

Amb Gharekhan provided the basic information. There have been no significant new developments – which among other means that the killing continues. Both parties refuse to discuss a cease-fire. The SRSG is flitting around the region's capitals. (Human Rights Watch is complaining about him.) Govt representatives did not take part last week in the meeting in Arusha where they were generally expected, because they were in Badolite (Zaire) at Pres. Mobutu's invitation – and discussed a cease-fire with the RPF there.

Nigeria's Amb Gambari then informed about proposals of the African regional group which had been agreed to in the morning. They include:

1. Convening an urgent meeting of the OAU's Central Mechanism for Conflict Resolution
2. An effort of this Mechanism and neighboring African countries to coordinate cease-fire negotiations
3. Sending police and military units of the OAU to Rwanda; but since the OAU has no money, put them under the umbrella – and at the expense – of the UN
4. Create a contact group of the African reg. group
5. Deploy military units in Burundi – preventively.

Gambari mentioned that the killing in Rwanda has two aspects: one, armed clashes between political forces, and two, mass murder of ethnic group members and of civilian population. African countries see as the first priority attaining a cease-fire and renewing the peace negotiations on fulfilling the Arusha agreements. (Been there, done that.)

Amb Kovanda introduced the CZ draft PRST (see attachment) which focuses especially on the one aspect which has not been treated in any SC document – genocide. The theses of his lengthy introductory remarks are attached. It was a pity that Gambari and Kovanda spoke on the same day: the debate then dealt with both contributions and those who wanted could give priority to the Nigerian proposals over ours – even though clearheaded people pointed out that the two proposals complement rather than contradict each other. There was general agreement that it is not sufficient to focus only on denouncing the murder campaign. If the SC is going to speak out, it must in the very least say more than that.

Reactions to the CZ draft can be sorted as follows:

1. UK and particularly France (the supplier of weapons to Rwanda which currently is actually discussing with the interim govt its recognition) were uncomfortable. France hypocritically stated that a PRST "isn't enough". UK stated that non-Africans cannot be in the lead with such an initiative and that we should guide ourselves by the wishes of the African group.
2. In the ensuing discussion, Nigeria didn't voice an opinion on our draft. (No one else from Africa means anything in the SC.)

3. In one way or another, the draft was supported by Argentina, Brazil, NZ, Pakistan and Spain. The view of the US wasn't legible: during the discussion, they focused on the suggestion of introducing an arms embargo; but judging by their earlier pronouncements, we suspect they would more or less agree with us.

Some countries – and the Secretariat – were worried that whatever the SC says doesn't jeopardize the remaining 470 members of UNAMIR. (Horrible details from the Belgian press are being quoted here today on how the Govt troops first captured the ten Belgians from UNAMIR and then tortured them before murdering them.)

The result of the entire discussion is that the SC President is supposed overnight to compile ideas which should tomorrow appear in some SC text – be it a PRST or a draft resolution. This is our success because the text will certainly include a denunciation of the killing – though it's unclear whether the word "genocide" will pass. Our draft intentionally went for the maximum, it triggered a discussion of the murder campaign which the SC seemed to have been avoiding to-date and will force the SC to say something. A side benefit is that the draft (and especially the introductory remarks) pointed to the scarcity of information which we have been receiving from the Secretariat on Rwanda – which we had to complement by information from NGOs. We also underscored in an important way our devotion to human rights, wherever they may be violated, as well as our independence – inasmuch as we didn't consult this draft, on this specific matter, with the great powers.

#### Attachment – **Speaking points introducing the draft PRST on Rwanda**

1. Ambassador Gambari very usefully pointed out that two types of killing are going on in Rwanda – military, and the killing of civilians. The SC has so far been concentrating on two matters: in 80% on withdrawing UNAMIR, in 20% on attaining a cease-fire. The murder campaign of civilians has, however, been so far completely beyond our purview.
2. We have so far not received too much information as to who is responsible for the murder campaign. Nevertheless, the SG's report suggests a lot in its 3<sup>rd</sup> para.
3. Our delegation – and surely all others as well – has, however, received a surfeit of additional information from NGOs. The SC President recently quite stunned us when sharing his information about the murder rampage in the Butare hospital, conveyed to him by a representative of Medecins sans frontiers. The MSF no longer operate in Rwanda – and when this organization leaves a place, the situation must really be horrific. We have been receiving additional complementary or corroborating information from the ICRC, AI, and HRW (note: previously Helsinki Watch).
4. These are organizations which we trust – if only because we are familiar with the strict non-partisanship with which they used to monitor the situation in Czechoslovakia in less happy times. This information cannot be ignored.
5. This morning I spoke to Amb. Ayala-Lasso, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights. He is already gathering information about Rwanda and will submit them to the SG.

6. (Quoting selected paras from the latest HRW document, a letter of 27 April addressed precisely to Ayala-Lasso which sums up what is known about who's responsible for the carnage.)
7. The Czech Republic has no ulterior motives here: we are not a former colonial power, we do not export arms to Rwanda, we don't have soldiers in Unamir, we are not even a regional power. We are shook up by what is happening there and feel that very minimum that the SC must do is to pillory the current government.
8. We have therefore prepared a draft PRST which we are submitting to the delegations for consideration. It will be up the SC how to deal with it.

[Note: the actual PRST draft is included as an appendix to the paper mentioned in the Introduction to this collection.]