personnel. Several European countries tentatively offering aircraft at dates to be confirmed. The UN might have to turn to civilian contractors to provide logistics support albeit at a greater cost to UN.

ASG Riza said UNAMIR II was not a traditional PKO and it dealt with 3 separate issues: 1. humanitarian and physical security of civilians 2. ceasefire and end of civil war 3. political/democratic reconstruction

Marathon SC session on draft resolution. It was hung up on NZ-led insistence on a reference to genocide

8 June

SC passed Res 925/94 15-0-0 which extends UNAMIR II for 6 months, refers to genocide and human rights (softened for China), and solicited contributions to special fund for Rwanda. France stated its willingness to come up with equipment

US largely in agreement with resolution, but it insisted on preambular language reference UNAMIR's end date to satisfy PDD 25, but NZ argued strongly that humanitarian operation could not be held to arbitrary deadlines and they compromised with 'as long as needed' language. NZ representative also directed comments to the US, regretting that SC had not produced Res 925 21 days earlier rather than Res 918 which was tentative and confused (reflecting US ambivalence about UNAMIR) and discouraged potential contributors.

In a partial defense of SC tardiness in early April, the Czech representative criticised the UN Secretariat for failing to inform the SC of field intelligence of inflammatory broadcast, influx of arms, and RG troop movements received just prior to April 6

9 June

Kigali airport closed for security. Pres. Musevini and others encouraging RPF to have a ceasefire.

In Kable Uganda, UNREO having limited success in coordinating 12 NGOs already in field and 25 NGOs attending briefings. Catholic Relief Services and ICRC feel food demands greater in south than north but unclear on numbers and difficult to ship in food to date

13 June

RPF appears to be over extended and unable to completely oust the RGF and Interahamwe, so war looks as if it will drag out. There has been a new wave of anti-white and anti-Dallaire propaganda over the government controlled radio.

15 June

French Minister Juppé indicated willingness to intervene in Rwanda in concert with European and African partners if massacres did not stop. This took their NY mission by nasty surprise as well as those ostensible partners, who had not been consulted. Post statement, the UK said no to troops but possibly some truck, Belgians also said no to troops but possibly logistics, and Italy was considering request.

17 June

France floats a draft SC Res to create a French lead multinational UN force with a Ch VII mandate, modelled on US intervention (UNTAF) in Somalia. A transitional force, it would go into government held territory and stay until UNAMIR deployed. RPF and most other countries were ambivalent as they saw the merit of halting the massacre of Tutsi but remained fearful of French grandstanding and duplicity. The SG appeared to encourage the French to the dismay of many of his officials.

They made it clear that they would proceed unilaterally within the week if they did not receive support. Others however queried why the French did not facilitate the enlargement and deployment of UNAMIR, eg. air transport, equipment for African countries that had offered troop contingents.