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15 MAR - 29 APR 1995

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	**From:** Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	**Date:** April 29, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, April 29, 1995 - The Rwandese Vice-President and Minister for Defense, Major-General Paul Kagame, on Friday officiated in Hotel des Mille Collines in Kigali at the closing ceremony of a two-day seminar to discuss ways for the NGOs operating in Rwanda to ensure the link from emergency aid to sustainable development aid in Rwanda. In his speech on the occasion, General Kagame expressed his satisfaction over the assistance contributed by humanitarian organisations in Rwanda, but criticised some organisations which did not bring substantial assistance to Rwanda and were in the country for their own unspecified interests.

- The humanitarian organisations associated with the European Union have protested against the decision by the EU to suspend its assistance to Rwanda following the Kibeho events. The humanitarian organisations announced that the member states of the EU should rather assist Rwanda in its rehabilitation efforts and reinforcement of the rule of law in the country.

- The United Nations Security Council has condemned the killings at Kibeho, but expressed its satisfaction over the decision taken by the Rwandese Government to set up a commission of inquiry to investigate the events of Kibeho.

- 3 Rwandese human rights organisations, namely AVP, ASRG, and AVP, have criticised the foreign countries which have decided to suspend their assistance to Rwanda following the Kibeho events, saying that the decision was taken as a result of a campaign of misinformation carried out by foreign media. They criticised the UN Secretary-General, Boutros Boutros Ghali, for his role in the consequences of Kibeho events. They say that the killings in Kibeho were caused by the militia in the camp who provoked the Government troops.

- Mr. Bernard Kouchner, former French Minister of Health, and Founder of MSF, has been visiting Rwanda since on Friday, and he is to visit on Saturday an orphanage in Gitarama assisted by another organisation he founded.

In his interview with Radio Rwanda, Mr. Kouchner refused to comment on those responsible for the killings in Kibeho and the number of

people killed pending the publication of conclusions by an appointed commission of inquiry. He however indicated that it was the duty for everybody to condemn what he called the horrible massacre in Kibeho.

- The Bourgmestre of Rusatira commune in Butare prefecture on Friday explained the circumstances that resulted in the death of 25 prisoners that were held in Rusatira prison. He said that in the night of Tuesday to Wednesday, a group of imprisoned criminal IDPs from Kibeho camp attacked their fellow prisoners held in Rusatira prison, accused by the IDPs of supporting the current Government of Rwanda, and 25 people died in the fighting.

- The Prefect of Kigali rural prefecture, Mr. Tharcisse Gakuba, on Friday held a meeting with the population in several communes to discuss the security situation, the resettlement of returning IDPs, and the arrests of criminals coming among returning IDPs from Gikongoro.

- The Bourgmestre of Gikoro commune, in Kigali rural prefecture, Mr. Nehemia Twahirwa, is reported to be missing. He is said to have fled the country after being accused by the local population of protecting Interahamwe in his commune, and holding night meetings with Interahamwe, who were involved in genocide.

- In Ruhengeri, the local RPA commander on Friday held a meeting with the local population, and criticised local inhabitants who offered hiding to criminals. He announced that in Nkuri commune, at Rurenda, two soldiers had been wounded when armed gunmen had attacked a military vehicle.

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	**From:** Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	**Date:** April 28, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, April 28, 1995 - President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda, who was accompanied by Vice-President Paul Kagame, Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu, and many Government Ministers, on Thursday went to Kibeho camp, with the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Rwanda, Ambassador Shaharyar Khan, and the foreign diplomats accredited to Kigali, to find the truth about the number of people killed in Kibeho camp on Saturday.

President Bizimungu, Ambassador Shaharyar Khan, and the other foreign diplomats eyewitnessed the exhumation of dead bodies from mass graves and the counting of dead bodies whose total number was 338 dead bodies. President Bizimungu said that the killings had been a result of attacks by militia men on soldiers and challenged UNAMIR troops and anybody else to show other mass graves in Kibeho, and they did not find any. President Bizimungu strongly castigated the attitude of members of foreign media and international organisations who spread exaggerated figures that go up to 4 thousand and 8 thousand.

President Bizimungu also announced the setting up of an independent commission composed of representatives of the Rwandese Government and foreign countries, among them France, Great Britain, Germany, Canada, the US, and UNAMIR and the OAU.

The commission is in charge of investigating the number of people killed, the manner in which they were killed, the circumstances of the killings, whether the Government troops were provoked by the Militia among the displaced people, whether there were consultations before the taking of the decision to close the camp, whether there was ethnic basis behind the killings, etc.

- The Rwandese military courts will begin prosecutions on May 2, 1995, as revealed on Thursday by the Chairman of the Low Military Court, Colonel Charles Kayonga. He told Radio Rwanda that the courts would begin with most urgent cases such as murder, and robbery with violence.

- A two-day seminar organised by the Rwandese Ministry of rehabilitation and Social Integration opened on Thursday in Hotel des Mille Collines in Kigali, and gathered representatives of local

NGOs, UN agencies, and Government representatives, to discuss ways for NGOs to meet the community's needs for a sustainable development.

- 27 people died in the prison of Rusatira commune, in Butare commune. 4 dead bodies were also found on the road near Butare town.

- The 4-day seminar on educational policies and planning in Rwanda that was being held in Kigali, ended on Thursday with a number of recommendations to the Rwandese Government, including the rewriting of the History of Rwanda, the use of media in the education of the population, and the reorientations strategies of the educational system in Rwanda.

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	**From:** Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	**Date:** April 27, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, April 27, 1995 - President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda together with the foreign diplomats accredited to Kigali are to go to Kibeho on Thursday to assess the situation, following the incidents that occurred there on Saturday.

- President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda in the company of Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu and Government Ministers and foreign diplomats based in Kigali on Wednesday attended the reburial ceremony for the remains of victims of genocide, in Kibuye prefecture. President Bizimungu also laid a stone on the place where a genocide memorial would be built in Kibuye.

In his address to the population on the occasion, President Bizimungu warned the population against ethnic bigotry that had been the source of genocide.

Also speaking on the occasion, Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu stressed that it would be a mistake to believe that all Hutus were criminals, and that those responsible for genocide were members of MRND and CDR political parties and "POWER" political factions. It was to be understood that the Government should punish criminals but not ethnic Hutus, he said.

- The US Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. George Moose, on Thursday ended his visit in Rwanda. Speaking at a press conference, he said that the US would continue to provide assistance to Rwanda, and would increase its support to the judicial system in Rwanda.

Mr. Moose said that the Government of Rwanda was willing to clarify the truth on Kibeho events. Asked about the death toll in Kibeho, he answered that it was wise to wait for the conclusions of the inquiry.

- The Rwandese Vice-President and Minister for Defense, Major-General Paul Kagame on Wednesday held interviews with CNN and BBC and Radio Rwanda, in Kigali. He told them that the international community was responsible for the incidents that occurred in Kibeho because they knew that Kibeho camp housed armed criminals

responsible for genocide and they did not do anything to address the problem.

He also reminded that UNAMIR was informed about the plan to close the camp except for the particular time the troops were to be deployed.

Vice-President Paul Kagame attributed the Kibeho incidents on the armed criminals in Kibeho camp who provoked the Government troops. He said that the RPA soldiers opened fire in self-defense. He indicated that 3 seldiers were killed and 9 others wounded, and 36 guns and many handgrenades seized. He estimated that between 300 and 400 people including innocents were killed in the fire exchange.

Vice-President Paul Kagame pointed out that the international community was dramatising the death toll in Kibeho because the international organisations working in Rwanda had interests in maintaining the camps in Rwanda so as to remain in great numbers in the country, and with the closure of the camps they would lose their jobs and their presence would be decreased.

Asked if those Nos should leave now the country, he responded that he thought they would remain in the country because they liked remaining in the country.

On the question about his reaction to the decision by Belgium and Holland to stop their assistance to Rwanda, he responded that the decision was not justified because the aid formerly given by those countries were not destined to the accused soldiers but to the needy people in Rwanda. He underlined that those countries took the decision out of lack of information, and they are indeed responsible for the Kibeho incidents because they were assisting armed criminals in the camps.

- The representatives of the Rwandese Government and army, and UNAMIR troops, on Wednesday met in Kibeho, to find the truth on the number of people killed.

- The Director of ORINFOR (Rwandese office of Information, including Radio Rwanda, Rwandese Television, and Government newspaper Imvaho) on Wednesday visited Kibeho camp. He condemned the exaggeration of the death toll by the foreign community, and explained that the fact that members of UNAMIR gave conflicting figures, namely, 400, 1500, 4000 and 2000, was an indication that the death toll reported by foreign media was wrong.

- In a communique issued on 25 April, the Rwandese Parliament protests against the dramatisation of the death toll in Kibeho by the international community. The Rwandese Parliament says that the international community bears the responsibility for the Kibeho incidents because it failed to disarm the armed militia in the camps set up in the former Zone Turqoise, established by France.

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	**From:** Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	**Date:** April 26, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, April 26, 1995 - The Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Rwanda, Ambassador Shaharyar Khan, on Tuesday held a news conference in Kigali. Speaking at the news conference, Ambassador Khan reaffirmed that the death toll of the victims of Kibeho tragic events was 2,000, while President Bizimungu who visited Kibeho and assessed the situation on the ground, indicated that the number of people killed was 200.

Ambassador Khan said that 200 armed people still remained in Kibeho on Tuesday. He pointed out that of the 500 armed people who had found refuge in a building in Kibeho, 300 people left the place on Monday.

On the question about the number of weapons which had been seized, Ambassador Khan said that 38 weapons had been seized in the camp for internally displaced people.

Ambassador Khan also acknowledged that the UNAMIR captain who had given the number of 1,500 dead in Kibeho while his colleague had given the number of 200 dead to visiting President Pasteur Bizimungu, was a case of undiscipline that would be investigated and a disciplinary action taken if necessary.

- The US Assistant State Secretary in charge of African Affairs, Mr. George Moose, who arrived in Kigali on Monday, on Tuesday held talks with President Pasteur Bizimungu, Vice-President Paul Kagame and Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu. The talks centered on different issues, including conditions of detention in Rwandese prisons, the problem of Rwandese refugees, the relations between Rwanda and its neighbouring countries, the mandate of UNAMIR in Rwanda, security inside Rwanda and on border areas, and the national reconciliation process.

Mr. George Moose said that he was sent by President Bill Clinton to discuss with the Rwandese Government about the Kibeho events and political problems in Rwanda and in the region. He pointed out that in his opinion and in the opinion of the US Government, the Kibeho events were not planned before. He also underlined that the US would continue to provide aid to Rwanda.

A communique from the Rwandese Prime Minister's office says that relations between UNAMIR and the Rwandese Government are currently tense, and talks are scheduled between the two sides in a near future to discuss the new UNAMIR 's mandate.

- The United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Boutros Boutros Ghali has expressed shock and concerns over what he calls the Kibeho tragedy. He says that he was horrified by the Kibeho events, and would send an envoy this week to Kigali with a personal message to the Rwandese Government.

- The Rwandese Minister for Interior and Communal development, Mr. Seth Sendashonga, on Tuesday visited Ngenda commune in Kigali rural prefecture, and Gikongoro prefecture, to assess the preparations for the reception of returning displaced people. He said that a criminal police inspector had been appointed for each commune receiving returning displaced people, to follow up the arrests of people who were involved in genocide.

- The Rwandese Minister for Health, Colonel Joseph Karemera, on Tuesday denied reports carried by foreign media speaking of a Cholera epidemic in Southern Rwanda. Colonel Karemera said that those rumours were spread by foreign NGOs such as Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) which intended to prevent displaced people from returning home.

- 2 Zairian nationals working for a foreign NGO and two white people including an Australian woman, were arrested, and were being questioned about a letter seized in their car, written by former Rwandese interim President theodore Sindikubwabo, to a chef de camp for a displaced people camp in Gikongoro, urging them to resist instructions to return in home communes.

- President Arap Moi of Kenya has expelled the Rwandese Ambassador to Kenya, saying that he would be allowed to return to Kenya when killings stopped in Rwanda.

- In Gitarama, many returning displaced people from Kibeho camp, including mainly women and children, have arrived in Kigoma, Tambwe, Murama and Nyamabuye communes. 1,000 people arrived in Tambwe, and 700 people arrived in Murama.

Many of the returnees do not go home however because of the widespread rumours that returnees are being killed in home communes.

Some of the returnees are still violent. In Nyabisindu, a returnee tried to seize a gun from a soldier, and the soldier shot him dead in the fighting.

- A security meeting was held on Tuesday in Butare to assess the preparations for the reception of returnees. Speaking at the meeting, the local army commander denied the reports carried by foreign media saying that massacres were carried out in Kibeho. He

explained the circumstances of Kibeho events, saying that the criminals in Kibeho camp attacked the soldiers, causing UNAMIR troops and Government soldiers to open fire in self-defense, and 200 people were killed in a fire exchange.

He said that 3 Government soldiers were killed and 9 others wounded, and 30 guns and many handgrenades seized from the criminals in the camp.

- The Rwandese Minister for Primary and Secondary education, Mr. P.C Rwigema on Tuesday received a delegation of the World Bank. Their talks focused on Rwanda's request for a financial loan for the training of Rwandese teachers and rehabilitation of Rwandese schools.

In a communique published on Tuesday, Mr. Rwigema criticised the strike being held by most teachers of primary schools in Kigali, who protest against the delay in the payment of their salaries.

- The Assistant Bourgmestre of Mutura commune in Gisenyi prefecture was killed on Saturday night by unidentified gunmen suspected to have infiltrated from Zaire.

- The officials of Gisenyi prefecture and Goma area in zaire, met on Tuesday in Gisenyi to discuss ways of returning national property from and to each country. Zaire is asking that the Zairian cars held in Gisenyi be returned to Zaire, and Rwanda asks that Rwandese property seized by Zairians be returned first.

Zaire decided that returning Rwandese refugees sell their property and leave only with their money. Thus, 8 trucks and over a 100 cows belonging to returning Rwandese refugees have been recently seized by Zaire.

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	Date: April 25, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, April 25, 1995 - President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda on Monday opened a 4-day meeting to work out a new educational policy in Rwanda. The meeting is gathering many experts on education, representatives of several Ministries, MPs and educators.

In his speech on the occasion, the Rwandese Minister of Primary and Secondary Education, Mr. Pierre Celestin Rwigema, said that new strategies would be taken to rectify the mistakes formerly committed in educational system in Rwanda.

- President Pasteur Bizimungu, who was accompanied by the Rwandese Vice-President Paul Kagame, the Minister for Interior, Mr. Seth Sendashonga and the Deputy Prime Minister, Colonel Alexis Kanyarengwe, on Monday visited Kigali rural prefecture. Speaking at Kabuga, President Bizimungu warned against ethnic and regionalist bigotry which he said, was the source of genocide.

Vice-President Paul Kagame reminded in his speech that security was not a matter of the Government alone, and that it concerned every Rwandese. He warned against people spreading rumours causing insecurity in the country.

- President Bizimungu on Monday held a press conference in Kigali to give clarifications on the events in Kibeho. Speaking at the news conference which was attended by national as well as international journalists, president Bizimungu expressed his regrets over the events in Kibeho and expressed his condolences to the bereaved families. He however expressed his dissatisfaction over the dramatisation of the events by the foreign media. He rejected the death toll of 8,000 people killed and said that only between 200 and 300 people were killed. He announced that those people were killed in an exchange of fire between Interahamwe militia in Kibeho camp and Government soldiers.

- In Gikongoro prefecture, all the camps for displaced people including the one of Kamana were closed on Monday, and were virtually empty. Only one man remained in Kamana camp because when he was asked by soldiers where his home was, he responded that his

home was Heaven. Only a group of criminals remained on Monday in Kibeho in a building where they found refuge, and refused to go home. Only one camp for Burundian refugees and another for genocide survivors remain in Gikongoro.

- The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on Monday released a USD 1 million aid package donated by the United Nations from its Special Trust Fund for Rwanda, to assist the returning internally displaced people. The money will be used to buy vehicles, jerrycans, sheeting covers, and office equipments.

- The Rwandese Prime Minister, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu, on Sunday returned home from an official visit in Denmark, where he held talks with Danish officials on cooperation with Rwanda.

In his interview with Radio Rwanda, Mr. Twagiramungu said that Denmark had only pledged to give its aid to Rwanda through NGOs, and UN agencies.

- The Rwandese Foreign Minister, Mr. Anastase Gasana on Monday received Bishop Jonathan Ruhumuliza of the Rwandese Episcopalian Church. He briefed the Rwandese Minister about preparations for the visit by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who will visit Rwanda from next 9 May to 13 May.

- Two workers of a foreign NGO have been arrested for investigations after security forces seized in their car a letter written by the Former Rwandese interim President, Mr. Theodore Sindikubwabo, to the Chef de Camp of an IDPs camp in Gikongoro, urging displaced people to resist orders to return home.

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	**From:** Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	**Date:** April 24, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, April 24, 1995 - President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda on Sunday visited Kibeho camp for internally displaced people to assess the situation following the closure of the camp. President Bizimungu was accompanied by Mr. Seth Sendashonga, the Rwandese Minister for Interior, Mr. Alphonse-Marie Nkubito, the Rwandese Minister for Justice, and the Minister for Health, Mr. Joseph Karemera.

In his interview with Radio Rwanda, President Bizimungu rejected the death tolls reported by foreign media and some members of UNAMIR alleging that at least 4,000 people were massacred. He said that he had visited the area together with UNAMIR troops and a BBC journalist, and had agreed that the number of people killed were 300 at the maximum.

He explained that armed criminal groups among the displaced people had provoked the RPA troops who were guarding the camp, and the RPA soldiers opened fire in self-defense.

In an answer to the question that the Rwandese Government was blamed for having decided to close the camp in precipitated manner, President Bizimungu responded that representatives of the Government had long before held meetings with different organisations and UNAMIR, and the UN Special Representative, Ambassador Shaharyar Khan, and had agreed that the IDPs camps had to be closed.

On the question of what the Government intended to do to ensure good neighbourliness between returned displaced people and their neighbours in home communes, President Bizimungu said that measures would be taken to ensure the rule of law and the respect of human rights.

Kibeho and Ndago camps were virtually empty on Sunday, but because of rumours speaking of killings being perpetrated against returnees in home communes, most people took to the hills and avoided going home. Some people were told by UNAMIR Zambian troops that if they remained in camps they would be burned to ash by RPA soldiers. The only camp remaining with displaced people is Kamana.

Radio Rwanda correspondent in Gikongoro denied the reports carried by foreign media alleging that massacres were carried out by Government forces in Kibeho.

The Director of cabinet in the Rwandese Ministry of rehabilitation and Social Integration, Ms. Christine Umutoni, on Sunday went to Kibeho and she said that the operation to close the IDPs camp had gone on smoothly, and thousands of people were on their way home. She rejected the reports speaking of massacres in Kibeho. She said that 8 children had been trampled to death. She said that on Saturday evening, people armed with handgrenades and guns had attacked soldiers who opened fire in response and engaged in over a one-hour fighting. UNAMIR soldiers also faced shootings from the criminal gangs and UNAMIR troops fired in response, killing 3 people in self-defense. The real number of those killed is not known.

She criticised foreign media for exaggerating the death toll and spreading lies that Tutsis were killing Hutus.

She said that two corporals of the former Government army had been arrested, ten guns seized and a former army major who reportedly infiltrated from Goma, in Zaire, who was in the camp, managed to escape.

The UNAMIR force commander, General Guy Tousignant on Sunday visited the group of criminals who had found refuge in a house, and asked them to leave. The criminals finally left on Saturday evening but some of them found refuge with UNAMIR.

- 600 Rwandese returning refugees on Friday arrived in Kibungo from Tanzanian refugee camp of Benaco. They were brought by UNHCR trucks.

- The Rwandese Prime Minister, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu on Sunday ended his 3-day official visit in Denmark. On Saturday, he visited a Danish center for the treatment of victims of war-linked trauma.

Mr. Twagiramungu, who was accompanied by the Rwandese Minister for Rehabilitation and Social Integration, Mr. Jacques Bihozagara, was on Sunday in Brussels, in Belgium.

- A cabinet meeting was held on Friday in Kigali under the chairmanship of President Pasteur Bizimungu. On the agenda, the cabinet discussed two points: the closure of Kibeho camp and the Rwandese media.

The cabinet decided that there was no reason to maintain displaced people camps in Gikongoro, and criticised the NGOs which were opposed to the closure of the camps.

The cabinet asked the Rwandese media including Radio Rwanda to avoid partisan and sensational reports that are likely to jeopardize national reconciliation.

The cabinet meeting also discussed proposals by an ad hoc Government commission on the press for the authorisation of Radio Agatashya, and Radio Ubumwe of Kabgayi Roman Catholic diocese.

The cabinet found out that the two candidate radio stations did not meet the necessary requirements to be allowed to broadcast.

It was also decided that the existing law on the authorisation of the private radio and television stations in Rwanda was to be modified.

- The Rwandese national cultural ballet which took part in the 6th World Festival in Spain, which gathered ballets from over 30 countries, was awarded on Sunday the first medal, and was invited to perform other countries.

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	Date: April 22, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, April 22, 1995 - The operation to close the Kibeho camp in Gikongoro on Friday went on smoothly. 6,000 people on Friday went back to their home communes. It was the impression of the Director of Cabinet in the Rwandese Ministry of Rehabilitation, Ms. Christine Umutoni who visited the area on Friday.

She told Radio Rwanda that all was going on smoothly except for 13 people who were shot dead by RPA soldiers after people in the camp threw stones on those soldiers. She said that the major problem was that there were not enough vehicles to transport people home, but that UNAMIR and UNHCR had pledged to provide more vehicles.

According to Radio Rwanda correspondent in Gikongoro, 16 people in Kibeho camp were shot dead by soldiers who opened fire in response to stones thrown on them by a group of IDPs. 3 people were macheted by other IDPs, and 2 people were trampled to death. 44 others were wounded by macheting. UNAMIR troops arrested 3 people involved in the macheting incident.

- The Rwandese human rights association, ADL, on Friday opened a seminar in Kigali to train its members on matters of human rights, and to adopt new working strategy following the genocide that occurred in Rwanda.

- A security meeting was held on Friday in Gisenyi under the chairmanship of Gisenyi Prefect. The participants found out that banditry acts had increased in the area, and asked security forces and local authorities to take measures to bring an end to those acts of insecurity.

The participants also took the decision to ask those illegally occupying public houses in Gisenyi to leave them by next May 20. They also asked people wanting to go to Zaire via Gisenyi to have travel papers from the office of their prefecture of residence.

- The Prefect of Cyangugu visited on Friday Nkombo island in Lake Kivu through where the attackers on Birava camp in Bukavu, in Zaire, had allegedly passed, from Rwanda. The local population told the Prefect that Birava refugee camp was attacked by Zairian soldiers in retaliation to acts of violence and armed robbery by

Interahamwe militia living in Zaire.

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ASSISTANCE FOR RWANDA MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	**From:** Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	**Date:** April 21, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, April 21, 1995 - President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda on Thursday received in his office 6 Rwandese bishops of the Rwandese Episcopalian Church. The Rwandese bishops came to show their solidarity with the Rwandese survivors of genocide, and to brief the President about the church activities.

The Episcopalian Church bishops informed President Bizimungu about the planned visit to Rwanda during the month of next May by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who will come to show his solidarity with the Rwandese population after the genocide they went through.

- The Rwandese Prime Minister, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu on Thursday arrived in Copenhagen in Denmark on an official visit. On Thursday, Mr. Twagiramungu held talks with the Danish Minister for Cooperation, and held a news conference with Danish Journalists.

Asked about the reconciliation process in Rwanda, Mr. Twagiramungu said that reconciliation would be possible after the trial of people accused of being involved in the genocide.

On the question about the extension of UNAMIR mandate in Rwanda, he said that an ad hoc commission was appointed with representatives of the President's office, the Prime Minister's office, the Rwandese Ministry of Defense, and UNAMIR, to discuss the possibility of extending UNAMIR's mandate.

- According to a communique from the office of the Rwandese Army Chief of Staff, one soldier and one civilian were arrested on Thursday in Kigali near Kigali military camp while trying to buy a gun from a soldier who turned out to be an intelligence agent, who arrested them, and shot them in the legs as they tried to flee, and the victims are now being treated in Kigali hospital. The two men were proposing RWF30,000 for a gun.

- A Government communique on Kibeho camp issued by the President's office, and signed by the Director of Cabinet, Mr. Emmanuel Gasana, says that a decision was taken by the Rwandese Government in agreement with UNAMIR and NGOs to close the camps in Gikongoro because those camps which have been housing criminals are also the source of insecurity in the area.

The communique says that criminals living in the camps are opposed to the closure of the camps which are a haven for them, and some NGOs are opposed to the closure of the camps for their unknown interests.

The communique says that the Government has taken its responsibility to close the camps to ensure security in the region, and that food aid would be distributed to displaced people on their way home.

- The teachers of primary schools in Kigali are threatening to go on strike if their problems are not resolved by their authorities. The teachers are asking for their salaries of the months of March, July and August 1994, and food aid, and complain about the delay in the delivery of their salaries.

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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	**From:** Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	**Date:** April 20, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, April 20, 1995 - The Rwandese Prime Minister, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu on Wednesday evening left Kigali for a one-week visit in Scandinavian countries.

- The Rwandese Foreign Minister, Mr. Anastase Gasana on Wednesday received successively the U.S ambassador to Rwanda, Mr. David Rawson, a representative of the UN High Commission for Human Rights, Mr. Kablan, and the new representative of IOM (International Organisation for Migration) in Rwanda, Mr. Jost.

Mr. Gasana talked with the US ambassador about the repatriation of Rwandese refugees, and insecurity acts on the Rwandese border with Zaire. The Rwandese Minister told him that Rwanda was committed to the Nairobi agreement on refugees, and that Rwanda would participate in the Dakar meeting that would gather African and American countries from the 1st to the 6th of next May.

The representative of UNHCHR talked with the Rwandese Foreign Minister about the respect of legal procedures in the arrest of suspected criminals, the progress of the Rwandese justice in the trial of people accused of being involved in genocide and both agreed that no denunciations should be made without evidence.

- The operation to close the camps for internally displaced people in Gikongoro prefecture on Wednesday continued with the camps of Munini and Kamana after the closure of Kibeho and Ndago camps. The Rwandese Minister for Interior and Communal Development, Mr. Seth sendashonga on Wednesday went to the region to oversee how the operation was being carried out. The operation went on smoothly with the displaced people destroying their huts and promptly leaving for their home communes.

- On this April 14, 8 trucks carrying 118 heads of cattle and belonging to 1959's returning Rwandese refugees from Masissi in Zaire, were taken by Zairian soldiers in Goma. The Rwandese nationals are asking the Rwandese Government to follow-up the matter and help them recover their property.

- A security meeting presided over by the Prefect of Gitarama on Wednesday condemned the attitude of two priests who come from Spain

and are based in Runda and Taba communes, who are accused of interfering in justice work, and of causing a foul climate among the population. The participants asked that measures be taken against the two priests.

- The Prefect of Kibuye, Mr. Assiel Kabera, on wednesday held a meeting with the population of Kivumu commune where acts of insecurity linked to hashish smoking are reported. The international organisations operating in the region, and ICRC in particular, were also accused of spreading rumours causing insecurity, and divisions among the Rwandese population.

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	**From:** Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	**Date:** April 19, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, April 19, 1995 - The Rwandese Government on Tuesday began the operation to close the 7 camps in Gikongoro which house 120,000 internally displaced people. On Tuesday, the Government armed forces initially surrounded the Kibeho camp and fired into the air, causing panic, and a stampede of the crowd. Some children were crushed to death in the stampede and a woman was wounded.

The military leaders held a meeting with the population, and the displaced people announced that they were happy with the operation and were eager to return home. The population was informed that UNAMIR and NGOs operating in Gikongoro had stopped distributing food aid in the camps.

The Rwandese Minister for Rehabilitation and Social Integration, Mr. Jacques Bihozagara on Tuesday announced at a press conference in Kigali that the operation to close the camps was previously planned to begin on 15 April but was postponed to 18 April because of the mourning week in memory of the victims of genocide.

He underlined that UNAMIR and the international organisations and NGOs operating in the camps were informed before. He called for the displaced people to return home and he guarantee that their security would be ensured as it was ensured for the rest of the population in the country.

Speaking at the press conference, Mr. Bihozagara also announced that a decision was taken that people wanting to get back their property were required to have a permit signed by four Ministers, namely the Minister for Defense, the Minister for Interior, the Minister for Rehabilitation and Social Integration, and the Minister for Justice. Mr. Bihozagara explained that until then, only the interests of property owners had been respected while the interests of homeless genocide survivors had been ignored by the Interior-Ministry-controlled national commission in charge of restoring property to the rightful owners. With one missing signature by one of the four Ministers, the occupant would remain with the property, Mr. Bihozagara said.

- The Rwandese Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Anastase Gasana on Tuesday received in his office the representative of ACCT (Agence

de Cooperation culturelle et technique), Mr. Jean François Bonnet. Mr. Gasana praised the agency for its assistance in favour of the justice and education system in Rwanda.

- In Rukondo commune, in Gikongoro prefecture, members of two families were hacked to death on Sunday by unidentified gunmen suspected to have come from the internally displaced people camps in Gikongoro.

- Followers of the Pentecost Church on Tuesday started a prayer gathering in Gitarama stadium to pray for reconciliation and repentance in Rwanda.

- Secondary and Primary schools re-opened on Tuesday in Rwanda. Anglophone and Francophone students were initially separated but would be given intensive courses of languages to be bilingual.

The lessons of History and civic education were provisionally suspended until adequate lesson programmes were prepared.

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	**From:** Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	**Date:** April 18, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, April 18, 1995 - The Rwandese public and private secondary schools with the sections of Mathematics, Physics, Biology and Nursing courses are to re-open on Tuesday throughout the country.

In his interview with Radio Rwanda, the Rwandese Minister for Primary and Secondary education, Mr. Pierre Célestin Rwigema, announced that 80 schools in the 112 schools existing before the war would re-open when necessary facilities would be restored in the schools. The 32 schools which have been extremely damaged and the schools situated in the zone with prevalent insecurity would not re-open.

Mr. Rwigema also announced that the Government would find ways to pay the salaries of teachers in the poor private secondary schools whose number was 168 before the war.

The Government would also find ways to pay school fees for orphaned students. Mr. Rwigema equally announced that a meeting of experts on education would meet from the 24th to the 28th April in Kigali to define the educational line in Rwanda.

- Father Ramoni Amenalis who comes from Spain and is based in Musenyi Roman Catholic Parish, in Taba commune, in Gitarama prefecture, and the councillor of Musenyi secteur, Mr. Daniel Munyandanguza, are accused by local genocide survivors who include many widows and orphans, of protecting Interahamwe criminals denounced for their involvement in genocide.

Father Ramoni is said to have helped Munyandanguza flee after he learned that he was to be arrested by security forces for his involvement in genocide. Father Ramoni is also accused of inciting people to flee and seek refuge with UNAMIR troops.

Father Ramoni together with Father Manueli of Gihara Parish who also comes from Spain, have brouhgt an end to their assistance to the local widows after the accusations. When Interviewed by Radio Rwanda, Father Ramoni denied the charges and claimed that those people who accused him intended to cause a foul climate.

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	**From:** Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	**Date:** April 17, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, April 17, 1995 - The Rwandese Minister for Rehabilitation and Social Integration, Mr. Jacques Bihozagara on Saturday returned home from Tanzania where he signed a tripartite agreement with representatives of Tanzanian Government and the UNHCR on the repatriation of Rwandese refugees. Mr. Bihozagara who headed a Rwandese Government first declined to meet the members of delegation of Rwandese refugees in Tanzania, who were notorious Interahamwe. The UNHCR chose another 15 delegates of Rwandese refugees which the Rwandese Government delegation accepted to meet with.

In his interview with Radio Rwanda, Mr. Bihozagara said that under the tripartite agreement, Tanzania accepted to disarm the Interahamwe militia in the refugee camps and to separate innocent refugees from criminals, the UNHCR accepted to abide by the international conventions on refugees, and Rwanda pledged to prepare conditions conducive to the peaceful return of Rwandese refugees.

Mr. Bihozagara said that about 1.5 million refugees were still in exile, but that it was not easy to determine the number of Rwandese expected to return home since Kinyarwanda-speaking people in neighbouring countries who had left Rwanda in 1920's and 1930's had started returning to Rwanda.

- Pope John Paul II of Roman Catholic Church on Sunday in a mass celebrated at the Vatican on the occasion of Easter, read a one-sentence message in Kinyarwanda to call Rwandese for peace and reconciliation.

- The Rwandese Prime Minister, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu who was accompanied by a number of Government Ministers on Sunday went to Cyangugu, his native region, where he joined in the ceremony to rebury the remains of 1,500 victims of genocide and massacres, at Mibilizi Parish, where 7,500 are believed to have been massacred.

In his speech on the occasion, Mr. Twagiramungu announced that ethnic animosity in Rwanda started with 1959 Social Revolution, and

that ethnic groups in Rwanda had been living together peacefully before and that the massacres of Tutsis in 1959, in 1963 and afterwards, and the genocide and massacres in 1994 were a disastrous mistake that everybody had the duty to prevent from occurring again.

Mr. Twagiramungu condemned the denunciations without evidence, the reprisal killings, and urged the local population not to offer a refuge to criminals who infiltrated from Zaire to carry out other murders and to denounce all criminals known to have been involved in massacres.

He reminded the population that it was up to the Government to punish criminals and to God to avenge the victims of genocide.

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	**From:** Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	**Date:** April 13, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, April 13, 1995 - The Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Rwanda, Ambassador Shaharyar Khan on Wednesday held a news conference with the local and international press at the UNAMIR headquarters in Kigali.

Speaking about the demonstrations against UNAMIR that were staged outside the UNAMIR headquarters in Kigali on Tuesday, Mr. Khan said that the demonstrations had been held peacefully and that he understood the anguish of Rwandese people over the role of the international community at the height of the genocide, and that it was not good to stifle the expression of the population.

On the question about the misconduct of UNAMIR troops in Rwanda, Ambassador Khan said that it was normal for 6,000 UNAMIR troops to have isolated cases of indiscipline but that it was not fair to blame the whole UNAMIR troops who were generally disciplined.

In an answer to a question about UNAMIR troops being accused of causing divisions among Rwandese, Ambassador Khan said that investigations were still underway and the Senegalese troops accused of misconduct were moved to another sector.

- On Thursday, the 7th day of the mourning period, in memory of the victims of genocide, a march is to be held in Kigali to protest against the negative role of the Media, and RTLM radio station in particular, and the former defeated government in genocide. The march is to begin at the main Round-About in Kigali town, will go to the former headquarters of RTLM (Radio Television Libre des Mille Collines) where speeches will be delivered on the responsibility of the Rwandese media in genocide, then to the French embassy in Kigali where speeches will be held to condemn the responsibility of France in genocide, to the Belgian embassy to protest against Belgians accused of being responsible for all divisions and ethnic differences during their colonial rule in Rwanda, and finally to Hotel des Diplomates which was the headquarters of the Rwandese exiled Government accused of organising the genocide.

- The local population in Gisenyi town on Wednesday staged an anti-UNAMIR demonstration which ended at Hotel Meridien in Gisenyi where

is based the leadership of UNAMIR in Gisenyi. The demonstration came after a UNAMIR vehicle killed a young girl in a traffic accident on Tuesday. The demonstrators demanded the departure of UNAMIR from Rwanda, UNAMIR which failed to save people from genocide and was killing now survivors.

- The Rwandese Minister of Justice, Mr. Alphonse-Marie Nkubito on wednesday received from the head of USAID in Kigali a donation consisting of 3 vehicles and computers.

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	**From:** Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	**Date:** April 15, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, April 15, 1995 - The Rwandese Prime Minister, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu on Friday met representatives of the Diplomatic Corps and UN agencies in Kigali to explain the reason why the Rwandese Government had not allowed 24 WFP (World Food Programme) trucks carrying food aid to refugee camps in Zaire to cross the border into Zaire.

Prime Minister Twagiramungu explained that military training was taking place in Rwandese refugee camps in Zaire where former Rwandese Government forces and Interahamwe were preparing to launch an attack on Rwanda, and the Rwandese population was becoming increasingly angry that Rwandese roads were being used to bring food aid to those criminals.

In a declaration read by the Rwandese Prime Minister, the Rwandese Government asked the International community to disarm the criminals in the camps and to separate them from innocent people, to strip the former exiled Rwandese leaders of their power over the camps.

The Rwandese Government asks Zaire to abide by the agreements reached with Rwanda on the question of refugees and to facilitate the repatriation of refugees by preventing acts of intimidations on refugees wanting to return home, and to move away from the Rwandese border those refugees who do not want to return home.

The Rwandese Government pledges on its side to ensure the security of returnees and to provide facilities for their resettlement.

- The United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Boutros Boutros Ghali has deplored the content of the speeches delivered during the anti-UNAMIR demonstrations outside the UNAMIR headquarters in Kigali on April 11.

- A party was held on Friday night at the French Cultural Center in Kigali to close the mourning week for the victims of genocide. In his closing speech, President Bizimungu said that the genocide of last year was the consequence of a series of political mistakes carried out since the colonial period and for which foreigners as well as Rwandese were responsible. He said that reconciliation was

necessary but that it was not possible if the survivors of genocide did not receive compensation for their loss of relatives and property. He announced the creation of a fund in favour of genocide survivors.

- The head of the UN human rights field operation for Rwanda, Mr. William Clarance, on Friday announced that incursions into Gisenyi prefecture from across the Zairian border had increased recently. He announced that 12 people had been killed in Gisenyi during the previous days and that human rights monitors were carrying out investigations on the incidents in the area. He announced that three motivations had been identified for the attacks: a) political, to punish people who leave the refugee camps and collaborate with the Rwandese Government, to kill eyewitnesses to massacres, b) economic, to steal cattle, clothes and money.

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	**From:** Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	**Date:** April 14, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, April 14, 1995 - The Rwandese Prime Minister, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu and Minister for Interior, Mr. Seth Sendashonga on Thursday visited Gitarama prefecture to assess the situation of security in the region.

In a meeting with the local population and authorities, Mr. Twagiramungu indicated that security was the basis of the solution to all problems. He warned people against arbitrary arrests carried out without evidence.

"The old divisive language must be brought to an end, when formerly an ethnic Tutsi passed by, people referred to him as an Inyenzi (Cockroach), now when an ethnic Hutu passes by, people refer to him as an Interahamwe, meaning a criminal. People are falling in the old trap.... in the hunt for Interahamwe, some people are tempted to use the old tactics in the New Testament: when a King heard of the birth of Jesus Christ, born to be a rival king, in order to eliminate him physically, he ordered the killing of all newborn male babies. When some people are not sure about the one who is an Interahamwe, they arrest everybody hoping that an Interahamwe is among them. You should bring an end to this philosophy of killing a group with the hope of killing criminals among them."

Also speaking on the occasion, Mr. Sendashonga said that all former members of MRND party should not be seen as Interahamwe, that is criminals.

- A march was held on Thursday in Kigali in protest against the negative role of the media during the genocide, and in particular RTLM radio station, France for its support to the former Rwandese exiled Government which organised genocide, and Belgium, accused of being responsible for all the divisions and ethnic differences among Rwandese society. The march went to the embassies of France and Belgium in Kigali, and former headquarters of RTLM.

The demonstrators asked France and Belgium to apologize to Rwandese people for the tragedy they brought about in Rwanda.

Speaking to the demonstrating crowd, the Rwandese Minister of Information, Mr. Jean Baptiste Nkuriyingoma, condemned RTLM for

inciting genocide. He also announced that it was high time to analyse the working of our media in order not to fall again in the same old situation. He also urged newsmen to avoid dangerous generalisations of all sorts in their language.

On Friday, the last day of the mourning period in memory of the victims of the genocide, two conferences are to be held at Nyamirambo regional Stadium. One conference is to be held by the Rwandese Minister of Work and Social Affairs, Pie Mugabo, on the Government's support to genocide widows and orphans. Another conference is to be focused on justice in Rwanda. A party is to be held at night in the French Cultural Center in Kigali, where a closing speech to the mourning week will be held.

- The Spokesman of the Rwandese Government Army, MP Colonel Frank Mugambage, on Thursday refuted the accusations by the Zairian Government, alleging that Rwandese armed forces are responsible for the attack on a refugee camp in Bukavu on Tuesday, which left 30 people killed. He said that "those who spread those rumours intend to bring about clashes between Rwanda and Zaire in a campaign to destabilise and to discredit the Rwandese Government."

- According to military sources in Gisenyi, 7 people were killed on Wednesday night in Rubavu commune by infiltrated gunmen who came from Zaire and managed to retreat back to Zaire, after carrying out the murder.

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	**From:** Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	**Date:** April 12, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, April 12, 1995 - 15 thousand people who survived the genocide on Tuesday held a march in Kigali to protest against the failure of the international community, and in particular UNAMIR, to protect the innocent lives who were massacred during the genocide in 1994.

The march began at 14 hours at Kicukiro where thousands of people were massacred after UNAMIR Belgian troops deployed there abandoned them, defenseless. Along the march, the survivors related in detail the atrocities the victims suffered at Kicukiro.

The participants in the march whose mourning character later turned into angry demonstrations, condemned the misconduct of UNAMIR. One survivor who gave his eyewitness testimony of the massacre at Kicukiro said that "it is our duty to trace, know and bring to justice in particular the Belgian troops who were at Kicukiro and who refused to assist people in danger, leaving them to be massacred by Interahamwe."

People also asked that the number of UNAMIR soldiers be reduced and that UNAMIR's mandate in Rwanda be not renewed. The marchers were also asking that UNAMIR went back home as it was useless in the country.

In her speech on the occasion, the Prefect of Kigali town, Major Rose Kabuye said that "Rwandese cannot any longer tolerate that UNAMIR troops engage Rwandese teenagers including orphans into prostitution. I tell you openly that if you see UNAMIR vehicles carrying Rwandese girls, that those cars and people aboard should face consequences, and you are warned." Major Rose Kabuye said that now students of APACOPE secondary school were in particular engaged in prostitution by UNAMIR troops with the complicity of some Rwandese and that measures would be taken against them.

The participants regretted that UNAMIR had not lowered its flag at the Headquarters to fly at halfmast as done by everybody else during the mourning period.

A security meeting was held on Tuesday in Kigali town under the chairmanship of Prefect Major Rose Kabuye. The participants

reported that security was generally under control in Kigali, except for acts of insecurity caused by alcoholism on a liquor known as "Kanyanga", robbery, and rumours.

The participants decided that people who would sell "Kanyanga" would be fined and brought to justice.

The participants castigated UNAMIR, UN agencies, NGOs and ICRC, for originating the rumours that make many people to flee their homes. UNAMIR for instance has recently bought a large quantity of food stuffs saying it was expecting massacres and this made people to flee.

- 24 trucks of World Food Programme (WFP) carrying food aid destined to Rwandese refugee camps in Zaire have been held up at Cyangugu for the last 5 days following a decision by Cyangugu security meeting to close Rwanda-Zaire border.

The Rwandese Minister for Interior and Communal Development, Mr. Seth Sendashonga on Tuesday announced that the Rwanda-Zaire border was closed following a recent series of incursions by Interahamwe from Zaire, and who planted landmines and killed many people including a bourgmestre, a council of"secteur", a nurse and the discovery of 4 planted landmines in the area.

According to Mr. sendashonga, the trucks which carry food aid to criminals in Zaire, were held up, because they could bring about the anger of the local population. "It cannot be tolerated that trucks use Rwandese roads to bring food aid to criminals. We must make sure that that aid is not brought to criminals. The measure is however provisional and the matter is being discussed by concerned authorities."

- Rwandese Ambassador to Belgium on Tuesday extended his credentials to Pope John Paul II, to represent Rwanda at the Vatican. In a message to Rwandese, the Pope asked Rwandese to dismantle all walls of divisions in their society.

- A young girl was killed on Tuesday in Gisenyi in a traffic accident by a vehicle used by the UN human rights Field Operation in Rwanda. The head of UNHCHR sent a message of sorrow and condolences to the bereaved family, and announced that investigations were underway to determine the circumstances of the incident.

- A one-week seminar opened on Tuesday in Byumba for health officers for training on prevention of respiratory and diarrheal diseases.

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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	**From:** Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	**Date:** April 11, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, April 11, 1995 - A march is to be held on Tuesday in Kigali by survivors of the genocide in protest against the non-assistance to people in danger by the international community. The march is to start at 14 hours at Kicukiro where thousands of people were massacred after they were abandoned by UNAMIR troops who failed to protect them. The march will end at UNAMIR headquarters in Kigali where the demonstrators will manifest their dissatisfaction over the indifference of the international community over the tragedy in Rwanda.

- An association called "Igicaniro-Memorial 1994" was created on Monday with the objective to eradicate forever the genocide culture in Rwanda and to maintain the memory of the Rwandese tragedy.

- Cameroonian Government has denied asylum to four Rwandese nationals accused of being involved in genocide in Rwanda, namely, Mr. Ferdinand Nahimana, former director of ORINFOR (Rwandese National Office of Information) and of RTLM (Radio Television Libre des Mille Collines), Mr. Pasteur Musabe, former director of BACAR (Banque Africaine Continentale du Rwanda), Mr. Joseph Nzirorera, former national secretary of MRND political party and Speaker of Parliament, and Mr. Justin Mugenzi, former chairman of PL political party.

According to the Cameroonian Foreign Minister, Cameroon has asked the four Rwandese nationals to leave the country.

- A conference on genocide was held on Monday in Kigali in French cultural Center by Rwandese Anthropologist Jose Kagabo and Historian Antoine Mugesera. The conference discussed the deep causes of genocide and ways to prevent it happening again in Rwanda.

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	**From:** Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	**Date:** April 10, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, April 10, 1995 - About 2,000 survivors of genocide on Sunday marched in Kigali from Saint Family Church to Stade Regional de Nyamirambo to protest against genocide. The march was organised by five Rwandese human rights associations, namely; AVP, Kanyarwanda, Page-Rwanda, and ASRG, which struggle for the interests of survivors.

The survivors told their eyewitness testimonies along the march on the way to Nyamirambo Stadium. In their speeches, the representatives of human rights associations stressed the role of political parties behind the genocide, asked for assistance to widows and orphans, and regretted that the marchers were fewer than expected "as if Rwandese have already forgotten about the genocide they suffered." They also condemned the indifference of the international community and especially the United Nations, and criticised the Rwandese Church for complicity in the genocide.

Another march is to be held on Tuesday in Kigali, from Kicukiro technical school to Nyanza, to protest against UNAMIR's failure to protect the thousands of people who had found refuge at Kicukiro technical school where they were later massacred after a UNAMIR Belgian contingent abandoned them there.

- A Swiss delegation on Sunday visited Kibuye prefecture to find ways of resuming Swiss-financed development projects there. The Swiss delegation pledged to rehabilitate Nyamishaba school of agriculture, and to resume the Swiss-financed reforestation and tourism projects.

The Ugandan Vice-President, Speciose Kazibwe, who attended the commemoration of the anniversary of the start of the genocide in Rwanda and the reburial ceremony at Rebero, announced that "genocide was a post-colonial phenomenon because in Africa there no culture of a human being killing his fellow".

She equally castigated the international community "which only acts for its own interest" and does not care about blacks killing one another, and acts only when it is necessary to maintain their

power. She wondered what was the role of UNAMIR in Rwanda when people were being slaughtered.

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	**From:** Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	**Date:** April 6, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, April 6, 1995 - The Ugandan Vice-President, Dr. Speciose Kazibwe on Wednesday arrived in Kigali. He told Radio Rwanda that she came to show her solidarity to Rwandese people on the occasion of the first anniversary of the start of genocide in Rwanda.

- The Rwandese M.P. Jean Baptiste Gashotsi died on Wednesday following a long illness.

- The Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Rwanda, Ambassador Shaharyar Khan, on Wednesday held a news conference at UNAMIR Headquarters in Kigali. Also present at the news conference were the commander of the UNAMIR force, General Guy Tousignant, and the Deputy Prosecutor for the International Tribunal for Rwanda, Judge Honore Rakotomanana.

Ambassador Khan announced that there was no reason for postponing the trials of people accused of being involved in the genocide, trials scheduled to begin on 6 April in Kigali.

Judge Rakotomanana read a communique of the Chief Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for Rwanda. The communique says that the Tribunal joins with the international community to mourn those whose lives were lost on the occasion of the first anniversary of the genocide in Rwanda.

General Tousignant said that UNAMIR was there to assist Rwanda in national reconciliation and reconstruction. On the question about the misconduct of UNAMIR troops, General Tousignant said that UNAMIR had taken action against such soldiers, and about the UNAMIR soldier who killed a Rwandese national in Byumba, he said that the home country of the soldier, Nigeria, had been informed, and he would be brought to the Nigerian Court-martial to be tried and punished.

- A meeting gathering Rwandese experts and German experts began on Wednesday in Hotel Mille Collines in Kigali to discuss possible areas of cooperation between the two countries.

- The Rwandese Minister for Justice, Mr. Alphonse-Marie Nkubito on Wednesday dismissed the concerns of the 5 Rwandese human rights associations which asked for the postponement of the trials of people accused of being involved in genocide, scheduled to begin on Thursday, 6 April.

Mr. Nkubito announced that the communique was apparently aimed at causing confusion or to tarnish the image of Rwandese justice, because the same human rights associations had demonstrated some weeks before to ask for the beginning of those trials.

He said that the concerns of the human rights associations were groundless. He indicated that those who were to be tried were people whose cases were easy because they pleaded guilty and there were eyewitnesses to testify against them.

He underlined that those trials were not symbolic, because 300 cases with enough evidence were ready to be tried, and the trials of those cases were to continue without interruption.

Mr. Nkubito also announced that most of, or maybe all of the planners of the genocide were outside the country and that those would be tried by the International Tribunal.

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	**From:** Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	**Date:** April 8, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, April 8, 1995 - The commemoration ceremony of the first anniversary of the start of the genocide and crimes against humanity that left up to a million people killed from April to July in 1994, was held on Friday at Rebero Hill, on the outskirts of Kigali town, with the reburial of the remains of victims of genocide, in presence of President Pasteur Bizimungu, Vice-President Paul Kagame, Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu, Speaker of the Parliament Juvenal Nkusi, and all Government Ministers, as well as representatives of the Diplomatic Corps in Kigali, including the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Rwanda, Ambassador Shaharyar Khan. The reburied remains included those of former Prime Minister Agathe Uwilingiyimana and leaders of PSD political party.

The Ugandan Vice-President, Madam Speciose Kazibwe and Burundi Prime Minister, Mr. Antoine Nduwayo, German Ambassador, Mr. Genz, Holland Minister for Cooperation, Mr. Jan Plonck, also attended the ceremony.

In the several speeches delivered on the occasion, the speakers, including two survivors of the genocide, stressed that the origin of the genocide was colonialism and neocolonialism, and former political regimes in Rwanda which brought about divisions among the Rwandese society, and that the trial and punishment of those responsible for the genocide was a precondition to national reconciliation. They also invited Rwandese people and political leaders to ensure that the tragedy that had happened in Rwanda could not occur again. They also criticised the United Nations for failing to save lives and to withdraw its forces at the height of massacres.

In their speeches, President Bizimungu and Vice-President Kagame reminded that the RPF soldiers had sacrificed their lives to save lives when the world community remained indifferent and the UN withdrew its forces at the peak of the massacres.

President Bizimungu said that "some Rwandese fought alone to save lives; even afterwards the world community did not assist them, they even attributed to them the wickedness of those who killed the sons of Rwanda, some organisations like UNHCR have been carrying out humanitarian activities and other organisations have been struggling for the respect of human rights, like Amnesty International, but some of their workers, for their own interests, and because of the divisions they have brought about among the Rwandese and have even transformed these divisions into a culture, they came, carried out reports full of lies, without any evidence to back them, spread them all over the world which believed them, as if the world was expecting them. Why is it that every time someone wants to achieve the reconciliation of Rwandese, one's action is sabotaged instead of being supported. For instance, the problem of prisoners is linked to the problem of justice..... If now the prisons are overcrowded, it is not out of bad intentions, it is not with the intention to massacre people; if it was so, If we had the intention to kill people, we would have done so before bringing them to prison. The prisons are overcrowded because of the many problems we have and our lack of means to deal with the problems."

Speaking about the United Nations, President Bizimungu said that "the UN is with us today, the UN which failed to assist us in preventing the massacres, is with us today to assist us in the reburial of victims."

On the issue of national reconciliation, President Bizimungu said that "the lesson to learn is that, as far as reconciliation is concerned, reconciliation is first necessary between some members of the international community and Rwandese,... and not to do as if no wrongs were done, we forgot and we forgave, all of this was of no use to us, when will they give us consideration and dignity or show sincerity in their speeches? The reconciliation of Rwandese, the first reason they must reconcile is that their tragedy was orchestrated from outside, that reconciliation does not imply however forgetting what happened, or for the guilty not to ask for forgiveness,.... there would be problems if people did not recognise their mistakes before, and then repent, to find a solution. Even if Rwandese did not become friends, this is not necessary, they must respect the human rights of one another and not violate them, this is what reconciliation means first."

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	**From:** Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	**Date:** April 5, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, April 5, 1995 - The Secretary-General of the Organisation of African Unity, Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, who arrived on saturday in Kigali on a 5-day visit to Rwanda on Tuesday held a news conference in Kigali.

He announced during the news conference that the genocide that took place in Rwanda in 1994 was a shame on the world community and especially on the UN Security Council which decided to withdraw its forces from Rwanda at the height of the massacres.

Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim praised in particular the Ethiopian contingent within UNAMIR which he said should be a model to the rest of the UN troops.

- The Rwandese Minister of Interior and Communal Development, Mr. Seth Sendashonga, on Tuesday began his first leg of his tour of the country with his visit to Kibuye to assess the situation.

- On last Thursday and Monday night shootings were reported at Gitarama penitentiary inciting rumours of massacres in the prison and causing panic among the local population. According to the Director of Gitarama Prison, on last Thursday a prisoner tried to run away from the Prison and shots were fired by the guards to dissuade him. On last Monday another group of prisoners attempted to run away, and one prisoner was shot dead and many more wounded by guards who fired on the prisoners.

The Director of the prison denied reports carried by foreign media alleging that prisoners were massacred in the prison, and indicated that several prisoners rather died of diseases and especially dysentery.

The UN human rights field operation in Rwanda on Tuesday issued a communique saying that one prisoner was killed and ten others wounded on Monday at Gitarama penitentiary.

- Five Rwandese human rights associations on Tuesday published a communique in which they asked for the postponement of the first trials of people accused of being involved in genocide scheduled to take place on 6 April in Kigali.

The human rights associations say that the necessary conditions are not yet met in order to judge properly those accused of genocide. They say that the Rwandese parliament has not yet voted laws on the genocide and penalties against authors of genocide, the Rwandese judicial system has not yet been set up, the first trials on genocide should also concern the planners of the genocide instead of just 2 or 3 people who killed, and finally that genocide trials are serious enough for not being held just symbolically.

- The Rwandese Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Anastase Gasana on Tuesday received Mr. Nokohiro Kito, a Japanese Professor, who is chairman of a Japanese association known as "Rwanda Reconciliation Committee". He asked the Japanese Professor to explain to Japanese the problems of Rwanda to bring them to participate in Rwanda national reconstruction.

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	**From:** Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	**Date:** April 3, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, April 3, 1995 - The Secretary-general of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, on Saturday arrived in Kigali on a 5-day visit in Rwanda.

In his interview with Radio Rwanda he said that peace had returned to Rwanda and he had come to see with Rwandese authorities how the OAU could participate in Rwanda's efforts in national reconstruction.

Mr. Salim on Sunday visited the Nyarubuye Church compound where 8,000 people are believed to have been massacred. He also visited two orphanages at Nyamata, south of Kigali. The OAU Secretary-general pledged a donation of 200 beds and 200 mattresses, and a vehicle to the orphanages, and adopted an orphan called Havugimana, who would remain in Rwanda, and for whom he would pay school fees and other necessities.

He also visited on Sunday Nyagatare transit reception center for returnees.

- President Bizimungu of Rwanda on Sunday officiated at the ceremony to re-open the National University of Rwanda (UNR) which closed in April in 1994 with the outbreak of the genocide.

President Bizimungu reminded that the objective of the Rwandese University was the search for truth and knowledge and regretted that Rwandese academics, such as Leon Mugesera and Ferdinand Nahimana, had been involved in genocide.

1000 university students were killed, including 400 students who were killed by their fellows inside the campus. 50 university lecturers as well as 150 university workers were also killed.

The Rwandese Minister for Higher education, Culture and Scientific research, Mr. Joseph Nsingimana said that UNR would have 4,000 students for the academic year 1994-1995. He said that only 2,000 students would be accommodated on campus, and the other 2,000 were to find accommodations on their own outside the campus, and this was a big problem.

- The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights on visit in Rwanda, Mr. Jose Ayala-Lasso, on Sunday visited the Kibeho camp for displaced people. The Prefect of Gikongoro, Mr. Felix Zigirinshuti announced that the camp was a sanctuary for criminals who refused to return home, spread rumours and were involved in acts causing insecurity in the region.

Mr. Ayala-Lasso said that considerable efforts had been made in Rwanda in human rights respect since the end of the tragedy in Rwanda in 1994.

- The Spokesman of the RPA and MP. Colonel Frank Mugambage on Sunday at 19.30 commented on an article written in the newspaper Intumwa-Le Messager which alleged that there were indications that a reprisal genocide was possibly being prepared.

The article established a comparison between the period preceding the genocide and the current period. It cited instances of assassination of officials, attacks on journalists and a campaign to force UNAMIR to leave the country. The article alleges that at present some RPA elements are openly saying they want to commit a genocide, that a media campaign in the style of RTLM began to force UNAMIR to leave the country, and that some Rwandese leaders back the plan with the exhumation of skeletons which incites the anger and desire of people to revenge their relatives.

Colonel Mugambage rejected the allegations as being unfounded and ridiculous. He said that the accusations against UNAMIR at present are backed by evidence, UNAMIR troops killed a man in Byumba, UNAMIR vehicles in Kigali hit, killed people and got away in Kigali, and UNAMIR troops in Kibuye offered protection to criminals in Kibuye and denied access to the Prefect, and these were truths, while RTLM had accused UNAMIR of being accomplice of the RPF without providing evidence.

Colonel Mugambage said that such writings were aimed at causing insecurity in the country and action should be taken against the authors of the article.

- The Rwandese Minister of Justice, Mr. Alphonse-Marie Nkubito announced on Friday that the first trials of the authors of the genocide in Rwanda by national tribunals would be held in Kigali on 6 April.

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K I G A L I

EDITORIAL

RWANDA BELONGS TO EXTREMISTS (CDR)

With a careful perusal, we notice that after the abolition of monarchy, the power in Rwanda has been based on ethnic discrimination. Due to this kind of power some people have been killed and others went to exile to seek safety. Still we can ask ourselves why in 1959 all Tutsis fled whereas in 1994 not all Hutus ran away. Does it mean that insecurity exists for some people and not for others? If I scrutinize, I find that apart from insecurity, there is what we call CDR or extremism.

In 1959, when extremist Tutsis saw that Hutus had taken the power they refused to be under rule of the latter and fled with hatred as they considered themselves as more superior than Hutus. They thus fled determined to come back to take the power snatched from them. Only the "moderates" who believed that any one could rule be he a Hutu or a Tutsi stayed in the country. Every time the refugees (INYENZI) attacked, the moderates were taken as accomplices and thus killed by Hutus extremists. That was why when HABYARIMANA died, the genocide focused on these moderates.

When RPF ceased the power, all Hutu extremists ran away with the same intention as the former extremist Tutsi refugees'. And the moderates, sure of their innocence, remained and forbade their relatives from fleeing. Now the new extremist (new CDRs) take them as criminals and made them pay for what they didn't do. If Hutu extremists in exile decide to attack, we don't know what will become these Hutu moderates, we don't know whether they will be treated in the same way as the moderates of 1959. We deduce that only the extremist will live in this country since when things goes worse he flees.

WHERE IS THE TRUE RPF?

I am glad to write to the newspaper "LE MESSAGER". I would like to complete an article entitled : "MDR : TWAGIRAMUNGU Followers (AMAJYOJYI) are disappointed" published in N° 51. In fact some people are regretting for not having fled away. It is sad to see that before you were considered as an accomplice of RPF and now you are taken as an accomplice of Interahamwe. Nowadays some people are sceptical about the true RPF. They are still expecting a true one because this RPF is different from what they had been taught before by political parties which struggled against dictatorship. When these parties were coming from Brussels in a meeting with RPF Inkotanyi. These days some are desperate. They say that we have the RPF, KANTANO and RTLM had taught. Those who still have hope think that RPF TWAGIRAMUNGU preached hasn't come yet.

He had told us that they are "Brothers" but some of RPF members go against brotherhood. However, we shouldn't despair. Maybe if the sorrow and anger diminish, we will live like brothers and then reconciliation, far from being reached,will start.

IF YOU ARE NOT DETAINED YOU ARE IN HOUSE ARREST

This is not a hyperbole. There are people who cannot come at Kigali due to some survivals who say that even the one who didn't kill looted or that no matter if innocent people are wronged since in April-July a lot of innocent people died. If you want to verify you can make your own inquiry.

Apart from coming at Kigali, some people cannot go to their home centres. E.g. in BUGESERA (read Kinyamateka n°....) In Cyangugu we hear that the market of KAMEMBE is only accessible to some kind of people. In the same reasoning, there are people who live in Kigali but who can't go to their home communes for fear of being called Interahamwe. Among the communes to which people can't go we can cite RUSUMO and MUHAZI.

When you don't go there, you are accused of being a killer by people who don't even know you. It is not understandable to be charged by some who lived abroad when the massacres occurred or in the countryside whereas the accused were hidden in holes. However, to stay in Kigali is no solution, as the accusers say, since one day the government will oblige people to get papers, like identity cards, from their home communes.

THOSE WHO DON'T GO TO THEIR COMMUNES ARE NOT ALL INNOCENT.

Some people, from the countryside, came to hide themselves in towns because they took part in the massacres in their villages. As it is said these people avoid appearing in day time for fear they would be recognised. However, apart from these, there are people who stay in town because they are afraid of people who can allegedly accuse them of being criminals or whose houses, in villages, are occupied by influential people. In villages there are people who live there due to different reasons similar to those of people who fled to town. This is possible except that very few flee their former home places because they are guilty. And it is all the same wherever a criminal will go, he will be unveiled.

NO ONE WILL BE SPARED.

Today, people are concerned because the prison doesn't distinguish the innocent from the guilty. In this town, the fact of summarily arresting people from their houses has resumed again. It suffices that the arrestor has a weapon. He takes you to where you don't know without even a writ of arrest. We hope that since justice is going to be settled, the situation will improve and innocent people will be released. When you are not killed on your way to the jail, they beat you up. They ask you how may people you killed and when you say that you didn't kill, they increase the beating and because you can't bear you invent the number of people you didn't actually kill to see whether they can release you. They ask you : How many men, women, and children? And you respond : 12 men, 5 children and 20 women!

How can you explain that you take the whole prefecture and jail burgomasters, deputy prefects, directors of establishments whereas these people had advised the population not to follow the killers? What will this population, which didn't flee, behave if authorities who had told them to stay are in jail?

I am not stretching the event, in Cyangugu, while the population hasn't got explanations on the burgomaster of KAMEMBE , Justin MUBIRIGI who is in jail, the burgomasters of GATARE, KAGANO, and CYIMBOGO have recently been arrested and others are waiting for their turn. Other authorities detained are : Deputy prefect Malachie BIPFUBUSA of the S/Prefecture of NYAMATEKE, S/prefect Théodore MUNYANGABE and the S/Prefect NDEZE.

Another person whose detention has aroused concern is the Director of GISAKURA Tea factory, Mister Anatole MUBIRIGI. Concerning his case, some people say : This director closed the factory when they wanted to kill him in the massacres. After the war, he resumed the picking up of his tea even the tea of Shagasha came in his factory because the director of Shagasha had looted his factory and fled away. Now he is rewarded prison!

NO ONE IS AGAINST DETAINING PEOPLE,
WE CONDEMN THE WAY IT IS DONE

Anyone who would go against detaining criminals would be one of them. But arrests must be done in a just way. Jailing people, any how, basing yourself on hearsay can mainly cause insecurity. The population should know why those authorities are detained because it is being said that among those authorities some are victim of posts they occupied and which are coveted by others. When you don't explain to the population, they believe in any version they want. These days, there are much rumours and people are afraid, which explains the increase in number of people who ran away, while the number of the returnees decreases.

WHAT ARE THE CONSEQUENCES ?

There are many consequences but the important ones are :
- To attenuate the gravity of the genocide, if this summary detention continues, and number of wronged innocent people increases in prisons where epidemic diseases, hunger etc... can cause their death, the population will grow hating the power and take as true some of RTLM teachings that RPF doesn't like Hutus etc...

The international community, will react to this. Some have even started to say that to summary arrest and killing people atrociously is another kind of genocide. Punish guilty people but

don't forget to justify innocent ones. Why don't you ask yourself why people are increasingly running away? The authorities should justify us.

WHO SPREADS RUMOURS OF THE GENOCIDE OF REVENGE

The last meeting between the Minister of Home Affairs, Mister Seth SENDASHONGA and all the prefects examined rumours to which on 7 April 1995 one year after the genocide, some survivals will do the genocide of revenge. We don't know whether these rumours are founded, the intention of the spreaders, whether this is said by Interahamwe of Goma nor whether it is spread by some of them who happened to intrude in the country.

In any case, no fumes without fire, and as we know, rwandese don't have rumours, however since rumours have been spread, may be they will stay at the level of rumours and the planned date can be postponed. When such things are said, the authorities shouldn't cross their arms. They should instead look for the propagators and try to know their intention. If in the whole country the same thing is being said, we should be concerned.

THE PREPARATION OF THE GENOCIDE IS VERY SIMILAR TO WHAT IS BEING DONE TODAY

Many people, I talked to, told me that these rumours stem from the prevailing situation which is very much similar to the one at the eve of the genocide. The situation is as follows :

- It is said that some soldiers want to do the genocide to kill the accomplices of Interahamwe. This is not different from what the soldiers from the North said that HABYARIMANA had become like a priest; that he should let them kill accomplices of Inkotanyi. Some soldiers wish Interahamwe would attack for them to kill Hutus. This was said on the radio that if Inkotanyi want to take the country by force no accomplice would be spared. In addition, Radio Rwanda spends time in broadcasting what UNAMIR does whether it is

true or not and stretching the event. It is like to make people hate UNAMIR. This is the same as what happened when April 1994 was drawing near. At that time, RTLM was cursing UNAMIR especially General Dallaire and Belgian soldiers.

- Some extremists betray themselves when they wish UNAMIR soldiers could leave for them to take revenge. The same thing had been said before the genocide.

- The killing of people is like the killing of merchants : Mathias, David, the death of the journalist BYABAGAMBA and Mutsinzi except that the latter hardly survived. The death of Minister GATABAZI is similar to the death of the prefect RWANGABO. These days in some quarters like KIMISAGARA, there are groups of people who threaten the population. If they don't like you they kill you or you are compelled to move to another place. This recalls what was happening at GIKONDO before the genocide. Newspapers are not at ease. Recently in the seminar of Kabusunzu someone during his conference said : "You seem to be preparing another genocide through your writing"

- We have journalists who side with the regime in the same way as BAMWANGA did.

THE AUTHORITIES ARE NOT INNOCENT

The authorities should, with the last of their energy, condemn the propagators of rumours who aim at frightening the population. As consequence of these rumours, some people, in Gitarama, have started to flee. They should fight against the cause of this fear, against actions and words which are similar to the ones which led to the genocide. They should also avoid anything which would spur anger. E.g. the action of deterring the bones of the killed by Interahamwe at CHK. Imagine a woman who works near where these bones are and who is obliged to see them every day knowing that there may be her husband and children. This is to kill her alive.

they were doing. One of the chances we have is that some of the higher authorities have known it. We heard, for example, that the army commanders in Ruhengeri and Gikongoro condemn people who give them incomplete reports on security.

This is how we have been living. If all the authorities were like these Army commanders and consult the population because those reports are not worth trusting. Back to the prefect ZIRIMWABAGABO, we don't know whether he believes in his words to which the rumours are spread by Interahamwe in Goma. Can he tell, how these interahamwe manage to spread the rumours in the whole country ? If the population knows where rumours come from why can't he tell the truth? Only the higher authorities are not informed on the truth and maybe there is interest in not informing them.

Anyone who frequents bars or public gatherings, knows people who say these words when they are drunk. Some even say that they don't want justice. They want to do the genocide in the same way as the killers. It is not a secret. I ask someone who needs the truth to give me a recording radio I promise that in three days I will have given him a tapes full of these words.

I am astonished by what some authorities tell the population in meetings. They say that we shouldn't be afraid of those who threaten to attack, that these are rumours. I don't know on what they base themselves to situate the attack of Interahamwe at the level of a rumour. Interahamwe say it, but you contradict them. Instead of telling the population how to behave in case of attack, towards their neighbours you say that it is rumour. What I believe, but it is my own opinion, is that those Interahamwe have interest in sporadic attacks because if they don't do them the population they keep as hostages would return. Since they have promised them to return after the war they cannot spend five without having attacked.

Why didn't the government look for money to finish these unburying activities quickly.

There is some thing like an exposition of skulls. I know this is to keep us remember and white people must see it, but we have to think. Imagine someone who has his relatives'skulls there. I wonder whether some people will not call it to increase sorrow or incitation to revenge. I heard that one authority said that some skulls must stay in the plain air. Reconciliation doesn't mean to forget what happened but to remember is not to nourish hatred. In addition, enough pictures have been taken so that it is not necessary to continue displaying those skulls. And people see this as a way of preparing another genocide. I don't mean here that we should forget but there is another way we can remember without spurring hatred.

WE ARE FREE FROM IKINANI (HABYARIMANA) BUT WE WILL NOT BE FREE FROM HIS MRND

After this meeting, we heard the interview between the prefect of GITARAMA and a journalist of Radio Rwanda. The prefect ZIRIMWABAGABO affirmed that these rumours are spread by Interahamwe based in Goma. I personally got astonished. I immediately said that MRND has entered our marrow. Its policy may be so good that no one can lead this country without it. We all know that MRND aims at misleading the population by keeping them in darkness and making them take as true whatever the authority say, in other words to take him like a God.

Such a policy should change, specially that most of our authorities lived outside the country and thus don't know the policy of MRND. In times of MRND, it was forbidden to report on the truth of what happens in sectors, communes, prefectures. You remember when famine was ravaging in GIKONGORO. The Burgomasters, and agronomists couldn't say the truth for fear of being asked what

As an example, in some parts of the country like Kibungo (MUGESERA) in Gitarama (NYABIKENKE) young men intrude themselves and take away their friends. You don't say this because you don't want the higher organs to know that you work badly. If these authorities don't happen to know how you work and come themselves near the population we will be lost. We will be still living in MRND. When you see a long queue of people at the prefect's office requesting for passes. Where and why do you think they go? Do people who were in the village in September, still live there? Why don't you want to know why they leave? Don't you want to know why the number of the returnees is still limited? In any case those rumours profit some people. When they say that they will do the genocide, the fearful people flee, when it is still early, leaving tranquil those who are occupying their houses.

We shouldn't also hide some people inside the country, because of properties they took, are not for the return of people who are outside. people inside the country who took their properties. If they stay at least ten years it would be better since they will have no right to claim for their things as it is the case for those who fled in 1959. Is it true that you have decided to hide the truth so that you cannot be killed? Go ahead! but it is not good. I ask you to resign from MNRD and give true reports and if you prove weakness or incapacity accept to be replaced.

HITIMANA J. Chromos.

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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	**From:** Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	**Date:** March 31, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, March 31, 1995 - The Rwandese Vice-President and Minister for Defense, Major-General Paul Kagame, on Friday returned home from his working visit in China.

- The famous Zairian singer Koffi Olomide on Thursday arrived in Kigali where he was expected to perform a series of concerts.

- The Prefect of Byumba, Deogratias Kayumba, on Thursday took the decision to ban the selling of a Uganda-made liquor known as "Kanyanga" following an increase of deaths and violence in connection with intoxication by the liquor.

- The Rwandese Minister of Work and Social Affairs, Mr. Pie Mugabo on Friday asked Rwandese population to meditate on the tragedy of the genocide to find ways of preventing its repeat in Rwanda on the occasion of the first anniversary of the genocide that took place from April to July in 1994 and will be commemorated on April 7. He reminded that the remains of the national heroes killed during the genocide including the late Agathe Uwilingiyimana, who was Prime Minister, will be laid to rest on the occasion.

- On Wednesday, the Rwandese Minister for Rehabilitation and Social Integration, Mr. Jacques Bihozagara, met the representative of the French NGO, Action Internationale Contre la Faim, also known as AICF to discuss the possibility for the NGO to resume its activities after they were suspended on 30 December 1994. The Minister promised that the ban on the NGO activities would be soon lifted, and asked the NGO to register with the Ministry of Rehabilitation.

- A meeting on Friday gathered representatives of the Government and the Roman Catholic church in Rwanda, to discuss their cooperation on school education. A draft law on the cooperation between the Government and the Church was signed by the two parties and will be submitted to the Cabinet. The Rwandese Minister for Primary and Secondary Education, Mr. P.C Rwigema who represented

the Government in the meeting, announced that secondary shools would re-open on 10 April instead of the date previously announced of 3 April.

- The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Mr. Jose Ayala Lasso, arrives on Friday in Rwanda for a 3-day visit, during which he will hold talks with Rwandese officials.

- In Ruhengeri, a man was arrested on Thursday with rwf 150,000 of unauthorised old banknotes, while he was trying to use them with uninformed aged peasants. The man told security forces that he was not aware that new banknotes were on use in Rwanda.

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CO IndBatt
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CO MalawiCoy
CO NiCoy
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LOCAL PUBLICATION

L'ERE DE LIBERTE N° 17
(JOURNAL PRIVE)

AND

LE TRIBUN DU PEUPLE N° 45
(JOURNAL PRIVEE)

Translated by
Editions Centrale 74284

INQUIRY ON WHAT HAS BEEN SAID ON COLONEL RUSATIRA
(Le Tribun du Peuple N° 45/11 March 1995

In our last issue we showed you explanations Colonel RUSATIRA provided on his case. We had promised you that we were going to inquire on the matter. We talked to some of the people who know RUSATIRA and we asked him what he did during the genocide. I also talked to the first among those who wrote the letter of his accusation. Though we didn't talk much he enriched my hearing.

THE LETTER READS AS FOLLOWS :
(ANNEX 1)

LE TRIBUN HAS TALKED TO COLONEL RUSATIRA:

LE TRIBUN : As one of the senior officers what did you do to stop the war and the genocide?
Colonel RUSATIRA : On 6/4/1994, soon after the death of HABYARIMANA, we held a meeting and nominated the Crisis Committee which included me, Colonel Gatsinzi, Gen. NDINDIRIYIMANA and others. The following were its objectives and the reasons why it failed :

CRISIS COMMITTEE
(ANNEX 2)

- After that there had been meetings with RPF at a military level but we didn't reach any solution as some of the soldiers who collaborated with the government of SINDIKUBWABO aimed at killing rwandese.

- When I saw that the situation was going worse, I decided on 12/4/1995, to write a communiqué of Rwandese Army Forces Commandment. I submitted it to my colleagues who accepted to sign it. The letter reads as follows :
(ANNEX 3)

This communique led Colonel BAGOSORA, The Defence Minister BIZIMANA and KAMBANDA to decide on my death. I was warned by General BIZIMUNGU; I immediately ordered my body guards to go to the camp. ON 13/4/1994 I fled to the Chinese Embassy, their chargé d'affaires helped me and I spent there four days after which I went to hide myself in the cellar of SONARWA and my body guards guarded me. It was all the same I was ready to defend myself.

LE TRIBUN :Apart from this what did you do to save people from danger?

Colonel RUSATIRA : It is not necessary to say it but since you insist let me do it :

- I hid many people in my house near Diplomates Hotel those I know and those I don't know. All of them survived and I mentioned this in the letter I wrote to the Minister for Justice and which you published.
- Apart from this, thanks to the collaboration between me and PHILIP GAILLARD, the representative of the International Red-Cross, 530 orphans who were at Nyundo under the threat of the killers fled and thus survived.

LE TRIBUN : How do you see your accusations?

Colonel RUSATIRA : They aim at spoiling my image. This is the reason why I requested that an inquiry be made for the truth to be known.

LE TRIBUN : It is said that you didn't do the replacement of UNAMIR at Kicukiro?

Colonel RUSATIRA : Some people think that any senior officer has power on the army. But this is not true. Even though some of us were willing to save people, we were not able to do that. The army commanders aimed at massacring people. You saw the examples of people I was able to save and I was helped by my body guards who actually were very few.

LE TRIBUN : Can you draw a conclusion ?

Colonel RUSATIRA : Everybody must know the truth and people must be justified.

<u>OUR CONCLUSION</u> :

- In inquiring on what Colonel RUSATIRA told us, we contacted those he saved. They have confirmed that they would have died if he hadn't rescued them. We happened to find a letter of one of the people who thanked RUSATIRA in journal L'Ere de liberté n° 15 of February 1995 (p.12)
- We talked to one of the people who wrote a letter to accuse Colonel RUSATIRA. He told us that many people did investigation that we had to refer to them " it is tiresome" He added that he didn't contact his colleagues to see what could be done.

THE LETTER TO THANK COLONEL RUSATIRA

Nothing is better than being grateful towards someone who assisted you. We are more than 150 people who survived the killings thanks to Colonel RUSATIRA Léonidas who hid us in his house. Our gratitude goes to his wife and children with whom we spent nights in the tent as the house was of hidden people. Only women who had small children were allowed to sleep in the house. Cooking for us was like cooking for a boarding school. We also thank him for having helped our relatives to flee to his house.

Thanks to him, many of us were able to go outside the country. We also thank him for having been the first to depart from the killers and to join the new National Army. Now he is a senior AFANDI. We thank him and we will be thanking him all the times.

S. Emile

We request those who wrote this letter and those Colonel RUSATIRA saved to assist us in this inquiry. You can write or just telephone. We don't want any rwandese to be wronged.

Editorial Staff

THEY ARE GOOD AT KILLING AND WE HAVE THE SKULLS!

(L'Ere de Liberté N° 017/March 1995)

On 8 March 1995 at Ntarama in Bugesera, the International Women's day was celebrated with grief and sorrow expressed by children men and women who were weeping. Even soldiers wept! I don't even doubt that some people casted tears in their inside. However, the solacing words uttered on that day inspired a fleam of hope. Women have decided to protect Rwanda. We hope they will stand firm. They blamed "any plan which doesn't involve them" and showed clearly themselves as the architects of the future. I ask them to make their great number profitable.

Children prayed God for cleansing their minds from revengeful spirits. They reminded the national army to continue being courageous and to ask for "why people died". The Poem of BENIMPUHWE made people weep but the children's declamations solaced them. The president of the republic invited us to stick to our culture since it is the only good way we can develop ourselves. However he warned us that the true development doesn't go with embracing bad things from developed countries. Those who are for true development may have profited from the speech of president BIZIMUNGU at Ntarama. To conclude his speech the president expressed his sympathy towards all the people who have lost their relatives during the genocide.

THEY KNEW HOW TO KILL!

During the parade in the honour of the remains of our slain persons, (many of them being women and children) I scrutinised the skulls laid in front of that "church" of Ntarama and I thought of

many things including remembering my relatives whose remains I couldn't detect. When I recovered conscience I heard my fellow country man, standing close to me, exclaiming: " What intelligence Rwandese people have proved!". Maybe he meant what Burundi people call " Tactic, technique". I looked at my side and saw a soldier who was weeping. I wanted to go to talk to him but I refrained, obliged to respect his sorrow. And I thought that those who preach the policy of "making people forget" have a lot to do. When you look at the skulls at Ntarama, the church of Nyamata where the walls cannot be cleaned from blood splashed in that house of God, the numerous skulls at Nyarubuye, at C.H.K...How can you pretend to forget?

HOWEVER ALL THE REMAINS OF PEOPLE WILL BE TAKEN TO EUROPE IF WE DON'T PAY ATTENTION

Maybe you ask yourself who it came. I would like to make a comment on what Radio-Rwanda broadcasted yesterday on Radio that UNAMIR takes skulls. You may complete me if you are able or if I am wrong you may correct me.

1. In our culture we respect and render homage to the dead people. This doesn't concern rwandese only, it is also part of humanism which, in our country, has apparently been replaced by animality. More explanations, on the taking of the skulls of our people to Europe by UNAMIR, must be given since we are not satisfied with what the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary General said.

2. No one should misuse the remains of the killed nor increase sorrow of the survivors by asking them to forget for the benefit of reconciliation. I request that laws protecting the survivors be established according to this after genocide period. Frustrating words must be avoided on speeches, radio and journals. And people who say such words should be punished. If this is not done we risk having another genocide of the same nature. I don't see the aim of these people who want us to forget.

3. We heard that before doing something UNAMIR consult the government. We cannot accept that people decide on the skulls of rwandese children scattered on hills and in churches. We never ceased to ask for justice. These skulls don't belong to the government nor to the UN, they are ours and they belong to our relatives. They must be respected. Our Government must give explanations. It must tell people what this taking of skulls aims at.

What kind of inquiry? Does it want to verify whether the skull is rwandese, hutu, tutsi or twa? Or, as some say, it is a plan of making evidences disappear. What didn't they see or know? If it is necessary that these skulls be examined Rwandese people should be informed, especially the survivors who consider this act as contempt. In places where these we find these skulls there are no communal, prefectural authorities. I However thank all the people who struggled against the secret taking of these skulls.

If it is true that the government was aware the skulls taking, how could the Minister of Culture denounce this. Or these skulls have become like tools as if they don't belong to human beings?

4. I would like to help UNAMIR in its inquiry. They shouldn't only examine the skulls, they should also examine the brains of the killers and tell us the result.

To conclude, I, once again, express my sympathy to the orphans and widows who lost their dear ones during the genocide which, I hope, will not be repeated in this country. Dear fellow country persons who survived the killings, at Bugesera, Ntarama, Nyamata, Nyarubuye, Sake, Ntongwe, Bisesero, Butare, Gikongoro, Cyangugu Bagogwe, Kigali, Byumba, etc...try to stand the situation but don't forget. Be the SURVIVORS but not the REMAINS. The great number of the perpetrators of the genocide shouldn't be the attenuation for the fault. May God protect you all!

Déo MUSHAYIDI

WARNING TO PRIVATE JOURNALISTS!

After the formation seminar of journalists at Kabusunzu which took place from 23/1/1995 to 27/1/1995, the Ministry for information found that some journals are still teaching division. In this respect, on 15/3/1995 the Minister for Information, Mister Jean Baptiste NKURIYINGOMA, invited the following journals : KINYAMATEKA, LE TRIBUN DU PEUPLE, LE MESSAGER, NYABARONGO, INTAREMARA, LE PARTISAN, IMBONI, ARC-EN-CIEL, LIBERATION, INGOBOKA, L'ERE DE LIBERTE, LE MONITEUR, LE FLAMBEAU, and KIBERINKA. At ten we responded to the invitation of Minister. At 10:05 he entered the conference room accompanied by the his Chief Director, Mister Laurent MURINDABIGWI and the Press Director, Mister KAGUBARI.

Minister expressed his concern about articles published in journals. He started by reminding us of what we had accepted to do during the seminar of KABUSUNZU. The following are the journals which went against the agreement of Kabusunzu : LE MESSAGER-INTUMWA, NYABARONGO, and IMBONI.

LE MESSAGER was accused of having published the picture of KAGAME and wrote on its side " every regime kills" and on the other side they wrote that "regimes are similar". According to this journal, in deeds the present regime does differ from the former one. This is how LE MESSAGER has been stopped from criticising new authorities who according to the Minister strive to improve the situation in the country. To complete, MURINDABIGWI said that it would be sad to compare the killers and the saviours!!!.

After LE MESSAGER, they attacked NYABARONGO starting from the editorial, which they called the laws of the forest. In this editorial every thing belongs to the king of the forest, the lion. Here the journalist wanted to state that RPF, in the same way as the king of the forest, has confiscated everything. According to MURINDABIGWI, it is unfair and sad to write that RPF confiscated everything whereas in the country there is power sharing at all levels, which should rather be appreciated.

After that editorial, they criticised the report of Amnesty International on Rwanda. The same report accuses RPF soldiers of mass killing after the victory. They asked journalists of NYABARONGO why they didn't translate this report of 12 pages if it aimed at informing Rwandese instead of having the whole journal written in French.

After LE MESSAGER and NYABARONGO, it was the turn of IMBONI. KAGUBARI condemned the fact of comparing TWAGIRAMUNGU to the killers like HABYARIMANA and KAMBANDA. The Minister has already accused this journal of affirming that the same PARMEHUTU which killed people is now in power. In addition, this journal tends to affirm that all hutus have killed. The Minister said that PARMEHUTU has existed and it is now the author of all the ills that this country has gone through. "POWER" has existed but its disciples will pay for what they did. Presently, there is no reason to compare the new MDR and PARMEHUTU or POWER. The authorities of the Ministry for Information expressed their concern about some articles which discourages authorities and others which aim at sowing ethnic divisions in the same way as KANGURA and NYIRAMACIBIRI. It is true that we have to condemn ethnic division. But to say that some people are discouraging the authorities doesn't differ from inviting us praise them. This concern is unfounded.

Concerning the relationships between journalists and the authorities, Jean Pierre MUGABE, journalist of LE TRIBUN DU PEUPLE addressed the authorities of the Ministry for Information in this these words : " Thank you very much Mister Minister for giving me the floor. It is obvious that there is now lack of dialogue and communication between the media and the authorities. Otherwise how can we explain that, up to now, the president hasn't met journalists whereas we feel that we have the obligation to inform the authorities on the true problems facing the population.

So dar the Vice-President and the Prime Minister haven't met journalists except one from the Radio Rwanda they met at the

airport. We have however requested to meet the Prime Minister, we asked for audience several times but in vain. Instead of receiving us, he delegated his protocol staff to represent him. We told them we only need direct meeting with the Prime Minister. They told us that our problems and we would come back to get answers. Mister Minister, I would like to inform you that this system exists nowhere in the world except in Rwanda! Is it really fair that a journalist who needs explanations from a given authority must get them through post office? In this government it is not easy to meet authorities and their body guards cannot let some one pass.

If the authorities are unwilling to meet journalists, they shouldn't say that the latter weaken them if they publish articles without changing them because they risk being out of date. Don't you notice that this government is based on political parties whereas hear that we have the Government of National Unity? You enter a given Ministry to find that only Tutsis from a given place work in. In another Ministry you find that it belongs to Hutus from a given place or members of a given political party. The interest of the country has been replace by regional or ethnic interests. Are you aware of the present situation in Finance ? Corruption and nepotism are so looming that we should be concerned about the future of this country. Mister Minister one of the obstacles which hamper our job is lack of means. Up to now the only the NGO which has assisted us is the "Reporters Sans Frontières". To say the truth to the authorities is far different from weakening them"

We enthusiastically and unanimously applauded to the speech of MUGABE. The Minister took again the floor and we reminded ourselves the words of Philibert RANSONI : " To sing and praise the authority is to ruin him". When SOMIRWA was going to go bankrupt because of HABYARIMANA and white people, Philibert RANSONI had said it and the regime of dictatorship affirmed to the population that the journalist was driven crazy. Now people are talking of bribery in Customs but when we point our finger at this area they say that we

weakening the power. I agree that Journals appealing people to killings must be condemned. To my knowledge, we have decided to struggle against division but we will never be silent if the authorities spoil this country. To criticise them is different from sowing divisions among rwandese.

We are confident the Minister for Information whom, we believe, will not accept that people, who advocate personal interest, silence the media. As some one told us the press cannot help the government by praising it.

Editorial Staff

NO EFFECT WITHOUT CAUSE

YES TO PATRIOTISM, NO TO ETHNIC DIVISION

To any effect there is a cause! Many people in rwanda don't grasp the meaning of a Nation. The Nation doesn't mean trees, stones houses, mountains, roads nor marshes. From now on we should bear in our minds that the nation stands for people. This doesn't imply some authorities who made the population ignorant, tools, animals.... When INYENZI (RPF) attacked, ethnic tension between Hutus and Tutsis broke out in some parts of the country. Hutus have killed but they haven't succeeded to exterminate all Tutsis. From the last genocide, we learn that no one can exterminate the entire ethnic group. If Tutsis, due to sudden madness, decide to exterminate all Hutus they should be aware of their failure. In the same vein no one can be exterminate the minority Twa. It is high time we told the truth and understood, without divergence, the horrors which destroyed this country.

We must, with joined efforts, protect our country otherwise we will, by our machetes erase Rwanda from the world map. No country can exist when its people are killing each other. (Rwanda is our community our destiny). We must have a government based on national unity and not on political parties. Today with the skulls scattered everywhere in the country, it is obvious that there is no shared understanding on issue of Interahamwe. As example in speeches some people seem to attenuate the genocide. You will hear them saying : we, all, have lost our relatives, no one was unaffected by the war...

Now the concept Reconciliation is up to date. When this word is uttered I become afraid of people who get angry and who can even kill you. More dangerous, however, is the fact that some people cannot accept to reconcile with Hutus. Here we can ask ourselves whether all Hutus are criminals. And the danger of this is that the extremists outnumber the moderates.

I repeat, believe it or not, Hutus are not killers. To neglect this reality is to endanger oneself by committing the same mistakes as the ones made by those who believed that Hutus were the only citizens of this country. No one ignores what they did. If, by misfortune, there are people who think that this country belongs to Tutsis, it would be dangerous. We shouldn't confuse the killing with ethnic group.

WHAT IS RECONCILIATION

The concept reconciliation implies "tie again". It is to tie again things which were separated. Rwandese have been dissevered due to the rupture of social cohesion. The reason for reconciliation is that we all have to live together in this country. I don't have any intention to confuse you. I don't want you to live with the criminals. Those who have to reconcile are not the killed and the killers. Instead those lost their relatives must reconcile with innocent people who didn't take part in the massacres.

I can hereby give my contribution. Recently in KIBERINKA N° 22 dated 28/7/1995 I read the article of SHUMBUSHO Alphonse on page 12 and one of its sentences reached the bottom of my heart and inspired the message I am going to convey to you. The sentence reads : " The Hutu, wherever he may be should be, ashamed of what his brothers did". Before I say something on this shame hutus must have, I would like to tell you that I am ashamed because I belong to Twa ethinic group, and Twas active participated in the massacres.

I hardly survived to the extent that some people don't believe that it is MPAYIMANA of L' ère de Liberté who survived Interahamwe. I explained, in detail, this in N° 14 so that people couldn't go on being confused on my identity! Soon after the Kigali was seized by RPF I was among the first to sing INSINZI (victory) because since 4/7/1994 I walked with pride in the capital saved by the

people I had sustained with all my heart and strength. It is in this respect that I was allowed to go anywhere without any problem. And in that time I enjoyed saying that I was L'ère de Liberté. Afterwards this happiness became mixed malaise when my friends were telling me that we, Twas, have exterminated people. At the beginning I was shocked but I got accustomed to this charge as I have never ceased to oppose those who have mean ideas.

To say that Hutus and Twas must be ashamed is not enough for strong reconciliation in Rwanda. Any patriotic citizen, must meet the following: To have genuine confidence between ethnic groups a Hutu, wherever he is, must take the courage to indicate the hide-out of his relative who has killed, be it his father, brother. Similarly, any Twa who didn't take part in the genocide must denounce his relative who killed. Because I believe that a true rwandese is the one who didn't take part in the genocide.

You should remember that in former regime to kill a Tutsi was termed as protecting the country against an aggressor. A Tutsi who now kills a Hutu under the allegation that he kills Interahamwe must know that he is not different from the killers who ran away. If one day you see a Hutu denouncing his fellow Hutu know that reconciliation is impregnating us. Instead of covering the killers they should help the survived Tutsis to accuse the criminals of their relatives and in this time we would have achieved reconciliation.

By thus doing, no one will confuse the killer with his family. This the efficient shame different from that answer given to the investigators : The killers went abroad or we were hidden in holes and ceilings. So we didn't see the killers. This how the killers missed accusations as the genocide committed itself. If things don't go this way those extremists Tutsis will continue singing the song of revenge because we have loved more our ethnic group than our country. We should know that any effect has a cause.

Elie MPAYIMANA

DISORDER WITHIN MDR

MDR, known as the most democratic party, is now shared in disputes and misunderstanding. I will no expand much because this party is known as good at playing divisive game. When it is not PARMEHUTU it is POWER. Power and ITERAHAMWE, share the tactic and the strategy is the same as the one of 2/11/1959 known under the name of Revolution of the mass population which was called on 7/4/1994 UBUTABAZI (RESCUING). The intention is the same : to massacre. All this take root in divisions inherent in MDR party in where all members don't share ideas. No one will forget the horrors INTERAHAMWE and POWER left in the Rwanda.

After the dispute between TWAGIRAMUNGU and KARAMIRA, MUREGO, SEBUCOCERO, SHINGIRO, NSENGIYAREMYE... there is now misunderstanding between TWAGIRAMUNGU and GASANA Anastase, Minister for Foreign Affairs. Jokers say that MDR is poisoned with disputes and misunderstanding. You ask yourself why TWAGIRAMUNGU and GASANA don't understand each other. You remember the story of NDAGIJIMANA J.M.V. who stole a great amount of money. He had appointed as Minister for Foreign Affairs whereas he was still in MRND. People say that was rewarded that Ministry because during the genocide he had publicly said that Rwanda can recover peace only if TWAGIRAMUNGU becomes Prime Minister.

This was how the Ministry for Foreign Affairs was given to him and not to GASANA who had it before. On 25/11/1994 we heard that after the taking of the oath by members of parliament, GASANA will take the oath as Minister for Foreign Affairs in replacement of NDAGIJIMANA, who fled with the money of the country. People asked themselves why GASANA was not given that post before, why he had been replaced by Interahamwe.

Our elders told us the reason of the misunderstanding between the Prime Minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs!

Back to his former post, GASANA has decided to fight against the accomplices of the Killers. That was why in four months he weeded out his Cabinet Director and the Chief Director both belonging to MDR out. Don't ask me which one since we have many MDRs. The president immediately called an extraordinary meeting of the high committee of MDR to decide on GASANA. It was like at KABUSUNZU when the "POWER" held an extraordinary meeting to dismiss TWAGIRAMUNGU and UWIRINGIYIMANA. Those who follow closely the politics of this country ask themselves the following questions:

1° Why didn't TWAGIRAMUNGU convoked a meeting of the party soon after NDAGIJIMANA stole the money?

2° Why MDR, instead of being ashamed of what one of its members did for the country, was angry at the dismissal of people who stole the money of the country?

3° Is true that MDR want to dismiss GASANA whereas it has not dismissed NDAGIJIMANA?

4° After this dispute, some of MDR followers want the dismissal of GASANA alleging that he is the follower of RPF instead of MDR. This reminds me of the creation of POWER. Those who were not for PARMEHUTU were called INYEZI (INKOTANYI) hidden in MDR party like TWAGIRAMUNGU, UWIRINGIYIMANA, GASANA... If GASANA is a member of MDR and all for the more reason who fought against dictatorship until it collapsed and now they take him as a follower of RPF does it mean that " Powers" are going to be born again?

ANNE. 1

ze kubyo bamuvugagaho. Natwe [illegible] kugirango tumubaze ibikorwa bye mu vuganye make yunguye imyumvire yanjye.

DORE UKO IYO BARWA ITEYE

Kigali, le 04 Octobre 1994

Objet : Recherche de la responsabilité du Colonel RUSATIRA dans les massacres de KICUKIRO

A Son Excellence Monsieur
le Ministre de la Justice

Monsieur le Ministre,

Nous, les rescapés du massacre d'environ 3.000 personnes perpetré à Nyanza-Rebero en date du 11/04/1994, nous nous interrogeons sur l'attitude irresponsable du Colonel RUSATIRA dans ledit massacre.

En effet, Excellence Monsieur le Ministre, voici énumérés d'une manière non exhaustive les faits qui , pour nous, constituent des preuves de la responsabilité du Colonel RUSATIRA dans les massacres qui ont eu lieu à Nyanza-Rebero.

1. En date du 11/04/1994, il est venu à maintes reprises à l'E.T.O. où l'on s'était réfugié et a pu récupérer quelques personnes, une preuve qu'il savait le danger qui se préparait. Il a pris contact avec la MINUAR Belge qui nous gardait et fût mis au courant du départ imminent de cette dernière. Il n' a pas pu assurer la relève de la MINUAR en tant que haute autorité militaire, alors que peu avant le départ cruel et lâche de la MINUAR, nous étions déjà encerclés et attaqués par les Interahamwe. Ce qu'il doit avoir nécessairement constaté a sa sortie de l'E.T.O.

2. Le Colonel RUSATIRA pendant les massacres de Nyanza-Rebero était très silencieux ou inactif, alors qu'il était un haut responsable dans des Forces Armées Rwandaises et par conséquent avait l'autorité et le pouvoir de les empêcher. Au contraire, lui avec les Colonels RENZAHO et BAGOSORA, faisaient partie des autorités militaires qui , près de la Société SONATUBES, on supervisé le détournement de la population qui essayait de se réfugier au stade Amahoro et l'ont fait conduire vers Nyanza-Rebero, le lieu dudit massacre.

ANNEX 2

L'exécution du massacres a démarré par une fusillade massive des militaires rwandais et continué par les milices interahamwe-CDR à l'aide des machettes', marteaux, lances, gourdins et tout celu après avoir trié et écarté certains hutus.

3. Après les massacres de Nyanza-Rebero, le Colonel RUSATIRA a gardé silence devant les nouvelles tueries des rescapés tutsi du secteur Kicukiro alors qu'il était l'ami intime des tueurs principaux tels :
- le Conseiller du Secteur Kicukiro, BIZIYAREMYE François et ses deux fils: KARANGWA Gérard et NZINGA Jean Claude,
- NDARUHEBEYE Jean Marie Vianney, RUHUMURIZA Célestin : le barman du quartier.

4. Il y eût même le cas d'un groupe de famille tutsi qui s'était réfugié dans la propre maison du Colonel sise à Kicukiro-Ruburizi, que le Colonel a abandonné à la mort en sauvant sa propre famille, et en ordonnant aux Interahamwe de ne pas massacrer le reste dans sa maison, mais qu'il fallait les conduire à la mort ailleurs. Certains de ces tutsis ont été tués même dans sa maison.

Excellence Monsieur le Ministre, tels sont présentés d'une manière succinte, les faits qui à nos yeux, constituent des preuves de responsabilité du Colonel RUSATIRA dans les massacres perpétrés par les Interahamwe dans le secteur Kicukiro. Nous saisissons par la même occasion, l'opportunité de vous demander d'approfondir les enquetes à cet égard et somme prêts à apporter des témoignages qui corroborent nos doléances

Espérant une suite favorable à notre requête, nous vous prions d'agréer Monsieur le Ministre, l'expression de nos remerciements anticipés.

Vous verrez la liste des signataires ci-annexées.

LE TRIBUN YAVUGANYE NA COLONEL RUSATIRA KUBYO BAMUREGA.

LE TRIBUN : Nk'abasirikari bakuru mwakoze iki ngo muhagarike intambara n'itsembabaga ?

COL. RUSATIRA : Yariki ya 6/4/1994 , HABYARIMANA akimara gupfa, twakoze inama dushyiraho comité de crise, yarimo njye, Col. GATSINZI, Gén. NDINDIRIYIMANA n`abandi. Dore inshingano zayo n`ibyatumye ntacyo igeraho.

-COMITE DE CRISE

Il s'agit d'une organisation mort-née du fait de la mise en place d'un gouvernement sans le FPR. En effet, la mission assignée à ce comité par la réunion des commandants des unités tenues à l'ESM le 07 Avril 94 était tout à fait étrangère à celle que ce comité s'était donnée dès sa création dans la nuit du 06 au 07, juste après la mort du président Habyarimana, à savoir, assumer toutes les responsabilités civiles, politiques et militaires.
Certains officiers, ayant appris que cette décision venait d'être prise lors de la réunion hâtive rappelée ci-haut, s'y était opposés arguant que les Forces Armées devaient plutôt maintenir l'ordre et assurer la sécurité, les responsabilités politiques restant du ressort du Gouvernement d'Agathe Uwilingiyimana qui devait poursuivre les contacts avec le FPR pour la mise en place des institutions prévues par l'Accord d'Arusha.
C'est cette opposition qui provoqua la réunion des commandants des unités évoquée ci-dessus, réunion qui a soutenu le point de vue de ceux qui s'opposaient au Coup d'Etat contre le gouvernement Uwilingiyimana. A la même occasion, cette réunion décida d'élargir le comité mis en place la veille en y désignant l'auteur de la proposition du maintien du Gouvernement en place.
Au sortir de la réunion, bien que nous apprenions que le Premier Ministre et d'autres ministres venaient d'être tués, les officiers encore présents estimèrent que malgré tout les contacts devaient se poursuivre, cette fois-ci entre les Partis et le FPR, toujours sous les auspices de la [illegible] pour la mise en place des Institutions d'Arusha [illegible]
par l'intermédiaire [illegible]
son comité [illegible]
la suite, il nous [illegible]

ANNEX 3

décision ne pouvait être prise que par le Congrès national.
Dans la suite,la seule réunion valable tenue par ce Comité le même 07 avril dans l'après-midi fut,dans une atmosphère houleuse, consacrée à la désignation du président de ce comité en la personne du Général-Major Augustin Ndindiliyimana.
La seconde fut convoquée par surprise, apparemment même pour le président lui-même,le 08 avril pour la mise en place d'un gouvernement. Comme un membre du Comité,voyant la présence des membres des partis politiques sans personne du FPR,demandait pourquoi on allait former un gouvernement sans le FPR,on lui répondit que c'est ce gouvernement qui allait se mettre en rapport avec le FPR pour l'application des Accords d'Arusha. C'est ici que l'existence de ce comité prit fin,son aile dure ayant pris de vitesse le reste pour torpiller la mission lui confiée.
Le gouvernement fut désigné et prêta serment le 09 Avril en l'absence de ceux des membres du Comité qui ne voulaient pas cette solution et qui n'avaient même pas été invités à cette cérémonie,ce qui montre à suffisance la scission au sein de ce comité pratiquement dissout avant de s'organiser pour débuter son travail,même si des individus,ayant le contrôle de la Radio, pour conforter leur position,prétendaient parler en son nom.
Le Communiqué du 12 avril qui proposait des contacts directs entre le Commandement des FAR et le FPR en ignorant ce gouvernement est assez éloquent à cet égard.
Le gouvernement du 09 avril 1994 a donc été mis en place contre

le comité de crise et non par lui,car la mission de ce comité n'était pas ce qui a été fait le 09 avril.

- Nyuma yibyo habaye imibonano na FPR mu rwego rwa gisirikari ariko ntacyo yagezeho kubera bamwe mu basirikari bari bafatanyije na Leta ya SINDIKUBWABO bagamije gutsemba abanyarwanda.

- Maze kubona ibintu birushaho kuba bibi, nafashe iyambere, tariki ya 12/4/94 nandika communiqué du commendement des Forces armées Rwandaises. Nayigejeje kuri bagenzi banjye barayemera barayisinya . Niyo y'iyi.

COMMUNIQUE DU COMMANDEMENT DES FORCES ARMEES RWANDAISES

Suite aux évènements tragiques qui ont endeuillé le pays à partir du 06 Avril 1994, fait de nombreuses victimes innocentes, et entraîné la détresse de tout le peuple rwandais,ainsi que suite à l'assassinat ignoble de 10 militaires de la MINUAR et d'autres ressortissants étrangers, le Commandement des Forces Armées Rwandaises estime qu'il est plus que temps de mettre fin à cette tragédie.

A cet effet, il est hautement souhaitable que le Commandement des Forces Armées Rwandaises et le Commandement du FPR se rencontrent immédiatement pour examiner ensemble comment pacifier le pays sans plus tarder, et contribuer à la mise en place rapide des Institutions de Transition à Base Elargie, pour éviter de continuer à verser inutilement le sang des innocents.

Le Commandement des Forces Armées Rwandaises reconnaît les efforts [illegible]

ANNEX 4

de la population, il est souhaitable que les combats soient suspendus Pour ce faire, une trêve ent proposée par les Forces Armées Rwandaise aux Forces du FPR, qui commencernit à partir du 15 Avril 1994 à 12 heures.

Au nom du Commandement des Forces Armées Rwandaises, les Officiers Supérieurs qui ont participé à la réunion:

- Colonel Léonidas RUSATIRA
- Colonel BEM Marcel GATSINZI
- Colonel BEMS Félicien KUBERUKA
- Colonel BEMSG Aloys NTIWIRAGABO
- Colonel André NTAGWERUKA
- Colonel Joseph . URASAMPONGO
- Colonel Edouard HAKIZIMANA
- Lieutenant Colonel BEM Ephrem RWABALINDA
- Lieutenant Colonel BEMG Augustin BIRINDABAGWA
- Lieutenant Colonel Emmanuel RANGAYANDEKWE

Fait à KIGALI, le 12 Avril 1994

Colonel RUSATIRA Léonidas

Iyo communiqué yatumye Col. BAGOSORA , Minisitre w'Ingabo BIZIMANA na KAMBANDA bategeka ko nicwa. Nahise mburirwa na Général BIZIMUNGU; icyo nakoze nategetse abasirikari bandinda kuba bagiye mu kigo. Njye tariki ya 13/4/94 nahungiye muri ambasade ya Chine, Chargé d'affaires wabo niwe wamfashije nahamaze iminsi ine. Nyuma kumpiga bitururutse , nibwo nagiye kwihisha muri Cave ya SONARWA noneho abasirikari bandindaga baraharinda, byari ugupfa po gukira nari nteze kwirwanaho.

LE TRIBUN : Usibye ibyo hari ikindi kizwi waba warakoze kugirango urenganure abari mu kaga ?

COL. RUSATIRA : Ntibyari ngombwa kubivuga, ubwo ubimbajije reka mbikubwire.

- Hari abantu bahungiye iwanjye iruhande rwa Diplomates bari benshi cyane abo nzi nabo ntazi, abo bararokotse, nibyo navuze mu rwandiko nandikiye Minisitiri w'Ubutabera mwigeze no kurutangaza.

- Usibye abo [illegible] bakumva afite ubushobozi ku ngabo. Nyamara mu by'ukuri bamwe n'ubwo twari dufite ubushake bwo gutabara abantu nta bushobozi twari dufite, ingabo zari zifite abazitegeka bafite imigambi mibi yo gutsemba .baturage. Icyo nashobo[illegible] gukora ndengera abantu .aragikoze mwabonye inger.. Ikindi n'abo natabaye nabifas[illegible]wemo n'abasirikari bandindaga bac[illegible] cyane.

LE TRIBUN : [illegible] twababaza kuko « ça devient fatiguant » ati kandi ubu sinabonanye na bagenzi banjye ngo tugire icyo dutegura.

Dore iyo nyandiko:

GUSHIMIRA

Nta gishimisha nko kwibuka i[illegible] neza wagiraw[illegible]. Abantu turenga 150 twacitse [illegible] icumu ry'abatabyi tubikesh[illegible] ugraneza n'impuhwe za Colo[illegible] RUSATIRA Leonidas. Yaraduhungishije atuiya[illegible] we mu rugo.

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	**From:** Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	**Date:** March 29, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, March 29, 1995 - The Ugandan Foreign Minister, Mr. Ruhakana Rukunda, on official visit in Rwanda, on Tuesday held talks with Rwandese Members of Parliament, and discussed ways of establishing cooperation between the Ugandan Parliament and the Rwandese Parliament.

- A security meeting was held on Tuesday in Butare to discuss the situation of security. In a report made by the bourgmestre of Ngoma commune, the parents of Butare express their concerns over their daughters who engage in prostitution because of the money they are offered by UNAMIR troops in Butare. The local population also complained about the illegal occupation of a jam-processing factory compound in Butare, known as CONFIGI, by UNAMIR troops.

The participants in the security meeting also confirmed that the National University of Rwanda would re-open on April 2, and that 1,500 in the 4,000 registered students would be accommodated on the University campus.

The participants realised that security had improved in Butare region despite continued acts of incursions by Interahamwe elements on the border with Burundi.

- The Prefect of Gikongoro, Mr. Felix Zigirinshuti on Tuesday visited Karama commune where 4 People were killed and another wounded by attackers suspected to have come from the camps for displaced people in the area.

- On Tuesday night, in Musambira commune, in Gitarama prefecture, 3 soldiers were attacked by unidentified bandits who threw stones on them, forcing the soldiers to open fire. No casualty was reported.

- At Karengera, in Rwamatamu commune, in Kibuye prefecture, two guns and 15 grenades were seized on Monday.

- Following widespread clashes between members of the Rwandese Adventist Church and its breakaway sect, a meeting between the opposing parties and security forces was held on Tuesday in Kigali, to find ways of addressing the problem. They found out that the problem was 20-year old and originated in disagreement on faith doctrines. The sect members ask for the provisional closure of Adventist church to chase from it Interahamwe elements. No agreement was found to the problem and the legalised church part asked the breakaway sect to found its own church and security forces warned that those responsible for further acts of insecurity on the pretext of faith would be punished.

CC: **FC**
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Spokesman
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CO UNAMIR MP Coy
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CO TunBatt
CO EthioBatt
CO ZamBatt
CO MaliCoy
CO IndBatt
CO GhanBatt
CO MalawiCoy
CO NiCoy
CO FrafBatt
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WFP
UNHCR
UNHCHR

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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	**From:** Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	**Date:** March 28, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, March 28, 1995 - The Rwandese Foreign Minister, Mr. Anastase Gasana on Monday was in Cairo, in Egypt, where he was to participate in the OAU (Organisation of African Unity) 17th session. From Cairo, Mr. Gasana will go to Paris, in France, where he will take part in the Francophone countries ministerial meeting.

- President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda on Monday received in his office a German Foreign Ministry official in charge of Africa, Ambassador Gands, who was on stop-over in Kigali from a mission in Burundi. Mr. Gands and President Bizimungu expressed their satisfaction over the efforts of cooperation between Rwanda and Burundi.

President Bizimungu also on Monday received the Ugandan ambassador to Rwanda, Mr. Ruhatana, who brought him a message from President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda.

- 23 Rwandese secondary schools will re-open on April 3, announced on Monday the Rwandese Minister for Primary and Secondary Education, Mr. Pierre Celestin Rwigema.

- Following reports of ethnic tension in the Rubirizi center for unaccompanied children, in Kigali, reportedly caused by practices of ethnic discriminations in the center, the director of the center, a white man called Jack working with the charity Samaritan's Purse, was dismissed and will be replaced with a Rwandese national. 4 Rwandese employees were equally suspended from work.

- Two dead bodies were found last wednesday in Nyandungu forest, in Kanombe commune, near Kigali. The victims are said to be two men who arrived from Gitarama, and were staying with a friend in the area. Another dead body had been previously found in the forest, according to security forces.

- 5 Rwandese human rights groups, including AVP, Kanyarwanda, on Monday asked the Government to establish a week-long national mourning on the occasion of the commemoration of the genocide in Rwanda.

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CO MaliCoy
CO IndBatt
CO GhanBatt
CO MalawiCoy
CO NiCoy
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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	**From:** Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	**Date:** March 27, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, March 27, 1995 - The Rwandese Minister for Interior and Communal Development, Mr. Seth Sendashonga, in the company of the gendarmerie Chief of Staff, Colonel Deogratias Ndibwami, and the Minister of Information, Jean Baptiste Nkuriyingoma, on Saturday visited the camps for displaced people in Gikongoro to reassure the people living there that their security would be ensured if they returned home.

The displaced people said that they sill feared for their security, citing cases of disappearances, and arbitrary arrests, when they were back at home. Mr. Sendashonga told them that the Government knew the problems and that a solution was being found by the Government.

- The Rwandese Minister for Rehabilitation and Social Integration, Mr. Jacques Bihozagara, on Sunday went to the Burundi-Rwanda border of Akanyaru, to receive 50 Rwandese refugees formerly living in Burundi who had found refuge at the Rwandese embassy in Bujumbura following bloody ethnic clashes in the Burundi capital. One Rwandese national was shot in the arm and a child was killed. The Rwandese nationals were escorted by Burundian soldiers.

- The Rwandese Minister for Work and Social Affairs, Mr. Pie Mugabo, on Saturday visited the Rubirizi center for unaccompanied children where ethnic tension was reported between children and their educators. The children complained that some of the center employees were practising ethnic discriminations and that their white director was not doing anything to address the situation.

- The Prefect of Gitarama, Mr. Desire Nyandwi, on Saturday held a meeting with the population in Nyamabuye commune, in Gitarama prefecture, where ethnic tension was reported, and he cautioned the population against sectarianism.

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	**From:** Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	**Date:** March 25, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, March 25, 1995 - The UNAMIR soldiers of the Nigerian contingent in Byumba on Friday donated to the family of the late Alphonse Gacamumakuba, who was shot dead by a UNAMIR soldier, a financial aid of rwf422,000 to support the widowed wife, who will be also offered a job by UNAMIR. A further financial assistance will be offered to the family later on.

- The Rwandese Members of Parliament on Friday elected among themselves the leaders of 7 commissions of the parliament, namely, the commission on security, the political commission, the commission on social affairs, the commission on national unity and human rights, the commission on economy and commerce, the commission on foreign affairs and international cooperation, and the commission on science.

- The Rwandese Minister for Higher Education, Culture and scientific research, Mr. Joseph Nsengimana, on Friday returned home from Uganda, where he held talks with the Ugandan officials in charge of education. It was agreed that Makerere University will provide to the Rwandese National University lecturers to teach the English language.

- Four road accidents were reported on Thursday and Friday on the road from Kigali to Butare. One vehicle of UNAMIR, a lorry belonging to WFP, a military vehicle, and a minibus taxi, were damaged. One person was killed and many more were wounded.

- The official exchange rate of the Rwandese franc against 1 USD was on Friday rwf249.9 .

- A security meeting was held on Friday in Kibuye under the chairmanship of Prefect Assiel Kabera to discuss the security situation in the area. The participants noticed that there were continued incursions by armed gunmen from Zaire, who were offered accommodation by the local population. The Prefect also expressed his dissatisfaction over people fleeing their homes and seeking refuge in UNAMIR camp alleging that they fear the RPA.

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TRANSLATED LOCAL PUBLICATION

- LE MESSAGER N°51
du 15 Mars 1995
journal privé

By EDITIONS CENTRALES
(S.A.R.L.)
B.P. 948 Tél:74224 KIGALI

THE VICTORY DIDN'T PROFIT MUTSINZI

Edouard Mutsinzi, journalist of Le messager-Intumwa has been through his constructive ideas struggling against dictatorship until Habyarimana regime was overthrown. But when RPF won the war he got, as a rewarded a broken eye and he is now a cripple due to the beatings.

Rwandese, European and American journals have been dealing with what happened to the famous journalist, Mutsinzi, his colleagues and his wife but so far no one has been arrested or suspected. Is it because the case is difficult or there is simply lack of will? Only white investigators came to inquire on the incident as if they were the first concerned. We know that ill-doers exist but we can't ignore that they are motivated. When they are not activated by longing for property, jealousy or greediness their actions are spurred by family misunderstanding or personal hatred.

In all these cases, one can guess the cause. We question about this silence which so far hasn't shown those who wanted to assassinate Mutsinzi or at least the suspect. If the white investigators publish their report we should be courageous to accept the result instead of saying that we are innocent.

When they heard about the attempt of Mutsinzi, the readers of " Le Messager, living in Rwanda or abroad got concerned because they thought that no genuine information will be published any more. They shouldn't worry since in Rwanda there are a lot of people like Mutsinzi. I would remind them that when Jesus died he had only twelve disciples but nowadays no one can count them all. Truth will win even though it wounds. You can kill the individual but not truth.

M.V.

SHORT NEWS

It seems that nowadays the government plans to appoint burgomasters in the whole country. Many intellectuals in villages are being victim of this momentous decision. It is said that the currently acting burgomasters are those RPF saved and nominated soon after it delivered a region. They were thus appointed independently of their competence since RPF had no time to enter these details.

These burgomasters are doing whatever possible to mar any one who would replace them. To accuse the possible candidate of being Interahamwe suffices for him to be ruined. This happened in Rutobwe commune- Gitarama, where the burgomaster openly declared that no teacher in his commune is innocent. Those he thinks would replace him are now in prison. For example: MUNYAMPAMA and the secretary of the commune. Other teachers spend their nights in the bush for fear of being arrested. Such a case is also said in Cyangugu prefecture. If things go this way, justice must start as soon as possible. In addition, that programme of nominating burgomasters must be carefully implemented because good candidates have falsely been called Interahamwe.

François RENZAHO.

THE RWANDESE NATIONAL BANK: VICTIMS OF THE MONEY EXCHANGE

In Le Messager N° 48 we spoke of the money exchange and the fraud linked to it. We don't know whether the competent organs tried to know the dishonesty mixed with theft especially of 80 million. We hear that this money has been found but we don't know in which way.

In the same issue, we informed you on the disappearance of Albert RWAMAZINA (Chief of the Main cash service) except that later on we read an article which wrongly said that he stole the money and went abroad. While we question about the intention of the person who gave the information we affirm that the one who received it doesn't know RWAMAZINA. In fact, no person like RWAMAZINA whose all relatives have been killed can be encouraged to steal the money when he has no one to share it with.

Back to the exchange, it is still going on thus making victims among the National Bank employees. Young men NSENGIYUMVA Gaëtan in charge of Counting and Drawing Cash service and Eulade MPAMBARA, journalist of Rwandan television, have disappeared. NSENGIYUMVA's and RWAMAZINA's services are particularly in charge of money and both services worked together. As for the disorder in the National Bank, the former workers joined their jobs to be stopped only after three hours under the pretence that they had to present papers of rendered services. Why had they been accepted back without these papers? Is it a pretext to dismiss them as they had nothing else to charge them with?

A certain Isaïe NIYOYITA, former National Bank worker, hasn't been allowed to come back to work because he denounced the inadequacies committed in National Bank. The higher authorities should be aware of what happens in National Bank. Instead of keeping silent to those daily disappearances they should feel obliged to know why every one who says the truth is chased.

These days one of the chiefs is afraid. But it is not the first time. It is rather the secretary general Augustin NSENGIMANA who never changed with the time. He is characterised by his favouritism based on region and ethnic group. what is sad is that RWAMAZINA and NSENGIYUMVA had survived the genocide. So they didn't benefit from the victory. In any case, we would like to know the truth about their disappearance, the administration of the National Bank personnel, how this bank works and why anyone who will not kneel in front of NSENGIMANA will not work in National Bank.

J.Chromos. HITIMANA

NO DEMOCRACY WITHOUT ELECTIONS AND MULTIPARTY SYSTEM

I am a reader of your journal Imvaho Nshya. I study in Belgium at Louvain-la-Neuve University. I would like to make a comment on the article of Mugabo Constantine published in Imvaho N° 1062 dated 30 January and 5 February 1995 on page 14. This article appeared under the title : "Elections and Multiparty system don't mean Democracy: Major Wilson Rutayisire"

In this article Major Wilson Rutayisire, Director of ORINFOR says that elections and multiparty system are only a tiny thing showing democracy. As he expands, democracy strives before any thing else for the welfare of the population and the human rights. He argues that in democratic countries not all things go alright. Sometimes human rights are not respected and only about 40 per cent of the population respond to the elections which makes the remaining percentage not feel represented.

I can never side with this opinion which aims at misleading the population. In the same respect, I am concerned to see ORINFOR which, instead of teaching people, puts them on the wrong path.

The concept Democracy originates in Greek language and has two parts : "Demos" which means 'people' and " Cratos" meaning 'power'. So Democracy is the power of the people, by the people and for the people. There is no way the population can give power if not through elections. Obviously I don't mean the elections of Habyarimana where counsellors and members of cell committee obliged people to unanimously vote for him. However, if there is no multiparty system elections wouldn't be worth doing since the population is denied the right to choose a party or parties susceptible to guarantee the well-being. The victorious party must collaborate and consider the ideas of other parties for the benefit of the country. During the next elections, it is up to the population to discharge representatives who are not working for the interest of the country.

For Major Wilson Rutayisire, elections are less important than the welfare of the population and human rights. We feel that the citizen is the most concerned. He alone must choose his representatives and he knows better than anyone else his needs. So, in my opinion the democracy advocated by the Director of ORINFOR doesn't differ from " Popular Democracy" based on one party system (state- party). It would be similar to the "Responsible Democracy" of Habyarimana. It has been proved that some countries (like Russia and China) which adopted this system raised their economy but ending up in developing favouritism.

You all heard about the famous " Goulags"of Staline where all his opponents lost their lives. You remember the massacre of students at Tianan Men in China. And you saw the genocide performed in Bujumbura in 1965, 1972,1988 and in 1993. I believe Rwandese People will never forget the genocide of the 1960s and 1994 when MDR-Parmehutu had swallowed other parties and in 1994 when a lot of soldiers and Interahamwe worked for Habyarimana without any care for multiparty system. For this reason, if innocent people are still being killed almost the entire army favours the followers of one party trampling down the opposition.

This "popular Democracy", means but dictatorship. If then RPF grasps democracy in this way nothing has changed. I would invite the Director of ORINFOR to compare between Russia and China and democratic countries like United States of America, Germany, United Kingdom, Japan many other countries. Which one between these two groups is richer? Which does respect human rights?

I would also like to criticise Major Wilson Rutayisire's view that a lot of people don't respond to the elections and thus don't feel represented. This doesn't hold water for if a person doesn't comprehend the importance of voting we shouldn't care. He has no right not only to prevent people from voting but also to deny the result of the elections.

Before I conclude, I would ask ORINFOR to educate people on democracy instead of misleading them. Example someone who read that article and took it as a bearing truth would be totally misled. He will not perceive the importance of democracy. For this reason emissions of political parties should be resumed on the radio, the political rallies should start and journals teaching the population should be given freedom. No doubt that if this is achieved people will understand democracy. I wonder whether adherents and authorities of political parties who have been killed died for nothing since they were struggling for democracy based on multiparty system.

Nduhungirehe Olivier

CC : **Journals:**

- " KINYAMATEKA"
- " INTUMWA LE MESSAGER"

NDLR : We publish this article because it has been sent to us so that we can publish it in case Imvaho doesn't do that. We publish it in full and we share the same ideas as the author's.

INTERAHAMWE WITHIN OUR WALLS!

What is the future of this country ? How to behave in these times which make us believe that we are in 1992?. We are always told on the radio that there is insecurity caused in some places by wrong-doers like those who wanted to kill Mutsinzi and by Interahamwe in other places like Gisenyi, Kibungo, Nyamasheke, Cyangugu.... Very recently, it has been broadcasted that at Gatsata some Interahamwe have been arrested and others fled and on the next day we heard that P.C. RWANGABO, the prefect of Butare, was assassinated.

I am afraid of this country. Some people say that Interahame based at Goma, in killing the prefect, thought that no one would suspect them since the victim was said by some journals to be pro-Interahamwe e.g when he was proving innocence of father SEKAMANA. Those who argue this way add that Interahamwe wanted the government to bear responsibility for if the prefect was sustaining Interahamwe he was one of them and thus died in the same way as them.

Other people are puzzled about the coincidence of broadcasting on the national radio that Interahamwe have been arrested and on the next day some one is killed. It is normal to comment after such an event but we should let the competent organs do their job. Interahwamwe, in or outside the country, should know that we are no longer in Habyarimana regime. We warn them that if they are arrested they will be seriously punished. The government should try to unveil that group of Interahamwe which is destabilizing our country. If the authorities are being killed whereas they are escorted what will happen to the ordinary citizen? May Rwangabo's soul rest in peace!

INTUMWA

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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	**From:** Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	**Date:** March 24, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, March 24, 1995 - President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda on Thursday held talks with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Ambassador Shaharyar Khan, together with the head of the human rights field operation in Rwanda, Mr. William Clarance, and they discussed on the reports made by the UN human rights monitors in Rwanda. President Bizimungu expressed his disappointment at the ineffectiveness of the UNHCHR which publishes false information without evidence. Ambassador Khan accepted the criticisms and said that some amendments were to be made.

- The Rwandese Vice-President and Minister for Defense, Paul Kagame, at the head of a Rwandese delegation comprising his wife, on Wednesday started his working visit in China. On Thursday, Major-General Kagame held talks with the Chinese Vice-President on ways to revive the cooperation between China and Rwanda.

- The Rwandese Prime Minister, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu on Thursday held a news conference in his office in Kigali with the national and international press. His news conference was centered on the issues of security and the judicial system in Rwanda, the Rwandese media, and national reconciliation.

He said that security had improved throughout the country despite incursions on the border areas from neighbouring countries, and acts of insecurity in the south-west part of the country.

He strongly criticised the Rwandese media including Radio Rwanda which he accused of being "more destructive than constructive" and regretted the resurgence in Rwanda of the press style of Hassan Ngeze, reminding that the Rwandese media have been mainly responsible for the tragedy in Rwanda from 1992 to 1994.

He blamed Radio Rwanda for failing to be an instrument of the Government to preach national reconciliation, and for having broadcast unfounded rumours.

Speaking about the political crisis in Burundi, Prime Minister Twagiramungu invited the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Boutros Boutros Ghali to go to Bujumbura to meet the political

leaders to find ways of resolving the political situation which he deemed as explosive. He also condemned what he called the political hypocrisy which characterised Burundi politics as well as Rwanda politics, and which was used as a political strategy, with ethnic groups hiding behind political parties.

Mr. Twagiramungu rejected the accusations made against UNAMIR by a part of the Rwandese press which say that UNAMIR's role in Rwanda is nor clear, and that it is offering protection to criminals. "UNAMIR has been assisting us and it has done its utmost; all is not rose however. The reports about UNAMIR should not generalise particular incidents to tarnish the reputation of the whole UNAMIR." said Mr. Twagiramungu.

- Security meetings were held on Wednesday in Gitarama and Butare prefectures to assess the situation of security. It was noticed that people had fled their homes following rumours of reprisal ethnic massacres allegedly planned to take place on the 6th and 7th of next April. The other problem was of members of church sects causing acts of insecurity in churches, and stealing of cattle by armed bandits in military uniform.

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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA
UNAMIR - MINUAR

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	**From:** Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	**Date:** March 23, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, March 23, 1995 - The dead body of the late Mr. Alphonse Gacamumakuba, a Rwandese national who was employed by UNAMIR in Byumba, and who was shot dead by a UNAMIR soldier on March 20, was on Wednesday handed over to his family in Byumba by UNAMIR. Speaking at the ceremony, a UNAMIR representative regretted the incident but wished that it should not be the pretext for mistrust between the Rwandese population and UNAMIR. He also announced that UNAMIR was conducting investigations into the incident in order to take measures against those responsible.

The local Military commander in Byumba, Major Birasa said that the Rwandese have the right to pursue the author of the crime and to ensure that he be punished in an exemplary manner.

- Three Members of the Rwandese Parliament were sworn in on Wednesday in Kigali in the Parliament House, in a ceremony presided over by President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda. 66 MPs have been sworn in so far in the 70 MPs that will compose the Rwandese Parliament. According to the Speaker of the Parliament, Mr. Juvenal Nkusi, the four remaining MPs will be sworn in on 12 May.

In his address on the occasion, President Bizimungu said that the Government had submitted draft laws to the Parliament proposing that loans be given to Rwandese for their rebuilding work, and to businessmen to resume their activities.

President Bizimungu also dismissed the rumours alleging that reprisal massacres are planned to take place in Rwanda in the month of April, and speaking of an impending armed attack on Rwanda from neighbouring countries.

- The Rwandese Ministry of Finance and the Rwandese Brewing Company BRALIRWA, on Wednesday denied the reports carried by Radio Rwanda on Tuesday alleging that rwf122 million have been embezzled from the Ministry of Finance by two of its employees.

- The Rwandese Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Anastase Gasana on Wednesday received a British delegation led by the Spokesman for the British Foreign Ministry, Mr. Robin Cook. Their talks centered on the repatriation of Rwandese refugees, the relations between Rwanda and Great Britain, the International Tribunal, and the NGOs operating in Rwanda. Mr. Gasana expressed his satisfaction with the foreign NGOs humanitarian contribution, especially in the areas of Health and Agriculture.

Dr. Gasana also received a Canadian delegation led by the Canadian ambassador to Rwanda. He invited the Canadian ambassador as well as the former UNAMIR Force Commander, General Romeo Dallaire, to attend the public funeral of the national heroes that will take place on 7 April, at Rebero hill in Kigali. Those remains of the national heroes include the remains of the late Agathe Uwilingiyimana, who was Prime Minister, and other Rwandese Government ministers, who were massacred in April 1994.

- Security problems are still reported in Rutsiro commune, in Kibuye prefecture, where a group of people known as "Ingamba" hiding in Gishwati Forest, cause instability.

- The Rwandese Minister for Primary and Secondary Education, Mr. P.C Rwigema on Wednesday announced that 22 Rwandese secondary schools in the 80 registered secondary schools would re-open by the end of the month of March, with the assistance of the UNHCR which will provide 16 vehicles, and food supplies, in cooperation with the WFP.

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	**From:** Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	**Date:** March 22, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, March 22, 1995 - A UNAMIR soldier of the Nigerian contingent deployed in Byumba, in secteur Buhambe, identified as Seargent Okun, on Sunday night shot and killed a UNAMIR employee, Mr. Alphonse Gacamumakuba. According to eyewitnesses, Sergeant Okun who appeared to be drunk arrived from his sentry post at a bar where Gacamumakuba who also was drunk, was quarrelling with a barmaid who was known as a mistress for both Gacamumakuba and Seargent Okun. Seargent Okun intervened to separate Gacamumakuba from the barmaid to prevent a clash, but was not involved in the dispute. At about 20 hours, Gacamumakuba left the bar to go home, in the proximity of the UNAMIR compound, and was followed by Sergeant Okun, and a man called Sendongo. At about 1 hours, Gacamumakuba was shot dead near the UNAMIR compound by Seargent Okun, as eyewitnessed by a neighbour named Bertin Nyangezi.

The local military commander at Byumba confirmed that Sergeant Okun killed Gacamumakuba in a rivarly over a woman they both loved. The Councillor of Buhambe sector where UNAMIR troops are deployed complained that UNAMIR troops were bringing to Byumba unidentified people, especially women from Uganda, Tanzania, and all prefectures of the country, who came to sleep with the soldiers for dollars, and caused insecurity in the area, and that UNAMIR presence was useless in the area.

UNAMIR has published its version of the circumstances of the incident which confirms that UNAMIR troops shot dead a Rwandese civilian national who tried to force his entry into the UNAMIR camp.

- A cabinet meeting met on Tuesday under the chairmanship of President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda. The cabinet examined the law on investment, and privatisation of public companies. The

cabinet also dismissed the rumours speaking of massacres allegedly planned for the month of April, and impending armed attack on Rwanda from outside the country, and reassured the population.

The cabinet also discussed the issue of a national airplane Boeing 707 that was sold in last March at a lower place. The Minister for Transport and Communications was charged to follow-up the matter.

The cabinet also approved the appointment of the ambassadors of Burundi, Egypt, Netherlands, India, and the Vatican, to Rwanda.

- RWF 122 million have been embezzled from the Rwandese Ministry of Finance by two civil servants working with the Ministry. The money consisted of taxes collected from the Brewing company BRALIRWA based in Gisenyi. One of the two civil servants has been arrested, and his colleague has disappeared from the country via Gatuna border with the money. Investigations are underway into the incident.

- The Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Rwanda, Ambassador Shaharyar Khan told the BBC that a clandestine group of Rwandese nationals who recently arrived in Ivory Coast was involved in the killing of Rwandese nationals originally living in that country. He said that he informed Ivory Coast about the incident and the Ivory Coast Government pledged to investigate the matter.

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FAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	**From:** Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	**Date:** March 21, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, March 21, 1995 - The Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Rwanda, Ambassador Shaharyar Khan, on Monday donated to the Rwandese Government a cheque of USD 200,000, in favour of the Rwandese Ministry of Information, and that will be used in the work of the rehabilitation of the Rwandese judiciary system. The donation was made during his talks with the Rwandese Prime Minister, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu.

- The national exams for the pupils in the final classes of primary schools in Rwanda allowing them to be admitted into secondary schools were written on Monday throughout the country. The exams are reported to have been held smoothly and without incidents throughout the country.

- In Kibuye prefecture, in Rutsiro commune, a group of people known as "Ingamba" living in Gishwati Forest, and suspected to include many criminals who took part in massacres, are reported to be causing insecurity in the region.

- The international organisation for migration, also known as IOM, has dismissed 35 of its Rwandese drivers following a dispute over salaries. The drivers have disagreed with their employer on the amount of payments for the duty of bringing the NGO from Kenya to Rwanda. The matter was brought to the Rwandese Ministry of Justice where it is being examined.

- The Rwandese Minister for Agriculture and Livestock Development, Mr. Augustin Iyamuremye, on Monday held a meeting with different NGOs in Kigali to discuss the rehabilitation of animal husbandry in Rwanda.

- 26 people including 5 women and 16 children from Runda commune, in Gitarama prefecture, on Monday found refuge at the UNAMIR compound at Kabgayi, saying they feared for their security, following widespread rumours speaking of reprisal ethnic massacres planned to take place in the next month of April. The prefect of Gitarama visited them on Monday to calm them.

- The Rwandese Vice-President and Minister for Defense, Major-General Paul Kagame on Monday left Kigali at the head of a Rwandese delegation for a 5-day working visit in China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. The Rwandese delegation wants to share the Chinese experience on the work of national reconstruction in China.

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	**From:** Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	**Date:** March 20, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, March 20, 1995 - 22 prisoners who were being held in the Muhima gendarmerie station cell died of suffocation on Thursday night. 74 prisoners accused of being involved in acts of genocide, were being held in the cell designed for from 5 to 10 people, and had been transferred from Gikoro prison.

According to the gendarmerie chief of staff, Colonel Deogratias Ndibwami, before the incident took place the inmates had cried for help for lack of oxygen but the guards failed to respond. 21 of them were found dead in the following morning and one died later in hospital.

The officer in charge of the station, Second Lieutenant Bernardin Kayumba together with the military guards have been arrested in expectation of the conclusions of the investigations. He accused the officer in charge of neglect and indifference.

- At Kaduha, in Gikongoro prefecture, a reburial ceremony was held on Saturday for 8,000 skeletons of people massacred during the genocide in 1994. 25,000 people are believed to have been killed in the area. Speaking on the occasion, the Prefect of Gikongoro, Mr. Felix Ngirinshuti wondered why the local population fled to neighbouring camps during the exhumation of remains of victims of the genocide while they had not fled when people were being massacred.

- A cabinet meeting was held on Friday in Kigali under the chairmanship of President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda. The cabinet proposed candidates to the posts of president and deputy president of the Supreme court, the Constitutional court, the public accounts court and the cassation court. The cabinet proposed two candidates for each post to the Parliament which will choose one candidate and confirm them.

The cabinet also appointed Mr. Simon Rwagasore to be the Attorney-

General for the republic.

The cabinet discussed preparations for the 7 April Day, when the remains of the national heroes will be laid to rest. The cabinet declared the day to be a public holiday throughout the country as the first anniversary of the outbreak of the genocide. Public conferences on genocide will be organised on the 5th and 6th of next April throughout the country.

- UNAMIR denies reports carried by Radio RWANDA saying that UNAMIR troops deployed throughout the country have been involved in acts causing insecurity, engaging in prostitution, protecting criminals, as announced by Radio Rwanda on 15 March.

- The Rwandese 7th Day Adventist Church has been shaken by clashes among its followers these last days in Gisenyi, Ruhengeri, Kigali, and Gitarama. The Rwandese Adventist church breakaway sect known as "Abagorozi or Abakusi" followers have been barring pastors from conducting church services, accusing them of being involved in acts of genocide. Security forces intervened in Kigali and Ruhengeri to restore calm, and some members of the sect were arrested.

- A security meeting was held on Thursday in Ruhengeri under the leadership of Ruhengeri prefect to examine the situation of security in the area. The participants expressed their concern over the acts of the Adventist Church sect known as "Abagorozi", and people returning from Zaire and going back to Zaire with money to their relatives there. The participants considered those people to be enemies of peace. The participants finally asked that people who found refuge at Ndusu commune in Ruhengeri, from Gitarama should go back home and be investigated to determine whether there are criminals among them who want to evade justice.

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TRANSLATED LOCAL PUBLICATION

- LE MESSAGER N°51
du 15 Mars 1995
journal privé

By EDITIONS CENTRALES
(S.A.R.L.)
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EDITORIAL

WHY ARE YOU AFRAID OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ?

(Le Messager-Intumwa N° 51 /15/3/1995)

In 1991 when the multiparty system broke out, under the leadership of MDR together with PSD of people like Gatabazi there was only one slogan: "WE NEED THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE" accompanied with this refrain : " AND TRUE ELECTIONS ". As time neared the signing of ARUSHA Peace Agreements the National Conference became progressively forgotten and now it has been replaced by RECONCILIATION.

This attitude stemmed from the fact that some people feared to be accused during the National Conference. These were mainly members of MRND party who were afraid of being punished. They were also afraid of elections since no one was going to vote for them. This was how the rule of impunity prevailed in the country until MRND performed what happened in the country. We can't have reconciliation without the National Conference. It is not enough to say that Hutus who didn't kill must reconcile with Tutsis who survived for if we could believe innocent Hutus exist, then reconciliation would be immediate.

The main problem is that all Hutus are afraid of the survived Tutsis who consider every Hutu as a killer. Hutus are being killed as revenge but no one can dare denounce it. The revenger thinks it is his or her right to take revenge.

In my opinion, the concepts of the killed and the killer are not longer necessary since the one whose relatives have been killed during the genocide has got time to revenge and he will not be pursued because the International Tribunal has been created specifically for the genocide. These days people are being killed but even though they belong to one ethnic group, no one can dare talk of the genocide because, as some intellectuals advance, the killers are spurred by anger, and thus didn't plan it.

In brief it is high time the National Conference took place. Rwandese must sit together and have retrospective look at what happened and criticised themselves since no one is innocent. It is only through acceptance of one's fault and apology that the true reconciliation will be reached instead of living in hypocrisy. The reconciliation we are advocating is for every Rwandese. We don't need peace that Habyarimana has preached during 20 years of hypocrisy and fear. Everybody knows what happened. The only reconciliation worth its name is the one involving two people who, because they feel they have wronged each other, must sit together in the National Conference.

M.D.R : TWAGIRAMUNGU FOLLOWERS (AMAJYOJYI) ARE DISAPPOINTED

When the division between M.D.R, two parts arose: the main part "M.D.R POWER"formed by people who wanted to restore M.D.R PARMEHUTU, based on ethnic group to side and if possible integrate CDR with which they shared ideas and which had many followers. Among the authorities of POWER we can name: KARAMIRA Froduald (Gitarama), MUREGO (Ruhengeri), MUNYANDEKWE (gikongoro), MBONYUMUTWA SHINGIRO (Gitarama) this one is opposed to TWAGIRAMUNGU not because of divergent ideas but because TWAGIRAMUNGU's father-in-law, KAYIBANDA had cheated on MBONYUMUTWA (father) and he took presidency. They match this strategy with the case of NSENGIYAREMYE whom TWAGIRAMUNGU removed and confided the Prime Ministership to AGATHA UWILINGIYIMANA.

So POWER was part of CDR-HUTU which considered every opponent in ideas as siding with RPF INKOTANYI. Those who followed TWAGIRAMUNGU were called AMAJYOJYI and antagonists called them Inyenzi. These people believed in equality between Rwandese. They also sympathized with Inkotanyi because they expected the latter to free them from dictatorship and the threat of CDR, MRND and POWER. You all remember the congress of KABUSUNZU, the public rally of TWAGIRAMUNGU at Kigali stadium in February 1994.

When Habyarimana died, Interahamwe killed all the people siding with TWAGIRAMUNGU. You remember Agatha, NZAMURAMBAHO RUCOGOZA and NGANGO to name only a few. Among those who died there were ordinary people who knew nothing about politics. And the one who had the chance to reach his native place survived because he was a Hutu and the population considered only the ethnic group. He had however to stay indoors for fear the authorities would see him since the lists of Tutsis and accomplices had been made.

What is sad is that this being indoors and silent is now an accusation and some people may be jailed under the pretence that they hid themselves but they didn't hide others. So, people didn't die for their ideas only because if it was true they wouldn't have died. They died because they shared ideas with Inkotanyi and Twagiramungu. When Inkotanyi won the war, Interahamwe and the former army fled and the followers of Twagiramungu got out of their hide-outs to start singing the victory glad that they didn't fight for nothing since RPF had won and Twagiramungu had survived to become prime minister according to the Arusha Peace Accords. This was the happiness of the "Amajyoyi" and their dream.

ARE THEY STILL HAPPY?

No! After the victory of RPF and the application of Arusha if I can say, some former refugees began to discredit Twagiramungu followers. They say : "TWAGIRAMUNGU is KAYIBANDA's son-in-law and ipso facto a PARMEHUTU and these people led us to flee in 1959 they ate our cows and burnt our houses..." Twagiramungu followers (AMAJYOJYI) formerly taken as true Rwandese devoid of divisive ideas (moderates) didn't follow the killers since they had confidence in RPF and its ideas of justice which we needed pretty bad in the country.

After it has seized the power, RPF immediately changed. RPF soldiers who found that their relatives had been killed are now pursuing AMAJYOJYI. When they don't find the killer they arrest who they find at the place. They lay him down, fasten his arms on the back and beat him. Some of these Amajyojyi who, due to confidence they nourished in RPF, had prevented their relatives from fleeing. Now they can't go their villages as their relatives are angry at them since the ill-treatment RPF is inflicting them proves that the confidence preached was unfounded.

The problem stretches farther. Some moderates who went to GOMA are the first to come back as they feel there are innocent. When the returnee finds his property taken by some one else, he becomes Interahamwe and pays for what he didn't do. We have been astonished to hear some one, who had gone away but whose all relatives have been killed, called Interahamwe and so jailed instead of being consoled. It is sad to see that someone who hid himself for fear of Interahamwe, is now afraid of RPF. He has nowhere to go.

Can we say that RPF had broken its relation with TWAGIRAMUNGU? or whether this relation was based on suspicion? If some one has a better explanation for that or if I am telling lies he can tell me.

WHAT DO THEY WANT?

In secrecy any one would tell you that he got surprised. People acknowledge the innocence of TWAGIRAMUNGU. But they suggest that instead of being discouraged he should go on insisting and if necessary kneel down to ask for his people's security.
All people say that it is necessary to make final lists of the killers and this will inspire confidence to the innocent people, in many parts of the country these lists have been made but nothing has changed so far. For the intellectuals it is worse. In some regions (fortunately there are few)to be intellectual is a fault.

When innocent people heard UN decision to arrest the killers they would have demonstrated, if demonstrations werer accepted, to manifest their happiness. They thought that this would bring the pursuers to turn their eyes to the true killers leaving peace to

the innocent people.

We don't care if they kill 100 persons per a day provided they are guilty. The government should ask that after the trial the accused must be sent to Rwanda to get punished there. So that people can see the killers of their relatives.

J. Chromos. HITIMANA

WHERE IS THE RULE OF LAW?

One of the great attributions of the new Government is to establish the Rule of Law for every citizen to enjoy his or her rights. After six months it is necessary to make a retrospective evaluation to see what has been done and what is expected.

This issue of the Rule of Law has been under long discussion during Arusha Peace Agreement so that in the final accords there has been created 17 articles on the "Rule of Law". This means that a government based on the Rule of Law is the fundamental principle accepted by the Rwandese Republic Constitution.

WHAT DOES THE GOVERNMENT BASED ON THE RULE OF LAW MEAN?

As it clear in Arusha Peace Accords signed on 18/8/1992 the Rule of Law embodies different principles and the most important are :

- No one even if he is an authority is above the laws and these laws must respect the right of the population.

- In the country there must be justice based on the principles that nothing is more important than life, and there must be created organs to sit such a justice.

- The Government based on the Rule of Law is characterised by the democracy expressed through multiparty system, respect human of rights and which strengthens National Reconciliation.

- This is what the country must try to achieve to make possible the "Rule of Law".

WE DID BUT A LITTLE IN THIS AREA!

There is only short time since the new government was created. And as our Prime Minister has said, we shouldn't say that this and that hasn't been achieved. However, it is good to criticise before late in order to correct mistakes in time.

In this sector of building a nation and a government based on Rule of Law, the following things have been so far accomplished:

- Even though we are still waiting for justice instances prior to the Supreme Court we now have a new government.
The national unity is preached in speeches delivered by the authorities and on the national radio. However there is still divergence concerning the people who must reconcile.
It even seems that some high authorities don't clearly understand

the problem. If they don't, it is not the ordinary population who will understand this reconciliation.

The authorities also talk in their speeches of the Human Rights. Human Rights associations are working in freedom. However killings are still being done by some people even though the authorities condemn them. When life, which is the fundamental human right, is not respected it is difficult to convince people or the International Community that the Rule of Law prevails in Rwanda.

The justice is being reinforced to the extent that the government has accepted that foreign magistrates come to help the native ones but nothing can be done in so far as the Supreme Court is not yet established.

Maybe multiparty system is not cancelled because we hear that the government and the National Assembly are formed by RPF Inkotanyi together with the political parties which didn't take part in the killings. However some people say that we are no longer in multiparty system.

MUCH IS STILL TO BE DONE

If the Rule of Law must prevail in Rwanda as it has been explained in Arusha Peace Talks, we still have much to do. Egoism and corruption push some authorities to prevent the population from their rights, which is against the Rule of Law. Here are some obstacles to the Rule of Law:

The government has problems. It is not respected. There are people who think that victory gives them full right to do whatever they want. They don't grasp the meaning of the government or they willingly disobey or make others disobey the authorities. They are not even afraid of taking public vehicles, houses and other equipment. Such actions, if they don't stop, will destabilize the government and there will be no Rule of Law.

In the country there are people opposed to unity and national reconciliation. They deny the truth that Rwanda can't be inhabited by one ethnic group. If we are frank, we should condemn people who think that this country will be inhabited by former refugees who recently returned, alleging that all those who lived in the country took part in the genocide. With a deep analysis one realises that these people only want to eat alone the national cake. They don't know that some people who were living in the country struggled actively against the dictatorship of MRND and CDR.

THERE IS NO RECONCILIATION WHEN THERE IS SUSPICION

Reconciliation and Unity will not be achieved if people don't stop suspecting others and calling them accomplices. As example the former refugees are calling accomplices those they found in the country whereas paradoxically before the latter were called Inkotanyi's accomplices. It is also said that Rwandese who are now in the country don't want those who are outside to return since they would remove them from lands and houses. I wonder how the country can have a peace guarantee when millions of its population are outside and when they threaten to attack.

It is imperative that people come to reason and decide to live in harmony. It is not necessary to be friends or to fight in any way but every one should respect the right of his or her fellow country person in order to meet the Rule of Law. If you don't respect your fellow at least you will fear the Law.

This issue of Unity and reconciliation is so difficult that the government should strive for it. We don't know why the government doesn't establish a commission provided by Arusha Peace Talks to prepare something like the National Conference in which the problem of unity and reconciliation between Rwandese will be discussed.

Concerning human rights there are still obstacles especially regarding the "right to life", " right to property" and "Freedom of speech". No one can deny that people are still being killed in the country even though no one can compare the situation with the genocide of April-July 1994. What is sad is that the killing is becoming like a habit in Rwanda because of the problem of impunity. There is inhuman and degrading treatments toward people in some corners of the country for example in Kayenzi commune where some men are castrated.

It is not necessary to mention again persons who, due to their properties are called Interahamwe. Recently in Kigali town prefecture the authorities have, for unknown reasons, prevented people from renting their houses to people of their choice This decision goes against the right to property.

Examples of obstacles to the freedom of speech: some people are killed(like the prefect of Butare, Rwangabo) others are handicapped by the beatings (Like the journalist Mutsinzi). Actually they are victims of constructive ideas they have expressed during the meetings of the authorities or in their articles in journals. There may also be people reported to be accomplices of the enemy because in their conversation they talk of the current problems they criticise the speech of a given authority. These reports are mainly based on ethnic group.

We have obstacles in the justice area. Because the courts don't function, justice is in the hands of unknown people, which makes innocent people killed, jailed or prevented from their properties. Very often this is called revenge. In may parts of the country, soldiers and the acting civilian authorities nominated in an unclear way are making the law killing and saving any one of their choice. Any one who is arrested is called Interahamwe even when he played no role in the genocide provided he is a Hutu or has things coveted by his arrestor. What is beyond understanding is that when some one is arrested under the allegation that he killed people, his property is taken away from his family . If some one has killed, he himself must pay for what he did. Why then his wife and his children must be persecuted?

This must stop because not only innocent people are victim but also it sit corruption among the officials of justice and security. The seized things instead of going to the hands of the state so that they can console those whose family members have been killed, they are confiscated by former refugees who returned and very often who didn't lose their relatives in the genocide.

In the same respect, it is necessary to reiterate our request for the creation of the Supreme Court so that other justice instances can be created to justify people who are prevented from their rights. It is not understandable to see that after 7 months we don't have these instances. Unless this delay profits some people. These may be those who want to continue taking revenge and who as, it is said, will stop after having exterminated all Hutus. We should remind that no one can exterminate the whole ethnic group. Another imperative thing is that the International Tribunal to judge the perpetrators of the genocide must start as soon as possible together with the national justice instances to differentiate the innocent people from the killers.

As for <u>Democracy</u> and <u>Multiparty system</u>, we can't say much since they are not clear yet. For some, multiparty system is necessary for others, it should come again after five years. In any case much is still to be done to strengthen democracy because some of the higher authorities of this country are opposed for alleging that it hampers the national unity. This is totally wrong since real democracy is the only good way to run the country.

We cannot talk of the Rule of Law when people have no freedom of speech. There are even some who are concerned because the political parties which "survived" are going to be secretly stopped and Rwandese would be gathered in something like one party as it was the case with MRND. There may have a project submitted to the government to censure journals. Maybe they will censure the journal which is against the interest of the authorities.

These days no one can dare talk of the elections. The pretext is that the reconstruction of the country must come first. To delay the elections is not a problem, the problem is that some people, due to personal interest or the interest of a group of people, can continue taking the power and this can lead to another war between Rwandese.

NO REASON TO DESPAIR

We hope that the authorities will come to reason and struggle for the right of the population. To reach the Rule of Law a lot of things still need to be done. Instead of despairing, Rwandese who are for truth peace and democracy should work together and if necessary ask for the international community aid to actually construct the country, the country which favours the laws based on unity and reconciliation between all Rwandese and which respects their rights. If these laws are created and respected by everybody Rwandese people will live peacefully in harmony and thanks to the Rule of Law they will wave farewell to ethnic misunderstanding.

Damien BISANUKURI

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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	**From:** Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	**Date:** March 17, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, March 17, 1995 - The Rwandese Minister of Interior and Communal Development, Mr. Seth Sendashonga, held on Thursday in Hotel Meridien in Kigali, a meeting with the heads of Rwandese prefectures to discuss the situation of security in the country, in the presence of the head of human rights field operation in Rwanda, Mr. William Clarance.

Speaking on the occasion, Mr. Sendashonga dismissed widespread rumours speaking of ethnic reprisal massacres allegedly planned to take place in the next month of April, and an impending armed attack by the Interahamwe militia and former Rwandese Governemnt forces based in Zaire.

The Prefects told the head of human rights field operation in Rwanda, Mr. Clarance, that his human rights monitors deployed throughout the country apparently did not know the aim of their mission in Rwanda. He responded that his men were mostly recent graduates and young, but were still committed to their job, and then lost his words.

- The Rwandese Minister for Primary and Secondary Education, Mr. P.C Rwigema announced that the national exams for pupils in final classes of primary schools for their admission in secondary school scheduled for this March 20 March, would be written in four languages on pupils' choice, namely, French, English, Swahili, and Kinyarwanda.

- The Rwandese Vice-President and Minister for Defense, Major-General Paul Kagame on Thursday ended a two-day visit in Mutara area, in Byumba prefecture, where he held discussions with the local population to find solutions to their problems. The problems are mainly the lack of schools for children and health centers, and the diseases of cattle.

Vice-President Paul Kagame urged the population to work hard to be self-reliant and not to count exclusively on foreign assistance.

- The Rwandese Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Anastase Gasana on Thursday received in his office the WHO coordinator, Dr. Sow. The WHO coordinator announced that the Director-General of World Health Organisation (WHO) would visit Rwanda in a near future to assess the health situation in Rwanda.

- The Rwandese Minister of Work and Social Welfare, Mr. Pie Mugabo on Thursday returned home from Copenhagen in Finland where he participated in the World summit on the assistance of poor countries. Mr. Mugabo told Radio Rwanda that the summit had reached no positive conclusions.

- A reburial ceremony was held on Thursday at Busasamana, in Rwerere commune, in Gisenyi prefecture, for the remains of the victims of the genocide. The local military commander complained that the local population did not come in great number to the ceremony.

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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA MISSION DE L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	Date: March 16, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, March 16, 1995 - A cabinet meeting was held on Tuesday in Kigali under the chairmanship of President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda. On the agenda, the cabinet appointed a national commission to work out the modalities of privatisation of Rwandese public companies and parastatals.

The cabinet was informed about preparations for the holding of an official funeral of national heros, which will take place at Rebero l'Horizon, in Kigali, on 7 April, 1995, a date that reminds of the outbreak of massacres in 1994.

The cabinet also decided that the national exams for final classes in Rwandese primary schools allowing for the admission of primary school pupils into secondary school, will be held on this March 30, 1995 throughout the country.

- The Rwandese Prime Minister, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu on Wednesday received in his office a delegation of representatives of trade-unions including those of the International labour Organisation, the African association of trade-unions and the Rwandese association of trade-unions (CESRTAR) and discussed ways of reviving their Rwandese colleague.

- The Rwandese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Anastase Gasana on Wednesday received in his office the representatives of the Non-Governmental Organisations, Equilibre, Action Nord-Sud and AFVP, operating in Rwanda, and talked about their activities in Rwanda.

- The Rwandese Minister of Information, Mr. Jean Baptiste Nkuriyingoma, on Wednesday held a meeting with Rwandese journalists of the private and public press. Speaking to the journalists, he strongly criticised the newspapers which publish writings likely to bring about divisions among the population.

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TRANSLATED LOCAL PUBLICATION

- IMVAHO N°1068
  du 13 MARS 1995
  journal de l'Etat
- LE MONITEUR N°7
  journal privé
  du 9 MARS 1995

By EDITIONS CENTRALES
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NO DEMOCRACY WITHOUT ELECTIONS AND MULTIPARTY SYSTEM
(Imvaho N° 1068/13/3/95)

I am a reader of your journal Imvaho Nshya. I study in Belgium at Louvain-la-Neuve University. I would like to make a comment on the article of Mugabo Constantine published in Imvaho N° 1062 dated 30 January and 5 February 1995 on page 14. This article appeared under the title : "Elections and Multiparty system don't mean Democracy: Major Wilson Rutayisire"

In this article Major Wilson Rutayisire, Director of ORINFOR says that elections and multiparty system are only a tiny thing showing democracy. As he expands, democracy strives before any thing else for the welfare of the population and the human rights. He argues that in democratic countries not all things go alright. Sometimes human rights are not respected and only about 40 per cent of the population respond to the elections which makes the remaining percentage not feel represented.

I can never side with this opinion which aims at misleading the population. In the same respect, I am concerned to see ORINFOR which, instead of teaching people, puts them on the wrong path.

The concept Democracy originates in Greek language and has two parts : "Demos" which means 'people' and " Cratos" meaning 'power'. So Democracy is the power of the people, by the people and for the people. There is no way the population can give power if not through elections. Obviously I don't mean the elections of Habyarimana where counsellors and members of cell committee obliged people to unanimously vote for him. However, if there is no multiparty system elections wouldn't be worth doing since the population is denied the right to choose a party or parties susceptible to guarantee the well-being. The victorious party must collaborate and consider the ideas of other parties for the benefit of the country. During the next elections, it is up to the population to discharge representatives who are not working for the interest of the country.

For Major Wilson Rutayisire, elections are less important than the welfare of the population and human rights. We feel that the citizen is the most concerned. He alone must choose his representatives and he knows better than anyone else his needs. So, in my opinion the democracy advocated by the Director of ORINFOR doesn't differ from " Popular Democracy" based on one party system (state- party). It would be similar to the "Responsible Democracy" of Habyarimana. It has been proved that some countries (like Russia and China) which adopted this system raised their economy but ending up in developing favouritism.

You all heard about the famous " Goulags"of Staline where all his opponents lost their lives. You remember the massacre of students at Tianan Men in China. And you saw the genocide performed in Bujumbura in 1965, 1972,1988 and in 1993. I believe Rwandese People will never forget the genocide of the 1960s and 1994 when MDR-Parmehutu had swallowed other parties and in 1994 when a lot of soldiers and Interahamwe worked for Habyarimana without any care for multiparty system. For this reason, if innocent people are still being killed almost the entire army favours the followers of one party trampling down the opposition.

This "popular Democracy", means but dictatorship. If then RPF grasps democracy in this way nothing has changed. I would invite the Director of ORINFOR to compare between Russia and China and democratic countries like United States of America, Germany, United Kingdom, Japan many other countries. Which one between these two groups is richer? Which does respect human rights?

I would also like to criticise Major Wilson Rutayisire's view that a lot of people don't respond to the elections and thus don't feel represented. This doesn't hold water for if a person doesn't comprehend the importance of voting we shouldn't care. He has no right not only to prevent people from voting but also to deny the result of the elections.

Before I conclude, I would ask ORINFOR to educate people on democracy instead of misleading them. Example someone who read that article and took it as a bearing truth would be totally misled. He will not perceive the importance of democracy. For this reason emissions of political parties should be resumed on the radio, the meeting should start and journals teaching the population should be given freedom. No doubt that if this is achieved people will understand democracy. I wonder whether adherents and authorities of political parties who have been killed died for nothing since they were struggling for democracy based on multiparty system.

Nduhungirehe Olivier
11, Hennebel Avenue
1348 Louvain-la-Neuve
Belgium.

NDLR : Mister Nduhungirehe, I fail to see why you confuse Major Rutayisire not only with RPF but also with ORINFOR. Aren't you, by any chance, contributing in misleading the population? According to you the power must be given by the population and you don't care for the 60% unwilling to vote. I would like to know how you would behave this percentage doesn't accept the result of the elections. If I were you I would, instead, teach them the importance of Democracy.

With multiparty system there can be democracy characterised by different opinions. As you too acknowledge in Rwanda things turned otherwise. You agree with me that there hasn't been divergent ideas among political parties and this led to what happened in the country.

In Algeria, those who sat multiparty system snatched away the victory of FISI. Can you tell me why since the victory was acquired through elections?

Do you think, it is time for public rallies. Don't you think some people would run for Interahamwe votes?

Is it possible to know why you didn't send copies of your letter to other journals?

WHAT LIES IN THE BOTTOM OF THE RWANDESE PEOPLE'S HEARTS?
(Le Moniteur N° 7)

In the whole country when you consider the relationships among the population you can guess what lies in the bottom of people's hearts.

This started when journals resumed writing in October 1994. What the first articles defended that not all Hutus were Interahamwe. This immediately reminded me of the Habyarimana times when it was said that not all Tutsis were accomplices. The spirit which wrote the second assertion is the same as the one which wrote the first.

Mariamu, a 14 year old young girl had fled to Zaire together with her mother (Tutsi) and her father(Hutu). On the way to Zaire he mother was killed. She came back with her father. Arrived in Ruhengeri her father died. When the killers of her mother heard of this death they returned with belief that no one would accuse them. However, they arrived in their commune of Cyabingo, Rushoka sector to find Mariamu and thus she would charge them. They became afraid and killed her. One is Juvenal SINDIKUBWABO and the other is Aimable and they are now in Ruhengeri prison.

Their wickedness lies in denying their guiltiness. They refuse their being Interahamwe, they want to be innocent. How many now acknowledge their participation in the genocide? In the same reasoning Ngeze, Kabuga, Kambanda and even Habyarimana are innocent.

Back to Mariamu, when you ask her why her mother was killed she responds that she died because she was a Tutsikazi. Can you dare tell her that there is no misunderstanding between a Hutu and a Tutsi? Even though her father is a Hutu she would laugh at you.

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I was astonished by what the Minister for Foreign Affairs said on the radio. I couldn't hold my laughter: " The cooperation between Rwanda and France is good". This is a mere lie. How can we imagine that between Rwanda and France there isn't any problem. To allege that Mitterand is different from France is not true since they share the same interests.

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Radio News

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MISSION IN RWANDA MISSION EN RWANDA

UNAMIR - BIROAT

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	**From:** Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	**Date:** March 16, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, March 16, 1995 - A cabinet meeting was held on Tuesday in Kigali under the chairmanship of President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda. On the agenda, the cabinet appointed a national commission to work out the modalities of privatisation of Rwandese public companies and parastatals.

The cabinet was informed about preparations for the holding of an official funeral of national heros, which will take place at Rebero l'Horizon, in Kigali, on 7 April, 1995, a date that reminds of the outbreak of massacres in 1994.

The cabinet also decided that the national exams for final classes in Rwandese primary schools allowing for the admission of primary school pupils into secondary school, will be held on this March 30, 1995 throughout the country.

- The Rwandese Prime Minister, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu on Wednesday received in his office a delegation of representatives of trade-unions including those of the International labour Organisation, the African association of trade-unions and the Rwandese association of trade-unions (CESRTAR) and discussed ways of reviving their Rwandese colleague.

- The Rwandese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Anastase Gasana on Wednesday received in his office the representatives of the Non-Governmental Organisations, Equilibre, Action Nord-Sud and AFVP, operating in Rwanda, and talked about their activities in Rwanda.

- The Rwandese Minister of Information, Mr. Jean Baptiste Nkuriyingoma, on Wednesday held a meeting with Rwandese journalists of the private and public press. Speaking to the journalists, he strongly criticised the newspapers which publish writings likely to bring about divisions among the population.

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TRANSLATED LOCAL PUBLICATION

- IMVAHO N°1068
  du 13 MARS 1995
  journal de l'Etat
- LE MONITEUR N°7
  journal privé
  du 9 MARS 1995

By EDITIONS CENTRALES
(S.A.R.L.)
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NO DEMOCRACY WITHOUT ELECTIONS AND MULTIPARTY SYSTEM
(Imvaho N° 1068/13/3/95)

I am a reader of your journal Imvaho Nshya. I study in Belgium at Louvain-la-Neuve University. I would like to make a comment on the article of Mugabo Constantine published in Imvaho N° 1062 dated 30 January and 5 February 1995 on page 14. This article appeared under the title : "Elections and Multiparty system don't mean Democracy: Major Wilson Rutayisire"

In this article Major Wilson Rutayisire, Director of ORINFOR says that elections and multiparty system are only a tiny thing showing democracy. As he expands, democracy strives before any thing else for the welfare of the population and the human rights. He argues that in democratic countries not all things go alright. Sometimes human rights are not respected and only about 40 per cent of the population respond to the elections which makes the remaining percentage not feel represented.

I can never side with this opinion which aims at misleading the population. In the same respect, I am concerned to see ORINFOR which, instead of teaching people, puts them on the wrong path.

The concept Democracy originates in Greek language and has two parts : "Demos" which means 'people' and " Cratos" meaning 'power'. So Democracy is the power of the people, by the people and for the people. There is no way the population can give power if not through elections. Obviously I don't mean the elections of Habyarimana where counsellors and members of cell committee obliged people to unanimously vote for him. However, if there is no multiparty system elections wouldn't be worth doing since the population is denied the right to choose a party or parties susceptible to guarantee the well-being. The victorious party must collaborate and consider the ideas of other parties for the benefit of the country. During the next elections, it is up to the population to discharge representatives who are not working for the interest of the country.

For Major Wilson Rutayisire, elections are less important than the welfare of the population and human rights. We feel that the citizen is the most concerned. He alone must choose his representatives and he knows better than anyone else his needs. So, in my opinion the democracy advocated by the Director of ORINFOR doesn't differ from " Popular Democracy" based on one party system (state- party). It would be similar to the "Responsible Democracy" of Habyarimana. It has been proved that some countries (like Russia and China) which adopted this system raised their economy but ending up in developing favouritism.

You all heard about the famous " Goulags"of Staline where all his opponents lost their lives. You remember the massacre of students at Tianan Men in China. And you saw the genocide performed in Bujumbura in 1965, 1972,1988 and in 1993. I believe Rwandese People will never forget the genocide of the 1960s and 1994 when MDR-Parmehutu had swallowed other parties and in 1994 when a lot of soldiers and Interahamwe worked for Habyarimana without any care for multiparty system. For this reason, if innocent people are still being killed almost the entire army favours the followers of one party trampling down the opposition.

This "popular Democracy", means but dictatorship. If then RPF grasps democracy in this way nothing has changed. I would invite the Director of ORINFOR to compare between Russia and China and democratic countries like United States of America, Germany, United Kingdom, Japan many other countries. Which one between these two groups is richer? Which does respect human rights?

I would also like to criticise Major Wilson Rutayisire's view that a lot of people don't respond to the elections and thus don't feel represented. This doesn't hold water for if a person doesn't comprehend the importance of voting we shouldn't care. He has no right not only to prevent people from voting but also to deny the result of the elections.

Before I conclude, I would ask ORINFOR to educate people on democracy instead of misleading them. Example someone who read that article and took it as a bearing truth would be totally misled. He will not perceive the importance of democracy. For this reason emissions of political parties should be resumed on the radio, the meeting should start and journals teaching the population should be given freedom. No doubt that if this is achieved people will understand democracy. I wonder whether adherents and authorities of political parties who have been killed died for nothing since they were struggling for democracy based on multiparty system.

Nduhungirehe Olivier
11, Hennebel Avenue
1348 Louvain-la-Neuve
Belgium.

NDLR : Mister Nduhungirehe, I fail to see why you confuse Major Rutayisire not only with RPF but also with ORINFOR. Aren't you, by any chance, contributing in misleading the population? According to you the power must be given by the population and you don't care for the 60% unwilling to vote. I would like to know how you would behave this percentage doesn't accept the result of the elections. If I were you I would, instead, teach them the importance of Democracy.

With multiparty system there can be democracy characterised by different opinions. As you too acknowledge in Rwanda things turned otherwise. You agree with me that there hasn't been divergent ideas among political parties and this led to what happened in the country.

In Algeria, those who sat multiparty system snatched away the victory of FISI. Can you tell me why since the victory was acquired through elections?

Do you think, it is time for public rallies. Don't you think some people would run for Interahamwe votes?

Is it possible to know why you didn't send copies of your letter to other journals?

WHAT LIES IN THE BOTTOM OF THE RWANDESE PEOPLE'S HEARTS?
(Le Moniteur N° 7)

In the whole country when you consider the relationships among the population you can guess what lies in the bottom of people's hearts.

This started when journals resumed writing in October 1994. What the first articles defended that not all Hutus were Interahamwe. This immediately reminded me of the Habyarimana times when it was said that not all Tutsis were accomplices. The spirit which wrote the second assertion is the same as the one which wrote the first.

Mariamu, a 14 year old young girl had fled to Zaire together with her mother (Tutsi) and her father(Hutu). On the way to Zaire he mother was killed. She came back with her father. Arrived in Ruhengeri her father died. When the killers of her mother heard of this death they returned with belief that no one would accuse them. However, they arrived in their commune of Cyabingo, Rushoka sector to find Mariamu and thus she would charge them. They became afraid and killed her. One is Juvenal SINDIKUBWABO and the other is Aimable and they are now in Ruhengeri prison.

Their wickedness lies in denying their guiltiness. They refuse their being Interahamwe, they want to be innocent. How many now acknowledge their participation in the genocide? In the same reasoning Ngeze, Kabuga, Kambanda and even Habyarimana are innocent.

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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	**From:** Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	**Date:** March 15, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, March 15, 1995 - The UNAMIR Force commander, General Tousignant, has denied the statement he was reported to have made in a meeting with the Prefect of Byumba on Radio Rwanda, saying that he believed that former employees of UNAMIR who were dismissed, were responsible for the grenade attack on the UNAMIR sentry post in Byumba.

The Prefect of Byumba, contacted by Radio Rwanda, acknowledged that he had himself made the statement in his exchange of views with UNAMIR.

The UNAMIR troops deployed throughout the country are accused of being involved in acts causing insecurity by protecting criminals, raping women, engaging in prostitution, and offering small gifts to teenagers to seduce them.

On Sunday, at Murambi, in Gikongoro prefecture, where are deployed UNAMIR troops from Zambia, one UN soldier was killed and another wounded, following a dispute over a woman they both tried to seduce. The two soldiers slipped out of their position at night, and arrived at the same time at the home of a woman living in the neighbourhood. When they returned at their position, one soldier shot his colleague dead and then tried to commit suicide. However, he just wounded himself and was brought to Kigali for treatment.

- The Rwandese Prime Minister, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu, on Monday sent a message of condolence to his Burundian counterpart, Mr. Antoine Nduwayo, following the assassination of the late Ernest Kabushemeye, the Burundian Minister of Mines and Industries.

Prime Minister Twagiramungu also on Tuesday received in his office the representative of a new Rwandese bank, the Bank of trade, development and industries, also known as BCDI. The new bank will start operating on April 1, 1995, when it obtains the licence of the Rwandese Central Bank.

- The Members of the Rwandese Parliament on Tuesday approved the

internal law governing the Parliament and its control over the Government. The law provides that the Parliament can force the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister and Government Ministers to resign with the vote of motion of non-confidence.

- A seminar for the training of Rwandese economic operators on the PTA Bank possibilities of investments in Rwanda opens on Wednesday in Hotel des Mille Collines, in Kigali, and was organised by the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) Bank, in conjunction with the Rwandese Ministry of Finance.

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