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SECURITY COUNCIL: RWANDA

As you know, the US tried hard to present itself as taking a constructive lead in the adoption of Res 925 approving the deployment of Phases 2 and 3 of the expanded UNAMIR. This was a deliberate decision, taken in response to strong criticism from human rights groups over the US performance on the adoption of Res 918. Unfortunately, the basic problems which had led to the US position on Res 918 (insistence on applying the strict criteria of PDD 25, reluctance to treat Rwanda with the same degree of interest and urgency as that accorded to areas where the US is directly engaged (Bosnia, Haiti)) continued to influence US consideration of Res 925.

2 It is noticeable that press comment on the US performance has become significantly tougher in recent days, notwithstanding the Administration's efforts to appear more positive. We sent you last week the NY Times article about the US position on genocide. Following is the text of a very critical editorial in the Times yesterday, 15 June, plus a follow-up article from today's Times which indicates that the criticism has had further effect.

3 Also enclosed is a separate article from today's Times which reports remarks by French Foreign Minister, Juppe, to the effect that France has been considering military intervention if the massacres continue. The comments may have some useful deterrent effect. But, given RPF hostility towards the French, we would be very surprised if the French were to intervene, even if the principal targets of such intervention were government sponsored militias.

NY TIMES EDITORIAL

15 JUNE 1994

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## Shameful Dawdling on Rwanda

One can stipulate that the U.S. has no vital interests or historical ties in Rwanda that might justify sending troops to this tormented central African country. That said, the Clinton Administration chose an awful time to delay logistical aid to U.N. peacekeepers, and a worse time to apply a semantic sponge to crimes against humanity.

Just the other day, President Clinton was in France summoning the memories of a just war against a genocidal foe. Meantime the appalling butchery continues in Rwanda, where rebel militias last week slaughtered three Catholic bishops; the worth of a cease-fire agreement announced yesterday remains to be tested. Yet a paralyzed Pentagon quibbles over nickels and dimes instead of rushing U.S. armored vehicles to the first elements of a projected force of 5,500 U.N. peacekeepers.

The bill to the U.N. for this logistical aid is \$9.5 million, with delivery costs reckoned at about \$6 million; the U.N. is also being charged a leasing fee of \$375,000 for the 50 M-113 armored personnel carriers. Defense officials insist that the vehicles

cannot be flown from Frankfurt to Entebbe in Uganda until the lease agreement is concluded by the U.N. The green-eyeshade brigade is doubtless right, but this is not a routine arms transaction; it is a response to a humanitarian disaster. Blame for not slashing through this red tape rests with the White House and the National Security Council.

This haggling over leasing arrangements is being perpetrated by the U.N.'s leading deadbeat; the U.S. owes nearly \$2 billion in treaty-mandated dues and assessments. What adds a truly dismaying flavor to this miserable affair is the Administration's simultaneous admonition to its officials to avoid describing the massacres in Rwanda as genocide. Instead, spokesmen have been instructed to say that "acts of genocide may have occurred."

This dainty euphemism flies in the face of daily reports of ethnic killings that can only be called genocidal. What really seems to worry the Clinton team is that talk of genocide may increase clamor for doing more to stop it, especially since the U.S. is a party to the Genocide Convention.

# U.S. to Supply 60 Vehicles For U.N. Troops in Rwanda

By MICHAEL R. GORDON

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 16 — Reacting to criticism that Washington has responded too slowly to the killing in Rwanda, the Administration has speeded up plans to equip United Nations peacekeepers there with armored personnel carriers, officials said today.

The Administration has also decided to describe the deaths there as genocide, after once instructing its spokesmen to say only that "acts of genocide may have occurred."

The Administration's resolve is being driven by the White House, which has faced criticism that its efforts to stop the massacres in Rwanda were inadequate and ensnared in red tape.

The armored vehicles for the expanded peacekeeping mission are to be taken from United States Army stocks in Germany. Administration officials had said it would take three weeks to transport the vehicles to Uganda, a delay that would put off the deployment of African peacekeeping troops in neighboring Rwanda.

## Applying the Right Label

But Administration officials said a plan had been approved today at a White House meeting to move the vehicles to an Air Force base near Frankfurt and begin flying them to Uganda on Sunday.

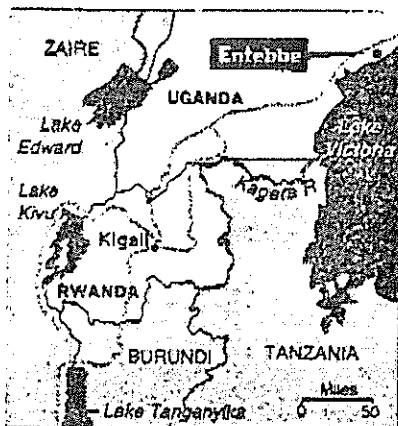
Even as the White House was putting the finishing touches on its plan, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee prepared a letter to President Clinton urging him to acknowledge formally that genocide is occurring in Rwanda. Hundreds of thousands of Rwandans have been killed since April 6, when the mysterious crash of the Rwandan President's plane set off a cycle of mass ethnic and political killings.

The letter, which is to be sent on Thursday, was signed by virtually all the committee members, including Senator Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island, the ranking Democrat, and Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina, the senior Republican.

The issue of the personnel carriers arose last month, when the United Nations sought 50 of them for the Ghanaian vanguard of an planned force of 5,500 peacekeepers, mostly African. Only 450 lightly armed peacekeepers are currently deployed in Rwanda, far too few even to assure the safety of people in the capital.

While the Administration has ruled out sending United States troops to

*Agreement at last on what the Pentagon will charge for personnel carriers.*



The New York Times

American cargo planes are to ferry armored personnel carriers to Entebbe, Uganda, for use by United Nations troops in Rwanda.

Rwanda, it is willing to help equip the force to ferry civilians to safety.

During his recent trip to Europe, Mr. Clinton said Washington would "provide the armored support necessary if the African nations will provide the troops."

But while the Pentagon was willing to provide M-113 armored personnel carriers, it was not prepared to do so free, and insisted that the United Nations reimburse Washington for use of the vehicles, spare parts and shipment to Entebbe, Uganda, where the United Nations would take control.

In recent days the talks appeared to have hit a snag when the Pentagon raised its cost estimate by 50 percent and insisted that the United Nations also pay to fly the vehicles back to Germany. That drove the cost to \$15 million, \$11 million of which was for transportation.

The United Nations, which is strapped for money to pay for peacekeeping operations, balked at the increased cost and proposed that the vehicles be returned by ship. Today Administration officials said the issue had been resolved, essentially in favor of the United Nations: the cost will be about \$10 million, and the vehicles will return by ship.

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## A Shorter Timetable

To speed the shipment, the Air Force is to use huge C-5 planes instead of the smaller C-141's it had planned to use. Each C-5 can carry six personnel carriers. Officials said it would take only four or five days to fly the vehicles to Uganda.

Ghanaian troops are to go to Entebbe to learn to use the vehicles, and American officials said they hoped the training could be compressed into a few days.

Ten armored personnel carriers

are also being sent from Somalia to Rwanda to help equip the peacekeepers. The Ghanaians have 300 troops in Rwanda and 500 more who are ready to go as soon as the personnel carriers arrive.

## The Word From Christopher

Administration officials said today that President Clinton and Anthony Lake, the national security adviser, had been concerned about assertions that the Administration was moving too slowly and had pressed the Pentagon to step up its efforts.

The change in the Administration's public statements on the killings in Rwanda was reflected in a comment on Friday by Secretary of State Warren Christopher that acts of genocide had occurred in Rwanda. "I think that is the operative term, from a legal standpoint," he said. "If there is any particular magic in calling it genocide, I have no hesitancy in saying that."

The Administration's previous instructions to officials to say only that there may have been acts of genocide in Rwanda had brought criticism from lawmakers and human rights groups that Washington was trying to play down the extent and nature of the killing.

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# France May Move In to End Rwanda Killing

PARIS, June 15 (Reuters) — The Foreign Minister said today that France and its European and African allies were prepared to intervene militarily in Rwanda if massacres continued and a cease-fire was not respected. The cease-fire was announced in Tunis by the Organization of African Unity.

The Minister, Alain Juppé, told reporters that intervention could take place "relatively soon if we learn of new massacres in coming days."

"If massacres continue and if the cease-fire is not respected, I say today that France, along with its main European and African partners, is prepared to launch a ground intervention to protect groups threatened with extinction," he said.

Mr. Juppé, who spoke after testifying before the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee, said President François Mitterrand and Prime Minister Édouard Balladur had discussed military intervention earlier today.

## Tutsi Report a Slaughter

He also said he had suggested to the United Nations Secretary General, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, that 2,000 to 3,000 United Nations peacekeepers be transferred from Somalia to Rwanda.

Even as Mr. Juppé was suggesting that further atrocities could bring armed intervention, a United Nations official quoted members of the Tutsi minority in Rwanda as saying that Hutu forces had killed 60 teen-aged Tutsi boys after abducting them.

The official, Maj. Jean-Guy Plante, speaking to reporters in Kigali, said the Tutsi had reported that the 60 boys were taken away on Tuesday from the Ste.-Paul church and killed near a bridge at Rugenge, in a part of

the city that is controlled by forces of the interim Government.

"There is a big hole there where a lot of massacres have taken place," Major Plante said.

The official said six Tutsi reported that the Hutu militia forces had come through a hole in the fence at the bottom of the Ste.-Famille compound to take the boys away.

The Tutsi, who said they had fled the compound Tuesday night after seeing the teen-agers abducted, appealed for help in a letter to the international community.

The six, who are hiding in a Kigali hotel, said the abductions had been carried out on the orders of a local government administrator whom they did not name.

The letter, addressed to the commander of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda, Maj. Gen. Romeo Dallaire, begged his group "to do all in its power to prevent the imminent execution of a plan of massacre threatened against us." The letter was also sent to the Secretary General, Mr. Boutros-Ghali, to President Clinton and to other world leaders and human rights groups.

It said almost 300 of the 4,000 people sheltering in the complex had been abducted and killed since April 6, although this could not be confirmed.

But in general, fighting seemed to subside in Kigali, and in Tunis, the Organization of African Unity ended its annual meeting today on an optimistic note after negotiating a cease-fire agreement in Rwanda.

"In view of the urgency of the situation and in their strong desire to restore peace, which has been seriously compromised in Rwanda, the parties to the conflict have agreed to

put an immediate end to hostilities," the 53-member organization said in a communiqué.

The statement was issued after three days of meetings and after the interim President and a representative of the Tutsi-led rebels, the Rwandan Patriotic Front, agreed to a cease-fire.

But the deputy commander of the United Nations force, Brig. Gen. Henry Anyidoho, said in Kigali that he had not been officially informed of a cease-fire agreement. Despite the lull in fighting, he added, it was not clear if the rival forces had heard about it either, because Government and rebel troops traded mortar and small-arms fire for most of the day.

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