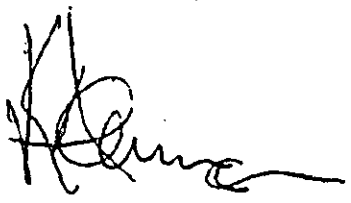


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CODE CABLE

1994 AUG -5 P 8:24

TO: KHAN, UNAMIR, KIGALI
FROM: ANNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK
DATE: 5 AUGUST 1994
NUMBER: UNAMIR 2465
SUBJECT: Informal consultations of the Security Council



1. Mr. Gharekhan briefed members of the Council today, and answered their questions raised by them yesterday, using the information received from you. He also said that he would provide the Council with additional information after you report on your meeting with the Prime Minister.
2. The Representative of France again referred to incidents which were reported in the New York Times today (copy attached) concerning harassment of returnees by members of the RPA, and said that "where there is smoke, there is fire". He also added that according to French military sources, there had been no broadcasts by Radio Milles Collines since 19 May 1994.
3. Other speakers, including New Zealand and the United Kingdom, reaffirmed the necessity of deploying human rights monitors to Rwanda and expressed satisfaction with Ayala Lasso's public concurrence with the idea, even though \$ 2 million from extra-budgetary sources would be required. Both representatives also referred to the Secretary-General's report on Rwanda (copies in English and French are being sent under separate cover), and indicated that the Council should consider a new operational mandate for UNAMIR. Both representatives also pointed out that the Council should make known what the international community expects from the Transitional Government.

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4. The President of the Council then referred to a letter dated 29 July, addressed to the Secretary-General by Foreign Minister Ndagiymana, regarding new credentials and a request that Rwanda's term as SecCo President be postponed. Council members agreed to discuss this matter on Monday, 8 August.

Best regards.



New York Times, 5 August 1994

Rwandans Say the Victors Kill Many Who Go Back

Accounts Are Blow to Efforts to End the Crisis

By RAYMOND BONNER

Special to The New York Times

KADUHA, Rwanda, Aug. 4 — For weeks, tens of thousands of Hutu, forced from their homes by the war, have been struggling to survive here in one of the harshest regions of Rwanda, selling cattle and clothes to buy small amounts of food and receiving minimal aid from international relief organizations. Recently, hearing from the new Government in Kigali that it was safe to go home, some have tried.

And now they are coming back to the wretched refugee camps with reports that some Hutu returning to their villages are being killed by Tutsi villagers and soldiers of the Rwandan Patriotic Front, the Tutsi-dominated organization that is now the Government.

"I saw so many dead bodies," said Charles Murera, 43, who told how he had escaped from a mud-brick house where he and 19 other Hutu men were detained by soldiers from the Rwandan Patriotic Front.

Mr. Murera, who returned to Kaduha today, said that as he entered

his village of Gisare, in Ntongwe district, he had been seized by six Tutsi, who tied his arms behind his back and led him to a military base about half a mile away.

Mr. Murera rolled up the sleeves of his filthy, torn shirt to show festering scabs on the inside of both elbows. He said the wounds had been caused by the ropes.

In separate interviews, other Hutu men and women in this remote refugee camp in the hills of southwestern Rwanda, where the French have established a security zone, gave similar accounts of men being tied up and led away by Patriotic Front soldiers and of men, women and children being killed when they returned to their villages in southeastern Rwanda.

There have been persistent rumors of atrocities by the Patriotic Front but no confirmation until now. But two reporters who spent several hours today in separate interviews with refugees found their accounts credible.

It is impossible to know whether these are isolated incidents by some Patriotic Front units out of control or whether they reflect broader activities.

"I saw with my own eyes," said Louis Nywandi, 25. "I am not telling lies." He made a partial list of the women, children and men who he said were killed in his village at the end of July.

His father was among them. "I witnessed with my own eyes," he said. "They beat him on the head with a hoe."

Mr. Nywandi said the soldiers rounded up a large group of men. "They tied us with ropes, like this," he said, putting his arms behind his back. On the insides of both elbows were distinct marks that he said were rope burns.

He said the men were led to a military camp, where the soldiers began shooting the Hutu villagers. Mr. Nywandi said that in the confusion, he and 19 other men escaped, running with their arms tied behind their backs.

The accounts of Tutsi atrocities will deal a serious blow to efforts of the United Nations and international relief organizations to cope with the refugee crisis caused by the civil war, which ended with victory for the Patriotic Front in mid-July.

This is important because United Nations officials acknowledge that when the French troops pull out of the area — on Aug. 22 if their presence is not prolonged — there could be a huge new exodus by the 500,000 or so Rwandans, mostly Hutu, in the secu-

Continued on Page A6, Column 4

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Rwandans Tell of Killings by Victors

Continued From Page A1

rity zone. The French are supposed to be replaced by a United Nations force drawn from African nations, but this force has yet to be assembled. If not persuaded to go back to their homes, the refugees could pour into Zaire, adding to the crisis there.

In the final days of the war more than a million refugees moved into the Goma area of Zaire, where thousands have died of cholera, dysentery and other diseases. As the relief organizations go about building what amount to rudimentary cities in the area, laying water pipes and trucking in hundreds of tons of food, they acknowledge that the only real solution is for the refugees to return home.

The office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has said that it is safe for the refugees to go home. But within the agency there has been a debate about how aggressive to be in encouraging a return. There have been fears of incidents like those the villagers here recounted today.

Horror Stories Circulate

In the camps near Goma, northwest of Rwanda, there has been an organized campaign by partisans of the former Rwandan Government to persuade refugees not to go back home. Stories are circulated that returning Hutu have had their eyes gouged out and worse. There has been no confirmation of these accounts, nor any eyewitness reports of returning refugees in the north being killed.

French military officials and relief workers say they will not allow any propaganda efforts among the displaced in the security zone. They say that for the most part, the former Rwandan militia and Government soldiers have been chased out of the area by the French.

There are an estimated 500,000 displaced people in the security zone, but very little food aid has arrived. At the makeshift refugee village here, 40

Now the reports are of Tutsi attacking Hutu.

percent of the children under 5 are malnourished.

"The situation is deteriorating fast," said Jack Soldate, director of operations in southwestern Rwanda for CARE, which was distributing food to refugees at Kaduha today.

Mr. Soldate said that about 10 days ago, it was thought that the displaced would begin trickling back to their villages, that they would then send back reports that all was well, and that greater numbers would then return home. But that has not happened, he said.

Behind the Refugees' Fear

The villagers' accounts explain the refugees' fear.

Colette Mukandamutsa went back to her village, a two-day walk east of here, a week ago with her husband, two of their children, 12 and 9 years old, and a large group of others. Along the way they met Patriotic Front soldiers, who said it was safe.

But when they reached their village, in Ntongwe district, they found several bodies, Mrs. Mukandamutsa said. And three times at night during the week she remained, soldiers searched houses.

Mrs. Mukandamutsa, who sat on the grass near the hospital here today holding a black umbrella to shield her from the sun, said that she saw men taken away and that they did not come back.

One day a man came to her house and asked for her husband, she said. "Let us hide ourselves," her husband said, and that night they hid in a banana grove. About 9 P.M., a group of about 15 men came to the house; they had flashlights and a few had guns, she said. She said that her husband ran and that she had not seen him since.

Four Men Don't Return

Another peasant farmer, 28-year-old Gakwandi — he was never baptized and so has no first name — is from a different village in Ntongwe district.

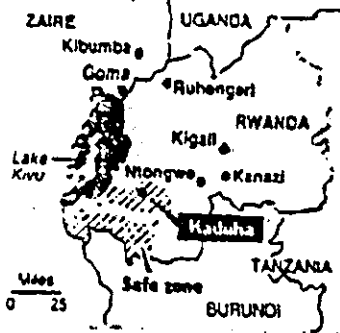
He went home last Friday and stayed only three days. "I wanted to see how the situation was," he said. He said he saw six men, one of whom was in a military uniform and carried a gun, seize four village men and take

them away. "They had their hands tied behind their backs," Mr. Gakwandi said. He said the men never returned.

Mr. Gakwandi said he also saw another man, named Nyandwa, taken from his home by several men, led to a bridge and killed with a hoe.

It was in another village, Gisari, that Mr. Murera, the man with the bad rope burns on both arms, was seized. "We left this camp for our village because the R.P.F. told us we could return home and regain our houses," Mr. Murera said. He lived in a mud house and cultivated two acres

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The New York Times

Rwandans at a camp in Kaduha describe reprisals against Hutu who tried to return home.

of land, with 660 coffee trees.

He said he had wanted to make sure it was safe before returning here to get his six children, 6 to 16 years old. He said he had not seen his wife since they first fled Gisari in May.

Mr. Murera arrived back in Gisari last Saturday, after walking for a day, with two of his brothers and another brother's wife. When they saw a group of Tutsi in the village, they grew frightened and ran.

"They were younger," Mr. Murera said, explaining why the others had escaped. "I could not run like them." He said that the men who seized him were all Tutsi and that they had no weapons. He said that he did not know any of the men, but that he knew the father of one of them. His name was Biraro, Mr. Murera said.

Escape Is Described

He said his arms were tied behind his back and he was taken to a Patriotic Front military camp at Kanazi, where he was put in a mud-brick house with 10 other men.

Mr. Murera said the men untied each other, using their teeth. He said they then managed to make a small hole in a wall by removing a few bricks. Mr. Murera, a short, slight man, said it was only big enough for him and two other men to crawl through.

When he was running away, he saw other bodies. "I could not count them," he said. "I had lost my head."

A Stubborn Killer of Refugees: Dysentery

By JANE PERLEZ

Special to The New York Times

GOMA, Zaire, Aug. 4 — Even though hundreds of refugees from Rwanda still die each day, doctors here said today that the cholera epidemic that has killed tens of thousands appeared to be under control.

With clean water and increased medical care reducing the cholera risks, doctors are paying particular attention to shigella dysentery, which is thought to have killed many of the 500 refugees who died on Wednesday.

A severe health risk from shigella dysentery threatens the million refugees, who live in makeshift huts in the open air with little sanitation. The number of shigella cases is on the rise, and the general health of the refugees is expected to decline as malnutrition spreads, making the people even more vulnerable.

Shigella is a highly contagious form of dysentery and epidemics have struck central Africa for a decade. It takes longer to manifest itself and is deadlier than cholera, and is more difficult to treat because it resists many antibiotics.

'Run Its Natural Course'

Several factors have reduced the cholera deaths.

"It has run its natural course," said Philippe Biberson, the president of the medical agency Doctors Without Borders. "It was also helpful that there are now more doctors treating it more effectively."

Dr. Biberson described the epidemic, in which people died on the ground at the entrances to make-shift treatment centers, as "one of the most spectacular epidemics." But he declined to be more specific on its comparative scale until more epidemiological work had been completed.

Cholera first appeared in sub-Saharan Africa in 1970 and there have been periodic outbreaks ever since. Dr. Biberson said the deaths here were far higher than those in the epidemics that regularly swept through refugee camps in Malawi, where about a million Mozambicans lived in the late 1980's and early 1990's. The Malawi camps were better organized and medical staff were permanently on hand to treat the disease with rehydration or intravenous drips.

In Zaire, when there was no treat-

ment available, the mortality rate was 30 to 40 percent. Dr. Biberson said. In Malawi, the mortality rate was under 1 percent. Few experts here were prepared to give a definite figure on the number of people who have died so far, but the most common estimate is 20,000 to 30,000.

The vast difference in the death rates was caused by the total lack of preparation to deal with the sudden arrival of a million impoverished people into the hostile landscape. In Malawi there was relatively clean water and sanitation; here there was neither water nor sanitation when the cholera outbreak occurred.

There is still virtually no sanitation. Only in the last two days have two trench latrines been dug at Ki-

Cholera is beginning to wane in the Rwandan camps but life is still grim.

bumba, which has 200,000 to 250,000 refugees.

But the availability of water has improved dramatically with the installation of three water storage tanks at each end of the camp at Kibumba. The water, from Lake Kivu, is being filtered and chlorinated with a treatment plant brought in by the United States, then transported in tanker trucks supplied by Finland.

But despite this effort, the amount of water for each refugee is meager: about 7 quarts a day, one-third less than the 19 quarts or so that refugee specialists feel is enough for drinking and basic hygiene.

Better Medical Care

The health services in the camps are not models of organization, but a semblance of order has emerged.

At one of the two clinics run by Doctors Without Borders at Kibumba, the sharp decline in cholera was easy to see today. Instead of desperately sick patients lying on the ground with relatives holding infu-

sion drips, there is now a neat arrangement of 28 tents. Two of the tents for patients were actually empty today; two others were used for storage. Outside the tents, dozens of bags of intravenous infusions lay waiting for patients.

Five days ago, on the worst day of cholera at this clinic, there were 360 patients on intravenous drips, Dr. Noel McCarthy said. Today, there were only 70 patients by mid-afternoon; only about 20 had cholera.

But dysentery is on the increase. "Cholera comes in two weeks and goes," Dr. McCarthy said. "Dysentery spreads more slowly. In a month's time, when people get malnourished and people get dysentery, the deaths will mount."

One of the more poignant of the remaining cholera cases was 4-year-old Epiphane Nshimiyimana, who had been treated for cholera at the beginning of the epidemic and was brought back to the clinic six days ago by his mother. The boy lay on the tent floor motionless with post-infective diarrhea.

A Stubborn Disease

At the dispensary, a shabby tent that had served last week as the only place for cholera treatment, 160 people were given the antibiotic Negram, for shigella dysentery, on Wednesday. "It's what is available here, but it's not very effective," Dr. McCarthy said.

One reason that shigella dysentery presents such a danger is that the bacterium that causes it, *S. dysenteriae* type 1, has become largely resistant to antibiotics, including Negram, whose generic name is nalidixic acid.

So far there has not been an outbreak of measles, a common occurrence in chaotic refugee camps like these. The relatively well-organized public health system in Rwanda had inoculated up to 90 percent of the children against tetanus, polio and measles, medical officials said.

At a card table set up on a ridge of the volcanic fields of Kibumba, lines of mothers and children waited patiently today for a new round of such inoculations. Paramedics started the job on Wednesday; by this afternoon, two Unicef workers at one table had inoculated 550 children and given Vitamin A tablets to the children and their mothers.

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New York Times, 5 August 1994

Pentagon Worries About Cost of Aid Missions

By ERIC SCHMITT
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 — Defense Secretary William J. Perry warned today that the military's relief mission for Rwanda was bleeding the Pentagon's budget and threatening combat readiness.

"We're an army, not a Salvation Army," Mr. Perry told the House Appropriations subcommittee on military spending, where he went hat in hand today to ask for \$270 million more in emergency aid for Rwanda.

Without the extra allotment and approval to shift money from other accounts, Mr. Perry warned, some tank divisions would have to stop buying spare parts, the Atlantic fleet could only do emergency aircraft-engine repairs and a major Army command in Atlanta would have to dismiss temporary civilian workers.

Plea for Patience on Haiti

The Secretary also discussed Haiti, and acknowledged that economic sanctions so far have had "very little effect" on forcing the military regime to step down. But, he said, the new ban on commercial flights into Haiti, tighter restrictions on Haitians' assets abroad and stricter enforcement along the border with the Dominican Republic should be given "some weeks" to work.

Mr. Perry's main goal today was to win support for the \$270 million that President Clinton asked for on Friday. The money would be used to establish and operate airports, provide safe water and provide logistical support to United States forces in Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zaire. Mr. Perry said the money was for costs estimated through Sept. 30. Senior civilian Pentagon officials

and top field commanders have expressed increasing alarm that the costs of peacekeeping and relief missions are straining their declining budget and imperiling the Pentagon's main goal: to be prepared to fight two regional wars nearly simultaneously.

Mr. Perry reiterated the Administration's position that the United States would support a United Nations peacekeeping operation in Rwanda but would not directly take part. And he said that if widespread killing resumed, the United States would withdraw.

A Short Stay Predicted

"We do not plan to put in military forces to enforce the stability in the area," Mr. Perry said. "Therefore, in that case, we would have to pull out."

He also said the United States relief mission would be brief.

"We're there for emergency humanitarian aid, and as soon as the operation is up and running, we want to get out and turn things over to the relief agencies," he said. Mr. Perry has said the United States involvement would last less than a year.

Mr. Perry, who was accompanied by Gen. John M. D. Shalikashvili, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and John Hamre, the Pentagon comptroller, also heard concerns from lawmakers that relief operations could reduce combat readiness.

"We're desperately concerned about readiness being eroded by all these concerns," said Representative John P. Murtha, a Pennsylvania Democrat, who heads the subcommittee.

General Shalikashvili said he had ordered a review of the deployment of certain units in high demand, like C-130 cargo plane crews and Marine

expeditionary forces, to determine if "we're running them ragged."

Mr. Perry's remarks on Haiti reinforced views he voiced on Tuesday in a meeting of senior national security advisers. At the meeting, Mr. Perry said the United States should fully explore all options for forcing out Haiti's military leaders before resorting to an invasion, Administration officials said.

American intelligence analysts here and in Haiti have expressed skepticism that tighter sanctions, which clearly hurt the country's poor people, are pinching the pocketbooks of the elite and the military rulers.

"The embargo to date has had a very limited effect on the regime or the elites," Mr. Perry said. "We've been very effective in blocking goods coming by sea. Meantime the back door is wide open to goods coming in through the Dominican Republic. Until that back door is closed, sanctions can't be that effective."

The Pentagon said this week that it was sending 6 helicopters, 18 military scouts and several technical experts to the Dominican Republic on Monday to help stop smuggling of fuel. The officials will be part of an international team of 88 observers who are to patrol the 186-mile border under an accord signed Monday between the United States and the Dominican Republic.

"The Dominican Republic will also be continuing to patrol, and this will be in addition to that," a Pentagon spokesman, Dennis R. Boxx, told reporters today. "Smugglers will not know precisely where the observers are going to be. They will be moving, and hopefully that'll help add a little mystery to it."