

UNCLASSIFIED

E172

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

Rw

for info



June 15, 1994

RELEASED IN PART
B1, 1.5(D)

CONFIDENTIAL
MEMORANDUM

TO: AF - Mr. Moose
THROUGH: AF - Ms. Bushnell
FROM: AF/C - Arlene Render *AR 27*
SUBJECT: *✓* Your Meeting with Rwandan Prime
Minister-Designate Faustin Twagiramungu,
Friday, June 17, 3:00 PM

I. PURPOSE AND PARTICIPANTS

On Friday, June 17, at 3:00 PM, you are scheduled to meet with Rwandan Prime Minister-Designate Faustin Twagiramungu, who fled Rwanda after the crisis began. Mr. Twagiramungu requested the meeting and may be accompanied by Marc Rugenera, Finance Minister in the previous government and member of one of the Hutu opposition parties, the PSD, and Jean-Marie Vinney Ndagijimana, Rwanda's Ambassador to France, who is no longer accepted by the new interim government. We should use this opportunity to outline our policy toward ending the violence, achieving a cease-fire, returning the parties to the negotiating table within the Arusha framework, and supporting an international investigation and accountability for those responsible for atrocities. We should solicit Twagiramungu's views on where he thinks Rwanda is headed and what the warring sides' bottom-line conditions are for cessation of hostilities and participation in a broad-based transition government. Desk officer Kevin Aiston and I also will attend.

II. TALKING POINTS

-- We should make clear that the United States has been in the forefront of efforts to stop the killings, obtain an immediate cease-fire, revive the peace talks, mobilize humanitarian aid, and support the UN Special Rapporteur in his investigation of atrocities and human rights abuses.

-- We should emphasize US efforts to arrange for rescue of threatened populations and our push for rapid deployment of expanded UNAMIR to help protect civilians at risk. We should note our efforts to persuade the RPF to halt its offensive, including our recent dispatch of a high-level delegation led by Ambassador Rawson to Burundi and Uganda to encourage regional leaders to exert pressure on the RPF.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE

REVIEW AUTHORITY:
HARRY R. MELONE

CONFIDENTIAL

97D241 #1879
"94 Rwanda Briefing Papers"

UNCLASSIFIED

CONFIDENTIAL

- 2 -

-- We should explore Twagiramungu's views of the RPF and the Interim Government--as well as the Army which appears to be moving from under the government's direct control.

-- We should note the growing calls to "de-legitimize" the interim government and get his views on how the international community should treat the issue.

-- We should ask Twagiramungu whether he thinks the Arusha accords can still be implemented and how the parties could proceed to form the broad-based transition government.

-- We should get his views on the French intervention proposal.

III. BACKGROUND

Situation on Ground. Fighting between RPF and GOR forces continues in at least Kigali, despite the cease-fire agreement reached in Tunis. The RPF holds the eastern and most of the northern parts of the country and, by taking Gitarama on June 13, has made inroads against the GOR's stronghold in the southwest. The Interim Government reportedly has withdrawn to Gisenyi, a western border town and bastion of Hutu activists and Army leaders.

Killings of Tutsis continue behind GOR lines, although possibly at a reduced level, given the likelihood that the at-risk population has melted into the hills. Nevertheless, a stadium in Cyangugu, which previously held several thousand displaced civilians, is now empty and large numbers of mysterious plastic-draped objects have appeared near an Army garrison alongside a lake, suggesting a recent large-scale massacre. We have no reports of killings in RPF-controlled territories since the RPF's admission that "rebel" RPF soldiers killed the Archbishop of Kigali and twelve other clergymen. The rebels say they are trying to find and arrest the killers.

Flights into Kigali airport (held by the RPF but under fire) have been suspended since June 8, when it came under mortar fire from Government troops during the arrival of a UN flight carrying an Italian Foreign Ministry official. The UN has begun sending convoys of relief supplies by road from Uganda to Kigali.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

- 3 -

Cease-Fire Talks. The GOR and the RPF agreed to a cease-fire at the OAU Summit in Tunis on June 14. Terms were virtually the same as those established at talks in Gbadolite several weeks ago, to which both sides separately agreed in writing. They include the discontinuation of radio propaganda and an end to attacks on civilians. As indicated above, the widely publicized agreement has had little effect on fighting in Kigali, where almost daily local peace talks between military representatives of the two sides have failed to yield even a truce of any considerable length. Early efforts to bring the two sides together in Arusha produced nothing, and subsequent regional efforts have been stymied by disputes between regional leaders, particularly Zaire's Mobutu and Uganda's Museveni, over who should host the talks. While the interim government seems eager for a cease-fire, the RPF has little incentive to agree to stop fighting as long as its offensive is proceeding well.

UNAMIR. The Security Council approved a resolution June 8 endorsing the SYG's basic plan of operation for expanded UNAMIR. The force will help protect threatened civilian populations and relief efforts. The UN is considering alternative logistical bases besides Kigali, in particular Burundi and Uganda (the latter being favored by UN logisticians). The UN has received firm commitments from Ghana, Ethiopia, Senegal, and Zimbabwe to provide a battalion each, with Nigeria, Malawi, Mali, and Congo each likely to provide a company. We have agreed to lease 50 APC's to the UN for use by the filled-out Ghanaian battalion, and the UN is weighing the training of Ghanaian operators either in the United States or Mogadishu while delivery is underway.

French Intervention. According to the French permanent representative to the Security Council, France will send approximately 2,000 troops to Rwanda to stop the bloodshed if four conditions obtain: 1) the Tunis cease-fire agreement does not hold; 2) civilian killings continue; 3) other troops do not arrive in the meantime; and 4) it finds a European partner. Paris may seek a Security Council resolution authorizing member states to take all necessary measures under Chapter VII

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

- 4 -

of the UN Charter, to carry out the mandate of UN Resolution 925. France is considering using Goma, Zaire as a point of entry and on leaving Rwanda after two months. Its rules of engagement will be 'extremely robust' and it will not put its troops under UN command in situations where they will engage Rwandan soldier, militias, or rebels.

Humanitarian Issues. Refugees continue to flee Rwanda. About 500,000 Rwandan refugees have already fled to Tanzania, Zaire, Burundi, and Uganda. At least one million have been displaced internally, with reports that tens of thousands may be fleeing to Bukavu (eastern Zaire) in advance of the RPF offensive. An expected exodus to Burundi has yet to materialize, perhaps because of fears of a hostile reception by a Tutsi-dominated Burundian Army, which apparently stood by when Tutsi extremists attacked a convoy of Rwandan Hutu refugees last week and killed 100 males. The U.S. has already provided over \$94 million in humanitarian aid to the sub-region since April (\$115 million since last October), with dozens of USG airlifts of food and relief supplies.

Attachment:
Biographic Information

Drafted:AF/C:JBrittain *TB kn*
SECC 4310, 6/16/94

Cleared:AF/C:KAiston *KA*

CONFIDENTIAL