上 参一二
南 長

審西ロ洋
長 西東
二

④ 参一二(ア)ア
ア 長 二

審総漁国
長 審経エ国
一ネ二
経途
二

参海 審準

経 審(国)国開無
協 参緊評技有理
長

審条協規
長

情 参国析(調)調セ
長 一

総 番 号 R073010

月 10日

タンザニア

発

平成 6年 4月 10日

本 省

着

外 務 大 臣 殿

江 口 大 使

主 管

近 ア 一

ルワンダ、ブルンデイ大統領の死亡（訂正）

第199号 秘 至急（ゆう先処理）

往電第192号に関し、

以下の通り訂正願いたい。

2. (1) 中段・・・（いずれもツチ族）・・・とあるを

・・・（いずれもフツ族）。以上

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大 務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研

察人(在)警史オ

外 報 官 審報際内外ブ

文 長 審一二

領 移 官 参(旅)外

総 審(安)平
長 企国

参軍不科協

国 参行専入難地
長

ア 審地中東
長 参北東西
一

北 審(二)保
米

中 参一二
曹

審西口洋
長 西東
一

近 参一二(ア)
ア 長 一二

審総漁国
長 審経エ国
一 経途
二

参海 審準

審政調国開無
長 参緊評技有理

審条協規
長

参国折(調)セ
長 一二

総 番 号 R 0 7 2 8 2 6

月 8 日

平成 6 年 4 月 9 日

米 国 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

栗 山 大 使

ルワンダ情勢（国務省定例記者ブリーフ）

第 3 3 9 8 号 至急（ゆう先処理）

往電第 3 3 5 2 号に関し、

8 日、国務省定例記者ブリーフにおいて、マッカーリー報道官及びブッシュネル・アフリカ担当国務次官補代行（2 週間前ルワンダ、ブルンデイを訪問しハビヤリマナ、ヌタリャミラ両放大統領と会談）はルワンダ、ブルンデイの現状説明を行つたところ、概要次の通り。右トランスクリプト及び当地紙関連記事を別 F A X 信にて送付する。

1. 今朝クリントン大統領はクリストファー国務長官に対し、ルワンダの戦闘状況、現地米国民、国連関係者及びルワンダ国民の状況に関する懸念を表明したところ、クリストファー長官より大統領に対し、国務省、国防省は在ルワンダ米国民の安全を保証し現地情報を入手すべく緊密に協力している旨伝えた。
2. 本 8 日午前 11 時半（当地時間）に在ルワンダ米大使館より得た情報によると、現地情勢は極めて不安定であり、R F P とルワンダ国軍との間の戦闘がキガリ中央部から住たく地へと移動している。過去 2 日間、フツ族が太そうを占めるルワンダ国軍がツチ族をさつ害しており、これが原因となつてフツ族、ツチ族間の戦闘が続いている模様である。
3. ローソン米大使公ていは 5 名の UNAMIR 兵士によつて護衛されているが、約 200 名のルワンダ市民が亡命を求め同公ていに押しかけている。なお、現地米国民（255 名）が死しようしたとの報告はないが、外国市民に安全保証を与えるのは接受国の責任であるところ、ルワンダ国防大臣は米大使の要請に対し、米国民の安全を保証するためにできるかぎりのことを行うとこう定的な反応を示している。
4. 他方、現地米大使館は現地米国民に対し、WARDEN SYSTEM というコミュニケーション・ネットワークにより、自たく待機するよう指示を発出した。また米政府は退避勧告を発出済みであり、退避計

電信写

画についても検討中である。

5. なお、ブルンディについては、新大統領が軍関係者を含む危機委員会を設置しており、現時点で問題はない。

本電のみ仏、白、ケニア、タンザニア、国連代に転電した。(了)

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FAX信

総番号 R072796

月 8日

平成 6年 4月 9日

米 国 発
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主 管

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外 務 大 臣 殿

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ルワンダ情勢 (国務省定例記者ブリーフ)

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往電第 3398 号別FAX信

STATE DEPARTMENT

REGULAR BRIEFING

BRIEFERS: MIKE MCCURRY
AND PRUDENCE BUSHNELL, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FOR AFRICAN AFFAIRS

12:40 P.M. EDT

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1994

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MR. MCCURRY: Good afternoon, everybody. I wanted to start with
the situation in Rwanda. The president called the secretary of state
this morning to express the president's concern about the safety of
Americans in Rwanda in light of the deteriorating situation there, and
also just concern about the general status of fighting and the status
of U.N. personnel and others, not to mention the hostilities going on
involving the citizens of Rwanda. The secretary assured the president
that the department and the Pentagon have been working very closely
together to assure the safety of Americans in Rwanda and to get the
best available information about the conditions that do exist there.

I thought because this situation is certainly evolving quickly
that it would be good to have someone who has been very directly
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WS1064JC - 02/ 19

STATE DEPT. BRIEFING
04/08/94
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PAGE 2

WS1064

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involved with the working group that we have established here on Rwanda to give you some up-to-date information to start off the briefing today, so I've asked Prudence Bushnell, who is currently the acting assistant secretary for African Affairs -- George Moose is in the region traveling. She is here, and I think would be a good person to direct questions to. She is very familiar with Africa, having served, I think, at one point as DCM in Dakar, and in addition to that, in fact, very interestingly, two weeks ago was in Rwanda and Burundi when -- and met with both President Habyarimana and President Ntayamira, so she has had, you know, recent visits with both the presidents who died in the crash just two days ago.

So with that introduction, I'd like to turn it over to Acting Assistant Secretary Bushnell, and then we'll -- she's here for -- she obviously has to get back very quickly to the working group, and then we'll continue with the briefing on other questions.

MS. BUSHNELL: Good morning. What I'd like to do is just give you a very brief sit report and then take a few questions.

I want to put this in context, and I want you to think of this as I answer your questions. There is a very unstable situation on the ground that is unfolding very quickly. Americans are not being targeted, and I have one objective in mind as I guide people through this, and that is the safety of American citizens. So everything that I am doing and saying to you and to other people and as I organize this is around the issue of keeping Americans safe and keeping on top of the situation.

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STATE DEPT. BRIEFING

PAGE 3

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Having said that, let me give you a sense of what is going on as of about -- as of 11:30, when we last had a fairly long conversation with our consular officer. Our information is coming from open telephone line to the embassy with our consular officer, and we have a couple of other embassy officers. The information is also coming from our ambassador, David Rosson (sp), who is at his residence, who has a radio and is in radio contact with the embassy because his telephone is not working.

What these two individuals are reporting to us is that there is fighting that has moved from the center of town toward the residential areas between the RPF, which is the Rwandan Patriotic Front, and military forces.

There are, as of the time we spoke to the embassy, there were about 200 Rwandan citizens who came to the ambassador's residence to seek refuge. They are there now. Outside of the compound -- and again, this was at around 11:30 -- there was a firefight that was going on between the military and, I believe, the RPF. There were five UNAMIR troops in the compound to protect the ambassador and the people who are there. So that is what is happening in Kigali.

We have fighting that has gone from the central city out toward the residential areas. One of those residential areas is where our residence is. People inside. A firefight was going on, five UNAMIR troops protecting them.

Outside in the countryside what we are keeping a close eye on is what is happening in a mission school in the town of Mudendi (sp) near Mutar (sp). There is a mob of Rwandan civilians that came into the school. We have 21 American citizens on the compound and I think 15 -- I'm not sure about that number, but some expats. The school is run by Seventh Day Adventists, so these are the teachers and some of their dependents.

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STATE DEPT. BRIEFING

PAGE 4

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They are negotiating with the crowd. They were negotiating as of 11:30. And so, what we are particularly vigilant to is what is happening there and what is happening at the residence.

Q Where was that first fire fight? The residence and the embassy are not on the same street, are they?

MS. BUSHNELL: No. The embassy is downtown and the residence is more in a residential district.

Q So what's -- and who are -- you use initials.

MS. BUSHNELL: I'm sorry.

Q I'm afraid I don't follow Rwanda day to day. Where is the fighting going on -- you mean, outside the ambassador's home?

MS. BUSHNELL: There is a fire fight. What you have in the city

Q I thought you said compound. You mean his residence?

MS. BUSHNELL: Okay. Yes. By compound I mean the house, and then there is a fairly good sized --

Q Oh, because compound usually means the embassy. Okay.

MS. BUSHNELL: -- fairly good sized garden and a wall. And that's what I mean by the residential compound. Okay?

Q Residential compound. You know, will these five --

MS. BUSHNELL: Not the embassy.

Q What are they? You used four initials.

MS. BUSHNELL: UNAMIR. UNAMIR is the United Nations -- the initials -- the acronym for the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force that is in Rwanda at this time.

Q Okay.

Q Have any Americans been hurt, to the best of your knowledge, at this point?

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WS1064JC - 05/ 19

STATE DEPT. BRIEFING
04/08/94
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PAGE 5

WS1064

5 6

MS. BUSHNELL: No Americans have been hurt, to the best of my knowledge.

Q And you do not believe that they are being targeted in any way?

MS. BUSHNELL: We do not believe they are being targeted.

Q And what kind of -- these 200 people who have sought refuge in the ambassador's residence are from which political persuasion?

MS. BUSHNELL: I don't know because nobody asked. (Chuckling.)

Q What would you --

MS. BUSHNELL: I honestly don't know. The fighting that is going on is between two ethnic groups -- Hutus and Rwandans. Now, the military -- the government military who are predominantly Hutus, over the past couple of days, have been killing Tutsis. Tutsis make up the Rwandan patriotic force. So that's -- that is where the clash is coming from. I have no idea whether these 200 people are individuals who are in the area and are escaping the fire fight. I don't know if they are Tutsis, and I don't know if they are Hutus. And frankly, I would rather not want to know, because I don't want to get into the business of saying, "What ethnic group are you?"

Q But the question is, is the compound in danger of being stormed by someone who would like to get those people, whatever persuasion they are?

MS. BUSHNELL: It is responsibility of the host government to provide protection. The ambassador called the minister of defense, who responded affirmatively that he was going to do what he could to provide the protection to that compound and to the ambassador.

Q Do you have confirmation that the prime minister and other government officials have been massacred?

MS. BUSHNELL: I don't want to say that we have confirmation because in this setting, ever since this began, people have been hunkered down in their homes, and so we have not -- confirmation in terms of somebody going and seeing the body, no.

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STATE DEPT. BRIEFING

PAGE 6

04/08/94

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Confirmation in terms of numbers of reports, yes.

Q What are you telling American citizens or any international in Kigali or anywhere in the country about what they ought to do at this point? Stay at home? Hunker down? Keep the lights off? Keep a gun handy? I mean, what are you saying when they say should we come to the embassy? Do you say no?

MS. BUSHNELL: Everything is organized through a warden system, and the word has gone out through the warden system for everyone to stay in their homes. We did this for the past 24 hours, and this morning the ambassador got on the warden net and said stay home, stay low.

Q Are there any Marine guards at the embassy --

MS. BUSHNELL: No, we have no Marine guards.

Q So there's nothing really you can do for the safety of Americans except rely on the government to provide what forces they can to defend American citizens there or protect them?

MS. BUSHNELL: There is discussion going on at the United Nations to expand the mandate of the United Nations troops that are there to provide protection.

Q What are the U.N. peacekeepers, the 2,500, doing? Are they in barracks? Are they hunkered down as well?

MS. BUSHNELL: That is unclear because I'm not sure -- as I say, our communication is through the telephone and then radios. I understood, but I cannot confirm, that as of this morning General Dalair (sp), who is the commander of the U.N. forces, was doing his best to negotiate a truce between the Rwandan Patriotic Front and the military forces. I do not know -- I frankly do not know where the UNAMIR troops are. I suspect that as of right now, since their mandate is only to shoot if they are -- in personal defense, that they would be behind a wall. That's certainly where I would be.

Q Do you have some idea of how many -- how large the international community is there? Take the 2,500 peacekeepers away. Are there roughly 2,500 Americans, Belgians, French? How many people are there that would want to get out?

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在米大使館 C

WS1064JC - 07/ 19

STATE DEPT. BRIEFING
04/08/94
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PAGE 7

WS1064 7 8

MS. BUSHNELL: I don't know. I know that there are 255 Americans.

Q Are there plans to evacuate those Americans now, realizing that it's difficult to move around? Is there a plan in progress?

MS. BUSHNELL: We issued an ordered departure, and what that means is that we are going to be looking at plans to take out the Americans, the official Americans and their dependents, and American citizens, and there is planning going on as to how that can be done.

Q At that point then the embassy would be closed? Or is there --

MS. BUSHNELL: The embassy will be temporarily unstaffed, but it's --

Q As of?

MS. BUSHNELL: I do not know. Again, let me put this in context. There is fighting and there is chaos. There is no date, there is no time. We're looking to see how best we can do this -- again, in order to ensure the safety of all American citizens.

You had a question back there?

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STATE DEPT. BRIEFING

PAGE 8

04/08/94

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Q I realize your first caution about what you can say, but where do you think the danger is greatest for the Americans? Is it with the church, negotiating with the crowd, or is it just in general? Is there any immediate threat to Americans at this point? I mean, where is it greatest -- the church, or in the city, or -- ?

MS. BUSHNELL: I would say that the greatest threat to the American citizen is anyone who is foolish enough to go outside the house into the street. I think that Americans who are heeding our advice to stay in their homes and to stay low are in safety.

Q Are you anticipating U.S. military evacuation? And if so, wouldn't that pose some risk as far as trying to find appropriate airfields or protected airfields?

MS. BUSHNELL: There are a number of plans in the works about evacuation, and I don't want to comment on any of them.

Q Could you spell the ambassador's name?

MS. BUSHNELL: His name is David Rawson, R-a-w-s-o-n. I would say that he is the child of a missionary who was raised in Burundi, so he knows that area of the world very well, and if there is anybody I would want there at this time, it is Ambassador Rawson.

Q Is he a professional -- he's a Foreign Service --

MS. BUSHNELL: Yes, he is.

Q -- (inaudible word), so he's not a political -- I guess you don't give people Rwanda as a political (plum ?). (Laughter.)

MS. BUSHNELL: All ambassadors are political appointees, but --

Q No, but you know what I mean. There's not a -- (inaudible).

MS. BUSHNELL: -- he has -- he comes out of the diplomatic service.

Q Can you just clarify the situation at the school? What's under negotiation? I mean, why is the crowd a threat to the school?

MS. BUSHNELL: Well, as I understand it, these people came onto the school compound and had begun -- and began looting. On the .ETX

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在米大使馆 C

WS1064JC - 09/ 19

STATE DEPT. BRIEFING
04/08/94
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PAGE 9

WS1064

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compound are Americans and expats. If -- I mean, it is clear if you have a mob that is looting on your compound, the first thing you're going to want to do is to try and get them off your compound. And so those kinds of discussions are going on. What they're saying, I have no idea. Okay?

Q Are you satisfied with the protection that the Rwandan military is giving to U.S. citizens so far?

MS. BUSHNELL: The Rwandan military is in the process of engaging itself in firefights with the Rwandan Patriotic Front.

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STATE DEPT. BRIEFING

PAGE 10

04/08/94

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I think that the protection -- they have a couple of things to do. They have to stop the fighting that's going on in the streets, and they have to re-organize themselves. Their chief-of-staff was murdered, was -- I'm sorry -- was in the airplane crash, so that the protection of American citizens is not the first on their list.

Q Do we know if the plane was shot down?

MS. BUSHNELL: We do not know that the plane was shot down.

Q Is there any --

MS. BUSHNELL: And I think we need to be very clear about that. There were reports, but we have no confirmation. And no one other than Rwandan military have gone to the site crash.

Q Are there any problems yet in Burundi?

MS. BUSHNELL: There are no problems yet in Burundi. I think that the new president of Burundi has done an absolutely wonderful job of forming a crisis committee, that includes the military, of going out into the city and the countryside, and talking to people to tell them to stay calm.

Q Those 21 Americans at the missionary school --

MS. BUSHNELL: Yes?

Q -- are they missionaries, teachers -- what are they?

MS. BUSHNELL: My understanding is that they are Seventh Day Adventist teachers.

Q Do you know much about the agenda of the RPF and who supplies them and what sort of training they've had?

MS. BUSHNELL: I don't know who supplies them. I don't know what kind of training they have. I do know that since August, when the Arusha peace accords were signed, they and the government were negotiating how to put in place a transition government which would lead to democratic elections. That transition government was to have been put in place at the end of December. And the negotiations had continued and were continuing, as to who would be members of the national assembly, who would be government ministers in this transition government at the time of the airplane crash.
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'94年 4月 8日 20:38

在米大使馆 C

WS1064JC - 11/ 19

STATE DEPT. BRIEFING
04/08/94
.STX

PAGE 11

WS1064

112

Q Is there any information on possible -- on security at the airport? In case somebody wanted to land an aircraft there, is it accessible?

MS. BUSHNELL: I would not advise anybody to land aircraft at the airport at this time.

Q I mean, it's not --

MS. BUSHNELL: I wouldn't advise anybody to go to Kigali at this time.

Q No. I know. But it's -- I'm asking whether it's accessible, if the United States or anybody else wanted to do an airlift to get people out?

MS. BUSHNELL: I understand that the Rwandan military is in the area of the airport. They are not on our radio net, so that we are not -- we do not have information about what is going on in that area.

Q One last question -- contact with other governments. Can you elaborate on what's going on in terms of trying to plan an evacuation or how to proceed together?

MS. BUSHNELL: Whenever something like this happens at an overseas post, we are always in touch with people.

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STATE DEPT. BRIEFING

PAGE 12

04/08/94

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x x x people.

People call us, we call them: "How many people do you have?" "What are you thinking about?" "What are you doing?" And that kind of thing is going on. Again, I really don't want to comment any more than that.

Q Thanks a lot.

Q Mike, can you release a picture of our ambassador there?

MR. MCCURRY: Of Rawson? I'll see if we can do that.

I want to thank Acting Assistant Secretary Bushnell for that. That was helpful.

I want to return, before we go on to other questions, return to something we've talked about the last several days, which is "Schindler's List," and I've got a short statement.

The Department of State regrets efforts by some foreign governments to prevent the showing of the Oscar award winning Steven Spielberg film on the Nazi Holocaust, "Schindler's List." This film movingly portrays, in a way that is accessible to all cultures, the 20th century's most horrible catastrophe, and it shows that even in the midst of genocide, one individual can make a difference. The department believes that this film should be available to people worldwide, and that the most effective way to avoid the recurrence of genocidal tragedy is to ensure that past acts of genocide are never forgotten.

Q Can you run over the countries again that --

MR. MCCURRY: I don't -- we actually had -- (David Johnson ?) and I had some conversations yesterday with folks from Amblin Productions, which is Mr. Spielberg's company, and they've had extensive conversations, country by country, and we've seen a lot of different reporting. I don't, frankly, have details on the different reactions each individual government have to the movie or what posture they are taking. But I think that we felt that a general statement that was non-country-specific might be useful in expressing the views of the United States as they attempt to distribute the movie worldwide.

Sid?

Q Was that position that Amblin Entertainment took, that they would like you to make a general statement?

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WS1064JC - 13/ 19

WS1064

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STATE DEPT. BRIEFING

PAGE 24

04/08/94

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Q Mike, can you tell us a little more about what's going on at the U.N.? Is there anything that will stop the mandate from troops in Rwanda being expanded? And also, have we made any request to the Rwandan government to be allowed to come into that airfield and airlift people out, or are we still just monitoring the situation and waiting to see?

MR. MCCURRY: Yeah, I don't -- I -- on Rwanda, I don't have a lot to add to what Pru Bushnell said. I think my understanding of the discussions in the United Nations, that they're still -- they're still going on. There's not decisions about how they would handle the mission. The mission of the UNAMIR currently is a fairly limited one; it's an observer mission. It does not have the authority under its existing mission mandate to protect foreign nationals from actions by the government. And I think they are addressing those kinds of issues today in New York. I don't have an update, you know, on where they are with that.

Now, the airport situation, I think she addressed it in her last question. It's not a situation in which an airlift is possible at the moment.

Q So we -- but we haven't made a formal request? We would like to get in as soon as we can, or whenever an airlift would be possible?

MR. MCCURRY: I -- we are exploring all of those issues and they're certainly discussing them at the United Nations. I think the ambassador has had discussions with the defense minister. But I don't know whether he's had discussions or some type of contact with the defense minister, given that he's doing a lot of his contact by radio. But I just don't want to get into what type of steps we will take regarding the ordered departure that Pru Bushnell told you about.

Q Nonetheless, at the start of your comments, you did say this: the secretary had assured the president that State and Pentagon are working together to assure the safety of the Americans. And she did talk about a departure order has been issued.

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'94年 4月 8日 20:39

在米大使館 C

WS1064JC - 14/ 19

STATE DEPT. BRIEFING
04/08/94
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PAGE 25

WS1064

15
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MR. MCCURRY: Right.

Q What connection would the Pentagon have for that departure order?

MR. MCCURRY: They help -- they're very good at moving people around the world.

Yes?

Q (Off mike) -- to find out. While discussing things with the United Nations and other nations, we're not ruling out a unilateral action to take people out or to protect them, if necessary?

MR. MCCURRY: I think that the secretary assured the president today that we were -- we'd take the steps necessary to protect the safety of Americans. I don't want to go beyond that.

Sid?

Q Can I go back to your Colombian statement for a second? You said that secret witnesses who have testified here in the United States have been killed in Colombia.

MR. MCCURRY: Yeah --

Q I guess they're not so secret. Do you have any idea where the security breach was or how the -- whoever got information --

MR. MCCURRY: No. My understanding is that -- I do believe we've looked at that question in the past. I think that law enforcement officials are looking at that. And I've withhold prior comment on that before because it is being investigated by law enforcement officials.

Betsy?

Q Do you have anything more to add to the Mexican story, the assassination of the political candidate?

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Rwanda Wracked By Ethnic Violence

Rampages Follow Presidents' Assassination

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Foreign Service

NAIROBI, Kenya, April 7—The tiny central African country of Rwanda appeared today to have descended into chaos. Soldiers and civilians rampaged through the streets of the capital, Kigali, and government ministers reportedly came under attack following the apparent assassination there of Presidents Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda and Cyprien Ntaryamira of neighboring Burundi.

Burundi was calm. But reports from Kigali, where a plane carrying the two leaders was reported to have crashed Wednesday night after coming under hostile fire, said automatic weapons, mortars and heavy machine guns echoed through the city for most of the day beginning at dawn. The gunfire was concentrated around the presidential palace and in neighborhoods housing government ministries, as rival military factions battled for control and youths roamed the streets armed with ma-

chetes and knives, the reports said. Among the reported dead were Rwanda's prime minister, at least 11 Belgian members of a U.N. peace-keeping force and 17 priests.

Although details were sketchy, the violence suggested a breakdown of a truce reached last year between Rwanda's government, dominated by members of the majority Hutu tribe, and a three-year-old rebel movement of minority Tutsis. Clashes between the two tribes have flared periodically in both Rwanda and Burundi and caused tens of thousands of deaths since the nations gained independence from Belgium in 1962.

Some reports said many victims in Kigali were Tutsis attacked by Hutu soldiers or civilians who blamed them for Habyarimana's apparent assassination. No reliable information has surfaced yet about the plane's downing, reportedly by a rocket fired as the aircraft was land-

See RWANDA, A27, Col. 1

MIRRORING CONFLICTS

Rwanda and Burundi have been wracked for decades by fighting between the Hutus and Tutsis, one of Africa's most savage ethnic feuds. Both President Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda and President Cyprien Ntaryamira of Burundi were Hutus.

RWANDA

10,169 square miles
(SIZE OF MARYLAND)

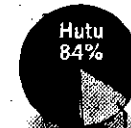
POPULATION:
7.5 million



BURUNDI

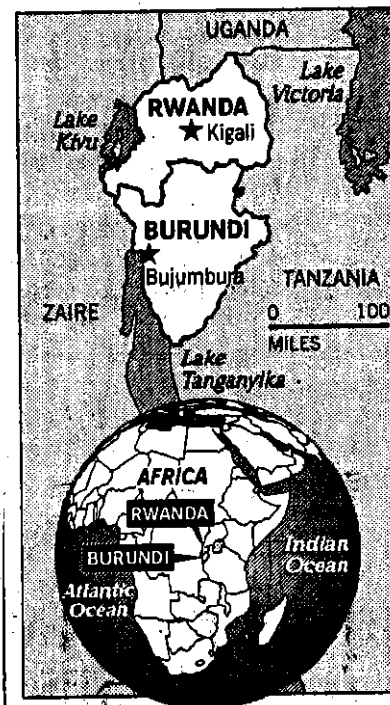
10,759 square miles

POPULATION:
5.5 million



SOURCE: Associated Press

BY BRAD WYE—THE WASHINGTON POST



The Washington Post

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1994

RWANDA, From A1

ing after a flight from Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania.

"It's still very chaotic in Kigali," said Pat Johns, coordinator of Africa programs for Catholic Relief Services, which has an office in the embattled capital. "There are reports of a lot of shooting going on, and we have reports of a number of assassinations. The military appears to be using this as an opportunity to go after members of the [government]."

French and Belgian officials said military forces at their bases in Central Africa had been placed on alert and were ready to move into Rwanda to protect the lives of expatriate workers as well as to bolster the U.N. peacekeeping contingent there. The United Nations has 2,519 troops from 23 nations in Rwanda to enforce the truce between the government and rebels.

[No decision had been made to evacuate the 230 Americans living in Rwanda, Defense Department spokeswoman Kathleen deLaski said in Washington. She added that the Defense Department was prepared to consider any request to help evacuate Americans or others.]

There were persistent reports, from witnesses and diplomats in Kigali, that government ministers were being rounded up by soldiers and some had been executed. Belgian BRTN Radio reported that several ministers and top officials had been killed, and other sources in Brussels and Paris said many government officials had gone into hiding.

Kigali's airport remained closed. A group of journalists who tried to enter on a charter flight were diverted to neighboring Uganda. Telephone communication to Rwanda was extremely difficult, and many of the specific reports of violence in the capital could not be confirmed. But those who were in contact with Kigali painted a picture of a city out of control.

In New York, Chinmaya Gharekhan, a top U.N. official, said Presidential Guard troops, whose loyalty apparently is only to Habyarimana, had raided the homes of several opposition leaders and kidnapped them and their families. Among the reported hostages were the president of Rwanda's constitutional court and the president of the National Assembly, and there were unconfirmed reports they had been killed.

Prime Minister Agathe Uwilingiyimana also is presumed dead, although Gharekhan said the United Nations had not received any eyewitness confirmation of her execution this morning, reportedly by Presidential Guard soldiers. Uwilingiyimana, one of Africa's first female prime ministers, was a Tutsi appointed by Habyarimana last July in what was seen as a gesture that he was ready to make concessions to the rebel Tutsi force.

According to a U.N. situation report, the prime minister had sought refuge inside a compound of the U.N. Development Program, and the U.N. commander, Brig. Gen. Romeo Dallaire of Canada, dispatched armored personnel carriers to rescue her. But "under the rules of engagement, they did not use force to get through, especially since U.N. [headquarters] had instructed the commander that [peacekeepers] should fire only in self-defense," the report said. The prime minister's guards were "overpowered, and she was taken away and reportedly killed in another spot," it said.

Uwilingiyimana had been asked earlier in the day in a telephone interview if she feared for her life. According to the Reuter news agency, she told Belgian RTL-Television: "I fear for the security of everyone. The international community must act." She also told Radio France Internationale: "There is shooting; people are being terrorized; people are inside their homes lying on the floor. We are suffering the consequences of the death of the head of state."

Gharekhan, a top deputy to Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, said the Rwandan minister designated to take over after the death of Uwilingiyimana was in hiding, "and his whereabouts are unknown."

A U.N. spokesman in Kigali was quoted as saying the bodies of 11 Belgian soldiers were found today after their apparent execution by Presidential Guard troops at the airport.

The spokesman, Mactar Gueye, told Agence-France Presse that 13 troops had been "sent last night to investigate the crash at the airport. Elements of the Presidential Guard stopped them and asked for them to hand over their arms. They cooperated and did so and were then detained. We have now recovered 11 bodies. Two are still unaccounted for. They were dead from bullet wounds. You can call it an execution."

Also among the victims of today's violence were 17 Rwandan priests who were executed by soldiers, according to the Belgian news agency, which provided no further details.

About 600 rebels had been camped around Kigali's hillside parliament since December. A diplomat there said some rebels today were "shooting with guns and mortars from the parliament building itself," as well as taking part in the street fighting, battling Presidential Guard troops. "They were using shells, mortars and machine guns," the diplomat told Reuter. "I've just seen two [rebel] men walk by on foot."

The Washington Post

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1994

WS1064

P 3

18
7

They seem quite confident in what they are doing."

Belgian sources said Habyarimana's reluctance to comply with the terms of last year's peace accord to bring Tutsis into a transitional government may have led to the attack on his plane—one of the most brazen attacks on an African leader in the continent's turbulent post-independence history.

A Rwandan rebel spokesman denied in an interview broadcast on Voice of America that his group was responsible but said his guerrillas were prepared to try to bring security to the capital if the violence continued. The BBC reported that rebels were moving out of their main bases in the north and moving toward the capital.

The two presidents were killed after returning from a conference of East African leaders in Tanzania, where Habyarimana was chastised over the delays in forming a new transitional government for Rwanda.

International relief groups said they were also standing by to respond to a likely emergency situation in the region if the violence continues in Kigali and spreads to other areas. After a bloodbath between Hutus and Tutsis in Burundi last October killed an estimated 100,000 people, about 700,000 Burundian refugees fled across the country's borders in only three days. "It could really become dramatic" in Rwanda, a spokesman for the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees here in Nairobi said.

In stark contrast with Kigali, the Burundian capital of Bujumburu was reported calm today after receiving the news of the death of Ntaryamira, 38 and president for only two months. The assassination of his predecessor, Melchior Ndadaye, triggered October's ethnic bloodletting that has since flared sporadically. Last month, 2,000 Burundians died in six days of fighting in a suburb of the capital.

Both Rwanda and Burundi are majority Hutu—about 85 percent in both countries, although in Burundi the Tutsis had dominated politics through the military until last year. In pre-colonial times, wealthy Tutsis lorded over the Hutus, then mostly farmers, and that system was perpetuated by European settlers.

When Habyarimana seized power in 1973, he pledged fair representation for all of Rwanda's tribes, but he was accused of favoring Hutus from the north, his region.

Correspondent William Drozdiak in Paris and special correspondent Julia Preston at the United Nations contributed to this report.

The New York Times

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1994

WS 1064

P. 1

18

Troops Rampage in Rwanda; Dead Said to Include Premier

By WILLIAM E. SCHMIDT

Special to The New York Times

NAIROBI, Kenya, April 7 — One day after the Presidents of Rwanda and Burundi were killed in an apparent rocket attack on their plane, the Rwandan capital of Kigali dissolved into terror and chaos today as disparate army and police forces went on a rampage, reportedly killing the country's interim prime minister and at least 10 Belgian peacekeeping soldiers.

According to reports received here and at the United Nations, the interim Prime Minister, Agathe Uwilingiyimana, was shot to death after armed men abducted her from a United Nations compound where she had taken refuge. In addition, according to the reports, three Cabinet ministers as well as other officials and members of their families were abducted and 17 Jesuit priests were killed.

The sudden convulsion of violence occurred as the capital city remained all but cut off to the outside world, leaving it unclear who was in charge and even who was battling whom.

But in telephone and radio reports reaching the outside, residents and relief workers inside Kigali described a city that appears to have been given over to anarchy, with gangs of young

men wielding clubs and machetes rampaging through streets, looking to settle old scores.

In a telephone interview with Radio France Internationale, not long before she was killed, Ms. Uwilingiyimana said: "There is shooting, people are being terrorized, people are inside their homes, lying on the floor."

United Nations officials in New York said much of the violence was being carried out by members of the Presidential Guard loyal to Rwanda's late President, Juvénal Habyarimana, who was killed in the plane crash on Wednesday along with President Cyprien Ntaryamira of Burundi, Rwanda's neighbor to the south.

The two leaders were returning from Dar es Salaam in Tanzania, where they and other African leaders had been meeting in another attempt to end years of ethnic warfare in their countries.

Since gaining independence from Belgium in 1962, Rwanda has experienced constant tension between the

Continued on Page A2, Column 3

The New York Times

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1994

P. 2

20
19

Continued From Page A1

minority Tutsi ethnic group and the larger Hutu group. President Habyarimana, a Hutu, presided unsteadily over Rwanda for more than 21 years, successfully fending off challenges from Tutsi-dominated rebel groups, including a guerrilla war launched by guerrillas backed by neighboring Uganda in 1990.

The two sides in the guerrilla war signed a cease-fire last summer, and a United Nations peacekeeping force of 2,600 troops has helped enforce a shaky peace since then. As part of the accord, Mr. Habyarimana was supposed to form a multiparty government, representing both Tutsis and Hutus, but the parties were unable to agree on a distribution of power.

United Nations diplomats in New York said they believed that in the violence today, the Hutu-dominated presidential guard was attempting to stop others in the government, including other Hutu leaders, from stepping in and claiming the presidency.

They said that this effort appeared to be behind the abductions and killings of the interim prime minister and Cabinet ministers.

In addition, the diplomats said that troops in the Tutsi-dominated Rwanda Popular Front, a rebel group, had forced their way out of a compound where they were under United Nations protection and were battling in the streets with elements of the army and with the presidential guard.

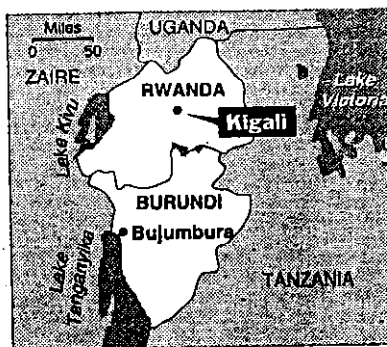
U.N. Mandate Extended

Only this week, the United Nations Security Council agreed to extend the mandate of the peacekeeping force for another four months, warning that it would close down the operation if the two sides could not reach agreement on the framework for a transitional government.

According to the United Nations, the peacekeepers tried today to get armored vehicles to the compound of a United Nations staff member where Prime Minister Uwilingiyimana had sought refuge, but they were held up by road blocks. Under their rules of engagement, which allowed them to fire only in self-defense, the peacekeeping troops did not use force to get through.

The United Nations diplomats said that the prime minister's own guards were overpowered by the presidential guards, who took her away and killed her.

They said that perhaps 600 to 700 other presidential guards went around the city "abducting opposition leaders and their families," including the president of the constitutional court and the president of the national assembly. Unconfirmed reports



Residents of Kigali said the Rwandan capital was seized by anarchy.

were that at least some of these were killed.

The United Nations diplomats said that "unruly elements" of the army were responsible for killing other Belgian peacekeepers. The United Nations peacekeeping force is drawn from 24 countries.

The United Nations officials said in New York that with no authority in the capital, officials on the scene were urging the military and the police to form an interim authority that would stabilize the situation. But there was concern that the presidential guard might try to install itself in power.

Reports this evening from the United Nations said that the rest of Rwanda outside the capital was calm.

Reports from the United Nations also said that in Bujumbura, the capital of Burundi, the president of the National Assembly reportedly had taken charge of the Government.

The ethnic rivalries in Rwanda and Burundi are ancient, and have been a major ingredient in the life and politics of both nations since each became independent from Belgium in 1962.

Massacres in Rwanda in 1963, for example, were estimated to have taken some 20,000 lives. A decade later, in 1972, another outbreak of ethnic violence resulted in death of more than 100,000 Hutu in Burundi, and a military coup in Rwanda that first brought Mr. Habyarimana to power.

The attacks in Kigali today came after reports in Rwanda that a rocket had slammed into a French-made jet carrying President Habyarimana and President Ntaryamira home from the meeting in Tanzania. The talks had been convened by the Tanzanian Government specifically to find ways to end the ethnic violence in the two small nations.

While nobody knows who fired the rocket, both men, as well as Rwanda's Prime Minister, were members of the Hutu ethnic group that makes up more than 85 percent of the population in both countries.

WS1064

(3)

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

08-032

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
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政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外 報 官 審報際内外ブ

文 長 審一二

領 移 官 参政保対旅外

長 総安平 企国

審 参軍不科協

国 参行専人理地

ア 審地中東
長 参北東西
一

北 米 長 審一二保

中 南 長 参一二

長 審西口洋
西東
一

長 参一二アア
一

長 審総漁国
審経エ国
一ネ二
経途
一

参海 審準

経 協 長 審政調国開無
参繁評技有理

長 審条協

情 長 参国析調セ
一

総 番 号 R072886

主 管

月 8日
平成 6年 4月 9日

国 連 発
本 省 着

総 国

外 務 大 臣 殿

丸 山 大 使

ルワンダ情勢（安保理）

第1959号 至急（ゆう先処理）

往電第1855号に關し、

7日、安保理にてルワンダ情勢に関する議長声明が採択されたところ、右テキストを別FAX信する。

同声明にて安保理は政府首のう、国連要員等の命をうばつた今次攻撃を強く非難すると共にルワンダ軍等に

対し攻撃を中止し国連UNAMIRに協力するようまた、全土に安全をもたらすべくすべての措置がとられ

るよう求めている。

本電のみ米、英、仏、白、タンザニア、ケニアに転電した。（了）

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-014

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人圖在警史オ

外 報 官 審報際内外ブ

文 長 審一二

領 移 参政保対旅外

総 長 審総安平
企国

平 審 参軍不科協

国 長 参行専人難地

ア 審地中東
参北東西
一

北 審一二保

中 参一二

以 審西口洋
西東
一

近 参二二二
ア 一
長 一

経 審総漁国
審経エ国
一ネ
長 経途
一

参海 審準

経 審調国開無
協 参緊評技有理
長

条 審条協規
長

情 参国析調セ
長 一
一

総 番 号 R073012

主 管

月 10日

ジンバブエ 発

近 ア 一

平成 6年 4月 10日

本 省 着

外 務 大 臣 殿

岡 本 臨時代理大使

ルワンダ・ブルンジ大統領死亡（ジンバブエ紙論説）

第411号

ルワンダ、ブルンジ両大統領死亡事件に関し、当国政府系ヘラルド紙（8日付）は、一面トップで報じ、また社説で論評を行つているところ、同社説の概要次の通り。

1. 6日ルワンダ、ブルンジ両大統領がとう乗していた飛行機が撃つた事件により、両国の平和への望みは極めて危ういものとなつた。今回の事件によつて、再度、エスニック間の闘争、政治不安、うたとさつくりくが激化することになろう。

2. 両国は平和への歩みを昨年始めたばかりであつた。ルワンダでは、ウガンダに貴地を置く反政府軍と現政府の和解が行われ、ブルンデイでも、選挙で選ばれた政権が、クーデター未遂事件の困難を乗り越えつつあつた。両大統領がムウイニ・タンザニア大統領と「平和会談」を行い、その帰路で今回の事件が起こつたのは、実にひにくである。

3. 東アフリカ諸国は、問題の2国の内紛解決のために努力しているが、それぞれの利害は必ずしも合致していない。タンザニアは、大量のブルンジ難民をかかえ困つているが、同国は、ムセベニ・ウガンダ大統領が平和実現のために努めているか否かを疑つている。ルワンダ反政府軍は、ウガンダから出撃しており、更にムセベニ大統領は、昨年のブルンデイのクーデター未遂事件においても、クーデター非難声明を出さなかつた。

4. ルワンダには2, 500名の国連平和維持軍が駐とんし、効果的とは言えないものの、一定の政情安定への力となつてきたが、現在では、この機能すら危うくなつている。そもそも、外国の力で平和を実現することには無理があるし、国連もボスニア・ヘルツェゴビナ、ソマリア、リベリア等の対応に追われ、手一ぱいである。しかも、80万人のルワンダ人がきがにひんし、食りよう援助が必要であるという状況にあるの

電信写

で、今回の事件は、最悪のタイミングで起こつたと言える。

5. こうした部族間戦争は、一部のジンバブエ人には教訓となろう。部族間闘争に勝ち負けはないが、一たん争いが始まればそれは独り歩きするのだ。

タンザニア、ケニア、国連に転電した。(了)

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外 審報際内外ブ
報 官

文 審一二
長

領 参(保)旅外
移 官

審 審(安)平
長 全国

参軍不科協

参行専人難地

ア 審地中東
長 参北東西

北 審一二保
米 官

中 参一二
南 官

審西口洋
長 西東

参一二(ア)
近ア長 一二

審総漁国
審経エ国
一ネ
経途
長

参海 審準

審政調国開無
参緊評技有理

審条協規

参国析(調)セ
情長 一二

総 番 号 R073214

月 11日

平成 6年 4月 11日

タンザニア 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

江 口 大 使

ルワンダ情勢（報道）

第200号 至急（ゆう先処理）

往電第192号に関し、

ルワンダ情勢につき9日付当地紙キガリ発が報ずるところ、概要以下の通り。

1. ルワンダの首都キガリでは、6日よるの大統領死亡、7日の首相さつ害により生じた政治的空白の中で、支配権確立を図らんとするフツ族、ツチ族の部族間抗争、党派間抗争が再発、戦闘が続いている。市内には迫撃ほうの爆発おんやライフルのじゅう声が響き渡っている。ルワンダ軍は反政府団体RPF（キガリに約600名）及びその支持者達をさがし出してさつ害している。

2. キガリの国連職員によれば、戦闘によるぎせい者の数は「おどろくべき高い数字」であるが、詳細は今後の調査に待たざるを得ない。

3. さつ害された国連PKOのベルギー兵士はベルギー政府発表によれば10名である。これらベルギー兵は7日大統領府近くでさつ害されたウイリングマナ首相（ツチ族）女性の警護に当たっていた。大統領特別機の事故調査の為、空港に向かう途中大統領警護隊により武装解除された後、さつ害された。

4. 国連職員によれば、大統領警護隊（約700名）は閣僚3名を含む反対派の指導者、その家族、憲法裁判所長官、及び国民議会議長をゆうかいした。

5. ハビヤリマナ大統領の死亡に続き、ルワンダ側はタンザニアとの国境を閉鎖した。カゲラ州（ルワンダとの国境沿いのタンザニア北西部の州）警察長官によれば、目下のところ国境しゅうへんの情勢は平せいであるが、ルワンダ兵が国境に近づいてきたので、国境側のルスモ（RUSUMO）の空気は緊迫している。更に、国境しゅうへんのカスロ（KASULO）とルスモの間で33台のトラックを含む47台の自動車が立ち往生した由。

電信写

6. フツ族とツチ族の敵がい心はルワンダとブルンディが1962年にベルギーから独立する以前からあつた。1990年10月にぼつ発したルワンダの内戦収しゆを図つたアルーシャ和平協定(客年8月タンザニアのアルーシャにて締結)は、今般のルワンダ軍とRPFとの戦闘再開により損われてしまった。

米、仏、白、ケニア、国連代に転電した。(了)

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

取扱注意

電信写

07-033

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外 報 官 審 際 内 外 プ

文 長 審 一 二

領 移 長 参 保 旅 外

審 長 参 平 国

参 軍 不 科 協

国 長 参 行 専 人 難 地

ア 審 地 中 東
長 参 北 東 西

北 米 長 審 一 二 保

中 南 長 参 一 二

長 参 西 東

ア 長 参 一 二 ア 二

經 長 審 総 漁 国
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一 ネ
経 途

参 海 審 準

經 協 長 参 緊 評 有 理

長 審 条 協 同

情 長 参 国 析 調 セ
一 二

総 番 号 R073827

月 11日

平成 6年 4月 12日

ベルギー 発
本省 着

主 管
近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

中 村 大 使

ルワンダ・ブルンディ情勢

第378号 （取扱注意） 至急（ゆう先処理）

8日、タカハシが、白外務省バン・デン・マールグデンベルグ中西部アフリカ課長を往訪し、昨7日にルワンダの首都キガリで起きた、ルワンダ、ブルンディ両国大統領の暗さつならびに国連ルワンダ支援軍（MINUAR）参加ベルギー人兵士さつ害事件の事実関係等につきちよう取したところ、次のとおり。

1. ルワンダのハビヤリマナ大統領とブルンディのシプリアン・ンタリヤミラ大統領がとう乗した「ハ」大統領特別機がキガリ空港着陸の際ロケットほう攻撃を受け、両大統領とも死亡したことは確認されたが、右は「ハ」大統領暗さつを目的としたテロであり、「シ」大統領については、当初ブルンディ航空機にて帰国することとなっていたのが、時間節約のため、ぐう然「ハ」大統領特別機に便乗したところをまき添えになったものと見られる。
2. 他方、上記テロ発生後、MINUARに参加しているベルギー人兵士10名がテロ現場に向かわんとしたところ、「ル」大統領親衛隊にさつ害され、また、ウイリンギイマナ首相もさつ害された他、多くの閣僚がとらえられ、その一部はころされたとの情報もある。
3. 両大統領の死亡後、ブルンディにおいては憲法の規定に基づき立法議会議長が大統領の職務を引継ぎ、平せいを保っているのに対し、ルワンダでは、首都キガリにおいて、大統領親衛隊及び一部政府軍とテロ分子との間で市がい戦がくり広げられ、無政府状態にある。
4. ルワンダ在留のベルギー人の数は、現在約1,400名で、内800ないし900名がキガリに在るが、これらベルギー人を国外に退避させることを検討中で、国連本部との間でMINUAR参加ベルギー軍兵士が右退避を支援出来るよう目下せつしよう中だが、国連が、これを認めない場合には新たに兵員を派遣することも検討することとなる。ただ、地方に居るベルギー人については陸路、りん国へ退避させるべく一部は

取扱注意

電信写

既にザイール国境のビゼニに集合しつつあるが、キガリ在住のベルギー人については、空港が大統領親衛隊に守られており、アクセス不可能となつているため、現時点で退避は難しい状況にある。

5. 在ルワンダ・ベルギー大使館との連絡については、現地の大使はキガリの治安の現状にもかんがみ、公ていから外には出られない状況に置かれているが、同公ていには無線通信装置が設置しており、本国との通信は確保されている。また、在留ベルギー人については、いくつかの地域に分けて、連絡通信もうと責任者を整備してあるので、ベルギー大はこれらと連絡しつつ、現地情勢のはあく、安否確認等に努めている。

ケニア、タンザニア、国連代に転電した。(了)

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大 務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官密審長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研

察人園在警史オ

外 報 官 審報際内外ブ

文 長 審一二

領 移 信 参④④旅外

審④安平
企国

審 参軍不科協

国 参行専人難地
長

ア 審地中東
長 参北東西
一

北 審一二保
米 官

中 参一二
南 長

審西口洋
長 ④東
一

近 参一二⑦ア
ア 長 一一

審総漁国
長 審経エ国
一 一
一 経途
一

参海 密準

経 審政調国開無
協 参緊評技有理
長

条 審条協規
長

情 参国析④調セ
長 一一

総 番 号 R073949

月 11日

平成 6年 4月 12日

英 国 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

藤 井 大 使

ルワンダ情勢（英外務省スポークスマン発言）

第1324号 至急

（以下FAX送信 LD0789-01）

LD: 0789

ルワンダ情勢に関し、11日、英外務省スポークスマンは、質問に答える形で、
ルワンダからの英国人引き揚げにつき発言したので、右トランスクリプトを別F
AX信にてご送付申し上げます。

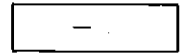
右発言によれば、今次紛争発生前ルワンダには約80名の英国人が在住してい
たところ、米、仏、ベルギー^(伊)の民間機（定期便かチャーター便かについては不明）
にて順次、国外に脱出している由。

本電のみ、米、仏、ベルギー、^(伊)ケニアに転電した。

(3)

LD0790

FAX信



総 番 号 R073919

月 11日

平成 6年 4月 12日

英 国 発
本 省 着

主 管

近 ア ー

外 務 大 臣 殿

藤 井 大 使

ルワンダ情勢 (英外務省スポークスマン発言)

FAX信 至急

(以下FAX送信 LD0790-01)

94年 4月11日 19:46

在英大使馆A

LD0790JA-01/01

往電第1324号別FAX信

LD: 0790

FCO SPOKESMAN: MONDAY 11 APRIL 1994

BRITISH NATIONALS IN RWANDA

In answer to questions Spokesman noted that over the weekend the FCO had been in touch with the Foreign Ministries of France and Belgium about arrangements for the evacuation of British nationals. The BBC World Service had broadcast advice that British nationals in Rwanda should leave and that they should contact the British Honorary Consul in Kirgali or the Belgian or French Embassies there. Spokesman said that some 80 British nationals were estimated to be in Rwanda before the present crisis began. 14 had arrived safely in destinations outside that country. An American aircraft was due shortly at Nairobi with some 33 British nationals on board. It would be met by British High Commission staff. A French aircraft was on route to Paris with some 30 foreign nationals on board. It was not known if any of these were British. British Embassy personnel in Paris would meet the flight. Two Belgian aircraft were expected to leave Kirgali later today and three Italian flights were on their way there. British nationals could be on any of these aircraft. Spokesman announced the FCO Consular Department telephone number for members of the public - 071 839 1010.

(7)

12/09:32

7695 07/07 P01 R074145

注意

1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

秘

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大 務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
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察人圖在警史オ

外 審報際内外ブ
報 官

文 審一二
長

領 参(保)旅外
移 官

審(安)平
長 企国

審 参軍不科協

国 参行専入難地
長

ア 審地中東
長 参北東西

北 審(二)保
米 官

中 参一二
南 長

審西口洋
長 西東

近 参一二(ア)
ア 長 二

審総漁国
長 審経エ国
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二 経途
二

参海 審準

審政調国開無
長 参緊評技有理

条 審条協規
長

情 参国析(調)セ
長 一二

総 番 号 R074145

月 11日

平成 6年 4月 12日

カ ナ ダ 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

中 平 大 使

ルワンダよりの外国人脱出援助

第490号 秘 至急 (ゆう先処理)

(以下FAX送信 OT4671-01)

秘

OT4671 1

11日、ルワンダよりの外国人脱出援助に関し、加外務省西部・中央アフリカ・マグレブ関係部セント・ヒライレ部長代理は当館増田に次のとおり述べた。断片的なるも右とりあえず。

「加は、9日より11日にかけて、ルワンダよりの加邦人を含む外国人の脱出を助けるため、旧ユーゴーでのオペレーションのためイタリアで待機していた加軍のC-130輸送機を使ってルワンダからナイロビ等への空輸オペレーションを行った。空輸オペレーションは、ベルギー等関係国と協力しながら行ったもので、今回の空輸オペレーションにより、ルワンダよりの脱出を希望する加邦人はほとんど国外に脱出できた。」
なお、国防省筋の話によれば、ベルギーより加に対し白軍空挺部隊の装備を右C-130輸送機により輸送してもらいたい旨要請があり、要請を受けるかどうか加政府内部で議論した上、最終的にベルギーよりの要請を受け入れることを決定したが、その後ベルギーが右輸送の必要がなくなったとして要請を撤回したため右輸送を実際には行わなかった経緯がある由。

米、英、仏、独、伊、白、に転電した。

(了)

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外儀官
大 大務務 典房
臣秘書官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
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国 参行専入難地

ア 審地中東
長 参北東西
一

北 審(二)保

中 参一二

長 審西口洋
西東
一

近 参一二(ア)
ア二

経 審総漁国
長 審経エ国
一 経途
二

参海 審準

経 審政調国開無
協 参緊評技有理

条 審条協規

情 参国析(調)セ
長 一

総 番 号 R074172

月 11日

平成 6年 4月 12日

米 国 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

栗 山 大 使

ルワンダ情勢（米政府高官発言）

第3471号 至急（ゆう先処理）

本件に関する週末から週明けの米政府高官の発言とりまとめ次の通り。なお、関連トランスクリプト及び当地紙関連記事を別FAX信にて送付する。

1. 在ルワンダ米大使館は258名の現地米国民全員とコンタクトをとり、国外退避を希望する全ての米国民はキガリから避難した。具体的には、9日には3隊、10日には2隊の護衛隊がルワンダからブルンディへと米国民を護送した。ブルンディからは、10日には142名（内米国民112名）が米軍機2機によつてナイロビへ護送、11日にも68名（内米国民31名）が米軍機1機によつてナイロビへ護送された。現地米国民の安全は確認されており、ブルンディ政府に感謝したい。

2. ルワンダ情勢は極めて混乱し、緊張しており、危険な状況である。本10日キガリはいくらか平せいを取りもどしているが、反乱軍が近くに迫っており、新たな戦闘が開始される可能性もある。

本電のみ仏、白、ケニア、タンザニア、国連代に転電した。（了）

WS1168

F A X 信

総 番 号 R 0 7 4 1 9 4

月 11日

平成 6年 4月 12日

外 務 大 臣 殿

米 国 発
本 省 着

栗 山 大 使

主 管

近 ア ー

ルワンダ情勢 (米政府高官発言)

FAX信 至急 (ゆう先処理)

(以下FAX送信 WS1168-37)

94年4月11日 21:11

在米大使館 A

WS1168JA - 01/ 15

WS1168

74ニトン大統領令 (10月)

往電第 3471 号別FAX信

94年4月11日 21:11

在米大使館 A

クリントン大統領 (10日)

WS1168JA - 02/ 15

2

CLINTON BOSNIA STATEMENT
04/10/94
.STX

PAGE 3

WS1168

往電第 3471 号別FAX信

support of the United Nations' mission that it has tended to further negotiations. That's all we're trying to do, is to further negotiations.

Let me make one other comment if I might. As you all know, we've been very concerned about the safety of Americans in Rwanda. As far as we know now, the last of the convoys containing all Americans who wish to leave has either passed into Burundi or is about to pass into Burundi. And I just want to say a special word of thanks and gratitude on behalf of our entire nation to our ambassador, Ambassador Rossen (sp) for the remarkable way in which he has handled himself and in which he went about guaranteeing the security and safety of American citizens during this very difficult situation.

There may be more to say about that tomorrow, but for now I just think we all ought to be grateful to him for the role he played in getting our people out to safety.

Q Do have any reason to think this was a one-time-only attack in Bosnia? Do you think we'll have to use our airpower again there?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: I think we have to be prepared to do it, but I don't have any reason to believe one way or the other. I'm not hopeful. I'm not skeptical. I just think that, you know, sometimes the command and control is not very tight there. The communications aren't all that tight. This may have been something that happened that was not authorized by any central authority on the part of the Bosnian Serbs. So I just think this is a clear expression of the will of NATO and the will of the United Nations and the UNPROFOR operation there, and it's a clear call to the Serbs to pull back from Gorazde and resume the negotiations.

Thank you very much.

Q Thank you.

Q Do you have a response to the minister who wants to legalize drugs, Mr. President?

####

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Apr 10, 1994 18:53 ET
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'94年4月11日 21:11

在米大使館 A

クリストファー-長官 (10日)

WS1168JA - 03/ 15

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NBC "MEET THE PRESS"

WITH HOST: TIM RUSSERT

JOINED BY: R.W. APPLE AND DAVID BRODER

INTERVIEW WITH:

SECRETARY OF STATE WARREN CHRISTOPHER

SUNDAY, APRIL 10, 1994

.STX

PLEASE CREDIT ANY QUOTES OR EXCERPTS FROM THIS NBC PROGRAM TO "NBC'S MEET THE PRESS."

MR. RUSSERT: And with us now, the Secretary of State, Warren Christopher. Welcome to "Meet the Press," Mr. Secretary --

SEC. CHRISTOPHER: Good morning, Tim. I'm delighted to be here.

MR. RUSSERT: Let's talk about Rwanda. How many Americans are still in Rwanda?

SEC. CHRISTOPHER: Well, I can say this, Tim, all 258 Americans in Rwanda have been contacted by our embassy. You know, an evacuation puts a real test on the ambassador, and our ambassador there, David Ressen (sp), has done an outstanding job. Most of the Americans are already out. All of the Americans who wanted to leave Kigali have just now finally left. There were three convoys out yesterday from Rwanda to Burundi, two more went out today. In the great tradition, the ambassador was in the last car. So that evacuation has gone very well.

To give you some numbers, Tim, 123 Americans will be flown out of Burundi to Nairobi. The first planes, I think, have just landed in Nairobi and another plane will be landing bringing 123 who went out that route. A number of others crossed other borders in Zaire or Tanzania, but it's a -- it's an evacuation that's gone very well.

So far as we know, there are no Americans who are unsafe there. I'd just like to say a word of appreciation to the government of Burundi. They're in a very difficult situation themselves, but they've been very cooperative with us allowing our Marines and our aircraft to land there in order to make this evacuation.

MR. RUSSERT: What has happened to the American facilities there? Have they been overrun?

SEC. CHRISTOPHER: Well, no, they've not been overrun, but we've suspended our operation at the American embassy there. It's always a sad moment when the Americans have to leave, but it was the prudent thing to do.

WS1168

4

MEET THE PRESS/CHRISTOPHER
04/10/94
.STX

PAGE 2

I talked to Ambassador Rossen (sp) in the early -- very early morning yesterday morning and he was faced with a decision as to how to most safely evacuate the Americans. He concluded that the overland route was better rather than waiting for the airport to be open which still involved some dangers. It's a seven-mile trip to the airport and also there was some risk of possibly being shot down. So he made that difficult decision and it looks like he made an absolutely right decision.

One thing your listeners might be interested in, Tim, when we do that kind of evacuation, there is a single standard. That is the Americans who are there just as American citizens are treated just exactly as our embassy personnel. There's no double standard. We feel just as responsible for every American getting out safely and it looks like that's going to happen now.

There are a number of missionaries there who have moved out in other ways, crossed the border into Zaire, as I said, or perhaps to other countries. But it seems to have gone well. One or two may remain, but by and large, I think the Americans who want to leave will be out by the end of the day or at the latest tomorrow.

MR. RUSSERT: No American injuries as of now?

SEC. CHRISTOPHER: There are no American injuries at the present time.

MR. RUSSERT: There are 330 Marines in Burundi. Will those Marines go to Rwanda to help restore order?

SEC. CHRISTOPHER: No, that's not part of the plan. They were there as an alternative in case they were needed in connection with the evacuation. But the American ambassador, David Rossen (sp), felt that the convoys could be taken out without that need, but the Marines were a very good safety net for us there.

MR. RUSSERT: And finally, Mr. Secretary, on this subject, what is the situation on the ground in Rwanda, beyond the safety of Americans?

SEC. CHRISTOPHER: Well, it's very confused, very tense, and very dangerous. I think it's somewhat quieter today in Kigali, the capital, but their rebel forces are said to be only a few hours away from the city. That may well produce another round of fighting. It's been a terrible situation with thousands, perhaps tens of thousands of casualties, and we're very fortunate that if we succeed in the evacuation that I think has gone very well, then Americans are getting out without injury.



'94年4月11日 21:11

在米大使館 A

WS1168JA - 05/ 15

マッカリ-国務省報道官(11日)

5

STATE DEPT. REGULAR BRIEFING
04/11/94
.STX

PAGE 6

WS1168

MR. MCCURRY: He -- Strobe -- I think I roped him into doing some type of briefing upon return, since we weren't able to do one prior to his departure, and he said he would certainly favorably consider that request. And he'll be back, I understand, later in the week and we will see if we can have him available. You've probably followed some of his progress through South Asia, and he's now in Europe, as you know.

Howard?

Q Can you offer any details on the F-15 sale to Israel?

MR. MCCURRY: No, I don't have any, I'm sorry. I don't have anything worked up. I'll see if I can get that tomorrow.

Yeah, in the back?

Q Texas Governor Richards today at the Pentagon was sharply critical of the State Department for blocking the shelling of the F-16 at a Chilean air show. She calls it shortsighted to block the U.S. from selling jets when competitors can be there. Can you give us some understanding as to why that happened?

MR. MCCURRY: I'm sorry I can't. I just don't know about the situation. I'll have to look into it and find out some more. We'll see if we can get something for it.

Lee?

Q Can we have a brief Rwanda update?

MR. MCCURRY: Yes. I'd say that virtually all the Americans -- I think as you know from the secretary and the president's comments yesterday, virtually all Americans are now out of Rwanda. Most of the 258 Americans that were known to be in the country left Rwanda in convoys coordinated by the U.S. embassy in Kigali. Those convoys made their way from Kigali south to Bujumbura, the capital city of Burundi. Other Americans that were scattered around the country in different locations, some have left by other routes, some of them went into countries other than Burundi, went into neighboring Tanzania and elsewhere.

MORE

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Apr 11, 1994 15:22 ET

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WS1168

STATE DEPT. REGULAR BRIEFING

PAGE 7

04/11/94

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x x x elsewhere.

From Burundi, those Americans who have wanted to are being flown to Nairobi, Kenya, using planes that were provided by the U.S. Air Force. I think two planes left yesterday with a total of 142 passengers, 112 of whom were American. One plane flew today so far. There may have been one later, but I think as of noon time today one plane flew carrying 68 passengers, 31 of whom were American citizens. And there is a ground -- there's a plane remaining on the ground in Bujumbura which will take remaining Americans who wish to leave. Ambassador Rawson, who, by the way, I think as you know, has just done an incredible and very courageous job organizing these convoys, remains in Bujumbura now where he is overseeing some of the operations relating to Americans who might still be in Rwanda.

Now, the embassy has been in contact with all the Americans who were known to be in Rwanda, and not -- as I think some of you know, not all of them have chosen to leave the country. There are some who were attached to various U.N. agencies of the ICRC and they are going to be included in any evacuation plans that those organizations are conducted. There are some who have not been able to work out a way to get to a collection point for convoys. There are about eight Americans who are outside of Kigali in a rural part of Rwanda who are -- we're trying to figure out an appropriate evacuation route for them. And there may be several other Americans who are in isolated places around the country who either have chosen not to leave yet or who are making plans. But to our knowledge, at this point, all the Americans who are in Rwanda -- and we're talking about a fairly small number -- they are safe. We have been able to have contact with most of them if not all of them.

Q Mike, on Rwanda. Does the United States have -- as the world's only superpower -- have the responsibility to lead any sort of international effort to restore order to Rwanda?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, we are -- you know, there is a United Nations. As a participant in the United Nations we work cooperatively with other members of the world community in the peacekeeping effort, (UNIMIR ?), through our support, it is largely, I think, Bangladesh and Belgium which have provided most of the forces that have been attached to that operation.

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WS1168 7

STATE DEPT. REGULAR BRIEFING

PAGE 9

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x x x operation.

As you probably know, that operation itself has been endangered in some of the fighting recently and there've been deaths of U.N. peacekeepers there, so it is a situation, I think, as you've heard from Madeleine Albright, our U.S. U.N. ambassador, that will be under review at the United Nations, and that's appropriately the place where that discussion will occur.

Q Excuse me, with all due respect, the question was does the United States have the responsibility to lead an effort to try to restore order, not that we're part of the great world of nations at the U.N.

MR. MCCURRY: I think the United States has responsibility to work cooperatively within the United Nations, and we certainly lead within the United Nations on a variety of peacekeeping efforts, and that's where that issue will be addressed.

Any other questions? Mary?

Q Well, yes, to follow on that question, what's the position the United States has taken? There's some debate, as you know, at the U.N. Security Council about should you just pull out UNAMIR and say that obviously there's no point in a peacekeeping mission being there. What position has the U.S. taken on that?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, right -- it's very clear from the events of the last several days that the U.N. mission that was in Rwanda cannot operate effectively because it was under attack at various points in the last couple of days, but the status of that mission and what it might do and how it might proceed in the future is something that will be under discussion at the United Nations.

Q I know, but I was asking what the U.S. position is.

MR. MCCURRY: It -- they will discussing it at the United Nations.

Yes?

Okay, thanks.

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The New York Times

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1994

WS 1668

8

American Evacuees Describe Horrors Faced by Rwandans

By DONATELLA LORCH

Special to The New York Times

NAIROBI, Kenya, April 10 — Foreign evacuees came out of Kigali, Rwanda, today, bearing horror stories of sweeping civil strife that left their Rwandan friends and neighbors slain or in hiding and fearing for their lives.

Many of the more than 170 Americans and Europeans who traveled in caravans to neighboring Burundi and were flown here by United States military planes arrived shaken, with few belongings. But they brought many accounts of the three days of bloodshed that began in Rwanda on Wednesday when the Presidents of Rwanda and Burundi were killed when their plane was reportedly downed by a rocket at the Kigali airport.

"It was the most basic terror," said Chris Grundmann, 37, an American evacuee, describing the fears of the Rwandan civilians and officials who were the targets of the violence. He and his family, hunkered down in their house with mattresses against the windows, heard the ordeals of the Rwandan victims over a two-way radio.

"The U.N. radio was filled with national staff screaming for help," he said. "They were begging: 'Come save me! My house is being blown up,' or 'They're killing me.' There was nothing we could do. At one point we just had to turn it off."

Mr. Grundmann, an official with the Centers for Disease Control, said members of the Tutsi ethnic group were among the worst hit in the first night of fighting.

The family's cook, a Tutsi, came to their home begging for help on Friday after having spent three days pretending to be dead.

"He told us that on Wednesday night someone had thrown a grenade

Continued on Page A13, Column 1

Continued From Page A1

into his home," Mr. Grundmann said in an interview here today. "He escaped through an open window, but he thinks his wife and children died. For 36 hours he played dead in a marsh. There were bodies all through the marsh. He said there were heads being thrown in."

"When we left, we gave him all the food in the house, and I showed him where he could hide in the rafters," he continued. "He didn't dare go out."

Since Wednesday, it is estimated that as many as 20,000 people have been killed in fighting between the Hutu majority and the Tutsi minority that have struggled for political dominance since Rwanda won independence from Belgium in 1962. On Friday alone, the main hospital had more than 600 bodies before noon. [Page A12.]

No one has taken responsibility for the downing of the plane that killed the two Presidents, Juvénal Habyarimana of Rwanda and Cyprien Ntaryamira of Burundi. The Rwandan Government has accused the rebel Rwandan Patriotic Front, made up mostly of Tutsis. It is still unclear who started the ensuing fighting and why they did it.

Cease-Fire on Saturday

The heaviest fighting started at first light on Thursday and concentrated first on one of the many hills of Kigali, in an area where Government ministers and many Americans lived. From Thursday until a cease-fire on Saturday morning, hardly any of those evacuated left their homes or hiding places, and those who did saw the bloodshed firsthand.

In the Rwandan capital, houses were broken into, shops were looted, and there were dead bodies in the streets. Marty Fields, a business manager for the Southern Baptist Foreign Mission Board, said today after he was flown to Nairobi. Mr. Fields said he had seen Rwandan soldiers as well as civilians armed with machetes, spears, bows and arrows roaming the streets.

But what he remembers most vividly is a man on the side of the road, kneeling and begging for mercy from Rwandan soldiers. They shot the man three times in the head, he said.

The foreigners were in the middle of the violence, but most were immune from harm in the ethnic war.

U.S. Family Trapped 36 Hours

For almost 36 hours, 13-year-old Hanne Steen, her parents and sister — lay huddled in a hallway of their home while soldiers and looters threw grenades into the homes of their Rwandan neighbors in Kigali.

"Thursday night was the worst

WS1168
P.2

The New York Times

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1994

time," Hanne said. "There was no light, no telephone and gunshots throughout the night. I was so nervous. I couldn't eat. I was nauseous. We were in the hallway with pillows over our heads to stop the noise. We could hear the bullets whistle over our heads."

The American family ate candy and canned tuna fish and kept in touch with the outside world by two-way radio.

Hanne's mother, Kathy Shapiro, who works for Unicef, said Rwandan co-workers reported that the streets were filled with bodies. "One staff member was forced by soldiers to put at least six bodies into a ditch," she said.

Richard Steen, Hanne's father, who works with an AIDS control and prevention project, said, "We just held the kids and told them we would get through it, that it was not aimed at us."

The attackers struck close to home, though. Among those who lost their lives were neighbors of the Steens — the family of a senior official — who were hacked to death.

Those evacuated today had left Kigali on Saturday just after noon in three car convoys organized by the American Embassy in Rwanda, and the first arrived in the Burundi capital, Bujumbura, at about 9:30 P.M. the same day. The convoys were stopped for several hours at the border, and two convoys were harassed by armed civilians and soldiers on the road.

In one instance, they were looking for Belgians, and said they wanted to kill Belgian soldiers, several of the evacuees reported. About 1,500 Belgians make up the largest foreign group in Rwanda. The Belgians are

suspected of favoring the Tutsis in the ethnic struggle.

Belgium is sending additional troops to help evacuate its citizens, and today at least four C-130 transport planes left the Nairobi airport loaded with Belgian paratroopers.

The signal to evacuate went out over the United Nations and United States radio network early Saturday morning instructing people to put white flags on their cars and rendezvous at one of four evacuation points.

INTERVENTION

Foreign Missions
In African Lands

Foreign forces have been sent into African nations many times in the last 30 years, following the end of colonial rule. Some of those instances follow:

1993 Rebels in Rwanda launch an offensive against the Government. France sends 700 troops to protect foreigners.

1992 A United Nations intervention force lands in Somalia to protect relief efforts in a country where civil war is causing mass starvation.

1991 Zairian soldiers mutiny because they have not been paid. Belgium sends 800 paratroopers, and American military planes transport 1,200 French Foreign Legionnaires to evacuate 20,000 foreigners.

1990 The Rwandan Government and rebel soldiers wage battles that encroach on the capital, Kigali. French Foreign Legionnaires and Belgian paratroopers take the airport and evacuate nearly 1,000 Europeans and Americans.

1990 Rebel groups battle in Monrovia, Liberia's capital. American Marines rescue 2,400 foreigners in a seven-month operation.

1990 Rebels in Somalia fight to oust the dictator, Mohamed Siad Barre. United States Marines fly diplomats out, Italian troops rescue hundreds of expatriates, and a French frigate picks up 47 expatriates stranded on the coast.

1984 With American support, Israeli troops secretly evacuate 8,000 Ethiopian Jews from northern Ethiopia.

1976 Israel sends commandos to rescue hostages from a French airliner that has been hijacked by Palestinians and flown to Uganda.

1960 Belgian troops intervene in the Republic of the Congo, later Zaire, shortly after independence to protect Belgian nationals after an armed forces mutiny. A United Nations force intervenes after the provinces of Katanga secedes.

The New York Times

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1994

WS1168

Peacekeepers

U.N. Forces Shelter Thousands In Rwanda

By PAUL LEWIS

Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, April 10 — The 2,500 United Nations peacekeepers in Rwanda are providing shelter to thousands of Rwandans as the peace agreement the troops were sent to help enforce collapses, United Nations officials said today.

Jacques-Roger Booh-Booh of Cameroon, the United Nations mediator in Rwanda, reported by cable that the peacekeepers' camps in the capital, Kigali, and other parts of the country have taken in civilians "terrified by the ruthless campaign of ethnic cleansing and terror."

He also said he had organized talks between the Government and rebels seeking a cease-fire, but they had been unsuccessful so far.

6,000 Taken In

The United Nations field hospital at Kigali, which has a staff of just 50 doctors, nurses and orderlies, had taken in almost 6,000 Rwandan civilians, Mr. Booh-Booh said. But the United Nations reported today that mortar bombs had struck the hospital during sporadic fighting in the capital, killing about 60 of the refugees and wounding another 100.

A peacekeeping battalion from Bangladesh has given shelter to some 400 Rwandans in its compound, while 150 refugees are in the headquarters for the United Nations force, in the Kigali suburb of Remera. Officials said they did not know whether those being sheltered were from the majority Hutu tribe, which dominates the Government, or the minority Tutsis who lead the rebel party.

"Most units have minimal water and food, but attempts are made to share what little we have with the refugees," Mr. Booh-Booh said.

The United Nations says it is impossible to estimate the number of casualties, though these were described in Mr. Booh-Booh's cable as "quite heavy and primarily ethnic in nature."

Cease-fire Is Emphasized

While emphasizing that the troops are doing what they can to help refugees, Mr. Booh-Booh said he believes the best assistance the United Nations can give Rwandans is to try to negotiate a cease-fire between the warring factions so that peace negotiations can continue.

The negotiations began on Aug. 4, 1993, when the United Nations — with assistance from the Tanzanian Government and the Organization of African Unity — persuaded the Government of President Juvénal Habyarimana to sign a peace agreement with the Tutsi-controlled opposition party, the Rwandan Patriotic Front.

This ended three years of sporadic fighting between the Government and the rebel forces, which control the north of the country and can retreat across the border to safe bases in Uganda.

The agreement provided that by last December 31, the opposition would join a new transitional Government that was to organize free elections within two years. President Habyarimana, whose death in a plane crash last week led to the current violence, was to remain in office until the elections.

A Demilitarized Zone

The United Nations peacekeeping force patrols a demilitarized buffer zone about 100 miles long and up to 15 miles wide. It cuts through the north of the country, separating the rebel stronghold at Mulindi from the Government-controlled south.

The principal countries contributing troops to the peacekeeping force are Belgium, the former colonial power in Rwanda, Bangladesh and Ghana.

The United Nations force is also required to work with the local police to maintain security in Kigali and to protect opposition politicians who joined the transitional Government.

Preventing Entry of Weapons

The peacekeepers' third task is to prevent either side from bringing more weapons into the country. It has sought to do this by establishing a monitoring force at Kigali airport, and another 80-member observer team inside Uganda to watch cross-border trade.

As the force began to arrive late last year, France pulled out the battalion of troops it had sent in 1990 to help maintain order after an earlier outbreak of fighting. A small band of some 50 observers sent in later by the Organization of African Unity was incorporated into the United Nations force.

While the military side of the United Nations effort had gone reasonably smoothly until last week, the political side has been an outright failure.

The country's leaders have still not agreed on the transitional Government that was supposed to take office at the start of this year. And earlier this month, an impatient Security Council turned down the Secretary General's request for a six-month extension of the peacekeepers' mandate and gave them only another only three months to put pressure on the politicians to stick to their agreement.

But as this month's Security Council president, Colin Keating of New Zealand, observed Saturday after the Council had reviewed the situation in Rwanda, the chances of the parties carrying out that peace plan in the near future "seem slim at best."

WS1168

11

The New York Times**MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1994*****Bodies and Thugs Share Capital's Streets***

KIGALI, Rwanda, April 10 (Reuters) — As the Government began today to bury the dead after three days of fighting, drunken soldiers and gangs of machete-wielding youths shared the streets of the hilly Rwandan capital, Kigali, with piles of rotting corpses.

Crowds of youths armed with sticks, kitchen knives and other weapons stood solemnly in the roads.

Red Cross officials said they believe that tens of thousands of men, women and children died in three days of tribal warfare in this lush, green city, which had a population of 200,000 before the fighting began.

Bodies were piled in the centers of streets and laid out in lines on the sides of roads. They were everywhere — in the compounds of luxurious villas and on the doorsteps in shantytowns.

There were men and youths in jeans and T-shirts and women in dresses and bright track suits. There were children with gruesome wounds.

Justice Minister Agnes Ntah

maeyariro said that the bodies of many of those who had been killed remained hidden in homes, often with survivors who were too terrified to move either themselves or the dead.

Only a few blocks from the hotel where representatives of an interim Government are holding peace talks, a dozen young men lay spread-eagled in the blood-stained dust with stab wounds on their bodies.

Teams of government workers in orange overalls, escorted by soldiers, began collecting the bodies today. They worked quickly, trying to dump the bodies into mass graves before disease could start to spread.

Fifteen minutes after they began work in one area, the dead had disappeared, thrown into large trucks and driven out to mass graves on the edge of the city.

France and Belgium**France and Belgium Send Troops To Rescue but Not to Intervene**

By ALAN RIDING

Special to The New York Times

PARIS, April 10 — France and Belgium have both insisted that they have no military or political objectives in Rwanda beyond evacuating foreigners, and that they have no intention of trying to restore law and order there, in part because both countries are viewed with suspicion by both sides in the civil war.

While the Rwandan Government allowed French troops to land at Kigali airport early Saturday, a sign of its good relations with Paris, it only permitted eight Belgian troop-carrying planes to land this afternoon after lengthy negotiations with United Nations officials.

In October 1990, France sent some 600 troops to bolster the Hutu-dominated Kigali Government after the Rwandan Patriotic Front, made up of people from the Tutsi ethnic group, invaded from Uganda. While the French troops were replaced by a 2,500-member United Nations force last December, some 30 French military advisers remained.

Distrust for Both Nations

On Saturday, the Rwandan Patriotic Front said in a statement from Brussels that it would not allow "the humanitarian missions to be transformed into military assistance for autocratic regimes." Other front spokesmen specifically warned France against helping the besieged Rwandan Government.

In contrast, the Rwandan Govern-

ment suspects that Belgium favors the rebels, most of whom belong to the Tutsi tribe, which dominated Rwanda under Belgian rule. Diplomats said Belgians were in particular danger from the Rwandan Government and the Presidential Guard. "There were cases when French citizens were only saved from death when they showed their French passports," one diplomat said.

Belgians Finally Able to Land

Belgian military transport planes, which had been forced to divert to Nairobi pending permission to land in the Rwandan capital, are expected to evacuate not only the 900 Belgians living in the Kigali but also other foreigners. The first of an estimated 600 Belgian troops arrived tonight.

France, which has sent 460 troops, said it had evacuated 525 of the 600 French citizens in Rwanda, most of them in seven flights to Burundi and the Central African Republic, though at least 100 have escaped the country overland. Some missionaries have reportedly decided to stay.

French Government officials reiterated that France would not intervene in the conflict. But Michel Rousin, France's Cooperation Minister, who administers foreign aid, conceded that about 10 members of the family of the dead Rwandan President, Juvénal Habyarimana, who was killed last Wednesday in a plane crash, had been flown out of the country aboard French aircraft.

The New York Times

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1994

WS 1168 13
P. 1**STRIFE IN RWANDA: The Carnage Seems to Be on a Large Scale.****BURUNDI**

Foreigners Evacuated From Battle

The Fighting Stays Confined to Rwanda

By WILLIAM E. SCHMIDT
Special to The New York Times

BUJUMBURA, Burundi, April 10 — As fighting between rival tribal factions in neighboring Rwanda appeared to slacken today, relief workers in Kigali, the capital, said the death toll from four days of ethnic warfare and reprisal killings may number as many as 20,000.

Even as hundreds of Americans, French and other foreigners were evacuated by land and air from the blood-stained city, the scale of the carnage the Rwandans have inflicted upon one another became clear, with descriptions of streets and alleys lined with corpses, many of them horribly mutilated.

In Kigali, the United Nations announced late today that leaders of the warring Hutu and Tutsi tribal factions had agreed to a cease-fire, with rebel forces belonging to the Tutsi-dominated Rwanda Patriotic Front agreeing to stop their push on the capital. Their advance had threatened to tilt the country into full-scale civil war.

Americans Leave Overland

Late tonight, United States officials reported that Ambassador David Rawson and the rest of the 250 Americans living in Rwanda had safely made their way out by overland convoy. Earlier in the day, about 115 of the Americans flew out of this tumbledown central African capital for Nairobi in a United States Air Force jet.

Although the tribal violence has claimed the lives of 10 Belgian soldiers assigned to the 2,500-strong United Nations peacekeeping force in Rwanda, as well as of a French soldier and his wife, foreigners have generally not been the targets of the blood feud. Although 330 United States Marines were deployed at the airport here to safeguard the evacuation of the Americans, officials decided not to use them to escort the convoys.

Earlier today, the French airlifted more than 500 foreign residents out of Kigali; French paratroopers had secured the airport on Saturday. Late today, the first of some 800 Belgian

troops landed in Kigali to begin the evacuation of Belgian citizens.

Inside Kigali, relief workers with the International Committee of the Red Cross said today that the death toll throughout the country was probably higher than 20,000. Patrick Gasser, the deputy head of the Red Cross, said workers in Kigali had counted 1,000 bodies at one hospital alone.

The Smell of Death

A reporter from Reuters who entered the city late today described the air as having a sickly-sweet smell and reported that Government workers in orange uniforms were collecting bodies from the streets to deposit them in mass graves.

According to Reuters, the streets were still filled with gangs of young men, many of them drunk, wielding an assortment of knives, machetes and other weapons.

Tensions within Rwanda were still high, and a group of about 100 United Nations employees who this afternoon completed the nearly 150-mile-long ride from Kigali to Burundi said their vehicles were at times surrounded by angry mobs that included

The New York Times

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1994

P. 2

soldiers who pounded on the roofs with hands clutching grenades and demanded money to let them pass through roadblocks. The convoys arrived safely, although it took the line of 22 cars nearly four hours to negotiate the first 70 miles south of Kigali.

Tribal Feud Is Centuries Old
Rwanda was plunged into terror and chaos on Wednesday, when an airplane carrying the Presidents of both Rwanda and Burundi, neighboring small and poor central African nations, crashed in Kigali. The incident ignited one more round of tribal bloodletting that has plagued this part of Africa for centuries. Following charges in Rwanda that the plane had been deliberately shot down, a claim that has not been confirmed, soldiers and guards loyal to the dead President, Juvénal Habyarimana, a Hutu, took to the streets early Thursday morning, killing Tutsis and their supporters and fighting with with Tutsi-backed rebels who had been decamped in the capital since the two sides signed a cease-fire last summer. While diplomats and others feared

the violence in Kigali would ignite Hutu-Tutsi tribal passions here in Burundi as well, the capital, Bujumbura, and the surrounding countryside — the scene of bloody ethnic fighting only a few weeks ago — has remained oddly calm.

In the town's market square of sun-bleached pastel-colored buildings surrounded by rutted streets, young men idled today in the shade or kicked footballs as United Nations vehicles flying flags raced back and forth.

While the crash in Kigali also claimed the life of the Burundian President, Cyprien Ntaryamira, who is also a Hutu, Western diplomats say they believe that if the plane was shot down, the attackers were probably aiming for Mr. Habyarimana.

So far, the situation in Burundi has presented few challenges to the Marines, who flew into Bujumbura on Saturday with four C-130's and three long-range helicopters but have not budged from the airport. The troops scrambled so fast off the U.S.S. Peleliu, stationed off the coast of Mogadishu, Somalia, that they did not have

time to change from the dun-colored desert fatigues that make them stand out so sharply here against the green African landscape.

In Washington, Secretary of State Warren Christopher said on the NBC news program "Meet the Press" that all Americans who wanted to leave Kigali had already left. He said that three evacuation convoys had left Kigali on Saturday and another two had left today.

"In the great tradition, the Ambassador was in the last car," he said. "So that evacuation has gone very well."

Administration officials said they tried to put as many American flags as possible on the vehicles in the convoy because the United States does not face any direct animosity from the feuding parties.

State Department officials said one plane today carried 123 evacuated Americans from Bujumbura to Nairobi, Kenya, adding that another airplane would probably carry another 123 foreigners — not all will be Americans — on Monday from Burundi to Nairobi.

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1994

Rwandan Capital Awash in Chaos and Corpses

Knife-Wielding Gangs Roam Streets as Workers Hurry to Dig Mass Graves

By Peter Smerdon
Reuters

KIGALI, Rwanda, April 10—Drunken soldiers and gangs of machete-wielding youths shared the streets of this hilly Rwandan capital today with piles of mutilated, rotting corpses.

Teams of government workers in orange overalls, escorted by irritable and tense soldiers, began collecting the bodies that were everywhere—heaped high in the streets, laid out in rows at the sides of roads, stacked in the compounds of luxurious villas, dumped on doorsteps in shantytowns.

The teams worked quickly, burying the dead in mass graves before disease could start to spread in this tiny country, where the majority

Hutus and minority Tutsis have repeatedly clashed.

Relief officials said they feared as many as 10,000 men, women and children died in three days of tribal bloodletting in this lush, green city, which began last week after the Hutu presidents of Rwanda and neighboring Burundi died in the crash of a plane reportedly hit by rockets.

Today, bodies were thrown like sacks into large trucks and driven out to mass graves on the edge of the city, which had a population of 200,000 before the killings.

Crowds of youths armed with sticks, kitchen knives—and anything else capable of inflicting grievous bodily damage—stood solemnly in the roads. Trying to stay out of harm's way were men and youths in jeans and T-shirts, women in

dresses and bright track suits, and children with gruesome wounds. The air smelled sickly sweet.

The armed men, many of them drunk, threatened visitors and set up roadblocks made of iron bars and tree branches. The men said their checkpoints were set up to protect their neighborhoods—but the barriers prevented the escape of the neighbors they hunted down.

Only a few blocks from the hotel where representatives of an interim government sought to end the fighting, the bodies of a dozen young men lay spread-eagled in the blood-stained dust. Horrific stab wounds marked their bodies.

Justice Minister Agnes Ntamaeyariro said the bodies of many victims remain hidden in homes—often with survivors too terrified to move.

The Washington Post

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1994

WPS 4168

16

Americans Are Out Of Rwanda

Rebel Army Advances On Bloodied Capital

By Jennifer Parmelee
Special to The Washington Post

NAIROBI, Kenya, April 10—Most American and French nationals escaped the continuing ethnic slaughter of Rwanda today, while a large rebel force advanced on the bloodied capital to try to stop the tribal killings—estimated at 10,000 so far—that have convulsed the Central African state for the past four days.

At the White House today, President Clinton announced that "as far as we know now, the last of the convoys containing all Americans who wish to leave has either passed into Burundi or is about to pass into Burundi," Rwanda's southern neighbor. Reports suggested that 230 of 258 Americans living in Rwanda had been evacuated.

At least 150 of them were flown to Mombasa, Kenya, and 114 of those traveled on to Nairobi, U.S. Embassy spokesman Fred Lasor said here tonight. According to Lasor, the U.S. Embassy in Kigali, the Rwandan capital, was evacuated and closed, and the American ambassador, David Rawson, was with the last convoy of some 200 cars to leave.

Also leaving Kigali today were 525 of its 600 French residents, most aboard French military planes, the Reuter news agency reported. Belgian officials in Brussels also said eight planeloads of troops and equipment had landed at Kigali airport this evening to rescue 1,500 Belgians, the largest Western community in Rwanda.

The Westerners left a city whose streets were strewn with thousands

See RWANDA, A15, Col 1

The Washington Post

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1994

W 9/21/68

RWANDA, From A1

of bodies, victims of the tribal warfare that exploded in Rwanda last week. Relief workers estimate that as many as 10,000 people in Kigali have been slaughtered since Wednesday night, when a plane crash at the airport killed the presidents of Rwanda and Burundi. The Rwandan government, dominated by the majority Hutu tribe, said rebels of the minority Tutsi tribe had shot down the plane, and Hutu troops of the Presidential Guard and bands of Hutu youths went on killing rampages against Tutsis.

Rwandans, mostly Tutsis or Hutu sympathizers with the Tutsis, have been dragged from their homes and offices and shot or hacked to death, reports reaching here have said. Executed were Rwandan aid workers, priests and nuns, its woman prime minister, at least four other top government officials and at least 14 Belgian U.N. peacekeepers. A Canadian missionary told the Associated Press that "people were being pulled out of our church and slaughtered out in front of the church."

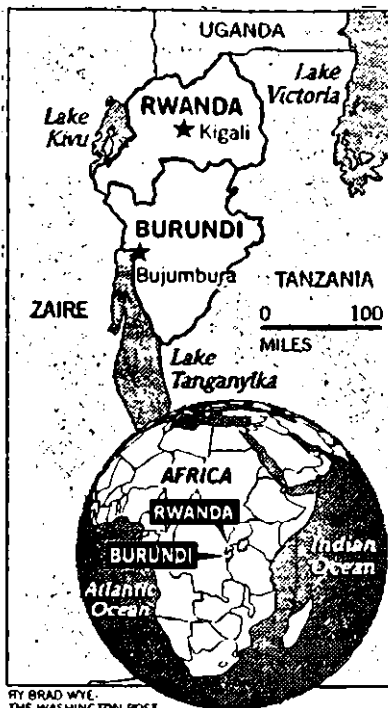
"I don't find words," Patrick Gasser of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Kigali told the AP by telephone. "The weather is nice, it's green, the lovely scenery, but you have all this violence in front of your eyes, with victims in the back of your vehicle. And there is a smell to it. It's strong, penetrating."

He said more than 1,000 bodies were piled at the city's central hospital and that the Red Cross had asked people to dig mass graves.

Eric Bertin, a coordinator with the medical charity Doctors Without Borders, told the AP that when he and colleagues arrived at a Kigali hospital today, they found that patients they had treated the day before had been killed by soldiers, the bodies still lying on beds in tents set up around the hospital.

"We have decided it is no use to work here anymore," Bertin said. "It is useless to cure someone who is going to be killed anyway. They were just lying in their tents dead."

Rebels of the mostly Tutsi Rwandan Patriotic Front, who had battled mainly Hutu government troops to a standstill in three years of civil war, declared today that they would continue advancing on Kigali, force government troops to surrender and "impose" law and order on the city,



BY BRAD WYLLIE
THE WASHINGTON POST

according to a Reuter correspondent with the 4,000-strong rebel force in Mulindi, 45 miles north of the capital.

"No more killing will be tolerated," said the rebel commander, Paul Kagame.

Belgian army Col. Luc Marchal of Rwanda's U.N. peacekeeping force—sent last year to supervise a truce between the government and rebels—announced that the two sides had agreed to a cease-fire today, but hours later French television broadcast an interview with rebel leader Theogene Rudasingwa, who said that "we have little option" but to continue toward Kigali.

The rebels' most immediate aim is to save a 600-man battalion that has been battling the 700-member Presidential Guard in the capital. The guerrillas had been allowed into the city under the erstwhile peace accord and were encamped around

the parliament building under watch by the U.N. forces. A rebel official quoted by Reuter said fighting also was taking place on three fronts across northern Rwanda.

The rebels said they have held back the rest of their forces—estimated at 20,000 total—in the hilly north, an area best known to the outside world as home to a famous band of mountain gorillas. Observers say the rebels could encounter heavy resistance as they move into densely populated farming areas farther south, especially the southwestern area of Gisenyi, home district of slain Hutu president Juvenal Habyarimana.

A group of exhausted American evacuees sat quietly in a Nairobi hotel lobby tonight, talking to reporters and trying to make sense of the bloodbath that forced them to flee their adopted homes in Rwanda.

"You could feel the tension building up over the past months, when the political situation remained unresolved," said Dick Roberts, 58, of Denver, a family-planning contractor for the U.S. Agency for International Development contractor who has lived in Rwanda for three years. "Every night, there were murders of one kind or another—machete slayings, revenge killings. Then the explosion..."

Roberts, who left Kigali in a car convoy on Saturday, said he realized that foreigners were lucky to get out.

"When we left our driver, he was looking very sad. He said, 'You can leave and we're stuck,'" Roberts said, noting that his driver had drawn his finger across his throat.

Further evacuations may be complicated by the fact that the Kigali airport—outside the city—has been cut off and government troops have sealed the perimeters of the capital to stall the rebel advance, aid workers said tonight.

The New York Times

SUNDAY, APRIL 10, 1994

WB 1168

WESTERN TROOPS ARRIVE IN RWANDA TO AID FOREIGNERS

A THIRD DAY OF VIOLENCE

U.S. Moves Marines to Border — Belgium Sends Troops and U.N. Plans Force

By ROBERT D. McFADDEN

The United States, France and Belgium deployed troops and military aircraft to central Africa yesterday and began a joint effort to protect and evacuate the 2,850 foreign nationals from tribal fighting in Rwanda, where thousands of people have been reported slaughtered in three days of terror.

The first convoy of foreign nationals was reported to have left Kigali, the Rwandan capital, yesterday, escorted by lightly armed Rwandan troops and bound for an unspecified neighboring country.

A force of 400 French paratroops landed at the airport outside the capital. The United States sent 360 Marines and seven aircraft into neighboring Burundi and moved them toward the border. Belgium, the former colonial ruler, dispatched 800 troops and plane loads of equipment from Europe, and the United Nations was considering sending 1,500 reinforcements for its 2,500-member peacekeeping force in Rwanda.

Even as the relief contingents moved in, refugees began moving out and the fiercest fighting yet was reported in Kigali, where corpses litter the streets and violence between the Hutu majority and the Tutsi minority has been concentrated. There were also reports of new fighting in the northern town of Ruhengeri.

Tutsi rebels, known as the Rwandan Patriotic Front, claimed to have moved a large force within 10 miles of Kigali. It was feared that their advance into the capital would greatly intensify the fighting between the rebels and Hutu-supported Government forces, tipping the country into all-out civil war.

The Tutsis — the tall Nilotic people also known as the Watusi — make up 14 percent of Rwanda's population, while Hutus — a short, stocky Bantu people — make up 85 percent. They have struggled for political and economic dominance since the nation of 8 million won independence from Belgium in 1962.

Red Cross officials in Kigali said the death toll from the fighting — including the acting prime minister and other political leaders, aid workers, nuns and priests and United Nations peacekeepers, but mostly ordinary Rwandan citizens — has risen steadily and dramatically since Wednesday, when the Presidents of Rwanda and Burundi were killed in the crash of a plane that may have been shot down.

"Yesterday, we were talking about thousands of dead," Herve Le Guillouez, medical coordinator of the In-

Continued From Page 1

ternational Committee of the Red Cross, told the Reuters news agency. "Today we can start with tens of thousands." He said the corpses were everywhere — "in the houses, in the streets, everywhere."

There were no reports that Americans or other civilian foreigners had been killed or wounded in the fighting. Most were lying low, waiting for the fighting to ease or for evacuation. American and French officials said that planes and convoys were being readied for evacuations.

At the United Nations headquarters in New York, representatives of nations on the Security Council held intensive consultations on Rwanda yesterday, but no formal meeting was held and no action was decided upon. A force of 2,500 United Nations peacekeepers in Rwanda has been confined to barracks since 10 Belgians were killed early in the fighting.

Even as rescue missions moved in, Rwandan rebels, who have vowed to smash an interim government set up during the turmoil of recent days, warned the United States, France and Belgium yesterday to limit their troop deployments, especially in the duration of time they spend there.

Limits on Foreign Troops

"The presence of foreign troops in our country must be limited in time," a rebel statement issued in Brussels said. "The Rwanda Patriotic Front will not give any quarter to those who seek to transform what they claim as humanitarian missions into military assistance for autocratic regimes which are close to the end."

In Washington, President Clinton, in his weekly radio address, expressed deep concern for the safety of 250 Americans and other foreign na-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

The New York Times

SUNDAY, APRIL 10, 1994

P 21168

U.N. TROOPS

Where They Are

The United Nations has sent 2,519 troops from 23 countries to Rwanda over the last few months to prevent civil war from breaking out again. Following are the 23 countries with United Nations troops and military observers in Rwanda.

INFANTRY

1. Bangladesh	937
2. Ghana	841
3. Belgium	428

SUPPORT TROOPS AND
MILITARY OBSERVERS

4. Tunisia	60
5. Senegal	39
6. Zimbabwe	29
7. Egypt	26
8. Uruguay	25
9. Austria	15
10. Nigeria	15
11. Russia	15
12. Togo	15
13. Brazil	13
14. Congo	10
15. Mali	10
16. Netherlands	10
17. Botswana	9
18. Poland	5
19. Malawi	5
20. Slovakia	5
21. Hungary	4
22. Canada	2
23. Fiji	1

Source: Reuters

nationals in Rwanda — about 1,500 Belgians, 600 French, 300 Germans, 100 Dutch and 100 Britons — and said the United States and other Governments were doing all they could to insure their safety.

Administration officials said plans to deploy American military forces to protect and possibly evacuate the Americans in Rwanda were well underway, having been authorized by the President on the recommendation of a task force that included Secretary of State Warren Christopher, Defense Secretary William Perry, the President's national security adviser Anthony Lake and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, John Shalikshvili.

Two companies of Marines and three transport helicopters were dispatched from ships in the Indian Ocean, and four KC-130 tanker aircraft, capable of carrying 40 to 60 people, were sent from bases in the region. Late yesterday the American forces landed in Bujumbura, the capital of Burundi.

U.S. Troops Sent North

Officials said the forces were promptly sent north, toward the border, to be ready to execute contingency plans to enter Rwanda if it became necessary to rescue trapped Americans or to come to the aid of American convoys moving toward Burundi if they come under attack.

But the United States planned to avoid sending the troops into Rwanda if possible, the official said. Instead, the American Ambassador in Kigali was organizing Americans there into convoys that were expected to drive overland, with lightly armed Rwandan escorts, to Burundi, a trip of 5½ to 6 hours.

Details of route and timing were not disclosed for security reasons. But some Americans were said to have been moved out yesterday, while others were expected to follow today.

Belgian radio reports quoting the United States Embassy in Kigali late yesterday said that a convoy of 30 vehicles carrying foreigners had left the besieged city. It was not known how many people were in the convoy or what their nationalities were, and there was no word on where it was headed.

Evacuation From Airport

French and Belgian officials said some of their nationals were to be evacuated by plane from Kigali airport, starting last night and continuing today, if possible. A Foreign Ministry spokeswoman in Paris, Catherine Colonna, said 400 French troops secured the Kigali airport at dawn yesterday, despite resistance from rebel guerrillas.

"Beginning this evening, a first flight will evacuate a certain number of our nationals," Ms. Colonna said. Some French nationals outside the capital had already left the country for neighboring Zaire and Burundi, she said.

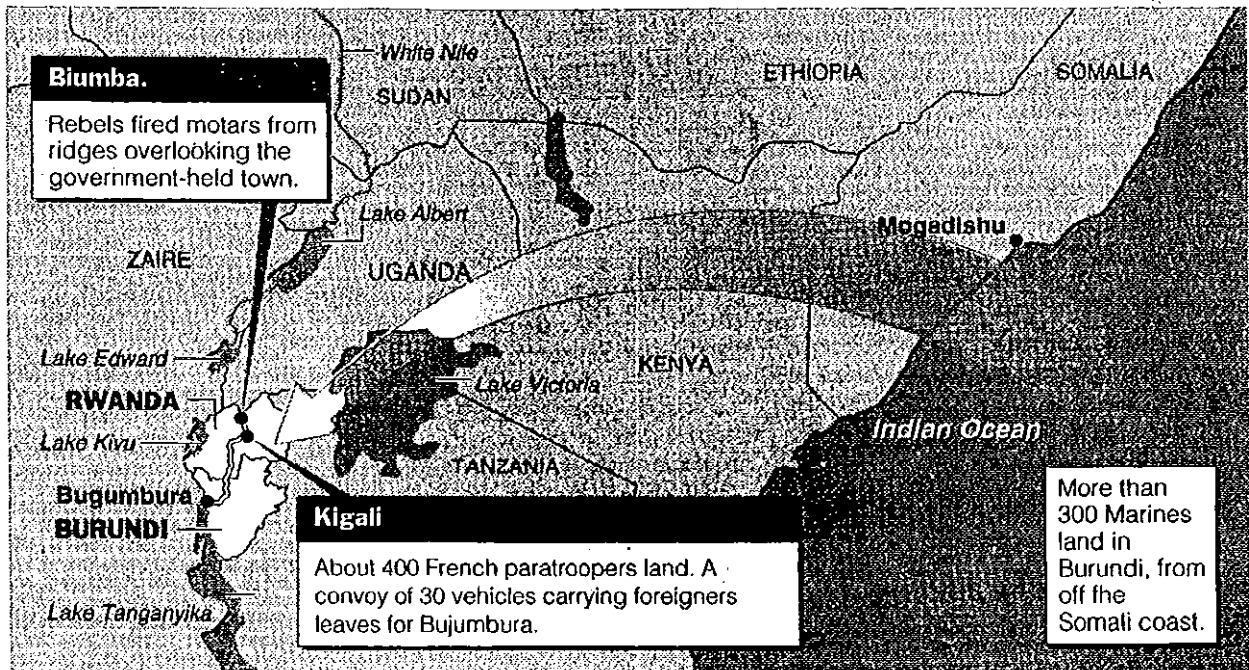
The violence that has wracked Rwanda began late Wednesday after an airplane carrying President Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda and President Cyprien Ntaryamira of Burundi, both of the majority Hutu tribe, crashed as it was approaching Kigali airport. They were returning from a peace conference in Tanzania aimed at ending decades of ethnic strife in their countries.

The Rwandan Government said the plane was shot down by a rocket fired by unknown attackers, and United Nations officials were prevented from going to the scene to inspect the crash site and check on the cause. Soon afterward, the Presidential Guard loyal to Mr. Habyarimana set out to settle scores with Tutsis in Kigali, and fighting quickly escalated into wild scenes of anarchy and slaughter.

The New York Times

SUNDAY, APRIL 10, 1994

P.3



The New York Times

The New York Times

SUNDAY, APRIL 10, 1994

WS1168

2/

Developments in Fighting and Evacuation in Rwanda

The following were major developments as fighting continued in Rwanda and foreign troops began to move into the area to help evacuate foreigners from the capital, Kigali.

¶About 360 United States marines were sent from ships off the coast of Somalia to Bujumbura, the capital of neighboring Burundi, to help evacuate the approximately 250 American citizens from Rwanda. Four KC-130 tanker aircraft, which can carry 40 to people, and three CH-53 transport helicopters were also sent, officials said.

¶A convoy of about 30 vehicles left Rwanda for Bujumbura, though it was unclear whether all those aboard were Americans.

From Bujumbura, the people who have been evacuated will be taken to Kenya. Other convoys were preparing to leave.

¶President Clinton said in his weekly radio address that he was concerned about the safety of Americans in Rwanda. "I want you to know that we're doing all we can to assure their safety," he said.

¶Belgium and France sent hundreds of soldiers and equipment to assist any of the 1,500 Belgians and 600 French who want to leave.

¶About 400 French paratroopers landed in Kigali and took control of the airport. The first French evacuation flight carried 43 people.

¶Belgium sent troops and equip-

ment to the Central African Republic to help with evacuations.

¶A leader of the rebel Rwandan Patriotic Front denied a United Nations announcement that a cease-fire had been reached.

¶The United Nations Security Council met to consider sending 1,500 troops to reinforce its peace-keeping contingent.

¶A spokesman for Doctors Without Borders said the dead and wounded "can be counted by the thousands."

¶Tutsi rebels said they had advanced to within 10 miles of Kigali. A commander said they wanted to reinforce 600 rebels battling Hutu and Government forces there.

The New York Times**SUNDAY, APRIL 10, 1994**WS 1168
P. 1

22

U.S. Envoy in Rwanda Decides on Overland Convoy to Evacuate Americans

By **ROBERT PEARL**

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 9 — The decision to evacuate Americans from Rwanda in an overland convoy rather than by military aircraft was made by the United States Ambassador there, who was considered to be the best judge of conditions in the central African country. Administration officials said today.

The decision to send marines to neighboring Burundi to stand by as backup in case "things get ugly," as one official put it, was made by President Clinton on Friday night as he left a town meeting on health care in Minneapolis, the officials said.

The two choices came in the course of three days of hurried meetings and consultations with allies that began Thursday night, when it became clear to Administration officials that

Americans should be evacuated from Rwanda.

"Violence was rampant," a senior Administration official said. "Americans were not being singled out for attacks. But the general level of violence created a serious danger, and other Westerners were being manhandled."

Limited Communication

State Department officials said they had only limited communications with the American Embassy in Rwanda on Thursday. The Ambassador, David P. Rawson, and the embassy's communications officer could not get into the chancellery. Because of street violence in the Rwandan capital, Kigali, they were stranded in other parts of the city for a day and a half.

On Friday, State Department officials re-established communications

with the embassy and informed Mr. Rawson that Belgium and France were sending troops to Rwanda as part of an international force to protect and evacuate foreigners.

Belgium and France plan to evacuate their citizens by plane. But Mr. Rawson decided on Friday to recommend overland convoys for the smaller contingent of Americans leaving Rwanda. State Department officials said there were 255 Americans in Rwanda, and they assume that a small number will stay.

At 5:45 A.M. today, Mr. Rawson spoke with Secretary of State Warren Christopher and got approval for the evacuation plans.

At 1 P.M. today, Michael McCurry, the State Department spokesman, said, "The United States is taking steps to evacuate Americans from Rwanda, with the cooperation of local authorities."

The New York Times

SUNDAY, APRIL 10, 1994

WS 1168
P. 2

23

**Clinton decides to
send marines to
Burundi.**

He refused to specify the means of transportation, citing concern for the security of the Americans. But a Pentagon official said the Americans were leaving in overland convoys to Burundi, just south of Rwanda.

The convoys were organized and supervised by Ambassador Rawson, a Foreign Service officer for the last 23 years. State Department officials said that Mr. Rawson, 52, the son of a missionary, knows the area well because he was raised in Burundi and served as the department's desk officer for Rwanda and Burundi in the early 1970's. He was the political officer at the United States Embassy in Rwanda from 1973 to 1975.

The White House press secretary, Dee Dee Myers, said President Clinton approved the evacuation plan for the Americans in Rwanda on Friday night before he left Minneapolis to return to Washington.

Mr. Clinton spoke to Anthony Lake, his national security adviser, Secretary of State Christopher and Defense Secretary William J. Perry on Thursday and again on Friday. All agreed that the top priority should be to evacuate Americans from Rwanda. American officials said they had worked with French and Belgian officials to coordinate their response.

"The President stressed to them the importance of doing everything possible to insure the safety of Americans, and doing whatever we could — which frankly isn't very much — to stabilize the situation" in Rwanda, an Administration official said.

Mr. Clinton added references to

Rwanda in his weekly radio address, which was otherwise devoted to crime and other domestic issues.

"I'm deeply concerned about the continuing violence following the assassination of the President, the Prime Minister and other officials, as well as some of our United Nations peacekeepers," he said. "There are about 250 Americans there. I'm very concerned about their safety, and I want you to know that we're doing all we can to insure their safety."

President Clinton sent more than 300 marines to Burundi to help protect the Americans fleeing Rwanda. Two companies of marines were sent to Bujumbura, the capital of Burundi "as a precautionary measure in response to the escalation of fighting in Rwanda," said Suzanne Hansen, a Defense Department spokeswoman.

Mr. McCurry said there had been a sharp escalation of fighting in Kigali, where tribal factions have waged vicious street battles since the Presidents of Rwanda and Burundi were killed in a plane crash on Wednesday.

Ms. Hansen said four KC-130 airborne tankers, capable of refueling other planes, and three CH-53 troop-carrying helicopters had been sent to Burundi from an amphibious group off the coast of Somalia.

In addition, four Air Force C-141 transport aircraft were in the area, said Kathleen deLaski, a Pentagon spokeswoman. These planes could be used to evacuate the Americans from central Africa. An Administration official said the Americans leaving Rwanda would be flown to Kenya.

The New York Times**SUNDAY, APRIL 10, 1994****Two Presidents Die****Peace Talks****A Casualty of Tribal War
In Rwandan Capital**

Last week a plane crash killing two African presidents touched off bloody clashes between tribal factions in the Rwandan capital of Kigali. Estimates from observers in the capital put the death toll in the thousands.

The crisis began Wednesday when the plane carrying the Presidents of Rwanda and Burundi, two tiny countries in central Africa, was shot down at the Kigali airport by unidentified attackers. The two leaders had been attending peace talks in Tanzania.

The death of Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana, a 57-year-old former army officer who had led his country for almost 20 years, ignited brutal street fighting and threatened efforts to end decades of civil war between its minority Tutsi tribe and the majority Hutu. Most of the killing has been attributed to the Presidential Guard, which is loyal to the slain leader.

Several prominent Hutu politicians were reported slain along with opposition figures, civilians and at least 10 peace-keeping soldiers.

In neighboring Burundi, which has also been plagued by warfare between Tutsi and Hutu factions, the death of 39-year-old

President Cyprien Ntaryamira, its second Hutu leader, sparked no bloodshed.

The United States, Belgium and France were mobilizing Saturday to evacuate their citizens, as caravans of foreigners were moving away from the capital, trying to reach Burundi or neighboring Zaire.

PAUL LEWIS

The New York Times**SUNDAY, APRIL 10, 1994**

Double Tragedy in Africa

So great is the crisis overload on the world's news circuits that many Americans have been only fleetingly aware of continuing massacres in Burundi. Since last October, more than 100,000 people have been killed while 700,000 people have fled this central African country. A civil war between the majority Hutu and minority Tutsi tribes has spilled over into neighboring Rwanda — and now both countries teeter on anarchy.

Burundi's new President, Cyprien Ntaryamira, and the Rwandan President, Juvénal Habyarimana, were killed Wednesday when their aircraft crashed, possibly downed by a rocket, as they were returning from a peace conference in Tanzania. This ignited a full-scale massacre in Rwanda that has claimed thousands of civilians, peacekeepers and Burundi's Prime Minister, Agathe Uwilingiyimana. Trapped in the melee is a U.N. force of 2,500 peacekeepers from a score of nations that has been vainly trying to enforce a cease-fire.

Amid this appalling loss of life, chaos and crop failures are spreading hunger and disease through refugee camps. As dismaying is the prospect of a conflict without end, adding another failed state to a list already including Bosnia, Somalia and Liberia, with others likely to follow. Neighboring states, the

Organization of African Unity and the U.N. all have a primary responsibility to provide emergency relief and keep open doors for peacemaking. But at some point the world may need to ask, if these efforts fail, whether or not to stand aside if belligerents cannot agree.

It has almost reached that point in Burundi and Rwanda. Rivalry between the now dominant Hutu and their former feudal overlords, the Tutsi, predates the countries' independence from Belgium in 1962. The present round of fighting in Burundi began last October when the army, the Tutsi stronghold, assassinated a Hutu president. His successor was also a Hutu; so was his fellow passenger on the fatal plane, the President of Rwanda. Thus the presumptive blame for the orgy of slaughter falls on Tutsi warriors seeking to reimpose their past dominance.

Yet Hutu radio broadcasts are just as blood-thirsty as those of the Tutsi, which only heightens the tragedy of a failed cease-fire and the assassination of the peace-seeking presidents. The Security Council may have no ready answer to this terrible riddle, but the first urgent need is to establish what happened and to pinpoint political responsibility for all these horrific killings.

The Washington Post

SUNDAY, APRIL 10, 1994

Westerners Begin Fleeing Rwanda

170 Americans Leave by Convoy

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Foreign Service

NAIROBI, Kenya, April 9—Foreigners began fleeing blood-soaked Rwanda today—some by air and others, including Americans, overland in convoys—as international aid workers found scenes of unspeakable horror from three days of tribal slaughter in the Rwandan capital: bodies littering the streets and, outside the main hospital, a pile of corpses six feet high.

French paratroopers landed at the airport in Kigali, the Rwandan capital, and Belgium and the United States positioned hundreds of their troops in central Africa to begin mass evacuations—possibly Sunday—of about 1,500 Belgian, 600 French and the remaining 85 American citizens in Rwanda.

Three convoys carrying 170 Americans departed Kigali for neighboring Burundi, and one of the convoys crossed the border before it closed at nightfall, a U.S. military spokesman said. The Americans in the remaining convoys were spending the night at a Danish hospital near the border, said the spokes-

man, U.S. Army Col. Robert Mirelson of the U.S. European Command in Stuttgart, Germany.

Standing by in Bujumbura, the Burundian capital, were 330 U.S. Marines flown in by helicopter this morning from American warships off Somalia, Mirelson said. "Their mission really is contingency, in case there's any problem with the evacuation of U.S. citizens," he said. So far, he added, there have been no "reports of any trouble or confrontation or anything along those lines" involving Americans.

Once the American evacuees reach Bujumbura, they will be flown by U.S. Air Force C-141 transport jets to Nairobi, the Kenyan capital. Two C-141s arrived in Bujumbura today, and two others were standing by in Mombassa, on the Kenyan coast, Mirelson said.

About 280 French paratroops seized the Kigali airport at dawn today, according to a French announcement, but troops of the Rwandan Presidential Guard later used trucks to block the runway to prevent more planes from landing.

As night fell over the embattled

See RWANDA, A25, Col. 1

The Washington Post

SUNDAY, APRIL 10, 1994

WS 1168 27
p. 2

RWANDA, From A1

capital, and the sounds of machine-gun fire and mortar rounds resumed after a brief daytime lull, control of the airport—and the evacuation plans—remained in doubt. However, the Foreign Ministry in Paris announced late tonight that the first evacuation flight of 43 French nationals had managed to take off. It said other rescue flights would probably wait until after daylight Sunday.

[In Washington, President Clinton said in his weekly radio address from the White House that he was "deeply concerned about the continuing violence" in Rwanda, "and I want you to know that we're doing all we can to ensure (the Americans') safety." The president asked Americans to "join together . . . in praying for their safety and for a return to peace in Rwanda."]

It was a flight at the Kigali airport that ignited Rwanda's ethnic explosion this week. Wednesday night, a plane carrying Presidents Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda and Cyprien Ntaryamira of neighboring Burundi crashed on landing, and the two leaders were killed. The Rwandan government, dominated by the majority Hutu tribe, immediately announced that rebels of the minority Tutsi tribe had shot down the plane with rockets.

Rwanda quickly degenerated into a tribal bloodbath. The 700 troops of the now leaderless Presidential Guard and a 600-member rebel force engaged in open warfare on Kigali's streets, and roving Hutu death squads and youths armed with machetes and panga knives went on killing sprees, executing and mutilating their victims, either Tutsis or their Hutu sympathizers. Among the dead, reported in the thousands, were prime minister Agathe Uwilingiyimana, at least 10 Belgian U.N. peacekeepers and 19 Catholic clerics.

There were reports today of continued gunfire across the capital that grew more intense by early evening, but for a few hours Kigali residents received a respite from the fierce battles of Thursday and Friday, and from mortar shells raining down on their neighborhoods. Some foreign aid workers were able to venture outside for their first horrifying glimpse at the battlefield that Kigali has become.

One report, from the French medical relief group Doctors Without Borders, said bodies were piled at least six feet high outside of Kigali's main hospital, and one worker said the pile contained at least 400 victims.

The group's spokeswoman in Nairobi, Samantha Bolton, said the French medical team was at the hospital and hundreds of injured people came in with bullet wounds and cuts from machetes. "The doctors were overwhelmed," she said. Most of the victims needed surgery, but an agency surgical team was stranded in Bujumbura, unable to get to Kigali, she said.

Bolton said the French medical team and one from the International Red Cross were forced to flee the hospital and return to their homes at 3 p.m. when heavy fighting again erupted, with greater intensity than before. "It's getting worse," she said.

Today's evacuations came after a group of Rwandan politicians, mostly aligned with the late president, claimed to have established a new interim government headed by the parliamentary speaker, Theodore Sindikubwabo. In a broadcast on state radio, Sindikubwabo said his goal was to try to impose some semblance of order on the country.

Habyarimana's apparent assassination and the orgy of killing that followed left Rwanda without a government. Constitutional council president Joseph Kavaruganda, who would have been interim president following Habyarimana's death, also was a victim of Kigali's bloodbath, along with the first vice president of the Social Democratic Party, Felicien Ngango, Labor and Social Affairs Minister Landouald Ndasingwa, Information Minister Faustin Rucozo, Agriculture Minister Frederic Nzamurambaho and Finance Minister Marc Rungera.

Three opposition parties, in a statement released in Paris today, said the death of Habyarimana, a Hutu, "gave a pretext to the Presidential Guard to exterminate the Tutsi minority and liquidate the politicians who are not in the presiden-

The Washington Post

SUNDAY, APRIL 10, 1994

tial movement," the Reuter news agency reported.

"Thus, thousands and thousands of innocent citizens have already been massacred and the opposition political class has been decimated," said the statement, signed in Bujumbura by leaders of the Inkinko, Raddes and Uprona parties.

Guerrillas of the Rwandan Patriotic Front, which had battled Habyarimana's troops to a standstill in three years of civil war, immediately rejected the new interim government and vowed to launch an all-out attack on Kigali.

"We cannot accept the new president," said Maj. Gen. Paul Kagame, the rebel commander, in a broadcast on the rebel radio station monitored in neighboring Uganda. "He is among those who are linked to the murder of civilians in Kigali."

"We are moving on Kigali," the rebel leader announced in his broadcast. He said, "Anyone who attempts to stop them [the rebel troops] is our enemy." He also urged government troops to switch sides and fight with the guerrillas.

A rebel spokeswoman in Kampala, the Ugandan capital, told Agence-France Press that French troops in Kigali should confine their activities to evacuating foreign nationals, and she warned the French not to inter-

fere with the progress of the advancing rebel forces.

A similar rebel statement from their Brussels headquarters warned France as well as Belgium and the United States to limit their intervention to removing their nationals and not to provide any backing for the new government in Rwanda.

"The Rwandan Patriotic Front will not give any warning to those who seek to transform what they claim as humanitarian missions into military assistance for autocratic regimes which are close to the end," the statement said.

From Mulindi, a town about 45 miles north of the capital, foreign journalists traveling behind rebel lines reported that it appeared the offensive had already begun. Initial reports from there said distant shelling could be heard during the day, and a U.N. observer was quoted telling reporters that the rebels seemed to be advancing along a broad front from at least three separate positions.

Reuter reporter Aidan Hartley, accompanying the rebels, reported from Mukarange, Rwanda, that the guerrillas and government forces pounded each other with mortars from hilltop trenches today, and that the rebels said they intended to slip around government defenses near the capital.

"There are ways of going around defenses to get to a place and leave the battlefield behind," rebel Col. Frank Mugambage said from the battlefield at Mukarange, about 40 miles north of Kigali. "The idea is to get to Kigali. . . . We can take care of the enemy left behind later."

The report said rebel officers claimed the guerrillas have advanced their main positions to within 20 miles of the capital.

The Rwandan army is believed to number about 30,000 men, and the guerrillas are thought to have between 15,000 and 20,000. The rebels, however, are considered more cohesive, better motivated and more experienced bush fighters.

Hartley described teen-age rebels splashing through the muddy steep trenches, and cupping their hands to their ears in Mukarange to hear the sound of a mortar being launched on the opposite hillside.

"He has launched one," said a wide-eyed youth, ducking into an earth bunker on the side of the trench and then bursting into laughter as the mortar bomb exploded some way off.

With a tin hat cramped on his head and a crucifix around his neck, a rebel stood grinning as his comrade popped a bomb in the mortar tube and sent it whistling across the valley.

21

The Washington Post

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1994

P.W'S 1168

Slayings Put Rwanda In Chaos

Clerics, Foreigners Among Casualties; Americans to Leave

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Foreign Service

NAIROBI, Kenya, April 8—The tiny central African country of Rwanda today appeared to be gripped by full-scale civil war and Somalia-style anarchy, with troops from the elite Presidential Guard battling Rwandan guerrillas in the capital's streets and other armed units assassinating government officials, Catholic clerics and Rwandan employees of foreign aid agencies.

Fighting between Hutus and Tutsis—the country's two main tribes—continued unabated in Kigali, the Rwandan capital, since early Thursday after the country's president, Juvenal Habyarimana, was killed with Burundi's President Cyprien Ntaryamira in a fiery plane crash. Reports suggested their plane was hit by one or more rockets as it attempted to land.

In Washington, President Clinton's top national security advisers began preparations for evacuating the 255 Americans living in Rwanda. An administration official said none of the Americans had been harmed and there was no evidence that they were being targeted in the violence.

Western diplomats at the United Nations and in Washington said three French air force planes with as many as 150 troops had landed at Kigali's airport tonight to secure it as a base for evacuating Westerners. One source said Western governments had negotiated the deployment with the Rwandan Presidential Guard, which held the airport. Earlier, military sources in France and Belgium said 800 Belgian paratroops were standing by to be flown into Kigali and France had put its 1,500 troops in the Central African Republic and 7,000 others elsewhere on the continent on alert.

Tonight, U.N. peacekeepers in Kigali brokered the appointment of a new president, prime minister and five ministers to form an interim government, U.N. diplomats announced in New York.

Habyarimana recently had formed a transitional government with rebels trying to oust him and had no legal successor. Attempts by the defense minister and senior army officers to take control through a "crisis committee" apparently collapsed today amid the continuing bloodletting. "Technically, we have no government, we have no parliament," said Cyprien Habimana, Rwanda's ambassador to Kenya, "Only the president was sworn in."

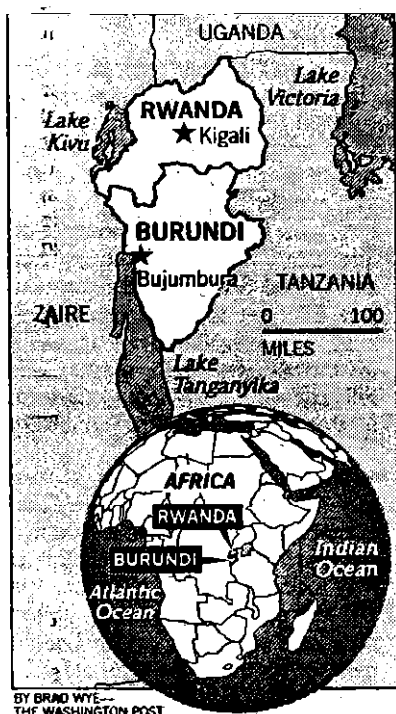
New Zealand U.N. Ambassador Colin Keating, this month's Security Council president, said the new transitional government had been named after consultations with the Rwandan police and army and the rebel movement, the Rwandan Patriotic Front. Theodore Sindikubwabo, the former head of parliament, was named president and Jean Kambanda the new prime minister.

But those negotiations did not include the Presidential Guard, and Claude du Sauti, a New York representative of the rebels, said the rebel group had not been adequately

See RWANDA, A18, Col 2

The Washington Post

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1994



RWANDA, From A1

consulted on the new government and would not accept it.

Keating said a U.N.-negotiated cease-fire today failed to halt street clashes but did allow Red Cross representatives to move freely through many areas, removing bodies and taking wounded to hospitals.

Red Cross officials in Bujumbura, capital of neighboring Burundi, said the central hospital in Kigali held up to 400 bodies. "The morgue is full," Red Cross official told the Reuter news agency, citing a report by the agency's medical coordinator in Kigali. "There were only two doctors in the whole hospital."

Earlier, Reuter reported that the Red Cross chief in Kigali, Philippe Gaillard, told France Inter radio in Paris: "There have probably been thousands of dead in Kigali between Wednesday night and today. There has been non-stop shooting in virtual-

ly all the districts of Kigali since Wednesday evening."

Most people in Rwanda and Burundi are Hutus. Since independence from Belgium three decades ago the two countries have been repeatedly convulsed by ethnic violence that has cost tens of thousands of lives. Three years ago, Tutsi tribesmen formed the Rwandan Patriotic Front, invaded Rwanda from neighboring Uganda and forced Habyarimana into concessions that included an unfulfilled promise to forge a coalition government with the rebels.

That agreement appears to have broken down, and reports say thousands more rebels were advancing on the city from the north to join the roughly 600 guerrillas battling the Presidential Guard, which numbers about 700 elite soldiers.

Telephone communications with the capital were difficult. But reports reaching the Kenyan capital from Ki-

gali—from diplomats, foreign aid workers and others—seemed to confirm the earliest worst fears of a city gone amok, with street fighting now continuous and roaming bands of shadowy death squads executing perceived tribal enemies.

Georges Dallemagne, the Belgian director of the aid group Doctors Without Borders, was quoted telling news agencies in Brussels that armed men entered the Kigali offices of the group's Dutch and Belgian branches and executed Rwandan employees in front of horrified expatriate staffers. Other reports said Rwandans working for Oxfam and UNICEF also were executed.

A report from the Vatican today said 11 Catholic nuns, five lay workers and three Jesuit priests had been killed. The statement from the Society of Jesus, the Jesuit order, said the victims were all Rwandan and all Tutsis and were executed in the order's "Center of Spirituality" while three other Belgian Jesuits looked on.

The killings of the relief workers and the Catholic clerics appeared to open a new phase in the carnage, which began early Thursday with Presidential Guard units rounding up cabinet ministers and other leading political figures along with their fami-

lies. Some of those arrested were later singled out for execution.

Among those confirmed to have been killed was Agathe Uwilingiyimana, one of only two women in Africa's post-colonial history to hold the title of prime minister. She was under the protection of Belgian troops at the time she was abducted from her home. Brussels said today that 10 of its soldiers serving with the U.N. peacekeeping force in Rwanda were disarmed, taken to a Rwandan barracks and executed.

There were also reports from the French Foreign Ministry in Paris today that in addition to the Belgians, U.N. peacekeepers from Ghana and Bangladesh had been slain.

Belgium has about 1,200 nationals in Rwanda, as well as about 400 troops among a 2,500-member, 23-nation U.N. peacekeeping force there, and France has about 600 nationals there. Plans to rescue the foreigners were complicated by the continued closure of the Kigali airport and its occupation by the Presidential Guard. A Boeing 737 jet was flown to Bujumbura to be used for evacuation if a security zone could be set up around Kigali's airport.

Du Saidi, the rebel representative in New York, said the rebels would cooperate with an American, Belgian

or French effort to land at the airport and evacuate their citizens, if the rescue missions were short. But he warned, "We shall not accept any forces to stay for long," and if Tutsi rebels are fired on, "we will engage."

With the Presidential Guard still controlling the airport and the crash site, Rwandan analysts said the mystery of the presidents' plane crash may never be known. Rwandan officials who had gathered at the airport to greet the president on his return from Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania, reported seeing two explosions they claimed were caused by rockets. They immediately blamed the rebels.

There was also speculation that the presidential jet may have been shot down by the president's own guards as part of a coup plot to remove him just as he was about to make peace with the rebels. But Habyarimana, the Rwandan ambassador here, dismissed such speculation, saying neither the Presidential Guard nor the regular Rwandan army possessed rockets capable of shooting down a plane.

"Those are typically [rebel] weapons," he said.

Correspondent William Drozdiak in Paris and special correspondent Julia Preston at the United Nations contributed to this report.

The Washington Post

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1994

WS1168

31

Not Two of a Kind

RWANDA AND Burundi, when these small central Africa nations even come on the American screen, are usually lumped as places ravaged by endemic tribal conflict—majority Hutu against Tutsi, the former feudal overlords. But this is misleading. They are not two of a troubled African kind. Rwanda is a country still in the stage of working out power struggles with guns and machetes. But neighboring Burundi is struggling to build fledgling democratic institutions. In the possibility that democratic tendencies can ease ethnic rivalries lies what hope there is for a whole broad class of similarly riven nations in Africa and elsewhere.

In Rwanda yesterday, the reports were of horror and chaos. The leadership had been dragging out efforts to organize elections. On Wednesday, someone shot down the airplane carrying the president, and by chance also Burundi's president, back from regional peace talks in Kenya. Forces loyal to him took to the streets. Hundreds if not thousands of Rwandans are said to have been killed. Ten or more Belgian soldiers were murdered; they were part of a little-publicized 2,500-man United Nations mission sent earlier to enforce a government-rebel truce. Belgium, France and the United States were

considering how to protect their exposed nationals.

In Burundi, by contrast, quiet was reported. The country has known awful slaughters. But elections credited as legitimate were held last June. They delivered political power for the first time to the majority Hutus and stirred some of the losing Tutsi, who still control the army, to attempt a coup. But the coup was opposed even by some Tutsi, and it failed. Burundi has kept at the uphill effort of establishing democratic institutions. In the crisis this week, its national assembly quickly formed a calming crisis committee. Its leadership takes as a model South Africa's attempt to move an entrenched minority peacefully to majority rule.

From an American distance it is easy to advise Africans and others to run democratic elections and ensure minority rights. Some of the nuts and bolts of it can be passed on by, for instance, the National Democratic Institute, which has had an active program in Burundi. But the hard choices necessarily fall to the countries themselves. Burundi shows something—not everything—about how democratic ways can help a country escape tribal excesses. On this round, anyway, Rwanda is showing what can go horribly wrong.

French Arrive to Help Westerners Leave

In Rwanda, 255 Americans Get 'Ordered Departure' Command

By Ann Devroy and John Lancaster
Washington Post Staff Writers

President Clinton's top national security advisers began preparations yesterday for evacuating Americans from Rwanda in the face of continuing chaos and civil war in the central African country.

A senior administration official said U.S. officials last night had been in contact with all of the 255 Americans in Rwanda and none had been harmed. There was no evidence that Americans were being targeted in the bloody killings and battles that have been occurring there for 48 hours, the official added.

But the official said the president's aides "are looking at some specific ways to take the Americans out." He would offer no time frame for the move.

French forces last night landed at Kigali International Airport with the permission of Rwandan government military forces that had been blocking use of the facility. Western diplomatic sources said the move was taken in preparation for an air-based evacuation operation, if that proves necessary. The United States, France and other nations helped to negotiate the agreement with the Rwandan government, but the success of the operation was unclear last night.

At the State Department, Prudence Bushnell, deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs, told reporters "there are a number of plans in the works about evacuation." The United States issued an "ordered departure" for its citizens, a procedure requiring government workers to leave as soon as their safety can be assured that is also meant to be a warning to other Americans to leave.

At the Pentagon, Defense Secretary William J. Perry met with senior military commanders, including the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. John Shalikashvili, to discuss the Rwandan crisis.

They were joined later in the afternoon by Secretary of State Warren Christopher and national security advisor Anthony Lake on instructions from Clinton, who was in Minnesota on a trip to promote health care reform. In Minneapolis, Clinton said he had held extended telephone conversations with his advisers "to be on top of the situation and take all the appropriate steps to try to ensure the safety of our citizens there."

The Joint Staff has issued a "warning order" instructing

the U.S. European Command in Stuttgart, Germany, to begin preparing for a possible evacuation of U.S. and Western citizens in concert with Belgium and France, according to a senior military official.

Before the French apparently secured the airport last night, U.S. officials had said they were considering a range of options for removing Westerners. A senior U.S. officer in Europe noted that "it would just take a couple" of C-141 transport jets based in Europe to evacuate most European and American expatriates in Rwanda.

One Pentagon official said that despite the level of violence in Rwanda, the specific threat to expatriates remained something of an unknown.

An administration official said that the U.S. citizens in Rwanda include 100 government employees and dependents, with the remainder mainly missionaries. Bushnell said that about 200 Rwandan citizens had taken refuge in the residence of U.S. Ambassador David Rawson. Outside, firefights were occurring between the government military and rebels.

Bushnell said the embassy has no U.S. Marine guards and only five United Nations peacekeepers, who are only lightly armed, to defend the embassy. Rawson, she said, had received assurances from the Rwandan minister of defense that he would do what he could to protect the residence and compound.

Pentagon officials said earlier yesterday that the United States is prepared to take a more aggressive role if conditions worsen. Officials noted that several Navy warships, including the helicopter assault carrier USS Peleliu, are standing by off Somalia in connection with the recent U.S. withdrawal from that country. The ships are steaming north but could be diverted to the Kenyan coast, about 650 air miles from the Rwandan border. Transport helicopters from the Peleliu could cover that distance if they stopped for refueling in Kenya or refueled in flight from tanker aircraft. A senior official also noted that there are four CH-53 transport helicopters and four KC-130 tanker aircraft based at Mombassa, Kenya, on the Kenyan coast.

Although Pentagon officials said they considered such a dramatic rescue mission unlikely, they also noted that it would not be unprecedented. In January 1991, a small contingent of U.S. Marines and Navy SEALs evacuated 281 people from the U.S. Embassy compound in Mogadishu, Somalia, amid intense clan battles.

The New York Times

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1994 S 1168

RWANDAN CAPITAL PLUNGED IN TERROR AS TRIBES BATTLE

THOUSANDS MAY BE DEAD

U.S., Belgium and France Plan
an Evacuation of Citizens
— Cease-Fire Report

By WILLIAM E. SCHMIDT
Special to The New York Times

NAIROBI, Kenya, April 8 — The Rwandan capital, Kigali, was convulsed by a second straight day of bloodletting and horror today, as rival tribal factions waged vicious street battles for control of the city. The death toll of civilians, Government ministers and soldiers — including at least 10 United Nations peacekeeping troops — was estimated to be in the thousands.

With Kigali virtually cut off from the outside world, save for radio links and a few working telephone lines, the United States, Belgium and France discussed steps to begin evacuating their citizens, trapped since the fighting plunged the city into chaos Wednesday night.

In Brussels, Government officials said 800 paratroopers were standing by to evacuate about 1,500 Belgians now estimated to be in Rwanda, a former Belgian colony, if United Nations troops are able to secure a safety zone around the airport, until now the scene of some of the heaviest fighting.

The French, with 600 citizens inside Rwanda, also have troops on alert in the Central African Republic, and the State Department said it was considering plans to evacuate 255 Americans who are living in Rwanda. So far, no Americans have been reported hurt in the fighting, although officials said their situation remained perilous.

But as Belgium pressed United Nations leaders to allow the 2,500 United Nations peacekeepers already based in Rwanda to use force, if necessary, the commander of the 400-member Belgian peacekeeping contingent in

Continued From Page 1

Rwanda said there was a possibility a cease-fire between the warring factions could be reached as soon as Saturday morning.

The United Nations Secretary General, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, now in Geneva, sent a message to the Security Council in New York that any rescue operation would require 1,000 to 1,500 more troops.

Since gaining independence from Belgium in 1962, both Rwanda and Burundi, its equally small and poor neighbor to the south, have experienced tensions between the Hutus, who make up about 85 percent of the population, and the Tutsi tribe, who are about 14 percent.

Col. Luc Marchal, the Belgian commander, told Belgian state radio that talks toward a cease-fire were underway, although fighting continued through the day. But a Red Cross worker said late today that the fighting appeared less severe in the afternoon than in the morning.

At the United Nations the Security Council president, Colin Keating of New Zealand, said the the police and the army in Kigali had agreed on a cease-fire and nominated a new interim Government. It was unclear, however, if the Presidential Guard, which was responsible for much of the kill-

U.S. discusses plans to airlift citizens with its allies.

ing, had also agreed to ending the hostilities.

The interim Government would include a President, Theodor Sindikubabo, a Prime Minister, Jean Kambanga, and five other Ministers, Mr. Keating said.

He said the security situation in the capital improved this afternoon and the Red Cross was able to move around the city freely and evacuate wounded people to hospitals. Outside the capital conditions were reported to be calm.

While reports from the capital remain incomplete, the staggering scale of the carnage began to emerge today. Red Cross Officials said their workers inside Kigali had counted more than 400 bodies in the morgue of one central hospital alone, and that the corridors of the hospital overflowed with wounded.

Along the borders of Rwanda, relief workers also reported that a steady stream of new refugees were fleeing toward Tanzania, to the southeast, and diplomats here and in Europe feared that unless the fighting could be stopped soon, the country was lurching toward all-out civil war between the Hutus and the Tutsis.

Earlier today, the leader of the

Rwanda Popular Front, a rebel group dominated by the Tutsis and bitterly opposed to the Hutu faction that controls the central Government, said the main body of the guerrilla force was moving toward the capital from strongholds in the heavily forested areas to the north, near the Uganda border.

Rebels Advance on Capital

While a leader of the rebel group, Paul Kagame, said the advance was intended only to restore order in the capital, diplomats feared it would almost certainly mean an increase in the fighting.

In Geneva, Mr. Boutros-Ghali ordered his special envoy in Rwanda to do what was necessary to restore safety to the city. The growing list of victims killed by the rampaging troops and gunmen looking to settle old tribal scores now includes the Prime Minister, more than 20 Rwandan nuns and priests, dozens of Rwandans employed by international relief organizations and a French soldier and his wife, who were killed in their home.

Senior United Nations officials have said they probably need an additional three battalions of soldiers in order to secure the airport. The 2,500 United Nations peacekeepers now on duty in Rwanda are equipped with only light arms and have been mostly hunkered down in barracks since Government troops turned their guns on them Thursday, killing 10 Belgians.

At least three other United Nations troops kidnapped by Rwandan soldiers are also still missing.

The violence that has consumed the capital was ignited late Wednesday night after an airplane carrying Juvenal Habyarimana, the President of Rwanda, and Cyprien Ntaryamira, the President of Burundi, crashed as it was approaching Kigali airport. The Rwanda Government said the plane, returning the men from a conference in Tanzania to discuss ending years of ethnic warfare in their countries, was shot down by a rocket fired by unnamed attackers.

U.S. Orders Americans Out

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 8 — The United States has ordered Americans to leave Rwanda and is making plans for an evacuation, the State Department said today.

"We issued an ordered departure, and what that means is that we are going to be looking at plans to take out the Americans, the official Americans and their dependents, and American citizens," Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Prudence Bushnell said.

She added that there is no indication that any of the 255 Americans living in the country are being targeted in the central African country, which has been thrust into chaos and renewed civil war after the presidents of Rwanda and neighboring Burundi were killed Wednesday.

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Democracy's Bleeding in Africa

By Clifton R. Wharton Jr.

The neighboring African countries of Rwanda and Burundi have been plunged into unimaginable anarchy and bloodshed. This week's violence — the plane crash that killed both Presidents, the police and army rampage that has killed hundreds in Kigali, the Rwandan capital — was only the latest in a six-month convulsion of ethnic warfare. Relief agencies estimate that 100,000 people have died in Burundi since October. The death of Burundi's President, Cyprien Ntaryamira — who was returning from a peace conference in Tanzania when his plane was reportedly shot down — brought back a vivid memory of my meeting with his predecessor, Melchior Ndadaye, in Washington on Oct. 7. It also recalled troubling questions about how the West often views the prospects for "democracy" in countries like Burundi.

At 40, Mr. Ndadaye was his country's first Hutu President, despite the overwhelming majority (about 85 per-

cent) of his ethnic group in the population. He was also the first democratically elected head of state — ever — in Burundi. He envisioned Burundi as a multi-ethnic nation in which the long bloody rivalries of the Hutu and Tutsi peoples would be set aside.

Mr. Ndadaye came to meet with State Department officials. As he outlined his plans for Burundi, I could not help but be taken by his youthful vigor and commitment. He had been moving decisively since his election last June, taking firm steps to strengthen the fledgling democratic transition. He had renounced revenge and was creating a Government of reconciliation — by including prominent Tutsis in his Cabinet, freeing most political prisoners and allowing the return of exiled dissidents from both ethnic groups.

Enormous tasks faced President Ndadaye. His nation had known nothing but a tangled history of tribal conflict, European colonialism, monarchy and military rule. There was the costly repatriation of a large number of refugees — perhaps 200,000 people (he himself had spent 11 years in exile in Rwanda).

There was the need to build democratic institutions from the ground floor — an undertaking requiring parliamentary training, civic education and the strengthening of nongovernmental organizations. He sought to

adapt these institutions to the unique circumstances and culture of his country rather than merely clone a Western model.

There was the all-consuming foreign debt, which was crushing the economic progress so crucial to stability. Mr. Ndadaye knew it would require more than foreign aid and thus he also met with American business leaders, hoping to interest them in trade and investment.

Counting the dead in Rwanda and Burundi.

I left our meeting with admiration for his aspirations and determination. Two weeks later, he was dead, assassinated on his return to Burundi in a coup attempt by Tutsi members of the military. His death, and now that of Cyprien Ntaryamira, have fueled more ethnic slaughter and spurred the exodus of as many as a million Hutus to neighboring countries, where many face starvation.

But the tragedy is wider than that.

Clifton R. Wharton Jr. was deputy secretary of state in the Clinton Administration in 1993.

The New York Times

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1994

WS 1168 35
P. 2

What has happened in Burundi may reinforce a widely held view in the West that democratic roots simply will not sprout in some African countries, which are often seen as hybrid political creations throwing together tribes and cultures whose only common heritage, unless held in check by a brutal dictatorship, is warfare against one another.

There may be some truth to this view — but it does not apply only to Africa. Ancient animosities and a lack of democratic traditions also lie at the heart of the struggle in several former Soviet republics and of course in Bosnia. Africa's smaller nations continue their bloodshed and turmoil largely out of sight, often considered a lost cause.

President Ndadaye knew what he was up against. He was no innocent who believed that his election would resolve centuries of bitter history overnight. He knew that reconciliation was fundamental to his governmental and social reforms, even while he sought international support and economic stability.

That he failed must not be taken as proof that Burundi is impervious to reform. It is another signal to the West that we cannot push democracy faster than it can be assimilated. Africa's most populous nation, Nigeria, remains a vivid example of this point.

Reports this week about a global Nigerian drug trafficking network, run with the protection of the Government, suggest further that the country, a democracy in name only, has become a corrupt dictatorship.

In promoting democracy abroad, U.S. foreign policy must take into account the possibility — the probability — of failures like that in Burundi. When they happen, we must continue to offer our support and the necessary financial aid, making certain that it is kept out of the hands of corrupt officials and instead goes to the leaders and grass-roots organizations that truly provide the foundation of democracy.

We must not attempt to impose a "made in America" democratic model on other countries, especially where cultural and ethnic divisions are ancient and bloody. What works for us will not necessarily work in Burundi or anywhere else. Certain principles of freedom and self-determination may be essential, but the details of the democratic process must accommodate historical reality.

We must not give up on nations like Burundi. Only with the help of the free world will Burundi, Rwanda and other struggling African nations inch toward a place in a peaceful global order. □

2 Nations Joined by Common History of Genocide

By JERRY GRAY

Rwanda and Burundi are like twins — landlocked neighbors in the heart of Africa with common histories, languages and ethnicity.

The two tiny countries also share one of the world's worst ethnic disputes. Unrest between the majority Hutu and the minority Tutsi in the last quarter century has spawned unspeakably horrible conflicts that have claimed hundreds of thousands of lives.

Known for Its Gorillas

The most recent spate of killings began late last year when Burundi's first Hutu President, Melchior Ndadaye, was assassinated. The killings escalated this week after the leaders of both countries, President Juvénal Habyarimana of Rwanda and President Cyprien Ntaryamira of Burundi, were killed when their plane crashed while landing at the airport in the Rwandan capital, Kigali.

The men, both Hutu, were returning from a meeting in Tanzania where they were trying to arrive at a regional solution to the ethnic hostilities in their countries. The Rwandan Government said the plane was shot down, but its claim has not been independently confirmed.

Rwanda is probably best known among Westerners for its gorillas and the work of Dian Fossey, the Ameri-

can naturalist who was murdered there in 1985. Her life and work was the subject of the popular motion picture, "Gorillas in the Mist."

But the bloodletting in Rwanda and Burundi runs through the history of both countries as fluidly as the meandering Akanyaru River that marks their common border.

Tribal problems exist in virtually every African country. But modern weapons, the centuries-old feud between the Hutu and the Tutsi and a competition for land unlike anywhere else in Africa have led to genocidal orgies in Rwanda and Burundi.

Burundi, with 5.8 million people, and Rwanda, which has nearly 8 million people, are each slightly larger than Vermont. The majority of the people in both countries are farmers, and competition for land is at the root of much of the ethnic animosity.

Clashes Date to 15th Century

The first recorded tribal clashes date to the 15th century, when the Tutsi — a tall and elegant Nilotic people also known as the Watusi — migrated from Ethiopia and imposed feudal rule over the Hutu, a short, stocky Bantu people living in the forested hills.

The area was historically divided into the rival kingdoms of Ruanda and Urundi, which were both dominated by Tutsi aristocracy. Then from 1899 until the end of World War I, the area was part of German East Africa. Belgium was given a trusteeship over the territory, known as Ruanda-Urundi, beginning in 1917.

At independence in 1962, the kingdoms were again divided, adopting their modern names and the ethnic mix that has been at the heart of the current strife.

The European colonial rulers had allied themselves with the Tutsi, who make up 14 percent of the population in both Rwanda and Burundi, in order to control the Hutu, who comprise 85 percent of the population. On the eve of independence, the Belgians began turning political, economic and military power over to the Tutsi.

But when independence came to Rwanda, the Hutu assumed political power through the sheer weight of numbers. Their coming to power was aided by a 1959 uprising in which, by official estimate, 20,000 to 100,000 of the Tutsi were slaughtered and 200,000 more fled to Burundi.

In Burundi, the Tutsi held onto power. In 1972, Hutu in Burundi tried to overthrow the Government, massacring hundreds of Tutsi in the rural hillsides.

The New York Times

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1994

WS 1168
P 2

37

Hundreds of Thousands Killed

The army, which was nearly exclusively Tutsi, crushed the rebellion, killing between 100,000 and 300,000 Hutu, a figure agreed on by the government and human rights groups. In a further reprisal, the Tutsi set about killing most of the Hutu intelligentsia, targeting scores of people for execution simply because they had some education beyond high school.

In 1988, Hutu and Tutsi turned on each other again in Burundi when Hutu villagers, fearful that unannounced military maneuvers were the onset of another massacre, struck first. About 25,000 people were killed in the first day of the 1988 clashes. Thousands more died when the army moved in to restore order by opening fire on Hutu and Tutsi villagers still locked in combat. Afterward, Tutsi soldiers avenged Tutsi deaths by executing Hutu villagers.

The Hutu control of Rwanda and the Tutsi domination of Burundi made the region one of the most tense in Africa with each government giving clandestine support to rebel groups opposed to the rival government.

That tension began to ease last year with the election of a Hutu, Mr. Ndadaye, as President in Burundi. In addition, Mr. Habyarimana, the Rwandan President, signed a peace accord in August with Tutsi rebels to end a three-year-old civil war.

Then last October, Mr. Ndadaye was killed in an abortive Tutsi coup attempt. Human Rights Watch/Africa, a Washington-based group, estimates that 30,000 to 50,000 people, mostly Tutsis, were killed in the orgy of reprisals that followed, and that hundreds of thousands were driven from their homes. The violence had only partly diminished at the time of the plane crash on Wednesday.

AT A GLANCE**Two African Nations in Chaos**

Tensions have persisted between the majority Hutus and minority Tutsis since Rwanda and Burundi gained independence from Belgium in the 1960's. Since the late 1980's, tens of thousands have been massacred on both sides.

RWANDA

SIZE 10,169 square miles, slightly larger than Vermont

POPULATION 7.5 million; 85 percent Hutu, 14 percent Tutsi

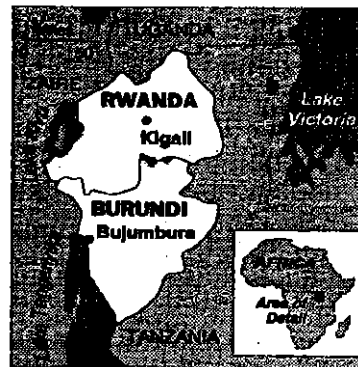
BURUNDI

SIZE 10,759 square miles

POPULATION 5.5 million; 85 percent Hutu, 14 percent Tutsi

ECONOMIES Agricultural. Both nations are among the poorest countries in the world. Coffee is the main export, but most people farm subsistence crops like cassava, sweet potatoes and plantains.

Source: Associated Press



The New York Times

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注意

1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

秘

電信写

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臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

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往電第566号に関し

当地白大にてルワンダ情勢ブリーフが9日朝開かれたところ概要以下の通り (米、加、仏、イタリア、オランダ、独、フィンランド、パキスタン、韓国、当館より高原出席)。

1. 大統領機がつい落してから、キガリでは大統領警護軍が動くものには見境がなく発ぼうするという状況にあり、市民は一步も外出できない状態にあつたほか、国連のマンデートの下で駐留していた白軍500人も動けない状態であつた。キガリにいたRFP軍は既にキガリを離れ、主力軍と合流すべく北方へ移動している。9日朝の時点ではキガリの状況はちんせい化しつつある。

一方、ブルンジは平せいであるが、これは軍がツチ族であるところが大きいと思われる。

2. キガリの空港は大統領警護軍によりブロックされていたが、仏軍がATTACK LANDINGを行ない、空港を制圧した。今後仏はさらに軍を投入し9日よりまでに1,000名とする予定である。これに

キガリ駐留の白軍500人を加えた体制で、9日よりより外国人退避を行う。なお、これは国連のオペレーションではなく、白、独独自のオペレーションである。現在ルワンダには1,200-1,300人のベルギー人、600人の仏人、400人のドイツ人、250人のイタリア人、300人の米人がいる。

なお、米は既にブルンジを経由して同国民を退避させるオペレーションを実行中である。

仏、白、米、国連代、タンザニアに転電した。(了)

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

秘

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外 審報際内外ブ
報 官

文 審一二
長

領 参(130)旅外
移 長

審 審(130)安平
長 企国

審 参軍不科協

国 参行専人難地
長

ア 審地中東
長 参北東西

北 審一二保
米 長

中 参一二
南 長

審 審西口洋
長 西東

近 参一二(77)
ア 長 一二

経 審総漁国
長 審経エ国
一 一
途 一

参海 審準

経 審政調国開無
協 長 参緊評技有理

条 審条協規
長

情 参国析初調セ
長 一二

総 番 号 R 0 7 4 3 8 1

月 12日

平成 6年 4月 12日

ケ ニ ア 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

佐 藤 大 使

ルワンダ情勢

第578号 秘 至急（ゆう先処理）

11日、当館高原が当地ルワンダ大アレクシス参事官より、標記に関しちよう取したところ以下の通り。

1. 8日深や、国会議長を大統領代行とする暫定政府が設置された。（大統領代行を含む新聞僚リストを別FAX信する。）

暫定政府は、治安の回復を国民に訴えており、現在（11日午後の時点で）、キガリでは散発的な発ぼうがあるのみで、おおむね平せいを取りもどしている。

2. 6日以降の状況を振り返ると、大統領機が撃ついされた6日よるから、大統領を失つていつた大統領警護軍が市中に出て発ぼう、じゅう撃を行つた。8日午後に至つて国会ビルに駐留していたRFP軍が大統領警護軍本部に攻撃を行い、警護軍側もこれに応戦する形で戦闘が始まつた。その後RFP軍はキガリから逃走し、また暫定政府がじゆ立され、キガリはじよじよに平せいをとりもどした。

3. 北部のRFP軍と政府軍の前線において、2ヶ所でRFP側から侵攻しようとする動きがあつたが、いずれも政府軍により止められた。また一部RFP軍は前線をかいくぐつて進入し、キガリ方面に向かつたが、住民によりせんめつされた。現在のところ前線は安定（STABLE）している。

4. 大統領機の撃ついのはい景について、現在政府は調査中であるが結論は出ていない。政府部内には本事件に駐留白軍が関与していたとの見方がある。すなわち、白軍とRFPのハイレベルであらかじめ合意ができており、白軍はRFPの大統領機じゅう撃を知つていながらもく認したという見方、あるいはしゅう撃そのものを白軍兵士が行つたという見方すらある。いずれにせよ調査中であり、未確認である。

5. 暫定政府は、治安の回復を国民に求めるとともに、93年8月のRFPとの和平協定を6週間以内に実行することを発表するとともに、RFPに対し和平協定をそん重することをよびかけている。

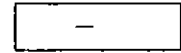
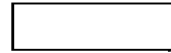
秘

電信写

別FAX信と共に仏、白、米、国連代に転電し、本電のみタンザニアに転電した。(了)

NB0595

FAX信



総番号 R074387

月 12日

平成 6年 4月 12日

ケニア 発着
本省

主管

近ア一

外務大臣殿

佐藤大使

ルワンダ情勢

FAX信 至急 (ゆう先処理)

往電第578号 別FAX信

(以下FAX送信 NB0595-04)

94年 4月12日 11:36

在ケニア大使館B

NB0595JB - 01/ 04

RE PUBLIQUE RWANDAISE

Nairobi, le,.....



往電第578 号別FAX信 NB:0595 01

RE PUBLIQUE RWANDAISE
AT KENYA

P.O. Box 48579, Nairobi

Phone 334341 - 212345 — Telex No. 22463

Fax No. 336365

Ref. No. 0.215/16.11.11/94

The Embassy of the Rwandese Republic presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation of the Republic of Kenya, all Heads of Diplomatic/Consular Missions and International Organisation and has the honour to inform them that following the tragic assassination of the President of Rwanda late H.E. HABYARIMANA Juvénal, the speaker of the National Development Council (Parliament) Dr. SINDIKUBWABO Théodore was sworn in as the nex President of the Rwandese Republic as provided by Act 42 of the Rwandese Constitution.

The five leading political parties agreed on a coalition Interim Government lead by a new Prime Minister Mr. Jean KAMUBAMBA and composed of 19 Ministers (a list enclosed).

The President and the new Government were sworn in on Saturday, 9th April 1994.

This interim Government will lead the country to the Transitional Institutions scheduled in the ARUSHA Peace Agreement signed in Arusha on 4th August 1993 between the government of the Rwandese Republic and the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF).

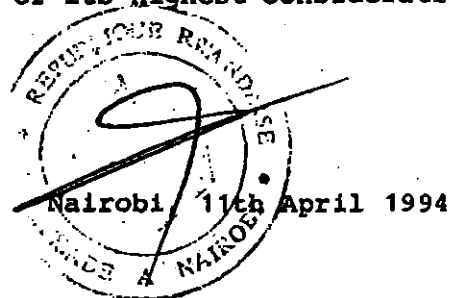
The Embassy of the Rwandese Republic avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

.../...

- 2 -

NB:0595 02

and International Co-operation of the Republic of Kenya, all
Heads of Diplomatic/Consular Missions and International
Organisations the assurances of its highest consideration.



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND
INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION
NAIROBI

All Heads of Diplomatic/Consular Missions
and International Organisations
NAIROBI

NB:0595 03

LIST OF RWANDA CABINET AS AT 9TH APRIL 1994

- | | |
|---|---|
| H.E. DR. SINDIKUBWABO Théodore (MRND) | - PRESIDENT |
| H.E. MR. KAMBANDA Jean (MDR) | - Prime Minister |
| 1. H.E. MR. BICAMUMPAKA Jérôme (MRND) | - Minister for Foreign -
Affairs and Co-operation |
| 2. H.E. DR. NSABUMUKUNZI Straton (PSD) | - Minister for Agriculture
and Livestock. |
| 3. H.E. DR. RWAMAKUBA André (MDR) | - Minister for Primary and
Secondary Education |
| 4. H.E. MR. MBANGURA Daniel (MRND) | - Minister for Higher
Education Research
and Culture. |
| 5. H.E. MR. MUNYAZESA Faustin (MRND) | - Minister for Interior
and Communal Dev. |
| 6. H.E. MR. NZABONIMANA Callixte (MRND) | - Minister for Youth and
Cooperative Movement. |
| 7. H.E. MR. NGIRABATWARE Augustin (MRND) | - Minister for Planning
and Internal Cooperation. |
| 8. H.E. MR. NSENGIYUMVA RAFIKI HYACINTHE
(PSD) | Minister for Public
Works and Energy. |
| 9. H.E. MR. MUGENZI Justin (PL) | - Minister for Commerce
Industry & Handicrafts |
| 10. H.E. H.E. MR. MUGIRANEZA Prosper (MRND) | Minister for Public
Service. |
| 11. H.E. MR. NIYITEGEKA Eliezer (MDR) | - Minister for Information. |
| 12. H.E. MRS. NTAMABYALIRO Agnes (PL) | - Minister for Justice. |
| 13. H.E. DR. BIZIMUNGU Casimir (MRND) | - Minister for Health. |
| 14. H.E. MR. NTAGERURA André (MRND) | - Minister for Transport
and Communications. |
| 15. H.E. MR. HABINEZA J. de Dieu (PL) | - Minister for Employment
and Social Affairs. |
| 16. H.E. MR. NDINDABAHIZI Emmanuel (PSD) | - Minister for Finance. |
| 17. H.E. MR. BIZIMANA Augustin (MRND) | - Minister for Defence. |
| 18. H.E. MRS. NYIRAMASUHUKO Paulina (MRND) | - Minister for Families
and Women Promotion. |
| 19. H.E. MR. RUHUMULIZA Gaspard (PDC) | - Minister for Environment
and Tourism. |

.../...

NB:0595 04

- 2 -

N.B.

MRND - National Republican Movement for Democracy and
Development.

MDR - Democratic Republican Movement.

PSD - Social Democratic Party

PDC - Christian Democratic Party.

(3)

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大 務務 典房
臣 秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人(在)警史オ

外 報官 審報際内外ブ

文 長 審一二

領 移長 参(保)旅外

長 審(安)平 企国

審 参軍不科協

国 参行専入難地

ア 審地中東
長 参北東西

北 審一二保

南 参一二

長 審(口)洋
西東

近 参一二(ア)
ア 一二

経 審総漁国
長 審経エ国
経途

参海 審準

経 審政調国開無
協 参緊評技有理

条 審条協規

情 参国析(調)セ
長 一二

総 番 号 R074919

月 12日

平成 6年 4月 13日

フ ラ ン ス 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

矢田部 大 使

ルワンダ情勢（在ルワンダ仏大使館の閉さ他、当地報道）

第1810号 至急（ゆう先処理）

12日、18:00の当地ラジオ・フランス国際放送（R. F. I）はルワンダ情勢に関し、要旨以下の通り報じた。

1. FPR軍は首都キガリの近こうに達し、首都の住民はパニック状態にあり、住民の首都脱出が続いている。
2. ルワンダ暫定政府は首都から逃れ、南部に向かった。
3. 在ルワンダ仏大使館は閉さされている。

（当館注：ルサン協力大臣は、11日、ルワンダよりパリに到着した在留仏、独、米人を出迎えた際、在ルワンダ仏大使館が閉さされた旨述べている。更に、13日付ル・モンド紙は、マルロー仏大使が12日キガリを出発、仏に向かったと伝えている。）

4. FPR放送は、FPRとMINUAR間で、在留外国人の国外脱出に係る合意ができていている旨報じている。

ケニア、ベルギー、タンザニア、国連代、エティオピア、米、独に転電した。（了）

WS1234

F A X 信

総 番 号 R 0 7 5 1 5 5

月 1 2 日

平成 6 年 4 月 1 3 日

米 国 発
本 省 着

主 管

近 ア ー

外 務 大 臣 殿

栗 山 大 使

アフリカ情勢 (報道)

F A X 信 至 急 (ゆう先処理)

(以下FAX送信 WS1234-08)

The New York Times

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1994

Refugee Missionaries From Rwanda Speak of Their Terror, Grief and Guilt

By WILLIAM E. SCHMIDT

Special to The New York Times

BUJUMBURA, Burundi, April 11 — The worst part, says Phil Van Lanen, was not the constant crackle of gunfire around the house, or the trucks piled with corpses, or even the gangs of wild-eyed young men who were always outside, somewhere, waving clubs and machetes and looking for someone to kill.

The worst part, said Mr. Van Lanen, a relief worker with the Seventh-day Adventist Church mission in Rwanda, was fleeing Kigali, and leaving behind African friends and co-workers.

"Now that we are out," Mr. Van Lanen said today, "I fear, in a way, that we have betrayed the people we came to help." Fighting both guilt and tears as he spoke, the 37-year-old dental technician at the church's clinic in Kigali added, "I think we have left a scar on our soul that will take a long time to heal."

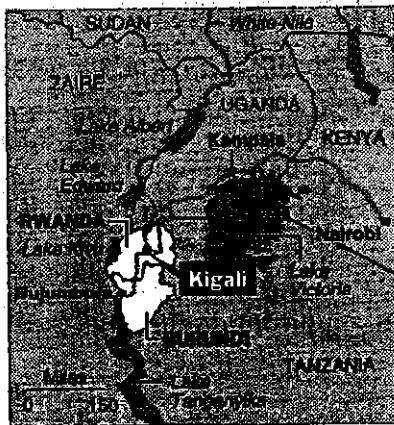
Church missions account for most of the 250 or so Americans who were residents of Rwanda, and they were among the last Americans to leave Rwanda by overland convoy Sunday, after the United States Ambassador, David Rawson, the son of missionaries himself, persuaded them to go.

Anguish Over What to Do

"Has my faith been tested by what happened in Kigali?" said Ron Clark, another church worker. He paused. "Yes. Yes. I suppose it has. I keep asking myself, how could I have left?"

For four days, the Van Lanens and the Clarks and other church workers prayed and anguished over what to do. At the same time, and at considerable risk, they provided refuge and comfort to frightened Rwandan friends desperate to escape the blood lust and ancient ethnic hatreds that have once more inflamed Rwanda.

Now, they fear that most of those people — deprived of their protection — will become victims of the bloodletting that has set the majority Hutu tribe of Rwanda against the minority Tutsis. Red Cross officials estimate that the violence has taken more than 10,000 lives in Kigali alone, and as many or more in the countryside.



The New York Times

Refugees say they fear for the people they left behind in Kigali.

"To be in the middle of all this, to watch them turn from the most wonderful, the most smiling, the most gentle of people, to such treacherous murderers is beyond comprehension," said Dr. Per Houmann, a dentist who runs the Adventists' clinic. "It is almost as if someone flips a switch."

Thoughts of Returning

This morning, nearly a dozen weary missionary families stood on the steamy tarmac of the airport here, among some 65 people waiting to board a C-141 cargo plane bound for the sanctuary of Nairobi. A contingent of United States Marines had secured the airport, where another group of about 150 Americans had left Sunday.

Violence comes 'almost as if someone flips a switch.'

Like most of the foreigners who were evacuated from Rwanda over the weekend, the Americans spoke today of their relief and their thanks that they too had escaped the chaos of Kigali. But they also spent much of their time talking of the day they would go back, and contemplating who and what they would find when they got there.

Mr. Van Lanen begins to weep when he talks of the eight Tutsi girls who used to work in his dental clinic; they lived in a shantytown suburb of Kigali called Nyarmirambo, or the place of skulls, where Hutu mobs last week left bodies of Tutsi victims stacked against walls.

Mr. Clark's voice catches, and he gulps for air, when he recalls the telephone call from a Tutsi worker, her voice quivering with fear as she said that Hutu gunmen were going from house to house on her street, breaking down doors and shooting.

"She said she was hiding in the kitchen, that they were just next door, that they were coming to get her," Mr. Clark said. "And then the line went dead."

One Chose to Remain

The Adventists have the second-largest church mission in Rwanda, after the Catholics, with a staff of about 100, including some 40 Americans. They operate a university, an orphanage, a school and a hospital, as well as the dental clinic in Kigali.

At least one of their number has chosen to stay behind, an American relief worker who remains in Kigali, even though the America Embassy has evacuated all of its staff and

The New York Times

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1994

P. 2

2

relief agencies have shut down operations.

Kigali erupted in violence early Thursday morning, after a suspicious plane crash killed the Presidents of both Rwanda and Burundi, both of whom were Hutus. Soldiers and roving Hutu gangs immediately set out to exact retribution against Tutsis, who make up the bulk of a guerrilla movement that opposes the Government.

"The horror," said Mr. Clark, who speaks Kinyarwanda, the language of Rwanda, "is that many of the people who are killed are killed because of the shape of their nose," a reference, he explained, to the sharply different physical characteristics of Tutsis and Hutus.

Tutsis tend to be taller, with narrow features and high cheekbones; the Hutus are shorter, with flatter, broader noses.

For the most part, the mission workers said they never felt they or other foreigners were the specific targets of the violence. The threat lay in the wholly unpredictable behavior of the mobs, which included many drunken young men. The shelling was also random; on Friday morning, a mortar crashed into the patio of the home of Scott Mueller, a Baptist missionary, blowing out all the windows in the house.

Moments of Bravery

"It killed our dog, but none of us were hurt," said Cindy Mueller, who had been hiding in the hallway with her husband and their two young children. Later, when the Muellers made their own way to the airport during a lull in the fighting, they were stopped at a roadblock by Rwandan soldiers who threatened them. When Mrs. Mueller began to cry, she said the soldiers offered to give back the blankets and soccer balls the Muellers had given them to allow the family to pass.

In the horror and bloodshed of the next four days, there were also moments, they said, of bravery and sacrifice. One of the gardeners at the Adventist compound, a Hutu, risked his life to wander into the chaos of the streets to retrieve Tutsi families who feared they were in danger. By Saturday, there were 23 people inside the Houmann's tiny house.

For his part, Mr. Clark sat at the airport today, his eyes red, while he wrestled with the terrible events of the last few days. "I had always believed that somehow, somewhere along the line, there is going to be a person God can use to take care of others," said Mr. Clark, as he sat alongside his wife and two children, thinking about the people he knew in Kigali.

But in Rwanda, perhaps, people learned long ago not to count too much on others. "They have a proverb," he said. "It goes: 'When life is thrown up, everyman will catch his own.'"

The New York Times

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1994

Rwandan Rebels Reported Closing In on Capital

By WILLIAM E. SCHMIDT

Special to The New York Times

BUJUMBURA, Burundi, April 11 — Rebel soldiers closed in on Rwanda's capital today, and French and Belgian military units raced to complete the evacuation of their nationals still inside the embattled central African country.

French military officials in the Rwandan capital, Kigali, said the rebels, who are mostly of the minority Tutsi tribe, are within a mile and a half of the center of the city. Late tonight, seven truckloads of Government soldiers, most of whom belong to the majority Hutu tribe, were fortifying heavy gun positions inside the abandoned Belgian Embassy.

A communiqué issued by the Rwanda Patriotic Front, the rebel group, said its troops were closing in from three sides, and predicted the Government resistance would not last more than a few days.

Shuttle Evacuation

While fighting continued inside and outside the city, French, Belgian and Canadian aircraft shuttled in and out of the Kigali airport, evacuating foreigners who have been trapped in the capital, where the tribal bloodletting has taken as many as 10,000 lives since last Thursday. The Red Cross said another 10,000 may have been

killed elsewhere in the country.

In Brussels, a spokesman for the Belgium armed forces said about 300 of 1,500 Belgian citizens in Rwanda had already been airlifted to Nairobi in a Canadian plane. About 260 French nationals arrived at the Kiga-

All Americans who want to leave are evacuated.

li airport tonight, where French aircraft were waiting to fly them to the Central African Republic.

In Burundi, about 65 foreigners, most of them Americans, were flown to Nairobi today, after arriving in an overland convoy from Kigali. The group included the American Ambassador, David P. Rawson.

United States Embassy officials said all Americans who wanted to leave Rwanda had now been evacuated, and it was expected that 330 United States marines who arrived in Burundi over the weekend to safeguard the evacuation would depart soon.

Another overland convoy carrying 70 foreigners arrived safely in Zaire on Monday. It included Americans and Europeans who worked at a Seventh-day Adventist college in northern Rwanda, which church officials said today was the scene of a tribal massacre in which more than 200 people were killed.

The rebels of the Patriotic Front, which reportedly have received backing and support from Uganda, are pushing to relieve some 600 guerrillas who have been encamped near the Parliament building in Kigali as part of the terms of a cease-fire agreement signed last year that ended three years of civil war.

The rebels were attacked by Government troops following a plane crash in which President Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda and President Cyprien Ntaryamira of Burundi, both Hutus, were killed. The Government said rebels shot down the plane.

The fighting soon spilled into full tribal warfare, as soldiers and bands of youths armed with machetes began seeking out Tutsis and their supporters, and killing them on the spot. Among the victims was Prime Minister Agathe Uwilingiyimana of Rwanda, a Tutsi, and 10 Belgian soldiers who were protecting her at a United Nations compound.

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4**The Washington Post**

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1994

Rebels Advance in Rwanda, Vow to Take Over Capital

More Foreigners Flee Central African Nation's Tribal Slaughter

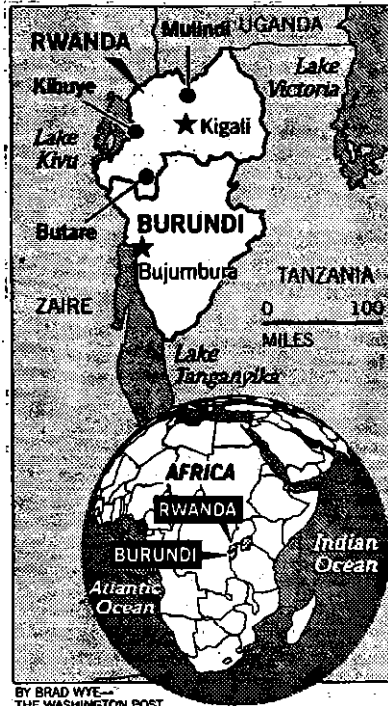
By Jennifer Parmelee
Special to The Washington Post

BUJUMBURA, Burundi, April 11—Rebels advanced to the edge of Rwanda's capital today and vowed to take power as fighting between the central African country's two main tribes raged for a fifth day, news reports and evacuees reported.

As artillery, mortar and machine-gun fire pounded neighborhoods of the capital, Kigali, Belgian and French troop convoys snaked through the city to evacuate foreign residents. Many foreigners, as well as Rwandans, were reported still in hiding from the chaos that has killed thousands.

A brief lull in the fighting this morning allowed some people to go out into the blood-stained streets to look for food, a BBC reporter said. But later, the government army, dominated by the majority Hutu tribe, and the rebel Rwanda Patriotic Front, formed largely from the country's Tutsi tribal minority, fought what appeared to be the heaviest battles in several days. Gangs of Hutu men and youths, some drunk, were reported continuing to rampage through neighborhoods, bludgeoning and stabbing Tutsis.

The rebels said part of a force of 2,400 fighters had reached Kigali's outskirts to relieve a smaller rebel unit in the city's center. The few foreign reporters in Kigali said the rebels appeared to have pushed the fighting closer to government strongholds today—and Western military officers there suggested that their advance was likely to continue, advising reporters to leave the city. A French commander told the Reuter news agency that the rebels were 1½ miles from a French school in central Kigali where foreigners were assembling for evacuation.



BY BRAD WYKE—
THE WASHINGTON POST

At Mulindi, 45 miles north of Kigali, Rwanda Patriotic Front officials told reporters they intend to seize the capital, restore order and hold talks with other groups on a new government. The front's chairman, Alexis Ndayishimiye, declared: "Our forces are advancing. . . . Government soldiers do not have the will to put up resistance."

Amid mist and rain, French and Belgian convoys drove through muddy streets, evacuating hundreds of terrified foreigners to the airport, which is under the control of French troops. To avoid heavy fighting on the main road to the airport, "a Belgian convoy wound through . . . side streets littered with bodies and echoing to the

The Washington Post

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1994

WS 1234
P. 2

6
5

moans of ... the wounded," Reuter correspondent Peter Smerdon reported. "A woman, both her legs sliced off at the thigh but still alive, cried out for help. None came."

Sketchy reports said fighting has spread to Rwanda's countryside. A Spanish radio station interviewed Spanish nuns in the western town of Kibuye, who said gangs there also were rampaging and "killing all over the place."

Here in Bujumbura, 100 miles southwest of Kigali, evacuees arrived in shock at the slaughter, much of it by gangs armed with clubs and kitchen knives. "We saw people go out and grab their victims and slash them with knives," said Arnold Deschartzen, a worker with a French aid group who had brought 13 Rwandan orphans out with him. The children gathered around him, wide-eyed and holding hands as he described their escape from Kigali. On one 2½-mile stretch of road to the airport, he said, he had counted 100 bodies.

The gangs "would go into a house and [if they] didn't get what they wanted, they started hacking people to death," said Tony Wood, a British businessman and honorary consul who has lived in Kigali for 26 years.

Rwanda's plunge into anarchy has killed as many as 10,000 people, aid workers there have estimated. It began Wednesday night, when President Juvenal Habyarimana, a Hutu, was killed in the crash of his plane at Kigali's airport. Hutu officials accused Tutsi rebels of destroying the plane with rockets and launched attacks on Tutsis in the capital.

But foreign specialists today said it seemed at least as likely that Habyarimana's plane was downed by Hutu hard-liners opposed to his recent efforts at peacemaking with the Tutsis. Rwanda's estimated 7.5 million people are 85 percent Hutu and 14 percent Tutsi, and the tribes' rivalry has defined—and bloodied—the nation's history.

Rwanda, a region of grassy uplands and hills, was long a Tutsi-ruled feudal monarchy, but, after decades of German and Belgian colonial rule, the Hutu majority revolted and established a Hutu-dominated state in 1961. Since then, the two tribes have periodically fought vicious wars that forced hundreds of thousands of Tutsis into exile.

In recent years, the Rwanda Patriotic Front has built a guerrilla army estimated at 15,000 to 20,000 people, which independent analysts have rated better organized than the Hutu-dominated army. After the rebels seized parts of northern Rwanda in 1990, Habyarimana opened talks with them and a range of opposition parties—an effort that met resistance in his own Hutu-dominated party.

Habyarimana was returning to Kigali from Hutu-Tutsi peace talks in Tanzania when his plane crashed, killing him and the president of neighboring Burundi, Cyprien Ntaryamira. Burundi has the same ethnic makeup as Rwanda but is calm.

A truce negotiated by Habyarimana had permitted the Rwanda Patriotic Front to base 600 of its fighters in Kigali. It is this force that has been battling the government army—in particular the elite, Hutu-led Presidential Guard—in the city since Thursday. The front's reinforcements have moved south from its northern stronghold to join the battle.

Some of the opposition parties said Sunday that Hutu hard-liners in the government and military were using Habyarimana's death as a pretext to hunt down all opponents—especially Tutsis. Foreigners interviewed in the last two days agreed.

"At the heart of this it was a coup d'etat" by Hutu hard-liners, said Alison Desforges, a human rights analyst who monitors Rwanda. She noted that top political leaders executed in the first days of violence—including the supreme court chief and the prime minister—had been those who favored accommodation with the opposition.

3 Days of Terror in Kigali Precede Evacuation to Safety

The author moved to Rwanda in December, where she did freelance graphic work while her husband, John, worked on a U.S. AID project promoting small business development. These are excerpts of a journal she kept from the start of fighting, after the presidents of Rwanda and Burundi were killed last Wednesday, until her evacuation.

By Carol Pott Berry
Special to The Washington Post

Thursday, 6:30 a.m.: I was awakened at 4:30 by grenade blasts and automatic weapons firing outside our gate. I am currently sitting in the hallway with Isshuu, my dog. John is in Butare [50 miles southwest of Kigali] and I haven't heard from him. The shooting seems dangerously close. I'm very frightened.

There have been reports on the shortwave sporadically with little information. I would like to talk with John and be assured he's okay. The shooting has started outside the gate again. I wonder how long the guard will stay.

12:30 p.m.: Poetry is being read on the BBC and classical music on Radio Rwanda. I talked to John, he was fine at the nunnery in Butare. I of course cried and did him no good whatsoever. I also talked to my mom and dad who were comforted by my call. It's so strange listening to the voices you've always heard and equated with safety and in the background hearing grenades going off and the automatic weapons firing. I am finding comfort in prayer and the knowledge that there are people who pray for my safety. A grenade just exploded so close my ears are ringing. I have to leave myself in God's hands.

3 p.m.: Bullets have been whizzing by all day. The fighting is getting closer and closer. The Rwandan family who live next door have asked me if I can take them in and keep them safe in my home. I helped them over the fence as bullets whizzed by. They have three small children and they are very frightened. Their children are just sitting here shaking.



CAROL POTT BERRY

9 p.m.: There are soldiers fighting right outside in our street. I can hear them running. There has been constant grenade and mortar firing. The window in the guard's room has been broken out and the water tower outside resounds with bullets. All I can hope is that the soldiers don't come here. The Rwandan family is in my home, I can hear their children crying and there is so much gunfire. I'm afraid my lantern may draw attention so I'm going to blow it out.

Friday, 6 a.m.: Last night was like living in hell. There was so much gunfire you couldn't distinguish what was what. At one point I crept to the window after I heard the water tower hit and saw soldiers running in the street shooting in the air behind them everywhere. It was a frightening sight, the carelessness of their firing and the determined yet frightened look on their faces. I find this chaos very frightening. I had always thought that wars had a front line, but not this one. There's no place safe, no place to hide.

8 a.m.: A neighbor called to say we have tentative evacuation orders. I am relieved but concerned for the Rwandan family sheltered in my home. I don't know how to tell them they have to leave.

2 p.m.: I have gone across the street to an American neighbor, taken a warm shower and feel very happy to be with friends. It was awful telling the Rwandan family that I was being evacuated and that they had to go. The mother begged me to take her three children with me and as her small daughter hugged my legs I had to tell her that I could not. At that moment I felt this overwhelming fear for them. Looking into the eyes of that small child is an awful memory I will carry with me always. I felt standing there with this radio that talked the comforting words of evacuation much like I was playing God. Here they were sheltered in my home. I know they understood it wasn't my decision but I also know they were scared to death.

The Washington Post**TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1994**WS 1234
P. 28
7

Saturday, 6:30 a.m.: The night passed fairly calmly. Enough firing to keep us in the hallway but nothing like Thursday night. The embassy told me this morning that Butare is still calm and John is safe. We will be picking him up on our way to Burundi.

10 a.m.: We just got orders to go to the assembly point. We're gathering food and children and trying to find anything with a U.S. flag as well as a white T-shirt to tie on the antenna. We were told the military agreed not to fire on vehicles with white flags. So we are off and I am glad to be leaving the hallway, but very worried about the people we are leaving behind.

Saturday afternoon: We went to the assembly point and waited for departure. I didn't see my friends Fati and David. No one had heard from them so I got someone to drive over with me to pick them up. I didn't realize what I was getting myself into, being so pushed by adrenaline, until bullets were whizzing by my head as I threw rocks at David and Fati's roof and yelled to them to hurry. We could see the soldiers firing at us and we hid behind a wall to avoid the bullets.

We all got back safely, and about noon, with American flags flying on all the cars, we took off in a convoy of 30 to 40 vehicles. The route took us through town which was very disturbing. Destruction is everywhere. I saw two bodies in a garden and another on a hillside, partly covered with dirt. I was almost surprised that those were all the bodies I saw with all the grenades and gunfire we'd heard. But as the Rwandan army knew the route we were taking it looked as if there had been some kind of cleanup—blood, but few bodies.

When we came to the bridge that marked the edge of Kigali town we were stopped and the soldiers walked to each car asking and searching to see if we had any Rwandans or Belgians in our convoy. At Butare, I was happily reunited with John, in the midst of about 30 journalists, who yelled, "Hug again!" and flashed photos of our reunion.

Sunday morning: At 12 a.m. our convoy was across the border and beginning our descent into Bujumbura, the capital of Burundi. Arriving in Bujumbura at 3:30 a.m., we had time for only two hours' sleep at our hotel before our departure to Nairobi. Those two hours were often interrupted as I dreamed of Thursday night in the hallway and woke up screaming for John. We got out to the airport and I never thought I would be so happy to see the U.S. Marines in my life. We boarded a C-141 and, two hours later, we arrived tearfully in Kenya to much fanfare by the U.S. Embassy and the press.

Nairobi is quite a contrast to Kigali. We are staying in a shiny new hotel and I feel overwhelmed with guilt. Here we are, safe in this sickeningly gaudy hotel while our friends are being killed in the streets of Kigali. So much in life is determined by the wealth of the country you are born in.

The Washington Post

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1994

WS 1239

7
8

At a Hospital, Soldiers Kill Casually; The Wounded Are Piled Amid the Dead

By Peter Smerdon
Reporter

KIGALI, Rwanda, April 11—As doctors and nurses worked feverishly to save 700 dying people at the central hospital today, Rwandan soldiers stopped by and bayoneted two patients to death.

Two men in civilian clothes—one of them wounded—had just arrived on foot at the emergency room when three soldiers walked up from behind. The soldiers plunged their bayonets into the two men until they lay dead. Hospital workers and patients nearby froze in place, no one moving until the soldiers had walked out of sight.

The two slaughtered men were then dragged outside to join a stinking, fly-covered pile of bodies. Aid

workers said they apparently were killed because they were members of the Tutsi tribe.

Witnesses said such killings by the army, which is dominated by the majority Hutu tribe, have been common in the five-day orgy of violence here. Seven patients at the hospital, which is surrounded by army checkpoints, were killed Sunday by troops who beat others with their rifle butts.

The hospital, Kigali's largest, has two doctors left to aid the overflow of wounded men, women and children—some lying on dirty mattresses and floors next to corpses draped in blankets. Relatives pleaded with any passing visitor for treatment or help in moving patients to a safer place.

Out back, about 40 bodies, most of them men, rotted in the drizzle. A

young woman lay naked atop the pile, her limbs stiff with rigor mortis, and several dead children lay torn with gruesome knife wounds. Through a dark corridor, full of relatives cooking food for patients over open fires and washing in a dirty drain, was another pile of about 60 corpses.

On its edge, two young men lay not quite dead—one with his throat cut and the other with stab wounds in his face and chest. They wept as they tried in vain to pull away from the mound of death. As the wounded men struggled to move, some people standing nearby burst out laughing. But a grim-looking man in a black coat told journalists: "Please stay here. They are going to kill us all if you leave."

(3)

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

秘

電信写

07-031

大 政事外外儀官
大 務務 典房
次 次
臣 秘 官 官 審 審 長 長

政 北 経 環 査 総 外 研
代 ア 大 大 察 括 長
表 大 使 使 大 審 長

儀 対 会 要 厚 情 研
察 人 在 警 史 オ

報 官 審 際 内 外 プ

文 長 審 一 二

移 長 審 保 旅 外

長 審 安 平
国

審 参 軍 不 料 協

国 長 参 行 専 人 難 地

ア 審 地 中 東
参 北 東 西
一

北 米 官 審 一 二 保

中 南 長 参 一 二

長 審 西 口 洋
西 東
一

ア 長 審 一 二 一 二

経 長 審 総 瀬 国
審 経 エ 国
一 ネ 一
経 途
一

参 海 審 準

経 協 長 審 保 国 開 無
参 緊 評 有 理

長 審 条 協 無

情 長 参 国 析 研 調 セ
一 二

総 番 号 R075264

主 管

月 13日

タンザニア 発

近 ア 一

平成 6年 4月 13日

本 省 着

外 務 大 臣 殿

江 口 大 使

ルワンダ情勢

第214号 秘 至急（ゆう先処理）

往電第213号に関し、

冒頭往電の会談の際、マルチエラ首相が本使等の質問に答え述べたところ次の通り。

なお本使より、暗さつ前ルワンダ、ブルンジ両大統領等が参加して当地で開かれた首のう会議に見られる如き、ルワンダ、ブルンジ問題に関するタンザニアの外交的努力はわが方としても評価するものである旨改めて述べておいた。

1. ルワンダのハヒャリマナ大統領暗さつは、同大統領が進めんとしていた国内融和策に反対する保守派グループによるものと思われる。同大統領は大統領警護隊の他に、自らを支持する武装集団をつくつていた経

緯があり、同国は軍、警護隊、RPF及び上記集団の四つどもえの武力抗争という極度の混乱状態にある。

RPFは既にキガリに進攻した模様である。ルワンダの外相他政府高官の数名は未だ当国に滞在している。

2. ルワンダ側はタンザニアとの国境を閉さしたままであり、国境の両側に長い車列が待機している。（同国在住タンザニア人等及び、当国側からの救援車りよう等）が同国はタンザニア経由で石油を輸入する必要があることもあり国境閉さは長続きしないと見ている。なお、外国の救援機のタンザニア空港使用領空通過の許可は速やかに出す様指示してある。

3. ルワンダにおいては昨年アルーシャ合意に基づく国内統合努力が始まったばかりでとんざしたとの見方もあるが、仮りに一たん停戦が成立すれば、やはり同合意が全ての基礎にならざるをえないと考える。

ケニア、国連代、仏、白、米に転電した。（了）

14/08:00

7742 06/07 P01 R075369

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-031

大 政事外外儀官
大 務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

儀対会要厚情研
察人 在警史オ

報官 審 際内外ブ

文長 審 一二

移長 審 旅外

長 審 平
国

審 参軍不科協

国長 参行専人難地

ア 審地中東
長 参北東西
一

北米 審 一二保
官

中南 参 一二
長

長 審西ロ洋
西東
一

長 審 一二
一

長 審 一二
一

長 審 総漁国
一

長 審 経エ国
一
経途
一

長 参海 審準

長 審 緊評 有理
一

長 審 条協
一

情長 参 国析 調セ
一
一

総 番 号 R 0 7 5 3 6 9

月 13日

平成 6年 4月 13日

タンザニア 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

江 口 大 使

ルワンダ情勢（当地紙報道）

第216号 至急（ゆう先処理）

往電第214号に関し、

ルワンダ情勢につき13日付当地紙がキガリ発で報ずるところ以下のとおり。

1. ムビヤリマナ大統領死亡後組織された19名の閣僚からなる暫定政府（SINDIKUBWABO国民議会議長を首班とする）は、反政府団体RPFの首都接近と共に12日首都キガリを離れ、キガリから約40キロ離れたGITARAMAというマチに移動した。
2. RPFはラジオ放送で、SINDIKUBWABO議長を首班とする暫定政府の正統性は認めず、RPFはいかなる停戦合意にも応じていない、ルワンダに政府は存在しない旨述べた。

米、仏、白、ケニア、国連代に転電した。

（了）

14/08:12

7755 06/07 P01 R075667

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
 2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-015

大 政事外外儀官
 大 務務 典房
 次次
 臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
 代ア大大察括 研
 表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
 察人園在警史オ

外 報 官 審報際内外ブ

文 長 審一二

領 移 官 参政保対旅外

総 長 審総安平
 企国

審 参軍不科協

国 長 参行専入難地

ア 長 審地中東
 参北東西
 一

北 米 官 審一二保

中 南 長 参一二

以 長 審西口洋
 四東
 一

近 ア 長 参一二〇〇
 一

経 長 審総漁国
 審経エ国
 一ネ一
 経途
 一

参海 審準

経 協 長 審政調国開無
 参緊評技有理

条 長 審条協規

情 長 参国〇〇調セ
 一

総 番 号 R075667

月 13日

平成 6年 4月 14日

ス イ ス 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

黒河内 大 使

ルワンダ情勢に伴うスイス外交（報道）

第276号 至急（ゆう先処理）

（以下FAX送信 BR3296-02）

当地紙がルワンダ情勢に関するスイス外交につき13日報道しているところ、要旨次のとおり。

1. ターゲス アソツァイゲ 紙

(1) 在ルワンダ・スイス大使館は、4月12日、安全上の考慮から閉鎖された。

(2) 最後のスイス国民はキガリから、11日夜ケニヤ及びブルンジへ脱出した。全部で30人のスイス人男女は、外務省の指示に従い、12日夕刻までにスイスに帰国する。他に約60人がブルンジの首都Bujumburaで待機している。

(3) 騒乱の際殺害されたルワンダのウイリンギイマナ首相の子供たちは12日からスイスに滞在している。これは、連邦難民局長官が、12日夜スイステレビ放送DRSの番組"Tagesschau"の中で明らかにしたものの。5人の子供たちは最初バリーに連れてこられたが、現在は西スイスに滞在している、としたのみで、正確な滞在場所は述べなかった。

2. ノイエ チェルヒャー紙

(1) スイスは1980年代からルワンダに対し開発協力をしてきた。スイスの開発協力援助は、林業の

育成、職業教育、銀行システム作りへの支援、同国向けの関係技術の導入（例としては十分成長しているバピルスの燃料又は波板状の屋根の原料としての活用や飲料水供給の基盤作り）、更には地域ラジオ放送網作りにまで向けられてきた。

(2) 1990年10月にウガンダから反乱軍が侵略してきて以来、多くのルワンダ人が国内難民化し、スイスの開発協力人道援助局では、緊急援助として強力に人道的援助の貢献をしてきた。対ルワンダ協力予算は昨年1年間で1500～2000万スイス・フランが充てられた（隣国ブルンジの場合は200～400万スイス・フランである。）が、右予算にはかかる人道緊急援助も含まれている。

(3) 今回の変動、人員引揚げに伴い、同国への開発援助協力の再開見通しは立っていない。又、開発協力人道援助局の少ない予算を必要としているより安定した国もある。これまでの同国に対する協力分野に関しては、目下のところ赤十字国際委員会による協力のみが可能とされている。

寿府総、ケニヤに転電した。

(了)

14/08:23

7761 06/07 P01 R075876

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大 務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研

察人回在警史オ

外 審報際内外ブ
報官文 審一二
長領 参(3)(3)旅外
移長審 参(3)安平
長 企国

参軍不科協

参行専人難地

ア 審地中東
長 参北東西北 審一二保
米長中 参一二
南長審四口洋
長 西東近 参一二(7)ア
ア長 二二審総漁国
長 審経エ国
二 経途
二

参海 審準

審政調国開無
長 参緊評技有理

審条協規

参国析(5)調セ
長 二二

総 番 号 R075876

月 13日

平成 6年 4月 14日

ベルギー 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

中 村 大 使

ルワンダ情勢（当地紙報道）

第389号 至急（ゆう先処理）

往電第383号に関し、

ルワンダ情勢に関する13日付け当地各紙報道概要次のとおり。

1. キガリ市内の状況等

(1) 12日夕、FPR軍部隊は、キガリ市内に入り、以前から同市に駐留していた約600人の同軍将兵と合流した。一方、暫定政府側の各閣僚は、キガリ南西約40Kmのギタラマに脱出した。

(2) 在ウガンダのFPRウムトニ・スポークスマンは、「われわれ（FPR）は、アルーシャ合意の精しんに基づき、全ての者が参加する政府をじゆ立する」つもりであるが、「現政権は（新政府から）除外される」であろうと述べた。

(3) FPRと国連MINUARとの間に外国人救出のための48時間の停戦協定が成立し、右は12日5時（世界標準時）に発効した。また、FPRは、MINUARを除く各国部隊に関し、救出活動終了後12時間以内に国外に退去するよう通告した。

(4) 上記諸情報から見て、現在キガリ市内はFPRが制圧しているものと見られ、ツチ族に対するさつりく行為はほぼ収束に近づいたものと考えられる。

2. ベルギー人の退避等

(1) 白国防省広報課によれば、12日までに約700人のベルギー人及び約170人の米、加、独、ラン等国籍の人々が白軍バラ・コマンドにより救出され、ナイロビに退避した。また、約30人のベルギー人がキガリ空港で13日出発する最後の白軍C-130機を待っている。その他の地方では、約250人がザイールのゴマに、115人がブジュンブラに退避した。

電信写

(2) この結果、現在もなお白軍により退避希望のベルギー人のそうさく活動が続けられているものの、救出を望むベルギー人はほとんど国外に脱出したものと見られる（総数約1000人）。また、在キガリ白大使も12日ナイロビに退避した。その他の主要外国人グループである仏600人、独350人についても退避が完了した。

(3) 今次事態によるベルギー人ぎせい者はMINUAR兵士10人、民間人6人の計16人となった。

3. 白-ルワンダ関係等

(1) ルワンダ外相は、MINUAR、特にベルギー軍部隊が、かねてよりFPRを支援しており、空港警備がずさんであったことにより（par ses defaillance a l, aeroport）、大統領の死に責任があるとして非難した。

(2) キガリでは、大統領機攻撃に関しベルギー犯人説が流布しており、ここ数日来、現地ラジオ局ミル・コリーヌ（RTL）は「ベルギー人をころせ」とのよびかけをくり返していた。

(3) クラース白外相は、12日よるボンに赴き、ガリ国連事務総長と会談。白仏両国パラ・コマンド撤退後のMINUARの任務見直し、特に430人の白軍部隊の今後の在り方等につき協議を行つた模様。

米、仏、国連代、ケニア、タンザニアに転電した。（了）

14/08:36

7774 02/07 P01 R075915

注意

1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-015

大 政事外外儀官
大 事務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外研
代ア大大察括 長
表大使使大審

総儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外報官 審報際内外プ

文長 審一二

領移長 参政保対旅外

長 審総安平
企国

審 参軍不科協

国長 参行専人難地

ア 審地中東
長 参北東西

北米長 審一二保

中南長 参一二

長 審西口洋
西東

近ア長 参一二ア
一二

経 審総漁国
長 審総エ国
一ネ
経途
二

参海 審準

経協長 審調調国開無
参緊評技有理

条長 審条協規

情長 参国調調セ
二

総 番 号 R075915

月 13日

平成 6年 4月 14日

E C 代 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

内 田 臨時代理大使

ルワンダ・ブルンディ情勢（EUの声明）

第1045号 至急

12日、EU議長国ギリシャはEUの名において、キガリにおけるルワンダ及びブルンディ両国の国家元首のせい去及びルワンダにおけるベルギー民間人及び兵士の死去をいたみ、さつ害行為を非難する声明を发出したので別FAX信にて送付する。

本電のみケニア、ギリシャに転電した。（了）

BX4927

F A X 信

総 番 号 R075916

月 13日

平成 6年 4月 14日

E C 代 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア ー

外 務 大 臣 殿

内 田 臨時代理大使

ルワンダ・ブルンディ情勢 (EUの声明)

FAX信 至急

往電第1045号別FAX信

(以下FAX送信 BX4927-01)

BX:4927- 1 94/4/12

COMMUNIQUE OF THE PRESIDENCY
BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN UNION ON RWANDA AND BURUNDI

The European Union is deeply concerned to learn of the tragedy which has led to the death in Kigali of the Heads of State of Rwanda and Burundi together with members of their entourage. It wants an international commission of inquiry to investigate fully the causes of the destruction of the presidential aircraft and urges all Rwandese authorities to safeguard the achievements of the Arusha Agreements.

The European Union is also deeply saddened by the death of a number of Belgian citizens in Rwanda, both civilian and military. It strongly condemns these appalling assassinations and hopes that justice will be done as quickly as possible.

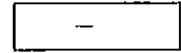
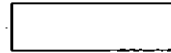
The European Union appeals in the strongest terms for the lives of Rwandese and foreign nationals to be protected as they work together within Rwanda to safeguard its internal peace and its prosperity.

* * *

(())

WS1256

FAX信



総 番 号 R076014

月 13日

平成 6年 4月 14日

米 国 発
本 省 着

主 管

近 ア ー

外 務 大 臣 殿

栗 山 大 使

アフリカ情勢 (報道)

FAX信 至急 (ゆう先処理)

(以下FAX送信 WS1256-04)

WS1256 - 1

7

The Washington Post

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1994

P. 1

Rwanda's Week-Old Cabinet Flees As Rebels Mass Outside Capital

By Peter Smerdon*Reporter*

KIGALI, Rwanda, April 12—The entire Rwandan cabinet and its army escorts piled into cars today and fled this blood-soaked capital while the state radio urged civilians to support the armed forces in repelling rebels advancing on the city.

The rebels, massing on the city's outskirts, were being joined by other guerrillas from encampments north of Kigali.

Spokesman Wilson Rutayisire of the rebel group, called the Rwandan Patriotic Front, said rebel radio would start broadcasting messages

to Kigali residents when the rebels entered the city.

"We will tell them to take care and stay away from the fighting areas. They should either stay indoors or move out of the city," he said. He added that 2,400 rebels had surrounded the city and that the operation to enter the center itself had started, although most of the forces remain on the outskirts.

Fierce fighting took place throughout the day. Residents woke to the sound of mortars and heavy artillery booming around the steep hills of the lush city. Army helicopters hovered low and fired a salvo of missiles at suspected rebel positions.

Witnesses said Rwanda's cabinet, appointed last week after the death of President Juvenal Habyarimana but rejected by the rebels, fled to Gitarama, 25 miles southwest of Kigali.

Habyarimana's death last Wednesday in a rocket attack on his plane sparked the current bout of bloodletting between the majority Hutus and the minority Tutsis. An estimated 20,000 people have been killed in a week of fighting between the two ethnic groups.

A receptionist at the Hotel des Diplomates, where the government was based, said all its members formed a convoy, with an escort of soldiers, and drove out of the city. A lone soldier stood outside the hotel, previously guarded by hundreds of troops.

Capt. Ronny Verneers, in charge of 80 Belgian paratroops protecting the French School evacuation center, said fighting was taking place nearby. "We just had a lot of firing with mortars and light weapons from this hill," he said pointing at a hill about 2,000 yards away.

Since dawn today, rebels have been ferried to the front from Mulindi, the rebel-held headquarters 50 miles

WS1256-2

4

The Washington Post

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1994

P. 2



REUTERS

Corpses of victims collect in a street of Kigali, the Rwandan capital, where deaths reportedly number in thousands.

north of the capital, in trucks crammed with boxes of ammunition.

Young rebels in uniforms stripped from their dead enemies and shouldering AK-47 rifles marched out into the steep hills singing liberation songs. The rebel forces—most of whom are Tutsis who sought to overthrow Habyarimana's Hutu-dominat-

ed government—first invaded Rwanda from neighboring Uganda in October 1990.

A Reuter reporter with the guerrillas watched them jubilantly swigging from bottles of beer and dancing as American singer Tracy Chapman's hit, "Talking About the Revolution," blared over rebel radio.

In central Kigali, the last few Westerners in the city scrambled to safety, many weeping for Rwandan friends and relatives left behind. "How would you feel if you were leaving your wife and you didn't know where she was?" sobbed a middle-aged Italian man, cradling his Rwandese-Italian child.

RWANDAN REBELS PUSH INTO CAPITAL

Breakthrough, U.N. Says —
Final Clash Is Imminent

By WILLIAM E. SCHMIDT

Special to The New York Times

NAIROBI, Kenya, April 12 — Rebel soldiers have broken through Government defenses and entered the Rwandan capital, Kigali, United Nations officials reported tonight. With the final battle for the city appearing imminent, there are reports that Cabinet ministers fled the capital earlier today for a provincial city.

As the last groups of foreigners were being assembled to be airlifted from Rwanda aboard French and Belgian aircraft, a spokesman for the Rwanda Patriotic Front said rebel troops were only waiting for the evacuation to be completed before launching an all-out assault on Kigali.

The capital has been the scene of tribal bloodletting that is estimated to have taken as many as 10,000 lives in the last week. Another 10,000 people are estimated by aid workers and diplomats to have been killed outside the capital. Rwanda, which is about the size of Vermont, has a population of some 7.5 million, making it the most densely populated country in Africa. Vermont, by comparison, has a population of about 600,000.

In a rebel broadcast monitored in Nairobi, French and Belgian troops still on the ground in Kigali were warned not to get in the way of the rebels, or risk being fired upon. The 500 French and 400 Belgian troops, flown to Kigali over the weekend to

Continued on Page A8, Column 4

The New York Times

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1994

Continued From Page A1

secure the airport, must leave Rwanda no more than 12 hours after the evacuation is completed, the rebels said.

The French Government announced in Paris tonight that it was immediately withdrawing a third of its troops in Rwanda, and it issued a statement stressing that the rest would remain only to help in the evacuation.

The rebels are comprised mostly of members of the minority Tutsi tribe that dominated Rwanda and, neighboring Burundi, which were united under German rule before World War I, and then under Belgium control until 1962. In 1959, the Hutus, a short, stocky, Bantu people who made up about 85 percent of the population of Rwanda and Burundi, had a successful uprising in Rwanda. When the Belgians left there in 1962 the Hutus were given power because of their sheer numbers. The minority Tutsi, a tall, more Europeanized minority, retained power for years in Burundi.

Since then the two tribes have been locked in a deadly spiral of ethnic violence and bloodshed. The violence exploded again last week after the Rwandan President, Juvenal Habyarimana, a Hutu strongman, and President Cyprien Ntaryamira of Burundi, the first Hutu to lead his country, died in a plane crash at the Kigali airport.

After Rwandan officials said the plane had been shot down, soldiers and machete-wielding gangs loyal to Mr. Habyarimana took to the streets, shattering a shaky cease-fire between the rebels and the Government. They then embarked on a campaign of terror and killing that left the capital littered with the corpses of thousands of Tutsis and their political allies.

The rebel leadership itself argues that the struggle inside Rwanda has less to do with ethnic conflict than political rebellion. "This is not an ethnic war," said Col. Alexis Kanyangwe, chairman of the Patriotic Front and himself a Hutu. "It is a war against a dictatorship."

Four days after the United States, Belgium and France started emergency evacuations of foreigners, all embassies in Kigali have been closed, and French and Belgian officials said nearly all foreigners who wanted to leave had gone, either by overland convoy or on an evacuation plane. The Ambassadors of Germany, Belgium, France and Russia left today; the American Ambassador left on Sunday.

AT A GLANCE

A Nation in Chaos

Rebels entered Rwanda's capital, Kigali, yesterday as the remaining members of the country's Cabinet fled and the last foreigners were evacuated.

RWANDA



SIZE 10,169 square miles, slightly larger than Vermont

POPULATION 7.5 million; 85 percent Hutu, 14 percent Tutsi

POPULATION DENSITY 806 per square mile, the highest in continental Africa.

ECONOMY Agricultural. The nation is among the poorest countries in the world.

Source: Associated Press

As fighting flared on the outskirts of Kigali, Government radio stations exhorted citizens in the embattled city to join Government troops in battling the rebels. Witnesses said army helicopters were hovering over the city, firing rockets at rebel positions surrounding Kigali.

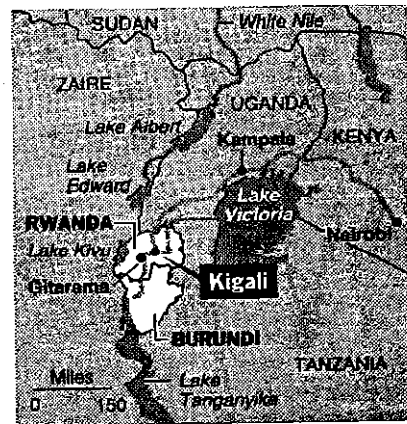
Earlier today, workers at a downtown Kigali hotel said Cabinet ministers and their aides piled into cars this afternoon and set off for Gatarama, about 25 miles to the southwest. A soldier outside the hotel said the ministers had left "for a safer place."

In rebel broadcasts monitored in Nairobi, leaders of the Patriotic Front said they sought to assure residents of Kigali that they intended to move quickly to restore order once they wrested control from Government forces.

Wilson Rutayisire, a spokesman for the rebels, said the front would soon begin broadcasting warnings to the city, telling people "to take care and stay away from fighting areas." He added, "They should either stay indoors or move out of the city."

Earlier, the rebels were careful to guarantee the United Nations and foreign governments that they would do nothing to interfere with the evacuation of foreigners.

Alison DesForges, an African historian and a member of the board of Human Rights Watch/Africa, said today that the Patriotic Front ap-



The New York Times

Rwandan Cabinet members fled Kigali for a provincial city.

peared to be conscious of international opinion in assuring that it would not attack Kigali until all foreigners were out.

About 2,500 rebels were gathered around the city late today, where a battalion of about 600 rebel soldiers has already held out for five days against a Government assault. The rebels, many armed by Uganda and wearing Ugandan military uniforms, had been encamped inside Kigali under the terms of a cease-fire agreement that collapsed last week.

A United Nations spokesman in New York said tonight that some rebel units had crossed into the city, and linked up with the rebel battalion inside Kigali.

Many of the rebel soldiers are members of Tutsi families who fled to exile in Uganda, to escape tribal bloodletting that has taken hundreds of thousands of lives in both Rwanda and Burundi over the last four decades.

During the Belgian and German colonial eras the Tutsis were favored by the Europeans, who chose them to run provincial governments, attend universities and administer the colony on their behalf.

After independence, festering resentment among Hutus over what they regarded as Tutsi arrogance and privilege exploded in ethnic violence, as the two tribal factions competed for power.

The sudden outburst of killing shattered a shaky eight-month cease-fire between Government forces and the Patriotic Front, whose guerrillas crossed the border from bases in Uganda and begun waging war with the Government in 1990. More than 2,500 United Nations soldiers stationed in Rwanda since last fall were caught in the middle of the fighting last week, and 10 Belgian troops assigned to the force were killed.

(3)

注意

1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-031

大 政事外外儀官
大 務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

報官 審國際内外ブ

文長 審一二

移官 審國際旅外

審長 審國際平

審 参軍不科協

国長 参行専入難地

ア 審地中東
長 参北東西

北米官 審一二保

中南長 参一二

長 審西口洋

長 審西東

ア長 審一二〇〇

経 審総漁国

長 審経エ国
経途

参海 審準

経協長 審國際開
参緊評國有理

長 審条協
情長 参国析調セ

総 番 号 R 0 7 6 2 2 3

月 14日

平成 6年 4月 14日

タンザニア 発

本 省 着

主 管
近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

江 口 大 使

ルワンダ情勢（タンザニア政府発表）

第217号 至急（ゆう先処理）

往電第216号に関し、

1. タンザニア外務省は12日、ルワンダの全当事者に対し戦闘の停止をよびかけるプレスリリースを発表したところ、概要次の通り。

（1）タザニアは、ルワンダの全当事者に対し戦闘を停止し、ルワンダ国民及び外国人の安全を守るよう再度求める。

（2）タンザニアは、ルワンダの紛争解決のちゆうかい者として引き続き役割を果たす所存であり、ルワンダの全当事者が昨年8月4日調印したアルーシャ和平協定とその精しんをじゅん守するよう求める。

タンザニア政府は全当事者にとつてアルーシャ和平協定のじゅん守がルワンダの平和と救済を実現するゆいのよりどころであることを確信している。

（3）ルワンダにおける情勢の悪化にかんがみ、現在「タ」政府はタンザニア国民の引あげを行つており、第1グループ（大使館員及びKBOプロジェクト関係者とその家族）は10日深やブジュンブラ（ブルンディ）に到着した。ブジュンブラ港（タンガニカこ沿い）にはタンザニア船ぱくが待機しており、関係省庁ではキゴマ及びルスモでの引あげ者受入れ準備を行つている。

また、「タ」政府はルワンダより陸路ルスモに引あげる方策をも構じている。

2. なお、13日付デイリーニュース紙は、ムサバハ外務次官が上記プレス・ブリーフィングの際、（1）タンザニアはルワンダ和平のちゆうかい者としての役割を果たして来ており、ルワンダ在住タンザニア人に対し特別な安全保護がなされるよう望んでいる、（2）RPF、政府軍いずれの側であれ、タンザニア人がさつしようされた場合は政府はこれを重大視するものであり、いかなる弁解もゆるされない旨警告を発した

電信写

旨報じている。

テニア、米、仏、白、国連代に転電した。(了)

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-031

大 政事外外儀官
大 務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

儀対会要厚情研
察人⑤在警史オ

報官 審⑤際内外ブ

文長 審一二

領移 ⑤⑤保旅外

総長 審⑤⑤平
⑤国

審 参軍不科協

国長 参行専入難地

ア 審地中東
長 参北東西

北米 審一二保

中曹 参一二

長 審西ロ洋
西東

⑤ア長 ⑤一二⑤⑤
一二

経 審総漁国
長 審経エ国
一ネ
経途
二

参海 審準

経協長 審⑤⑤国開⑤
参緊評⑤有理

図長 審条協⑤

情長 参国析⑤調セ
一二

総 番 号 R076226

月 14日

平成 6年 4月 14日

タンザニア 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

江 口 大 使

ルワンダ情勢（米大使館の内話）

第209号 至急（ゆう先処理）

往電第216号に関し、

13日、ルワンダ情勢等につき当地米大ブラウニング臨時代理大使がハナタニに語つたところ、断片的なるも次の通り。

1. ルワンダ在留米国民258名のうち退避を希望する230名（内大使館及び援助関係等政府関係者とその家族100名）は、9日から10日にかけて退避を完了した。退避者の大部分はコンボイを組んで陸路ブルンデイの首都ブジュンブラに退避した。幸い負しよう者等はなかった。
2. 退避前、キガリの米大使公ていに対してじゅん弾が打ち込まれた他、次席官しやには米国籍を有するとしようする黒人が訪問し、応対に出た次席夫人に向けてじゅうを飛ばうする等の事件があつた。退避後、公ていや事務所がぞくにより略だつされていることは想ぞうに難くない。
3. ローソン・駐ルワンダ大使も10日最後のコンボイでブジュンブラに到着した。キガリの米大使館は事実上閉ざ状態にある。従つて、現在のルワンダ情勢についてはパリ及びブラッセルからの情報及びCNN、BBC等のマスメディア情報に頼るしかない。
4. 本日（13日）、6日のミニ・サミット以降当地に残っているルワンダ外相が当館（在タンザニア米大）を訪れ、キガリに残されている同外相の家族の安全確保につき米の協力を要請越したが、残念ながら以上の状況下、米政府として協力できることはない旨述べざるを得なかつた。
5. タンザニア政府に対しては、6日のミニ・サミットの模様及びその後のブルンデイ・ルワンダ情勢につきブリーフを行つてくれるようくり返し要請しているが返事がない。
- 6日のミニサミットの後採択された共同コミュニケの中で軍事的役割に言及されている点が気がかりであり、

電信写

右が具体的に何を意味するのか、タンザニア政府の意見を聞きたいと考えている。

6. RPFはルワンダに支配権を確立するまで進撃を続けるであろうと思われ、個人的にはルワンダの将来にひ観的にならざるを得ない。

米、仏、白、ケニア、国連代に転電した。(了)

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2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-031

大 政事外外儀官
大 務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

報 審
官 際内外ブ

文 審
長 一二

移 旅外
官 ②②②②

審 審
長 ②②平
②②国

審 参軍不科協

国 参行専人難地

長 参地中東
参北東西

ア 審
長 一二保

北 審
米 一二保

中 参
南 一二

以 審
長 西口洋

長 西東
二

ア ②一二②②
長 一二

審 審
長 総漁国
②②②②

審 審
長 経エ国
②②②②

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情 参国析調セ
長 一二

総 番 号 R076511

月 14日

平成 6年 4月 14日

ケ ニ ア 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

佐 藤 大 使

ルワンダ情勢

第587号 至急（ゆう先処理）

1. 標記に関し、14日付当地紙が報ずるところ取りまとめ以下の通り。

（1）水よう未明より、や間にキガリしゅうへんに集結したRPF軍がキガリに激しい攻撃をかけ、政府軍との間で対空戦車、無反動ほうなどじゅう火器を用いた激しい戦闘が行われた。キガリのホテルにいる報道関係者によるとホテルしゅうへんでもいくつもの爆弾が着弾しているという。ICRC関係者によると病院は負しよう者であふれかえっている。RPFスポークスマンによるとキガリのRPF勢力は約3000人である。また、20000人のRPF軍がキガリに向かっているとの情報がある。西側の軍関係者は、政府軍は弱体化しつつあり、RPF軍の攻撃を持ちこたえられないのではないかと述べている。

（2）大量のルワンダ難民が、りん国のブルンデイ、タンザニア、ウガンダ、ザイールに逃げ出しており、また、首都から逃げ出す人の流れは13KMもの列を作っている。

（3）UNAMIRは、外国人退避については、政府軍及びRPFと安全通行権について合意を取り付けた上で実施され、殆ど完了したと述べた。

（4）ルワンダ暫定内閣は、キガリの南西40KMのギタラマにのがれている。

（5）RPF放送によると、北部のニャガタレ、ガビロの両市はRPFによつてかん落し、ビュマ、ムトラ、ルヘンゲリもRPFによつて完全に包囲されていると述べた。また、同放送は政府軍に多大な損害を与えている旨述べた。

（6）UNHCRスポークスマンは、ルワンダ難民に対する緊急食りよう供給体制を、ブルンデイ北部、タンザニア西部、ザイール東部に設定したと述べた。また、ルワンダ北部キャンプでは、大量の国内ひさい民が流入しており、食料供給がこかつつつあることから、ここに対する食料供給も検討しているの述べた。

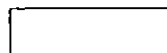
電信写

2. 14日午前のフランス国際放送をほう受したところ、同放送キガリレポーターによると、14日午前5時の時点で、首都キガリでは依然RPFと政府軍との間で激しい戦闘が行われている、キガリには住民は逃げ出しておらず、もはや兵士しかいない由。

仏、白、米、国連代、タンザニアに転電した。(了)

WS1325

FAX信



総 番 号 R077008

月 14日

平成 6年 4月 15日

米 国 発
本 省 着

主 管

近 ア ー

外 務 大 臣 殿

栗 山 大 使

アフリカ情勢 (報道)

FAX信 至急 (ゆう先処理)

(以下FAX送信 WS1325-0.9)

WS1325-1 #
P.1

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1994

The Washington Post

在大陆读 B

'94年 4月14日 18:51

Rwanda's 'Sad, Sad, Sad' Self-Immolation

Free-for-All Slaughter Continues Among Tribes, Rebels, Army and Roving Gangs

By Jennifer Parmelee
Special to The Washington Post

KIGALI, Rwanda, April 13—One week after Rwanda's president died in an apparent assassination, this Central African country has become a horrifying study in self-immolation. Terror has taken over the streets of Kigali, the capital, and the rolling green countryside where streams of refugees flee the tribal carnage that has claimed thousands of lives.

The embattled capital, controlled by an army based on the Hutu tribe but under siege by Tutsi-led rebels closing in from the north, hunkered down tonight in the embrace of an uneasy lull after a day of heavy fighting. Kigali seemed weighted with an air of defeat. A wan crescent moon hung over the darkened city,

still shaken by frequent bursts of automatic-weapons fire and the pounding of mortar and grenades that echoed across urban hillsides.

The Rwandan Patriotic Front rebels, who have reportedly infiltrated hundreds of fighters into the city, were poised on the outskirts. They dismissed a radio appeal for a new ceasefire and a negotiated peace by Rwanda's army chief of staff, holed up with the newly appointed interim government in Gitarama, 25 miles southwest of Kigali.

In an interview tonight with the BBC, a rebel spokesman in Mulindi, the rebel headquarters in northern Rwanda, said the rebel front would continue trying to take Kigali by force so long as the "atrocities" there continued. "We don't see any actual commitment to the spirit of ne-

gotiation by the army," the spokesman said. "Until we do, we will go ahead."

Residents of Kigali reported running battles for much of the day between groups armed with everything from rocket-launchers to machetes. The fighting occurred between rebels and the army, between factions of the army and among roving gangs.

"All parties have apparently chosen a military solution," said Philippe Gaillard, chief of the Rwanda office of the International Committee of the Red Cross, which is fighting its own battle to treat the thousands of victims with scant medical supplies and blood. "I guess everyone is fighting against his own brother, and it is sad, sad, sad."

See RWANDA, A28, Col 1

WS 1325-2

P. 2

The Washington Post

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1994

RWANDA, From A1

Belgian troops scrambled today to evacuate their citizens, the last large group of foreigners seeking to leave. In the fear and rush, a group of Belgian nuns and lay brothers abandoned 200 of their patients at a hilltop compound for the mentally ill, Associated Press correspondent Arthur Allen reported.

The 18 religious workers, who were picked up by an armored Belgian convoy, said they had no illusions about the fate of their patients or of the 500 Tutsi refugees camped out in buildings on the bullet-riddled compound, surrounded by bands of Hutu men armed with rifles, machetes and clubs.

The Belgian convoy was touring the city and picked up more than 40 foreigners—including 12 Americans and 15 Poles—escorting them, at times under gunfire, to the airport.

"They're finished; a huge number will be killed," Gerard Van Selst, the Belgian administrator of the psychiatric hospital, said of the patients and refugees in the compound.

No one could say how many casualties were added today to the estimated 20,000 people who have died in Rwanda's explosion of bloodletting since last Wednesday, when the presidents of Rwanda and Burundi were killed in a plane crash, presumably caused by a rocket attack. Red Cross officials said they had heard reports that one group of about 200 Tutsi civilians was slaughtered during the night in the Kigali area.

The streets of Kigali remain the terrifying domain of swaggering young men with the arrogance of youth, plenty of weapons and, often, cheap liquor.

Only the most daring citizens venture into the streets to seek out food, which is fast running out. Main Street, normally a bustling center of commerce, was empty of women and children in midafternoon today. The shop fronts were either shuttered or trashed.

Although the Red Cross has worked feverishly to dispose of hundreds of corpses along the capital's thoroughfares, fresh bodies were scattered along roadsides throughout the city and its environs. Machete-wielding gangs followed by hordes of kids brazenly broke into shops and looted goods in broad daylight, sometimes right under the noses of soldiers.

One group of looters was spotted smashing windows and doors of a shop and passing out radios as a Red Cross convoy from neighboring Burundi moved toward the outskirts of the city.

The convoy, which traveled under

The Washington Post

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1994

WS 1325-3

P. 3



AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE

Belgian paratroops evacuate Belgian nationals who had taken refuge in a psychiatric hospital in Kigali, Rwanda.

Rwandan army escort for the last 30 miles, was composed of five large trucks and four overland vehicles. On board were two emergency surgery teams, 25 tons of medical equipment, including about 250 quarts of whole blood, 300 stretchers, crates of gauze and antibiotics and intravenous equipment.

The Red Cross plans to open two field hospitals—one inside the city to supplement the besieged central hospital and the makeshift wards set up in churches.

The Red Cross has also begun emergency supplementary feeding of the most vulnerable Rwandans in Kigali, many of whom have been cut off from food for the past week.

Hundreds of thousands of refugees from neighboring Burundi, which suffered its own terrible tribal massacres last fall, were also reported threatened with severe food shortages in the south of the country. Almost all are dependent on donated food from the international aid workers, most of whom have been evacuated.

"Because most all of the international aid workers have pulled out, many of these people haven't gotten any food for a week," said the Red Cross delegate to Burundi, Daniel Philippin. "We could have a major humanitarian crisis on our hands."

Inside the capital, little food is available, and water and power sup-

plies are virtually nonexistent. At night, the city is illuminated only by lights of those fortunate enough to have generators—and by the occasional flash of weapons fire.

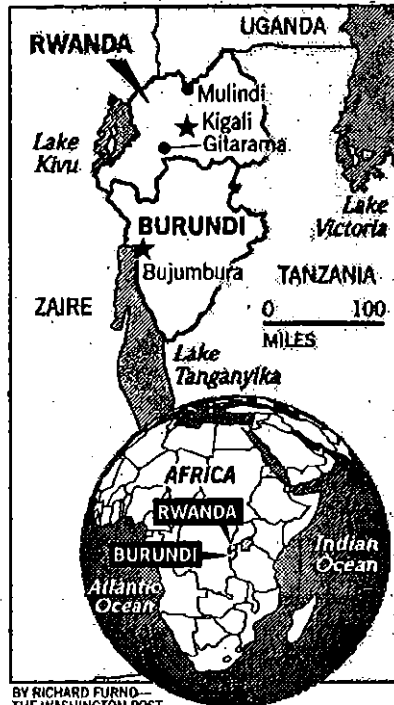
The 15 miles between the city's outskirts and center were a virtual no man's land today, although the Red Cross convoy had to pass through a dozen army checkpoints. There were impromptu roadblocks nearly every hundred feet approaching the city center. They were manned by men, young and old, in uniform or in ragged civilian clothes—all armed with a variety of weapons, including machetes, knives, bows and arrows, automatic rifles and grenade launchers.

The Washington Post

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1994

WS1325-4

P. 4



At many of these checkpoints, car passengers have been pulled out, robbed and often killed, if their occupants were Tutsis. The Red Cross convoy was generally waived through, although there were a few long and animated negotiations between armed men and Red Cross officials in the lead car.

On the road, heading away from Kigali, were thousands of poor refugees, their small bundles of belongings on their heads and backs.

They traipsed through a countryside lush with banana trees, coffee plants and sugar cane—where so much killing has gone on in the past three decades. Hundreds of thousands of people have died in sporad-

ic convulsions of tribal slaughter in Rwanda and Burundi—each with populations that are about 85 percent Hutu and 15 percent Tutsi—constituting one of the bloodiest feuds on the African continent.

As a result, there has been a nearly constant flow of refugees in and out of the countries and over the borders of neighboring states. Today, one man walked toward safety clutching two cabbages as his children trailed behind carrying flimsy mattresses on their heads. Most refugees seemed less panicked than dazed. The head of one man was swathed in filthy bandages.

The Red Cross has estimated that as many as 150,000 Rwandans have fled Kigali. Some of the more affluent Rwandans and army officials sought refuge tonight at one of the capital's last functioning hotels, the Thousand Hills, which is also running out of food.

One Rwandan woman arrived at the hotel with 20 children, wearing colorful backpacks, from five families in a northern suburb that has been the scene of heavy fighting. "There was a lot of killing, and everybody was running for their lives," said the woman, who identified herself only as Agnes. "We decided to run too."

As foreigners and Rwandan city dwellers flee, however, many are left behind to cope as best they can with desperate and volatile circumstances. Only the Red Cross and the French medical charity Doctors Without Borders have left staff members in place to help their Rwandan employees in treating the wounded, the sick and the needy.

U.N. Considers Pulling Troops Out of Rwanda

Reuter

UNITED NATIONS, April 13—Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali said today that he has ordered a contingency plan for the withdrawal of the 2,500-member U.N. force in Rwanda.

In a letter to Security Council President Colin Keating of New Zealand, Boutros-Ghali said the possibility of ending the U.N. peacekeeping mission to Rwanda was necessitated by Belgium's decision to pull out its 440-man contingent. Belgium is the former colonial ruler of the Central African country, devastated by a week of tribal slaughter.

"In the light of this decision by the government of Belgium, it is my assessment that it would be extremely difficult for [the U.N. Assistance Mission in Rwanda] to carry out its tasks effectively," Boutros-Ghali wrote.

"The continued discharge by [the U.N. peacekeeping force] of its mandate will become untenable unless the Belgian contingent is replaced by another equally well-equipped contingent or unless the government of Belgium reconsiders its decision to withdraw its contingent," Boutros-Ghali said.

He said he had asked his special representative in Rwanda, Jacques-Roger Booh-Booh of Cameroon, and the U.N. commander, Gen. Romeo Dallaire of Canada, "to prepare plans for the withdrawal of [the force] should this prove necessary, and [to] send their recommendations to me in this regard."

The U.N. force includes about 940 troops from Bangladesh and 840 from Ghana and much smaller contingents from more than 20 other countries. The United Nations also has a large humanitarian operation in Rwanda.

The peacekeeping force was deployed late last year to help implement an agreement signed in Arusha, Tanzania, in August ending a three-year civil war between the government and the rebel Rwandan Patriotic Front.

Meanwhile, the rebel forces and the country's recently installed interim government agreed to meet Thursday under U.N. auspices in Kigali to discuss a cease-fire, the Security Council president said tonight.

WS 1325-6
P.1

X

The New York Times

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1994

Anarchy Rules Rwanda's Capital And Drunken Soldiers Roam City

By DONATELLA LORCH
Special to The New York Times

KIGALI, Rwanda, April 13 — Food had run out, drinking water was scarce and the streets of this capital city, empty of residents, was a terrifying obstacle course today of drunken marauding gangs of looters, dressed in a patchwork of uniforms, armed with machetes, spears, bows and arrows and automatic weapons.

Children carried hand grenades, and open-back trucks, loaded with angry men waving weapons at passing cars, sped through the city. As night fell, screams could be heard coming from a church compound where more than 2,000 Rwandans had taken refuge. A short time later, after the sound of machine-gun fire, the screaming stopped.

As tribal and political violence that began last week continued unabated, with tens of thousands of deaths reported, the evacuation of foreigners, most of them Belgians, was completed today by Belgian troops. Rwanda is a former Belgian colony. The French and Belgian troops were still at the airport but were to leave on Thursday in accordance with an ultimatum by rebel troops that required all foreign soldiers to be out of Rwanda by midday.

As soon as the foreign military pulls out, Rwandans and officials of

the International Committee of the Red Cross expect rebel troops to begin a major offensive to take Kigali. On Tuesday the interim government fled about 30 miles southwest of the capital to the town of Gitarama.

Rebel officials said the attack was meant to end the chaos and bloodshed in the capital, but many here worried that it would only provoke another cycle of violence and killing.

"And the tragedy is that I don't know whether anyone will be able to stop it," said Philippe Gaillard, the head of the International Red Cross here. "When you negotiate with people with machetes, how can you make them understand about humanitarian neutrality?"

Tens of thousands of refugees who left the city in the past few days still lined the road south toward neighboring Burundi, walking with little more than the clothes they wore and a few bags. Although the thousands of rotting bodies that have littered the streets were cleared up with bulldozers and trucks on Tuesday, the streets of each neighborhood are barricaded by roadblocks — some belonging to the Rwandan Army, others to the presidential guard and still

Continued on Page A12, Column 1

The New York Times

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1994

P. 2

Continued From Page A1

others to looters.

Officials of the International Red Cross, the only foreigners left in Kigali except for journalists and the 2,500-member United Nations military contingent, said the tension and terror in the city had steadily increased since the fighting began last Wednesday. It was virtually impossible for anyone to move around in the capital.

"There is nothing these people can do," said Mr. Gaillard. "The only thing left to do is to save your skin. Many, many people have been killed. I guess every Rwandan is fighting against his own brother and this is very sad. I asked the Minister of Transport to organize the pickup of the bodies. He looked into my eyes. He said, 'It is impossible to say how many died because it is so awful.'"

Fighting broke out last Wednesday after the Rwandan President, Juvénal Habyarimana, was killed in a suspicious plane explosion here that also took the life of Burundi's President, Cyprien Ntaryamira. Both men were members of the Hutu, the majority tribe in both countries but long subject to the political domination of the minority Tutsi tribe, members of which make up the rebel army. Their deaths fed a centuries-old tribal hatred that erupted into an all-out battle for political control and spawned a terror campaign in Kigali by troops loyal to Mr. Habyarimana.

As the showdown for Kigali approaches, it has become a free-for-all in this city of gently rolling lush green hills. No one is in control and even within the Rwandan military ranks, discipline is nonexistent.

The rebels control at least three neighborhoods of the city and officials say there are some 2,000 rebel

No one is in charge in Kigali as foreign troops prepare to pull out.

soldiers in the city out of a total force of about 20,000. The Rwandan Army also numbers in the tens of thousands, many highly undisciplined conscripts.

A Game of Chance

For many, survival in Kigali is a game of chance. With food stores closed and then looted, food is a rarity. Today, for the first time since the battle began, the Red Cross distributed 30 tons of food to 6,000 people. Many city residents have either fled or taken refuge in churches or in hotels.

Eighteen Belgian nuns and lay brothers abandoned a hilltop hospital for the insane, leaving behind 200 patients. The Associated Press reported. As they were picked up by an armored Belgian convoy, the hospital administrator, Gerard Van Selst, said he had no illusions about the fate of the patients or of the 500 Tutsi refugees camped out there.

"They're finished," he said. "A huge number will be killed."

At the Milles Collines Hotel, in the heart of the city, there is CNN, but no food. The rooms are full of Rwandan military families who have taken refuge here and who tend to stay in their rooms or huddle and talk in dark hallways.

The hotel is also the headquarters for about 20 foreign journalists, whose presence the families hope will somehow protect them from attack by the rebels.

Looting for Food

The only way to get food or cars and gasoline is by looting houses and embassies. Many Rwandans have taken to sewing homemade scarves with a Red Cross emblem, hoping it will save their lives.

"We came here because of the security," said a woman who would give her name only as Agnes and said she had traveled with five other families from the northern suburbs of the city. "There was so much killing and everybody was running so we ran also."

About 30 Red Cross workers and a half-dozen members of Doctors Without Borders are the only relief workers left in the city. Besides distributing food, the Red Cross brought in surgical teams and five trucks with 25 tons of medical equipment by con-

'You will hear the whistle of bullets over your head. Do not panic.'

voy from Bujumbura, Burundi. Starting Thursday the Red Cross planned to set up its own hospital in Kigali as well as help pick up the wounded from churches.

The doctors also brought a surgical team, but it has been difficult for them to work here. On Tuesday the Hutu radio station accused the Red Cross of using its convoys to help only Tutsi wounded. The Red Cross suspended humanitarian operations for a day until the radio rescinded its broadcast.

A Plea to Outsiders

"We haven't been able to evacuate the wounded to a hospital," said Mr. Gaillard. "It is not possible to go



The New York Times

Rwanda's interim Government has fled Kigali for Gitarama.

The New York Times

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1994

P. 3

WS1325-8

everywhere because fighting is high. They have been gathered in churches and many haven't eaten for six days or a week. Trucks will go out with food to the churches tomorrow and try and bring the wounded to the hospital. I hope the international community and the donors will not forget this little country in Africa and will come once more to help the people."

But even with good contacts on all sides, nothing can be taken for granted by the Red Cross. Its convoy from Burundi had no trouble until it reached Gitaram, where it met up with two cars from the Kigali office that came to help talk it through the roadblocks.

At first the barricades were manned mostly by relaxed army soldiers. But the roadblocks multiplied as the convoy approached Kigali and were often little more than half a mile apart. No one seemed to be in charge.

At one barricade, as a soldier waved on the trucks, two others demanded that they stop and pointed their stick grenades at the lead car and truck. A Rwandan soldier, brand-

dishing a knife, threatened to slash the truck tires unless all the vehicles were immediately unloaded. By midday most of the soldiers seemed drunk, many swigging beer and homemade whisky. Rwandans fleeing the fighting filled the roads.

The most difficult area to navigate, even with the help of a Rwandan Army colonel as a guide, was the last mile or so on the outskirts of Kigali, where there was sporadic heavy fighting today.

"You will hear the whistle of bullets over your head," said Mr. Gailard to the convoy passengers as he briefed them beforehand. "Do not panic. Duck down."

A few dead bodies were lying on the side of the road, which was empty except for the militia and looters at the checkpoints. The men at the barricades hung out in groups, brandishing machetes, guns and spears, surrounding the passing cars and peering threateningly through the windows. The last several hundred yards were driven crouched down in the car to avoid any shooting.

In town all the stores were barri-

caded and closed down, many streets empty of cars. But everywhere — on doorsteps, in driveways and along the road — were men with knives and guns.

Belgium Tells U.N. of Pullout

Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, April 13 — Belgium informed the United Nations today that it planned to withdraw its 400 soldiers from the United Nations peacekeeping force in Rwanda, which numbers some 2,500 soldiers, "at the earliest possible date."

Belgian diplomats said the move was necessary because of a strong current of anti-Belgian feeling in the strife-torn capital of Kigali. Belgium is the former colonial authority in Rwanda.

As a result of Belgium's decision, Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali told the Security Council tonight that he was drawing up contingency plans to withdraw the whole of the peacekeeping force "should this prove necessary."

70

The New York Times

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1994

WS1325-9

French Guns, Rwandan Blood

By Frank Smyth

THE HORROROUS violence that has seized the tiny African republic of Rwanda is not as random as it looks. For the members of the Akazu, the ruling clan around the late President Juvénal Habyarimana, the only way to retain a 21-year monopoly on power was to kill their enemies as fast as they could. And until yesterday, when anti-Government rebels overran the capital of Kigali, that brutal clique was getting help from an unlikely quarter: France.

Rwanda was a Belgian protectorate until it gained independence in 1962, and until recently it got most of its military aid from Belgium. But Belgian law prohibits any lethal aid to a country at war. In 1975, two years after he seized power by deposing the President who had appointed him, Mr. Habyarimana signed a military cooperation agreement with France. When the rebel guerrillas of the Rwanda Patriotic Front (harbored and largely armed by neighboring Uganda) invaded in 1990 and again last year, it was France that rushed in combat troops, mortars and artillery to help the Government.

Why France? Rwanda is "nobody's idea of a choice colonial prize," as *The Economist* tartly put it. It has few resources, little industry and a lot of AIDS. Like its neighbor Burundi, it has been torn by decades of ethnic strife between the Hutu and the Tutsi. But French is an official language — even though one in six adults are fluent in it — and that counts for a great deal. France has invested heavily in Francophone Africa and provides military and financial aid to a network of its own former colonies. Mr. Habyarimana was a friend of President François Mitterrand.

France's commitment to the Habyarimana regime was underscored by its recent subsidy of Rwanda's purchase of \$6 million in arms from Egypt. A contract signed in Kigali in 1992 includes a full arsenal of mor-

How a brutal gang held on so long.

tars, long-range artillery, plastic explosives and automatic rifles. Payment was guaranteed by the nationalized French bank *Crédit Lyonnais*.

Nor has France had much to say about Rwanda's atrocious record on human rights. Mr. Habyarimana — who died with the President of Burundi in a suspicious plane crash last week — was a classic despot, ruthless and corrupt. He installed relatives and cronies in key ministries, the Army and a paramilitary militia. (This group is known as the Akazu.)

When the rebels, who are largely Tutsi, invaded in 1990, the Akazu incited a policy of ethnic cleansing. Carrying placards of Mr. Habyarimana above their heads, local officials and militiamen organized mobs of agitated Hutu. They killed thousands of Tutsi, while Tutsi killed hundreds of Hutu. Victims were hacked to death with machetes.

Last August, Rwanda and the rebels agreed to end their three-year war, and six months later the President agreed to a transitional government, dividing ministerial posts three ways: among the Akazu, Hutu opposition parties led by Prime Minister Agathe Uwilingiyimana, and Tutsi representatives. Among these groups, the Akazu was the most reluctant to share power.

Hours after the President was killed last Wednesday, his Presidential Guard went on a rampage. They killed Prime Minister Uwilingiyimana, along with Belgian peacekeepers who had tried to save her; most other opposition party members; priests and nuns, journalists and human rights monitors. Militiamen and soldiers under irregular command randomly attacked Tutsi or anyone suspected of being one.

Now the Government forces are in retreat, killing and burning as they flee. If the rebels take control, they have said that they will share power with other parties; the world will have to wait to see.

For now, the horror in Rwanda should serve as a grisly lesson in the dangers of imperial reach. Of 21 French-speaking African regimes, most are dictatorships with scant respect for human rights. In January, when France devalued the currency used by 14 of these nations, it sent a welcome signal that it would cut back its subsidy of their economies. But its military policy lags behind its economic one; in propping up the Rwandan regime for so long, it bears part of the blame for the current bloodbath.

Frank Smyth is author of "Arming Rwanda," a report released in January by Human Rights Watch.

(3)

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人(在)警史オ

外 報 官 審報際内外ブ

文 長 審一二

領 移 参(保)旅外

総 審(安)平
戸 企国

早 参軍不科協
審

国 参行専入難地
長

ア 審地中東
長 参北東西
一

北 審一二保
米

中 参一二
南

欧 審西口洋
長 一
西東
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近 参一二(ア)
了長 一

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長 審経エ国
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参海 審準

経 審政調国開無
協長 参緊評技有理

条 審条協規
長

情 参国析(調)調セ
長 一

総 番 号 R 0 7 7 6 1 4

主 管

月 15日

ケ ニ ア 発

近 ア 一

平成 6年 4月 15日

本 省 着

外 務 大 臣 殿

佐 藤 大 使

ルワンダ情勢分せき（報道）

第607号 至急

13日付当地ネイション紙がブラッセル発の記事として、ルワンダで反ベルギーキャンペーンが行なわれている旨報じているところ、概要以下の通り。

ルワンダでは反ベルギーキャンペーンが行なわれており、退避する外国人の中で特にベルギー人をねらった暴行等が行なわれている。

アフリカ専門家によるとこれはベルギーのルワンダにおける中立政策に起因するものであり、1990年にRPFと政府との間で内戦が始まった時にベルギーは駐留していた軍を引き上げた。また、その後もベルギーはハビヤリマナ政権とRPFの間で中立を保ち、同政権の民主化とツチ族の参加を指向してきた。

ルワンダのラジオ局及び政府支持グループは、ベルギー軍が大統領機を撃つたとして非難している。また、政府軍の強こう派は、ベルギーはRPFを支持していると非難している。

このような反ベルギーキャンペーンの中で、今回の混乱の下で、少なくとも3人のベルギー人一般市民がころされ、また、首相さつ害をふせごうとしたベルギー人国連軍兵士10名がころされた。

一方、ベルギー国防大臣も認めるように、私は政府軍と良好な関係を維持していたために、仏人の退避はベルギー人よりも速に行なわれた。しかし仏人に対しては、政府軍に対して大規模な軍事援助を行うなど、フツ族政権をバックアップしているとの非難がある。

仏、白、米、国連代、タンザニアに転電した。（了）

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人(国)在警史オ

外 報 官 審報際内外ブ

文 長 審一二

領 移 参(国)(国)旅外

総 審(国)安平
巨 企国

早 参軍不科協
審

国 参行専入難地
長

ア 審地中東
長 参北東西
二

北 審一二保
米

中 参一二
南

以 審(国)口洋
長 西東
二

近 参一二(国)ア
了 二
長 二

經 審総漁国
長 審経エ国
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二 経途
一

参海 密準

經 審政調国開無
協 参緊評技有理
長

条 審条協規
長

情 参国析(国)調セ
長 一
二

総 番 号 R077747

月 15日

平成 6年 4月 16日

ベルギ一 発

本 省 着

主 管

近ア一

外 務 大 臣 殿

中 村 大 使

ルワンダ情勢

第403号

(以下FAX送信 BX4956-01)

DA・4300

1

(三八〇字)

佐電第389号に関し、

1. 自政府は、13日付け声明により、MINUAR
が、FPRに^{（しており）}加担し、^{（その）}空港警備が無気力であ
ったため大気領機の撃墜を招いたとする

ルワンダ政府の非難を公式に否定したところ

3. 右声明テキスト別FAX筐にて送付する。

2. また、自国防省より、14日までにブラッセル

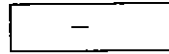
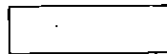
ルに到着した「ル」からの^{（籍）}退避者国別リスト
(総数1,410人。内ベルギー人1,107人、「ル」人96人等)

を入手したところ、参考まで別FAX筐にて
送付する。

本電^{（を）}に、米、仏、国連代、ケニアに転電した、
別下A X 信王國連代に転電した。(了)

BX4948

FAX信



総番号 R077748

月 15日

平成 6年 4月 16日

ベルギー 発
本 省 着

主 管

近 ア ー

外 務 大 臣 殿

中 村 大 使

ルワンダ情勢

FAX信

往電第403号別FAX信

(以下FAX送信 BX4948-03)

BX:4948- 1

Brussel. 13 april 1994

PERSMEDEDELING

De Belgische regering nam kennis van uit de lucht gegrepen beschuldigingen, geuit door de Ruandese regering, volgens dewelke de UNAMIR zou hebben deelgenomen aan de operaties, van het RPF tegen stellingen van het Ruandese leger en zou hebben tekortgeschoten in haar taak van bescherming van de luchthaven van Kigali, waardoor de aanslag op het vliegtuig van de President zou zijn veroorzaakt. De Belgische regering ontkent ten stelligste deze beweringen, die kaderen in een anti-belgisch klimaat dat sedert verschillende dagen in Ruanda heerst en door sommigen wordt aangewakkerd.

De UNAMIR, waar 400 Belgische para's deel van uitmaken, heeft zich strikt aan het mandaat gehouden dat haar door de resoluties van de VN-Veiligheidsraad werd opgelegd. Dit mandaat stoelt op de wil tot verstandhouding tussen de partijen en voorziet geen enkele tussenkomst in geval van gewapende confrontatie tussen deze partijen.

Bruxelles, le 13 avril 1994

COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE

Le Gouvernement belge, ayant pris note des accusations fantaisistes formulées par le gouvernement du Rwanda concernant une prétendue participation de la MINUAR aux opérations du FPR contre les positions de l'armée rwandaise et les prétendues défaillances à l'aéroport de Kigali qui auraient permis l'attentat contre l'avion du Président, dément de la façon la plus formelle ces allégations. Celles-ci s'inscrivent dans le climat anti-belge entretenu par certains, qui sévit au Rwanda depuis plusieurs jours.

La MINUAR dont font partie les 400 casques bleus belges s'est tenue strictement au mandat qui lui a été confié par les résolutions du Conseil de Sécurité des Nations Unies.

Ce mandat est basé sur une volonté d'entente entre le parties et ne prévoit pas des interventions dans des situations d'affrontement armé entre celles-ci.

BX:4948- 2

Situation REFUGIES arrivés à Bruxelles par vols Belges

Nbr de vols	1	2	3	4	5
Avion N° de vol	B 737 SN002	DC 10 SN006	DC 10 SN008	B 747 SN010	B 747 SN013
De Vers Arrivée	BUJUMBURA BRUXELLES 11/03.58	NAIROBI BRUXELLES 12/04.35	NAIROBI BRUXELLES 12/07.40	NAIROBI BRUXELLES 12/14.40	NAIROBI BRUXELLES 13/11.20
BELGIQUE	86	181	163	130	327
BURUNDI					3
BULGARIE					2
CANANDA					1
CROATIE					5
DANEMARK					7
ALLEMAGNE					1
FRANCE					1
Gr. BRETAGNE					1
IRAN					1
IRLANDE					1
GRECE					1
ITALIE		1	5		6
PAYS BAS	28	2	22	13	3
PEROU					1
POLOGNE		1			4
RUSSIE					29
RWANDA	1	3	8	10	2
ESPAGNE		2			1
TRINIDAD					2
USA					6
SUISSE		1			7
AIRE		1	2		
TOTAL	115	192	200	153	411
TOTAL Page 1					1071

15 April, 1994
1:01

BX:4948- 3

Situation REFUGIES arrivés à Bruxelles par vols Belges

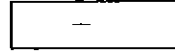
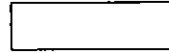
Nbr de vols	6	7	8	9	10
Avion N° de vol	B 727 BAF	B 727 BAP	AIRBUS SN016	DC 10 SN561	B 737 SN026
De Vers Arrivée	NAIROBI BRUXELLES 13/21.32	NAIROBI BRUXELLES 14/05.00	NAIROBI BRUXELLES 14/09.58	BUJUMBURA BRUXELLES 14/20.15	NAIROBI BRUXELLES 15/19.40
BELGIQUE	75	4	91	50	
BURUNDI			1		
BULGARIE			1		
CANANDA			1		
CROATIE					
DANEMARK					
ALLEMAGNE			11		
FRANCE	2		3		
Gr. BRETAGNE					
IRAN					
IRLANDE					
GRECE					
ITALIE					
PAYS BAS	3		3	1	
PEROU					
POLOGNE			13		
RUSSIE	2		1		
RWANDA	17	1	26	1	
ESPAGNE	14		6		
TRINIDAD					
USA				1	
SUISSE			1		
ZAIRE	6		4		
TOTAL	119	5	162	53	
TOTAL Page 1					1071
TOTAL Page 2					339
TOTAL GENERAL					1410

15 April, 1994
1:19

(3)

WS1416

FAX信



総番号 R078175

月 15日

平成 6年 4月 17日

米 国 発
本 省 着

主 管

近 ア ー

外 務 大 臣 殿

栗 山 大 使

アフリカ情勢 (報道)

FAX信 至急 (ゆう先処理)

(以下FAX送信 WS1416-04)

According to the United Nations, 17,600 people have fled Rwanda since fighting began. These include 8,000 Burundi refugees who returned to Burundi from Rwanda and 8,000 Rwandans who have sought sanctu-

The New York Times

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1994

P.2

ary in Zaire. The United Nations said it had no figures on the number of displaced people.

All Americans and Europeans were evacuated from this former Belgian colony, and the last Western troops, from France and Rwanda's former colonial master, Belgium, were expected to leave their airport bunkers today or Friday. Relief officials and Rwandans expect the fighting to worsen as soon as the troops leave.

After an overnight lull, fighting resumed at dawn today. Heavy mortars and machine-gun fire shook the center of the city for most of the day. Increasingly, it appeared that the Rwandan Army was ceding control of the streets to bands of drunken men armed with machetes, spears, truncheons and automatic weapons that manned checkpoints throughout the city. The International Committee of the Red Cross temporarily suspended humanitarian operations today when gunmen stopped one of its trucks carrying six wounded Rwandans, pulled the Rwandans out and killed them. Earlier, Red Cross officials came across 15 bodies hacked to death in front of a religious school.

'Machete Massacres'

"It is machete massacres," said Philippe Gaillard, the chief Red Cross representative here. "More and more the civilian population armed with machetes is ruling the streets. The army cannot control them."

"You want to hold back those people when you are witnessing it," he said, "but you have your blue beret and there's no respect for it."

In Kigali, scores of Rwandans have taken refuge at the Hôtel Mille Collines. There is an uneasy, nervous coexistence there between the families of the Rwandan military and some middle-class Tutsis who were unable to leave the city.

Both are convinced they will be massacred. They congregate in the dark hallways, whispering for hours, virtual prisoners. As United Nations soldiers came to take the foreign journalists to the airport, dozens of the Rwandans crowded around and begged to be taken as well, fearing that the departure of Westerners would mean sure death for them. Their pleas were rejected by the troops. As the convoy left, many gathered silently in the driveway and stared.

On the road to the airport, one neighborhood had been eerily emptied by fighting, the houses burned and shops ransacked. In one place corpses were still piled up. Towering over the deserted shacks, a poster for Guinness stout — two hands clinking beer mugs — seemed grossly out of place. "The Power of Love," it declared.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1994

The New York Times

For West, Rwanda Is Not Worth the Political Candle

By ELAINE SCIOLINO

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 14 — The disintegration of Rwanda into chaos and anarchy has evoked expressions of horror and sympathy from the international community — and a firm pledge to stay away.

Although the large powers have in the past become involved in civil strife within the emerging nations of Africa, it was usually within the geopolitical struggles of the cold war, and those reasons have evaporated.

Unlike Zaire at its independence in 1960, when both the West and the Soviet bloc were fighting through proxies for control of the large, resource-rich former Congo, Rwanda is small, poor and globally insignificant. Unlike Angola, where South Africa and the C.I.A. backed one faction in the former Portuguese colony in a long civil war against the Cuban-supported Communist government, Rwanda has no large oil reserves.

And unlike even Somalia, where the United States led other nations in late 1992 in an effort to get food and medicine to starving civilians, and ended up in an ill-fated "peacemaking" mission, the steady deterioration of Rwanda went largely unnoticed until the death of its President in a plane crash two weeks ago jolted the country into an uncontrollable spasm of lawlessness and terror.

Although it has not been exactly articulated this way, no member of the United Nations with an army strong enough to make a difference is willing to risk the lives of its troops for a failed central African nation-

state with a centuries-old history of tribal warfare and deep distrust of outside intervention.

"Somalia showed just how difficult and dangerous the mission of saving a country can be," said Robert Oakley, who served as the Clinton Administration's special envoy to Somalia. "The international community is not disposed to deploying 20, 40, 60,000 military forces each time there is an internal crisis in a failed state."

Belgium, a former colonial power, is viewed with suspicion by the remnants of the Hutu-dominated Kigali government. In response to the killing of 10 of its peacekeepers, Belgium is withdrawing its 400 troops, the backbone of the four-month-old, 2,500-member United Nations force that has tried to supervise last August's fragile peace agreement.

France, which deployed several hundred troops to Rwanda from late 1990 to late 1993 to bolster the Hutu-led Government after Tutsi rebels mounted an invasion from Uganda, has been warned by the rebels to stay away and has said it will do so.

Leave It to U.N.

The United States, meanwhile, has no interest in becoming too deeply involved in an effort to staunch the violence. Asked at the daily press briefing on Monday whether the United States, as the world's only superpower, had a "responsibility to lead any international effort to restore order" to Rwanda, the State Department spokesman, Michael McCurry, answered that the situation "will be under review at the United Nations, and that's appropriately the place where that discussion will occur."

The decision of Belgium to withdraw its peacekeeping troops and the failure of other countries to step into the breach have so frustrated Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali that he wrote the Security Council on Wednesday that he was preparing plans to pull out the Bangladeshi and Ghanaian troops who make up the rest of the peacekeeping force.

When Mr. Boutros-Ghali first proposed the force last September, he had high hopes for it. It was to preserve security in the capital, monitor

Somalia cooled the impulse to rescue innocent victims.

a fragile cease-fire between the Government and the rebels, expand the country's demilitarized zone, assist with mine clearance and retrain as many as 35,000 soldiers from both the Government and rebel sides, he said.

But even with the political will, the financial resources and the military might to make peace in Rwanda, the United States and its allies have decided it would be difficult to maintain it without transforming the country into a United Nations trusteeship or a colonial-style administration.

But critics argue that the international community squandered a chance to help Rwanda break the cycle of violence and instability in the months before the recent massacre

began. The Security Council member states did not press the Rwandan Government to live up to its promises to respect human rights and curb paramilitary groups operating under its influence. Nor were the Tutsi rebels pressured to fulfill their peaceaccord promise to work toward national reconciliation.

At the United Nations today, the nonaligned members of the Security Council, which include Rwanda, began a campaign for a resolution that would keep as much of the United Nations force as possible there in order to resume delivery of food and medical aid and to begin peace talks.

Given the fact that there is no political will, either in Washington or other capitals, to intervene, the American strategy is to keep expectations as low as possible. Washington's thinking is rooted in a decision last year, following the death of 18 American soldiers in Somalia, to oppose a peacekeeping operation for Burundi, arguing that tribal warfare was so intense that the number of forces needed to stop it would be too high for public opinion to accept.

There will be no political cost at home for such an approach. Even hawkish Republicans in Congress who support air strikes in Bosnia have no appetite for intervening in Rwanda, which Robert Dole, the Republican leader in the Senate, made clear on the CBS News program "Face the Nation" last Sunday. "I don't think we have any national interest here," he said. "I hope we don't get involved there. I don't think we will. The Americans are out. As far as I'm concerned in Rwanda, that ought to be the end of it."

The New York Times

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1994

**Rwanda Will Need
Its Civil Servants**

To the Editor:

I am horrified about the situation in Rwanda and Burundi. As a World Bank project officer in East Africa, I worked about six months a year for five years in Rwanda in the 1980's. The challenges are enormous: Huge population, minuscule family plots, mountainous terrain that makes for backbreaking, primitive tilling, extreme poverty, low literacy, high infant mortality. Government efforts, and our projects, were focused on helping this population survive.

I worked closely with the tiny group of educated civil servants in Rwanda, the handful of men and women trained at universities in Rwanda and abroad, who made things work. These are the people who could run the computers and prepare budgets, who were trained agronomists, who staffed the rural clinics, who dealt with all the crises of a country barely afloat. They were dedicated and worked hard.

I worry about the fate of the Rwandese civil servants, among them my friends and former colleagues.

The United States should find those surviving civil servants and help them leave the country safely until a working government can be re-established. If not, I fear a whole generation of Rwanda's leadership and governing capacity will be wiped out. I also urge the United Nations, with United States support, to stay in Kigali to prevent more wholesale slaughter.

SUSANNA BADGLEY PLACE
Milton, Mass., April 10, 1994

(3)

F A X 公 信

FLD0220-03

外務大臣 殿

在 連 合 王 国

大 使 館
憲 領 事

件名

ルワンダ情勢(報道)

本省・主管文書記号

近了一

FAX公信番号

FAX公信日付

F 第

159 号

平成6年4月18日

罫紙

☒

取注

☒

下付送付先(台信の場合のみ記入)

付送付先

米、仏、自、国連代

タンザニア、ケニア

ルワンダ情勢に関する15日付当地主要紙記事をご参考までに

別添送付申し上げます。

(3)



FLD0220-03

15 APR 1994 FT

UN Rwandan role in doubt as Belgians quit

By Leslie Crawford in Nairobi
and Gillian Tett in Brussels

The United Nations was yesterday searching for ways to salvage its peacekeeping operation in Rwanda following a decision by Belgium, the former colonial power, to pull out its 420-man UN contingent from the strife-torn nation in central Africa.

Mr Willy Claes, Belgian foreign minister, said in Brussels that the inadequate protection provided for the UN troops meant that it was now "senseless" to continue the operations under the existing mandate, established after a 1993 peace agreement in Arusha.

The UN presence, he said, had been unable to prevent the deaths of tens of thousands of people in Belgium's former colony. Furthermore, there was such an anti-Belgian climate in Rwanda that soldiers' lives were in danger.

Mr Claes notified Mr Boutros Boutros Ghali, UN secretary-general, of Belgium's intention to withdraw at a meeting in Bonn this week.

Yesterday, visibly angry over the events, Mr Claes added that "the credibility of the UN is now at stake".



Claes: 'terrible, terrible'

His comments reflect the disgust felt by Belgian politicians about the poor protection provided for the UN troops in Rwanda following the massacre of 10 Belgian soldiers last Thursday - deaths that occurred in a "terrible, terrible" manner, Mr Claes said. The 10 were executed by rampaging Rwandan soldiers in the violent aftermath of President Juvenal Habyarimana's death in an air crash nine days ago.

In addition to the Belgian troops serving with the UN force, Belgium has also had up to 800 paratroopers in the

country organising the evacuation of foreign nationals. These troops left last night ahead of a deadline set for their withdrawal by the Rwandan government.

Mr Boutros Ghali has ordered Gen Romeo Dellaire, the Canadian commander of the 2,500-strong UN Assistance Mission to Rwanda (Unamir), to prepare plans for withdrawal. He has told the Security Council he does not think the operation is viable without a Belgian presence or replacement troops.

The Security Council was meeting last night to discuss what role, if any, the UN could now play in Rwanda. The peacekeepers arrived last October, at the request of Gen Habyarimana's government and the rebel Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), which had signed an accord in August to end three years of civil war.

But the collapse of the peace agreement, with rebels fighting the Rwandan army for control of the capital, Kigali, has rendered the UN mission null and void.

The rebels yesterday denied they had agreed to truce talks as they fought for a second day for control of the capital.

(())

Kigali gunmen kill injured in Red Cross van

15 APR 1994 *Times*

FROM CATHERINE BOND IN KIGALI

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) suspended the collecting of wounded in Kigali, the Rwandan capital, yesterday shortly after six injured civilians were shot dead in the back of a vehicle belonging to the National Rwandan Red Cross.

The victims shot dead in the van were said to have been killed by government soldiers or militiamen manning one of the numerous checkpoints in the city.

Earlier, Philippe Gaillard, the ICRC's delegate in Rwanda, visited a suburb, Nyamirambo, in the south of the city. "It was carnage. There were hundreds of dead, all civilians, mostly men," M Gaillard said, visibly shaken.

The majority of the killings are carried out by militias, trained at the instigation of Juvenal Habyarimana, the Rwandan President, who was killed when his aircraft was shot down last week. The militiamen belonged to two political parties which are opposed to sharing power with rebels from Rwanda's minority Tutsi tribe, who now control northeastern areas of the city.

The rebels and militiamen continued fighting yesterday in spite of attempts by the United Nations to organise negotiations between the rebels and the government troops.

Increasingly in the past two days, the militiamen have appeared on the streets armed with guns and stick grenades given to them by the remnants of a government led by extremists from the majority Hutu tribe.

Some streets in an area lying between the city centre and the international airport are covered with corpses. On the other side of the front line, eye-witnesses said that the rebels shot dead and then cut up at least two men in civilian clothes near the rebel headquarters yesterday. A United Nations officer said that the

rebels had put five people in a house and slaughtered them. There is a 2,000-strong UN force in the country, but it has a humanitarian rather than peacekeeping mandate. The authority of the force will be further undermined by the imminent withdrawal of well-equipped Belgian troops.

Yesterday General Romeo Dallaire, the Canadian head of the UN forces in Rwanda, spoke of the trauma military observers felt seeing the killings and the disregard of the blue beret, the UN's insignia of neutrality. "You want to be there, you want to



Habyarimana: death sparked mass killings

assist, you want to help by the presence of your blue beret ... and there is no respect," he said. "It is a terrible experience."

General Dallaire said the rebels had stepped up their bombardment of the northern garrison town of Byumba, about 45 miles north of Kigali. He said about 20,000 government troops were still in their defensive positions in and to the north of the capital.

UN-brokered talks between the two sides failed to take place yesterday, but General Dallaire said that the UN was still trying to act as a channel and could play a useful role.

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大 務務 典房
次 次
臣 秘官官審密長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研

察人園在警史オ

外 報 官 審報際内外ブ

文 長 審一二

領 移 官 参(四)(四)旅外

総 長 審(三)安平
企国

審 参軍不科協

国 長 参行専入難地

ア 審地中東
参北東西

長 審一二保

北 審一二保

中 参一二

長 審(四)口洋
西東

近 参一二(ア)
ア二

経 審総漁国
審経エ国
一ネ
経途
二

長 参海 審準

経 審政調国開無
協 参緊評技有理

長 審条協規

情 参国析(四)調セ
長 一二

総 番 号 R 0 7 8 9 3 2

月 1 8 日

平成 6 年 4 月 1 9 日

ベ ル ギ ー 発

本 省 着

主 管 近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

中 村 大 使

ルワンダ情勢（白UNAMIR部隊の撤退決定）

第409号 至急（ゆう先処理）

往電第403号に関し、

白政府は、15日の閣議においてUNAMIRへの白軍部隊の参加停止を決定したところコミュニケの関連部分要旨次の通り（仏語テキスト別FAX信）。

1. 白政府は、和平及び民主化プロセスの急激な中断により、国連のルワンダにおけるミッションは、目標を失ったものと認める。

2. このため、白政府は、国連任務の中断と部隊の撤収を主張する。

3. いずれにせよ、「ル」における反ベルギー・キャンペーンは、白軍部隊のUNAMIR活動への参加維持を不可能なものとしている。

4. このため、白政府は、白軍部隊の同活動への参加を終了させることを決定した。

5. その撤収方法については、現在国連と検討中である。

別FAX信とも米、仏、ケニア、国連代に転電した。（了）

BX4982

F A X 信

総 番 号 R078933

月 18日

平成 6年 4月 19日

外 務 大 臣 殿

ベルギー 発
本 省 着

中 村 大 使

主 管

近 ア ー

ルワンダ情勢（白UNAMIR部隊の撤退決定）

FAX信 至急（ゆう先処理）

往電第409号別FAX信

（以下FAX送信 BX4982-01）

BX:4982- 1 Inb-VP-①

CONSEIL DES MINISTRES DU 15 AVRIL 1994

Communiqué de presse

Le Conseil des Ministres s'est réuni ce matin; la situation au Rwanda constituait le seul point de l'ordre du jour.

Le Gouvernement a tenu à remercier toutes les personnes - militaires, personnel diplomatique, coopérants, volontaires - qui, tant au Rwanda qu'en Belgique, ont contribué à l'opération d'évacuation, du Rwanda, de ressortissants belges et autres. Le Gouvernement remercie également tous les pays qui ont mis des effectifs et des moyens à disposition dans le cadre de cette opération.

Un hommage tout particulier a été rendu aux dix militaires qui ont perdu la vie dans l'exercice de leur mission de paix ONU, ainsi qu'aux victimes civiles tuées lors des troubles récents au Rwanda.

Le Conseil des Ministres a constaté que l'opération d'évacuation s'est parfaitement bien déroulée et que la dernière phase est actuellement en cours. A ce jour, plus de 1.500 personnes ont été rapatriées en Belgique.

Le Gouvernement constate que la mission ONU au Rwanda est devenue sans objet, en raison d'une rupture brutale dans le processus de paix et de démocratisation. C'est pourquoi le Gouvernement plaide en faveur de la suspension du mandat ONU et du retrait des troupes. En tout état de cause, la campagne anti-belge au Rwanda rend impossible toute poursuite de la participation de troupes belges à l'opération MINUAR. Le Gouvernement a dès lors décidé de mettre un terme à sa participation à l'opération. Les modalités de ce retrait sont actuellement examinées avec les Nations Unies.

POUR PLUS DE RENSEIGNEMENTS

Cabinet du Premier Ministre
Rue de la Loi 16
1000 Bruxelles
Porte-parole : Mme Moniek Delvou
Tél. 02/501.02.11
Fax. 02/513.72.62

(3)

取扱注意

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

08-020

大 政事外外儀官
大 務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官密審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研

察人(国)在警史オ

外 報 官 審報際内外ブ

文 長 審一二

領 移 参政保対旅外

総 長 審(総安) 企国

車 審 参軍不科協

国 長 参(行専)人(国)地

ア 審地中東 参北東西

長 審一二保

北 米 参一二

中 南 審西口洋

欧 長 西東

近 ア 長 参一二

経 長 審総漁国 審経エ国 一ネ二 経途

参海 密準

経 協 長 審政調国開無 参緊評技有理

条 長 審条協(国)

情 長 参国析(国)調セ

総 番 号 R079184

月 18日

平成 6年 4月 19日

国 連 発
本 省 着

総 国

外 務 大 臣 殿

丸 山 大 使

ルワンダ情勢 (安保理)

第2109号 (取扱注意) 至急 (ゆう先処理)

往電第2065号に関し、Hレ

1. ルワンダ情勢に関するベルギー外相の安保理議長あて書簡(15日付、S/1994/446)が国連文書として配布されたところ、右別FAX信する。同書簡にて白外相は、数日の内に停戦が成立することを期待しても無意味であり、よつて安保理にて5日間待つてからSGの選択しを選ぶとの提案は危険を増大させるだけである旨主張すると共に、いずれにせよ白部隊は遅滞なくルワンダより撤退することを決定した旨確認するとしている。

2. 15日よるの安保理では結局非同盟側が従来の立場をゆすらなかつたので、米側とおり合いが付かず、決議は採択されなかつた。18日以降も安保理にて現状の最新状況をレビューしつつ協議が続けられる見込みである。

本電のみ米、英、仏、白、トゲニア、タンザニアに転電した。(了)

DN1229

FAX信

総番号 R079161

月 18日

平成 6年 4月 19日

国連発
本省着

主管

総 国

外務大臣殿

丸山大使

ルワンダ情勢 (安保理)

FAX信 至急 (ゆう先処理)

往電第2109号別FAX信

(以下FAX送信 DN1229-04)

UNITED
NATIONS

DN: 1229- 1

S



Security Council

Distr.
GENERALS/1994/446
15 April 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCHLETTER DATED 15 APRIL 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
BELGIUM TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL

In view of the Security Council's deliberations on the situation in Rwanda, I have the honour to transmit to you, herewith, a letter dated 15 April 1994 from Mr. Willy Claes, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Belgium addressed to you.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Paul NOTERDAEME
Permanent Representative of
Belgium to the United Nations

S/1994/446
English
Page 2

DN: 1229- 2

Annex

Letter dated 15 April 1994 from the Deputy Prime Minister
and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Belgium addressed to
the President of the Security Council

In his letter of 13 April last (S/1994/430), the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations informed you of the facts and political elements which have prompted the Belgian Government to recommend to the Security Council that the troops of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) be withdrawn, since its mission has become pointless. That recommendation is based on an intimate knowledge of the political and military conditions in the field. I should therefore be grateful to you if the Council could take into consideration the objective nature of the elements which have prompted the Belgian Government to make its recommendation.

All the information at our disposal reinforces our fear that UNAMIR as a whole may be exposed to very serious risks and be powerless in the face of the worsening situation. That is why my Government again recommends that the UNAMIR mission be suspended.

It seems to us futile to hope that a lasting cease-fire will be established in the days to come. The extent of the massacres which UNAMIR has had to witness, without being able to do anything, and the current military imbalance convinces that hostilities will continue, particularly since one of the parties appears to be determined to seize strategic points such as the airport where UNAMIR is currently regrouping. Given the circumstances, the proposal that we should wait five days before choosing one of the three options in question would, in our view, increase the risks to an unacceptable degree.

I take note of the fact that each of the three options proposed to the Council involves the departure of the Belgian contingent. Indeed, as we informed you, I confirm to you that the Belgian Government has decided that the Belgian battalion in UNAMIR will be withdrawn in any event without delay. Aside from the reasons I have just mentioned, Belgian nationals have been and are, as you know, the target of special threats and several of them, including 10 of our soldiers, have lost their lives, making continuation of the Belgian presence impossible.

Enclosed please find a copy of the letter which I sent to the Secretary-General.

(Signed) Willy CLAES

/...

DN: 1229- 3

S/1994/446
English
Page 3Enclosure

Letter dated 15 April 1994 from the Deputy Prime Minister
and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Belgium addressed to
the Secretary-General

At the informal meeting of the Security Council on 14 April 1994 your representative presented three options for altering the deployment of troops of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda in light of the dramatic developments in the situation in Rwanda and the breakdown of the peace process in that country. I have stated to you directly, on several occasions, the facts and political elements which have prompted the Belgian Government to recommend

- All the information at our disposal reinforces our fear that UNAMIR as a whole may be exposed to very serious risks and be powerless in the face of the worsening situation. That is why my Government again recommends that the UNAMIR mission be suspended.
- It seems to us futile to hope that a lasting cease-fire will be established in the days to come. The extent of the massacres which UNAMIR has had to witness, without being able to do anything, and the current military imbalance convinces that hostilities will continue, particularly since one of the parties appears to be determined to seize strategic points such as the airport where UNAMIR is currently regrouping. Given the circumstances, the proposal that we should wait five days before choosing one of the three options in question would, in our view, increase the risks to an unacceptable degree.

I note that each of the three options proposed to the Council involves the departure of the Belgian contingent. As we informed the President of the Security Council on 13 April 1994, I confirm to you that the Belgian Government has decided that the Belgian battalion in UNAMIR will be withdrawn in any event without delay. Aside from the reasons I have just mentioned, Belgian nationals have been and are, as you know, the target of special threats and several of them, including 10 of our soldiers, have lost their lives, making continuation of the Belgian presence impossible.

I should be grateful if you would instruct the Secretariat and the Commander of UNAMIR to:

(a) release the Belgian contingent immediately;

(b) open discussions immediately regarding the equipment that we would provide to a UNAMIR detachment, should the Security Council decide to maintain one. It goes without saying that we will make every effort to see to it that the foregoing decisions are executed in close coordination with the UNAMIR command.

/...

S/1994/446
English
Page 4

DN: 1229- 4

I am sending copies of this letter to the President and the members of the Security Council and to the troop-contributing countries.

(Signed) Willy CLAES

(31)

注意

電信写

0 8 - 0 2 5

大 政事外外儀官
大 務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

外研長 総括審査使 環境大使 経済大使 北ア大使 政代表

総儀対会要厚情研

才史警在④人察

外報 審閱國際内外プ

文長 | 審一二

参政保对旅外

審總安平
企國

参团不团協

参(行)專入難地

了
長

審地中東
参北(園)西
一

北米
審日二保

参一二

長
審西回洋
一西(東)
二

近_了長

経
長

参海	審準
----	----

無開國調政審
有理技評緊参

審 條 協 規	條 長
------------------	--------

情長

参国析析調七
一二

総 番 号 R079220

主管

月 18日

發 連 國

國 總

平成 6年 4月 19日

本 省 着

外務大臣殿

丸 山 大 使

国連事務局による対外発表

第2120号 至急 (ゆう先処理)

(以下FAX送信 DN1249-01)

DN: 1249- 1

国連広報局定例ブリーフィング

平成6年4月18日

1. 事務総長日程

事務総長はNY帰任、本日より執務開始。

2. 安保理

ルワンダ及びボスニアに関する非公式会合。

3. ルワンダ

戦闘は継続中。国連は停戦実現のため双方の会合をセットしようとしているが、未だ見通しはたっていない。

空港はガーナ部隊がベルギー部隊から引き継ぐ予定。

4. ソマリア

(1) 18日、部族間の戦闘に巻き込まれ、2名のUNOSOM要員及び1名のHCR要員が死亡。

(2) 3, 9百万ドルの現金が国連の現地事務所において盗難にあった。

事務総長は本件を懸念、包括的な調査を指示。

5. 旧ユーゴ

ゴラジュデは悲惨な状況となっており、病院、難民センター等も砲撃の対象となっている。

同地の抵抗は完全に崩壊、セルビア軍はいつでも侵攻できる状況。

明石代表はザグレブに戻り、UNPROFOR司令官他と協議を開始。

君が、ウーニに転属した。

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外 報 官 審報際内外ブ

文 長 審一二

領 移 参(保)旅外

総 長 審(安)平
企国

平 審 参軍不科協

国 長 参行専人難地

ア 審地中東
参北東西
長

北 米 審一二保

中 南 参一二

欧 長 審西口洋
西東
長

近 了 参一二(ア)
長

経 長 審総漁国
審経エ国
一ネ二
経途
長

参海 審準

経 協 長 審政調国開無
参緊評技有理

条 長 審条協規

情 長 参国析(研)調セ
長

総 番 号 R079448

月 19日

平成 6年 4月 19日

ケ ニ ア 発

本 省 着

主 管
近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

佐 藤 大 使

ルワンダ情勢（報道）

第618号 至急

標記に関し、18日付当地ネイション紙の報ずるところ概要以下の通り。

17日キガリ発AFP

17日、RPF軍と政府軍は、金ようから開始されている休戦協定のための話し合いを行う見込み。この話し合いは国連のちゅうかいによつて可能になつたもので、現在双方は休戦のための条件を提示し合つている。政府軍側の条件は軍事行動の停止及び2万人のツチ族が親政府強こう派フツ族によりぎやくさつされたことに対する報復攻撃の停止、ならびに治安部隊のキガリパトロールの承認である。

RPF側の条件は、現暫定政府の解消及び大統領警護隊の解散である。治安部隊のパトロールについてはRPFが参加することを条件に認めている。

RPFはキガリにおいてざんごう戦の準備を進めている。17日朝のキガリには散発的なじゅう声が聞こえる。

仏、白、米、国連代、タンザニアに転電した。（了）

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-015

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外 審報際内外ブ
報 官

文 審一二
長

領 参政保対旅外
移

総 審総安平
長 企国

午 参軍不科協
審

国 参行専人難地
長

ア 審地中東
長 参北東西

北 審一二保
米

中 参一二
南

以 審西口洋
長 西東

近 参一二ア
ア 二二

経 審総漁国
長 審工国

一 参一二ア
二 二二

経 審総漁国
長 審工国

一 参一二ア
二 二二

経 審総漁国
長 審工国

一 参一二ア
二 二二

経 審総漁国
長 審工国

一 参一二ア
二 二二

経 審総漁国
長 審工国

一 参一二ア
二 二二

総 番 号 R079930

月 19日

平成 6年 4月 20日

E C 代 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

内 田 臨時代理大使

ルワンダ情勢（EUの声明）

第1092号 至急（ゆう先処理）

往電第1077号に関し、

18日、ルクセンブルグにおいて開催されたEU外相理事会において、ルワンダにおける暴動の激化にげんめつ（notes with dismay）するとの声明が発出されたところ、右声明を別FAX信にて送付する。

本電のみケニア、ギリシャに転電した。（了）

BX5003

FAX信

総 番 号 R079932

月 19日

平成 6年 4月 20日

E C 代 発
本 省 着

主 管

近 ア ー

外 務 大 臣 殿

内 田 臨時代理大使

ルワンダ情勢 (EUの声明)

FAX信 至急 (ゆう先処理)

往電第1092号別FAX信

(以下FAX送信 BX5003-01)

94年 4月19日 23:12

在ベルギー大/EC代表部B

BX5003JB - 01/ 01

FROM : CONSEIL PRESSE

TO :

32 2 2347381

1994.04-19

16:08

#236 P

COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION
GENERAL SECRETARIAT

BX:5003- 1

PRESS RELEASE

Brussels, 18 April 1994

P. 36/94

Declaration by the European Union on Rwanda

The European Union notes with dismay that the widespread violence and atrocities are continuing and extending in Rwanda, where very many lives have been lost since 6 April 1994.

The violence and the resulting chaos prompted the forced evacuation of virtually all nationals of the international community present in Rwanda. As a result of the solidarity shown by Member States, it was possible to rescue those nationals in a satisfactory manner.

The European Union repeats its pressing call for Rwandese lives to be protected and urgently appeals to the opposing forces to bring the violence to an end and to resume negotiations on the basis of the principles in the Arusha agreement.

It wishes to see appropriate humanitarian action organized in response to the human tragedy unfolding in the region and undertakes to play its part in such action.

(3)

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研

察人(国)在警史オ

外 審報際内外フ
報 官

文 審一二
長

領 参(四)(四)旅外
移 信

審(四)安平
長 企国

参軍不科協

参行専入難地
長

ア 審地中東
長 参北東西
一

北 審一二保
米 長

参一二
中 長

審(四)洋
長 西東
二

参一二(ア)
近 ア 二
ア 長

審総漁国
長 審経エ国
一 途
二

参海 審準

審政調国開無
長 参緊評技有理

審条協規
長

参国析(四)調セ
情 長 一
二

総 番 号 R 0 8 0 0 1 7

主 管

月 19日

フ ラ ン ス 発

近 ア 一

平成 6年 4月 20日

本 省 着

外 務 大 臣 殿

矢田部 大 使

ルワンダ情勢（報道）

第1908号 至急（ゆう先処理）

往電第1810号に関し、

ルワンダ情勢につき、19日付け当地リベラシオン紙が、ルワンダ北東部（キジグロ、カヨンザ）に取材した記事を掲載しているところ、RPF（ルワンダあい国戦線）に関する部分、とりまとめ以下の通り。

1. RPFの北東部地域指令官バジール大さは、1990年に反政府ゲリラ活動を開始してから、指き下の軍人・民間人への政治的感覚の養成に力を注いできた述べ、復しゅうの気持ちはなく、われわれの軍が政府軍とは異なることを住民に示すようにつとめてきた、と述べている。RPF軍は、若く、教養人であることもしばしばで仏語・英語に通じている。また、アルコールいん料を一切禁止するなど厳しい規律を課している。

2. RPFは一般にはほとんどがツチ族出身と考えられているが、実際は複数部族から成っている模様である。ウガンダ国境ムリンデイにあるRPF本部であつたRPF議長アレクシス・カンヤレングエはフツ族である。同議長は、この紛争をフツ族とツチ族の対立とみることをやめなければならない、政府軍は、いかなる反対勢力もまつさつし、前大統領の一党制による独裁を確保しようとしている、RPFは、権力をとろうとしているのではなく、ちつ序を回復し、さつりくを止めようとしている旨語つた。

3. 首都キガリでは、ツチ族を中心に2万人近くがさつ害されたという。

ケニア、タンザニア、ベルギー、米、英、国連代に転電した。（了）

注意

1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大太察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研

察人固在警史オ

外 審報際内外ブ
報 官

文 審一二
長

領 参(保)旅外
移 官

総 審(安)平
長 企国

一 参軍不科協
審

国 参行専人難地
長

ア 審地中東
長 参北東西
一

北 審一二保
米 官

中 参一二
南 官

以 審西ロ洋
長 西東
二

近 参一二(77)
ア 官 一一

経 審総漁国
長 審経エ国
一 一
ネ 一
途 一

参海 審準

経 審政調国開無
協 長 参緊評技有理

条 審条協規
長

情 参国析(初)調セ
長 一一

総 番 号 R080388

月 20日

平成 6年 4月 20日

タンザニア

発

本 省

着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

江 口 大 使

ルワンダ情勢（報道）

第229号 至急（ゆう先処理）

往電第217号に関し、

1. 16日付当地紙（DAILY NEWS及びUHURU）によると、ムウイニ大統領は定例（金曜日）の大統領報道官発表により、ルワンダの今次紛争に関連し、ルワンダ（及びブルンジ）の部族紛争は対立する当時者間の相互理解を通じて始めて解決されるものである旨、タンザニアは引き続き中立の立場をけん持することにより、近りん諸国間及び近りん諸国の国内の紛争の調停に努める旨述べた由。

2. 17日付当地紙（SUNDAY NEWS）によると、400名のベルギー人国連軍兵士が、ベルギー国民その他の外国人の避難を完了するとともに、16日遅く、ナイロビに退避した。また、他の400名のベルギー人国連軍兵士がきがり空港にて退避命令を待っている由。

他方、国連ルワンダ支援団（UNAMIR）がナイロビのロイターに送付したステートメントによると、ルワンダ国軍とRPFとの停戦秘密交渉（国連事務総長特別代表JACQUES-ROGER BOOK B OOKによりアレンジされた由）が始まった由。

3. 18日付当地紙（DAILY NEWS）によると、15日（金）に始まった停戦交渉は、両当時者が交渉開始の前提として掲げる厳しい条件のために中断しており、16、17の両日も再開されなかつた由。

米、仏、白、ケニア、国連代、ジュ府代に転電した。（了）

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外報官 審報際内外ブ

文長 審一二

領移長 参(2)(2)旅外

参(2)安平
企国

参軍不科協

参行専人難地

ア 審地中東
参北東西

審一二保

参一二

審西口洋
西東

参一二(77)
一一

審総漁国
審経エ国
一ネ二
経途
一一

参海 審準

審政調国開無
参緊評技有理

審条協規

参国析(7)調セ
一一

総 番 号 R081372

月 21日

平成 6年 4月 21日

タンザニア 発

本 省 着

主 管
近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

江 口 大 使

ルワンダ情勢

第230号 至急（ゆう先処理）

往電第229号に関し、

1. 20日付当地紙（デイリー・ニュース）によると、タンザニア政府はルワンダ問題協議の為の関係国間会議を23日アルーシャにて開催する予定の趣。右は19日、ムサバハ外務次官が発表した。同会議には米、独、仏、白、（昨年のアルーシャ和平会談のオブザーバー国）の他、UNDP代表が招かれているが、ルワンダの当事者（政府側とRPF）の出席はいまだ確認されていない。

2. 当地米大ブラウニング臨代大使によれば、本件会議への出席要請は電話にてあつただけで、タンザニア側の出席者レベルをはじめ、詳細は何ら知らされておらず、米側の出席者も決まっていないが、たぶん現在ブルンデイに退避している在ルワンダ米大の然るべき者が出席することになろうと思われる由。いずれにせよ、20日午前現在、ルワンダの当事者が出席を確約していないので、会議自体が開かれるか否か定かでない。

米、仏、白、ケニア、国連に転電した。（了）

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-014

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政経環査総 外研
代ア大大察括 長
表大使使大審

総儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外報官 審報際内外ブ

文長 審一二

領移長 参政保対旅外

長 審総安平
企国

審 参軍不科協

国長 参行専人難地

ア 審地中東
参北東西
長 二

北米長 審一二保

工南長 参一二

長 審西口洋
西東
二

近ア長 参一二(77)
二二

経 審総漁国
長 審経エ国
一ネ
経途
二

参海 審準

経協長 審(9)国開無
参緊評技有理

条長 審条協規

情長 参国析(9)調セ
一一

総 番 号 R081572

月 21日

平成 6年 4月 21日

タンザニア 発

本 省 着

主 管
近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

江 口 大 使

ルワンダ情勢（報道）

第232号 至急（ゆう先処理）

往電第230号に関し、

21日付当地紙（DAILY NEWS）がルワンダ情勢につき報じているところ以下の通り。

1. ムウイニ・タンザニア大統領は20日、ルワンダ暫定政府内務大臣FAUSTIN MUNYAZSA及びRPF第一副議長PATRICK MAZIMHAKAと個別に大統領官邸にて会談し、23日（土）にアルーシャで予定されている両当時者会談において、双方が停戦に合意し昨年8月のアルーシャ和平協定の実施方策を見い出すよう求めた。

2. タンザニア・ルワンダ・ブルンジの国境線を視察したKINANA国防担当国務大臣は、「ル」政府軍がRPFに敗れた場合、紛争がタンザニア国内に飛び火する恐れがあるとして、不測の事態に備えるため、「タ」国防軍第21大隊司令部をブコバからカゲラ州ンガラ地区へ移した。

米、仏、白、ケニア、国連代に転電した。（了）

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-031

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

報 審
官 際内外外ブ

文 審
長 一二

領 審
移 旅外
長 二

審 審
長 平
長 二

審 参
長 軍不科協

国 参
長 行専人難地

ア 審
長 地中東
参北東西
二

北 審
米 一二保
長 二

中 参
南 一二
長 二

審 審
長 西ロ洋
西東
二

審 審
長 一二二二
二二

審 審
長 一二二二
二二

審 審
長 一二二二
二二

参 参
海 準

審 審
長 一二二二
二二

審 審
長 一二二二
二二

参 参
長 一二二二
二二

総 番 号 R082654

月 22日

平成 6年 4月 22日

タンザニア

発

本 省

着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

江 口 大 使

ルワンダ情勢

第235号 秘 至急（ゆう先処理）

が当館ハナタニ及びオオタケに対しルワンダ情勢につき報告越したところ以下のとおり。

1. ルワンダあい国戦線（RPF）による首都キガリほう撃は8日以降、過去2年間で最悪の状態になっている。首都における恐ふは深刻なものとなり国中に広がっており、多くの難民が発生している。「ル」国内の生産活動は停止し、「ル」政府側の財政的生命線は断たれており、RPFが政府側に最後の一撃を加えるのは時間の問題となつている。政府側の動ようも激しく数週間内に軍事クーデターが発生する可能性さえある。

2. 「ル」政府軍は約45,000人の兵力（1990年）を有し、厳しい訓練とゆう越した装備を得ているが25,000人の兵力を有するRPF（議長はALEX KANYEREGWE、軍司令官はRAULO KAGOMEは農民をベースにしたゲリラ戦法でゆう位に立っている。総じてRPFの方が教育過程も高く、士気が高い。RPFのカガメ総司令官は死亡したとの報告があつたが右は誤りである。

政府軍は長年にわたるRPFとの内戦にひへいしており、対RPF強こう派の故ハビヤリマナ大統領に反対する努力も存在している。だれが大統領特別機撃ついの責任者であるかは以然不明ではあるが、政府軍の一部が関与したことは間違いないと見られる。事件直後「タ」軍関係者が特別機撃ついに使われたロケット弾の破へん等の調査に参加し、これが「ル」政府軍所有のロケット弾であることが確認された。

3. 今般の大統領暗さつは、昨年8月のアルーシャ和平協定を速やかに実施に移さず、内戦を継続させた故大統領が自から種をまいた事件であると言える。故大統領は4月6日のダルエスサラームで開かれたミニ・サミットではアルーシャ和平協定実施に向けある程度じゆう軟なし勢をとつたと言われているが、これまで

秘

電信写

何度も約束をホゴにしている為仮に、政府軍がダルエスサラーム会議の結果を承知したとしても大統領に対する不信感からいずれにせよ攻撃は実行された可能性が高い。

4. 先週末に行われたRPFと暫定政府側との話し合いでは、RPFの以下の要求に対し合意がみられなかった。

(1) 昨年8月以降、アルーシャ平和協定を破つて、政府軍が入手した全ての武器(仏、白から入手の由)を平和協定のわく組の管理下に置く。また新たな武器の供給を停止し既契約分をキャンセルする。

(2) PGUの有する装備を同じく管理下に置き、PGUを解体し、新たに治安警察を設置する。

(3) 全ての現存する軍隊を禁止し、それぞれの有する武器を管理下に置く。

(4) 内戦の間にちよう用された全ての兵士を解放する。

5. 現在、暫定政府はキガリからギタラマ(GITARAMA)へ移っており、実際の停線交渉当事者はRPFと「ル」政府軍となつている。23日には「タ」外務大臣のよびかけにより、両当事者にアルーシャ協定オブザーバーの米・仏・白・UN等を加えた秘密会談がアルーシャで開かれる予定である。

米、仏、白、ケニア、国連代、ジュ府代に転電した。(了)

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外研
代ア大大察括 長
表大使使大審

総儀対会要厚情研
察人(在)警史オ

外報官 審報際内外ブ

文長 審一二

領移長 参(保)旅外

総 審(安)平
長 企国

耳 参軍不科協
審

国長 参行専人難地

ア 審地中東
長 参北東西
一

北米長 審一二保

中南長 参一二

長 審西口洋
一
西東
一

近ア長 参一二(ア)ア
一二

経 審総漁国
長 審経エ国
一
経途
一

参海 審準

経協長 審政調国開無
参緊評技有理

条長 審条協規

情長 参国析(研)調セ
一二

総 番 号 R083791

月 25日

平成 6年 4月 25日

タンザニア 発

本 省 着

主 管
近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

江 口 大 使

ルワンダ情勢（報道）

第236号 至急（ゆう先処理）

往電第232号に関し、

25日付当地紙（UHURU紙）が報ずるところ以下のとおり。

1. 23日アルーシャで予定されていたルワンダ問題協議のための関係国間会議は、ルワンダ暫定政府代表が参加しなかつたため開催されなかつた。
2. 「タ」政府は、外交ルートを通じ引き続き両紛争当事者に対し、マワンダ紛争を解決するためには昨年8月のアルーシャ平和協定の誠実なり行を働きかけていく予定。

米、仏、白、ケニア、国連代、ジュ府代に転電した。（了）

27/08:40

8203 01/07 P01 R085338

- 注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
 2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-015

大 政事外外儀官
 大務務 典房
 次次
 臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
 代ア大大察括 研
 表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
 察人園在警史オ

外 審報際内外プ
 報 官

文 審一二
 長

領 参政保対旅外
 移 長

総 審総安平
 長 企国

軍 参軍不科協
 審

国 参行専入難地
 長

ア 審地中東
 長 参北東西

北 審一二保
 米 長

中 参一二
 南 長

隊 審西口洋
 長 西東

近 参一二ア
 ア 長

経 審総漁国
 長 審工国

一 一ネ
 二 経途

参海 審準

経 審調調開無
 協 長 参緊評技有理

条 審条協規
 長

情 参国調調セ
 長 一

総 番 号 R085338

月 26日

平成 6年 4月 27日

E C 代 発

本 省 着

主 管
近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

小 林 大 使

ルワンダ情勢（EUの声明）

第1160号

（以下FAX送信 BX5105-01）

(三八〇字)

往電第1092号に關し、

理會

26日、E以議長國ギリシヤにE以の名に

おいて、ルワンダにおける暴動の終結を訴へ

る声明を提出したところ、右声明を別添A-X

信にて送付する。

本電のギリシヤ、()に転電した。

()

BX5106

FAX信

総 番 号 R085339

月 26日

平成 6年 4月 27日

E C 代 発
本 省 着

主 管

近 ア ー

外 務 大 臣 殿

小 林 大 使

ルワンダ情勢 (EUの声明)

FAX信

往電第1160号別FAX信

(以下FAX送信 BX5106-01)

BX:5106- 1

Date : 94/04/26

RAPID
Ref : PESC/94/41

19 lines

11/12

**COMMUNIQUE OF THE PRESIDENCY
ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN UNION ON RWANDA**

The European Union, recalling its declaration of 18 April 1994 on Rwanda, appeals urgently to all parties to the conflict to bring an early end to the continuing violence in Rwanda.

The European Union expresses its full support for Security Council resolution 912 and calls on all parties to co-operate in its implementation. The European Union expresses its appreciation and support for the efforts of the OAU and to President Mwinyi of Tanzania for his initiative in convening on 23 April a regional conference to which the authorities of Rwanda and the RPF will be invited.

The European Union urges the two sides to agree on the need to respect the Arusha agreement, which offers the best available basis for national reconciliation.

For its part, the European Union is ready to assist in humanitarian aid as soon as a degree of normality has been restored and the parties involved have demonstrated their willingness to respect the Arusha agreement.

* * *

(1)

27/12:05

8207 01/07 P01 R085561

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
 2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
 大務務 典房
 次次
 臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外研
 代ア大大察括 長
 表大使使大審

総儀対会要厚情研
 察人圖在警史オ

外報官 審報際内外ブ

文長 審一二

領移長 参(3)(3)旅外

総長 参(3)安平
 企国

耳審 参軍不科協

国長 参行専入難地

ア長 審地中東
 参北東西

北米長 審(1)二保

中南長 参一二

西口洋
 西東

近ア長 参一二(7)ア
 二二

経長 審総漁国
 審経エ国
 一ネ二
 経途
 二

参海 審準

経協長 審政調国開無
 参緊評技有理

条長 審条協規

情長 参国析(1)調セ
 二二

総 番 号 R085561

月 26日

平成 6年 4月 27日

米 国 発
 本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

栗 山 大 使

ルワンダ情勢

第3954号 至急（ゆう先処理）

（以下FAX送信 WS1899-01）

27/12:05

8207 01/07 P02 R085561

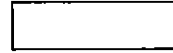
WS1899 1

今般在華ルワンダ大使館より同国外務省作成の資料、「A DEFINITION OF THE
RWANDESE TRAGEDY」を送付越したところご参考まで別FAX信にて送付申し上げ
る。

(了)

WS1900

FAX信



総 番 号 R085560

月 26日

平成 6年 4月 27日

米 国 発
本 省 着

主 管

近 ア ー

外 務 大 臣 殿

栗 山 大 使

ルワンダ情勢

FAX信 至急 (ゆう先処理)

(以下FAX送信 WS1900-05)

1994年 4月26日 21:52

在米大使館 B

WS1900JB - 01/ 05

WASHINGTON, D.C. LE 20.4.94 . . . 19 . . .

總務公使

往電第3954 号別FAX信

NO.

231/03.11.05/01.A7.5.2.



政務班

AMBASSADE DE LA REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE

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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20009

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WS1900

REF NO

ANNEKE

OBJET

The Embassy of the Rwandese Republic presents its compliments to the Diplomatic and Consular Missions accredited to the United States and to International Organizations in Washington, D.C. and has the honor to enclose a document prepared by the Rwandese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation entitled "A Definition of the Rwandese Tragedy" dated April 15, 1994.

The Embassy of the Rwandese Republic takes this opportunity to renew to the Diplomatic and Consular Missions and to International Organizations the assurance of its highest consideration.



Washington, D.C.



**ALL DIPLOMATIC & CONSULAR MISSIONS
AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
Washington, D.C.**

**RWANDESE REPUBLIC
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
AND COOPERATION
KIGALI**

WS1900

A DEFINITION OF THE RWANDESE TRAGEDY

1. *At the moment RWANDA is living a nightmare after the criminal act that claimed the life of President Juvenal HABYARIMANA and following the renewal of hostilities by the Rwandese Patriotic Front.*
2. *On April 6, 1994 at 8:30 P.M., as he was returning home from Dar-Es-Salaam where he had just attended a sub-regional Summit intended to address security problems in the region, Major-General Juvenal HABYARIMANA died in the company of his Burundian counterpart, Mr. Cyprien NYARYAMIRA.*
3. *The presidential aircraft was hit in the wing by a missile just as it was preparing to land at the Gregoire KAYIBANDA International Airport in Kigali (Kanombe).*
4. *The pilot continued landing maneuvers but hit once more by two other projectiles, the plane exploded when it was flying right over the tarmac.*
5. *All the people on board were killed and -as life's irony would have it- the dead bodies landed in the gardens of the presidential palace not far from there.*
6. *After this plane crash which also cost the life of the Rwandese Commanding Chief of Staff, the RPF rebels stationed inside the National Assembly building -under UNAMIR surveillance- thought it the right time to attack the military camp of the presidential guard positioned in KIMIHURURA. This was the night of April 6, 1994. The Army riposted.*
7. *During the same day of April 6, 1994 towards 2:00 PM, armed RPF insurgents deployed inside the city particularly at the Meridien Hotel with some Rwandese civilians.*
8. *Later in the same night of April 6, 1994, the Rwandese population was seething with excitement specially in the city neighborhoods where violence had exploded, aimed at eliminating RPF pawns commonly known as "IBYITSO".*

WS1900

- 2 -

9. *This surge of violence reached the countryside in some regions where armed RPF sympathizers and infiltrated RPF rebels were targeted.*
10. *On the day following President HABYARIMANA's assassination, the RPF declared itself no longer bound by the Arusha Agreements which they had, in any case, flagrantly violated in resuming the war in the northern part of the country and in the assault of the capital by the battalion camped in the National Assembly building, when according to the KINIHIRA Protocol, this battalion was designated to protect the RPF officials.*
11. *In the face of this predicament, an emergency committee was formed by the High Command of the Army. To offset the power void in Rwanda, the National Assembly, jointly with the Rwandese Army High Command, asked the President of the National Assembly to assume the charge by acceding to the supreme magistrature as constitutionally stipulated in the Fundamental Law of June 10, 1991. Thus Dr. Theodore SINDIKUBWABO became President of the Republic.*
12. *The five political parties participating in the transitional government according to the Agreement Protocol of April 16, 1992, were asked to form a government to carry on negotiations with the RPF aimed at setting in place the Broad-based Transitional Institutions.*
13. *The political party, M.D.R., nominated Mr Jean KAMBANDA for the office of Prime Minister which was accepted by the other parties.*
14. *The Government composition was determined as presented in the attached list.*
15. *This Government has received the mandate of restoring order in the country, continue negotiations with the RPF, launch an international appeal to help the Rwandese people specially in southern Rwanda, who are suffering from hunger, misery and all kinds of disease, the consequences of three years of war. This Government will also continue the work of repatriating refugees and reintegrating war-displaced persons.*
16. *To cope with the declaration of war launched by the RPF, the Rwandese Government offered the peaceful solution of dialogue, and proposed a cease-fire to the RPF.*
17. *The RPF has pursued its campaign of misinformation and brainwashing of the international public opinion -deluding itself with illusions of seizing the capital by force and take complete hold of power. It is along this vein that the media supporters of the RPF and its international allies have taken turns to relay the excessively gross lies, like*

WS1900

- 3 -

the taking over of the capital, undoubtedly to discourage the irresolute support by some individuals of Mr KAMBANDA's government.

18. *One would imagine that warfare engaged in by the RPF would be of the guerrilla type; consequently, simple sporadic shooting orchestrated by RPF members from several corners of the city is regarded by RPF propaganda to be the effective take-over of the city.*
19. *The Rwandese Army has the situation in hand on all fronts. It has succeeded in dislodging the enemy holed up in the capital and withstood opposing forces in the North.*
20. *For its part, the civilian population that has risen "as one man" is fiercely resisting the RPF and has greatly contributed to ensure the safety of individuals and property; it has also exposed RPF rebels who had infiltrated many areas of the city. The people's support is entirely pledged to the Army.*
21. *Even in the face of RPF conflicting ambitions, the Rwandese Army remains united and there has been no mutiny in the presidential guard, contrary to reports from international media sources brainwashed by the RPF.*
22. *As to involvement of the RPF and other enemies of the nation in the Rwandese tragedy, it must be pointed out that all declarations -indeed contradictory- that have been made so far are only based on speculation. Where some are concerned, these speculations are simply designed to hide the truth.*

Nevertheless, the Rwandese Government will open an investigation shortly to clear up the responsibility of the Belgian peacekeepers suspected by Rwandese public opinion to have been mixed up in the assassination plot of the Rwandese Head of State.
23. *It is true that responsibility for security in the vicinity of the Airport from where the missiles appear to have been shot at the presidential plane lay with the Belgian contingent of the UNAMIR (United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda).*
24. *Three suspects of this same Belgian contingent were apprehended at the time a group of 8 UNAMIR peacekeeping troops tried to forcibly take the black box from the plane wreckage.*
25. *The results of the analyses of the black box will be made known during the investigation; while awaiting these expert findings however, it would be foolhardy to draw definite*

WS1900

- 4 -

conclusions regarding the culprit in the crime that claimed the life of President HABYARIMANA.

26. *On the issue of evacuation of foreigners, it must be pointed out that the Belgian, French, and American Governments informed the Rwandese Government that each one intended to take care of repatriating its own citizens. The Rwandese Government consented to this arrangement.*
27. *In this connection the American Government sent about 400 marines and 8 airplanes which stood by in Bujumbura. Evacuation of Americans, Canadians and Germans was carried out in two stages. First overland from Kigali to Bujumbura, then from there by plane.*
- The other foreigners -Belgians and French- were evacuated from the Gregoire Kayibanda international airport by aircraft that had been duly cleared for landing and takeoff.*
28. *Only one discordant note marked the Belgian evacuation operations, while for the other countries, there was nothing to report.*
- Indeed, big Belgian aircraft unloaded in KANOMBE heavy equipment such as combat tanks. To us this heavy material seemed unnecessary to carry out a simple operation of evacuating people. Besides, this material was never reloaded after the operations were completed. The Government therefore had not respected the understanding with the Rwandese authorities on the issue of operations to evacuate its citizens.*
29. *Military sources claim that some Belgian members of the UNAMIR actively participated in the fighting in some sections of the city. Evidently, this contradicts the Arusha Agreements and is contrary to the mission assigned to UNAMIR in RWANDA. Two Belgian soldiers were killed in the battlefield in Mont Jari -site of the radio transmitters- very close to KIGALI.*
30. *It is also possible to assume that the UNAMIR (Belgian contingent) did not exercise strict surveillance on the RPF insurgents stationed inside the National Assembly building since they were able to stock up on weapons, move about easily, go out and launch assaults against the civilian population of the Capital and against military objectives.*

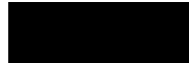
Signed in Kigali, on April 15, 1994.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation

(3)

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写



07-018

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大務務 典房
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代ア大大察括 研
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総儀対会要厚情研
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二

長 参海 審準

経 審政調国開無
協 参緊評技有理

長 審条協規

情 参国析(調)セ
長 一二

総 番 号 R085833

月 27日

平成 6年 4月 27日

フ ラ ン ス 発
本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

矢田部 大 使

ルワンダ情勢（報道）

第2068号 至急

26日付当地リベラシオン紙は、ルワンダ情勢に関して、「熱帯のナチズム」と題する、仏における同地域研究の第一人者であるクレティアンCNR S研究員の論説を掲載しているところ、同記事をFAX信する。同記事は、ルワンダでの今回のハビヤリマナ大統領の乗った飛行機の撃ついはフツ族強こう派（政府軍一部）によるものであらうと述べるとともに、ルワンダ、ブルンデイにおける度重なるぎやくさつは、部族対立によるものではなく、ナチスにいたイデオロギーに基づく極めて近代的なジェノサイドであると論じている。本電のみケニア、タンザニア、ザイール、白、米、国連代に転電した。（了）

PS7605

FAX信

総 番 号 R085764

月 27日

平成 6年 4月 27日

外 務 大 臣 殿

フ ラ ン ス 発
本 省 着

矢田部 大 使

主 管

近 ア ー

ルワンダ情勢 (報道)

FAX信 至急

(以下FAX送信 PS7605-01)

仁電第2068号別FAX信

Libération
26.4.94

Un nazisme tropical

PS:7605 -1

PAR JEAN-PIERRE CHRETIEN *

Au Rwanda aujourd'hui, au Burundi en octobre dernier, des familles entières sont exterminées systématiquement, hommes, femmes, bébés, vieillards, des dizaines de milliers de personnes massacrées atrocement, découpées à la machette, déchiquetées à la grenade, brûlées vives, enterrées vivantes. Les blessés, peu nombreux, sont achevés dans les hôpitaux ou les ambulances. Dans les deux cas, les victimes sont des Tutsis, éliminés pour leur simple identité, et des Hutus de l'opposition, pour leurs idées. Pourquoi des gens partageant la même langue, la même culture, la même histoire s'entre-tuent-ils de la sorte à la fin du XX^e siècle? Les explications toutes faites sont là: la vieille sauvagerie africaine, un antagonisme ethnique séculaire entre Tutsis, une «minorité pastorale» et Hutus, une «majorité paysanne bantoue»... Alfred Grosser l'a très bien dit: «Non, il n'est pas vrai qu'un massacre d'Africains soit ressenti de la même manière qu'un massacre d'Européens!... Mais trouverions-nous jamais un Africain estime une hécatombe en Europe comme le produit normal d'une civilisation qui a produit Auschwitz?»

Dans cette région d'Afrique, un véritable racisme interne s'est développé depuis trente ans: des tueries successives (1959-61, 1964, 1973, 1990-93 au Rwanda; 1965, 1972, 1988, 1991, 1993 au Burundi) ont créé la hantise du génocide. A la «démocratie» des quotas ethniques de la république hutue du Rwanda, mise en place avec la bénédiction de la démocratie chrétienne belge en 1959, a répondu la politique sécuritaire tutsie du Burundi des années 70 et 80. Des centaines de milliers de réfugiés (Tutsis rwandais, Hutus burundais) ont dû quitter les deux pays. La peur est devenue l'outil des stratégies extrémistes prédisant sans cesse comme «inévitables» les massacres réciproques. Apparemment, une situation à la libanaise ou à l'irlandaise.

Plus grave, depuis quelques mois, tout bascule vers une véritable «guerre» africaine, et je pèse mes mots, avec tout le respect dû à l'unicité de l'holocauste des juifs. A Bujumbura en octobre 1993, le président hutu est assassiné par des militaires tutsis; à Kigali en avril 1994, le président hutu est abattu par des militaires hutus. Or, dans les deux cas, le bouc émissaire est aussitôt désigné, on massacre les Tutsis et «leurs complices», ces pogroms se déclenchent simultanément en de nombreux endroits, selon des mots d'ordre et des procédures identiques, sur la base de listes et sous la responsabilité d'autorités politiques bien précises. Ce ne sont pas d'archaïques «affrontements interethniques» mais de très modernes génocides!

La «clarification» qui a débouché sur ces tueries est depuis vingt ans le masque d'une option politique, celle d'un ethnisme militant. Au Rwanda, c'est une faction hutue du nord du pays qui se perpétuait au pouvoir au nom du «peuple majoritaire» défini par le sang. Au Burundi, une faction tutsie du sud du pays («le groupe de Bururi») s'imposait au nom de la sécurité de la minorité. La logique fasciste des ethnismes a explosé dans les années 80, comme une arme pour neutraliser ou confisquer les ouvertures démocratiques. Au Rwanda, les efforts de rapprochement de l'opposition intérieure hutue et des maquisards tutsis du FPR se sont heurtés à la violence raciste des sections d'assaut de l'ancien parti unique MRND et de son satellite, la Coalition pour la défense de la république, inspirées par la «maisonnée» du dictateur Habyarimana et armées par la garde présidentielle (avec, hélas, un indéfectible soutien français). Au Burundi, la politique de réconciliation nationale lancée par le président tutsi Buyoya et qui déboucha sur l'élection démocratique du président hutu Ndadaye a achoppé sur une tentative de putsch tutsie, mais aussi sur les provocations armées du Palipehutu (parti clandestin basé au Rwanda) ou de la fraction raciste du Frodebu (le parti au pouvoir depuis 1993), une nouvelle «mafia de Bururi», hutue cette fois.

Les liens entre les courants extrémistes hutus du Rwanda et du Burundi, responsables des génocides, sont notoires, et d'abord une même idéologie de type nazi. L'«antihaitisme» mis en formules et en action dans ces deux pays a tous les relents de l'antisémitisme et les cultures bantoues sont bafouées au service d'une idéologie d'autochtonie ra-

ciale: des discours du MRND vouant les Tutsis rwandais à la mort et au rejet de leurs cadavres jusqu'en Ethiopie; des Tutsis burundais invités à «retourner en Egypte» ou à se laisser tuer pour prouver leur bonne foi; le journal *Kangura*, auteur d'un programme d'apartheid pour la pureté de l'identité hutue, dénonçant en 1992 «une minorité orgueilleuse et sanguinaire qui se meut entre vous pour vous diluer, vous diviser, vous dominer et vous massacrer»; un représentant du Frodebu en Belgique louant le génocide d'octobre en terme de «violence libératrice»; un journaliste de *L'Aube* à Bujumbura affirmant en janvier 1994, dans la même veine, que «le peuple a pu évaluer ce dont il est capable et que si c'était à refaire, il n'hésiterait pas à le faire»; la «Radio libre des mille collines» à Kigali appelant au meurtre collectif en avril 1994, comme en octobre 1993, y compris cette fois contre les Belges (dix Casques bleus l'ont payé de leur vie). Ce nazisme bantou a trouvé une clientèle dans toute une jeunesse à demi-scolarisée, déboussolée et manipulable à coups d'argent, de bière et de chanvre indien.

L'aveuglement occidental est incommensurable face à cette tragédie: une lecture ethnographique d'un autre âge cautionne innocemment (?) les intégrismes ethniques. Bien plus, des socialistes égarés dans le populisme racial, des démocrates-chrétiens, sectateurs fanatiques de «leur» Rwanda, des associations de droits de l'homme intoxiquées par des réfugiés experts en victimisation à sens unique, cautionnent des mafias dont le succès est fondé sur la confusion entre démocratisation, démagogie ethniste et exclusion des

minorités de naissance. Certains chez nous ont été jusqu'à justifier les pogroms en termes de «jacqueries», de «1789» ou de «Résistance». De loin, ces nuits de Cristal africaines prendraient des allures de prise de la Bastille, l'holocauste des lycéens de Kibimba au Burundi serait un feu de joie de la liberté. Dieu merci, il est devenu difficile de faire passer le bain de sang de Kigali pour l'effet d'une simple «colère populaire», selon une terminologie des politiciens racistes locaux. Espérons surtout que les élites démocratiques africaines seront plus clairvoyantes que nous sur «la bête immonde» qui gagne leur continent.

* Historien, CNRS, Centre de recherches africaines.

(3)

注意

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電信写

07-018

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総儀対会要厚情研

察人園在鑑史オ

外 報 官 審 報 際 内 外 プ
文 長 審 一 二

領 移 長 参 照 旅 外
審 安 平

長 企 国
参 軍 不 科 協

国 参 行 専 人 難 地
長

ア 審 地 中 東
長 参 北 東 西

北 米 長 審 一 二 保
南 長 参 一 二

長 参 一 二 西 口 洋
西 東

近 ア 長 参 一 二 西 東
長

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長 審 経 エ 国
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一

参 海 審 準

経 協 長 審 政 調 国 開 無
参 緊 評 技 有 理

条 長 審 条 協 規

情 長 参 国 析 研 調 セ
一 一

総 番 号 R085965

月 27日

平成 6年 4月 27日

ケ ニ ア 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

佐 藤 大 使

ウワンダ情勢

第658号 至急（ゆう先処理）

標記について25日付AFPの報じるところ概要以下の通り。

24日アリューシャで開催が予定されていたタンザニアのちゅうかいによるルワンダ政府とRPFの会合は政府側代表が現れなかつたため開催されなかつた。

RPF代表はアリューシャを去るに当たつていずれにせよ現暫定政府との話し合いには応じるつもりはなかつたと述べた。

RPFは現暫定政府をさつりく者として非難しており、政府軍とのみ話し合いに応ずるとしている。

フツ族によるツチ族のぎやくさつは全土に広がっているもようであり、ルワンダ南部のブタレでは多数のツチ族がころされている模様。

RPFは月ようのGMT21時からスタートする一方的な休戦宣言を行つた。RPFは休戦の条件として96時間以内に政府軍しようあく領域におけるツチ族さつ害を停止することを挙げている。

りん国のブルンジでは平せいを保つていたが、国連関係者によるとブジュンブラ北部において、ツチ族主体の軍とフツ族住民との間でじゅ撃が交わされている。

仏、白、米、タンザニア、国連代に転電した。（了）

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07-018

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察人園在警史オ

外 報 官 審報際内外ブ

文 長 審一二

領 参政保旅外

総 審安平
企国

軍 参軍不科協

国 参行専人難地

ア 審地中東

長 参北東西

北 審一二保

中 参一二

欧 審四口洋

長 西東

近 参一二ア

ア 参一二

経 審総漁国

長 審経エ国

参海 審準

経 審政調国開無

協 参緊評技有理

条 審条協規

情 参国析研調セ

総 番 号 R 0 8 7 1 2 3

月 2 8 日

平成 6 年 4 月 2 9 日

フ ラ ン ス 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

矢田部 大 使

ルワンダ情勢（ルワンダ暫定政府外相の仏訪問、報道）

第2111号 至急

27日当地AFP電が、ルワンダ暫定政府のビカムンバカ外相の仏訪問につき報じているところ、概要以下の通り。

1. 「ビ」外相は、ハビヤリマナ大統領死亡後に設置された暫定政府に属している（ルワンダあい国戦線はその正当性を認めていない）。今回訪仏は、暫定政府への各国の支持およびツチ族・フツ族間の戦闘停止に向けての支援を要請するべく、ヨーロッパ各国を歴訪している、その一かん。
2. 「ビ」外相は、25日パリに到着し、大統領府、首相府、外務省のアフリカ問題担当責任者と会談した。
3. 消そく筋によれば、仏は、国連および1993年8月のアルーシャ合意に参加したオブザーバー諸国（仏、英、米、白）の協力によつて、ウガンダとタンザニアを中心とするアフリカ諸国による調停のさまざまな試みがよりよく調整されることを望んでいる。しかし、こうした外交的努力への支援以外には、仏としては、他の形での関与は考えていない。

ケニア、タンザニア、ザイール、英、白、米、国連代、ジュ府代に転電した。

(了)

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電信写

08-020

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代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外 報 官 審報際内外ブ

文 長 審一二

領 移 参政保対旅外

総 審 審総安理

長 企 国

参 参軍不科協

国 参行専因難地

長

ア 審地中東

長 参北東西

北 審一二保

中 参一二

歐 審西口洋

長 西東

近 参一二

ア 審総漁国

経 審経エ国

長 一ネ一

参海 審準

経 審政調国開無

協 参緊評技有理

長 審条協

情 参国析調セ

総 番 号 R087443

月 28日

平成 6年 4月 29日

国 連 発
本 省 着主 管
総 国

外 務 大 臣 殿

小和田 大 使

ルワンダ情勢（アルーシャ協議）

第2327号 至急

往電第2214号に関し、

24日タンザニア大統領のよびかけによりアルーシャにて行われたルワンダ情勢に関する協議の最後に発出されたプレス・リリースが安保理文書（S/1994/508）として配布されたところ、右別FAX信する。

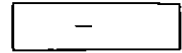
同プレス・リリースによれば、24日の協議にはタンザニア首相、OAU事務局長、ルワンダあい国戦線事務局長、国連事務総長特別代表等が参加しルワンダでの敵対行為を終了させる方法等につき協議が行われた。

本協議はルワンダ政府の代表が到着次第継続される予定。

本電のみ米、英、仏、白、ケニア、タンザニアに転電した。（了）

DN1489

FAX信



総 番 号 R087433

月 28日

平成 6年 4月 29日

国 連 発
本 省 着

主 管
総 国

外 務 大 臣 殿

小和田 大 使

ルワンダ情勢（アルーシャ協議）

FAX信 至急

往電第2327号別FAX信

（以下FAX送信 DN1489-02）

UNITED
NATIONS

DN:1489- 1

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERALS/1994/508
27 April 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 27 APRIL 1994 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith a press release issued at the end of consultations on the situation in Rwanda which were held in Arusha on 24 April 1994 at the invitation of the facilitator, H.E. President Ali Hassan Mwinyi of the United Republic of Tanzania.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present press release circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ulli MWAMBULUKUTU
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

S/1994/508
English
Page 2

DN:1489- 2

Annex

Press release issued on 24 April 1994

1. Even though a formal meeting has not yet taken place, in the course of the last 24 hours, there have been vigorous consultations on how to bring about the cessation of hostilities in Rwanda.
2. These consultations which have involved the Prime Minister and First Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Hon. John S. Malacela, MP., on behalf of the facilitator and the Secretary-General of the OAU, H.E. Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim, have involved meeting extensively with the Secretary-General of Rwandese Patriotic Front both at individual and at trilateral level.
3. It has also involved extensive consultations with the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General, H.E. Dr. Booh Booh with his team which included the Deputy Force Commander of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), Brigadier General Henry K. Anyidoho.
4. In the course of these consultations, specific proposals were made on how to bring about and to ensure the maintenance of a cease-fire as well as the next course of action in the context of moving forward towards the implementation of the Arusha Peace Agreement.
5. To this end, the issue of convening, as soon as possible, a meeting to discuss the immediate implementation of the Arusha Peace Agreement and other related issues was seriously considered.
6. The consultations have so far been very useful and underscored the positive disposition of all involved for an early end to the massacres and the achievement of a cease-fire.
7. The consultations will continue with the representatives of the Rwandese Government as soon as they arrive in Arusha.

31

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大 務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大人察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人(在)警史オ

外 審報際内外ブ
報 官

文 審一二
長

領 参(保)旅外
移 長

秘 審(安)平
長 企国

審 参軍不科協

国 参行専人難地
長

ア 審地中東
長 参北東西

北 審(二)保
米 長

中 参一二
南 長

以 審西口洋
長 西東

近 参一二(ア)
ア 長 二二

經 審総漁国
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参海 審準

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協 参緊評技有理
長

条 審条協規
長

情 参国析(調)セ
長 二二

総 番 号 R087585

月 28日

平成 6年 4月 29日

米 国 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

栗 山 大 使

ルワンダ情勢（国務省定例記者ブリーフ）

第4013号 至急（ゆう先処理）

28日、国務省定例記者ブリーフィングにおいてシェリー副報道官は、米政府は、4月7日以来少なくとも10万人の一般市民がぎやくさつされたことを強く非難し、（ルワンダ）政府と軍事指導者に対してかかる残ぎやく行為の即時停止に全力をつくすことを求めるとともに、ルワンダあい国戦線に対しては、即時休戦と和平交渉への復帰を強く求める、米国政府は事態の打開を目指すアフリカ統一機構による努力を支持するとともに、全ての紛争当事者との接触を続け、一般市民さつ害の停止、停戦の実現、交渉の再開を促している旨の国務省声明を発表しているところ、関連部分トランスクリプトを別FAX信する。

別FAX信とともに仏、ベルギー、ケニア、国連代に転電し、本電のみタンザニアに転電した。（了）

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FAX信



総 番 号 R087569

月 28日

平成 6年 4月 29日

米 国 発
本 省 着

主 管

近 ア ー

外 務 大 臣 殿

栗 山 大 使

ルワンダ情勢 (国務省定例記者ブリーフ)

FAX信 至急 (ゆう先処理)

(以下FAX送信 WS1996-11)

94年 4月28日 21:38

在米大使館 C

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PAGE 2

往電第 4013 号別FAX信

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Here at the department, daughters will be offered special tours of the diplomatic reception rooms, the department library, which of course is the oldest federal library and, of course, will be joining their parents in respective offices. In addition, this afternoon here in the briefing room we will also be giving a brief overview of the function of the press office and explaining how important you are to us at the State Department. So we take a tribute to the day, we welcome you here, and we hope that you have an enjoyable pre-professional experience that might influence your eventual selections as either employees of the Department of State or of the press corps.

On a more serious note, a memorial service will be held at the Washington National Cathedral for FSD Barbara Schell on Monday, May 2nd at 10:00 a.m. to honor our Foreign Service colleague who died in the tragic downing of the Blackhawk helicopter accident over northern Iraq on April 14th. There are some additional details of this in the press office about buses and transportation, which will be provided for those who might like to attend, and also, information on expressions of condolences and to whom they may be directed. So, again, I refer you to the press office for a few more details on this.

I also have a statement I would like to make on Rwanda. The United States strongly condemns the massacres that have left at least 100,000 civilians dead since the violence began in Rwanda on April 7th. We call on the government and the military leaders in Rwanda to do everything in their power to bring an immediate end to these savage acts. The government must make it clear to all Rwandans that attacks on civilians are unacceptable and will not be tolerated.

At the time, we strongly urge the government and the Rwandan Patriotic Front, the RPF, to agree immediately on a cease-fire in place and a return to negotiations on implementing the Arusha peace accord. We call on all parties to guarantee the protection of displaced persons and refugees inside Rwanda and to assure safe passage for humanitarian assistance.

The United States supports the efforts of the Organization of African Unity, the OAU, as well as those of the government of Tanzania as facilitator of the Arusha negotiations, to end the bloodshed in Rwanda and to restore the peace process. We are working with the OAU and with African governments to bring both sides to the negotiating table. We are in contact with all sides in the conflict and are urging them to end the civilian killings, to reestablish a cease-fire, and to also return to the negotiations.

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PAGE 3

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I'd be happy to take your questions on this or any other topics.

Q Did you say that these attacks are unacceptable and won't be tolerated?

MS. SHELLY: Well, we have condemned the kind of massacres which have taken place, and we have -- we have, as you know, been active, through the United Nations mechanism in particular, to also pass resolutions. And we are calling upon all of those in the government and military to bring these kind of savage acts to an end.

Q Yeah, but do you -- are you threatening of any measures? When you say that those savage acts or the massacre will not be tolerated, what do you mean exactly? Is there a threat there?

MS. SHELLY: Well, it's -- I think we have pronounced our position on this quite clearly. We are certainly intensifying efforts within the international community to assess the situation, to be sure that we know as best as we can exactly what the facts are, and then to try to determine what are the best ways in which the international community can try to bring their influence to bear on those on the ground who are perpetrating these acts.

Q You seem to be indicating that it is the government, in particular, and the military that you are addressing your concerns to. Is that because they appear to be the overwhelming perpetrators of the savage slaughter of civilians that you describe?

MS. SHELLY: Well, I'm not sure that I'm in a position to ascribe a particular set of blame. I think we have pretty solid information that there are savage acts being undertaken by a variety of different parties there. There's certainly -- there are some press reports on these as well which seek to identify particular perpetrators. Clearly, there is violence which is going on among different groups and factions. It's not one simple perpetrator against another. And for all of those who are engaged in these types of acts and retaliations of similar kind, we want to get all of those actions to stop.

Q A British aid agency, (OXFAM ?), today described what is happening there as genocide. Does the State Department have a comment on that or a view as to whether or not what is happening could be genocide?

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PAGE 4

04/28/94

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MS. SHELLY: Well, as I think you know, the use of the term "genocide" has a very precise legal meaning, although it's not strictly a legal determination; there are other factors in there as well. When -- in looking at a situation to make a determination about that before we begin to use term, we have to know as much as possible about the facts of the situation, particularly about the intentions of those who are committing the crimes, before we could actually make that determination.

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I'm not an expert on this area, but generally speaking there -- my understanding is that there are three types of elements that we look at in order to make that kind of a determination. One is a look at the types of actions which are being undertaken, the kind of brutality, killings, things like this. We also have to look at who is committing the acts and to whom they are -- and who they are committing them against, whether these are particular groups, social groups, ethnic groups, religious groups, to see exactly what is the type of action being committed and against whom.

There also is the need to examine extremely carefully the intent of the eliminating group. Is it an effort to eliminate groups in whole, in part? And this one is one which we have to undertake a very careful study before we can make a final kind of determination.

Now, certainly in those elements there are actions which have occurred which would fit the first types of those categories. It appears that much of this is directed toward particular ethnic groups. Certainly the types of actions being committed and the extent of the killings also would suggest that this type of activity is taking place. The intentions, the precise intentions, and whether or not these are just directed episodically or with the intention of actually eliminating groups in whole or in part, this is a more complicated issue to address, and we're certainly looking into this extremely careful right now. But I'm not able to look at all of those criteria at this moment and say yes, no. It's something that requires very careful study before we can make a final determination.

Q Does determining that genocide has nor has not happened, does that also require the U.S. government to do certain things, like to try to stop it? Is that also -- in the case of Bosnia, there was great reluctance on the part of our government to find a determination of genocide, because it connoted the U.S. would have to take certain sets of actions. Can you -- do you know what it would require the U.S. government to do?

MS. SHELLY: Okay, well, there's no -- my -- again, my understanding of the issue is that whereas there is not an absolute requirement, if a determination on genocide is made, to intervene directly in the particular crisis, under international law and particularly under the 1948 Genocide Convention, there are several ways which are outlined, several avenues which are outlined in that for proceeding under international law to investigate and ultimately take actions related to the crime of genocide.

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WS1996JC - 05/ 11

STATE BRIEFING

PAGE 6

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The first one is using the means available for criminal prosecution in the area or in the country or countries in which those actions are taking place. The second area is recourse to international criminal court. That would be the creation -- where persons accused would be tried through international penal tribunal that would have jurisdiction with respect to the contracting parties which would have accepted the jurisdiction. The third area is referral to the United Nations, and specifically to calling upon all competent organs of the United Nations to take actions under the U.N. Charter. And finally, to refer disputes to the International Court of Justice for proceedings.

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PAGE 7

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Q Christine, you said that you were in touch with all sides. Can you tell us who specifically is in touch with whom, and where?

MS. SHELLY: I can't get into the who and whom and where and exactly when. We are in contact with people here from the Washington end. As you know, we have pulled our embassy out, so we don't have official American personnel who are still there, but we have been able to maintain contacts with all of the parties, and we have also had contacts with others who have been -- such as the U.N. presence which is still left there, which are also in contact with the parties. And so our own contacts as well as our contacts with the United Nations, we have been able to maintain exchanges and to record our views with them very strongly.

Q The U.N. has the primary function in trying to negotiate a cease-fire; is that not correct? I mean, you're not trying to suggest that the United States is getting in there as a mediator of some kind, are you? My understanding is the U.N. is doing most of the legwork and the U.S. is adding its voice and supporting, taking a supporting role.

MS. SHELLY: Well, the United States, I think as a nation individually, has pronounced itself quite clearly on the conflict and the crisis. Certainly the United Nations has the lead, and we are working very intensively through the U.N. Security Council mechanism to try and see what other measures the international community might be able to take. Since the plane crash on the 7th of April, the Security Council has had nearly daily contacts of one kind or another on the Rwandan issue, and they issued a statement, as you know, on the 22nd of April. I also understand that they are meeting again this afternoon to review the latest developments. And certainly we are investigating things that we might be able to do nationally to try to get the situation there quieted down and get the parties back to the negotiating table, but also we'll be working very strongly through the United Nations.

Q What kind of leverage does the U.S. or the international community have on those people to induce them to stop fighting?

MS. SHELLY: Well, I think certainly the humanitarian requirements for the country are extremely strong, and one of the key goals for the international community will certainly be to try to get humanitarian assistance to those who are most needy in as fast a way as possible. And this is obviously as a practical matter going to be

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very, very difficult with the continuation of the situation on the ground as it is now.

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PAGE 9

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This is also the degree to which the country can have outside contacts, it can have normal relations with neighboring countries as well as with other countries in the international community. That is also the type of thing -- this is hopefully not a situation which will go on at great length, but hopefully, those who are the parties to the conflict will realize that this is not the kind of behavior which will be acceptable in the short term, much less over the long term, to other governments if they wish to have normal relations with surrounding states and also occupy some kind of standing within the international community with a view to getting embassies back, having more normal relations, being able to have those governments bring their influence to bear on the humanitarian relief situation, and to have the country itself be able to return to some kind of normal domestic economic and political life.

Q (Off mike) -- indication that people who have been fighting each other, you know, with such a degree of violence are responding to this argument?

MS. SHELLY: Well, it is certainly our hope that they will respond to those arguments. The situation there is certainly extremely dismal, and the kind of reports of violence by one group against another are extremely disturbing. And I think you have seen an acceleration in the pace of attention which is being given to the crisis there within the international community and specifically within the Security Council. And hopefully, they will be able to exercise political pressure and also a kind of moral persuasion to try and get an end to what's going on there right now.

Q (Off mike) -- people with whom you are in touch in Rwanda to give us an idea of the depth of the United States' involvement in bringing an end to the violence?

MS. SHELLY: Well, I will be happy to see if I can provide some more concrete indication. As -- coming up here as the briefer, we don't necessarily come in with every record of every telephone call and message that has been sent.

Q I'm not asking for that, and you know that.

MS. SHELLY: Yes, but similarly, we -- I know we have had direct contacts with the parties out there, and I'll see what more I can add on this to be a little more specific on this this afternoon.

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PAGE 11

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Q Christine, you mentioned one of the recourses would be to prevent -- or to restrict humanitarian aid in the case of government actions which we consider intolerable. Wouldn't that amount to simply further punishing the victims of this whole tragedy?

MS. SHELLY: No, I didn't couch it in terms of restricting humanitarian aid, I talked about it in terms of the ability of the international community, through its own programs as well as the degree to which NGOs and other voluntary organizations are able to operate in the country, that unless the situation settles down, it is very clear that the NGOs and the other organizations are going to be very limited in their ability to try to meet some of those requirements, and certainly in terms of any multilateral or bilateral aid programs that would also address the humanitarian requirements -- those are clearly going to be extremely limited until such time as the situation settles down politically.

But this is -- the kind of dislocations which have occurred internally, reports of the deaths that we're getting, the kind of -- the total magnitude of the refugee situation in the country -- obviously it is not anywhere near a normal domestic economic situation in which at least some of the basic human needs of the people can be met. So there are very, very clear, gigantic relief requirements which are necessary, and until the situation settles down and the fighting on this kind of magnitude stops, it's going to be very difficult for the international community to try to deal with some of the consequences that the fighting has created, and particularly the refugee situation inside the country.

Q I guess I still don't understand what you meant when you said at the beginning that the United States would not tolerate this, or --

Q (Off mike.)

MS. SHELLY: Because I think that the type of -- the type of actions which have been undertaken are unacceptable, and the international community needs to send a very clear signal that this type of action cannot continue.

Q Christine, when was the last high-level contact between the United States, the French and Belgium on the situation in Rwanda?

MS. SHELLY: We have had high-level exchanges with them diplomatically, via the various diplomatic channels. As you know,
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10

STATE BRIEFING
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PAGE 12

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Secretary Christopher met with the French foreign minister this week already in Europe, and I know we have also had high-level exchanges with the Belgians, although I cannot -- I don't have the information with me about exactly what that is. But we have been in continuous contact with both the French and the Belgians about the situation, and also, obviously up in New York through the Security Council we have had very intensive exchanges with the permanent members of the Security Council, which of course would include France.

Q You said earlier that some of the actions which are apparently happening in Rwanda do fit some of the definitions for genocide. Does -- are you saying that our government is collecting information now, working to come to such a finding, or are you just commenting that some things fit certain slots in that definition?

MS. SHELLY: Well, I think it's -- again, I was trying to get the point across that this is -- in order to actually attach the genocide label to actions which are going on, that this is a process that involves looking at several categories of actions.

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PAGE 13

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And as I've said, certain of the actions very clearly fall into some of the categories that I've mentioned. But whether you can wrap this all up in a way that then brings you to that conclusion, I'm simply not in a position to make that judgment now. We are looking at the actions and what we know very, very carefully, to try to determine exactly what is the extent of what's going on, and then determine what is -- in response to that, what are the best avenues for us in terms of some of the -- addressing some of the actions through the particular four channels that I identified.

Q Another subject?

MS. SHELLY: New subject?

Q A -- not new subject.

MS. SHELLY: It's not a new subject or it is?

Q It's a new subject.

MS. SHELLY: Okay, but he asked first for a new subject.

Alan?

Q Oh, go ahead. Please.

MS. SHELLY: Okay?

Q Okay. First, there has been some reaction in Colombia to a U.S. note concerning Munoz Mocara (ph), a suspect in the bombing of an Avianca plane. Can you tell us what was the U.S. complain about?

MS. SHELLY: I don't have any information that with me. I'll take the question and see if we can post something this afternoon.

Yeah?

Q Yeah. Why did the United States grant a visa to another senior official from the Sinn Fein?

MS. SHELLY: Well, I think the answer to that is relatively simple. Membership in Sinn Fein by itself does not constitute grounds for denying a visa. It is membership coupled with determination which

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2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

秘

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外 審報際内外ブ
報 官

文 審一二
長

領 参(保)旅外
移

総 審(安)平
長 企国

半 参軍不科協
審

国 参行専入難地
長

ア 審地中東
長 参北東西

北 審一二保
米

中 参一二
南

欧 審西ロ洋
長 西東

近 参一二(ア)
ア長 二二

経 審総漁国
長 審経エ国
一ネ二
経途

参海 審準

経 審政調国開無
協長 参緊評技有理

条 審条協規
長

情 参国析研調セ
長 一二

総 番 号 R087732

主 管

月 29日
平成 6年 4月 29日

ケ ニ ア 発
本 省 着

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

佐 藤 大 使

ルワンダ情勢

第668号 秘

27日、当地ナイロビ訪問中のルワンダ、ムゲンジ通商産業大臣がルワンダ情勢に関し当地外交団に対しブリーフを行つたところ概要以下のとおり（ルワンダより駐ケニア・ルワンダ大使同席、外交団よりスウェーデン、オーストリア、パキスタン、バングラ、オランダ、カナダ、ポーランド、チェコ、スロバキヤ出席、当館より高原出席）

1. そもそも今回の事態の要因は1990年10月にRPFがルワンダに侵攻したことに始まっている。その後93年8月4日にアリュウシャ合意が成立したが、その実行は遅れていた。その理由としては、第1に合意内容の一部となつていた国連軍の派遣が国連内の手続きのため、12月終りに遅れたことである。第2にRPFが来たるべき和解政府のじゆ立において、アリュウシャ合意に反し、RPFの制御下にある政府を作ろうとしたことにある。RPFは例えばRPFと協定を結んでいない政党を認めないなどの主張をしていた。しかしながら政府側はRPFがアリュウシャ合意をゆがめない形で受け入れるよう交渉していた。

2. このような中で事件は起きたものである。4月6日午後8時30分キガリ空港に着陸しようとした大統領機は3発のロケット弾によつて撃つた。この事件に対し、一般市民はRPFが実行したものに違いないと考え、RPFまたはその支持者、共謀者と考えられる者の一般市民によるさつ害が地方も含めて広範に始まつた。相前後して、アリュウシャ合意以降、キガリに駐留したRPFがキガリ市内に展開し、RPFによるキガリだつ取のための攻撃が始まる一方、北部よりRPFの侵攻が始まり、大統領警護軍及び政府軍はこれに対する防戦を開始した。

大統領警護軍及び政府軍が一般市民のさつ害を行つたように報道されているが、それは正しくない。政府軍はRPFとの戦闘にいそがしく、全般的な治安の維持を確保する余ゆうはなかつた。政府軍対RPFの戦い

秘

電信写

と、住民レベルの紛争を切り離して考えて欲しい。また、RPFの攻勢の中、ツチ族に制圧・支配されることに対する恐れが、住民レベルでの紛争を加速した。

3. このような混乱の中で、暫定政府設立の試みが続けられた。よりどころとすべき法律としては、憲法とアリューシャ合意の2種類であつたが、アリューシャ合意は、和解政府が成立していないことから未だ発効していないと考え、憲法に従い国会議長が大統領に就任したものである。

4. 今回のルワンダの混乱は、あげてRPFにその責任がある。RPFはウガンダ・ムセベニ大統領の全面的な支援を受けており、ルワンダを少数部族のツチの支配下におこうとしている。ルワンダ政府としては、ツチ族の政権への参加は受け入れるものであるが、RPFによるツチ族支配のもくろみは受け入れられない。

5. キガリから大使館が全て引き上げるなど、情報面での空白状況になる中で、国際的な報道機関による不正確でへん向した報道が行なわれている。また、RPFはぎまんに満ちたプロパガンダを続けている。

6. ルワンダ政府は、各国に対し、事実を正しくはあくし、RPFの支援を行つているムセベニ大統領に対し、支援をやめるよう圧力をかけることを要請する。

7. (ムセベニ大統領は、RPFの支援を否定し、またウガンダ国境には軍事支援を監視するための国連要員も配置されているが、ムセベニ大統領の支援の根拠如何との問いに対し)

一国の元首に対しこのような表現を使わざるを得ないことは残念だが、ムセベニ大統領はうそをついている。

ウガンダのRPF支援は、そもそも「ム」大統領が86年に政権を取つた時の防衛副大臣がRPFの最初の司令官であつた等のこれまでの経緯、ルワンダ北部のRPF制圧地域には飛行場もなく、武器はウガンダ国境を運んでくる以外はない等の状況から明白である。RPFは婦かん難民に武器をかくし持たせるなどにより、国連監視をかいぐづつている。

8. (紛争解決のための今後の国連に何を期待するかとの問に対し)

これまでのUNAMIRの活動は満足すべきものでなかつた。国連はRPF寄りの活動をしていた。特にデラレア將軍はRPFと共謀しており、事務総長には「デ」將軍の更送を要求した。UNAMIRにはRPFの動きを監視する義務があつたのに、RPFによる重火器のキガリへの持ち込みを許すなど、義務を果たさなかつた。また、ベルギー軍もRPFと共謀しており、反政府の側に立つて戦闘に参加していた。国連に対しては中立であることを望む。

秘

電信写

仏、白、米、タンザニア、国連代に転電した。(了)

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注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

楚

電信写

07-018

大政事外外儀官
大務務典房
臣秘官官審審長長

外研長	總括審 查察大 環大使 經大使 北亞大 政代表
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総儀対会要厚情研
察人(圓)在警史才

外報官	審報際内外フ
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文長	審一二
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領 參政保團旅外

総 審 安 平
会 国

軍	參軍不科協
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參行專人難地	
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長	
ア	審地中東二

長	參北東四
北	一

番一二保	
由	

参一二	
送口西察	

長 二
西東
二

近
了
長

國一
 漁二
 總三
 審四
 國一
 工二
 經三
 途四
 審五
 經六
 一七
 二八

参海	审准
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審政調国開無
参緊評技有現

審 長	審 協
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情長	参国析 ^① 調七 一
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総 番 号 R087939

月 29 日。

平成 6 年 4 月 29 日

ケ ニ ア 発

本 省 着

主管

近ア一

外務大臣殿

佐藤大使

ルワンダ情勢（内話）

第676号 秘

標記に関し、26日オーストリア大使公ていレセプションに出席していたジャイアント・マドウニ（インド、東アフリカで事業を行つているちよ名なインド系財ばつマドウニ・グループの1員）が本使に内話せるところ以下のとおり。

1. ルワンダの内戦は、英仏の勢力争いという側面がある。R P Fが勝てば、英はルワンダに大使館を置き、中部アフリカ、ひいてはザイールに対する支配力を及ぼす拠点とするつもりである。以前ムセベニ大統領がサッチャー首相と会談した際、大統領がR P Fを支援する意向を明らかにしたところ、サッチャー首相はかまわない(N O O B J E C T I O N)と述べたという。他方、私はフランス語圏の国をしようあくする目的で政府軍を支援している。(当館注：過去に私はウガンダ政府のR P Fに対する支援を非難してきているが、英はちんもくを守っている。)

2. ムセベニ大統領には、RPFを支援せざるを得ない事情がある。大統領の出身部族はRPFの主体をなしているツチ族であり、また、大統領がウガンダでゲリラ戦を戦っていた際には、ウガンダに流入していたツチ系ルワンダ人の支援を受けていた。（当館注：ツチ族及び近えん部族はもともとウガンダ、ルワンダ国境にまたがって住んでいる。）

白、仏、英、米、タンザニア、国連代に転電した。(了)

F A X 公 信

受付番号

FBX0057-12

外務大臣

殿

在 白 中 村

大使
総領事

件名

ルワンダ情勢 (FPR文書の送付)

本省・主管文書記号

近ア一

FAX公信番号

F 第 43 号

FAX公信日付

平成6年4月29日

別紙

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取注

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本信送付先 (合信の場合のみ記入)

写送付先

ケニ3、仏 国駐代

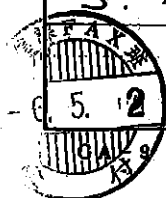
今般、当地所在のFPR(ルワンダ愛国戦線)事務所より、
下記文書を送付越したところ、別添送付申上げる。

1. ルワンダ暫定政府の不承認要請 (別紙1)

2. 仏政府のル、暫定政府承認に関するFPR国連代
表部のプレス・リリース (別紙2)

3. 今般の事態に関するメモ・ランダム (別紙3)

(3)





FRONT PATRIOTIQUE RWANDAIS RWANDESE PATRIOTIC FRONT



別紙 1

Le 27 Avril 1994.

FBX0057-12

D E C L A R A T I O N .

OBJET : Demande de non reconnaissance du gouvernement auto-proclamé.

Compte tenu des événements qui se déroulent au Rwanda et la part active dans les massacres des populations civiles par la garde présidentielle, les milices et quelques éléments de l'armée,

Vu la responsabilité de l'équipe gouvernementale auto-proclamée dans ces massacres, et ses discours incendiaires invitant au génocide des Tutsi et au massacre de toute l'opposition intérieure,

Vu que ce gouvernement n'a pas de base juridique et politique telles que prévues par la loi FONDAMENTALE qui régit le RWANDA depuis le 4 Août 1994,

Le FPR demande à tout les Etats membres de l'OUA et de l'ONU de ne pas reconnaître ce gouvernement dont certains membres sont des criminels de droit commun.

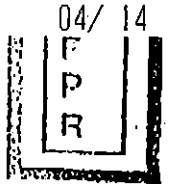
POUR LE FPR
II ème Vice-Président du FPR
Mr. Denis POLISI.

94年 4月29日 17:38

在ベルギー大/EC代表部B



FRONT PATRIOTIQUE RWANDAIS RWANDESE PATRIOTIC FRONT



2

別紙 2

New York, 27 April 1994

FBX0057-12

PRESS RELEASE

FRANCE RECOGNIZES MURDEROUS AND CRIMINAL REGIME IN RWANDA

Despite a resolution by the EEC to condemn the perpetrators of genocide in Rwanda, it is shocking to learn that a civilised nation like France can, in view of the horrifying massacres of innocent Rwandese people, recognise a criminal and murderous regime set up by the presidential guard. The French action confirms beyond reasonable doubt what many human rights organizations have exposed as complicity between France and the presidential guard. It is important to recall that France was actively involved on the side of the Rwandese army throughout the three year armed conflict.

France's role in the Rwandese conflict has, in particular has been; to supply arms to the Rwandese army; to offer command and logistical support during active combat; to train and arm the presidential guard and the MRND-CDR militia. Given the horrific actions of the presidential guard and the MRND-CDR militia in the past weeks, one can only conclude that they were good students of their French military trainers.

We further wish to inform the International community that, in addition to France's known role in the Rwandese conflict, there are attempts by France to rearm the presidential guard by flying planes into neighbouring Zaire and claiming to be delivering humanitarian aid to Rwanda. What could be more absurd!

The violation of the unilateral ceasefire declared by the RPF and which went into force on Monday at midnight local time, is an indication of the Rwandese army's newly gained confidence as a result of France's moral support and a promise of more military aid. The Rwandese Patriotic Front will hold France, the Rwandese Army and the Rwandese criminal interim government equally responsible for the slaughter of thousands of innocent Rwandan children, women and men.

Claude Dusaidi
Director of External Relations and,
RPF Representative at the UN

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F**FRONT PATRIOTIQUE RWANDAIS**
RWANDESE PATRIOTIC FRONTF
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R別紙 3 MEMORANDUM SUR LES MASSACRES ETHNO-POLITIQUES AU
RWANDA

1. Le contexte du drame rwandais avant la mort du Président Habyalimana

Avant le "crash" fatal de l'avion présidentiel, le 6/4/94, la situation qui prévalait dans le pays présentait des signes avant-coureurs du drame qui frappe le Rwanda actuellement : l'existence de l'AKAZU (sérait-entourage du Président HABYALIMANA) et le climat de terreur depuis octobre 1990, le mépris du droit et les manipulations politiques en vue d'empêcher la mise en application de l'Accord de Paix d'Arusha.

(a) "Akazu" et le climat de terreur avant la signature de l'Accord de Paix

Depuis le 1/10/90, date des premières offensives du FPR, les actes de violence et de liquidation physique systématique, à caractère ethnique et politique ont été perpétrés au Rwanda. La Commission Internationale d'enquête sur les violations des droits de l'homme commises au Rwanda depuis octobre 1990 (Rapport du 8/3/93) a dénoncé des massacres systématiques qui ont fait plus de 2000 victimes civiles appartenant principalement à l'ethnie tutsi. Des atrocités commises entre le 11 et le 13 octobre 1990 dans la commune de Kibilira (préfecture de Gisenyi/Nord-Ouest) ont fait plusieurs centaines de victimes. Selon la Commission d'enquête, ces massacres dirigés par les autorités locales et régionales, se sont reproduits en mars et décembre 1992 dans la même région.

L'élimination systématique des Bagogwe (apparentés aux tutsi) entreprise dans le Nord-Ouest, entre fin janvier et la mi-mars 1991 s'est soldée à 500 victimes. Il est établi que les militaires ont été les principaux instigateurs et exécutants avec la complicité active des autorités locales. La Commission d'enquête a mis à jour des charniers notamment à Kinigi dans le jardin privé du Bourgmestre.

Selon la Commission Internationale, la flambée de violence qui a embrasé la région du Bugesera, dans le Sud-Est du pays, en mars 1992, a provoqué le massacre de plusieurs

FBX 0057-12

centaines de tutsi sous l'instigation et la direction du bourgmestre de la région aidé par les milices Interahamwe de l'ex-Parti unique MRND et de la CDR (Coalition pour la défense de la République, émanation et création de l'Akazu). Les soldats du camp militaire de Gako, déguisés en civils, ont attaqué les tutsi, pendant que les soldats en uniformes désarmaient et dispersaient les gens qui se rassemblaient pour se défendre.

Début 1993, parties de la préfecture de Gisenyi - région natale du Président Habyalimana -, les violences se sont rapidement étendues aux préfectures voisines de Ruhengeri et Byumba, puis, plus au Sud, à celles de Kibungo (Sud-Est), Cyangugu et Kibuye (Sud-Ouest) faisant des centaines de victimes.

Depuis lors, l'absence de toute poursuite judiciaire ou autre, a permis aux milices armées des partis politiques MRND et CDR, de continuer à faire régner la terreur en prêchant la haine et la division ethnique. A l'époque, le Rapporteur Spécial de la Commission des Droits de l'Homme de l'ONU, Mr NDYAYE, lors de sa mission au Rwanda en avril 1993, a mis en évidence l'existence d'un pouvoir occulte, composé des proches du Président ("AKAZU"), qui planifie et organise les assassinats politiques et les troubles à travers le pays. Rappelons que tout le système économique est vicié pour servir uniquement les intérêts de l'Akazu. En effet, aucun opérateur économique ne peut exercer ses activités sans s'allier aux membres de l'Akazu ou leur payer régulièrement des pots-de-vin. Il a été prouvé également que les Institutions publiques générant ou gérant les fonds ont été placées systématiquement sous l'autorité des membres de l'Akazu. Ceci leur permet bien sûr de réaliser de plantureux et illicites profits. Il a été également relevé que le Président Habyalimana avait aggravé la paralysie du système judiciaire par exemple en refusant la nomination d'un ministre de la justice pendant 7 mois l'année passée.

(b) Intimidations politiques, assassinats et violences après la signature de l'Accord de Paix (le 4/8/1993)

Malgré la signature de l'Accord de Paix, le climat politique n'a pas cessé de se détériorer et l'insécurité de s'accroître en entravant progressivement l'exercice des droits politiques et la promotion de la démocratie dans le pays. Alors que toutes les conditions prévues par l'Accord de Paix (présence de la MINUAR et retrait des troupes étrangères, présence du bataillon et des officiels du FPR à Kigali) étaient réunies pour mettre en place les Institutions de la Transition à la date convenue entre le gouvernement rwandais et le FPR le 28/12/93, le Président Habyalimana a choisi le blocage de la mise en place des Institutions de la Transition. Simultanément, au

FBX0057-12

moment où il prêtait serment comme Président de la Transition, les extrémistes de son régime déclenchaient les violences et le terrorisme contre la population de la Capitale Kigali :

Signalons que :

- le 5 janvier 1994, alors que toutes les personnalités devant gérer les Institutions de la Transition conformément à l'Accord de Paix d'Arusha étaient conviées à venir prêter serment, les éléments de la garde présidentielle ont violemment empêché les députés du Parti Libéral dont la liste avait été validée par le Président de la Cour Constitutionnelle d'accéder au Parlement (CND) pour la cérémonie de prestation de serment . Ceci a eu pour conséquence, le report ce jour là de la mise en place des autres institutions de la Transition (le gouvernement de transition à base élargie/GTBE et l'Assemblée Nationale de transition/ANT) autres que la Présidence de la République .

- depuis le 20/2/94 et durant toute une semaine, les milices Interahamwe et de la CDR ont terrorisé Kigali en visant : les membres de l'opposition, le FPR et ses sympathisants , Le Ministre F.GATABAZI, Secrétaire général du PSD fut assassiné (le 21/2/94) ainsi que le Président de la CDR par représaille . Au moins 60 personnes en majorité tutsi furent massacrées à Kigali par les milices de la CDR et les Interahamwe . Les soldats gouvernementaux tendaient une embuscade (le 22/2/94) destinée à décimer les leaders du FPR qui se rendaient à Kigali pour les cérémonies de prestation de serment prévues de nouveau pour le lendemain .

Sur le plan politique, ces violences et intimidations orchestrées par les extrémistes du régime du Président Habyalimana (la coalition MRND, CDR et MDR-"Power") ne visaient rien d'autres qu'à faire accepter aux partis politiques de l'opposition un compromis garantissant au Président Habyalimana les pleins pouvoirs comme avant 1990 ou à défaut une minorité de blocage dans les nouvelles Institutions .

En effet, le partage du pouvoir sur lequel on s'était mis d'accord lors des négociations d'Arusha consiste en la séparation des pouvoirs dans leur mode de fonctionnement au sein des Institutions spécifiques et dans les modalités de participation des différentes forces politiques dans ces Institutions . Le Pouvoir Exécutif était ainsi partagé entre la Présidence de la République et le Gouvernement de Transition à base élargie (GTBE) d'une part, et parmi les 6 forces politiques à savoir : le MRND, FPR, MDR, PSD, PL et PDC d'autre part . Dans le Partage des portefeuilles ministériels et du poste de Président, on avait pris soin de le faire expressément de telle sorte que aucune force politique ne puisse exercer un contrôle sur l'Exécutif en ayant la main-mise sur les 2/3

FBX0057-12

- 4 -

des portefeuilles ou disposer en permanence d'une minorité de blocage de 1/3 des portefeuilles . Des arrangements similaires avaient été pris en ce qui concerne le Pouvoir Législatif .

Dans le but de modifier ces équilibres à son avantage, le Président Habyalimana et le MRND ont créé et injecté des factions extrémistes "Power" dans les autres formations politiques dans le but de vider les partis de leur vraie représentation . Cette injection des adhérents "Power" dans les autres partis par corruption et intimidation est une négation des principes démocratiques et dans la mesure où le Président Habyalimana voulait assurer la suprématie Hutu, il rejetait ipso facto le pluralisme et du coup il violait l'Accord de Paix dans ses principes sur l'Etat de droit . En effet, la mise en application de l'Accord de Paix signifie la transition de la dictature politico-militaire à la démocratie basée sur l'Etat de droit . Rappelons que l'Etat de droit est caractérisée par l'unité nationale, la démocratie et le pluralisme politique .

Chose paradoxale, le Président Habyalimana a maintenu le pays dans une situation de guerre malgré l'Accord de cessez-le-feu . En effet, la formation de milices armées n'a pas cessée dans le Mutara et Gishwati . Aussitôt l'entraînement terminé, celles-ci étaient aussitôt répandues dans tous le pays . Des attaques de civils dans la zone démilitarisée, le terrorisme orchestrée par radio RTLM contre les membres du FPR, ses sympathisants tutsi et les membres de l'opposition en violation de l'article II (1) et VII de l'Accord sur le cessez-le-feu ont été dénoncés à maintes reprises . Par ailleurs, les positions du FPR ont été fréquemment attaquées dans le Mutara . L'achat d'armes et leur distribution dans la population n'ont pas arrêté . Outre ces graves violations de cessez-le-feu, le Président Habyalimana n'a rien fait pour changer la situation qui en réalité a toujours maintenu les deux parties contractantes de l'Accord de paix pratiquement dans une situation de guerre continue .

Il apparaît donc que les intimidations, les violences et les manipulations diverses créant des dissensions au sein des partis de l'opposition et l'introduction contre toute attente, fin mars 1994, de la CDR dans l'équation de la mise en application de l'Accord de Paix, ne visaient qu'à remettre de nouveau les Pouvoirs Exécutif et Législatif aux mains du Président Habyalimana . Rappelons que la CDR a toujours combattu l'Accord de Paix et refusé de signer le Code d'Éthique politique dont les principes sont définis à l'article 80 du Protocole d'Accord sur le Partage du Pouvoir .

Tel est en résumé, le climat de terrorisme politique qui prévalait avant la mort des Présidents Habyalimana et Ntaryamira le 6 avril 1994 . L'avion avec les présidents

- 5 -

FBX 0057-12

rwandais et burundais à bord, a été abattu alors que ceux-ci rentraient de Dar-es-Salaam où ils venaient d'avoir des entretiens avec leur homologue Tanzanien sur la situation de blocage des Institutions de la Transition au Rwanda.

2. Les massacres ethno-politiques depuis le 6 avril 1994

(a) *Nature des victimes*

Il est très difficile de dresser le très lourd bilan des massacres sélectifs qui ont immédiatement suivi la mort des Présidents rwandais et burundais et qui se poursuivent encore aujourd'hui. A Kigali, plusieurs dizaines de milliers de civils tutsi, des personnalités appartenant à l'opposition, des membres du clergé rwandais, des militants d'associations des droits de l'homme y ont été massacrés en commençant par le Premier Ministre Mme A. UWILINGIYIMANA. Parmi les nombreuses victimes on compte également des étrangers en particulier les casques bleus belges tués dans l'exercice de leur mission de maintien de la paix. A toutes ces victimes innocentes nous rendons hommage et saluons leur mémoire. Ces massacres touchent maintenant tout le pays. Les violences sont d'une ampleur sans précédent dans la préfecture de Gisenyi, région d'origine du Président Habyalimana, et dans celle de Butare où l'opposition au régime était la plus forte. Cette dernière région était restée pourtant calme mais maintenant qu'elle a à sa tête un commandant extrémiste, elle complètement ravagée. Selon MSF-Belgique, 170 patients et membre du personnel médical de l'hôpital de Butare ont été systématiquement tués par la garde présidentielle qui a le contrôle de la ville. Dans la préfecture de Cyangugu, c'est une véritable épuration ethnique et de l'opposition dans l'administration publique et parastatale. Les fonctionnaires de l'Etat non MRND-CDR-"Power" et les religieux y sont éliminés systématiquement.

En ce qui concerne les assassinats de prêtres, outre les ecclésiastiques (11) et personnels (9) du Centre Christus de Kigali qui furent massacrés le lendemain du "crash" de l'avion présidentiel, beaucoup de prêtres du Diocèse de NYUNDO (région d'origine du Président Habyalimana) ont été tués notamment l'Abbé Augustin NTAGARA, Adrien NZANANA, Déo TWAGIRAMUNGU et 25 autres professeurs du Petit Séminaire de Nyundo. L'Abbé Sylvere MUTAGANDA de Murunda fut tué en présence de Mgr GASORE. Dans différentes paroisses comme celle de Crête Zaïre-Nil et Kivumu, de nombreuses personnes ont été tuées. Dans le Diocèse de KIBUNGO (Est), parmi les victimes on cite les Abbés Evode MWANANGU et Justin RUTERANDONGOZI ainsi que beaucoup de chrétiens tués alors qu'ils étaient en

- 6 -

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prière dans l'église de Rukoma . Les paroisses de Rukoma et Zaza sont les plus éprouvées . Dans le Diocèse de CYANGUGU, ce sont les paroisses de Shangi et de Cyangugu les plus éprouvées . Outre les morts, on y compte plusieurs milliers de réfugiés dans des centres religieux et dans d'autres paroisses de ce Diocèse menacés par les extrémistes . Bref, tout le pays est touché et meurtri dans toute sa composante .

Concernant la MINUAR, cette mission des Nations Unies pour l'assistance au Rwanda vient d'être emportée comme un fétu de paille par la vague de "purification ethnopolitique" qui s'est déchaînée au lendemain de la mort du Président Habyalimana . Des 2500 casques bleus du début il n'en reste plus que 270 . Certes c'est un échec pour l'ONU mais à qui la faute ? Ceux-là mêmes qui traitent l'ONU d'irresponsable pour avoir confiné la MINUAR dans un rôle dissuasif oublient que les objectifs d'assistance à la mise en application des Accords d'Arusha n'ont pas rencontré la volonté politique dans le chef du Président Habyalimana et qu'ils ont été contrariés par l'activisme de certaines puissances étrangères notamment la France qui a armé et soutenu contre toute logique le régime du Président Habyalimana . Il semble même que, lors de l'évacuation des ressortissants étrangers, les militaires français se sont aussi chargés d'évacuer une douzaine de membres de famille du défunt Général-Président .

(b) Les auteurs des massacres

La complicité active des autorités militaires, politiques et administratives avec la garde présidentielle et les milices armées responsables des exactions n'est pas à démontrer . La violence actuelle est ciblée sans égard pour leur appartenance ethnique contre les partisans d'un partage du pouvoir tel que défini dans l'Accord de Paix d'Arusha . C'est ainsi que tous les membres de l'opposition favorables à la mise en application intégrale des Accords d'Arusha sont systématiquement massacrés . Ces assassinats politiques sont perpétrés par la garde présidentielle à 100% hutu, l'un des principaux bénéficiaires du régime d'exclusion et qui craignait de perdre ses privilèges que lui garantissait le Général-Président . Les 2 colonels extrémistes en retraite SERUBUGA (ancien Chef d'Etat Major) et BAGOSORA (ancien commandant du camp militaire de Kanombe) ont repris subitement du service dès l'annonce de la mort du Président . Rappelons que ces 2 personnalités ont été citées maintes fois comme artisans des violations des droits de l'homme (Rapport de la Commission Internationale d'enquête, le 8/3/93) . Parmi d'autres personnalités politiques qui tiennent le haut du pavé on cite Mr NZIRORERA Joseph, ex-ministre, Secrétaire du MRND, identifié lui aussi par la Commission Internationale d'enquête sur les violations des droits de l'homme depuis 1990, pour avoir organisé les massacres des

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9

-7-

Bagogwe dans le Nord du pays et Mr BARAYAGWIZA de la CDR, connu pour ses appels racistes lors des meetings et sur les antennes de radio RTLM . D'autres poids lourds dans la tragédie actuelle se recrutent dans les factions "Power" créées par le Président Habyalimana et injectées dans les autres partis politiques pour bloquer la mise en place des Institutions de la Transition . Il s'agit surtout de Mr MUGENZI Justin actuellement ministre au sein du "gouvernement intérimaire" et président du Parti Libéral (PL) . Il s'est particulièrement illustré depuis septembre 1993 pour son acharnement contre l'Accord de Paix qu'il traite de "Cadavre de Chien en putréfaction" . Le véritable moteur de la faction fasciste MDR-"Power" est sans conteste, Mr KARAMIRA Frodouald dont les appels au meurtre, répercutés par radio RTLM à la suite des communiqués de presse de l'Internationale Démocrate Chrétienne des 21 et 22 octobre 1993 lors du Coup d'Etat au Burundi, ont constitué un véritable appel à la tragédie actuelle au Rwanda .

Chose plus grave encore, le remplacement du gouvernement de Mme Agathe Uwilingiyimana lâchement assassinée en même temps que les 10 casques bleus belges par un "gouvernement interimaire" auto-proclamé et dirigé par les durs du régime en la personne de SINDIKUWABO (Président) et KAMBANDA (Premier ministre) ne fait que renforcer les extrémistes . A titre d'exemple, ces deux personnalités se sont dépêchés pour remplacer le préfet réputé modéré de leur préfecture d'origine, Butare (Sud), par un commandant militaire extrémiste . Le résultat : les massacres sont entrain d'y prendre des allures de génocide d'une atrocité jamais vue d'après MSF-Belgique .

(c) *Massacres planifiés de longue date*

La rapidité avec laquelle les violences se sont étendues dans le pays n'est certainement pas le fait d'une réaction spontanée à la suite de la mort du Président . C'est plutôt le résultat de tueurs bien coordonnés sous couverture politique assurée par le "gouvernement interimaire" . C'est l'application d'un plan ourdi de longue date dont la mort des présidents rwandais et burundais a servi de détonateur . Il était programmé pour exterminer la population tutsi d'une part, et pour décapiter l'opposition d'autre part dans le but de rendre impossible l'application de l'Accord de paix d'Arusha .

Le climat a été surchauffé par radio RTLM des extrémistes du MRND-CDR-Power . Par ses émissions chargées de haine et d'un tribalisme des plus primitifs, la machine des massacres a pris l'allure de génocide en l'endroit des tutsi . Comme en janvier 1993 où la Commission Internationale découvrait 2 charniers dans les communes de

Kinigi et Mutura dont l'un dans la concession d'un bourgmestre du MRND, on vient de découvrir selon le photographe d'un journal ougandais, "New Vision", une fosse commune dans le nord du Rwanda contenant les corps de 800 personnes. Dix d'entre elles, encore vivantes, ont été retirées par les soldats du FPR et des journalistes étrangers.

(d) Méthodes d'exécution des massacres

La mise à mort des victimes est essentiellement opérée en présence des militaires qui orchestrent les massacres au moyen d'armes blanches : machettes, lances, couteaux ou autres objets tranchants. A côté des armes blanches, des tueries sont exécutées à l'aide des marteaux et des gourdins cloutés. D'autres victimes sont tuées à coup de bâtons ou de pierres, dans des séances atroces de tortures empreintes de barbarie et d'horreur sans nom. Dans les centres urbains ou agglomérations, les massacres se font à la grenade ou à la mitraillette. Des exemples sont multiples tels que les massacres des 1000 personnes réfugiées dans une église de Gikoro tout près de Kigali assassinées par vagues successives. La logique du génocide, celle de faire disparaître toute l'ethnie tutsi, a poussé les tueurs à éviscérer les femmes enceintes et découper les fœtus en morceaux. On achève les blessés même dans les hôpitaux.

3. Conclusion

Avec une telle opération de purification ethnique, pour la première fois dans l'histoire du Rwanda, le pays compte des collines et communes entièrement débarrassées des tutsi. Avec ce génocide, l'un des fondements de l'Unité nationale vient de voler en éclats.

Le génocide en cours constitue un véritable crime contre l'humanité. Les exécutants que sont : la garde présidentielle, les milices armées Interahamwe et de la CDR ainsi que les autorités militaires, politiques et administratives qui ont couvert et couvrent encore ces exactions en portent une lourde responsabilité devant l'histoire.

A cause d'une clique d'extrémistes opérant sous le regard impassible de ceux-là même qui devaient assurer la sécurité et la paix, le pays est plongé dans un cercle infernal de violences. Le drame actuel au Rwanda ne peut laisser personne indifférent et est à l'origine de la reprise de la guerre.

Devant une telle tragédie, le FPR s'est vu obligé de reprendre la guerre afin de : (i)

- 3 -

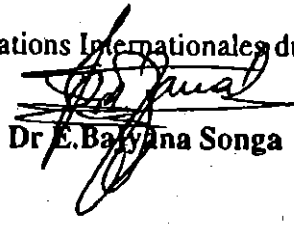
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secourir son bataillon et ses officiels pris dans le piège à Kigali ; (ii) stopper les massacres des civils ; (iii) rétablir la sécurité, la loi et l'ordre dans le pays pour enfin permettre la mise en application des principes définis dans l'Accord de Paix . Il est maintenant confronté à un double combat : d'une part, pacifier le pays, d'autre part, subvenir aux besoins très urgents des victimes de toutes ces violences . Plusieurs centaines de milliers de personnes ont fui vers les zones contrôlées par le FPR (11.000 dans un stade et un hôpital du Nord-Est de Kigali) ou vers les pays voisins (52.500 d'après le HCR), d'autres se sont réfugiées dans des centres sous contrôle de la force de l'ONU ou dans des Eglises et les écoles . Partout ces rescapés ont cruellement besoin d'aides .

Le FPR lance un appel à la communauté internationale pour que : (i) elle condamne sans réserve tous les auteurs de ces massacres perpétrés au Rwanda ; (ii) mette sur pied une enquête internationale neutre pour faire la lumière sur cette tragédie et sur l'attentat qui a coûté la vie aux présidents rwandais et burundais le 6 avril 1994 . Le FPR lance également un appel à la communauté internationale et aux organismes internationaux à caractère humanitaire pour qu'ils viennent en aide à la population rwandaise en détresse et remercie tous ceux qui ont déjà pris les devants dans ce sens

Fait à Bruxelles, le 20/04/94

Relations Internationales du FPR /BELGIQUE,

p.o. 
Dr E. Baryana Songa

02/08:52

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注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大 務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研

察人(園)在警史オ

外 審報際内外ブ
報 官

文 審一二
長

領 参(保)旅外
移

総 審(安)平
務

企国

軍 参軍不科協
審

国 参行専人難地
長

ア 審地中東
長

参北東西
一

北 審一二保
長

中 参一二
南

欧 審(西)口洋
長

西東
二

近 参一二(ア)ア
ア 長

経 審総漁国
長

審経エ国
一

経途
一

参海

審準

経 審政調国開無
協 長

参緊評技有理

条 審条協規
長

情 参国析(調)調セ
長

総 番 号 R088293

月 29日

平成 6年 4月 30日

フ ラ ン ス 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

矢田部 大 使

ルワンダ情勢（ルワンダ暫定政府外相の訪仏、報道）

第2156号 至急

往電第2111号に関し、

28日仏外務省デュケ報道官が、ルワンダ暫定政府ビカムンバカ外相の訪仏に関して述べたところ、28日当地AFP電は以下のように伝えている。

1. 仏政府当局は、「ビ」外相の仏訪問への批判に応じて、対話を復活させるために、ルワンダの全当事者と接触を保つ必要性を強調した。
2. 即ち、デュケ外務報道官は、「ビ」外相の求めにより、27日仏外務省で同外相との会談が行われたものであり、さつ害行為に終止ふをうち、全当事者間の対話を復活する必要性を仏が改めて訴える機会となつた旨、また、「ビ」外相は暫定政府のメンバーであり、ルワンダの政治勢力の一部を代表していることを強調しつつ、対話の復活をしよう励するには、すべてのルワンダの当事者とコンタクトを保つことが重要であると述べた。

ケニア、タンザニア、白、英、米、国連代に転電した。（了）

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2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

参

電信写

07-031

大 政事外外儀官
大 務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外 報 官
審 際 内 外 プ

文 長
審 一 二

移 長
参 保 旅 外

審 平
国

参 軍 不 科 協

参 行 専 人 難 地

審 地 中 東
参 北 東 西
一

北 米 長
審 一 二 保

南 長
参 一 二

審 西 口 洋
西 東
一

一 二 一 二
一 二

審 総 漁 国
審 経 エ 国
一 ネ 二
一 経 途
一

参 海 審 準

審 参 評 有 理

審 条 協 調

参 国 析 研 調 セ
一 二

総 番 号 R090154

月 4日

平成 6年 5月 4日

タンザニア 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

江 口 大 使

ルワンダ情勢

第251号 秘 至急

往電第235号に関し、

が当館ハナタニ及びオオタケに対し、ルワンダ情勢につき報告越したところ、以下のとおり。

1. 4月23、24日にアルーシャで予定されたルワンダ平和会議は、RPF側が停戦交渉の前提として厳しい条件を出していた為、「ル」暫定政府代表はザイールに赴き、モブツ大統領の意向をいかうとしたた為に失敗に終わった。

ザイールに赴いた「ル」暫定政府代表（TAMAGYARIRE法務大臣とNDAMTAGERURA運輸大臣はモブツ大統領の下に独自に作成した停線合意書に署名を行つた。タンザニア政府は右合意書を入手の上、今後の対応を検討しようとしている。

モブツ大統領は以前からブルンディ、ルワンダのゴッド・フアーザー的役割を演じてきている。4月6日のダルエスサラームの会議の際にも、「ブ」、「ル」両国大統領はまずザイールに赴きモブツ大統領と会見した後、ダルエスサラームにやつて来た。

2. RPFの条件は、冒頭往電4. 及び昨年8月のアルーシャ和平協定をじゅん守することである。

アルーシャ合意によればMRND及びRPFから各々5閣僚、MDR（国の中心部を基ばんにしたフツ族の党、野党第一党）、PL（北東部を基ばんにしたフツ族の党、野党第2党、しかし、ツチ族も受入れている）及びPSD（左よ局的な野党第3党）から3閣僚、PDCから1閣僚を各々出して暫定政府を作ることとなつていたが、実際にはハビヤリマナの党MRNDが10閣僚を占め、RPFには閣僚ポストと認めようとしなかつた。

秘

電信写

3. 「ハ」大統領あんさつ後PGU（大統領警護隊）による報復でさつ害されたウインギリヤマナ首相はツチ族と報道されたが実際はフツ族（MDR）である。その他にもルコゴザ情報相、ヌガムラレバノ農業相、イザムレングエ労働・エネルギー相、カバルガンダ法務・建設相、ヌガンダ第一副大統領、ガフアランガ第二副大統領等いずれもフツ族の閣僚が「ハ」大統領に批判的だつたとの理由でさつ害されている。

ゆいーツチ族閣僚でGPUにころされたのはヌダスイングワ前ふくし相である。このように軍も市民も疑心暗きにかられ、敵と思えばフツ族、ツチ族に関係なくさつ害している。

4. 4月25日までにRPFは、首都キガリに通じる5主要道路及び首都に近い戦略拠点JARI山を制圧した。また、北東部の主要なまちまち、南東部のムランビまち等もRPFが制圧している。同時にRPFは、仏、ケニア、ザイール等の外国勢力がアルーシャ合意に反して「ル」政府軍側に武器を供給したこと及び約25名の私人兵士が対RPF戦闘に関与していることを非難している。

5. RPFは、1959年にツチ族の王朝を多数派のフツ族が倒して以来、フツ族政府がツチ族を迫害したために、ウガンダの支援等受けつつ、反政府活動を行ってきた。1973年に初代カイバンダ大統領をクーデターで倒した故ハビヤリマナ大統領（当時国防大臣）は仏、ザイール、ケニアの支援を受けてツチ族迫害を続けた。1973年以来ケニアのモイ大統領（当時内務大臣）とハバヤリマナは親交があり、右に従来から影響力のあるザイールのモブツ大統領が共同ラインを形成し、これにウガンダのムセベニ大統領（ルワンダのツチ族出身）がRPFを支援して対抗するという構図になつている。

ケニア、ザイール、米、仏、白、国連代、ジュ府代に転電した。（了）

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2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

秘

電信写

07-031

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外研
代ア大大察括 長
表大使使大審 長

儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

報官 審際内外ブ

文長 審一二

移長 旅外

長 審平
長 国

審 参軍不科協

国長 参行専人難地

ア 審地中東
長 参北東西

北米長 審一二保

南長 参一二

長 審西口洋
長 西東

ア長 一二アア
長 一二

経 審総漁国
長 審経エ国
長 経途

参海 審準

経協長 審開開
長 参緊評有理

長 審条協

情長 参国析調セ
長 一二

総 番 号 R090412

主 管

月 4日

ケ ニ ア 発

近 ア ー

平成 6年 5月 4日

本 省 着

外 務 大 臣 殿

佐 藤 大 使

ルワンダ情勢

第690号 秘 至急（ゆう先処理）

往電第668号に関し

3日、現在当地に避難中のウイリングマナ政府情報省のJEAN MARIE HIGIRO情報調査局長

（ラジオ・ルワンダ、テレビ・ルワンダを所しよう）がタムラに述べたところ次のとおり。

1. 4月6日に起つたハビアリマナ大統領特別機撃つい事件のはい景及びその首謀者について、自分（「H」）は次の如く考えている。

（1）昨年8月の和平交渉の最終段階において、「ハ」大統領はアルーシャ和平合意内容を出来るだけ自分に有利にした上で署名しようとしたが果せなかつた。その結果和平合意により今後成立する新暫定政府の閣議において全て決定は原則コンセンサス方式で行うこととなり、右コンセンサスが得られない場合には閣僚の2/3の多数決で決定を行うことが決められた。これではこれまで独占してきた決定権を失うことになると考えた「ハ」大統領はこれに対し、反大統領派政党のMDR、PL、PSDの党幹部を金と将来のポストでゆうわくし、あるいはやいんに乗じて消してしまうなどして各党内部を分断し最終的には自分に都合のよいメンバーからなる新暫定政府じゆ立工作を進めたが、結局成功しなかつた。その結果大はばに新暫定政府のじゆ立が遅れることとなつた。かかる状況において、「ハ」大統領も、在ルワンダ国連事務総長特使、国連安保理、仏、白等より早期じゆ立に向け強い外交的圧力を受けいよいよ譲歩せざるを得ないとのほらをかためた。しかし、大統領派の急進派は、妥協し権力を失なうことは絶対に受入れられないとし、最後の手段として、軍事クーデターを起こし権力をしようあくするか、それとも外部犯行説に見せかけ大統領をさつ害し、その混乱に乗り権力をだつ取るかの何れかの選択に迫られた。彼等は、クーデターはブルンデイの例のように内外から認知されないと見て、大統領さつ害を選んだものと見ている。また、この方がたまたまヌ

秘

電信写

タリヤミラ・ブルンデイ大統領が乗っていたことも加わり、FPRがやつたと見せかける上で好都合であったと思われる。なお、彼等は既に事件発生 の 2ヶ月前にまつさつすべきフツの反大統領派指導者 1, 700 人のリストを作成していた。

(2) 今回の事態をひき起した影の黒まぐは、国防省官房長のBAGOSORA大さで、現臨時政府の総責任者である。「B」大さは、「ハ」大統領さつ害の直後ウイリンギマナ首相に対し自分が後継大統領となることを認めさせようとしたが、「ウ」首相がこれを拒否したためさつ害されることとなつたものである。

「B」大さは、「ハ」大統領同様ギセンニけんの最有力クラン (CLAN) のBASHIRUの出身である。1973年に「ハ」大統領が実権をにぎつてから今日までの20年間、ギセンニけん及びルヘンゲリけんの北部出身者 (NORDISTES) が国内のはとんどの主要ポストを独占してきた。

(3) 今回の事態発生及びその後のぎやくさつについては、単純にツチとフツ両部族の対立抗争によるとする分せきが多いが、実態はフツ族内部においても、北部出身者に比べれい遇されてきた南部のフツ人達

(SUDISTES) が、「ハ」政権に強い反感をいだき、「ハ」政権の早期終えんを望んでいた (MDR 党等)。そのため今回のぎやくさつではフツ族の反大統領派の政治指導者がけん、市、まち、村レベルに至るまで多数しゆくせいされている。更に反大統領派の政府役人もしゆくせいの対象となつている。自分 (「H」) の上司であつたルコゴザ情報相 (MDR) 及び昨年一しよにアフリカ開発会議のため訪日したデオグラティアス外務省官房長 (NDR系) もさつ害された。ツチ族 (人口の10-14%) についてはオートマテイカリーにさつ害の対象とみるからぎせい者の数は測り知れない数となろう。自分 (「H」) としては、権力のためには同族のフツ反対派のぎやくさつをも辞さない「B」大さは死すまで絶対に権力を手離さないと考えている。

2. 今次ルワンダ情勢の正常化のため、直ちに国連 (UNAMIR、安保理)、OAU等のかい入が得られないとすれば、「ル」にとりゆい一の救いはFPR (2万人。北部の補給ルートを確保している。) が善戦し、政府軍 (4万人) を弱体化させ、FPRが軍事面でゆう勢に立つことにより事態打開のいと口をつかむ以外には考えられない。残念ながら、政府軍内にも潜在的な反対派があるがまとめる指導者がいないため一つの勢力になるに至つていない。

3. フランスとの関係については、従来より「ハ」大統領がミッテラン大統領と特別の関係の有していると

秘

電信写

言われてきたが、ベルギーが和平実現、民主化促進を前面に出してきたのに対し、フランスは、トーゴ、カメルーン等の如く独裁者であつても現大統領をおん存する形で「ル」国内収しゆう策を支持してきたことは、仏外交の善的性格と考えている。仏との間には、「ハ」大統領が危険にそうぐうした場合には、バンギより精えい部隊を派遣するとの暗もくの了解が存在したが、「ハ」大統領亡き後、仏が部隊を派遣する理由はなくなつていゝと思う。

仏、白、米、タンザニア、国連代、ジュ府代に転電した。(了)

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

08-025

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外報官 審(国)内外ブ

文長 審一二

領移長 参政保対旅外

総 審総安(国)
長 企(国)

審 参(国)不(国)協

国 参(国)専(国)人難地
長

ア 審地中東
長 参北(国)西

北米長 審(国)二保

中南長 参一二

長 審西(国)洋

近ア長 参(国)〇〇〇〇

経 審総漁(国)
長 審経エ(国)
一ネ
経途

参海 審準

経協長 審政調(国)開無
参緊評技有理

条長 審条協規

情長 参(国)析析調セ
一二

総 番 号 R090876

月 4日

平成 6年 5月 5日

国 連 発

本 省 発 着

主 管 総 国

外 務 大 臣 殿

小和田 大 使

国連事務局による対外発表

第2441号 至急(ゆう先処理)

(以下FAX送信 DN1604-01)

DN: 1604- 1

国連広報局定例ブリーフ

5月4日

1. 事務総長日程

事務総長はジュネーブに滞在。同地での国連50周年諮問委に出席。

2. 中東和平

事務総長はカイロにおいてイスラエル・PLO間で署名されたガザ・ジュリコからのイスラエル軍撤退合意を歓迎する声明を発表。

3. ルワンダ

(1) ア^ヤラッソ人権高等弁務官はルワンダ・ブルンディにミッションを派遣。現地の人権状況につき情報を収集。

(2) 空港に配備されていたUNAMIRガーナ兵4名が負傷。

4. 旧ユーゴ

(1) ^スラジェダの情^勢は引続き平静。停戦違反は継続。

(2) サラエボへ入ろうとしている英部隊は依然阻止されており、交渉中。

(3) HCRの航空機が射撃を受けたため、現在運行は中止。

5. 安保理

リビア・チャドに関し、9名のオブザーバー派遣に関する決議本日採択見込み。モザンビークにつき5日にONUMOZマンデート延長の決議を採択予定。ハイティは今週中に決議採択の予定。

青府が、ウィーンに転電した。

13)

注意

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2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大 務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外 報 官 審報際内外ブ

文 長 審一二

領 移 長 参(2)(2)旅外

審 参(2)安平

企 国

参 軍 不 科 協

参 行 専 人 難 地

審 地 中 東

参 北 東 西

審 一 二 保

参 一 二

審 西 口 洋

西 東

参 一 二 (2)(2)

審 総 漁 国

審 経 エ 国

一 ネ

経 途

参 海 審 準

審 政 調 国 開 無

参 緊 評 技 有 理

審 条 協 規

参 国 析 初 調 セ

一 二

総 番 号 R091186

月 5日

平成 6年 5月 5日

ケ ニ ア 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

佐 藤 大 使

ルワンダ情勢

第698号 至急

往電第668号に関し

最近の当地AFP発行インフォメーション・ブリティン及び当地紙が本件につき報じているところ次のとおり。

1. KABIA・UNAMIRスポークスマンによれば、3日FPRの在キガリ司令部となつている旧議会ビルディングに対し政府軍より激しい攻撃が加えられた。また、国連職員によれば、FPRは現在キガリを包囲しており、いつでも首都占領が可能である旨述べた。

2. UNAMIRは、現在首都のホテル・ミルコリヌに避難しているルワンダ人300人の救出を試みている。また、2000人が避難している同ホテルに近いサント・ファミリー教会は、1日にほう撃を受け14人の死者、113人の負しよう者を出したが、現在UNAMIRは、政府軍側に対しその救出の許可を求めている。

ベルギーせき十字関係者によると、3日ブタレにおいて3歳-12歳のじどう21名及び13名のルワンダせき十字関係者がぎやくさつされた。

UNAMIRは2日11人（内外国人9名）をナイロビに救出した。

3. JACQUES BIHOZAGARA・FPR国際関係責任者（アルーシャ合意に基づく新暫定政府の副首相に指名されていた）は、3日ブラッセルにおいてFPRは政府として認めていない臨時政府と交渉を行うつもりはない旨改めて述べた。

4. 33年間にわたり米国に亡命中の元ルワンダ国王KIGELI 5世は3日メリーランド州シルバー・スプリングにおいて、「ル」国内の戦闘を止めさせるよう国連のかい入を要請した。

電信写

5. 訪仏したピチャムマカ臨時政府外相は、パリにおける記者会見で、ウガンダFPRに対し武器供与とともに6大隊の派遣、ソ連製戦闘機、ヘリコプター、てい察機を援助しているとして強く非難を行つた。また、独においても同様の非難を行なつた。これに対しDIDIウガンダ外務次官は右は全く事実に反するとしてこれを否定した。

6. アムネスティー・インターナショナルは3日ルワンダ、ブルンディにおける人権の危機的状況に対処する必要があるとして、国連人権委員会の特別会合の開催を要請した。

仏、白、米、タンザニア、国連代、ジュ府代に転電した。(了)

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大 務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外 報 官 審報際内外ブ

文 長 審一二

領 移 長 参(保)旅外

参(安)平

企 国

参軍不科協

参行専人難地

参地中東

参北東西

審一二保

参一二

参(西)ロ洋

西東

参一二(ア)ア

審総漁国

審経エ国

一ネ二

経途

参海 審準

審政調国開無

参緊評技有理

審条協規

参国析(研)調セ

一

総 番 号 R091408

月 5日

平成 6年 5月 6日

ベルギー 発

本 省 着

主 管

近ア一

外 務 大 臣 殿

中 村 大 使

ルワング情勢（白外務省声明）

第483号

往電第403号に関し、

白外務省は、29日付けで概要以下の通りのブリーフィング・ペーパーを発出したところ、別FAX信にて送付する。

1. 在各国「ル」大使が行った、大統領機撃ついへの白の関与についての宣言に関し、29日、白外務次官は在白「ル」大使を外務省によんで嚴重に抗議を行つた。
2. 「ル」政府が右宣言を撤回しない限り、外相はじめ如何なる「ル」暫定政府の閣僚も白への入国を認められない。
3. 白外相は、ガリ国連SGに対し、病院及び人道援助要員の保護のため適切な措置がとられるよう要請した。
4. 白はまた、国連に対し、「ル」における人道に対する犯罪の責任に関し調査とともに犯罪者の訴追が行われるよう要求した。
5. 白は、国連のイニシアテイヴのわく内において、「ル」における人道援助を確保するための努力を続ける。
6. 白は、次の三つの調査を要求している。

(1) 大統領機撃つい（対ICAO）

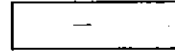
(2) 市民ぎやくさつ（対国連）

(3) 10人の白軍兵士及び6人の白民間人の死亡（対「ル」当局）

本電のみ米、仏、独（VVVVV）、ケニア、タンザニア、国連代、モントリオール総に転電した。（了）

BX5221

FAX信



総 番 号 R091412

月 5日

平成 6年 5月 6日

ベルギー 発
本 省 着

主 管

近 ア ー

外 務 大 臣 殿

中 村 大 使

ルワンダ情勢 (白外務省声明)

FAX信

往電第483号別FAX信

(以下FAX送信 BX5221-01)

BX: 5221- 1

BRIEFING 29 AVRIL RWANDA

1. L'AMBASSADEUR DU RWANDA EN BELGIOUE A ETE CONVOQUE AUJOURD'HUI AU MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES. LE SECRETAIRE GENERAL DU MINISTRE A PROTESTE VIGOREUSEMENT CONTRE LES DECLARATIONS FAITES PAR DES AMBASSADEURS RWANDAIS ACCREDITES DANS DES PAYS TIERS AU SUJET DE LA PRETENDUE IMPLICATION DE LA BELGIOUE DANS L'ATTENTAT QUI A COTE LA VIE AUX PRESIDENTS RWANDAIS ET BURUNDAIS. IL A ETE DIT TRES CLAIREMENT A L'AMBASSADEUR RWANDAIS QUE NI LES UNITES BELGES DE LA MINUAR NI QUELQUE AUTORITE BELGE N'ONT ETE IMPLIQUEES DE FACON DIRECTE OU INDIRECTE DANS CET ATTENTAT.

L'AMBASSADEUR DU RWANDA A ETE INFORME DU FAIT QUE LE GOUVERNEMENT BELGE EXIGE FORMELLEMENT QUE LE GOUVERNEMENT RWANDAIS RETIRE DE FACON FORMELLE ET SANS EQUIVOQUE SES DECLARATIONS AU SUJET DE LA PRETENDUE IMPLICATION DE LA BELGIOUE DANS CET ATTENTAT ET DU SOUTIEN QU'AURAIT RECU LE FPR DE LA PART DE LA BELGIOUE.

2. TANT QUE CES DECLARATIONS DE LA PART DU GOUVERNEMENT RWANDAIS N'AURONT PAS ETE RETIREES, NI LE MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES NI AUCUN AUTRE MEMBRE DU GOUVERNEMENT INTERIMAIRE RWANDAIS NE SERONT ADMIS EN BELGIOUE.

3. VU LES DEVELOPPEMENTS DRAMATIQUES AU RWANDA DE CES DERNIERS JOURS, PARTICULIEREMENT LES ATTAQUES CONTRE DES AGENTS HUMANITAIRES, LE MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES CLAES A DEMANDE AU SG DE L'ONU BOUTROS GHALI QUE TOUTES LES MESURES APPROPRIEES SOIENT PRISES AFIN DE PROTEGER LES HOPITAUX ET LES AGENTS HUMANITAIRES AU RWANDA.

4. LA BELGIOUE A EGALEMENT EXIGE FORMELLEMENT AUPRES DE L' ONU QU'UNE ENQUETE SOIT MENE SUR LES RESPONSABLES DES CRIMES CONTRE L'HUMANITE COMMIS AU RWANDA ET QUE LES COUPABLES SOIENT POURSUIVIS.

5. LA BELGIOUE CONTINUE SES EFFORTS AFIN D'ASSURER UNE AIDE HUMANITAIRE AUX VICTIMES DE LA VIOLENCE AU RWANDA, DANS LE CADRE D'INITIATIVES PRISES PAR LES NATIONS UNIES. DES DISPOSITIONS CONCRETES A CE SUJET ONT ETE PRISES PAR LE SECRETAIRE D'ETAT A LA COOPERATION AU DEVELOPPEMENT DERYCKE LORS DE SA VISITE EN TANZANIE.

6. TROIS ENQUETES ONT ETE DEMANDEES PAR LA BELGIOUE

AUPRES DE L'OACI SUR L'ATTENTAT CONTRE L'AVION

AUPRES DE L'ONU SUR LES MASSACRES CONTRE LES CIVILS

AUPRES DES AUTORITES RWANDAISES SUR LA MORT DES 10 CISQUES BLEUS ET DES 6 CIVILS BELGES TUES

(3)

LD1235

FAX信

COPY

総 番 号 R091500

主 管

月 5日
平成 6年 5月 6日

英 国 発
本 省 着

近 ア ー

外 務 大 臣 殿

藤 井 大 使

英の対ルワンダ緊急援助（英海外援助庁プレスリリース）

FAX信 至急（ゆう先処理）

（以下FAX送信 LD1235-01）

94年 5月 5日 19:41

在英大使馆A

LD1235JA-01/01

往電第1609号別FAX信

LD: 1235

FCO SPOKESMAN: THURSDAY 5 MAY 1994

RWANDA RELIEF - BRITAIN KEEPS THE AIRLIFT GOING

Spokeman drew attention to the following statement issued by the Overseas Development Administration today

"A vital cargo of practical help in the form of emergency supplies and airport equipment has left the UK in order to speed up the vital airlift for Rwandan refugees.

An ODA plane loaded with essential emergency airport equipment to speed up the airlift operation has been sent to Tanzania.

Britain's bilateral contribution to the current crisis now stands at over £1.1. million.

"Several aid flights carrying emergency supplies like plastic sheeting, blankets, water containers and water purification tablets have left the UK in recent days.

At the urgent of the UNHCR, the ODA is flying a complete outfit for unloading cargo planes plus airport operators to Mwanza airport in north west Tanzania, the closest that large aircraft can get to the Rwanda border.

Until the ODA equipment arrives, all aid planes are being manually unloaded. This is not only slow, and holding up the efficiency of the airlift, but also risks the loss and damage of aid consignments, medical supplies in particular.

The consignment of equipment includes: a mobile high loader, a ground power unit, an airstart unit (to restart the unloaded planes), trolleys and tractors."

(3)

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

秘

電信写

08-032

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外 報 官 審報際内外ブ

文 長 審一二

領 移 長 参政保対旅外

長 審報安保

長 企国

審 参軍不科協

国 参行専人難地

長 審地中東

ア 参北東西

長 審一二保

北 参一二

南 審西口洋

長 西東

ア 参一二アア

長 審総漁国

経 審経エ国

長 一ネ二
経途

参海 審準

経 審政調国開無

協 参緊評技有理

長 審条協

情 参国析仍調セ

総 番 号 R091723

主 管

月 5日

国 連 発

総 国

平成 6年 5月 6日

本 省 着

外 務 大 臣 殿

小和田 大 使

ルワンダ情勢

第2471号 秘 至急（ゆう先処理）

往電第2417号に関し、

5日、当地滞在中のイマズ議員がインダーファース米代表大使を往訪した際、同大使よりルワンダ問題につき説明があつたところ、主要点次の通り。（本村、ハマダ同席）

1. 御高承の通り、ルワンダではぎやくさつが相次いで行われており、国際社会としてはこのひげきをくいとめる為、何らかの手をうつ必要があると思う。

米国は、現在本件に関し、ガリ事務総長、ガンバリ・ナイジェリア大使（安保理議長）及びサリム・サリム OAU議長と協議を行つており、アフリカ諸国を中心とする部隊派遣を検討している。

2. 米国は主としてロジ面の支援を行う用意があるが、本問題を解決する為には、50万人の難民に対する支援、物的援助、上記派遣部隊に対する装備品の支給等国际社会全体として対ルワンダ援助を強化して行くことが不可欠であると考え。米国としては、この種の問題に対応して行く上で要員の派遣と共に、財政支援を重視しているところ、貴国については、何らかの形で財政支援を前向きに検討いただければ有難いと考えている。

米、英、仏、白、ジュ府代、ケニア、タンザニア、エジプト、エチオピアに転電した。（了）

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外儀官
大 務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人(在)警史オ

外 報 官 審 報 際 内 外 プ

文 長 審 一 二

領 移 長 参 政 保 旅 外

長 審 安 平 企 国

審 参 軍 不 科 協

国 長 参 行 専 人 難 地

ア 審 地 中 東
長 参 北 東 西

北 米 長 審 一 二 保

南 長 参 一 二

長 審 西 口 洋

長 西 東

近 ア 長 参 一 二 〇 〇

経 長 審 総 漁 国

審 経 エ 国
長 経 途

参 海 審 準

経 協 長 審 政 調 国 開 無

参 緊 評 技 有 理

条 長 審 条 協 規

情 長 参 国 析 研 調 セ

総 番 号 R091807

月 6日

平成 6年 5月 6日

タンザニア 発

本 省 着

主 管
近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

花 谷 臨時代理大使

ルワンダ情勢（報道）

第255号 至急（ゆう先処理）

往電第251号に関し、

ルワンダに関するアルーシャ会議の模様につき4日及び5日の当地紙（デイリーニューズ）が報じるところ以下の通り。

1. 3日アルーシャに到着したルワンダ暫定政府代表及びRPF代表のかおぶれ次の通り。

（1）ルワンダ暫定政府側：ムタガルラ通信・運輸相（MR. ANDRE MTAGARURA）、ヌタマビャリコ法務相（MRS. AGUES NTAMABYARIRO）、ムニャベサ内務相（FAUSTIN E MUNYAVESA）、アチシンジ准将（GEORGE ATISINZI）他。

（32）RPF側：カニャレングウエ議長（ALEXIS KANYARENGWE）、ルダシングワア事務局長（THEDGENE RUDASINGWA）他3名。

2. 会議は3日、ムウイニ・タンザニア大統領により開会され、マルチエラ首相兼第一副大統領の議長の下で開催されたが、RPF側はルワンダ暫定政府を認めずとして対話を拒否している為、双方の間で直接話しは行われず、各々マレチエラ首相、サリムOAU事務局長との間で個別に会談が行われた。

3. 4日、ワウエガシラ・タンザニア外相が語ったところによれば、ルワンダ暫定政府側とRPF側は各々個別にマレチエラ首相に対して7日深やをもつて停戦に应ずる旨合意した。右停戦実施から7日後にキガリ

において国連ルワンダ支援国（UNAMIR）司令官がルワンダ暫定政府軍とRPF軍の間の会合を持ち、停戦のモダリテイを決めることとなつた由。

ケニア、米、仏、白、国連代、ジュ府代に転電した。（了）

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大 大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代アア大察括 研
表大使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外 審報際内外ブ
報 官

文 審一二
長

領 参(2)(2)旅外
移 長

審(2)安平
長 企国

参軍不科協
審

参行専人難地
国 長

審地中東
ア 参北東西
長 一

北米長
一 審一二保

南長
一 参一二

審西口洋
長 西東
一

近ア長
参一二(7)(7)
一

審総漁国
経 審経エ国
長 経途
一

参海 審準

審政調国開無
経協長 参緊評技有理

審条協規
条長

参国析(7)調セ
情長 一

総 番 号 R091900

月 6日

平成 6年 5月 6日

タンザニア 発

本 省 着

主 管
近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

花 谷 臨時代理大使

ルワンダ情勢（報道）

第261号 至急（ゆう先処理）

往電第255号に関し、

6日、当地紙（デイリー・ニュース）が報ずるところ以下の通り。

1. アルーシャ会議は、RPF側が停戦合意文書への署名を拒んだ為、デッドロックのまま終了した。
 2. 他方、ルワンダ暫定政府側（ヌタゲルラ運輸・通信相）は停戦合意文書に署名を行い、同文書にマルチエラ・タンザニア首相及びマプランガOAU政務担当事務局長も署名した。同文書によれば、5月10日をもつて停戦、その4日後、UNAMIR司令官の下でルワンダ政府軍とRPF軍双方の司令官がキガリで会談することとなっている。
 3. ルウエガシラ・タンザニア外相によれば、合意文書は紛争当事者が別個に署名するよう準備されたが、RPF側はルワンダ暫定政府を承認しないとの立場から、右暫定政府が署名した文書にタンザニア政府代表が署名することにも反対した。しかし、これはタンザニア側として受け入れられなかった。その結果、RPF側は停戦合意文書への署名を拒否することになったが、独自にコミュニケを発表し、5月7日をもつて停戦に入り、その7日後UNAMIR立会いの下でルワンダ軍側との会談に応ずる旨表明した。（注：RPFは暫定政府とは交渉しないが、ルワンダ軍とは話合う用意がある旨述べている。
- ケニア、米、仏、白、国連代、ジュ府代に転電した。（了）

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総機対会要厚情研

察人園在警史オ

外 審報際内外ブ
報 官

文 審一二

領 参政保旅外
移 長

参政安平
長 企国

軍 参軍不科協
審

国 参行傳人難地
長

ア 審地中東
長 参北東西

北 審一二保

中 参一二

欧 参西口洋
長 西東

近 参一二
ア 長

經 審総漁国
長 審経エ国
一 二
二 経途
二

参海 審準

經 審政調国開無
協 長 参緊評技有理

条 審条協規

情 参国析份調セ
長 一二

総 番 号 R092082

月 6日

平成 6年 5月 6日

ケ ニ ア 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

佐 藤 大 使

ルワンダ情勢

第699号 至急（ゆう先処理）

往電第690号に関し

5日付当地AFP発行インフォメーションブリテインが本件につき報じているところ次のとおり。

1. (1) 4日臨時政府軍とFPRとの間で過去1ヶ月間において最も激しい戦闘が行なわれ、政府軍はく
り返しFPR司令部のある旧議会ビルに対しほう撃を加えた。かかる中で4人のUNAMIR兵士（現在総
数449名、主要部隊はガーナ、セネガル、チュニジア兵）が重しようを負った。

(2) KABIA・UNAMIRスポークスマンによれば、3日ホテル・ミルエリンヌ（キガリ）に避難
（300人）中のルワンダ人を空港に護送し救出（一部62人）しようとしたが、途中ツチ人をさがし出
せうとした政府軍兵士・兵民に止められ、7人の避難民がおので負しようを負い、再びホテルへの帰かんを
余さなくされた。

2. (1) 現在国連安保理がリベリアへ派遣した形のアフリカ軍派遣を検討しているところ、ナイジェリア
国防相スポークスマンであるCHIJUKA將軍は4日「ナ」は国連から正式に要請があればかかる平和維
持部隊の派遣を真げんに検討する旨述べた。

(2) ジュベ仏国防相は4日議会において、戦闘当事者間の停戦が国際部隊のかい入にとり不可欠な条件で
あり、そのためにはタンザニア、ウガンダ、ザイールの協力が必要である旨述べた。

(3) BOOH-BOOH在ルワンダ国連事務総長特使は4日ムセベニ・ウガンダ大統領との会談のためカ
ンバラを訪問した。

3. HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH (H. R. W.) のFORGES代表は4日米下院下委員会に
おいて、ぎやくさつは少なくとも臨時政府の支援を得て行なわれており、また政府側のミルエリンヌ・ラジ

電信写

オ放送 (R T L M) は、フツに対しツチのぎやくさつをよびかけている。これは犯罪行為であり、臨時政府はかかるよびかけを停止させるべきである旨発言した。また、BURTON下院議員 (共和党インディアナ州) が同委員会に出席したウイマナ駐米ルワンダ大使に同ラジオ放送に関し説明を求めたところ、同大使は H. R. W. はうそ八百をならべており、同ラジオ放送は政府管轄下にはない民間放送である旨反論した。

4. (1) 仏の国境無き師団は (M S F) は4日ボルドーよりタンザニアのM W A N Z Aに向け40万トンの救援物資 (いりよう品、毛ふ、水、ワクチン等) を空輸する旨明らかにした。

(2) 米国のM O O S E国務次官 (アフリカ滞当) は4日対ルワンダ難民援助のため1, 500万ドルの援助を決定するとともに、追加援助 (1, 300万ドル) を行う旨明らかにした。

仏、白、米、タンザニア、国連代、ジュ府代に転電した。(了)

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大 務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外 報 官 審報際内外ブ

文 長 審一二

領 移 長 参(保)旅外

審 審(安)平
企 国

参 参軍不科協

国 参行専入難地

ア 審地中東
参北東西

北 審一二保

中 参一二

審 審西(中)洋

西 西東

近 参一二(77)

経 審総漁国
審経エ国
一 一
途 途

参 参海 審準

経 審政調国開無
協 参緊評技有理

条 審条協規

情 参国析(調)セ
長 一 一

総 番 号 R093477

月 9日

平成 6年 5月 9日

ケ ニ ア 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

佐 藤 大 使

ルワンダ情勢

第707号 至急

往電第698号に関し

1. 6日、在キガリ・アシマUNAMIR職員より当館に対し通報越したところ次のとおり。

(1) 4月29日にナイロビよりキガリへもどつて以来、連日マシンガン、モーターガン等のほう撃が続いている。

(2) 5日カナダの輸送機(C-130)がキガリに到着するや否や撃ち合いが始まり、飛行機はに物も乗客も降さず飛び立ちナイロビへもどつた。

(3) 6日はナイロビからのUNAMIRのフライトはキャンセルとなつた。

2. 6日付当地AFP発行インフォメーション・ブリテインが本件につき報じているところ次のとおり。

(1) RWEGASIRAタンザニア外相は5日臨時政府側は停戦(7日より)に係る文書に署名したがFPR側はかかる署名は政府の承認と受け取られるとして、署名しなかつた。他方、FPRは停戦についてはじゆん守する旨述べた。

(2) ガリー国連事務総長は5日ジュネーブにおいて、6日に訪問する南アにおいて国連の支援するアフリカ軍の派遣につきアフリカ諸国と協議する旨述べた。

3. エヴェンス豪外相は、議会において国連からの要請があればルワンダへ軍隊を派遣する用意がある旨明らかにした。

4. UNHCRは5日タンザニアに滞留中の25万人の「ル」難民に対し今後3ヶ月間の援助に3,850万ドルが必要と考えており、来週始めにドナー国に対し援助アピールを行う予定である。

仏、白、米、タンザニア、国連代、ジュ府代に転電した。(了)

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2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大 務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人(在)警史オ

外 報 官 審報際内外ブ

文 長 審一二

領 移 長 参(保)旅外

審 長 審(安)平
企国

参軍不科協

国 長 参行専人難地

ア 審地中東
参北東西
長

北 審一二保
長

中 参一二
南 長

審西ロ洋
西東
長

近 参一二(77)
ア 長 一一

經 審総漁国
長 審経エ国
一ネ
経途
二

参海 審準

經 審政調国開無
協 長 参緊評技有理

条 審条協規
長

情 参国析(初)調セ
長 一一

総 番 号 R 0 9 3 5 2 4

月 9 日

平成 6 年 5 月 9 日

ケ ニ ア 発

本 省 着

主 管
近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

佐 藤 大 使

ルワンダ情勢

第 7 1 3 号 至急

往電第 6 9 9 号に関し

9 日付当地 A F P 発行インフォメーション・ブリティンが本件につき報じているところ次のとおり。

1. SHATTUCK 米国務次官（人権及び人道援助担当）は 8 日ジュネーブにおいて、DALLAIRE 在ルワンダ UNAMIR 司令官の立会いの下に対立する双方の軍司令官が停戦の実施につき話し合うことで原則合意が出来ているが、実際の停戦は容易には進まないとする旨述べた。

2. 停戦の発表後も政府軍と F P R との戦闘が依然続いている。かかる中、I C R C は負しよう者数千人以上を収容中のキガリ病院から一部負しよう者を G I T A R A M A （キガリ南西 4 5 K m ）に輸送し修道院に新たな病院を開設する考えである旨明らかにした。

3. UNAMIR は一時空輸を中断していたが、8 日食りよう、いやく品をキガリに空輸した。

4. 4 日、W F P はウガンダ国境より食りよう 2 6 2 トンを北部避難民のため第 1 回目のトラック輸送を行った。W F P は I C R C の現地における調整と F P R の人道援助担当部門の協力を得て食りようの配布を行っている。

また、W F P は 7 日東部避難民のため 2 6 7 トンの食りようをトラック輸送した。

仏、白、米、タンザニア、国連代、ジュ府代に転電した。（了）

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

秘

電信写

07-034

大 政事外外儀官
大 務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外 報 官 審 際 内 外 プ

文 長 審 一 二

領 移 官 審 旅 外

審 審 平 国

参 軍 不 科 協

国 長 参 行 専 人 難 地

ア 審 地 中 東
参 北 東 西

長 審 二 保

中 南 長 参 一 二

審 西 口 洋

長 西 東

ア 長 審 一 二 ア

審 総 漁 国

審 経 エ 国
経 途

参 海 審 準

経 協 長 審 際 国 開 有 理

審 条 協 調

情 長 参 国 析 調 セ

総 番 号 R094033

主 管

月 9 日
平成 6 年 5 月 10 日

カ ナ ダ 発
本 省 着

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

中 平 大 使

ルワンダ問題（加の見方）

第617号 秘 至急（ゆう先処理）

6日、リカリ加外務省アフリカ・中東局長が、ルワンダ問題についてスダに述べたところ概要以下の通り（ホッタ同席）。

1. 加は、ケベックのカトリック宣教師の存在もあつて、20年にわたつてルワンダ問題に関わつてきており、現在もUNAMIRの司令官を始め10名を派遣している。現在、加はOAUを通じる等の形でのアフリカ諸国による解決をプッシュしているところであり、また、米も代表団を派遣して解決に努力している。しかし、他のアフリカ諸国にリーダーシップをとろうという国は出ておらず、また、ルワンダの政府側は交渉の用意があるものの、FRP側はまだのようであり、解決の見通しは立っていない。

2. UNAMIRの部隊は現在約470名で、最終的に約270名までに削減される予定になつているが、現地を中心に逆に増強の必要性が指摘され、国連安保理で議論されている。加としてはこの増強をアフリカ諸国がまなかうべしとの立場で働きかけを行つているが、任務が困難であることから、他のアフリカ諸国は部隊の派遣をちゅうちよしている。米は、アフリカ諸国が部隊を派遣するのであれば、資金を提供する用意があるようだが、米部隊の派遣には、ソマリアの経験からちゅうちよがあるようである。

UNAMIRの航空機は、1機（加機）が残つており、ナイロビーキガリ間で難民支援物資等の輸送を行つている。5日、同機がキガリ空港に到着した際にじゅう撃を受けたため、一時輸送を中止しているが、同機による支援を止める等の影響はない。

3. 難民が、ブルンディやタンザニアに大量に流入しており、せき十字等の国際的な支援が行われているが、更に援助が必要である。

このうち、タンザニアは最も状況が良いがそれでも困難な状況にある。ブルンディについては、ルワンダと

電信写

Handwritten: April 17 (3/14 PM) J.
? 警

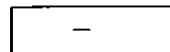
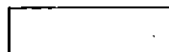
同じHUTUとTUTSIという部族構成(ただし、人口比は逆)であるため、紛争がは及する危険があり
ゆう慮している。ブルンデイにはまだ、カナダ人9名が残っている。

4. 加としては、このような部族的問題はアフリカ諸国の協力によつて解決することが望ましいという立場
から、国連の場を通じ、また個別のルートで働きかけているが、解決のためリーダーシップをとろうという
他のアフリカの国が出てこない。その中では現在最も活動しているのはタンザニアであるが、ガボン、ケニ
ア等にも期待している。

ケニア、タンザニア、ガボン、米、英、独、仏、イタリア、白、国連代に転電した。(了)

WS2383

F A X 信



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（以下FAX送信 WS2383-15）

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1994

The Washington Post

94年 5月 09日 21:15

在大陆地区 C

WS2383

Parents of Somalia Casualty Blame Clinton

White House Lack of Military Experience Cited; Hill Panel to Review Mission

By John F. Harris
Washington Post Staff Writer

When his son was killed last October in a firefight in Somalia, Jim Smith said he was deluged by questioners asking if he was angry at his son's death or if he thought anyone was to blame. At the time, he told people the answer was no.

Seven months later, the nation's attention has long since shifted away from Somalia, but Smith is trying to turn it back, eager to let people know that he has changed his mind about the fate of his son, Jamie, a 21-year-old Army Ranger. "My son's death served absolutely no purpose," he said. "The Rangers had been betrayed, and I [am] mad."

The target of Smith's wrath, he made clear at an emotional news conference yesterday, is President Clinton, who Smith alleges assigned troops to an unsafe mission without proper military support and has since tried to slip loose from responsibility by pressuring fellow Democrats in Congress against fully airing the mishaps in Somalia.

"It is my firm belief that the death of my son be laid at the gate of the White House," said Smith, himself an Army veteran who lost a leg because of a Vietnam combat injury.

Smith and other parents who lost children in Somalia believe they have already succeeded in forcing Congress's hand. A public

hearing by the Senate Armed Services Committee has been scheduled for next Thursday on how the peacekeeping mission in Somalia went awry last Oct. 3 in a chaotic firefight on the streets of Mogadishu that killed 18 troops.

The hearing was announced this week only after the parents had declared that they were holding a news conference to protest the lack of hearings.

Arnold L. Punaro, staff director for the Armed Services Committee, said that was merely coincidence. He said senators have not heard from Clinton at all about hearings, but did hear from the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. John Shalikashvili, who urged that the panel hold no hearings until after all U.S. troops had returned from Somalia at the end of March. Next week is the first opportunity for the hearing, Punaro said.

But the scheduled session is far less than what Smith and his wife, Caroline, are seeking. While the Senate panel is due to hear from two generals who were in Somalia, it is not expected to fully explore the policy decisions that led to the Oct. 3 disaster.

The Somalia relief mission was begun under President George Bush, but the Clinton administration was widely criticized for allowing the operation to expand from supplying food to hunting for a warlord and constructing a new political order.

After the October deaths, then-Defense

Secretary Les Aspin acknowledged that he had rejected a request to reinforce U.S. troops in Somalia with armored support vehicles.

"My son bled to death over a three-hour period, as a Delta Force medic struggled to save his life," Smith said. "Armor would have made a difference" in getting him away from the battle to medical help.

The Smiths, who came here from their home in New Jersey for yesterday's news conference, argue that it was the lack of military experience by the president and most of his top advisers that led them to misread the risks in Somalia.

John Wheeler, a prominent Vietnam veteran and an organizer of yesterday's news conference, said a study he has of current White House staff finds only 8 percent of the men who were of military age during the Vietnam War actually served in the armed forces. Wheeler, a leader in the effort to build the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, was a high-profile veteran backing Clinton in 1992, but has since become an adversary.

Caroline Smith said she is motivated not by anger at Clinton but by a fear that he and other Washington policymakers have failed to learn the lessons of Somalia. She said she has another son, age 18, who is planning to join the Army.

"Our concern is that this could happen again," she said, "and it could happen again to us."

WS2383

Rwandans Confound U.N. Security Council

Humanitarian Impulse as Mission Impossible

By Julia Preston

Special to The Washington Post

UNITED NATIONS, May 7—After one month of tribal bloodletting in Rwanda, with the body count still rising daily, the Security Council does not know what action to take to stop the violence.

Letters appealing for urgent action have flown among Secretary

NEWS
ANALYSIS

General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, African leaders, the Organization of African Unity and the 15 nations on the council, including the United States.

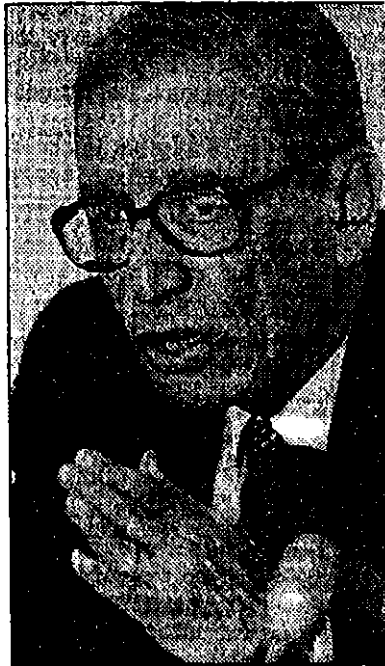
The council has met almost daily to debate and agonize, but the result has been paralysis. U.N. decision-makers have limited themselves to bearing distant witness to an ethnic slaughter they have not found the means to stop.

"I think everyone has a sense of being overwhelmed by the numbers," spokesman Joe Sills said of the mood at U.N. headquarters, "and of wondering what to do."

The violence between the Hutu and Tutsi tribes revealed how far the United Nations falls short of Boutros-Ghali's vision of an organization ready to rush to the aid of any nation facing a humanitarian catastrophe.

Most Security Council members, although appalled, share the Clinton administration's view that carnage in a small, overcrowded nation in central Africa is not a threat to world, or even regional, security.

The United Nations has been hamstrung by multilateral inertia. After the hard lessons of Somalia, where the United States and other nations retreated from a U.N. mission that became violent when it tried to impose peace, most nations are no longer ready for such risks.



BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALI
... vision of U.N. role tested

The United Nations had plenty of warning about the explosive situation in Rwanda. In April 1993, five months before the Security Council set up a peacekeeping mission, U.N. special human rights rapporteur B.W. Ndiaye reported "a climate of mistrust and terror currently prevails" between the majority Hutus and the Tutsis, 15 percent of the population. Massacres of Tutsis by Hutu mobs were taking place, he said.

"A mechanism for the protection of civilian populations against massacres should immediately be set up," Ndiaye urged, but his recommendation was not carried out.

Hutu President Juvenal Habyarimana signed a peace agreement in August 1993 with the Tutsi rebels of the Rwandan Patriotic Front, and the United Nations agreed to monitor it. An unwritten code of peacekeeping was waived, allowing Belgium, a former colonial ruler of Rwanda, to send troops, even though many Rwandans saw it as partial to the Tutsis.

After Habyarimana's death in a plane crash April 6, Hutu troops loyal to the president almost immediately killed 10 Belgian peacekeepers. As systematic attacks on Tutsi and moderate Hutu civilians mounted, the U.N. mission was crippled when Belgium pulled out its 400 troops.

The Washington Post

SUNDAY, MAY 8, 1994

P. 2

WS2383

In Kigali, fighting broke out between government forces and Popular Front rebels. U.N. peacekeepers dodged bullets and ducked artillery shells. Under rules laid down by the Security Council, the force of 2,500 lacked the numbers, weapons or authority to stop a civil war. The first responsibility of the U.N. force commander, Maj. Gen. Romeo Dallaire of Canada, was to protect his own troops, not Rwandan noncombatants.

But Dallaire did try to keep his troops in the streets to discourage civilian killings, sometimes shrugging off demands for caution from U.N. headquarters. Dallaire "was asking every five minutes, 'What can I do? We did not have the armament, and we weren't backed up by the political will to fight.' Emotionally, it was right to defend the local people. But practically, he couldn't do it," said a U.N. military officer.

Bangladesh, with 900 peacekeepers, issued separate orders to its contingent not to engage in protecting Rwandan civilians, U.N. officials said. "This was vicious," said a U.N. officer of the divisive breach of Dal-

laire's chain of command. "It put the life of the mission in grave danger."

In New York, the Security Council had to decide what to do with the mission and looked to the United States, as it commonly does, to set a course. Initially Clinton administration officials, led by the White House, favored a full withdrawal, diplomats said, but Ambassador Madeleine K. Albright said the United Nations could not abandon Rwanda without disastrous damage to its reputation.

Dallaire concluded that many of his soldiers would have to leave. Aside from Bangladesh, they came mostly from Ghana and Tunisia. Most did not have armored vehicles or even flak jackets. "They were nothing but targets," a U.N. military official argued. But Dallaire and Boutros-Ghali thought full withdrawal would be unconscionable.

The council labored with tardy and confusing information. U.N. peacekeepers and relief workers in Kigali consistently described the civilian murders as an organized, government-led vendetta primarily against Tutsis.

But the council received blurred, sanitized summaries from Boutros-Ghali's staff depicting mutual and chaotic killing. For days the Security Council delayed on optimistic word from U.N. officials that a cease-fire was within reach. Meanwhile, nearly 18,000 Rwandans, including top Tutsi political leaders, sought U.N. protection in hotels, hospitals and a stadium in Kigali.

Finally the top military adviser to Boutros-Ghali, Maj. Gen. Maurice Baril of Canada, told the council it was endangering U.N. troops in Kigali by demurring. Since no nation had offered reinforcements, the council, in a hastily summoned nighttime meeting, voted to cut the force from 2,500 to 270. The choice was based on a hope that the presence of a few dozen U.N. blue helmets at refuge sites would be enough to deter massacres.

By late April, Boutros-Ghali estimated the death toll was nearing 200,000. Some members, led by New Zealand, wanted the Security Council to call this genocide, invoking the terms of a 1952 U.N. convention. "What is happening in Rwanda I think on any definition amounts to genocide," said Ralph Zacklin, the acting legal counsel.

But the Security Council could not agree. Rwanda holds a temporary seat on the council and would not accept being accused of genocide. The other African nations, Nigeria and Djibouti, were also opposed. "You have to be prudent. We don't want to divide the people by talking about genocide before we bring them together in a cease-fire," argued Djibouti's Roble Olhaye.

In the search for options, the United States offered to provide financing if African nations would raise troops for a peacekeeping force. The rebels immediately rejected any African intervention. In any case, no African nation has offered troops. Organization of African Unity chief Salim Salim wrote Boutros-Ghali this week that the OAU does not want to take charge of raising a force, and he passed the burden back to the United Nations.

The Washington Post**SUNDAY, MAY 8, 1994**

WS2383

**Zairian Minister
In Plane Crash**

■ KINSHASA, Zaire—A light plane carrying Zaire's acting foreign minister and two senior Tunisian diplomats crashed near Kinshasa's main airport, a government minister said.

Deputy Interior Minister Bernard Kasusula told reporters the two-engine plane with eight passengers and crew lost contact with the control tower at about 3 a.m. An army unit found debris about two miles north of the airport. All on board were feared dead, he said.

Mpinga Kasenda—foreign minister in the cabinet of Faustin Birindwa, who was named prime minister by President Mobutu Sese Seko but rejected by opposition politicians—was on the plane with Zine Abidine Mestiri, a special envoy of Tunisian President Zine Abidine Ben Ali, and the Tunisian chargé d'affaires in Kinshasa, Mustapha Tekaya.

Embassy officials said the two diplomats were flying back with Mpinga from Gbadolite, in northeastern Zaire, where they had delivered a message to Mobutu from the Tunisian president.

—Reuter

The Washington Post

SUNDAY, MAY 8, 1994

P. 1

5

Witnesses Describe Cold Campaign of Killing in Rwanda

WS2383JC

Leaders Allegedly Sought to Wipe Out Tutsis

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Foreign Service

NAIROBI, Kenya, May 7—The massacres that have claimed up to 200,000 lives in Rwanda did not begin as a spontaneous outpouring of tribal rage, but rather as a systematic campaign of killing directed by political leaders and backed by the military, according to interviews with eyewitnesses to the slaughter.

According to Rwandans and expatriates who were in the capital, Kigali, when the violence began, the killing appeared to represent an attempt by some officials who belong to the majority Hutu tribe to secure their positions of power by decimating the minority Tutsi tribe.

The violence began April 6 after President Juvenal Habyarimana, a Hutu, was killed in an apparent rocket attack on his plane as it landed at Kigali's airport. The

Hutu-dominated, self-declared interim government that succeeded him has blamed the massacres that followed on tribal passions inflamed by suspicions that Habyarimana's plane was downed by Tutsi rebels.

But witnesses—interviewed here and in refugee camps in Tanzania—said those first few hours of mayhem seemed to be coldly systematic. They point to the role played by a Hutu-controlled radio station, which broadcast appeals for Hutus to step up the pace of the killing, with Tutsis as the targets.

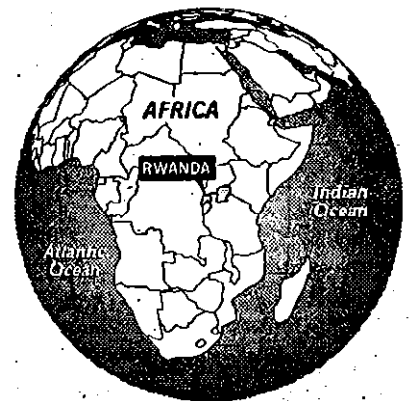
"The violence was felt within hours," a senior U.N. official said. "It was not happening at random. This was a highly organized and pre-planned assassination that started from the top, which degenerated into the violence we've seen."

It may never be known just how many people have died in Rwanda's explosion of

See RWANDA, A25, Col. 3



REUTERS



Four of the estimated 200,000 victims of Rwanda's ethnic slaughter were lined up dead on a street in downtown Kigali on April 14, a week after the killing started.

The Washington Post

SUNDAY, MAY 8, 1994

P. 2

WS2383

RWANDA, From A1

violence. U.N. officials estimated the toll at 100,000, then doubled it to 200,000, but no precise count has been attempted. It seems certain that the victims number at least several tens of thousands, with bodies stacked in Kigali's streets, crammed into mass graves and floating down the rivers.

The histories of Rwanda and neighboring Burundi have been full of battles between the Hutus, who form roughly 85 percent of the population, and the Tutsis, who are about a 15 percent minority.

Implicated in the massacres, according to witnesses, are Habyarimana's elite, Hutu-dominated Presidential Guard and two militia groups organized as "youth wings" of Hutu political parties.

The larger militia is the Interahamwe, or Those Who Stand Together, the militia of Habyarimana's National Republican Movement for Democracy and Development (known by its French initials, MRNDD). Interahamwe was apparently assisted by the Impuza Mugambi, or the Single-Minded Ones, the militia of the MRNDD's close political ally, the Coalition for the Defense of the Republic (CDR). Members of both militias have been trained by the Rwandan army at camps in the country's northeast.

U.S.-based human rights groups and Rwanda specialists said both militias received arms from the military last year, about the time Habyarimana was facing growing international pressure to make compromises with the Tutsi opposition and the Tutsi-dominated Rwandan Patriotic Front guerrilla movement.

Following the apparent downing of Habyarimana's plane—which some observers have blamed on hard-liners within the Presidential Guard—the violence came in two distinct stages, witnesses said.

First, the Presidential Guard put roadblocks around the city, preventing U.N. peacekeeping troops and others from moving freely. Troops from the guard took the lead in rounding up Tutsi officials, as well as Hutu ministers and others believed sympathetic to the Tutsis.

In the second phase, the militias began an apparent attempt at exterminating Tutsis. The neighborhood-based militiamen knew the homes of all the Tutsi families in their designated areas. The leader of a militia group often wore a whistle, which he would blow for the attacks to begin. The militiamen went door-to-door, and if they failed to find the Tutsis they knew to live there, they would search neighbors' homes. Hiding became difficult, if not impossible.

Throughout the pogrom, the militias were exhorted by the privately owned Hutu radio station Radio des Milles Collines, which continues to broadcast messages like "The enemy is out there—go get him!" and "The graves are only half full!" The station is said to be owned by friends of the slain president.

Long before Habyarimana's plane crash, there was evidence that these militias had carried out organized attacks on Tutsis. In June 1993, the human rights group Africa Watch issued a report outlining how the militias were responsible for attacks against Tutsis in Habyarimana's home region in northwest Rwanda, hacking people to death and burning down their houses, after local officials sent out orders to "clear the brush"—a euphemism for exterminating Tutsis. Africa Watch said the militia killed more than 300 Tutsis in those attacks in December 1992 and January 1993.

Another hint of the coming holocaust came last Feb. 21, when a prominent Hutu cabinet minister and opponent of the president, Emmanuel Gatabazi, was killed by soldiers as he was returning home from a political meeting.

For two days, according to foreign aid workers and others who were in Kigali at the time, the militia went on a rampage, killing up to 40 Tutsis by hacking them to death with machetes. Then the violence stopped as quickly as it began, as if on signal.

"This was not a spontaneous outburst of violence," said Lindsey Hilsum, a British freelance journalist who was in Kigali writing a newsletter on refugees for UNICEF. "It was like a tap was turned on and a tap was turned off."

"That was a test balloon to see if the U.N. was going to react," said Alison Des Forges, a Rwanda expert for Human Rights Watch-Africa, formerly Africa Watch. "When they saw they could get away with that kind of violence in Kigali with no reaction from the U.N. troops who were supposed to be responsible for security, it encouraged them to go ahead with the larger operation."

"In retrospect, it was a hint," said Steve Wallace of CARE International's Kigali office, speaking of those two days in February. But the scale and ferocity of the massacres that began last month was still "a huge surprise," he said.

It began with two loud explosions on the night of Wednesday, April 6, sometime after 9:30 p.m.—the sound of the president's plane being blown out of the sky.

Hilsum was at a dinner party in Kigali when she heard the blasts, but said she didn't think too much about it at the time—grenades were commonplace in the night. Only later, hearing the news on BBC radio, did she realize Habyarimana's plane had crashed or been shot down.

Wallace heard the explosions at his home in Kigali. Half an hour later, the U.S. Embassy called him with the news.

Joyce Leader, the deputy chief of mission for the U.S. Embassy, was entertaining a visiting diplomat, an old friend who had arrived in Rwanda the previous day on what was supposed to be a brief reporting trip.

In those first bloody hours after the crash, the city was alive with gunfire and heavy explosions.

The Washington Post

SUNDAY, MAY 8, 1994

P. 3

WS2383

Leader and her friend, who asked not to be named in this story, packed a few belongings in case of a swift evacuation and retreated behind a sealed door away from the windows.

They were in a particularly vulnerable location—next door to the house of Prime Minister Agathe Uwilingiyimana, who was perceived to be sympathetic to the Tutsi minority. There was a military academy on the other side of Leader's house, and the headquarters of the Presidential Guard nearby.

Wallace, from his house, could see fires breaking out in the suburban hills surrounding the town. He had a Tutsi security guard who could see flames erupting from his own neighborhood in the hill.

In those early hours, most foreign analysts in the capital assumed the heavy fighting they heard was between various units of the armed forces—the army, the Presidential Guard and the national police—battling for supremacy in the wake of the president's death.

But Tutsi tribe members in the capital, remembering the killings in February, began trying to flee.

Early the next morning—Thursday, April 7—the prime minister, Uwilingiyimana, began desperately telephoning neighbors and friends, trying to escape. Her house was surrounded by a high wall—meant for security, but ultimately a prison.

At one point, one of her unarmed protectors from the U.N. contingent in Kigali tried lowering a board over the wall into U.S. diplomat Leader's yard to create a makeshift ladder to get the prime minister out. It didn't quite reach, and caught the attention of troops outside, who fired warning shots.

By the time the troops burst into her house, the prime minister had crawled over another wall and disappeared, finding temporary refuge at the compound of the U.N. Development Program.

But the angry troops, who had seen the U.N. soldier lowering the board, believed the prime minister had fled to the American diplomat's house next door. That was when they burst in to search for her—and found instead her friend, a tall African-American woman who to them might have been a Tutsi.

"When they saw me, their eyes lit up," the woman said later in an interview. "I don't know why they didn't shoot me on the spot." She said she whipped out her U.S. passport and put on her thickest Louisiana drawl. "Please," she said she begged them, "I don't have anything to do with this. I'm not a Rwandese. I'm an American."

The woman said the troops held her at gunpoint for a half-hour before coldly killing a Tutsi gardener they found cowering in a kitchen cabinet.

The troops left, and then came the sounds of shooting and raucous cheers: They had found the prime minister at the U.N. compound down the street, dragged her back to her own house and executed her.

It was in that incident that 10 Belgian U.N. peacekeepers were killed. The circumstances are murky, but apparently the prime minister called U.N. offices for help after reaching the compound. As the Belgians approached the compound, the crowd of militia and army troops had already formed. Three Belgians were killed instantly. The

others, confronted with overwhelming force, radioed to a U.N. commander for instructions.

The U.N. troops were in Rwanda as peacekeepers, under traditional rules of engagement that called for them to avoid combat. The order was radioed back: Lay down your arms. The thinking was that maybe the Belgians would be spared if they appeared non-threatening. "It turned out to be the wrong decision," a U.N. official said.

Belgians—as representatives of the former colonial power in Rwanda—became targets in those early days, with militiamen at roadblocks demanding to know if any white foreigner was "Belgique." As French troops moved in to secure Kigali's airport for an evacuation of foreigners, some Belgians removed their uniform tops—which had the Belgian flag on one shoulder—and traveled in undershirts, so they could be mistaken for French.

The violence was occurring at the same time in all corners of the country, as if by prearrangement.

On the morning of April 7, Cyprien Utazirubanda, 32, a driver and mechanic for the Dutch branch of the medical aid group Doctors Without Borders, had no idea the president's plane had gone down. He was in Murambi, far to the northeast of the capital.

As he drove out of the compound on his regular rounds, he discovered the roads had been blockaded by marauding youths. And he saw young Hutus carrying traditional weapons—knives, bows and arrows, machetes. He went back to the office, turned on a radio and heard the news.

Utazirubanda was a Hutu, but he was worried. He touched his nose—long and narrow, like a Tutsi nose. "Sometimes they just come and see someone who looks like a Tutsi," he said. "The difference can be only the nose."

Utazirubanda had a Tutsi friend in the area, a farmer who used to come by the medical group's compound, where they would talk and drink and trade local gossip.

The farmer showed up that day with his wife and children, terrified. "He thought he could be protected by expatriates," Utazirubanda said.

Soon, the crowd formed outside. They threatened to burn down the compound and kill everyone inside, including the foreign staffers. They were shouting, "We want the Tutsi!" Negotiations went back and forth. A Belgian inside tried to go out to find local officials, but was grabbed and beaten by the crowd. Finally, the staff gave Utazirubanda the painful task of telling the Tutsi he must leave.

Utazirubanda went to his friend and explained the dilemma.

"They want you to go out," he said, explaining that they were all at risk as the crowd grew larger and angrier. He told the man that maybe if he surrendered, "God will protect you." Utazirubanda said later, "It was a problem to decide—can we let this man be killed?"

The Tutsi man finally agreed to go. But as he left, he said, "I know I'm going to die." The man was beaten and hacked to death with an ax. Utazirubanda later saw his body as he drove out in an evacuation that led him to the Rwanda-Tanzania border.

Correspondent Julia Preston contributed to this report from the United Nations.

WS2383

Out of Rwanda's Horrors Into a Sickening Squalor

By DONATELLA LORCH
Special to The New York Times

BENACO CAMP, Tanzania, May 5 — Sitting on a torn foam mattress under one of the few trees that had not been stripped for firewood, Anatolie Mukankusi breast-fed her baby. She was also watching over 13 children who had been separated from their parents in the panicked flight out of Rwanda.

Her daily challenge, like that of most of the quarter-million refugees on this open plain near the Rwandan border, is finding water, adequate food and shelter from the battering rains. The children, mostly boys in ragged, dirty clothes, huddle together and talk in hushed tones about their families.

"The first few days they cried," said Mrs. Mukankusi, 26; she and other refugee women have volunteered to help look after and feed several hundred abandoned or orphaned children. "They have looked everywhere in the camps for their family. Many are now resigned that they will never find them. We just try to survive here. Look at the filth we live in."

A week after crossing into Tanzania, the 250,000 Rwandan refugees are still struggling to survive. The smell of urine and excrement mingles with that of campfires on the wide plain near Ngara, and relief agencies, hampered by the difficulty of bringing food and medicine to this remote area of northwestern Tanzania, worry about the possibility of epidemics.

Sanitation Is Lacking

Etienne Krug, medical coordinator for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, said the most pressing problem was the lack of latrines and other sanitation. "With the rain, it further contaminates the water supply," he said, adding, "If there is an outbreak of cholera it will be a major, major problem."

The refugees, mostly members of

On an open plain in Tanzania, a daily struggle for water, food and shelter.

Rwanda's Hutu ethnic majority, fled from their homes in the southeast of the country in the space of 25 hours last week as a rebel army made up of the Tutsi ethnic group closed in on the area. United Nations officials described their flight as one of the largest population shifts recorded in a single day in modern times.

Rwanda has been devastated by violence since April 6, when a plane carrying its President, Juvénal Habyarimana, a Hutu, was downed by a rocket near the capital, Kigali. The Hutu-dominated presidential guard went on a rampage, killing Tutsi and moderate Hutu who might have tried to succeed the President.

Tutsi rebels swept down from the north, encircling the capital and driving further south toward the Tanzanian border. They now control more than half the country. Over all, more than 100,000 people are believed to have been killed, many of them Tutsi.

Unlike many of the Tutsi who have fled into Burundi and northern Tanzania, the mostly Hutu refugees at Benaco Camp here did not arrive with limbs hacked off, machete wounds or tales of other horrific violence. They generally crossed the border well fed, even bringing their animals with them, having received warning as the rebels advanced.

Only four bullet wounds have been registered at the clinic.

A City Is Born

Though none of the people interviewed said they saw the fighters or witnessed any killing, they all accuse

the Tutsi rebels, grouped in the Rwandan Patriotic Front, of atrocities. Almost every family has a radio tuned in permanently to Rwanda radio, which is run by the Hutu-dominated provisional Government.

"There's a lot of propaganda by the Government radio aimed at the Hutu," said Pannos Mourtzis, a spokesman for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "It makes them feel very anti-Tutsi."

If existence in this camp about 20 miles from the Rwanda border is grim, the refugees have shown strong resilience. Although there are no buildings or streets, this carpet of humanity is slowly becoming a city. Relief agencies have helped build a clinic, and there is now a pump supplying chlorinated water.

Communities have regrouped and organized. There is an area for lost and orphaned children and a cemetery. There are many births but relatively few deaths compared with

The New York Times

SUNDAY, MAY 8, 1994.

P. 2

WS2383

rates at other crowded camps, aid workers say. Lining the paths are improvised open-air restaurants centered on boiling pots of meat, rice or corn. Blankets on the grass demarcate radio repair shops and barber shops.

Like an endless line of ants, women and children walk the trodden path to a nearby lake to fetch water. Laundry dries on the bushes, and goats and cows mill around. A police force armed with sticks is being formed to deal with the roving bands of thugs who try to steal food.

When a lion wandered into the camp one night this week, men, women and children began beating pots and pans and screaming in a wild cacophony heard for miles.

Thousands More Arrive

Although the rebels have closed the border, 2,000 more refugees have crossed in recent days, making their way through swamps and swimming across the murky brown river between the two countries, still choked with bloated corpses with their hands tied behind their backs.

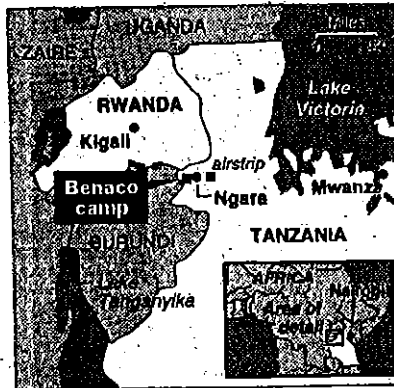
Yet even though the camp's population is stabilizing, the supply logistics remain nightmarish for the relief agencies. Aside from a road stretching from central Tanzania, they rely only on a short dirt airstrip about 40 miles from the camp.

Although planes could still land, the airstrip was unreachable by car for nearly two days because the road was a sea of mud. The agencies share one phone line, rely on a generator for electricity and have little food aside from bananas to eat themselves.

Food was distributed to about 170,000 people on Tuesday with no security problems, United Nations officials said, but heavy rains delayed trucks bringing food for distribution today.

As part of an effort to count and register the refugees, the agency plans to limit the distribution of food rations — enough for three days — to 75,000 people every day on a rotating basis. The United Nations refugee agency is planning to start an airlift from Kenya to Mwanza, on Lake Victoria in Tanzania, and bring in blankets, water and plastic sheeting.

A measles vaccination campaign is planned by the medical relief group



The New York Times

The Benaco refugee camp is slowly becoming a community.

Doctors without Borders and the International Rescue Committee, but the vaccine must be packed on ice and transported quickly, still a challenge.

Politics Hotly Debated

Today 13 people died in the camp, most of them from malaria or respiratory diseases, Mr. Krug said. But relief workers said that in a refugee population of this size, they expect as many as 25 deaths a day.

"It's chaos," said Nicolas De Torrente, administrator for the French chapter of Doctors Without Borders, "but it can only improve." The group is setting up medical installations for 130,000 people.

Among the men, politics is a topic of intense discussion. Anastase Karimera, a farmer from the Kibungo district in Rwanda, joined a crowd that had gathered around three men sitting on the grass repairing radios. Nearby a man was having his head shaved to fight off lice.

Unlike some of the refugees, Mr. Karimera said, he and his family fled without even a change of clothes to escape the advancing rebels. Even if the Tutsi rebels now control half of Rwanda, he argued, they could never govern Rwanda.

"This is a political war," he said. "The rebels are a minority. To have power you need the support of the population. The population is all here. So where is their support?"

WS2383

Capital of Rwanda Is Hit by Mortar Fire

BYUMBA, Rwanda, May 7 (AP) — Mortar barrages hit the capital of Rwanda today, where Government soldiers recruited thousands of civilians to join the battle against advancing rebels.

After five days of heavy fighting, the rebels have gained substantial ground near Kigali, the capital. Rebels attacked an army stronghold near the airport today, a United Nations source said. They also were reported advancing on Government forces near Ruhengeri in northwest Rwanda.

The United Nations said it received conflicting reports of a cease-fire. But the rebel commander, Maj. Gen. Paul Kagame, said rebels had not signed a truce.

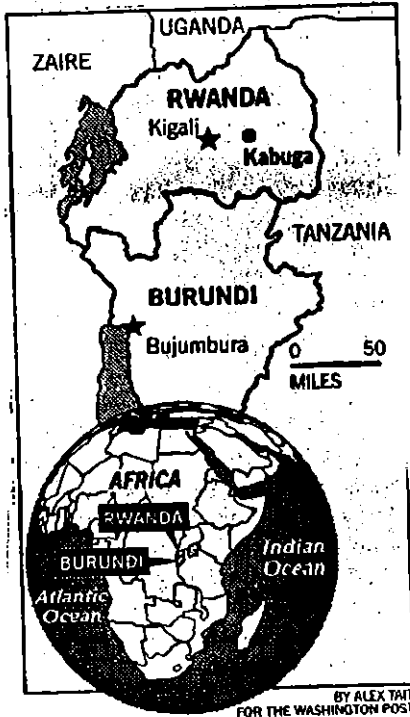
The United Nations wants a cease-fire to allow aid to reach tens of thousands of refugees, a United Nations spokesman said.

In Kigali, weeks of sporadic fighting intensified sharply earlier this week into almost continuous mortar barrages between rebels and the Government.

Government soldiers were trying to recruit, train and arm 50,000 civilian volunteers in Kigali, another United Nations source said.

The Washington Post

MONDAY, MAY 9, 1994



Nun Tells Of Survival In Rwanda

Militiamen Hacked Family of 6 to Death

By Aidan Hartley
Reuter

GASOGI HILL, Rwanda, May 8—The Hutu militiamen armed with machetes entered Kabuga village near the Rwandan capital, Kigali, and among the helpless villagers found Catholic Sister Felista Mukalenzi and her friends, a family of six.

"Some said, 'Spare her.' Others said, 'No mercy,'" Felista said, as she described how she watched them chop up her friends.

One of the militiamen hacked the nun on the head, arm and legs but she survived and is recovering in the hospital in the town of Rwamagana, east of Kabuga.

Rebels of the Rwanda Patriotic Front—most belonging to the minority Tutsi tribe—captured the village this month, to find evidence of another of the countless massacres in this country where an estimated 200,000 people have been slaughtered since the bloodletting started April 6.

[The Associated Press quoted U.N. spokesman Abdul Kabia by telephone from Kigali as saying the Rwandan capital was in an unaccustomed lull Sunday, after heavy shelling on previous days.]

Rebels said they had buried 100 corpses in Kabuga but that civilians told them the militiamen, of the majority Hutu tribe, loaded many bodies into trucks and dumped them in the nearby Nyabarongo River.

Reporters saw thousands of civilians huddling together in villages for security, leaving much of the countryside deserted. During the day, people could be seen venturing into fields around the villages to look for beans and bananas. As yet, they appear not to be going hungry.

Shops and bars in towns have been looted. Debris, some of it vehicles blown apart by grenades, litters the streets. The rebels say Hutu militia gangs still roam the countryside in areas nominally under rebel control and emerge at night to attack people and forage for food.

Thousands of corpses are being buried by villagers but many still litter eerily silent villages, where untended herds of cows and sheep wander aimlessly.

Packs of dogs can be seen, sniffing partly eaten bodies and growling when anyone approaches.

Reporters saw one group of 15 corpses of people who had apparently been herded together for killing with bullets and grenades. The bullet casings littering the ground nearby were of a caliber normally used by government forces, dominated by the Hutus.

By the side of another road, about 20 corpses crawling with maggots lay sprawled among banana trees. They had apparently been beaten to death, their arms and legs tied with banana leaf strands.

WS2383

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Rwanda's History of Minority Rule

Allow me to respond to the April 24 op-ed column "So That the World Does Not Forget Rwanda."

For five centuries, Rwanda's Tutsi minority (less than 10 percent of the population) enslaved the Hutu majority. German and Belgian colonizers allied with the Tutsi to subdue the majority until the revolution of 1959-1960.

Schools, government jobs, business opportunity, land ownership and other social services were off limits for the Hutu. A few Hutu who acquired education through seminaries during the 1950s organized and fought for their rights. This development led to the revolution, when Hutu overthrew the Tutsi monarchy, and established majority rule. The Tutsi have repeatedly attempted to regain power. The Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) invasion of Oct. 1, 1990, was one such recent attempt.

Africa Watch, headed by Alison DesForges, never condemned the RPF invasion of Rwanda, which claimed thousands of lives and caused millions to seek refuge elsewhere. Although the invasion was conducted from and supported by Uganda in violation of the United Nations and Organization of African Unity char-

ters, Africa Watch, the U.S. Committee for Refugees and the media never condemned RPF for slaying more than 40,000 Hutus in northern Rwanda in February 1993. They also did not condemn Burundi's Tutsi-dominated army, which killed an elected president (Melchior Ndadaye) in October 1993 and massacred more than 200,000 Hutus.

Although the RPF claimed President Juvenal Habyarimana was an obstacle to peace, he was maintaining a delicate political balance during stormy times. His government had a significant number of Tutsi at all levels long before RPF was formed.

The media and some human rights organizations have repeatedly said that only Tutsi are being massacred in Rwanda since the assassination of the two Hutu heads of state last month. But in the RPF-occupied zone of northern Rwanda, hundreds of thousands of Hutu civilians also have been killed by RPF and their Tutsi supporters.

Before the assassination of President Habyarimana, RPF had moved 600 rebel soldiers into Kigali as guards to their officials who were participating in the formation of a transition government. Those rebels

dispersed after the president's death and resumed their random killing of Hutu civilians.

The United Nations has failed in Rwanda because it has not been neutral. The international community should be using every means available to encourage democracy in Rwanda.

When we talk about democracy, we are talking about majority rule, respect for popular consensus, equal opportunity and promoting a reliable judicial system. That would define national reconciliation.

Monique Mujawamariya came to Washington to create a disturbance in the Embassy of Rwanda. No member of the embassy threatened her in any way. I have requested the State Department to arrange a meeting between her and embassy staff in order for her to identify the person who supposedly did.

On a personal note, I have many family members who may have already been killed in Rwanda, and Mrs. Mujawamariya recounted to my wife that all of my wife's relatives had been killed as well.

ALOYS UWIMANA

Ambassador
Embassy of the Republic of Rwanda
Washington

Civil War of Nearly Two Decades Exhausts Resource-Rich Angola

By JOHN DARNTON

Special to The New York Times

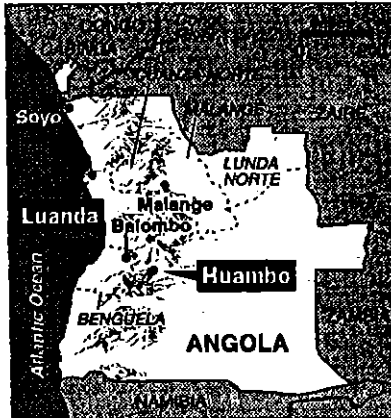
HUAMBO, Angola, May 6 — When the sun goes down, darkness descends and this city disappears into an eerie void. No one stirs on the streets. There are no lights, no sounds, not even the barking of a dog. Darkened hulks of crumbling buildings lie silent under the stars.

Huambo, Angola's second-largest city, is headquarters of the rebel movement that roams across two-thirds of the countryside. Like Luanda, the coastal capital held by the Government, it is a place to measure the havoc and suffering wrought by nearly two decades of civil war.

Angola's agony is one of the longest-running wars in Africa, and the only remaining serious conflict in southern Africa, now that South Africa itself is about to embark on multiracial rule. Like other conflicts in Africa — notably the recent massacres in Rwanda — tribalism plays a role here.

But it is much more complicated than that. The fact that Angola has so much potential wealth perversely allows the conflict to continue. The Government has access to oil to buy its guns, and the rebels smuggle out diamonds through Zaire.

Yet Huambo has no electricity and no running water. It has one shop, but the shelves are practically bare, selling only vegetable oil, sugar and four types of beer somehow ferried in from Namibia. In the Central Hospi-



The New York Times

War brought havoc to the Angolan cities of Luanda and Huambo.

tal, looted in the course of an excruciating 55-day siege by the rebels last year, patients lie on steel bed frames awaiting treatment by doctors who have almost no medicine to dispense. A single blanket is so hard to come by that it can cost 1,300 pounds of maize.

Were it not for the almost daily flights of emergency food aid brought in by the United Nations World Food Program and the International Red Cross, at times reaching a mammoth 900 metric tons a week, 400,000 people would face starvation within a week.

Life is not much better in Luanda. It is estimated that 2,000 children live

Continued From Page A1

on the streets. Many are war orphans. Others come from provincial capitals in the thick of the fighting, tossed into the holds of cargo planes by desperate parents. Dressed in rags, they spend nights in the sandy strip along the bay and their days begging and foraging for food through mounds of garbage.

Luanda's 2.5 million people also lack electricity. A month ago the rebels severed a major power line from the Cambambo Dam, and now aging diesel turbines crank out just enough power to feed the central district with rotating blackouts.

Hardship, like suffering, is being equalized as the war ages. Ever since independence from Portugal in November 1975, Government forces of the once-Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola have been locked in a struggle for supremacy with the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, known by its Portuguese acronym, Unita. The Popular Movement has the crowded coast, and Unita is strong in the central highlands.

The Government Is Exhausted

Now, the Government of President Eduardo dos Santos is exhausted, corrupt and ideologically bankrupt. It is meekly subservient to World Bank dictates to try to strike up a pulse in the moribund economy. Unita is more disciplined but ruthless and in the thrall of its charismatic founder, Jonas Savimbi, now beginning to show his age at 59.

Both sides spend huge sums on arms. No one knows how many weapons Unita is buying on the illegal market, but its main income, from diamonds mined in the Lunda Norte region, is thought to be over \$1 million a week.

The Government buys much of its military hardware from Brazil. One report, done for the British-based Research Institute for the Study of Conflict and Terrorism, said that in its 1993 budget, \$475 million went for the military, \$18.5 million for health and \$12 million for education.

Continued on Page A6, Column 1

The New York Times

MONDAY, MAY 9, 1994

P. 2

WS2383

After a peace accord was signed in Portugal in May 1991, hope reigned that after some 30 years of conflict, beginning with the guerrilla bands that attacked the Portuguese colonialists, peace might finally come to one of the continent's richest countries. Angola is steeped in oil, diamonds, minerals and coffee.

But the hope was short-lived. Before elections scheduled for September 1992, tensions rose dangerously. The two sides traded accusations and threats. Voter registration was chaotic. United Nations observers were short-staffed, ill prepared and short of money (\$132 million was set aside for the Angola operation compared with \$2 billion for Cambodia).

Demobilization of the two forces was never accomplished. Unita scaled down the estimates of its force from 70,000 to 50,000 and let only a small proportion go. The 100,000 Government troops and militia, underpaid and demoralized, scattered to the winds. But some were transferred into a paramilitary police unit, which Unita saw as a threat.

Note Rejected, Savimbi Attacks

By the time the results were announced Oct. 17, giving Mr. dos Santos a plurality but requiring a second round, it was almost a foregone conclusion that Mr. Savimbi would reject them. His supporters say he is imbued with an almost messianic sense that he is destined to rule the country. Within days, Unita forces attacked the airport and in turn were being hunted down and killed in Luanda.

With arms caches throughout the country and superior organization, Unita quickly overran much of the territory. By mid-1993, it

held most of the major provinces, forcing Government troops into besieged provincial capitals and forcing ever more people onto the already heavily populated coast. The fighting was more ferocious than ever, and the toll on an exhausted land was greater.

At the war's height last year, United Nations officials estimated that 1,000 people a day were dying from war-related causes, mostly famine. In the worst-hit area, around the provincial capital of Malange, where relief workers found children with limbs no thicker than sticks, 250 children perished every day in October, relief officials said.

No one knows how many people have died since the fighting began 19 years ago, but figures up to 500,000 are commonly cited. The laying of between 10 and 15 million mines has made farming hazardous and created amputees estimated to total 70,000.

Rebel soldiers embarked on a scorched-earth policy, even in their own ethnic heartland, the Ovimbundu-populated central highlands. They blew up bridges, downed electric lines, destroyed crops and carried off young boys to turn them into child soldiers.

Having lost its major backers, the United States and South Africa, and placed under an arms embargo that has remained largely notional, Unita declared a cease-fire seven months ago. The fighting has lulled somewhat since then, with the two sides engaged in protracted negotiations in Zambia. It is the fourth attempt at settlement.

Combat Flares In Recent Weeks

But combat has flared in recent weeks, along with on-again off-again reports of a breakthrough in the talks. The Government is pressing three counteroffensives more or less simultaneously.

One is through the center of Benguela Province, aimed at controlling the route to Huambo. A second, said to be undertaken with the aid of scores of South African mercenaries, is in Cuanza-Norte and Malanje Provinces, and is directed at retaking the vast diamond area to the east. The third offensive is along the northern coast, where Unita has seized Soyo, a major oil-producing region.

In the capital, the suffering goes on. In Luanda's main hospital, the men's trauma ward reeks with the stench of infected wounds. Fifty patients are packed inside, some of them stretched out on blankets on the floor or on strips of filthy cardboard.

Many are missing legs. They had stepped on land mines, often while working the fields, and had been flown to the capital for treatment. Others are local victims of armed assault, skyrocketing in Luanda now that thousands of guns have flooded in and fallen into the hands of robbers.

Much of the medicine they require, donated by international relief organizations, has been diverted to the thieves' market of Roque Santeiro in the thicket of the slums. If patients do not have relatives to buy it for them, they go without and lie curled in agony, unattended.

As a visitor interviewed patients in the ward a few days ago, an emaciated man, naked and covered with flies, could barely move his eyes. Abruptly, he died. "Now you'll see," another patient shouted out. "They won't even take him away."

A search was mounted for an orderly. Finally one was found, taking a break in the cool evening air of a courtyard. "Not me," he shrugged. "I'm in charge of the cholera ward." An hour later, the body had not been touched.

The Civilians 'Cannot Go On'

As always, civilians bear most of the misery. On both sides, they say they simply want the war to stop. They have had enough.

"We cannot go on anymore," said a woman wearing a Chicago Bulls T-shirt, waiting on the side of the huge San Pedro outdoor market in Huambo for a ride to a nearby village.

The New York Times

MONDAY, MAY 9, 1994

P. 3

WS2383

"It's all the politicians. The people don't want fighting anymore. In my village we are dying."

Like many civilians in Unita-held areas, the woman was nervous about being overheard. The organization does not tolerate dissident voices lightly. Recently a Government banner was hoisted in a neighborhood here. The street was cordoned off and several residents were taken away.

United Nations officials say 3.3 million people — one-third of the country's population — are "war affected," meaning that they have been displaced, lost their livelihood or live under siege.

For the time being, with 130 flights a week to 23 places, United Nations officials believe the monthly total of 16,000 metric tons of food is holding off what would otherwise be a catastrophe. But they say there are pockets they can't reach where starvation exists. And the lifeline is tenuous.

When humanitarian aid reaches a place consistently for four, six weeks, it improves," said Mercedes Sayagues of the World Food Program. "But if a place is cut off by fighting, it drops quickly. There are no buffer stocks. If a flight can't get through for a week, the situation turns desperate."

Last week, the United Nations Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit issued an alarm over food shortages in two towns. In Tchindjenje in Huambo Province, 20,000 people were barely surviving on boiled roots and leaves. Almost all the children bore symptoms of severe malnutrition. Ten a day were dying.

Eating Leaves And Boiled Insects

In Balombo in Benguela Province, another 20,000 — half of them children — were eating boiled insects and sweet potato leaves. Illnesses like malaria, diarrhea and tuberculosis were rife, as they are throughout the region. With winter coming on in the already chilly highlands, the health situation will worsen.

As he led a tour through the darkened corridors of the Huambo Central Hospital, currently holding 550 patients, the director, Natanael Chimuco, recited a litany of problems: "Medicine is not sufficient. We don't have bandages. We haven't been able to

perform X-rays for three years. And we have to sterilize our instruments with charcoal. In a few days' time, we'll probably have to stop operations altogether."

Compounding the problem of food supply is an abysmal crop of corn, the staple throughout the fertile highlands. Though the rainy season began with a promising punctuality, it drifted off into a 55-day drought. Now the corn stalks sag in the fields, stunted and brown.

Over the long run, it is difficult to imagine a population of tens of thousands, now accustomed to lining up in a soccer field to pick up bags of corn and beans, oil and salt, readily returning to the hard life of subsistence agriculture. The tools, the fertilizer, the animals and perhaps even the will — all are gone.

Perhaps no symbol of the decay is more telling than a once-elegant building downtown, now ransacked and shelled. It housed the Institute for Veterinary Research, a center for research into parasitic diseases that was renowned throughout the country. When it was looted, decades of samples were spilled onto the floors and lost. The small glass vials containing them turned up in the marketplace, used to sell diesel fuel for lamps.

(C)

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注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

02-004

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事務連絡

第2597号 大至急

貴電近ア一第1358号に関し、

シノミア近ア一長へ

イトウより

9日、UNHCR資金調達部より、本件ルワンダ難民等に対する緊急アピール（対象機関：94年4月15日ー7月15日、アピール額：56.7百万ドル）を入手したところ別FAX信にて送付します（なお、本件はこれより正式に各ドナー国に送付される予定の由）。

別FAX信と共に（ただし、ケニア、タンザニア、ザイールにはFAX公信）、米、仏、ベルギー、国連代、ケニア、タンザニア、ザイールに転電した。（了）

GV3170

FAX信

大至急

総番号 R093871

月 10日

平成 6年 5月 10日

寿府代 発
本省 着

主管

近ア一

外務大臣殿

遠藤大使

事務連絡

FAX信 大至急

往電第2597号別FAX信

(以下FAX送信 GV3170-06)

94年 5月10日

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青府代表部A

FAX MAILING - + 41 22 722 1111

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NATIONS UNIES
HAUT COMMISSARIAT
POUR LES REFUGIES



UNITED NATIONS
HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR REFUGEES

往電第2597号別FAX信

Télégrammes : HICOMREF

Téléc : 415740 UNHCR CH

Téléphone : 739 81 11

Téléfax : 731 95 48

URGENT APPEAL

GV : 3170- 1

Casa Postale 2500
CH-1211 Genève 2 Dépôt

94/FRS/L/05

9 May 1994

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to the ongoing conflict in Rwanda and continuing incidences of violence in Burundi. Recent events have forced hundreds of thousands of people to seek refuge in neighbouring countries. These refugees have swollen the ranks of the already substantial numbers of internally displaced persons within both countries. It has also led to the involuntary repatriation of refugees as a result of the deteriorating situation in the country of asylum. Since my letter of 25 April 1994, more than 250,000 additional Rwandese have fled their country, creating one of the largest and most rapid refugee migrations that UNHCR has ever experienced.

Pending an organized census in countries affected by the Burundi and Rwandan crisis, the following figures constitute UNHCR's present planning estimates:

	Refugees		Returnees		Total
	Rwandese	Burundi	Burundi	Zaireans	
Burundi	47,000		285,000		332,000
Rwanda		80,000			80,000
Tanzania	250,000	60,000			310,000
Uganda	8,000				8,000
Zaire	10,000	100,000		20,000	130,000
Total	315,000	240,000	285,000	20,000	860,000

UNHCRから

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FUNDING

GV : 3170- 2

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To cover initial requirements, the High Commissioner has drawn on UNHCR's Emergency Fund for an amount of US\$ 5 million and has also requested an additional US\$ 5 million from the Central Emergency Revolving Fund (CERF). Donors have been further alerted through the flash appeal by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) prior to the recent major refugee outflow. A Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal is foreseen.

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In view of the magnitude of the problem, UNHCR has undertaken a review of basic emergency and relief requirements for the next three months, from 15 April to 15 July 1994. A sectoral listing of these requirements, for which funding is being sought, is given in the annex to this letter. Basic assistance to Burundi returnees for the same period is also included in this table. As can be seen, a total of \$ 56.7 million is required, an amount which also includes assistance to Burundi refugees during the first quarter of 1994.

IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE MEASURES

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At the end of 1993, UNHCR opened five new Field Offices in the north and the east of Burundi in order to assist returnees, and to distribute shelter materials and domestic items brought in by relief flights. Following the outbreak of conflict in Rwanda, UNHCR has sent Emergency Response Teams to the countries affected in order to evaluate the most urgent needs and to strengthen UNHCR Offices in the region. These teams consist of over thirty persons altogether, and have been deployed to the Ngara region in Tanzania, to Goma in Northern Kivu, Zaire, and to the Mbarara district in Uganda. International staff evacuated from Rwanda have been redeployed to Northern Burundi to assist Burundi returnees from Rwanda as well as newly arrived Rwandese refugees.

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31分
31分

In close cooperation with DHA and other agencies (WFP, IOM, UNDP/UNV, UNICEF, WHO) as well as non-governmental organizations, UNHCR is coordinating the delivery of emergency assistance. WFP is supplying basic food in Burundi, Tanzania, Uganda and Zaire, generally drawing on existing stocks which will have to be replenished.

GV: 3170- 3

The UNHCR Representative in Tanzania and the WFP Country Director have just undertaken a joint mission to Ngara District, and are preparing detailed plans on food supply. The actual delivery of the food aid entails vast and complex logistical difficulties. This is due to the enormity of needs on the one hand, as well as to poor roads and infrastructure, and the onset of the rainy season on the other. Another major constraint lies in the distances between refugee hosting areas and the closest seaports. A further problem is the limited capacity of local airstrips. For the Ngara area of Tanzania, large aircraft will land at Dar-es-Salaam and Mwanza, from where onward delivery will be made by road or helicopter. For eastern Zaire, the airport in Bujumbura is the logistics base for deliveries to Uvira. Substantial additional trucking capacity has to be found in order to guarantee rapid delivery. The storage capacity of local warehouses, which is insufficient for the quantities of relief goods required, will be supplemented temporarily by using schools in the area.

Apart from the provision of food, emergency measures are being implemented in the water, sanitation, and health sectors. Particular attention is being paid to congested sites around Ngara and Benaco, where the risk of epidemic is increasing. Local and international aid agencies are giving priority to the installation of water systems, latrines and health centres. Vaccination of children under five years of age has begun.

Urgently needed domestic items, such as plastic sheeting, tents, blankets, jerrycans, kitchen utensils, soap as well as medical equipment and medicine, are being procured and airfreighted by UNHCR. In this regard, the aircargo capacity announced by donors, particularly France and the United States, has been of great assistance. Certain relief agencies such as MSF, Oxfam and FICRS are also bringing in relief supplies, in close cooperation with UNHCR.

The shelter sector entails a process of site planning, provision of logistic and sanitary infrastructure, as well as addressing the social problems resulting from the trauma experienced by the refugees. At Benaco camp near Ngara, alternative sites will need to be identified to alleviate serious overcrowding given the inherent health risks.

- 4 -

GV : 3170- 4

Handwritten: 参考資料
Handwritten: 参考資料

UNHCR will also give priority to further identification of and assistance to refugees and spontaneous returnees in the region. It is evident that the overall planning of the emergency operation can not be carried out without this information.

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

Handwritten: 参考資料
Handwritten: 参考資料

As was the case for the Burundi assistance programme, UNHCR is relying heavily on its implementing partners for this new emergency. An overall coordination meeting was held in Geneva on 6 May 1994 with the major NGOs participating in the assistance programme (Médecins sans Frontières - France, Spain, Belgium, Netherlands, Switzerland - Oxfam, Care, Caritas, the International Federation of the Red Cross, Médecins du Monde, Medair, and Pharmaciens sans Frontières, International Rescue Committee and Action Internationale contre la Faim). Other organizations which are active in the emergency are the ICRC, Concern, the Centre Panafricain de Prospectives Sociales as well as numerous local agencies.

CONCLUDING NOTE

Handwritten: UN family

In the midst of the tragedy sweeping Rwanda, UNHCR and its partners are making every attempt to avoid loss of life in the countries of asylum. Comprehensive coordination measures within the UN family and with our NGO partners are now in place. The Office has drawn fully on its emergency response capability for human, material and financial resources. Given the scale and volatility of this emergency, UNHCR now appeals to the donor community for a total of \$ 56.7 million so that the Office and its implementing partners are able to continue operations until the middle of July. I know that the High Commissioner can count on your Government for an urgent and generous response to this appeal.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Ernest Chipman
Head of Fund Raising Service

GV: 3170- 5

Funding requirements for the Burundi and Rwanda Emergency Operation
for three months : 15 April to 15 July 1994*

SECTORS	US\$
Food (食糧)	1,879,500
Logistics (運輸・輸送等 ^{支人} 兵站)	15,251,650
Domestic needs (7,324,7,200, 7,200, 7,324, 7,200)	6,603,800
Water (水)	2,925,200
Sanitation (衛生)	1,120,900
Health (健康)	1,944,850
Shelter/other Infrastructure (シェルター等)	3,660,750
Community services	249,500
Education (教育)	281,600
Agriculture (農業)	242,900
Livestock (家畜)	8,000
Legal Assistance/protection (法律援助/保護)	853,500
Agency Operational support (機関運営支援)	2,916,850
UNHCR Programme delivery costs** (UNHCR計画の配分費用)	12,265,745
TOTAL*	50,204,745

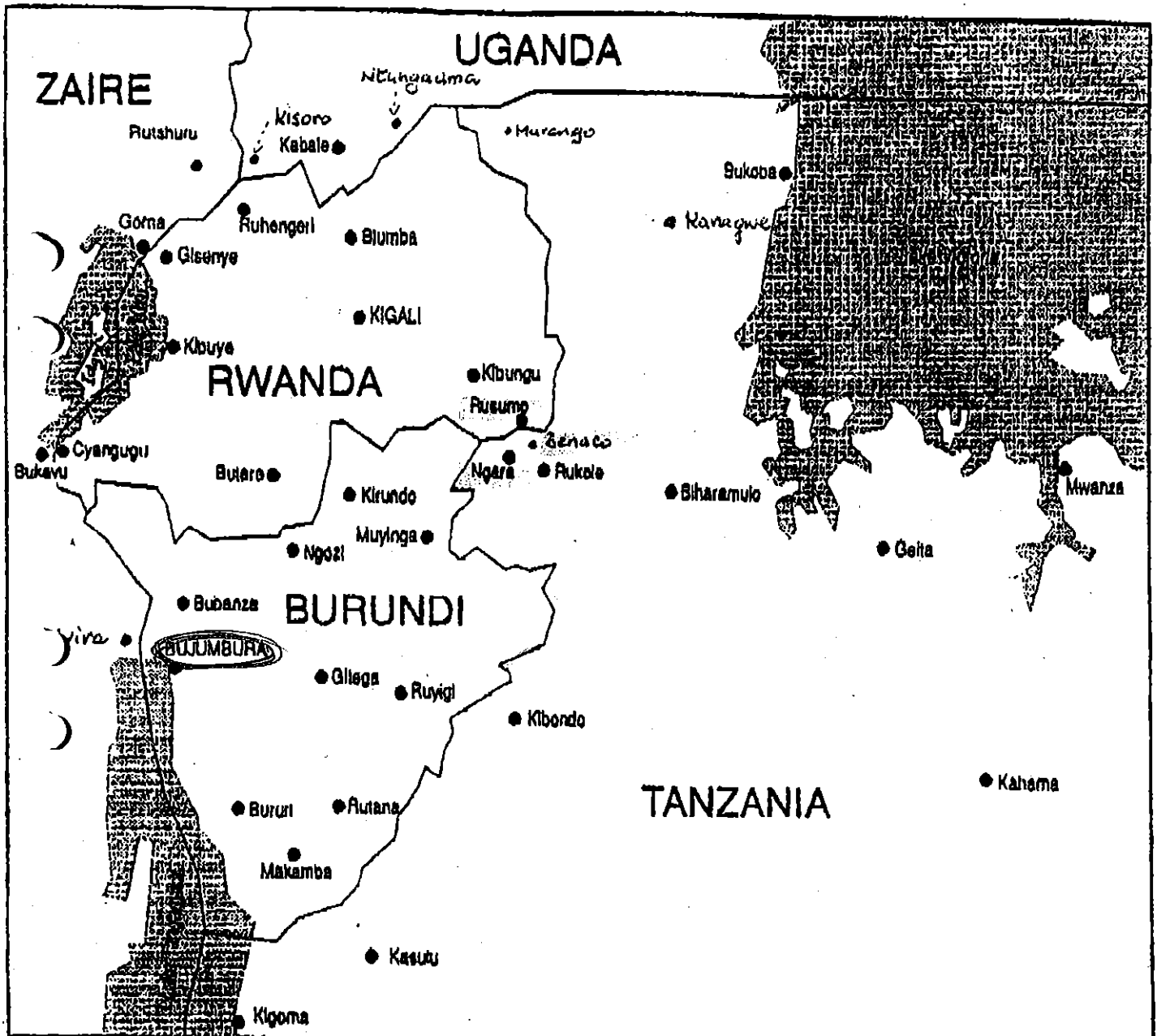
*: An additional amount of 6,534,297 is required for the first three months of 1994 to cover assistance to Burundi refugees. ^{1994年の3ヶ月分}

** : To cover requirements up to the end of the year.

S K E T C H M A P

GV : 3170- 6

AREAS AFFECTED BY THE BURUNDI AND RWANDA CRISES



The boundaries and designations shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

取扱注意

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-033

大 政事外外儀官
大 務務 典房
臣 次 次
秘 官 官 審 審 長 長

政 北 経 環 査 総 外
代 ア 大 大 察 括 研
表 大 使 使 大 審 長

儀 対 会 要 厚 情 研
察 人 園 在 警 史 オ

報 官 審 際 内 外 プ

文 長 審 一 二

移 長 旅 外

審 審 安 平
長 国

審 参 軍 不 科 協

国 長 参 行 専 人 難 地

ア 審 地 中 東
長 参 北 東 西

北 米 長 審 一 二 保

南 長 参 一 二

西 口 洋
長 東

ア 長 一 二 ア
二 二

経 審 総 漁 国
長 審 経 エ 国
一 一 二
途 途
二

参 海 審 準

経 協 長 審 開 開
参 緊 評 有 理

審 条 協 協

情 長 参 国 析 調 せ
一 二

総 番 号 R094915

月 10日

平成 6年 5月 11日

英 国 発
本 省 着主 管
近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

藤 井 大 使

ルワンダ情勢（タンザニア大統領声明）

第1674号 （取扱注意） 至急（ゆう先処理）

今般、当地タンザニア高等弁務官事務所より、1日タンザニアで行われたルワンダ和平会議におけるムウイ
ソニ・タンザニア大統領のスピーチの要旨を送付越したので、右別FAX信にて送付申し上げる。なお、右
概要以下の通り。

1. 今回のルワンダ内戦により約50万人の難民がタンザニアに流入している。
2. 10日にも、アルシャにおいて「ル」暫定政府と「ル」あい国戦線（RPF）の和平協議が開催される予定。
3. タンザニアは、（1）「ル」に武器が流入せぬよう、国連が確固とした措置を講ずること、（2）速やかに停戦が達成されること、（3）「ル」国内でのさつりくが停止されるよう国連が確固とした行動をとること、をそれぞれ求め、また、国連がより確固たる態度を「ル」に対してとるべきことを求めるサリム・O AU事務局長書簡を支持し、ガリSGから安保理に対し決議912の再検討を要請したこと及び安保理議長声明をかん迎し、国内避難民及び難民に対するひ護の提供につき国連及び国際社会の注意を喚起する。

本電のみ、米、仏、白、国連代、ジュ府代、ケニア、タンザニア、エジプト、エティオピアに転電した。

(了)

LD1320

FAX信

取扱注意

総番号 R094907

月 10日

平成 6年 5月 11日

英 国 発
本 省 着

主 管

近 ア ー

外 務 大 臣 殿

藤 井 大 使

ルワンダ情勢 (タンザニア大統領声明)

FAX信 (取扱注意) 至急 (ゆう先処理)

(以下FAX送信 LD1320-06)

5月10日 20:24 在英大使馆A

TELEPHONE: 071-499 8951
TELEGRAMS: TANZANREP LONDON
TELEX: 262504
FACSIMILE: 071-491 9321



LD: 1320 LD1320JA-01/06

HIGH COMMISSION OF THE
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

43 HERTFORD STREET
LONDON W1Y 8DB

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

往電第/674 号別FAX信

TZL/D.30/126

141

The High Commission of the United Republic of Tanzania presents its compliments to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and all Diplomatic Missions accredited to the Court of St. James's and has the honour to attach herewith Summary of Statement given by H.E. Ali Hassan Mwinyi, President of the United Republic of Tanzania to the group of Ambassadors and High Commissioners of the Members of UN Security Council and Observers to Rwanda Peace talks.

The High Commission of the United Republic of Tanzania avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and All Diplomatic Missions accredited to the Court of St. James's the assurances of its highest consideration.

L O N D O N

4th May, 1994

Foreign and Commonwealth Office and
All Diplomatic Missions accredited
to the Court of St. James's.



LD: 1320

- 2

SUMMARY OF THE STATEMENT GIVEN BY H.E. PRESIDENT
ALI HASSAN MWINYI TO THE GROUP OF AMBASSADORS
AND HIGH COMMISSIONERS OF THE MEMBERS OF UN
SECURITY COUNCIL AND OBSERVERS TO RWANDA PEACE
TALKS - STATE HOUSE - MAY 1, 1994

I have called you here this morning to express our grave concern and to exchange views on what to do concerning continuing massacres in Rwanda.

The last three weeks have been particularly tragic for Rwanda and the sub-region. As you know, the plane crash that resulted in the deaths of the Presidents Habyarimana of Rwanda and Ntayamira of Burundi set off a torrent of wanton massacres of innocent civilians.

Rwanda has since then bleeding and the region and Africa as a whole have been tormented by cries of innocent orphans, babies, women, the elderly and the helpless in general.

LD: 1320

-3

P.03

2

5. The last few days have witnessed a human chain of refugees crossing into Tanzania. As the counting continues, Tanzania expects to be home of about 500,000 new refugees from Rwanda, let alone a similar number my country has received from Burundi. It is a human tragedy of highest magnitude, it is an affront to humanity.

6. Yet at the height of the conflict in Rwanda and in the face of horrors of massacres, and as if the tragedy was of no concern to the international community, the UN Security Council passed Resolution 912, down-grading the size of the UNAMIR from 2500 to 270. This was one of the most unfortunate decisions by the UN Security Council and stands in sharp contrast to the Peace Keeping efforts of the UN elsewhere.

7. Your Excellencies, amid all these disappointments from the UN, the countries of the region have continued to search for peace in Rwanda. As you know, last week we tried to arrange for peace talks in Arusha. These talks could not take place as the Representatives of the Interim Government of Rwanda had failed to show up. The RPF Representative also was not ready to negotiate.

8. However, after tireless consultations with neighbouring states and the parties to the conflict in Rwanda, I am happy to announce that both the Interim Government of Rwanda and the RPF have agreed to attend peace talks in Arusha next Tuesday.

LD: 1320

- 4

3

9. I wish to ask for your support at this crucial hour of tragedy in Rwanda.

10. Tanzania believes that failure to implement the Arusha Peace Agreement signed in Arusha last year is what has led Rwanda to the present tragedy.

11. Tanzania strongly believes that:

- 1) The tragedy in Rwanda has once again demonstrated that traditional UN Peace-keeping methods have outlived their utility. Where the very survival of humanity is at stake, where the outbreak and level of violence reaches enormous proportions to threaten the very fabric of human civilization and where ethnic conflicts might threaten international peace, the UN must be able to act promptly and decisively, including the possibility of stopping arm flow into Rwanda;
- 2) We must have cease fire in Rwanda as soon as possible.
- 3) Massacres must stop and any type of ethnic cleansing in Rwanda must stop. Tanzania calls upon the UN to take firm action to stop senseless killings.

LD: 1320

- 5

4

- 4) Tanzania wishes to express full support for the statement issued by the OAU Secretary General Dr. Salim, calling for the UN to take firmer action on Rwanda and to increase the size of the peace keeping force in that country.
- 5) We also strongly support the most recent request of the UN-Secretary General to the UN Security Council calling for a review of Resolution 912, which downsized the UN force in Rwanda, and we find the statement of the President of Security Council in this regard most encouraging.
- 6) Tanzania wishes to draw the attention of the UN and the International Community at large on the urgency of the situation in Rwanda and the obligation of the International Community:
- (a) To arrange for emergency relief for internally displaced persons in Rwanda;
 - (b) To provide assistance to refugees who have crossed into Tanzania. This country alone is unable to handle this human tragedy.

'94年 5月10日 20:25
051 45748

在英大使馆A

LD1320JA-06/06

P.06

LD: 1320

-6

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12. Your Excellencies, the human family of Nations must not only condemn the tragedy in Rwanda, It must also seek to change the situation in such a way that a more peaceful and dignified Rwanda emerges. That new Rwanda, in which everyone can live in peace awaits us. That Rwanda and the subregion beckons to us. It is a resolution of the conflict we must strive to achieve.

I wish to thank you.

(3)

12/08:28

8655 02/07 P01 R096007

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-015

大 政事外外儀官
大 事務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外研
代ア大大察括 長
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外 報 官 審報際内外ブ

文 長 審一二

領 移 参政保対旅外

審 総安平
企 国

参軍不科協

参行専入難地

審地中東
参北東西

審一二保

参一二

審西ロ洋
西東

参一二ア
二二

審総漁国
審エ国
一ネ
経途

参海 審準

審調国開無
参緊評技有理

審条協規

参国防防調セ
一二

総 番 号 R096007

月 11日

平成 6年 5月 12日

E C 代 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

小 林 大 使

ルワンダ情勢（EU声明）

第1301号 至急

往電第1160号に関し、

5日、EU議長国（ギリシャ）はEUの名において、ルワンダの紛争当事者に対し紛争を即座に終結するよう訴える声明を発出したところ、右を別FAX信にて送付する。

本電のみケニア、ギリシャに転電した。（了）

外 務 省

BX5275

FAX信

総 番 号 R096008

月 11日

平成 6年 5月 12日

外 務 大 臣 殿

E C 代 発
本 省 着

主 管

近 ア ー

小 林 大 使

ルワンダ情勢 (EU声明)

FAX信 至急

往電第1301号別FAX信

(以下FAX送信 BX5275-01)

P.45/94

Brussels 5 May 1994

**COMMUNIQUE OF THE PRESIDENCY ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN UNION
ON RWANDA**

The European Union, recalling its declaration of 18 April 1994 on Rwanda, appeals urgently to all parties to the conflict to bring an early end to the continuing violence in Rwanda.

The European Union expresses its full support for Security Council resolution 912 (1994) as well as for the statement of the President of the Security Council of 30 April 1994 and calls on all parties to abide by them and to cooperate in their implementation.

The European Union expresses its appreciation and support for the efforts of the OAU and to President Mwinyi of Tanzania for his initiative in convening on 3 May 1994 a new round of talks of a regional conference, in which both the authorities of Rwanda and the RPF have been invited.

The European Union urges the two sides to agree on the need to respect the Arusha agreement, which offers the best available basis for national reconciliation.

For its part, the European Union is ready to assist in humanitarian aid as soon as a degree of normality has been restored and the parties involved have demonstrated their willingness to respect the Arusha agreement.

**COMMUNIQUE DE LA PRESIDENCE AU NOM DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE
SUR LE RWANDA**

L'Union européenne, rappelant sa déclaration du 18 avril 1994 sur le Rwanda, lance un appel pressant à toutes les parties au conflit pour qu'elles mettent fin rapidement à la violence qui continue de sévir au Rwanda.

L'Union européenne soutient pleinement la résolution 912 (1994) du Conseil de sécurité, ainsi que la déclaration du président du Conseil de sécurité du 30 avril 1994, et engage toutes les parties à s'y conformer et à coopérer à leur mise en oeuvre.

L'Union européenne exprime sa gratitude et son soutien à l'OUA pour les efforts qu'elle déploie, ainsi qu'au président Mwinyi de Tanzanie pour l'initiative qu'il a prise d'organiser, le 3 mai 1994, dans le cadre d'une conférence régionale, de nouveaux pourparlers, auxquels ont été invités les autorités du Rwanda et le RPF.

L'Union européenne engage les deux parties à reconnaître la nécessité de respecter l'accord d'Arusha, qui constitue actuellement la meilleure base pour une réconciliation nationale.

De son côté, l'Union européenne est disposée à fournir une aide humanitaire dès qu'une certaine normalité aura été rétablie et que les parties concernées auront fait preuve de leur volonté de respecter l'accord d'Arusha.

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外 報 官 審報際内外ブ

文 長 審一二

領 移 参(2)(3)旅外

総 審(2)安平
長 企国

参軍不科協

国 参行専人難地

ア 審地中東
長 参北東西

北 審一二保

中 参一二

欧 審西口洋
長 西東

近 参一二(7)(7)

経 審総漁国
長 審経エ国
一ネ
経途

参海 審準

経 審政調国開無
協 参緊評技有理

条 審条協規
長

情 参国析(4)調セ
長 一二

総 番 号 R096364

月 12日

平成 6年 5月 12日

ケ ニ ア 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

佐 藤 大 使

ルワンダ情勢

第722号 至急（ゆう先処理）

往電第713号に関し

11日付当地AFP発行インフォメーション・ブリテインが本件につき報じているところ次のとおり。

1. (1) UNAMIR筋によれば10日FPRは首都キガリ及び政府軍に対する包囲をじよじよに固めており、今週中にキガリを占拠する可能性がある旨、また、FPRは既に国土の2/3を支配下においている旨述べた。また、同筋によれば、政府軍内にはかなりの戦線離脱兵士が出ている由。

(2) キガリにおける戦闘激化の中で9日UNAMIRのガーナ兵士1名が死亡、これでUNAMIR兵士のぎせい者は11名となつた。他の10名はベルギー兵士で、さつ害されたウイリングマナ首相の護衛に当たっていた中で大統領親衛隊にさつ害された。

(3) GAILLARD在キガリICRC代表によれば、ICRCは9日6万人の避難民に対し食りようを供給することが出来たが、戦闘が激化し食りよう備ちく所（3,000トン）が政府軍じん地とFPRじん地の中間に位置しているため援助オペレーションが出来なくなっている旨述べた。

2. (1) ブトロス・ガリ国連事務総長は10日、UNAMIRの増強（歩兵5大隊5,500名、1ヶ月以内に展開）及びUNAMIRのマンデートについては攻撃を受けた場合には武力行使が出来る旨の提案を安保理メンバー国に対し行つた。同事務総長は、同提案で現在のUNAMIRをUNAMIR-Aと改称している。

(2) サリムOAU事務局長は、国連あて5日付書簡においてリベリアの例の如きアフリカの地域部隊（ECOMOG）の派遣の可能性についてこれを否定し、国連部隊が適切である旨伝えた由。

(3) 部隊派遣の可能性ある国として、ガーナ、豪州、加、セネガルの名前が上つている。

電信写

3. ミッテラン仏大統領は10日、仏軍は在ルワンダ国連軍に取つて代わることは出来ないし、また世界で発生している危機の国際的ちゆう裁者になることは出来ない旨明らかにした。

また、同大統領は、ルワンダはベルギーの旧植民地であつた関係からベルギーがこれまで親しい関係を維持してきている。他方、仏としても国連の要請にはこれまで通り応えていきたいと考えている旨述べた。更に

同大統領は、今回の戦闘ではウガンダがF P Rを支援している旨指摘した。

仏、白、米、加、タンザニア、エティオピア、国連代、ジュ府代に転電した。(了)

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外報官 審報際内外ブ

文長 審一二

領移 参(保)旅外

総 審(安)平
長 企国

審 参軍不科協

国 参行専人難地

ア 審地中東
長 参北東西

北米 審一二保

中南 参一二

欧 審西ロ洋
長 西東

近ア長 参一二(ア)二

経 審総漁国
長 審経エ国
一ネ二
経途
二

参海 審準

経協長 審政調国開無
参緊評技有理

条長 審条協規

情長 参国析研調セ
一二

総 番 号 R096374

月 12日

平成 6年 5月 12日

ケ ニ ア 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

佐 藤 大 使

ルワンダ情勢

第721号 秘 至急

往電第699号に関し、

1. 10日、現在当地にもどつているアシマUNAMIR職員が述べたところ次のとおり。

(1) DALLAIRE・UNAMIR司令官（カナダ人）はどちらかというとFPRに心情的に理解があるといわれるのに対し、BOOH-BOOH在ルワンダ国連事務総長特使（カメルーン人）は独裁者であるビヤ・カメルーン大統領から厚遇を受けてきたといわれ、ハビアリマナ大統領及び現臨時政府側に同情的なところがある。そのため両者の間では意志そ通が余りうまくいつていないともつばらいわれている。

(2) UNAMIRの中にはFPRが善戦し、キガリを支配下におくことを望むふん囲気がある。

(3) 自分（「ア」）は、来週始めにローテーションでキガリにもどることになると思う。

2. 10日付当地AFP発行インフォメーション・ブリテインが本件につき教ずるところ次のとおり。

(1) 9日FPR政府軍側の空港ふ近の駐とん地、大統領親衛隊駐とん地等の戦略拠点に対し、激しい攻撃を加えた。これに対し、政府軍側は在キガリFPR司令部に対し、ほう撃をくり返した。

(2) FPRスポークスマンは、FPRは現在国土の半分を支配下においており、また、戦略的に重要な空港を政府軍側よりだつ取したいと考えているが、人道援助活動をさまたげるつもりはない旨述べた。

(3) キガリ空港かつ走路にほう弾が落下したため、UNAMIRのC-130機はナイロビへの帰かみを余ぎなくされた。

(4) 米国防総省は、援助物資（毛布10万まい、プラスチック・ロール1万まい）をトコルで積み、タンザニア領内のルワンダ難民に対し、C-141 4機により空中投下する旨発表した。

(5) モイ・ケニア大統領は8日、ケニアはルワンダへ平和維持部隊を派遣する考えはない旨明らかにした。

秘

電信写

仏、白、米、タンザニア、国連代、ジュ府代、加に転電した。(了)

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

06-014

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外研
代ア大大察括 長
表大使使大審

総儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外報官 審報際内外プ

文長 審一二

領移長 参政保対旅外

総長 審総安平
企国

審 参軍不科協

国長 参行専人難地

ア 審地中東
参北東西

長 審一二保

北米長 参一二

中南長 審西口洋
西東

長 参一二

近ア長 参一二

経 審総漁国
審経エ国
一ネ
経途

長 参海 審準

経協長 審調国開無
参緊評技有理

条長 審条協規

情長 参国研調セ
一二

総 番 号 R097265

月 13日

平成 6年 5月 13日

ケ ニ ア 発

本 省 着

主 管

近ア

外 務 大 臣 殿

佐 藤 大 使

ルワンダ問題に対するウガンダの関与（プレスリリース）

第736号

（以下FAX送信 NB0757-01）

今般、当地ウガンダ高等弁務官事務所より、4月27日に
BBCにて放送されたルワンダ政府ムゲンジ大臣のインタビ
ュウにおいて同大臣がウガンダのムセベニ大統領がRPFを
コントロールしていると述べたことに関し、全くの事実無根
であり虚偽である旨反論するプレスリリースを送付越したと
ころ別FAX信する。

また、ウガンダ政府は、同プレスリリースの中で、ニュー
ヨークタイムズに掲載された、ウガンダがRPFを財政等の
面で支援しているという記事についても否定している。

本電のみ

米、英に転電した。

(了)

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外研
代ア大大察括 長
表大使使大審

総儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外報官 審報際内外ブ

文長 審一二

領移長 参(保)旅外

長 審(安)平
企国

審 参軍不科協

国 参行専人難地

ア 審地中東
参北東西

長 審一二保

北米長 参一二

中南長 審西口洋

長 西東

近ア長 参一二(77)
二二

経 審総漁国

長 審経エ国
一ネ
経途
二

経協長 参海 審準
審政調国開無

条長 参緊評技有理

情長 参条協規
参国析研調セ
一二

総 番 号 R097273

月 13日

平成 6年 5月 13日

ケ ニ ア 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

佐 藤 大 使

ルワンダ情勢

第739号 至急

往電第713号に関し

12日付当地AFP発行インフォメーション・ブリテインが本件につき報じているところ次のとおり。

1. KAGAME・FPR参謀長は11日ビュンバにおいてプトロス・ガリ国連事務総長の提案に対し、ジェノサイドは既に行なわれてしまっており効果がない旨明らかにするとともに、他方、人道的な観点から同部隊が配置されることに反対するものではないが、5,500人の部隊は大きすぎその経費を人道的努力に向けることが出来るのではないかと述べた。

2. 「K」参謀長はまた11日、DALLAIRE・UNAMIR司令官及び同日「ル」に到着したAYALA-LASSO国連人権高等弁務官との間で停戦の実施態様につき会談した。同会談において、「K」参謀長は、FPRは臨時政府と会談するつもりはないがBIZIMUNGU政府軍司令官と会談する用意はある旨明らかにした。

3. 「D」UNAMIR司令官は、11日FPRによるキガリだつ取につき、今週中にもその可能性がある旨報じられたが、未だ暫らく時間がかかるものと考えている旨明らかにした。

4. ガリ事務総長は11日バリにおいて、事務総長提案に対し、ガーナ、ナイジェリア、タンザニアが賛成を伝えて来ている旨明らかにした。なお、この他に同部隊への参加について、豪州、加、セネガルの名前が上っている。

仏、白、米、国連代、ジュ府代、タンザニア、加、豪州に転電した。(了)

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外 報 官 審報際内外ブ

文 長 審一二

領 移 長 参(保)旅外

審 長 審(安)平
企国

審 参軍不科協

国 参行専人難地

ア 審地中東
参北東西
一

北 審一二保

中 参一二

南 審西口洋
西東
一

長 参一二(ア)
二

近 参一二(ア)
二

経 審総漁国
審経エ国
一ネ一
経途
一

長 参海 審準

経 審政調国開無
協長 参緊評技有理

条 審条協規

情 参国析研調セ
長 一

総 番 号 R097290

月 13日

平成 6年 5月 13日

ケ ニ ア 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

佐 藤 大 使

ルワンダ情勢

第741号 至急

往電第690号及び第722号に関し

13日付当地AFP発行インフォメーションブリティンが本件につき報じているところ次のとおり。

1. 景IZIMUNGU政府軍参謀長（臨時政府じゆ立とともに就任）は、12日UNAMIRの増強提案
に関し、平和のためあらゆる努力には賛成であるが、国連によるソマリア型のPKO部隊のかい入には警か

いであり、十分に検討する必要がある旨述べるとともに、同部隊がルワンダ人をさつ害するようなことが
あつてはならないと考えている旨述べた。

2. BAGOSORA大さ（国防相官房長）（冒頭往電参照）は、12日「ハ」大統領を暗さつし内戦に再
び火をつけたのはFPRであり、国民の10%しか代表していないFPRが内戦に勝利することは不可能で
あることをよく認識しなければならない、また、攻撃を行つているのはFPR側であり、右にはウガンダが
支援を行つている旨強く非難を行つた。

仏、白、米、タンザニア、国連代、ジュ府代、加に転電した。（了）

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外 報 官
審報際内外ブ

文 長
審一二

領 移 官
参(33)旅外

総 長
審(3)安平
企国

審
参軍不科協

国 長
参行専人難地

ア 審地中東
参北東西
長

北 米
審一二保

中 南 長
参一二

審西口洋
西東
長

近 ア 長
参一二(77)
二

経 長
審総漁国
審経エ国
一ネ二
経途
二

参海 審準

経 協 長
審政調国開無
参緊評技有理

条 長
審条協規

情 長
参国析(4)調セ
二

総 番 号 R097873

月 14日

平成 6年 5月 14日

タンザニア

発

本 省

着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

江 口 大 使

ルワンダ情勢（報道）

第272号 至急（ゆう先処理）

往電第261号に関し、

13日付当地紙ビジネス・タイムズ（週刊）が報ずるところ以下の通り。

1. ルワンダの4野党（MDR、PL、PSD、PDC）党首は連名で、先週ルワンダ和平交渉促進者（FACILITATOR）たるムウイニ・タンザニア大統領にあてた書簡の中で、ハビャリマナ大統領の死後組閣された現在のルワンダ暫定政府はMRND-CDR一党支配の政府であり、ルワンダ国民を代表するものではなく、従って右暫定政府を和平交渉の相手とせずとのRPF立場を支持する旨述べた。

2. ハビャリマナ政権下の外相であり、MDR党首として本件書簡に署名したガサナ（GASANA）氏は、ルワンダ政府側の実権はルワンダ政府軍のバゴソラ大佐の手中にあり、何ら権力のないルワンダ暫定政府代表と停戦交渉を行うことは時間の無駄である旨述べた。

ケニア、米、仏、白、国連代、ジュ府代に転電した。（了）

注意

1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人⑨在警史オ

外 報 官 審報際内外ブ

文 長 審一二

領 移 官 参②③④旅外

総 長 審③安平
企国

一 審 参軍不科協

国 長 参行専人難地

ア 審地中東
参北東西
長 二

北 審一二保
米 官

中 参一二
南 官

以 審四口洋
長 二
西東
二

近 参一二⑦⑦
ア 長 二

經 審総漁国
長 審経エ国
一ネ
経途
二

参海 審準

經 審政調国開無
協 参緊評技有理
長

条 審条協規
長

情 参国析⑤調セ
長 二

総 番 号 R099393

主 管

月 17日
平成 6年 5月 17日

ケ ニ ア 発
本 省 着

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

佐 藤 大 使

ルワンダ情勢

第751号 至急

往電第741号に關し

16日付当地AFP発行インフォメーションブリテイン及び当地紙が本件につき報じているところ次のとおり。

1. (1) 在キガリ人道援助関係者は13日ぎやくさつのぎせい者はこれまで言われている20万人ではなく、50万人に達するであろう旨述べるとともに、キガリ（人口35万人）では6万人の遺体が発見されまいそうされており、避難民キャンプを除くとほとんど国民のすがたが見られなくなっている旨述べた。

(2) ルワンダを訪問したAYALA-LASSO国連人権高等弁務官及びKOUCHNER前仏大使（人道援助担当）は、政府軍及びFPRに対し、政府軍支配下のツチ人及びFPR支配下のフツ救出に協力するようよびかけた。UNAMIRスポークスマンによると、ミルエリンヌ・ホテル（キガリ）には540人のツチ人が避難している由。

(3) フツ民兵（INTERAHAMWE：当館注MRNDの民兵と言われる）は、政府軍と協力しキガリ内の道路にバリケードをしき、ツチ人の発見のため検問を行つている。

2. ローマ法皇は15日ルワンダのジェノサイドが直ちに停止されるようよびかけるとともに、残念ながら今回のジェノサイドにはルワンダのカトリックそう教指導者が関与している旨明らかにした。

3. FPRと政府軍の間では、キガリで激しい戦闘（西部のみ政府軍がおさえている）が行なわれている他、ルヘンゲリ、NKUMBA（ルヘンゲリ北部）及びBUGESERA（キガリ南部）でも戦闘が続いている。仏、米、白、タンザニア、国連代、ジュ府代、加に転電した。（了）

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外研
代ア大大察括 長
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外報官 審報際内外ブ

文長 審一二

領移長 参(四)(四)旅外

審長 審(四)安平
企国

審 参軍不科協

国長 参行専入難地

ア 審地中東
長 参北東西
一

北米長 審一二保

中南長 参一二

審西口洋
四東
一

近ア長 参一二(ア)
一二

経 審総漁国
長 審経エ国
一ネ二
経途
一

参海 審準

経協長 審政調国開無
参緊評技有理

条長 審条協規

情長 参国析(四)調セ
一二

総 番 号 R099774

月 17日

平成 6年 5月 18日

英 国 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

藤 井 大 使

ルワンダ情勢（英外務省スポークスマン発言）

第1773号 至急

ルワンダ情勢に関し、17日、英外務省スポークスマンは、質問に答える形で、英は難民に対する人道援助のためにすでに330万ポンドを拠出している、また、UNAMIRに英部隊を派遣するか否かについては、既に实际的援助を行うよう要請を受けている旨、各々発言があつたところ右トランスクリプトを別FAX信する。

本電のみ米、仏、独、白、加、ケニア、タンザニア、ナイジェリア、国連代、ジュ府代、EC代に転電した。

(了)

LD1466

F A X 信

総 番 号 R099715

月 17日

平成 6年 5月 18日

英 国 発 着
本 省

主 管

近 ア ー

外 務 大 臣 殿

藤 井 大 使

ルワンダ情勢（英外務省スポークスマン発言）

FAX信 至急

（以下FAX送信 LD1466-01）

94年 5月17日 19:19

在英大使館A

LD1466JA-01/01

FCO SPOKESMAN: TUESDAY 17 MAY 1994

LD: 1466

RWANDA

Spokesman pointed out that Britain had already provided £3.3 million humanitarian assistance to refugees. Asked if British troops would participate in a UN force, Spokesman said that as with all UN operations HMG had received a request for practical assistance which was being considered.

往電第 177 号別FAX信

(3)

注意

1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外 報 官 審報際内外ブ

文 長 審一二

領 移 信 参(保)旅外

審(安)平
企 国

審 参軍不科協

国 長 参行専人難地

ア 審地中東
参北東西
一

北 米 長 審一二保

中 南 長 参一二

審(口)洋
西 東
二

近 ア 長 参一二(ア)
二

経 長 審総漁国
審経エ国
一ネ二
経途
二

参海 審準

経 協 長 審政調国開無
参緊評技有理

条 長 審条協規

情 長 参国析(調)セ
一二

総 番 号 R100545

月 18日

平成 6年 5月 19日

フ ラ ン ス 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

矢田部 大 使

ルワンダ情勢（仏の対応、報道）

第2446号 至急

往電第2303号に関し、

仏のルワンダ情勢への対応に関し、

16日ブリュッセル発AFP電及び17日付け当地リベラシオン紙が伝えているところ、概要以下の通り。

1. 16日ブリュッセルで開催されたEU外相会談に首席したジュッペ外相は本件に関し、以下のように記者団に対して述べた。

（1）ルワンダでは真のジェノサイドが起こっているにもかかわらず、紛争当事者のがんめいさにより、ルワンダにおけるいかなる行動もまひしている。恐ろしい大量さつりくが、政府軍支配区で起こっている。

（2）仏は、ルワンダに5500人の国際的な軍を派遣するとの国連事務総長の提案を支持する。仏は、この決議案が票決され、早急に適用されることを希望している。

（3）EUによる人道援助は、せき十字国際委員会を通じて、近りん諸国およびルワンダ国内に到達するようにする。その後で、ルワンダにおいて起こつた人権侵害の責任者をさがし、処ばつしなければならぬ。

2. クシュネール前仏人道活動相のコンボイが15日キガリ近こうでしゅう撃されたが、16日ルワンダあゝ国戦線側は、これはコンボイの中に政府軍兵士が乗っていたために起こつたと述べた。

3. 16日よる8時のTF1ニュースで、キガリからもどつたばかりの「国境なき医師団」（MSF）のスポークスマンは、仏政府は、大量さつりくの責任者たる政府軍に武器や装備を与え、訓練してきたのであり、大きな責任があると述べ、仏政府を激しく非難した。MSFは、ミッテラン大統領に公開書簡を送り、仏によつて支持され武装された一派による反対者の組織的かつ計画的まつさつをやめさせるよう求めた。

ケニア、タンザニア、ザイール、白、米、英、国連代、EC代、ジュ府代に転電した。（了）

外 務 省

注意

1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

秘

電信写

0 7 - 0 3 1

大 政事外外儀官
大 務務 典房
臣秘官官審審長長

外研長 總括審査大使 環境大使 經大 北ア大使 政代表

◎儀對會要厚情研
察人◎在警史才

審[○]國際内外プ

文長	審一二
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參政保對旅外

審檢安平
長 | 企国

案 參軍不科協

参行專人難地

ア	審地中東 参北中亞
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長	一
北	宮 二

長一	出	二
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洋口西

長

西了長	參一	四二
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經

長	途經	
	二	
	安海	寧海

經協	審政調国開無	
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長	參事司國府理
長	審条協國

情長

参国析防調セ
一二

総 番 号 R 1 0 1 0 5 3

月 19日

平成 6 年 5 月 19 日

タンザニア 発

本 省 著

主管

近ア一

外務大臣殿

江口·大使

ルワンダ情勢（域内首のう会議開催の動き）

第287号 秘 至急

往電第278号に関し、

1. 18日付デイリー・ニュース紙は「ムウイニ大統領はルワンダの和平に向け域内首のう会議開催の働きかけを開始した」旨報じているところ、同日ムベナ外務省アジア局参事官が北川に述べたところ次の通り。

(1) タンザニアは、5月27日アルーシャにおいてルワンダ情勢に関する域内首のう会議を開催すべく、ケニア、ウガンダ、ザイル、ザンビア、ブルンディ、ルワンダ6か国に招請を行い、右協議のため17日ルウエガシラ外相がザンビア、ケニア、ウガンダ、ザイル訪問に向け出発した。

(2) 首のう会議の主たる議題は(イ)ルワンダの情勢分せき、特にハビヤリマナ大統領死後の情勢悪化、(ロ)難民問題、(ハ)ルワンダに対する国際的努力、(ニ)和平問題となろう。ルワンダのえい続的な和平達成に向けて、昨年8月に署名したアルーシャ和平協定は「ル」の全ての当事者が合意したゆい一のものであり、「ハ」大統領死後の情勢悪化をふまえ、これをいかにり行するかが大きな課題である。

2. なお、冒頭往電の報道（UNAMIRへのタンザニア国軍派遣問題）について、同参事官の述べたところ次の通り。

- (1) 14日付の報道は観測記事であり、政府の立場を反えいしたのではない。
- (2) UNAMIRのマンデート拡大決議はようやく昨17日採決されたばかりであり、タンザニア側の対応は国連が同決議をふまえてどのような措置をとるか、どのような要請が来るか如何によつて立場を明らかにすることとなる。

ケニア、ガーナ、ナイジェリア、米、仏、白、国連代、ジュ府代に転電した。(了)

外 務 省

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外 報 官
審 報 際 内 外 プ

文 長
審 一 二

領 移
参 参 参 旅 外

総 監
審 安 平
企 国

参 軍 不 科 協

国 長
参 行 専 人 難 地

ア 審 地 中 東
参 北 東 西

北 米
審 一 二 保

中 南
参 一 二

欧 審 西 口 洋
西 東

近 ア 長
参 一 二 二 二

経 審 総 漁 国
審 経 エ 国
一 ネ 二
経 途

参 海 審 準

経 協 長
審 政 調 国 開 無
参 緊 評 技 有 理

条 長
審 条 協 規

情 長
参 国 折 切 調 セ
一 二

総 番 号 R101307

月 19日

平成 6年 5月 19日

ケ ニ ア 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

佐 藤 大 使

ルワンダ情勢

第759号 至急

往電第741号に関し

18日付当地AFP発行インフォメーション・ブリテインが本件につき報じているところ次のとおり。

1. (1) 17日国連安保理で決議採択されたUNAMIRの部隊増強について、同日FPR及び政府軍側とも本件受入れを明らかにした。他方、武器禁輸（本件に係る条項についてルワンダ代表は反対投票を行った。）については、政府軍側は本件は合法的に武器調達を行つている政府軍側のみを取り締まろうとするものであり、FPRは引続きウガンダより秘密りに武器を入手し続けるであろうと批判した。これに対しFPRは近りん国からは武器は一切入手しておらず、現在使用している武器は戦闘において政府軍側よりかく得たものである旨反論をしている。なお、西側軍事筋によれば、ルワンダはソマリアと違い武器は大量にはちよ蔵されていないが、今後とも戦闘継続に十分な武器は持つていと分せきしている。

(2) 本件部隊への派遣については、国連筋及び外交筋によれば、ガーナが現在の310名（空港の監視に当つている）に加え今後1-2週間に400-500名の追加部隊を派遣する予定であり、またナイジェリアもこの1-2週間に900名の部隊を派遣すると言われており、更に豪州も今後3-4週間に技術部隊300名を派遣すると見られている。この他、バングラ、カナダ、ニュージーランド、ジンバブエ、ザンビアの名前も挙つている。

(3) UNAMIRの増強部隊については、マンデートの遂行上、特に輸送用装こう車両、ヘリコプター等が不可欠であると見られている。

2. (1) KABIA・UNAMIRスポークスマンは16日FPRは最近キガリとギタラマ間の国道を支配下に入れた旨明らかにした。

電信写

(2) FPRは16日同軍ラジオ放送において、政府軍が護送を行つたKOUCHNER仏前大臣（ギタラマで臨時政府側と会談を行つた。）の乗つた車両に向け射撃を行つたことを認めるとともに、政府軍側は国連の車両をうばい使っている旨非難を行つた。

仏、白、米、タンザニア、国連代、ジュ府代に転電した。（了）

20/08:27

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注意

1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
 2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-020

大 政事外外儀官
 大務務 典房
 次次
 臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
 代ア大大察括 研
 表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
 察人(在)警史オ

外 報 官 審報際内外ブ

文 長 審一二

領 移 長 参政保対旅外

長 審総安平
 企国

審 参軍不科協

国 参行専入難地

ア 審地中東
 参北東西

北 審一二保

南 参一二

長 審四口洋
 四東

近 参(0077)
 ア 長 一二

経 審総漁国
 長 審(0)工国
 一ネ
 経途
 二

参海 審準

経 審政調国開無
 協 参緊評技有理

条 審条協規

情 参(0)研調セ
 長 一二

総 番 号 R101418

月 19日

平成 6年 5月 19日

デンマーク

発

本 省

着

主 管
欧 西 二

外 務 大 臣 殿

荻 田 大 使

ルワンダに対する武器禁輸

第589号 至急

(以下FAX送信 CH3207-01)

デンマーク政府は、19日よりルワンダに対する武器禁輸措置をとったところ、右に関する18日付け外務省プレス・リリース次のとおり。

1. 政府は、ルワンダに対する武器禁輸を19日から実施する。右措置は、17日の国連安保理決議918号に基づくものである。

2. ルワンダは、4月初めより大規模の内乱に見舞われており、何十万人もが殺されたほか近隣諸国に避難した者も数十万人に及んでいる。

3. 安保理は、したがって武器禁輸を決定し、即座に実施することを決定した。右武器禁輸は、すべての武器及び軍事装備の引き渡しを含むものであるが、専ら国連PKOの使用するものの引き渡しは含まない。

4. デンマークの武器禁輸は、国連安保理決定を遵守するために実施するものであり、デンマークの企業及び個人がいかなる形であれルワンダへの武器の輸送、販売、移送又は引き渡しに参加することを禁ずるものである。

5. 安保理決議は、武器禁輸を決定するとともに、ルワンダにおける人道的地域の設定・確保及び緊急援助活動のために、国連兵士を5500人派遣することを決定した。

6. 武器禁輸措置は、1967年5月10日付け法律第156号「国連憲章に関する諸措置に関する法律」に基づくものである。

国連代、北欧、EC高デ、EC代、ケニアに転電した。(丁)

注意

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2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

秘

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人圖在警史オ

外報官 審報際内外ブ

文長 審一二

領移 参(四)保(四)旅外

総 審(三)安平
長 企国

早 参軍不科協
審

国 参行専入難地
長

ア 審地中東
長 参北東西

北 審一二保
米

中 参一二
南

欧 審(四)口洋
長 西東

近 参一二(ア)ア
了 一二

経 審総漁国
長 審経エ国
一ネ
経途
二

参海 審準

経 審政調国開無
協 参緊評技有理
長

条 審条協規
長

情 参国析(四)調セ
長 一二

総 番 号 R101491

月 19日

平成 6年 5月 20日

ベルギ — 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

中 村 大 使

ルワンダ情勢

第524号 秘

往電第483号に関し、

18日、ルワンダ情勢に関し白外務省ヴァン・デン・マグデンベルグ中・西部アフリカ担当課長が上村に
語るところ次の通り。

1. 今次事態のはい景等

(1) 事態の解明は進んでおらず、何ら確たる事実をお伝えできる状況にないが、「だれが得をするか」式の推理を行えば、アルーシャ合意の進展により多くの成果が期待されていたFPRにとって、今次事態が得になるはずが無いのはだれにでもわかる。一方、故ハビヤリマナ大統領は、ダルエスサラームの関係国会合で右合意のり行を各国首のうに強いられたばかりのところであつた。大統領側近の強こう派が首謀者との説はかなり確度が高いものと見ている。

(2) なお、先般当国上院でキューパー議員（フランゲース系民族主義政党フォルクス・ユニ所属）が、故「ハ」大統領の夫人が前述強口派の中心にあり、今次事態の「教さ者（instigateur）」であるとの説をひろうし、同夫人から名よき損で訴えられるとの一まぐがあつた（当館注：当国マスコミ等においては、以前より同夫人についてその親族をとう用して一派を形成し、お職行為等を行つているとの批判が行われていた。）。)

(3) 大統領機撃ついの状況については、ICAOに調査を依頼しているが、ブラック・ボックスの分せきさえ行われていない。なお、これは今の所うわさに過ぎないが、同機のブラック・ボックスは仏が押さえているとの説がある。

(4) （当方より、「首謀者」側はFPRの侵攻を織り込んだ上で行動を開始したと見ているか、と問うた

秘

電信写

のに対し、) 現象面としては、政府軍側が近年目覚ましく増強されており、装備等が以前と比べて格段にじゅう実されていたという事実はある。

2. 安保理決議への対応等

(1) 当然の事ながら、ベルギーは再度「ル」に部隊を送る考えは無い。そのような決定はとても世論の支持を得られないだろう。増派による効果自体についてもデルクロワ国防相はかい疑的である。

(2) 武器禁輸についても、実効を挙げることが如何に困難であるかはご承知の通りである。なお、「ル」に流れる武器の多くは、ザイール領内を経由しているとの情報がある。

3. 白「ル」関係

(1) ルワンダ暫定政府側は、いまだベルギー非難の宣言を撤回しておらず、当国としても「ル」暫定政府閣僚の入国拒否措置を継続せざるを得ない状況にある。なお、当国では、政府承認制度は有していないが、右暫定政府は何ら正統性を有しておらず、白外務省の文書等で「暫定政府」と称しているものの、当国がこれを「ハ」政権の正当な後継政府とみなしているわけではないので念のため。

(2) 「ル」政府の右「宣言」は、そもそも在ザイール「ル」大使が口上書をもつて行つたのをかわ切りに、他の「ル」大使も行うようになったものである。「ル」当局では、表面的には右「宣言」への関与を否定しているが、複数国において同時期にこのような事が行われている以上、政府側の指示に基づくものと判断せざるを得ない。

(3) 「ル」における反ベルギー感情は、そもそもUNAMIRそのものに対する反感があつたところ、ベルギーが同部隊に最初に参加し、中核であり続けたことによりかき立てられたものと考えられる。UNAMIR展開と同時に仏軍が撤収したことも反感の一因となつている。もともとベルギーは、旧勝主国が旧植民地へのPKOに参加することには賛成していなかつたところ、国連、「ル」政府、FPRの三者からの要請を受けて参加を決定したものであるが、「ル」政府の要請は本心から出たものではなかつたと言わざるを得ない。

米、仏、国連代、ジュ府代、ケニア、タンザニア、ナイジェリア、ザイール、モントリオール総に転電した。(了)

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外 報 官 審報際内外ブ

文 長 審一二

領 移 参(保)旅外

審(安)平

企 国

参軍不科協

参行専人難地

審地中東

参北東西

審一二保

参一二

審(四)口洋

西東

参一二(ア)

審総瀬国

審経エ国

経途

参海 審準

審政調国開無

参緊評技有理

審条協規

参国析調セ

総 番 号 R101654

月 19日

平成 6年 5月 20日

フ ラ ン ス 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

矢田部 大 使

ルワンダ情勢（仏の動向、報道）

第2464号

往電第2446号に関し、

18日付け当地リベラシオン紙が、1面以下5ページにわたって仏の対ルワンダ政策を批判する特集記事を掲載したところ、そのうちきょう味ある点は以下の通り。

1. 仏がなぜ独裁者故ハビヤリマナ大統領を支持してきたかについては、(1) 1975年の仏・ルワンダ秘密防衛協定の関連で、同種の協定を他国（中央アフリカ、コモロ、ジブティ、ガボン、象牙海岸、セネガル、トーゴ）と結んでいることから、協定をじゅん守しなければ、仏の信頼性が損なわれる恐れがあるため、及び(2) 英語圏のウガンダの支援を受けたルワンダあい国戦線が内戦に勝てば、ルワンダが英語圏に移ってしまうとの恐れがある為、という2の点が仏政府筋が非公式に述べた中でうかび上がっている。

2. 仏がルワンダに武器を供給しているとの非難を仏政府は公式に否定しているが、米国のNGOヒューマン・ライツ・ウォッチ・アフリカによれば、仏のクレデイ・リヨネ銀行（国営）はルワンダ政府による600万ドルにのぼるエジプトからの武器購入代金の保証人となつたとされている（同銀行はこれを否定している）。また、仏国防省から出向のショレ中さはその時期「ハ」大統領の軍事顧問として活動していた。その同じ時期に、大統領の私兵は野党のメンバー、ツチ族をぎやくさつしていた。

3. 仏政府は、進行するさつりくを前にいかんともしがたいとの態度をとつてきた。しかし、2週間ほど前に、ドレー仏大統領府アフリカ問題顧問は、ミル・コリン・ホテルに避難していた有力者たちをツチ族がさつ害するのをやめさせるために、ルワンダ政府軍の参謀総長を個人的に動かし、そ止するのに成功している。ある仏外務省職員は、これは、いかに仏がまだ事態を動かせる力をもっているかを示すものであると述べている。

電信写

4. 仏の新しい外交戦略は、国連にルワンダ問題を委ね、国際的な兵力をルワンダに導入することである。危機管理各省委員会のメンバーによれば、まず停戦を実現し、それから両者をウガンダ、タンザニア、ブルンディ、ザイールが参加する地域和平会議での交渉の場につかせる必要があるという。この戦略は、軍事的に日毎に弱体化する政府側の体勢をたてなおさせ、キガリに迫っているRPFを出しぬくという二重の利点がある。仏はまたザイールのモブツ大統領（仏はその入国ビザを拒否している）に対しても働きかけを行っている。4月末に、仏のオーリャック元協力相はモブツ大統領を訪れたが、その目的は、ルワンダ紛争での調停を依頼することであつたとされる。モブツを調停者とするにはRPFは反対している。ルワンダ国境沿いのザイール東部ゴマ市の、ふ段は平おんな空港には、最近定期的に大量の武器が空輸されている。去る1日・2日には、同空港で、ブルガリアからの40トンの弾やくが、この地方への紛争の拡大を恐れる地方当局の反対にも関わらず、ザイール軍の暗もくの合意のもとで、ルワンダ政府軍によつて積み出された。

5. 仏がルワンダ政府に対して供与した20万フランの財政援助は、ルワンダ難民への緊急の行動をまかなうためと公式にはされているが、協力省ではこれが実際は故ハビヤリマ大統領の家族を仏に非難させるためのかくれみのであることはしゅう知の事実である。同家族12人は、仏人避難専用とされた政府輸送機によつていちやくキガリを脱出、仏政府支払のビジネス・クラスによつてパリに到着していた。ルワンダにおける人権侵害国際委員会（CIDHR）の報告によれば、多くの野党指導者を含む2000人余りのさつ害に責任があるとされる「レゾー・ゼロ（RESEAU ZERO）」の集会に「ハ」大統領夫人は、出席していたという。

ケニア、タンザニア、ザイール、白、米、英、国連代、ジュ府代、EC代に転電した。

(了)

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-017

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外 報 官 審報際内外ブ

文 長 審一二

領 移 参(2)(2)旅外

総 長 審(2)安平
企国

審 参軍不科協

国 長 参行専人難地

ア 審地中東
長 参北東西
二

北 審一二保
長 二

中 参一二
長 二

以 審西口洋
長 二
西東
二

近 参一二(7)ア
長 二二

経 審総漁国
長 審経エ国
一ネ二
経途
二

参海 審準

経 審政調国開無
協 参緊評技有理
長

条 審条協規
長

情 参国析(1)調セ
長 二二

総 番 号 R101727

月 19日

平成 6年 5月 20日

ガ ー ナ 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア ー

外 務 大 臣 殿

小 嶋 大 使

ルワンダ情勢

第288号

△△◎Aガーナ、ルワンダ◎B220◎C310

19日付当地紙はガーナがルワンダにおけるUNAMIRに派兵する準備がある旨のローリングス大統領発言の要旨を掲載しているところ、以下の通り。

1. ルワンダのさん状を招いたのは国際社会の中途半ばな対応にもその一因があるところ、米国及び西側諸国のUNAMIRの参加があれば、ガーナも派兵を行う心構えである。
2. その際、ガーナが効果的な活動を行う為には装備面での支援が必要である。
3. 米国はソマリアからの米軍の撤退という経験をふまえ、アフリカへの新たな関与をちゅうちよするのは十分理解できるが、米国は「ル」に置けるぎやくさつ行為の監視とちつ序回復のための国際的な支援活動の成功のかぎをにぎる存在につき、右活動への米国の参加を強くよびかける。

ケニア、タンザニア、米、国連に転電した。 (了)

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

秘

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大 務務 典房
次次 審審長長
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外 審報際内外ブ
報 官

文 審一二
長

領 参政保旅外
移 長

審 審安平
長 企国

参軍不科協

参行専人難地

審地中東
長 参北東西

審二保

参一二

審西ロ洋
長 西東

参一二の二
近ア長 一二

審総漁国
長 審経エ国
一ネ二
経途
一

参海 審準

審政調国開無

参緊評技有理

審条協規

参国析份調セ
情長 一二

総 番 号 R101870

月 19日

平成 6年 5月 20日

カ ナ ダ 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

松 井 臨時代理大使

ルワンダ問題（UNAMIRへの加部隊増派）

第676号 秘 至急（ゆう先処理）

往電第617号に関し、

19日、外務省西部・中央アフリカ・マグレブ関係部サンイレール部長代理が、国連ルワンダ支援団（UNAMIR）への加部隊増派等について、ホッタに述べたところ以下の通り。

1. 国連から非公式に、通信隊（SIGNAL SQUADRON）約150名の派遣を要請されている。

同部隊の任務は、UNAMIR本部と展開が予定されている5つの大隊の間の通信を行うことである。

右要請に対しては現在政府部内で検討しており、国防省では当該任務を行うには約150名では不十分で300名近い部隊が必要と考えているが、派遣するか否か、人数等を含めまだ未定である。他の国と共同して派遣することもありうる。この2、3日中には結論が出るものと思われる。決定は首相を含む高いレベルで行われるが、外相、国防相はその発言等から見て派遣に積極的なようである。

また、輸送部隊160名、ヘリ16機、装こう人員輸送車（APC）50台についても非公式に要請を受けたが、当面は、通信隊に集中して検討を行つている。これらは他国にもへい行して要請がされていると思う。

2. 今回の増派については、加は、PKOの経験がほうふであるのみならず、ルワンダは仏語系、難民が流入しているしゅうへん国は英語系という地理的条件から英仏2カ国語に通じているという点からも、部隊派遣に大きな期待を寄せられている。

他方、文民、人道支援要員等保護のためのマンデートがうまくいくかは大きな課題であろう。特にソマリアの経験以来、加でも、部隊派遣の判断にあたつて、この点はデリケートになつている。

3. 他の諸国については、ガーナ、ナイジェリアは国連に対し派遣を回答済みであると聞いている。豪州も

秘

電信写

派遣に積極的と聞いている。

なお、加としては、OAUによる派遣を働きかけてきたが、OAUは、ルワンダは国連マターだとして派遣に積極的ではない。

ケニア、タンザニア、ガーナ、ナイジェリア、米、英、仏、独、イタリア、白、豪州、国連代、ジュ府代に転電した。(了)

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大 務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外 報 官 審報際内外ブ

文 長 審一二

領 移 参(保)旅外

総 長 審(安)平

審 企国

参軍不科協

国 長 参行専人難地

ア 審地中東

長 参北東西

北 審一二保

中 参一二

審西口洋

西東

近 参一二(77)

長 二二

審総漁国

審経エ国

一 経途

参海 審準

審政調国開無

参緊評技有理

審条協規

参国析研調セ

総 番 号 R102180

月 20日

平成 6年 5月 20日

ケ ニ ア 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

森 田 臨時代理大使

ルワンダ情勢

第763号 至急

往電第741号に関し

19日付当地AFP発行インフォメーション・ブリティンが本件につき報じているところ次のとおり。

1. UNAMIR

(1) KABIA・UNAMIRスポークスマンは18日人道援助活動に必要なためキガリ空港の中立を確保すべく、現在政府軍側及びFPRに対し協力を要請している旨、また、空港の監視には現在任務についているガーナ兵300名に加え、近く同国より派遣される追加部隊(500名)が当たることになる旨述べた。他方、ガーナの国防相は18日派遣要請に応じていく前にガーナは国連安保理決議の内容を詳細に検討する必要があると考えている旨述べた。

(2) この他、UNAMIR増強部隊については豪州はエバンス外相が18日派遣決定を行う前にUNAMIRの任務及びその遂行手段が明確に定義される必要がある旨述べた。

2. (1) KABIA・UNAMIRスポークスマンは18日FPRはギテラマを解放し、"略さつ者集団"とよばれる臨時政府(4月12日よりギテラマに本拠を移している)を追放することをねらいとしている旨述べた。

(2) RUDASINGWA・FPR事務局長は18日ヨハネスブルグにおいて、FPRはルワンダの独裁体制を完全に終えんさせたいと考えており、また、UNAMIRへの仏、ウガンダ、タンザニア、ザイールの参加には反対する旨述べた。更に、同事務局長は紛争に対する西側の対応は戦闘停止と交渉のため軍事的かい入が必要というものであるが、これは現状の存続をもたらしており、こうした考え方はFPRとしては敗北主義であり受入れられない、われわれとしては民主主義の闘いの中心にあらねばならないと考えている

電信写

旨述べた。また、この関連で同事務局長は西側の中でもガリ事務総長の目標が実現し得ないものと認識しているのはソマリアの経験のある米国のみであると指摘した。

3. ジュベ仏外相は18日議会において、ルワンダ政府軍はツチ族の徹底的なまつさつを実行しており、これがぎやくさつのまんえんをもたらしたとして、ルワンダにおけるぎやくさつの停止のためにはアフリカの同地域諸国（タンザニア、ザイール、ウガンダ、ブルンディ）の首のう会談が必要であると考えている旨述べた。なお、同諸国には仏の在ルワンダ大使が訪問し、右提案を行つた由。

仏、白、米、タンザニア、国連代、ジュ府代、豪州に転電した。（了）

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2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外 報 官 審報際内外ブ

文 長 審一二

領 移 参(9)(3)(3)旅外

総 審(9)安平
馬 企国

平 参軍不科協

国 参行専人難地
長

ア 審地中東
長 参北東西
二

北 審一二保
米

中 参一二
南

以 審西口洋
長 西東
二

近 参一二(7)(7)
ア 二
長

経 審総漁国
長 審経エ国
一 二
二 途
二

参海 審準

経 審政調国開無
協 参緊評技有理
長

条 審条協規
長

情 参国析(9)調セ
長 二

総 番 号 R103517

月 23日

平成 6年 5月 23日

外 務 大 臣 殿

ケ ニ ア 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

堀 江 臨時代理大使

ルワンダ情勢

第769号 至急（ゆう先処理）

往電第763号に関し

23日付当地AFP発行インフォメーション・ブリティンが本件につき報じているところ次のとおり。

1. (1) FPRは数週間にわたる政府軍側との激戦の末22日政府軍側よりキガリ空港の支配をかく得ずるとともに、最強の軍事キャンプの1つであるKAMENGE基地（キガリ東部、兵士3,000-4,000人）を占拠した。

その結果、空港にいた政府軍兵士250名が撤退するとともに、KAMENGE基地よりは民間服を着た約600名（一部の者が武器等を所持）が逃げ、UNAMIRに保護を求めた。

(2) 政府軍側は、キガリ市内に依然3ヶ所の駐とん地（大統領親衛隊、憲兵隊、キガリ・キャンプ）をおさえている。

2. UNAMIRによれば、FPR及び政府軍側は22日夕刻、RIZA国連事務総長特使のルワンダ訪問（23日ウガンダより陸路キガリに到着予定）に合わせ2日間の停戦を行うことで合意した。

3. 戦闘が激化したため、人道援助物資をとう載したUNAMIR機は19日よりキガリ空港に着陸出来ずにいたが、RWEGO・FPRスポークスマンは22日FPRは人道援助の輸送をさまたげるつもりはなく、今後同オペレーションが容易になるであろう旨述べた。

仏、白、米、タンザニア、国連代、ジュ府代に転電した。（了）

注意

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2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外研
代ア大大察括 長
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外報官 審報際内外ブ

文長 審一二

領移官 参(因)旅外

総長 審(安)平
企国

審 参軍不原料

国長 参行専入難地

ア 審地中東
参北東西

北米 審一二保

中南長 参一二

以 審西口洋
西東

長 参一二(77)
一一

経 審総漁国
審経エ国
一ネ
経途

参海 審準

経協長 審(調)国開無
参緊評技有理

条長 審条協規

情長 参国析(調)セ
一一

総 番 号 R104204

月 24日

平成 6年 5月 24日

ケ ニ ア 発
本 省 着主 管
近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

佐 藤 大 使

ルワンダ情勢（本邦NGO関係者の現地視察）

第783号 至急

（以下FAX送信 NB0795-01）

三六〇字

往電次 713 号に付し、

23日、アジア医師連絡協議会(AMDA)の

ミヤケ カズヒサ

ナシメ エウコ

三宅和久氏(医師)及び夏目洋子 同財務局長

目付

より当館に付し次の通り連絡致しその旨参考

として報告する。

1. NGOとして今後の対ルワンダ緊急医療協力

を検討するため、24日夜空路 ウガンダ(カン

パラ)に入り、UNHCR、ICRC、WFP、MSF

等と接触し必要 情報を得る上で、おそれ

反政府軍もある

は陸路ウガンダ国境よりFPRのエスニ(現在

調整中)によりルワンダ北部のビエンバ等を

現地視察(2日程度)し、現状を把握したい

と考えている。

2. 予定では 21日 ウガンダ空路 ナイロビに

戻ってくることにしている。

(3)

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電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人(在)警史オ

外 報 官 審報際内外ブ

文 長 審一二

領 移 長 参(保)旅外

長 審(保)安平
企国

密 参軍不原料

国 参行専人難地

ア 密地中東
参北東西

長 審一二保

北 参一二

南 審西口洋

長 西東

近 参一二(77)
ア 一二

経 審総漁国

長 審経エ国
一ネ
経途

参海 審準

経 審政調国開無

長 参緊評技有理

条 審条協規

情 参国析(調)セ
長 一二

総 番 号 R104243

月 24日

平成 6年 5月 24日

ケ ニ ア 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

佐 藤 大 使

ルワンダ情勢

第786号

往電第769号に関し

24日付当地AFP発行インフォメーション・ブリテインが本件につき報じているところ次のとおり。

1. KABIA・UNAMIRスポークスマンによると、RIZA国連事務総長特使（加入軍事顧問のBARIL将軍が同行）は、UNAMIR増強部隊の展開に係る協議のため、23日朝ウガンダ国境より陸路MULINDIに到着、FPR軍司令部で同軍指導者と会談した。その後直ちにキガリに赴く予定であつたが、政府軍及びFPRより安全の確保につき保証が得られなかつたためキガリ行きを取り止めヘリコプターでウガンダに急拠もどつた。

なお、23日UNAMIR機（人道援助物資をとう載）が5日ぶりにキガリ空港に到着した。ただし、FPRはUNAMIRに空港の支配権を完全には渡していない。

2. ガリ国連事務総長は23日記者とのインタビューにおいて、UNAMIR増強部隊の派遣に関し一部アフリカ諸国（ジンバブエ、タンザニア、ガーナ、ナイジェリア、ナミビア、セネガル、ザンビア及びコンゴ）から約束を得ているが、5500名の部隊までには至つておらず必要な支援が加盟国から得られていないとして失望している旨明らかにした。なお、米国は国連によるかかる規模の部隊展開に疑念を示している。

3. RUDASINGWA・FPR事務局長は、BOOH-BOOH在ルワンダ国連事務総長特使はこれまで公平にふるまつておらず、またジェノサイドが行なわれていることも十分承知していた旨厳しく非難した。 また、同事務局長は、FPRは今後もキガリ及び国内の攻勢を続けていく旨明らかにした。

4. デュマ仏前外相は、RTLテレビ放送において現仏政権が進めたアフリカからの撤退政策によるルワンダからの仏軍撤退（昨年12月）後、右により如何なる事態が生じる可能性があるかにつき十分検討を行つ

電信写

てこなかつたとして現政権のルワンダ政策を厳しく批判した。

5. アムネスティ・インターナショナルは23日、ルワンダ政府軍及び政府が今回同国で行なわれた大量
ぎやくさつの主たる責任者であると思なされるとの報告書を発表した。

6. ウガンダ政府は23日同国ヴィクトリアこがんに数千人に及ぶルワンダ人ぎせい者のふ敗した死体が流
れついたことから、ヴィクトリアこがをさい害地域に指定した。

仏、白、米、タンザニア、国連代、ジュ府代に転電した。(了)

注意 1. 2.

電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
電報についての照会は検閲班（内線 2171、2174）
に連絡願います。

取扱注意

電信写

08-028

大 政 事 外 外 儀 官
大 務 務 典 房
臣 秘 官 官 審 審 長 長

外研長
總括審
査察大
環大使
經大使
北ア大
政代表

◎儀対会要厚情研
察人(国)在警史才

外報官 審報際内外プ

文長	審一二
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參政保對旅外

審檢安平
企圖 一

案 参軍不原料

國 長	參行專人難地
--------	--------

了	審 _四 中東 參北東西
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長	一
北平	寧一一四

中南 卷一

長
西口

長	西	東
正	谷	一

了長

經 工 國
審 經 工 國
一 一 一

参海	审海
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經協長 審政調国開無
參緊評技有理

審条協規

參國粉粉調七
一 二

総 番 号 R104920

月 25 日

平成 6 年 5 月 25 日

豪 州 発

本省著

主管

欧 洋

外務大臣殿

長谷川 大 使

対ルワンダ国連部隊への豪のこうけん（防衛情報）

第651号 (取扱注意)

△△◎A豪、ルワンダ、国連、米◎B 210、240、290◎C 320、330◎D◎E△△

往電第613号に関し、

25日付当地各紙は、レイ豪国防大臣の上院委員会における豪国防軍のルワンダ派遣に関する発言を掲載し

たところ、要旨以下の通り。

1. 豪は派遣部隊の安全が確保できなければ、国連から要請のあるルワンダへの派遣は出来ないであろう。

国連は、輸送統制、施設、いりようを含む３００名の部隊派遣を豪に要請しているが、ルワンダの現状は、もし豪が１８０名の専門家を派遣するとしても、これらの専門家を防護するために１２０名の武装兵員を派遣しなければならない状況である。

2. 豪政府はこれまで国連に対し、部隊を派遣する際には終結の時期を示すべきであると提言し、また、50万人ものぎせい者が出たとされるルワンダ内戦の政治的解決のためのかん境作りを行うよう求めてきたが、これらに対し国連からは何の回答もなされていない。このような事では国連を支援しようにも支援できない。

(当館注：ルワンダへの豪国防軍派遣については、キーティング首相、エヴァンス外相が人道的立場を取っており、他方、レイ国防相は部隊の安全確保の立場からしん重なし勢を見せている。首相府、外資省及び国防省の高官による本件に関する委員会は、先週、部隊の派遣については作戦上及び後方支援上の困難がある旨、首相に対し報告したとも伝えられており、国連の対応及びルワンダの状況の推移を見極めつつ、来週にも豪政府の意志を決定する模様である。)

ケニア、国連、NZ、米、加、ASEANに転電した(了)

26/08:14

9060 01/07 P01 R105012

注意

1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-015

大 政事外外儀官
大 務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外 報 官 審報際内外ブ

文 長 審一二

領 移 長 参政保対旅外

系 審 総 安 平 企 国

参 軍 不 原 科

国 長 参行専入難地

ア 審地中東
参北東西

北 米 長 審一二保

日 南 長 参一二

西 口 洋

西 東

近 ア 長 参一二ア
二二

經 審総漁国
審経エ国
一ネ
経 二

参海 審準

經 協 長 審調調開無
参緊評技有理

条 長 審条協規

情 長 参国析調セ
一二

総 番 号 R105012

月 25日

平成 6年 5月 25日

スウェーデン 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

山 口 臨時代理大使

ズイの対ルワンダ支援

第778号 至急

(以下FAX送信 ST3669-01)

外 務 省

(三八〇字)

往信F第310号に関し。

20日、瑞外務省開発援助局緊急援助担当
カール・ウーロフ・セーデルブラッド大使が
当館伊藤に述べたところ、次のとおり。

ルワンダへの病院建設援助について国連か
ら正式の要請を受けた。これは、瑞がソマリ
アへの援助の一環として病院を建設した経緯
があるからだろう。しかし、今回の要請に対
しては、国連の要請してきた病院が誰を収容
するためのものか明確でないこと（国連関係
者かルワンダ国民か）、また、ルワンダに対
しては既に2千4百万フローネを拠出してい
ることなことから、応じることは困難である
と思う。

国連代、寿府代に転電した。（了）

(現頃、Y=?)

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外 報 官 審報際内外ブ

文 長 審一二

領 移 長 参(国)(保)旅外

総 審 総安平
長 企国

参軍不原料

国 参行専人難地

ア 審地中東
長 参北東西

北 審一二保
米 長

中 参一二
南 長

審西口洋
長 西東

参一二(7)(7)
近ア長 二二

審総漁国
長 審経エ国
一ネ
経途

参海 審準

審政調国開無
長 参緊評技有理

審条協規

参国析初調セ
長 二二

総 番 号 R105155

月 25日

平成 6年 5月 25日

ケ ニ ア 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

佐 藤 大 使

ルワンダ情勢

第789号 至急（ゆう先処理）

往電第769号に関し

25日付当地AFP発行インフォメーションブリティンが本件につき報じているところ次のとおり。

1. UNAMIRの責任者は24日、FPRによるキガリかん落は近日中にあり得ると予想している旨述べた。このため、24日には侵攻してくるFPR軍による復しゅうをおそれた数千人のフツ人がキガリより南西部地域に向け脱出を行つた。

2. 23日朝行なわれたRIZA国連特使とFPRとの会談では、UNAMIRの規模につき合意が得られなかった。FPRは5,500人に対し、人道援助促進のためのミッションであれば2,500人で十分である旨主張した由。なお、23日一たんウガンダにもどつたRIZA特使は24日キガリに入り。政府軍側指導者と会談を行なつた。

3. ジュネーブで開催されている国連人権委特別会議においてMICHAUX-CHEVRY私人道問題担当大臣は24日大統領親衛隊及び政府軍によるツチ族及びフツ族反大統領派のぎやくさつはジェノサイドであり、その責任者を認定し、法の下に処罪する必要がある旨の要請を行なつた。

仏、白、米、タンザニア、国連代、ジュ府代に転電した。（了）

X 公 信

受付番号

FST0324-02

外務大臣

地

在 スウェーデン
山口 臨代

大 使

~~機 密 文 件~~

件名

国連の対ルワンダ政策に対する批判(瑞の新聞論調)

本館・主管文書記号

近丁1

FAX公信番号

FAX公信日付

F 第 310

平成6年5月25日

別 紙

平

取 注

本信送付先(公信の場合のみ記入)

『スウェーデン』

送 付 先

北ウレ

スウェーデン

スウェーデン紙

(スウェーデン紙)

19日付け 当地

→ 民間誌

政策に対する批判的論調を掲載しているところ、要旨次のとおり。

国連が ルワンダでの殺し合いを止めることができる 望みはほとんど

ない。 16日の安全保証理事会において、4000人の兵士と1500人

の整備要員を派遣することが決定されたが、現在までのところ、タンザニ

ー、チュニジアほか 数か国しか参加を申し出ていない。南ア及び



GA-9

FST0324-02

デンマークは参加を拒否した。デンマークは、これ以上国連の活動に貢献することはできないとの態度を決めており、また、ルワンダでの国連活動は失敗に終わると思っている。

瑞は、国連から、野戦病院建設に協力してほしいとの要請を受けた。これは、ソマリヤに対する援助と同様のものである。しかし、瑞外務省のアルフ・スザンソン 対外援助及び人権問題担当大臣は、瑞が人道的援助を行い得るためには 国連が安全地帯を確保するのが先決であるとしている。また、ルワンダには、高度な医療技術よりも活動的な医師の努力のほうが必要であると指摘している。

さらに、同大臣は 国連の限界についても 言及している。彼によれば、国連において決定を下す前に、現在ルワンダ国内あるいは周辺において活動している多くの援助機関が ルワンダ情勢について報告すべきだとしている。さしあたっては、負担過重気味の国連に過大な期待を寄せるよりは、これらの機関を支援したほうが得策であろう。(3)

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外儀官
大 務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人④在警史オ

外 報 官 審報際内外ブ

文 長 審一二

領 移 長 参④④旅外

一 長 審④安平
企国

審 参軍不原料

国 長 参行専人難地

ア 審地中東
参北東西

北 米 長 審一二保

南 長 参一二

長 審④口洋
西東

近 ア 長 参一二⑦ア
二

経 審総漁国
審経エ国
一ネ二
経途
二

参海 審準

経 協 長 審政調国開無
参緊評技有理

条 長 審条協規

情 長 参国折④調セ
二

総 番 号 R106035

月 26日

平成 6年 5月 26日

イ タ リ ア 発

本 省 着

主 管
近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

英 大 使

ルワンダ情勢（イの対応：報道）

第1220号 至急

△△◎Aルワンダ、イタリア◎B210、240◎C310◎E報道△△

（以下FAX送信 RO7612-01）

(三八〇字)

往電第 1217 号に關し、

ル⁷ンダ⁷の伊軍派遣の可能性に關するフ
レウ⁷イテ⁷伊国防相の発言(冒頭往電参照)
に關連し、マル⁷ラ⁷イ⁷ー⁷ノ伊外相は 25 日、

(イ) ル⁷ンダ⁷において劇的な状況が起い
てゐるが、我々としては、戦争の地獄のため
に苦しみ、また孤児となつてしまつた子供達
を救ふための解決策を検討しなければならな
い。(ロ)しかしながら、本問題^を解決~~を~~する
のは簡単ではない。(ハ)子供達を救ふことが可
能^{であ}れば、我々は救うであらう。旨述べた
クニ⁷、國連代、政府代に転電した。(3)

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

取扱注意

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大 務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長
政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研

察人(在)鑑史オ

外 報 官 審報際内外ブ

文 長 審一二

領 移 長 参(旅)外

審 長 審(安平) 企国

審 参軍不原料

国 長 参行専入難地

ア 長 審地中東 参北東西

北 米 審一二保

下 南 参一二

長 審西ロ洋 西東

近 ア 参一二(77) 二二

経 長 審総漁国 審経エ国 一ネ一 経途 二

参海 審準

経 協 長 審政調国開無 参緊評技有理

条 長 審条協規

情 長 参国析(調)セ 二二

総 番 号 R106225

月 26日

平成 6年 5月 26日

ケ ニ ア 発
本 省 着主 管
近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

佐 藤 大 使

ルワンダ情勢

第800号 (取扱注意) 至急(ゆう先処理)

往電第789号に関し、

1. 26日付当地AFP発行インフォメーション・ブリテインが本件につき報じているところ次の通り。

(1) 25日、FPRと政府軍側の間において激しいキガリ攻防が行われた。かかる中同日、RIZAG国連特使はギタラマを訪問し、臨時政府側と会談を行った。

(2) ガリ国連事務総長は25日記者会見(おいて ニュー・ヨーク)において、ルワンダは国連にとつてのみならず国際社会全体にとつて失敗の事例であり、この失敗には大国のみならず、アフリカ諸国、NGO、国際社会全体がその責任を負っている旨述べた。また、展開が遅れているUNAMIR増派については、今後とも実現に向け努力を続けていくが、同部隊の配置を行う場合には、キガリ及び国内への配置とともに米国が提案した難民保護のための国境への配置が必要である旨述べた。

(3) 国連人権委特別会議(おいてジュネーブ)は、25日現地でのぎやくさつ調査を行う特別報告書(ゾウゲ海がんのSEGUI法学者)を任命した。

(4) UNAMIRは25日戦闘のためナイロビ・キガリ間の空輸を中止した。

2. 26日当地滞在中のFPR関係者AIMABLE RUMONGIがタムラに語ったところによれば、FPRはUNAMIR増強部隊の派遣は望んでおらず、軍事的には既にブルンディとの国境全てを支配下におくとともに、これによりザイルとの国境を除きウガンダ、タンザニア、ブルンディとの3国境を支配下においた由。

仏、白、米、タンザニア、国連代、ジュ府代に転電した。(了)

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-015

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人個在警史オ

外 審報際内外ブ
報 官

文 審一二
長

領 参政保対旅外
移 長

審 審総安平
長 企国

参軍不原料

国 参行専人難地
長

ア 審地中東
長 参北東西

北 審一二保
米 長

南 参一二
長

審西口洋
長 四東

近 参一二ア
ア 長 二二

経 審総漁国
長 審経エ国
一ネ
経 二

参海 審準

経 審調開無
協 長 参緊評技有理

条 審条協規
長

情 参国析研調セ
長 二

総 番 号 R106421

月 26日

平成 6年 5月 27日

スウェーデン 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

山 口 臨時代理大使

ズイの対ルワンダ国連軍への要員派遣（報道）

第791号 至急

（以下FAX送信 ST3677-01）

往信F第310号に関し、

26日付けS v D紙が、対ルワンダ国連軍への要員派遣要請に対する瑞の回答が遅れている状況につき報ずるところ、要旨次のとおり。

国連からの派遣要請に対する瑞の回答決定は、来週以降になるであろう。国連は、対ルワンダ国連軍の規模を400人から5500人に増員することを決定し、50か国以上に参加を呼びかけたが、現在までに参加を決定したのは、タンザニア、ガーナ及びチュニジアの3か国だけである。デンマークは既に参加を拒否した。

瑞に関しては、派遣できるとしても、医療スタッフと文民警察を中心として100人以下となるであろう。しかし、ボスニアとソマリアでの国連活動の経緯から、ボランティアを募るのがますます困難になっており、そのために政府の回答決定が遅れている。

国連代、寿府代、北欧、ケニアに転電した。(了)

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-033

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外研
代ア大大察括 長
表大使使大審

儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

報官 審際内外ブ

文長 審一二

移長 旅外

審 平
長 国

審 参軍不原科

国長 参行専人難地

ア 審地中東
長 参北東西

北米長 審一二保

南長 参一二

長 四口洋
西東

ア長 一二ア
一二

経 審総漁国
長 審経エ国
一ネ
経途

参海 審準

経協長 審政開
参緊評有

長 審条協

情長 参国折調
一

総番号 R106499

月 26日

平成 6年 5月 27日

フランス 発

本省 着

主管

近ア一

外務大臣殿

矢田部 大使

ルワンダ情勢（仏大統領府アフリカ問題担当補さ官の内話）

第2554号 秘 至急（ゆう先処理）

25日セール大統領府アフリカ問題担当補さ官が、往訪した当館増島にルワンダ情勢につき述べたところ、その概要以下の通り。先方は、プレスやNGOからの非難に相当ふんがいており、その発言にも若干感情的なものがあるも、聞き込みのまま。

1. ルワンダの状況は地ごくえ（"APOCALYPSE"）である。紛争は今後もずっと続くであろう。ルワンダあい国戦線（RPF）は、キガリをだつ取るであろうが、フツのてい抗は続くことは明らかである。RPFが全国を制圧することは不可能である。ザイールはフツを支持し続けるであろうし、紛争は将来にわたつて終わる可能性はないといつてよい。
2. 仏の立場を非難する仏国内のジャーナリズムとNGOのキャンペーンにはへき易している。世界中の悪のすべてが仏政府にあるかのように彼らは語っており、いかりを感じる。そもそも問題は、自分の旧植民地をまともに管理できないベルギーに根源があるのに、仏にだけ責任をおしつける今の世界の報道のし方は無責任極まりない。世銀のアフリカ大幹部の20%、仏語圏事務局の技術協力局の多くはツチ族で占められており（当館注：先方発言のまま）、こうした状況がRPFに同情的な世論をじよう成することにつながっている。きやくさつ行為はRPFによつても行われており、現地では彼らはクメール・ノワールと言われている。もし彼らが本当に解放軍なら、キガリから大量に人々が逃亡することはないはずである。彼らは、外国（ウガンダ）によつて武装されており、政府軍がザイールを通して武器を調達したとしても、RPFには太ち打ちできない。われわれ（大統領府アフリカ問題担当班）が、たまたまキガリと電話連絡がついたので、政府軍によつてツチ族のさつ害が行われようとしていたのを、政府軍幹部に説得して止めさせたら、これはわれわれが状況を変える力があるのに何もしていないことを示すとして報道されたのはへん向報道のいい例。

秘

電信写

である。人命を救出して非難されるとは一体どういうことなのか理解できない。

3. 仏は、そもそもルワンダのような民族的に分断された国では、民主主義を一義的に適用することはできないと考えてきており、各民族の話し合いによる共存を目指してきた。南アフリカのように、少数派が武力をもつて民族和解プロセスを破かいすることがないようにするのが理想である。そのためにアルーシャ合意があつたのに、大統領がさつ害されてしまった。（だれがハビリヤマナ大統領をさつ害したと思うかとの当方からの質問に対し）一部で報道されているように大統領警護隊（フツ族強こう派）がしたのかもしれない。あるいは、当初から同大統領の命をねらっていたRPFが手を下したことも十分考えられる。

4. 国連軍のルワンダでの展開については、いかなる形であれ早期になされるべきと考える。米が主張するように国境沿いに配置するのか、国連事務局の言うようにキガリを中心に国内に配置すべきかについては、仏としてまだ立場を決定していない。いずれにしても仏は一兵たりともルワンダに再び送るつもりはない。クッシュネール元人道相はゆう気があり、一人で現地に赴いたが、そ撃された。仏は緊急援助を実施するとともに、地域的な和平会議の開催をよびかけている。ザイールを参加させることについては、これがモブツ大統領の復権につながるとして反対する向きもあるが、ザイールにはツチがあり、ザイールを除いた地域的な話し合いは無意味である。

ケニア、タンザニア、ザイール、白、米、英、国連代、ジュ府代に転電した。（了）

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2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

秘

電信写

07-034

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外研
代ア大大察括 長
表大使使大審

儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

報官 審際内外ブ

文長 審一二

移長 審旅外

審 審平
長 国

審 参軍不原料

国長 参行専人難地

ア 審地中東
長 参北東西
一

米長 審日二保

南長 参一二

審西口洋
長 西東
一

ア長 審一二ア
二

経 審総漁国
長 審経エ国
一ネ二
一途
二

参海 審準

経協長 審開
参緊評有理

長 審条協

情長 参国析調セ
一二

総番号 R106589

主管

月 26日

カナダ 発

近ア一

平成 6年 5月 27日

本省 着

外務大臣殿

松井 臨時代理大使

ルワンダ問題（UNAMIRへの加部隊増派）

第697号 秘

往電第676号に関し、

24日、モハー加外務省安保・軍備管理局長がスダに述べたところ、冒頭往電の追加情報として、次の通り報告する（土本同席）。

1. 国連から加政府に対し非公式に増派要請がきている。加としては、いくつかの前提条件を整えば、350名までの通信隊を派遣する考えを固めた。その前提条件としては、今回の安保理決議ではUNAMIRへの増派の目的及びマンデートが十分に明らかでないので、出来れば新たな安保理決議でこれを明確化すること、それが困難であれば、事務総長の報告において明確に示すことが不可欠である。更にもう一つの前提として、アフリカの5カ国が合計5500人の部隊増派を約束したと言われているが、これを確認することも必要である。加としては、これらの諸点が確保されれば増派を行うことを、非公式に国連に伝えている。

2. 増派に関する安保理決議は、アフリカ諸国が憲章第6章による措置に留めることを主張したためあいまいな妥協の産物になってしまった。加は再三説明しているように、PKOを派遣する場合には、明確な目的とそれに必要な十分な権限を与えることが最も大切であるという立場である。ルワンダについては、PKOが平和の創設を行えるとは思えず、その目的は市民をさつりくから保護することになると思われる。しかしその場合でも、市民保護のために武力行使が必要となる可能性が十分あるのであるから、憲章第7章の下で権限を付与することが望ましい。また、増派部隊は一定地域で市民保護に当たるのか、ルワンダの全土に展開して任務に当たるのかといったことも明らかにしなければならない。

3. （当方質問に対し）米国は地上部隊を派遣することはないであろう。各国からの増派部隊の空輸については、米国が最も能力を有するので協力を打しんしていると承知するが、未だに積極的な回答はないようで

秘

電信写

ある。安保理決議の際も、米国国連大使は本国向けには強い支持を訴える一方で、われわれに対しては米国は協力出来ないと内々言っていた。クリントン大統領もBH、ハイティ、ルワンダ等種々の地域問題に対して、発言は多いが効果的な行動はとらない。どちらかにはつきりしてくれれば対応し易いが、発言と行動がバラバラでつかみようがないので、米国とはまともに取り組めない状態になっている。

G7、ベルギー、豪州、ケニア、タンザニア、ガーナ、ナイジェリア、国連代、ジュ府代に転電した。(了)

注意

1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-031

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外 報 官 審 際内外ブ

文 長 審 一二

領 移 官 審 旅外

総 審 平

長 国

審 参軍不原料

国 参行専入難地

ア 審地中東
参北東西

長 審一二保

北 参一二

中 審西口洋
南 西東

長 審一二

ア 審一二

長 審総漁国

経 審経エ国
長 一ネ
二 経途
二

参海 審準

経 審 国開
協 参緊評 有理

長 審条協

情 参国析 調セ
長 一二

総 番 号 R106871

月 27日

平成 6年 5月 27日

タンザニア

発

本 省

着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

江 口 大 使

ルワンダ情勢（域内首のう会議開催の動き）

川上さん

第304号 秘 至急

往電第287号に関し、

1. 26日本件に関し、外務省ムワド政策・企画情報調査局長が北川に述べたところ次の通り。

(1) 域内首のう会議開催の動き

ルウェガシラ外相が域内諸国を歴訪し、ザイル大統領、ウガンダ大統領、ケニア大統領と会談したが、三
か国大統領は首のう会議の早期開催の重要性について一致したものの、開催日及び開催地についてザイ
ール側の同意が得られなかったため27日開催するには至らず、引き続き関係国と協議中である。

これは、タンザニアが当初27日当国（アルーシャ）での開催を提案したのに対しザイル側が都合がつか
ないと伝えて来たため「タ」側は28日、次いで24日を提案したが、ザイル側がザイルでの開催を逆
提案して来たためである。

(2) UNAMIRへのタンザニア国軍派兵問題

(イ) UNAMIRのマンデート拡大決議について、タンザニアは国連からの要請があれば原則として派兵
に応じる用意はあるが、国連が同決議をふまえてタンザニアに対しどのような要請が来るか如何によつて具
体的対応ぶりを検討する。

(ロ) (RPFはりん接国ザイル、タンザニアの派兵を拒否しているとの一部報道についてその後のルワ
ンダ情勢の展開もあるが、直接RPF側からは聞いていない。タンザニアの立場は、国連の要請及びルワン
ダ国内各派が受入れることが派兵の前提である。

従つて、このような点もふまえて国連からどのような要請が来るかを見守っている。

2. なお、同日当地ブルンディ大使館ブディギエ参事官は北川に対し、上記1. (1)について域内首のう

秘

電信写

会議の開催が未だ決らないはい景にはルワンダ問題の解決をめぐり、ザイールとタンザニアの間に外交的リーダーシップ争いのあるとの見方を述べた。

ケニア、ガーナ、ナイジェリア、ザイール、米、仏、白、国連代、ジュ府代に転電した。(了)

注意 1. 電報の取扱いには慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

08-031

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経課査総 外研
代ア大大察括 長
表大使使大審

儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外報官 審報際内外ブ

文長 審一二

領移長 参政保対旅外

長 総安
企国

審 参軍不原料

長 専入地

ア 審地中東
参北東西

北米長 審一二保

南長 参一二

長 審西口洋
西東

長 参一二

経 審総漁国
審経エ国
一ネ
経途

長 参海 審準

経協長 審政調国開無
参緊評技有理

長 審条協

情長 参国折調セ
一

総 番 号 R106881

月 27日

平成 6年 5月 27日

国 連 発

本 省 着

総 国

外 務 大 臣 殿

小和田 大 使

ルワンダ情勢（報道）

第2951号 至急（ゆう先処理）

（以下FAX送信 DN2184-01）

DN2/84-01

往電第2798号の函(、

26日付ニューヨークタイムズ紙は「ファックス-カ」

ルワンダを助けたとして、この事件の関与者を怒らせて

「非難」を浴び、この日の朝、事務局長の記者会見

の様相を記して「この日、同記事は別FAX送信。

別FAX送信米、英、仏、白、新所収、エジプトに
宛電した。

(3)

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人⑨在警史オ

外 報 審 報 際 内 外 プ
官 官

文 審 一 二
長

領 参 ⑨ 旅 外
移 ⑨ ⑨ ⑨ ⑨

審 審 ⑨ 安 平
長 企 国

参 軍 不 原 科
審

参 行 専 人 難 地
国 長

密 地 中 東
参 北 東 西
長 二

審 一 二 保
北 米 官

参 一 二
中 南 長

密 西 口 洋
二 西 東
長 二

参 一 二 ⑦ ⑦
近 ア 長

審 総 漁 国
審 経 エ 国
一 ネ 二
経 途
長 二

参 海 審 準

審 政 調 国 開 無
参 緊 評 技 有 理
経 協 長

審 条 協 規
条 長

参 国 所 ⑨ 調 セ
一 二
情 長

総 番 号 R107225

月 27日

平成 6年 5月 27日

ケ ニ ア 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

佐 藤 大 使

ルワンダ情勢

第815号

往電第800号に関し

27日付当地AFP発行インフォメーションブリテインが本件につき報じているところ次のとおり。

1. KABIA・UNAMIRスポークスマンによれば、RIZA国連特使は26日FPRと改めて会談し、FPR側より、30日キガリにおいて停戦のための交渉を政府軍指導者を行うことにつき合意を得た由。

2. UNAMIR筋によれば、キガリからの政府軍の完全なかい走（ICRC筋によれば、FPRによる空港だつ取後、既に10万—15万人のフツ人が脱出した由）は数日の時間内にあり得る旨述べた。現在、政府軍内には士官及び一般兵士の戦線離脱及びキガリからの脱出がひんばんに発生している由。

3. UNAMIR増強部隊の派遣については、ガーナ、セネガル、エティオピアに続きジンバブエが同参加を決定したが、通信、施設、いりよう、輸送、統制の支援部隊の編成及び部隊展開に必要な資機材が確保されておらず、同部隊の実際の派遣日程は未だ立っていない。

4. (1) ムセベニ・ウガンダ大統領は26日訪オーストリア中のウィーンにおいて、国際社会はルワンダに軍事かゝ入することはつつしむべきであり、人道面のみ努力を行うべきと考えている旨述べた。

(2) 数百人のウガンダ漁民が動員され、ルワンダ人のぎやくさつ死体のヴィクトリア湖流入を防ぐため、あみによる死体ほかく及びまいそう（漁民は一死体につき2ドルをもらっている）を行つている。

5. モブツ・ザイル大統領は26日、UNAMIR増強部隊及び人道援助関係者の展開のためには首都キガリの非武装化を直ちに行うべきである旨述べた。

6. WFPは26日、在タンザニア・ルワンダ難民のための食りよう（ビスケット30トン）輸送をイタリア（米国よりPC-8をチャーター）より空輸しウガンダ經由陸路トラックで行う旨発表した。

外 務 省

電信写

仏、白、米、タンザニア、国連代、ジュ府代に転電した。(了)

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外 報官 審報際内外ブ

文 長 審一二

領 移長 参(2)(3)旅外

審(3)安平
企国

審 参軍不原料

国 参行専人難地

ア 審地中東
参北東西

北 審一二保

南 参一二

審西ロ洋
西東

近 参一二(7)(7)
ア 一二

経 審総漁国
審経エ国
一ネ
経途

参海 審準

経 審政調国開無
協 参緊評技有理

条 審条協規

情 参国析(4)調セ
長 一二

総 番 号 R108982

月 31日

平成 6年 5月 31日

ケ ニ ア 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

佐 藤 大 使

ルワンダ情勢

第819号 全急（ゆう先処理）

往電第800号に関し

30日付当地AFP発行インフォメーション・ブリティンが本件につき報じているところ次のとおり。

1. (1) UNAMIRは29日夕刻臨時政府のかんりの閣僚がFPRの進攻を予想しギタラマからキブエ（西部）及びブタレ（南部）へ脱出した旨明らかにした。これに対し、在ベルギー・ルワンダ大使は同日右事実を完全に否定した。

(2) 30日にFPRと政府軍との停戦交渉が予定されているが、29日も引き続きキガリではFPRと政府軍側との激しい戦闘が行なわれた。そのためUNAMIRは、27日から行っていた戦場に取り残されたルワンダ国民のキガリからの救出オペレーション（1,000人まで救出した）を29日中断を余ぎなくされた。

(3) FPRのラジオ放送は、FPRがギタラマ南部のRUHANGOを支配下においた旨明らかにした。これに対し政府軍兵士、大統領の民兵（INTERAHAMWE）、フツあい国者レジスタンス（政府軍より武器を入手）はRUHANGO南部のNYABISINDUにおいて、FPRとの戦闘の準備を進めている。また、民兵、フツ・レジスタンスにより、FPR同調者がかり出されぎやくさつにさつ害されている。

2. 27日、モイ・ケニア大統領はルワンダ問題に関するタンザニア、ウガンダ、ザイール及びケニアの首のう会議が6月6日ナイロビで開催される旨明らかにした。

仏、白、米、タンザニア、国連代、ジュ府代、ザイールに転電した。（了）

注意

1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大 事務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外 報 官
審報際内外ブ

文 長
審一二

領 移 長
参(2)(3)旅外

審 長
参(2)安平
企国

審 長
参軍不原料

国 長
参行専人難地

ア 長
審地中東
参北東西
一

北 米 長
審一二保

南 長
参一二

審 長
密四口洋
西東
二

近 ア 長
参一二(7)ア
二二

経 長
審総漁国
審経エ国
一ネ二
経途
二

参海 審準

経 協 長
審政調国開無
参緊評技有理

条 長
審条協規

情 長
参国析(4)調セ
一一

総 番 号 R110213

主 管

月 1日

フ ラ ン ス 発

近 ア ー

平成 6年 6月 1日

本 省 着

外 務 大 臣 殿

矢田部 大 使

ルワンダ情勢（移行政府首相内定者の訪仏、報道）

第2661号 至急

26日当地AFP電は、アルーシャ合意によつて決定された移行政府の首相に内定していた訪仏中のフォスタン・ツジラムングが、訪仏中の26日記者会見で行つた発言を伝えているところ、同報道の概要以下の通り。

1. 「ト」は、ルワンダの主要野党の民主共和運動（MDR）のメンバーであり、多数部族のフツ族出身であるが、大統領警護隊によつて暗殺されたアガト・ウウイリンギイヤマナ首相の後を継ぐことになつてた。「ト」自身、自たから脱出して何とかさつ害を免れた。「ト」によれば、「ト」は25日ルッサン協力相と会談、同協力相は仏はフツ多数派政府に対してもはや武器を供給していない旨保証したという。

2. 「ト」は、50万人以上のぎせい者をすでに出したルワンダで現在起こっているジェノサイドは、自ら政府と名乗っている非合法のジタラマ政権に完全に責任があり、ルワンダにとつてくつじよくであるとともに、国際社会にとつては極めて大きな失敗である、と述べた。また、「ト」は、RPFは、新たなルワンダを望んでいるのだらうと述べるとともに、国連人権委員会が、ジェノサイドを裁く国際裁判所を構成するとの案をとらず、単なる国際調査を行うとの案をとつたことをなげいた。「ト」は、このようなあいまいな態度は、ぎやくさつの継続をしよう励することになると述べる一方で、国際社会は、UNAMIRがルワンダにおける人道的使命を遂行するのに見合つた手段を与えるべきだとした。

3. 「ト」は、すべての当事者による対話の再開を望むとしながらも、ぎやくさつの責任者は右対話の場からは除かれるべきだと述べた。「ト」はまた、国連によつて決定された武器禁輸のそん重に賛成であると述べるとともに、武器はザイルのゴマからルワンダ政府軍に届いていると述べた。

ケニア、タンザニア、ザイル、白、米、英、国連代、ジュ府代に転電した。（了）

外 務 省

03/08:34

9351 01/07 P01 R111173

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外 報 官
審報際内外ブ

文 長
審一二

領 移 長
参(2)(3)旅外

総 長
審(3)安平
企国

審
参軍不原料

国 長
参行専人難地

ア
審地中東
参北東西

長
審一二保

北米長
参一二

中 南 長
審西口洋
西東

長
参一二(77)
一二

近ア長

経 長
審総漁国
審経エ国
一ネ二
経途
二

参海 審準

経協長
審政調国開無
参緊評技有理

条 長
審条協規

情 長
参国析(7)調セ
一二

総 番 号 R111173

月 2日

平成 6年 6月 2日

ケ ニ ア 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

佐 藤 大 使

ルワンダ情勢（本邦NGO関係者の現地視察）

第828号

（以下FAX送信 NB0846-02）

外 務 省

ハ(シ)

往復オク82号に因り

3/1月、ルワンダでの現地視察から帰るニモ
(CAMDA)

医師が当公使館に通報致したところの由。

1. 5月27日から30日の間、日帰りで数回
ウガガガ FPRのエステートに於き、ビュンバを中心
にルワンダ北部を視察した。その結果、外科、

小児科、内科の医師の必要性が判明した。

2. カンパラ^{での協議}及び現地視察を通じ、援助オペ

レーションについては、援助関係者が入る地域では

全ク FPR が 治る 確保 等 含め、国連機関

及び NGO と の コーディネーションを行つてゐる事が

判明した。

3. 自分達は FPR 執行委の DR. EMILE

RWAMASIRABO と コタリ、医療協力の

可能性につき打診したところ、北部 NGARAMA

と 南部 NYAMATA (KANAZI) での医療活動

につき要請がおきた。自分としては、治安の観

点から NGARAMA が 適当 ではないかと考へ

ている。

4. 今後の手順としては、6月2日に帰国後、
現地視察報告を行い、自分からはNGARAMA
への医師2名の派遣（バックラール-マア医師各1名）
につき意見具申したいと考えている。同時に、本行
活動への資金協力につき、直ちに外務省に
援助要請を行う予定である。早ければ6月末
にも同医師を現地へ派遣したいと考えている。
その間、現地で渡辺コーディネーターが、
ナロビで^薬薬品の調達を行うとしている。

5. なお、当初自分達はカンパラ等で国連
機関との協力の可能性につき協議したいと考
えていたが、既に欧州のNGO等が入っており、
AMDAの入り込む余地がなかった。

(3)

注意

1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人(在)警史オ

外 報 官
審 報 際 内 外 プ

文 長
審 一 二

領 移 長
参 参 保 旅 外

総 審 安 平
長 企 国

審 参 軍 不 原 料

国 参 行 専 人 難 地

ア 審 地 中 東
長 参 北 東 西

北 米 長
審 一 二 保

中 南 長
参 一 二

隊 審 西 口 洋
長 西 東

近 参 一 二 〇 〇
了 長

經 審 総 漁 国
長 審 経 エ 国

審 経 エ 国
一 ネ 二
一 経 途 二

参 海 審 準

經 協 長
審 政 調 国 開 無
参 緊 評 技 有 理

条 長
審 条 協 規

情 長
参 国 折 衝 調 せ

総 番 号 R111247

月 2日

平成 6年 6月 2日

ケ ニ ア 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

佐 藤 大 使

ルワンダ情勢

第835号

往電第819号に関し

2日付当地AFP発行インフォメーション・ブリテインが本件につき報じるところ次のとおり。

1. 現在戦闘は、首都キガリ及び南部地域のブルンディへ向う国道に沿って依然として続いている。UNAMIRは31日同部隊兵士1名（セネガル人）が死亡したのを受け、キガリからの民間人の救出オペレーションを中止した。
2. 国連のちゅうかいにより、FPR（MUGAMBAGE大さ）と政府軍（GATSINZI副司令官）は、30日停戦交渉（おいて在キガリUNAMIR本部となつているアマホロ・ホテル）を開始した。初日の会談では5時間にわたり交渉が行なわれ、国連による民間人の救出オペレーションには双方から合意が得られた。また、同会談ではFPR側より権力中ずうの人々による計画的大量ぎやくさつの即時中止を求めたのに対し、政府軍側は同ぎやくさつにおける軍の責任を否定した。双方は2日に交渉を再開することに合意した。
3. DALLAIRE・UNAMIR司令官は1日、KAGAME・FPR司令官とUNAMIRの活動に対する安全確保につき会談した。FPR側は同会談で民間人に対し攻撃を行なわないとの約束を行つた。また、DALLAIRE司令官によれば、UNAMIR兵士の死亡についてはFPRがUNAMIRに対し攻撃を行つたものではなく、UNAMIR本部が近くに存在する政府軍じん地を攻撃したものが、UNAMIR兵士にひ弾したものである旨述べた。
4. OUELLET加外相は、1日カナダはルワンダに対し通信専門家約300人の部隊の派遣を決定した旨発表した。ただし、同部隊の実際の展開は、5500人のUNAMIR部隊の展開が実現されることを確

電信写

保した上で実施される旨述べた。

この関連で、FOWLER国防省次官が1日キガリに到着した。

★ DALLAIRE司令官によれば、近く800-900人の部隊が到着する予定となっており、また、とおからず2000人の規模に達する旨述べた。

5. 先般の国連人権委特別会議において任命された特別報告者（ゾウゲの法学者SEGULI氏）が4日きやくさつ調査のためキガリに入る。

仏、白、米、タンザニア、国連代、ジュ府代、加に転電した。（了）

03/08:09

9321 01/07 P01 R111347

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

秘

電信写

07-026

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

③儀対会要厚情研
察人④在警史オ

外 報 官
審報際内外ブ

文 長
審一二

領 移 長
参政保対旅外

審 長
審③安平
企国

審 長
参軍不原料

国 長
参行専人難地

ア 長
審地中東
参北東西

北 米 長
審一二保

中 南 長
参一二

審 長
審西口洋
西東

ア 長
③一二⑦ア
一二

審 長
③③漁国
③③エ国
③③ネ
③③経
③③二

審 長
参海 審準

協 長
③③政③国開無
参緊評技有理

条 長
審条協規

情 長
参国析④調セ
一二

総 番 号 , R111347

月 2日

平成 6年 6月 3日

E C 代 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

内 田 臨時代理大使

ルワンダ情勢（各国の援助動向：回答）

第1465号 秘 至急（ゆう先処理）

貴電近ア一合第10965号に関し、

2日、当代表部ナマズよりEC委員会開発総局（DG-8）ビルガールド東アフリカ課長に対し冒頭貴電の内容を照会したところ、先方より概要以下の通り述べた。

1. EUはルワンダに対し、以前はかなりの規模の経済協力（技術協力など）を行っていたが、今次の情勢悪化に伴い事実上経済協力が完全に停止した。

2. 右停止は政策的な判断に基づく措置ではなく、EU側関係者が引き上げてしまったこと、及びルワンダ政府の担当部局が存在しないに等しい状況が現出していることの実上の帰結である。既に国連安保理の決議や国連人権委員会での議論などを通じ、国際社会はルワンダに対しもつ度の回復及び残まやく行為の即時終結を求めているので、EC委としては経済協力案件を（事実上でなく）正式に停止ないし縮小することにより更なる「制裁」を加えることは必要ないと判断している。

3. ルワンダにおいてちつ序が回復され、話し合うべき政府当局が明確になれば、EUとしてはリハビリ案件などから順に援助を再開したいと考えている。

白、独、仏、米、加、英、イタリア、スウェーデン、オランダ、ケニア、タンザニア、ザイール、国連代、ジュ府代に転電した。（了）

注意

1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-034

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

報 審 際内外ブ
官 審 一 二

文 審 一 二

移 審 際内外
長 審 一 二

審 審 一 二

参軍不原料

参行専入難地

審 地中東
長 参北東西

審 二 保

参 一 二

参 西口洋
長 西東

参 一 二

参 一 二

参 一 二

参 一 二

参 一 二

参 一 二

参 一 二

参 一 二

参 一 二

参 一 二

総 番 号 R111555

月 2日

平成 6年 6月 3日

カナダ 発

本省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

中 平 大 使

ルワンダ問題（UNAMIRへの加部隊増派）

第742号 秘 至急（ゆう先処理）

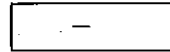
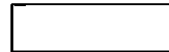
往電第697号に関し、

- 2日付、当地グローブ・アンド・メイル紙1面は、加は、約300名の通信部隊を、ルワンダにPKO部隊として派遣する準備を進めている旨報じているところ、関係部分要旨は次の通り（記事別FAX信）。約300名の加部隊が、ルワンダ派遣の準備中である。右部隊は、キングストンに駐とんしている通信専門家、無線技師と支援スタッフからなり、ルワンダへの6カ月間の派遣のための準備を命ぜられている。国連が十分な歩兵部隊、他の支援部隊、装備を準備できれば、同部隊は、今月後半、空路ルワンダに向かう。
- 本記事に関し、2日、ホッタより、外務省西部・中央アフリカ・マグレブ関係部サンイレール部長代理に対して確認したところ、先方は、「約300名の通信部隊が、ルワンダPKO派遣のため準備中であるが、派遣の最終決定はまだ下されていない。決定は、2、3日（A FEW DAYS）中に行われると思う。」旨述べた。

別FAX信と共に国連代に転電し、本電のみケニア、タンザニア、ガーナ、ナイジェリア、米、英、仏、独、イタリア、白、豪州、ジュ府代に転電した。（了）

OT4928

FAX信



総 番 号 R111556

主 管

月 2日

カ ナ ダ 発

近 ア ー

平成 6年 6月 3日

本 省 着

外 務 大 臣 殿

中 平 大 使

ルワンダ問題 (UNAMIRへの加部隊増派)

FAX信 至急 (ゆう先処理)

(以下FAX送信 OT4928-01)

往電第 742 號別 FAX 信

OT4928 1

Globe and Mail

Thursday, June 2, 1994

Printed in Québec

Canadians prepare for Rwanda

UN peacekeeping mission in jeopardy unless more troops found

BY JEFF SALLOT
The Globe and Mail

OTTAWA — About 300 Canadian soldiers are preparing for a tour of duty in Rwanda while the United Nations tries to round up additional troops to fill out the ranks of what is supposed to be a peacekeeping force of 5,500.

The tiny UN contingent now in Rwanda remained barricaded in fortified compounds yesterday, unable to deliver food to refugee camps because of heavy

fighting.

"The big thing for us is to get additional peacekeepers as soon as possible," Canadian Forces Major Jean-Guy Plante, the UN military spokesman, said in a telephone interview from Kigali, the Rwandan capital.

"We have hundreds of tonnes of food in warehouses and one poor little Canadian aircraft flying in more supplies every day. But we can't deliver it to the camps and people are getting really hungry."

There are eight Canadians now serving with the UN contingent in Rwanda, including the commander, Major-General Roméo Dallaire.

The additional 300 Canadians preparing for duty are military communications specialists, radio technicians and support staff based in Kingston. They have been told to get ready for a six-month assignment in the tiny African country, where the UN estimates the death toll in the civil war now exceeds 200,000.

They will fly to Rwanda later this month if the UN can pull together enough infantry troops and other support units and the equipment to supply them.

Four African countries — Ghana, Senegal, Ethiopia and Zimbabwe — have pledged a total of 3,600 infantry troops.

Several non-African countries, including Canada, have informally promised to provide logistical and support personnel. These would include medical workers, helicopter crews, civil-

ian police monitors, military observers and the Canadian communications specialists. But these pledges are contingent on the UN finding another 800 infantry troops, probably from another African country, and no volunteers are in sight.

Robert Fowler, Canada's deputy minister of national defence, arrived in Kigali yesterday aboard a Canadian Forces relief flight.

Please see CANADIANS — A9A

Canadians gearing up for Rwanda

From Page A1

Mr. Fowler was to prepare a first-hand report for Ottawa before the government gives final approval to the deployment of the additional 300 Canadians.

The UN is also appealing to member countries to provide surplus equipment from the Cold War era, including tents and hundreds of armoured personnel carriers to shelter and protect the enlarged peacekeeping force.

The United States is planning to send about 50 armoured vehicles to help the UN operation in Rwanda, a U.S. official told The Associated Press yesterday. Italy and France are also expected to provide help.

A Senegalese army captain was killed two days ago when fragments from a stray mortar shell ripped into

his jeep as he was crossing between the lines of the Hutu interim government forces and the Tutsi-led rebels. Captain Mbaye Daigne, 32, was the 12th UN peacekeeper to be killed since fighting erupted April 6.

The incident forced the UN to suspend all operations, including delivery of food and other aid to more than 10,000 refugees trapped in makeshift camps in Kigali.

Major Plante said yesterday that the death of the Senegalese peacekeeper was a heavy blow to morale. "But hell, we're soldiers and we've got a job to do. And we hope to get back to it tomorrow."

Gen. Dallaire believes he has worked out procedures with the rebels and government forces to allow peacekeepers to cross their lines without the risk of being hit by mortar and gunfire.

The UN hopes to resume delivery of food and emergency supplies to the camps today.

The first peacekeeping reinforcements, scheduled to arrive from neighbouring Kenya as early as this weekend, will be about 500 troops from the Ghanaian army.

But there may be further political obstacles at the UN Security Council before the second phase of the operation — the deployment of the full force of 5,500. UN diplomatic sources say the United States still disagrees with Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali's plan to deploy the peacekeepers throughout Rwanda, including areas such as Kigali where there is still fighting.

The United States wants the bulk of the peacekeepers deployed in border zones to protect refugees who have fled the fighting on foot.

(3)

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

秘

電信写

07-026

大 政事外外儀官
大 務務 典房
臣 秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大大使大審 長

儀対会要厚情研
察人(在)警史オ

外 報 官 審報際内外ブ

文 長 審一二

領 移 長 参政保対旅外

審 審(安)平 企国

審 参軍不原料

国 参行専入難地

ア 審地中東
長 参北東西

印 審(二)保

中 参一二

審 審西口洋
長 西東

審 審一二(ア)二

審 審(漁)国
長 審経エ国
二 二 二 二

審 参海 審準

協 審(協)国開無

長 参緊評技有理

条 審条協規

情 参国析(調)セ
長 二

総 番 号 R111559

主 管

月 2日
平成 6年 6月 3日

カ ナ ダ 発
本 省 着

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

中 平 大 使

ルワンダ情勢（各国の援助動向：加回答）

第743号 秘 至急（ゆう先処理）

貴電近ア1合第10965号に関し、

2日、ホッタより加国際開発庁（CIDA）アフリカ・中近東局北部アフリカ・中近東部アーセノ開発担当
官に対し照会したところ、結果次の通り

1. ルワンダ援助の中止

加は、教育、農業、保健の各分野で、無償資金協力及び技術協力を行っていたが、今般のルワンダ情勢によ
り、5月1日からこれを停止している。

2. 停止の理由

停止の理由は、今般のルワンダの内戦状況のため、事実上援助を行うことが困難となつたためである。

3. 将来の援助再開の可能性

今般の内戦状況による国内の混乱のため、従来行っていた援助の成果は大きく損なわれており、これをその
まま再開、続行することは、實際上不可能と思われる。ルワンダの状況が改善した場合には何らかの援助を
行うが、その内容はその時の状況にかんがみ何が必要かを検討して決定する。これは主として人道的観点か
らのものになるだろう。

G7、白、スウェーデン、オランダ、EC代、ケニア、タンザニア、ザイール、国連代、ジュ府代に転電し
た。（了）

注意

1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大 務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総機対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外 報 官 審報際内外ブ

文 長 審一二

領 移 長 参(2)(2)旅外

審(2)安平

企 国

参軍不原料

参行専入難地

審地中東

参北東西

審一二保

参一二

西口洋

西東

参一二(7)(7)

審総漁国

審総エ国

経 長 経途

参海 審準

審政調国開無

参緊評技有理

審条協規

参国折(1)調セ

情 長

総 番 号 R112084

月 3日

平成 6年 6月 3日

ケ ニ ア 発

木 省 着

主 管 近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

佐 藤 大 使

ルワンダ情勢

第843号

往電第835号に関し

3日付当地AFP発行インフォメーションブリティンが本件につき報じているところ次のとおり。

1. (1) 前2日行なわれたFPRと政府軍側との停戦交渉では、停戦について具体的な合意が得られず、改めて後日(未定)交渉を行うこととなつた。

(2) ガリ国連事務総長は2日停戦の実施と民間人のぎやくさつの中止は同時に実現されねばならず、同じくぎやくさつについては、その大きな部分は臨時政府と政府軍に責任があると考えている旨述べた。

(3) なお、PLANTE・UNAMIRスポークスマンによれば、FPRは国連による民間人救出及び食料配布の公断に協力を開始した由。

2. ガリ事務総長は2日UNAMIR増派の第1段階であるガーナ部隊(800人)の展開のためには装こう車両の確保が必要であり、そのため未だ数週間かかる旨述べるとともに、第1段階に時間を費やしていることから、直ちに第2段階(追加2大隊の展開)の推進を同時に行うことを提案したい旨述べた。なお、国連スポークスマンによれば、米国は2日ガーナ部隊の移動のため国連に対する装こう車両50台の提供を受け入れた由。

3. モイ・ケニア大統領は2日、6日当地で開催が予定されているルワンダ問題に関する地域首のう会議(タンザニア、ウガンダ、ザイール、ブルンディ及びケニア)への参加を改めて各国首のうによびかけた。このはい景には現在北欧を訪問中のムセベニ・ウガンダ大統領の同首のう会議への参加が危ぶまれていることによる。

4. (1) ICRCは2日今年中に対ルワンダ救済活動に約7,400万ドル(104百万スイス・フラン)

電信写

を割り当てる旨発表した。

(2) WFPは2日ブルンディ、ルワンダ及びザイール東部に急増している難民及び避難民(約100万人)に対する食料援助(今後3週間に1,500トン)のため、ダレスサラームとブジュンブラ間の空輸

(DC-8:1機及びハーキュリー:L-100、2機を米国よりチャーター)を開始した。この空輸はブルンディ政府の協力を得て行なわれるもので、ブジュンブラからはブルンディ北部ヘトラックで輸送を行う。

仏、白、米、タンザニア、国連代、ジュ府代、加、ガーナに転電した。(了)

注意

1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

登

電信写

07-025

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外 審報際内外ブ
報 官

文 審一二
長

領 参政保対旅外
移 長

審 審安平
長 企国

参軍不原料
審

参行専入難地
国 長

審地中東
参北東西
長

審一二保
北米長

参一二
中南長

審西口洋
長

審一二ア
長

審一二ア
長

審経エ国
審経エ国
長

参海 審準

参緊評技有理
協長

審条協規
条長

参国析調セ
情長

総 番 号 R112173

月 3日

平成 6年 6月 3日

ド イ ツ 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア ー

外 務 大 臣 殿

村 田 大 使

ルワンダ情勢（独の援助動向）

第1112号 秘 至急（ゆう先処理）

3日、当館ハセガワが連邦経済協力省リンハルト・アフリカ担当部長に照会した結果、先方の反応は次の通り。

1. 独としては、大統領さつ害事件のぼつ発後、危険回避の観点からほとんど全ての技術者を本国に帰かんとさせている。従つて、現在実施中の案件は、タンザニアとの国境近くで行われているプロジェクトを除き全面的にストップしている。

2. 今回の措置は「ル」の混乱によるものであり、制裁措置ではない。従つて、正式な政府がじゆ立される等混乱が収しゆうされれば再開する。自分の見る限り、混乱はそう長くは続かないであろう。

白、仏、米、加、英、イタリア、スウェーデン、オランダ、EC代、ケニア、タンザニア、ザイール、国連代、ジュ府代に転電した。（了）

注意

1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

秘

電信写

07-025

大 政事外儀官
大 務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外 審報際内外ブ
報 官

文 審一二
長

領 参政保対旅外
移 長

審 審安平
長 企国

参 参軍不原料
審

国 参行専入難地
長

ア 審地中東
長 参北東西

北 審一二保
米 長

中 参一二
南 長

西 参西口洋
長 一

西 参東
長 一

参 参一二ア
ア 長 二

審 審総漁国
長 審経エ国
一 一
二 二

参 参海
長 審準

参 参総国開無
長 参緊評技有理

条 審条協規
長

情 参国析調セ
長 一

総 番 号 R112470

月 3日

平成 6年 6月 4日

英 国 発

本 省 着

主 管
近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

藤 井 大 使

ルワンダ情勢（各国の援助動向：英）

第1995号 秘 至急（ゆう先処理）

貴電近ア一合第10965号に関し、

3日、当館ナカジマより英ODA中央・南部アフリカ部ベイズリー補さに照会したところ、先方の応答次の通り。

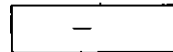
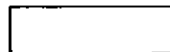
1. 英の対ルワンダ援助は、2年半前に治安状況の悪化のため英語教育プログラムを中止して以来、パイの援助プログラムは行っていない。

2. 現在の対ルワンダ援助は、緊急援助のみであり、通常の援助プログラムの再開は念頭にない。（なお、先方より送付越した2日発表されたルワンダ難民向け援助5百万ポンドに係るプレス・リリースを別FAX信する。）

本電のみケニア、タンザニア、ザイール、国連代、ジュ府代、EC代、白、独、仏、米、加、イタリア、スウェーデン、オランダに転電した。（了）

LD1789

F A X 信



総 番 号 R112454

月 3日

平成 6年 6月 4日

英 国 発
本 省 着

主 管

近 ア ー

外 務 大 臣 殿

藤 井 大 使

対ルワンダ情勢 (各国の援助動向: 英)

FAX信 至急 (ゆう先処理)

(以下FAX送信 LD1789-01)

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT

NEWS RELEASE-Press Office 071-917 0950

Overseas Development Administration, 94 Victoria Street, London SW1E 5JL

2 JUNE 1994

往電第1995号別FAX信

48/94

BRITAIN GIVES FURTHER £5 MILLION TO HELP RWANDAN REFUGEES

Britain is to give £5 million to provide further support for refugees from the conflict in Rwanda, Baroness Chalker, Minister for Overseas Development, announced today.

This will go towards:

- expanding support for non-governmental organisations working in the area to provide water, food and health services.
- helping to protect the environment in the ecologically fragile Kagera region of Tanzania, including research into alternative fuels to prevent deforestation.
- assisting Uganda with the disposal of corpses.
- improving the management of the aid operation, including the continuation of an airbridge at Mwanza in north-west Tanzania to ferry in supplies and the exploration of the possible alternative uses of road, rail or water.

NOTE TO EDITORS

This brings the amount given to help Rwandan refugees to over £11 million since April, including the UK share of EC aid.

注意

1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

秘

電信写

07-026

大 政事外外儀官
大 務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大入察括 研
表大使使入審 長

議対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外 報 官 審報際内外ブ

文 長 審一二

領 移 長 参政保対旅外

長 審 審 審 安 平

長 企 国

審 参軍不原料

長 参行専人難地

ア 審地中東
参北東西

長 審 二 保

長 参一二

長 審 西 口 洋

長 西 東

長 審 一 二 三 四 五 六 七 八 九 十 十一 十二 十三 十四 十五 十六 十七 十八 十九 二十 二十一 二十二 二十三 二十四 二十五 二十六 二十七 二十八 二十九 三十 三十一 三十二 三十三 三十四 三十五 三十六 三十七 三十八 三十九 四十 四十一 四十二 四十三 四十四 四十五 四十六 四十七 四十八 四十九 五十 五十一 五十二 五十三 五十四 五十五 五十六 五十七 五十八 五十九 六十 六十一 六十二 六十三 六十四 六十五 六十六 六十七 六十八 六十九 七十 七十一 七十二 七十三 七十四 七十五 七十六 七十七 七十八 七十九 八十 八十一 八十二 八十三 八十四 八十五 八十六 八十七 八十八 八十九 九十 九十一 九十二 九十三 九十四 九十五 九十六 九十七 九十八 九十九 一百

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総 番 号 R112669

月 3日

平成 6年 6月 4日

米 国 発
本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

栗 山 大 使

ルワンダ情勢（米国の援助動向）

第5094号 秘 至急（ゆう先処理）

貴電近ア1合第10965号に関し、

2日、当館ワカバヤシがDIJKERMAN USAID東アフリカ部長代行（ルワンダ事務所ディレクター）を往訪の上冒頭貴電の内容を照会したところ、先方が述べた概要以下のとおり。

1. 大統領暗殺後の4月8日、米国は対ルワンダの開発援助を原則停止し、7月8日には一部のプログラムを除いて援助に関する契約を解除する予定である。現在、右契約の解約に必要な米国としての方針（PRINCIPLE PAPER）を策定中である。（当方より係るペーパーの手交を求めたところ、先方は内部資料なのでお渡しすることは出来ない旨答えた。）右ペーパーの内容を一言で言えば、このような人権無視の状態が続くようであれば、対「ル」開発援助のRATIONALEは無くなるということをまとめたものである。

2. 今後とも継続する対「ル」支援は、食料等的人道的援助に加え、エイズ対策のプログラム、生活上必要な教育に関する援助であり、また社会的安定に必要な緊急援助のための資金がいつでも手当てできるよう準備したい。

3. 米国としては現「ル」政府を認めてはいないが、会話するまど口は常に開けており、援助を停止すると言つても、今後の「ル」政府の対応如何によつて援助を再開することにはじゆう軟に対応していきたい。

4. しかし、援助を再開するには、さつりくを中止することはもち論のこと、ルワンダ人全員の人権の確保に明確な進展が見られる必要がある。例えば公正な裁判所の設置など法的なフレームワークの創設は不可欠な要素である。米国は外交上のプレッシャーを引き続きかけていくが、二国間での働きかけはせず、今後とも国連、OAU等と協力しながら、「ル」政府の動向を見守りたい。

秘

電信写

白、独、仏、加、英、イタリア、スウェーデン、オランダ、EC代、ケニア、タンザニア、ザイール、国連
代、ジュ府代に転電した。(了)

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-018

大 政事外外儀官
大 務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外 審報際内外ブ
報 官

文 審一二
長

領 参(2)(3)旅外
移 長

審(2)安平
長 企国

参軍不原料
審

参行専人難地
国 長

審地中東
ア 参北東西
長 二

審一二保
北 米 長

参一二
南 長

審西口洋
長 西東
二

参一二(7)(7)
近 ア 長

審総漁国
経 審経エ国
長 一ネ二
経 途
二

参海 審準

審政調国開無
経 協 長

参緊評技有理

審条協規
条 長

参国析(4)調セ
情 長

総 番 号 R113533

主 管

月 6日

ケ ニ ア 発

近 ア 一

平成 6年 6月 6日

本 省 着

外 務 大 臣 殿

佐 藤 大 使

ルワンダ情勢

第858号 至急（ゆう先処理）

往電第843号に関し、

6日付当地AFP発行インフォメーション・ブリティンが本件につき報じているところ次のとおり。

1. モイ・ケニア大統領は3日、関係国首のう全員の同時出席が確保出来なかつたとして、6日に開催が予定されていた「ルワンダ問題に関する地域首のう会議」を延期する旨発表した。

2. 政府軍は5日、FPR支配下にあるキガリ空港に対し激しくほう撃を加えた。そのため、UNAMIR機（ROCHETTAイタリア外務次官がとう乗するとともに人道援助物資をとう載していた）は空港到着

後、直ちに避難のため離陸を余ぎなくされた。また、FPRと政府分側との激しい戦闘のため、3日より、国連による民間人脱出及び食りよう配布オペレーションは中断している。

FPRは現在、キガリに続きギタラマの包囲作戦を進めている。

3. 仏NGOのMEDECINS DU MONDEは5日仏政府のチャーター機によりビュンバで負しうした31人の子供を治りようのためフランスへ救出した。また、イタリアはファンファーニ元首相夫人がルワンダ北部に赴き、5日100-120人の子供をウガンダに救出し、直ちにイタリアへ空輸した。

4. 3日、ふはいした5, 630人の死体がサゲラ川よりヴィクトリアこにひよう着した。現在までに発見された死体は3万3千体に上る。

仏、白、米、タンザニア、国連代、ジュ府代、イタリアに転電した。（了）

07/08:08

9427 07/07 P01 R113564

注意

1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

秘

電信写

07-025

大 政事外外儀官
大 務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外 報 官 審報際内外プ

文 長 審一二

領 移 長 参政保対旅外

審 審安平
長 企国

審 参軍不原料

国 参行専人難地

ア 審地中東
長 参北東西

北 審一二保

南 参一二

西 審西口洋
長 四東

ア 審一二ア
長 二二

経 審安漁国

長 審経エ国
一ネ二
二

参海 審準

協 審安開無
長 参緊評技有理

条 審条協規

情 参国析研調セ
長 一二

総 番 号 R113564

月 6日

平成 6年 6月 6日

スウェーデン 発

本 省 着

主 管

近 ア 一

外 務 大 臣 殿

山 口 臨時代理大使

ルワンダ情勢（各国の援助動向：ズイ回答）

第870号 秘 至急（ゆう先処理）

貴電近ア一合第10965号に関し、

6日、オダシマよりズイ外務省援助局ハリー・ランダウ一等書記官（アフリカ・ノンプログラムカントリー担当）に照会したところ、結果次の通り。

ズイはルワンダに対しては緊急援助以外の案件はないので、今回の事態を受けての援助案件の変更はない。

また、ルワンダの状況が改善された場合に、ズイとして緊急援助以外の通常案件を実施するか否かについては、現在のプログラムカントリーの見直しにもつながるので、回答することは難しい。

白、独、米、仏、英、加、イタリア、オランダ、EC代、ケニア、タンザニア、ザイール、国連代、ジュ府代に転電した。（了）

外 務 省

9439 01/07 P01 R113805

注意

1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-025

大政事外外儀官
大務務典房
臣秘官官審審長長

外研長
総括審
査察人
環大使
經大使
北ア大
政代表

◎儀對會要厚情研
察人◎在警史才

外報官 番報際内外フ

文長	審…二
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領移長	参政保对旅外
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審安平
企園

參軍不原料

國 長	參行專人難地
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了	審地中東 參北車西
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長	一
北米	一保

長一
南

長
西口洋

長	西東 二
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近
了長

經
長

参海	審準
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協長 無開國語改審
理有技評緊參

審 長	規協條審
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情長

參國析調七
一二

総 番 号 R113805

平成 6 年 6 月 7 日

フ ラ ン ス 発
本 省 着

主管

近ア一

外務大臣殿

矢田部 大 使

ルワンダ情勢（仏の援助動向）

第2769号 秘 至急 (ゆう先処理)

貴電近ア一合第10965号に関し、

6日外務省アフリカ・マダガスカル局シラール担当官に当館増島が本件に関し照会したところ、先方の回答以下の通り。

1. 仏の対ルワンダ援助は、難民への人道援助のみであり、ウガンダ、タンザニア、ブルンディ等のりん国に対するものと、せき十字国際委員会及びI N H C Rを通するものに限られている。ルワンダ関連の人道援助は総額3.5百万フランに達している。「ル」政府への援助は一切ない。他の全ての援助国と同じように、現地の状況からして仏も援助は継続できないでいる。

2. 現地では援助の実施ができない状況にあるため、「ル」政府への制裁という問題自体はそもそも生じない。援助をする相手がいないのであるから、新しい「ル」政府がアルーシャ合意の線に沿ってはば広い基盤のもとにできるまで待たなければならない。私の「ル」政府に対する基本的態度は、ジュネーブの国連人権委員会において仏代表が述べたように、大量さつりくの責任者をさがし処分を加えるべきだというものである。私は、移行政府の代表（往電第2661号参照）との交渉を続けて、かかる広範な国民基盤を有する新政府が成立するよう努める意向である。上述の新政府ができ、援助の要請があれば、仏として援助の再開を検討することになる。

白、独、米、加、英、イタリア、スウェーデン、オランダ、EC代、ケニア、タンザニア、ザイール、国連
代、ジュ府代に転電した。(了)

注意

1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-020

大 政事外外儀官
大務務 典房
次次
臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使大審 長

総儀対会要厚情研
察人園在警史オ

外 審報際内外ブ
報 官

文 審一二
長

領 参政保対旅外
移 長

審 審総安平
長 企国

参 参軍不原科
軍 審

国 参行専人難地
長

ア 審地中東
長 参北東西

審 審一二保
長

北 参一二
米 参一二
長 参一二

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総 番 号 R 1 1 3 8 7 1

月 6 日

平成 6 年 6 月 7 日

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外 務 大 臣 殿

菊 田 大 使

ウガンダ大統領のデンマーク訪問（報道）

第 6 5 9 号

ムセベニ・ウガンダ大統領は、1日より4日にかけて当国を訪問したところ、3日の記者会見における「ム」大統領発言要旨4日付当地クリスタリット・ダウブラーゼ紙によると次のとおり。

1. アフリカにおける国連の活動一般

アフリカにおける国連の活動は極めて表面的なものである。国連は、いろいろな事に従事してはいるが、一体実際に何をなし遂げたであろうか。ソマリア一つをとり上げてみても、本来は紛争を解決すべき立場にある国連が紛争の当事者になってしまい、かえって紛争を悪化させてしまった。人道支援活動と紛争各派間の対話促進こそが国連の果たすべき任務である。

2. ルワンダ紛争

(1) 国連の行動はルワンダ国民の期待をうら切るものである。停戦をもたらすこともできず、また、さつ人犯を裁くための動きもみられない。更に、紛争開始時にいた国連は、情勢の悪化とともにいなくなつてしまった。国連は活動を再開すると言つてはいるが、まだ何の動きもみられない。

(2) ぎやくさつを行つた者達を裁くために、戦争犯罪法をジュネーブの人権委員会の下に開設すべきである。

(3) 「ウ」が「ルワンダあい国戦線（RPF）」を訓練・資金面において支援しているとの対「ウ」批判に関し、）本国から追放されたRPFのメンバーは、他の何百万もの一般市民とともに1959年当時よりウガンダに移住してきていることは事実である。このことは、ウガンダが彼らを政治難民として受け入れてきたということであり、RPFを訓練し、資金的に支援しているということではない。ルワンダにおけるひげきは、ウガンダではなくルワンダ国内の問題に起因するものである。何故ルワンダ国民のかなりの者が

電信写

本国以外の土地で30年以上にもわたり生活せざるを得ないのか、これが問題の本質である。

EU各国（除くルク）、北欧、ケニア、国連、ジュ府代に転電した。（了）

1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

07-034

大 政事外外儀官
大 務務 典房
臣秘官官審審長長

外研長
總括審
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政代表

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総 番 号 R 1 1 3 9 3 1

平成 6 年 6 月 7 日

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外務大臣殿

中 平 大 使

ルワンダ問題（UNAMIRへの加部隊増派）

第759号 秘 至急 (ゆう先処理)

往電第676号及び同第742号に関し、

6日、加国防省ラッシュケビック^{（後方）}課長が上本に述べたところ、冒頭往電の追加情報として、次の通り報告する。

1. 加がルワンダPKOに派遣することとなる部隊の規模は、総計約350名となろう。その内訳は、通信部隊約250名、支援部隊約100名である。これらの部隊は、約30日間、派遣のための準備訓練を受けることとなる。

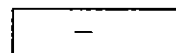
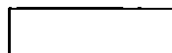
2. 現在、加は国連に対し派遣のための前提条件を確認中であるが、国連からはまだ返事がない。従つて、派遣の具体的日程は未だ決定していない。

G7、ベルギー、豪州、ケニア、タンザニア、ガーナ、ナイジェリア、国連代、ジュ府代に転電した。(了)

WS3810

FAX信

追配



総番号 R113961

月 6日

平成 6年 6月 7日

米 国 発
本 省 着

主 管

近ア二

外務大臣殿

栗山大使

アフリカ情勢(報道)

FAX信 至急(ゆう先処理)

(以下FAX送信 WS3810-13)

Rwandan Prisoners Say They Were Forced to Kill Tutsi

KABUGA, Rwanda, June 5. (Reuters) — A Rwandan farmer killed three friends from the minority Tutsi tribe because a mayor from the majority Hutu tribe ordered it. Now, imprisoned by Tutsi rebels, he says he regrets what he did.

"I killed three, a man and two women, with a big club," said Samuel Karemera, aged 41, a farmer from the southeastern commune of Kibongo. "They were my neighbors. I knew them well."

He is one of 22 prisoners who belonged to a Hutu militia called Interahamwe, or "Those who fight together." Hutu have been blamed for most of the massacres in the past two months in which an estimated 500,000 Rwandans, most of them Tutsi, have been killed.

Bored-looking rebel guards watched as the 22 filed out of the Kabuga prison, 10 miles southeast of the capital, Kigali, to tell their stories.

Everything of Value Taken

Outside, people carrying a few belongings trickled back to what remains of their homes.

The doors to virtually every home and shop have been broken down and everything valuable seized. Everything else has been spilled out into dirt streets, where rebels staffed a checkpoint and lazily herded two cows to their camp.

Asked why he bludgeoned the Tutsi to death, Mr. Karemera said Jean-Baptiste Gatete, the Mayor of Murambi, addressed Hutu followers on April 13 and ordered them to start the slayings. The targets, said Mr. Karemera, were "all the people" who did not belong to the National Republican Movement for Development and Democracy or the Committee for the Defense of the Republic, and "all the Tutsi."

"So we had to do it or be killed ourselves as traitors or sympathizers with Tutsi," he said.



Associated Press

A 26-year-old victim of the ethnic attacks in Rwanda, which have killed tens of thousands of people since April, showed his machete wounds Saturday at a hospital run by the International Committee of the Red Cross in Nyanza, southwest of the capital, Kigali.

President Juvénal Habyarimana led the Republican Movement until he and the President of Burundi, Cyprien Ntaryamira, died April 6 in a

mysterious plane crash. The deaths set off the campaign of killings that has left hardly a home untouched in Rwanda, though Burundi has been

spared. The Committee for the Defense of the Republic was an extremist Hutu party that had called for eradicating the Tutsi.

Aid officials estimate that tens of thousands of people, most of them Tutsi and Hutu opponents of the Government, were killed in a planned campaign by militias tied to the two groups, and Government troops, using grenades, firearms, machetes, knives and clubs.

Mr. Gatete, an activist with the Republican Movement, fled across Rwanda's southeast border to Tanzania and was last seen by journalists among an estimated 300,000 people in a refugee camp.

Mr. Karemera said he was captured by Rwandan Patriotic Front rebels a month ago and had been in the rebel prison in an abandoned home with the 21 others since then.

Hopes for a Pardon

Asked whether he regretted the killings, Mr. Karemera said he did, because the Tutsi he beat to death had been his friends, adding that he hoped the rebels "will give me a chance and pardon me."

Two of the prisoners are women. One of them, Juliana Mukanyarwaya, 38, said she killed a wounded Tutsi youngster using a club with nails driven into it because soldiers told her to finish him off the day the rebels arrived.

Another farmer, Francis Sibumana, said he was a member of the Liberal Party and only joined the Interahamwe in April and killed an old man after an army officer ordered him to do so to prove his loyalty to the dead President's cause.

The Washington Post

MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1994

WS: 3810

Ethiopia, in Democratic Trial Run, Elects Constitution Writers

By Jennifer Parmelee
Special to The Washington Post

BURAYU, Ethiopia, June 5—Wall portraits of the Communist triumvirate Marx, Lenin and Engels, whose stern and omnipresent faces presided over the destructive politics of Ethiopia's dictator until 1991, are papered over now in this rural polling station with illustrated instructions on how to vote.

But as millions of voters turned out today to elect the men and women who will craft a new constitution, anecdotal evidence from polling booths underscored Ethiopia's difficult reality: It will take more than trappings to create a functional democracy.

On paper, the statistics for today's elections look good; foreign observers said they are significantly better organized than Ethiopia's first, chaotic regional elections in 1992.

Two-thirds of an estimated 22 million eligible voters have registered to select among 1,470 candidates for the 548-seat Constituent Assembly, according to the National Electoral Board. Just over 60 percent of the candidates are declared independents, while the rest are affiliated with 38 political parties. Ballots have been distributed throughout the country's vast terrain, allowing voters time to understand the symbols—ranging from teapots to tigers—of the candidates.

Today's elections, however, are hardly a categorical expression of widespread, robust competition; they are virtually certain to provide a sweep for the ruling party, the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front, and its allies, political analysts said. Official results are not due for another month, although unofficial returns are expected sometime this week.

Many independent candidates have



appeared on television denouncing the government's land and ethnic policies—a first for Ethiopian politics, as is the vocal, even strident criticism of the government in the private media.

Yet the principal opposition groups and their supporters have boycotted the polls, and many of the smaller parties competing are allied with the Democratic Front.

In the opposition's absence, the Democratic Front is pursuing its own political goals that include holding general elections no later than February 1995.

Many people who didn't vote today said a sweeping government victory was a foregone conclusion. "Why vote for a rubber stamp?" asked one Addis Ababa businessman.

Many voters remain confused, despite campaigns to educate the overwhelmingly peasant citizenry about the constitution and electoral process. Some thought they were electing representatives to a new government; others said they had turned up to vote because they had been told to, apparently conditioned by the old days when dictator Mengistu Haile Mariam linked food rations with votes for government candidates.

"I just go with the times," shrugged one elderly farmer in a pith helmet, flowing white cloak and rubber boots, as he headed across the hills to the voting center.

Also apparent was "guidance" by some elections officials toward government-sponsored candidates. At 10 polling sites, posters of the government candidates were generally displayed in more prominent spots than those of the independents.

At Urban Dwellers' Association No. 20 in Addis Ababa, where the single Democratic Front candidate's poster was conspicuous, officials said none of the four independent candidates had produced their own fliers. A look around the compound, however, revealed that two independents did have their own posters—one was stuck up in back of the voting tent, another behind a shutter.

At the same polling site, officials were coaching voters as they picked up their ballots, "This is the [government party] candidate; these candidates are outside the [government party]." Not surprisingly, many voters were then seen dipping their thumbs in indelible ink and imprinting them beside the Democratic Front candidate's box.

Still, Ethiopia's democratic experiment is widely considered one of the most promising on the African continent, an assessment backed by a \$1.1 billion development assistance package from international donors in March.

Yet while Ethiopia's opposition parties can be shrill, lacking in issues and inflammatory in nature, foreign observers also fault the government for the widening chasm with its critics—a divide along class as well as ethnic lines.

The government of President Meles Zenawi has done little to warm the political dialogue. The spirit of Ethiopian politics, as it was during the war, is still very much "us against them."

Non-government parties charge harassment by security forces, especially away from Addis Ababa and the scrutiny of the international community.

Although many such reports are difficult to verify, human rights groups say there are dozens of credible instances of summary arrests of opposition representatives and the closing of their offices.

The Washington Post

SUNDAY, JUNE 5, 1994

USIA Hosts Deal-Making Conference For U.S. and South African Firms

Private Sector Seen Key to Post-Apartheid Government's Success

By Kenneth J. Cooper
Washington Post Staff Writer

ATLANTA, June 4—Barron Williams, his suit jacket buttoned on a Saturday morning, pivoted in the hotel lobby, thrust out his hand and introduced himself to the fast-walking man with the African name written on the oversized tag around his neck.

"What I'm trying to do is find a trading partner, a teaming partner, whatever you want to call it," Williams, owner of a computer systems company outside Atlanta, explained to an onlooker.

Williams, like other entrepreneurs engaged in a frenzy of networking in the lobby, was hoping to reach across 8,000 miles and line up business deals between American and South African firms. Hunting for deals is commonplace at business conferences, but this one was unusual because the host was the federal government and it had diplomatic as well as financial objectives in mind.

The U.S. Information Agency invited 400 leaders from the business, government and nonprofit sectors of the two countries to the two-day conference, which ended today, to stimulate U.S. ties to South Africa. About an equal number of observers showed up uninvited. The agency organized a similar meeting in St. Louis last October for Russia and other independent states of the former Soviet Union.

In the case of those emerging nations, the Clinton administration's goal has been to help build market economies where none existed. With South Africa, administration officials aim to boost a market economy that contracted in the face of international sanctions and now, under the new post-apartheid government, needs investment to expand and raise the living standard of its black majority.

"The key to the future of South

Africa and of our relationship will be the private sector," Vice President Gore said at a dinner Thursday night. "That's where the long-term jobs will be created. That's what will create the infrastructure. That's what will create the income."

South African Deputy President Thabo Mbeki said participants from his nation "have not come carrying a begging bowl" but instead sought to increase U.S. investment, "two-way trade" and "mutually beneficial technology and skills transfers."

The Clinton administration is considering the creation of a government fund to stimulate joint ventures with South Africa. "That's something the administration is looking at closely, because it's had some success in Poland and elsewhere in the world," said Ernest Wilson, director of international programs at the National Security Council.

Private entities announced a dozen joint ventures during the conference, while Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown and South African Minister of Trade and Industry Trevor Manuel said the governments have formed a joint committee to promote business deals. Brown predicted Americans soon would invest "hundreds of millions" in South Africa.

"South Africa is one of the few countries in the world where there's no McDonald's," Manuel said. "While Secretary [Brown] may want South Africans to get accustomed to McDonald's, we want Americans to get used to *boerewors* and *pap* and *vleis*." He referred to sausages and a meat stew over corn meal eaten in South Africa.

Major American companies that withdrew investments from South Africa to protest apartheid are slowly returning. The South African Embassy in Washington has received 20 calls a day in response to a mailing

to small businesses. But U.S. and South African officials acknowledged that attitudinal barriers, as well as fears of political violence, could block interest from turning into investment.

Gore criticized "Afro-pessimism," a view among some foreign policy specialists that political and civil upheavals preclude sustained development in Africa. A similar opinion was once held about Asia—where some countries are growing rapidly—"and they're wrong about Africa, as well," he said.

During a meeting with international business leaders about investing in South Africa, Manuel recalled, an American contractor inquired about political tumult in the African nation of Zaire.

"We're far from Zaire," Manuel said. "Zaire is to South Africa what Colombia is to the United States, and I don't quite see the Medellín cartel operating as well in the United States."

Deputy President Mbeki cited a potential for U.S. investments in building new housing, processing raw materials such as platinum and constructing hotels for tourism.

South African entrepreneur Rob Williams and Douglas Jerome Brown, an agribusiness adviser with the U.S. Agency for International Development, chatted about the possibility of joint ventures to export South African wine, known for its high quality and low price.

"The [South African] rand is so weak you can buy a bottle of wine for about a dollar ... good table wine," Williams said.

Allan A. Boesak, economic affairs minister in the Western Cape province, said such networking must yield "concrete results" for ordinary South Africans to be beneficial.

"If it doesn't do that," Boesak said, "this is a handshaking exercise that doesn't have much meaning at all."

The Washington Post

SUNDAY, JUNE 5, 1994

WS: 3810
P.1

4.

Journey Into Genocide: A Rwanda Diary

By Roger Winter

GO DEEP inside Rwanda today and you will not find gas chambers or massive crematoria. But you will find genocide. And if you linger amid the bodies and stench at Rwanda's human slaughter sites long enough, you will gain—as I did—a horrified sense that in some ways this frenzied attempt to annihilate an entire population contains scenes eerily reminiscent of the "Final Solution" attempted 50 years ago.

This is not a comparison I make for cheap shock value. After 15 years of reporting on the violence that produces refugees around the world, I am familiar with the carnage of war, the smell of dead bodies and the butchery of innocent civilians. What I saw in Rwanda two weeks ago was different from anything I have ever seen before.

This was not a conventional bloodletting. What happened in Rwanda—and still is happening—is qualitatively different. From May 15 to May 18, I traveled extensively inside the country and managed to reach locations previously unseen by the outside world since the massacres began on April 6. What I found there was the detritus of genocide.

I know the mind goes numb when confronted with estimates that between a quarter-million and a half-million defenseless Rwandans of all ages have been killed in the past 55 days, the overwhelming majority of them slain—by extremist political and military forces—because they are ethnic Tutsi. Maybe it is human nature that the immensity of this crime can only be comprehended in the small details.

That is why I need to tell you what genocide looks like up close. I need to tell you what it looks like when hundreds of thousands of people are singled out and butchered because the shape of their nose or the height of their frame seems to identify them as members of an ethnic group to be erased from existence.

In village after village that I visited in

See RWANDA, C4, Col. 1

Roger Winter is director of the U.S. Committee for Refugees, a private humanitarian agency.

The Washington Post

SUNDAY, JUNE 5, 1994

P. 2 WS: 3810 5.

RWANDA, From C1

Rwanda's picturesque countryside, heaps of bodies lay unburied, melting into a morass. After weeks of decay in the tropical heat, it is difficult to distinguish where one body ends and another begins in the chaotic mounds of death. Clearly visible at other locations is the newly turned dirt indicating the existence of mass graves, where the victims will never be counted.

The killers in Rwanda, however, are discovering what the Nazis discovered half a century before them: The truth of this ultimate crime against humanity can be difficult to keep buried. Random arms and legs, demanding attention, have somehow managed to pop up through the loose soil of Rwanda's newly dug grave pits.

Despite the physical decomposition, it is usually easy to discern how people died in Rwanda's mayhem. Some succumbed to bullet wounds. Most victims I saw were hunted down and hacked or bludgeoned with machetes, handsaws, screwdrivers, hammers and nail-spiked clubs wielded by militia gangs encouraged by the country's hard-line government officials. This was low-tech genocide that was nonetheless systematic and thorough. We are relearning in Rwanda what we learned in Europe 50 years ago: Genocide entails madly brilliant planning and is predicated on cost-efficient killing.

At locations I investigated, the breasts of women and the genitals of men and infant boys were routinely cut off or lacerated. Countless babies were dismembered. The logic of genocide—wiping out an entire ethnic group—requires that the young in particular cannot be spared. In Rwanda, they most certainly were not.

During my 300 miles of travel inside a country I have known well and visited regularly for years, I saw that thousands of families died trapped and cowering in village churches, to which they had instinctively fled for protection. In St. Vincent's Church in the town of Nyamata, like so many other churches in so many other towns, some bodies were ripped by the fragments of hand grenades lobbed in through the windows. Others who were huddled in the churches died the low-budget way, by machetes.

Rwandans are a largely Christian people, and now the church steeples towering over

most hushed towns have been transformed into markers that fix the exact locations of entrapment and slaughter, not unlike the incinerator towers hovering ominously over the concentration camps in Germany and Poland.

In the Rwandan village of Musaza, all that is left of the bulk of the village's Tutsi population, upon first inspection, is a mute pile of clothes. You have to search further inside the church's school rooms for the bodies those clothes used to cover. Men, women, children and infants of ethnic Tutsi origin were rounded up and forced to strip. Then they were slaughtered—by bullets or machetes rather than by gas showers—leaving behind in a scattered heap their clothes, their shoes, their water buckets and their straw sleeping mats as a final testimony that they ever existed.

I sifted through the strewn personal effects, examining private letters, family photos and identity cards for clues. It seemed as if the inanimate items were desperately trying to cry out, much like the piles of shoes and spectacles left behind by Jewish genocide victims that are now on display at the Holocaust Museum in Washington.

One personal letter I recovered, written with neat penmanship by a female named Josephine in the local language Kinyarwanda, described "going through difficult times of terrible sadness and pain," and asks, "are the children all right?" I do not believe she had a chance to send the letter, and I doubt that the children are all right.

The selectivity of the killings is also evident in the patterned destruction of buildings. In locations where thousands died, many homes and businesses stand neat and untouched. It is every fourth house or fifth business that is destroyed—the homes and businesses of Tutsi. Merely burning those homes was apparently not enough: Many Tutsi residences are utterly flattened, as if the killers were trying to erase all memory of the inhabitants.

These are the calculated acts which, one by one, have pushed out of existence up to a half-million Tutsi in less than two months. I stumbled upon individuals who somehow managed to survive, sometimes with the help of an ethnic Hutu neighbor. In Nyamata, a young ethnic Hutu named Jean-Paul took it upon himself to save 32 Tutsi neighbors.

The Washington Post

SUNDAY, JUNE 5, 1994

P. 3

WS: 3810

Jean-Paul's own father was a local leader who helped coordinate the massacres in that area. It was clear in my interviews that Jean-Paul is deified by those 32 survivors, no less than Oskar Schindler is revered by the 1,000 or more persons on his list 50 years ago.

International policymakers have tried hard to avoid the truth about Rwanda. Perhaps 50 percent of a country's ethnic minority population has been exterminated since Easter, yet the United States and United Nations have refused officially to call it genocide because the word "genocide" carries heavy legal obligations under international law. The Genocide Convention of 1948 declares that genocide is a crime and legally obliges the United States and other signatories to take action to stop the genocide or protect its victims.

In an effort to dodge that legal and moral obligation, President Clinton embarrasses himself and our nation when, as he did in his recent speech to the Naval Academy, he appears to characterize events in Rwanda as "civil strife" that "we cannot possibly solve . . . simply by sending in our forces."

He is wrong. The United States and the U.N. cannot solve all Rwanda's myriad problems, but immediate troop deployment to key locations can stop the genocide being perpetrated by Rwandan soldiers and untrained civilian militia. The United States voted with the Security Council on May 17 to send a U.N. force and implied that America would supply ample logistical assistance, but U.S. diplomats have apparently moved to delay most of the international force's arrival a month or more in order to study the situation and ensure that the U.N. "does it right this time." Meanwhile, the genocide continues inside Rwanda with what amounts to a one-month grace period bestowed by the United States. Waiting another month to stop the massacres is not "doing it right."

That is why U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali late last month called the international community's inaction "a scandal." The United States whines that it cannot be a global policeman and that this nation is too exhausted to supply troops to halt genocide—this despite the fact that the 69,545 U.N. troops currently on peacekeeping assignments worldwide include only 867 Americans. If America chooses to turn its back on Rwanda, it cannot be because this nation is overstretched by the burden of supplying 1 percent of the U.N.'s peacekeepers.

The world, with U.S. leadership, should

immediately take these steps:

- A U.N. force with a straightforward mandate to halt the massacres, protect at-risk civilians and facilitate deliveries of humanitarian relief should deploy without delay. Hundreds of thousands of Tutsi trapped in Rwanda can still be saved from their country's genocidal mania. U.N. troops are particularly needed in parts of Kigali and in the southwest corner of the country still under the control of the Rwandan military and hard-line militias that have perpetrated the massacres. I am convinced that many militia members will run at the first sign of U.N. troops.

- America and other humanitarian donors should undertake a massive response to humanitarian needs inside Rwanda, where an estimated 1.5 million or more persons are displaced from their homes. The food situation in the interior of the country will deteriorate rapidly, and hundreds or thousands of survivors of machete attacks require specialized medical attention that many relief agencies are ill prepared to provide.

As the front line between the forces of the rebel Rwandese Patriotic Front and the Rwandan military pushes toward the country's southwest corner, much of the rest of the country is accessible to international relief workers. The U.S. State Department and the U.N. should not allow diplomatic legalisms about sovereignty to slow assistance to civilians who are in need in rebel-controlled areas.

- The U.N. Human Rights Commission unanimously stated that "genocidal acts may have occurred" in Rwanda and will send a team to document it. The U.N. team should receive the resources it needs to hold the perpetrators of the massacres accountable.

Let's be clear. Rwanda has no strategic importance for the United States. Most Americans neither know nor care about Rwanda and regard it as just another anonymous nation on an incomprehensible continent. But this is not just another massacre. I have seen it up close, and this one is special in its staggering combination of scope, intent and execution. I find it hard to believe that Clinton would want to go down in history as the president who timidly allowed the clearest case of genocide that the world has seen in 50 years to proceed on his watch without taking action to stop it.

If America and its leaders do not act to stop the genocide, they at least should have the decency to shed hypocrisy and never again utter the noble words, "Never again."

The New York Times

SUNDAY, JUNE 5, 1994

WS: 3810

Rent Strikes Still Hamper South Africa

Payment Boycotts By Blacks Continue

By STEVEN A. HOLMES
Special to The New York Times

JOHANNESBURG, June 4 — With the victory won and apartheid defeated, the Government of President Nelson Mandela is now asking some of its most loyal followers to pay up. Not everyone is listening.

As it embarks on a program to improve the country's poor townships, the new Government is finding its efforts hampered by the continued refusal of many blacks, people of mixed race and Asians to end boycotts of rents, mortgages and service and utility charges, boycotts originally aimed at bringing down apartheid.

Despite appeals from Mr. Mandela and other leaders, the collection rate for services like water, garbage pickup and sewage connections remains low. Officials of the national electricity utility estimate that 20 percent of customers in townships like Soweto have not paid their bills for at least two years.

Residents of some public housing have not paid their rents in several years, and in many cases officials have stopped trying to collect and have turned ownership over to tenants. In Soweto, for instance, Government officials say at least 50,000 rental units have been given to tenants.

Some Refuse to Vacate

Executives of several banks say mortgage boycotts remain in force in several townships, including Tembisa and Etwatwa, east of Johannesburg. Even in areas where no official boycott has been called, people who have defaulted on their loans have refused to vacate their houses and have prevented the authorities from repossessing the properties.

The refusal to pay rents, mortgages and service fees is a legacy of the revolt in South Africa's nonwhite townships that occurred in the 1980's. It continues in part because of dissatisfaction with the lack of affordable housing and the substandard dwellings that are the norm in most of the townships, and partly because high unemployment makes paying for things like shelter and utilities increasingly difficult.

But leaders of some civic associations also say that after 10 years of withholding payments for political reasons, people have simply become accustomed to not having to pay.

"I think it is now within the system of many people in Soweto," said Angela Phaliso, a member of the leadership of the Greater Soweto Civic Association. "People are used to just staying without paying anything because we're talking something like eight years of not paying."

'A Culture of Nonpayment'

Officials are concerned that the boycotts are beginning to create a "culture of nonpayment" in many townships that may hinder attempts to attract private investment.

"This has had a negative effect to the extent to which the private sector is prepared to risk its shareholders' capital in the low-cost housing market, which is about 65 percent of all those who need assistance with housing," said Joe Slovo, the new Minister of Housing.

Attracting investment is crucial to the African National Congress's promise to build one million low-rent housing units over five years. Committed to holding down tax increases and the budget deficit, the Government is hoping that banks, pension and insurance funds and savings and thrift institutions, known as building societies, can be induced to invest.

Seeking to assuage the banks' fears, the Government is negotiating to establish a mechanism to indemnify banks against losses on mortgages when properties cannot be repossessed. In addition, the Government is exploring the possibility of guaranteeing loans to municipal governments to build low-rent units.

While welcoming these actions, bankers say they are worried about the investment climate in the townships. Government guarantees will cover losses for defaults on housing loans. But they generally do not compensate lenders for lost income before there is an actual default.

Appeals by Parties Unheeded

Even before the African National Congress's victory in April's election, efforts were made by leaders of the congress and other parties to end the boycotts.

But the appeals have been largely unheeded. In February, for instance, only 17 percent of residents of Soweto paid their monthly service fees. By April, the rate had fallen to 8 percent.

Some housing experts feel that the banks are using the continued boycotts to rationalize a policy of not offering mortgages to people in poor neighborhoods. These experts say that the mortgages for housing in the townships are a relatively small part of the banks' lending portfolio and that the failure to pay rents for public housing or to pay for utility or service charges affects local government and not lending institutions.

"Banks and building societies are using it as a reason not to lend in black townships," said Mike Oelofse, senior manager of the housing policy unit of the Urban Foundation, a nonprofit research group. "It's complicated by the fact that it's very risky to lend in black townships anyway, and the returns are not that great. You're lending small amounts, and a bank has the same administrative charges for a small loan as it has for a large loan."

The New York Times SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1994

P 1

WS : 3810

Same Old Bureacracy Serves a New South Africa

By BILL KELLER

Special to The New York Times

JOHANNESBURG, June 3 — Joe Slovo's first newsworthy act as President Nelson Mandela's Minister of Housing was to dismiss the director of the housing department and put in a man he trusted.

"It is common practice internationally" to purge department heads when a new Government takes power, a spokesman for Mr. Slovo said.

True enough, but it is not common practice in the new South Africa. Almost a month into the Mandela presidency, Mr. Slovo is still the only Cabl-

net minister who has dismissed any prominent official, and some of the most devoted enforcers of apartheid are clinging tenaciously to their jobs.

Like a new groom who has agreed to take in his bride's difficult relatives, Nelson Mandela has found himself wedded to an extended family of some two million state employees, dominated by white Afrikaans-speaking men and deployed in a crazy constellation of redundant, racially divided bureaucracies designed for a

country that no longer exists.

Mr. Mandela has little choice but to be nice to them. He is bound by a constitutional promise to protect the jobs and perquisites of public employees. He has few trained managers to replace them. And the bureaucrats alone know the secrets of running the state.

Among the top 3,000 employees who run things the color scheme is 95 percent white, and women are scarcely represented at all.

So the new rulers have treated the civil service gingerly, hoping respect

Continued on Page 4, Column 5

The New York Times

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1994

P. 2

WS: 3810

Continued From Page 1

will be repaid with loyalty and worrying that confrontation will generate resistance.

So far, instances of insubordination have been minor, as most holdovers adapt to the new order with a show of dutiful professionalism.

Some top officials moved into offices that had been stripped of furniture, files and computers. In the case of a new executive at the state-run South African Broadcasting Corporation, even the phone number had been swiped, so that the executive could dial out but no one could call in.

Data Only for Privileged

Others have found that the traditionally secretive bureaucracy is not quick to recognize its new masters. Tokyo Sexwale, the new leader of the large industrial province centered on Johannesburg, called the old regional office requesting some economic data, only to be told that the information was privileged.

More typically, new officials, most of them entirely new to Government, arrived to find the old deputies waiting eagerly, armed with detailed reports on the workings of the department and proposals to reorganize — thus making themselves instantly indispensable.

"They chose to pre-empt rather than resist," said Godfrey Mokate of the University of the Witwatersrand, who has advised the new Government on revamping the civil service.

"Later, when they see the directives coming down, if they feel threatened they can sabotage things by withholding information and slowing down change," he added.

Dependent on Holdovers

Eventually, Mr. Mokate said, the new ministers will install their own people, but for now they are dependent on such holdovers as Gen. Johan van der Merwe, the police commissioner who presided over a department reputedly riddled with saboteurs of democracy, and H. S. Pienaar, the housing official who masterminded the forced removals of blacks to squalid townships.

A more complicated problem for the new Government is sorting out the cat's cradle of bureaucracies created to serve not a unified country but a constellation of racial groups.

Schooling, for example, was gerrymandered by apartheid into separate education departments for whites, blacks, mixed-race students and Indians, plus autonomous departments for each of 10 black homelands.

"In any other country you would know the people working in education in the next town," said Peter Buckland, a former school administrator. "We didn't know our colleagues in the next block. We had a very, very effectively fragmented system."

Separate but Unequal

The white departments have professional managers, computers, generous budgets, and enough teachers to keep the average class at about 20 pupils. The black departments are generally run by teachers promoted to management without any extra training, often overseen by whites. They oversee schools without books or windows, and teachers whose classes average 40 students and sometimes swell to 80.

The separate systems spawned their own racially exclusive unions and professional organizations, some of which can be expected to join with bureaucrats in fighting changes that threaten their privileges.

Now there is one national education department for all races, which will delegate much of its power to a regional department in each of nine provinces. But it will take time for each province to assemble its new bureaucracy from the remains of many, and even more time to close the gap in quality of education.

"For both constitutional reasons and practical reasons, you can't just pick up white teachers in Nelspruit and tell them to go teach in black schools in Soweto," said Mr. Buckland.

Eventually the new education minister may attempt to do just that. The minister, Sibusiso Bengu, has ruled

out the more cumbersome alternative of busing students into white schools. But any wholesale transfer of teachers is likely to encounter strong resistance.

How to Promote Blacks

Another test for the new Government is how to promote more blacks into bureaucracies top-heavy with whites.

Although a few areas, like the postal service, have been patronage preserves for white Afrikaners, the civil service is a major employer of blacks.

In any case, observed Anne McLennan, a public management specialist at University of the Witwatersrand, the most talented leaders of the African National Congress and allied organizations such as labor unions have been drafted into the Parliament and provincial legislatures, leaving few available for civil service jobs.

The new Government, she said, has little choice but to make its peace with the civil service, with its secretive ways, its authoritarian style, and its penchant for manipulation.

"At the upper levels, the culture is fairly professional," she said. "There is a sense that you follow orders, that you implement policy. It's middle management that could be obstructive when you start rationalizing the system."

If they resist, she added, it will be subtle.

"You may never know whether it's deliberate or just inefficiency," she said.

Ministries remain in the hands of the whites.

Kigali Journal*A Palace in the Midst of Devastation*

By DONATELLA LORCH

Special to The New York Times

KIGALI, Rwanda, June 2 — In a country where the two-month-old civil war is depicted in dioramas of suffering and death, from refugee camps to massacre sites, a parcel of luxurious real estate, the presidential palace, is among the more incongruous exhibits.

Rebel soldiers, who now partly control this capital city, guard and give tours of the palace, where handsome grounds set off wide terraces, tennis courts, a pool and a satellite dish — all predictably presidential.

But there are some surprises. It turns out that parts of the plane that carried President Juvénal Habyarimana to his death on April 6 landed in his own backyard.

A charred engine rests on the lawn, and scraps of charts and landing-instruction booklets lie by the swimming pool. The tail fin and wings are in a nearby banana plantation.

As elsewhere in Rwanda, life at the three-story, chalet-style palace seemed to have stopped abruptly. Mr. Habyarimana's wife, Agathe, was evacuated with her family by the French military on April 7. The rebels say she was at home at the time of the crash.

Most of the clothes were looted by the presidential guard before the rebels arrived. But the house, decorated with gaudy white furniture and an array of gifts from governments around the world — a carpet depicting the Great Wall of China, Kenyan spears, a Nigerian leather hassock dedicated to Mr. Habyarimana — is still intact. In the bar and living room, Mozart and Beethoven compact disks are strewn on the floor. Crystal glass-



Parts of the dead President's plane still lie in his backyard in Kigali.

es on a table are half full of Remy Martin cognac.

But for weeks, what really happened to the plane remained a mystery, because the Rwandan military kept the wreckage off limits. When the rebels finally pushed the army away recently, they came upon the crumpled-metal remains that for weeks had been visible only from the air.

Yet the mystery of whether the President's plane was shot down or exploded may never be known. The flight data recorder, the so-called black box that investigators study for information about a malfunction or a crash, is missing. "By the time the Rwandan Patriotic Front reached here, the black box was nowhere to be seen," said Lieut. Frank Ndore, a rebel officer. "It wasn't there anywhere, so there is nothing to investigate, nowhere to start except looking

at the wreckage, looking at the debris, and that's all."

At the time Mrs. Habyarimana fled Rwanda, others were seeking refuge wherever they could. For some of those trapped in Kigali, that meant lodging that has jokingly come to be called a five-star refugee camp: the Mille Collines Hotel. Its name means 1,000 hills in French, a reference to the lush and hilly countryside of Rwanda. In the Mille Collines, guests surrounded by war had CNN, electricity and working telephones.

But for the hundreds of Tutsis evacuated last week from this hotel in what is still Government-controlled territory, existence was more like life in prison.

More than 600 people were crammed into a hotel meant to accommodate 120. For a couple of weeks the only water available was from the swimming pool. And the Tutsis — civil servants, lawyers and doctors — lived in constant fear of death. They were forced to rely on Government militias to bring them food for which they paid exorbitant prices. Many were repeatedly threatened.

"There was no outside for us," said Ismael Amri Sued, a Hutu who was Mr. Habyarimana's chief of protocol and who took refuge in the hotel because he was also threatened by the militias. "From the windows, you could see the Government cars outside. You could hear guns. It was just like an eruption of a volcano, what happened to us. A human being can't do what has been done. Unfortunately those people who did it were Rwandese."

Last week the United Nations began the evacuation of the Mille Collines captives and others to nearby

The New York Times

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1994

P. 2

WS: 3810



Reuters

Rebels of the Rwandan Patriotic Front in Kigali last week, inspecting the wreckage of the plane in which the Rwandan President and his Burundian counter-

part were killed. The April 6 crash, widely believed to have been caused by a missile, touched off the latest round of Rwandan bloodletting.

towns. But before they left the Mille Collines, they had to pay their room bills. Those without funds were required to sign promissory notes.

"Life is much better here," said Gilbert Nkusi, a 36-year-old engineer who was taken to Kabuga, 10 miles east of Kigali. "At the hotel, we had nothing to eat. We had no money. There was no sanitation. There was so much fear and tension."

But fear and tension are unrelieved at the Kigali airport, where survival is a game of chance and evasion.

Until it fell into rebel hands last month, it was the scene of the fiercest fighting. Now every evening the Rwandan military has begun again to

lob shells at the runway, so far missing its target.

The runway is rutted with mortar holes, and mortars have blasted all the windows at the modern arrivals terminal. Crippled United Nations vehicles, with windows shattered and tires flat, sit abandoned near the airstrip. United Nations soldiers live behind sandbags and bulletproof vests.

Despite the dangers, Kigali airport remains the only lifeline for relief supplies from outside the country. And every day, depending on the intensity of the mortars, a Canadian C-130 cargo plane makes one to two trips from Nairobi. The flight itself is a course in evasive tactical maneu-

vers.

Engines running, the plane stays between 5 and 10 minutes on the ground, just long enough for waiting passengers to make a dash for the plane from the cover of the arrivals building.

To avoid anti-aircraft fire, the plane flies less than 200 feet off the ground for the first half hour, dipping and turning around Rwanda's hills and into its valleys, in a heart-stopping ride that has passengers gripping their webbed seating or vomiting in helmets proffered by the crew. The wings hug the banana trees below the hills, so close that one can see the color of the dogs in the villages.

The Washington Post

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1994

Seals Die on Namibia's Coast

■ WINDHOEK, Namibia—Tens of thousands of seals along Namibia's desert coast have starved to death in the worst disaster on record to hit the country's Cape Fur seal colonies.

The Fisheries Ministry said "unusual oceanographic conditions" had sharply diminished stocks of the fish on which the 750,000 Cape Fur seals feed.

Ministry scientists estimated that more than 70,000 pups died in Wolf and Atlas bays, where 70 percent of Namibia's seals breed. Jan Jurgens, acting permanent secretary at the ministry, said it was not clear whether the seal disaster was linked to a "red tide" that has affected the Atlantic coasts of Namibia and South Africa for about two months.

Red tide is caused by organisms that soak up oxygen in the water, killing fish.

—Reuter

The Washington Post

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1994

Africans Pledge Troops for Rwanda

14 Nations Offer Peacekeepers; Fighting Halts U.N. Convoy in Kigali

Reuter

HARARE, Zimbabwe, June 3— Leaders of 14 African states offered today to send troops to Rwanda to help end the bloodbath there.

The African leaders, holding a pair of conferences here on political and economic issues, did not specify how many troops they were willing to send to Rwanda, where two months of tribal fighting and massacres have killed hundreds of thousands of people. The United Nations has said it would need 5,500 soldiers for a peacekeeping force in the Central African nation.

The African leaders' announcement came in the wake of criticism by U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros Ghali that African and Western nations have failed to respond to the Rwandan war. The Clinton administration has said it would not intervene with troops, a role it has said should be taken by Rwanda's African neighbors.

The offer of troops was announced by Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe on behalf of the na-

tions meeting here: Angola, Benin, Botswana, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Ghana, Mali, Mozambique, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Mugabe said the leaders had agreed to urge Rwanda's government and rebel movement to observe a truce and permit elections for a new government. Rwanda's government is led by militants of the majority Hutu tribe, and the rebels are dominated by members of the Tutsi tribe.

Mugabe spoke after South African President Nelson Mandela flew in to discuss Rwanda with the leaders gathered here. Mandela said his country had not been asked to provide troops for the Rwanda operation but would provide a field hospital and 50 armored personnel carriers.

In the Rwandan capital, Kigali, U.N. workers said Rwandan rebels captured an army-run camp at the village of Kabgayi, south of Kigali, and rescued 38,000 refugees, mostly Tutsis. "It was a death camp," a foreign aid worker said. Kabgayi was

the place where aid workers reported the massacre of 500 civilians Saturday.

In Kigali, a mortar shell fired by rebels killed at least five people and wounded 50 when it slammed into the main market. The United Nations once again halted evacuating trapped civilians after rebel fire hit a truck full of refugees.

[At the United Nations, Boutros-Ghali issued a report that directly blamed the militant, Hutu-led government for most of the killing. Washington Post special correspondent Julia Preston reported from New York. For the first time in a formal U.N. document, Boutros-Ghali accused the government of an attempt at genocide against the Tutsis. He said the allegation that the rebels also have carried out massacres "was not corroborated."]

The rebels have captured two-thirds of Rwanda, forcing hundreds of thousands and perhaps millions of Hutus to flee into its southwest corner.

注意 1. 電報の取扱いは慎重に願います。
2. 電報についての照会は検閲班（内線2171、2174）に連絡願います。

電信写

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大 務務 典房
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臣秘官官審審長長

政北経環査総 外
代ア大大察括 研
表大使使入審 長

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北 審一二保

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1. 7日付当地AFP発行インフォメーション・ブリティンが本件につき報じているところ次のとおり。

(1) PLANTE・UNAMIRスポークスマンが6日朝述べたところによると、政府軍側はギタラマ地域においてFPRに対し過去2ヶ月間において始めて大々的な攻撃を行った。これに対し、KAGAME・FPR司令官は6日政府軍側より反撃があつたが、右を完全に押しもどした旨述べるとともに、現在FPRはギタラマから3〜4Km地点に近づいており、ブルンディへ向う国道上の多くの地点をおさえている旨述べた。

(2) DALLAIRE・UNAMIR司令官は6日、KAGAME司令官と停戦交渉の再開につき会談し、右交渉が8日キガリで再開されることとなつた。FPRは同交渉で政府軍側に対し臨時政府を公式に告発するよう求めている。

(3) DALLAIRE司令官はFPRの攻勢により「ル」南西部に推定約200万人の避難民が発生している旨述べた。

(4) ナイロビWFP事務所は6日現在タンザニアには約40万人のルワンダ及びブルンディからの難民が流入・滞留しており、加えてかんばつの長期化により重大な食料不足に直面している旨のコミュニケを発表した。また、同コミュニケによると、タンザニアは通常ベースでみて94/95年に48万トンのこく物輸入が必要なところ、現在商業ベースで確保しし得るのは6万6千トンにしかすぎず、残り41万4千トンについては国際社会の援助に頼らざるを得ない状況にある。

2. 7日当地国連RWANDA EMERGENCY OFFICEシマラー世当官より現在国連がはあく

電信写

している「ル」情勢による死者・ひさい民数につきタムラがちよう取したところ次のとおり。(6月3日現在の推定・判明している数字)

(1) 死者 50万人(推定)

(2) 難民数

(イ) タンザニア領内 34万2,800人(BENACO 28万5千人、KARAGWE 5万7,800人。この他、ブルンディ難民 6万人が存在) $\nearrow$ 40万2,800人

(ロ) ブルンディ領内 7万2千人(主としてKIRUNDO、NGOZI、MUYINGA地域)

(ハ) ザイール領内 1万人(GOMA 3千人、KIVU 7千人)

(ニ) ウガンダ領内 8千人(KABALE地域)

(3) 避難民数 135万3千人(西部地域を除く)

(イ) ブタレ市及び同市以南 10万3千人

(ロ) キガリ南部・ギタラマ・ブタレ間の地域 50万人

(ハ) 北部 25万人

(ニ) 東部 50万人

(ホ) 西部(キブエ、ギセンニ、チャンググけん)については不明。

(4) 現在、南西部地域に少なくとも50万人以上の避難民が押し寄せており、右のブルンディ及びザイールへの急激な流入が懸念されている。

仏、白、米、タンザニア、国連代、ジュ府代に転電した。(了)

⑤ 402,800

⑦ 72,000

④ 10,000

⑧ 8,000

492,800 ?