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19 JULY 1994 - 9 SEPT 1995

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Mr. Buo

NEW PROMOTIONS

THIS MORNING RADIO RWANDA ANNOUNCED THE FOLLOWING PROMOTIONS WITHIN THE GOVERNMENT ALL RANKED TO BE DIRECTORS OF CABINET:

1. OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COL. FRANK MUGAMBAGE

2. OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

ANTOINE BIZIMANA

3. FOREIGN AFFAIRS

JEAN BAPTISTE KADENDE

4. MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

ALOYS MUNYANGAJU

5. MINISTRY OF YOUTH

MARK KABANDANA

6. MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

THEONESTE MUTSINDASHYAKA

AS PROVIDED BY RADIO UNAMIR.

WHAT WILL BE GIVEN TO MR. GASSANA THE FORMER CABINET DIRECTOR OF THE PRESIDENT?


ISEL RIVERO, 9/9/95

**PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT ON THE OCCASION OF THE
VISIT TO RWANDA OF MRS.SADAKO OGATA,THE UNITED
NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES.**

On the occasion of the visit to Rwanda by Mrs.Sadako OGATA,the UN High Commissioner for Refugees who had brought a special message from the UN Secretary General, the government of Rwanda is pleased to record its appreciation and high regard of the efforts and support by the International Community towards the reconstruction of the country.

The government reiterates its unflinching determination to do everything possible to enable the safe return of all the Rwandese refugees, in the letter and spirit of the Bujumbura declaration. No efforts will be spared to ensure that every Rwandese enjoys equal right to citizenship and protection by the government. The return of all the Rwandese is without preconditions and this right is inalienable whatever the circumstances.

It is on this basis that when Rwandese nationals in Zaire were expelled under humiliating conditions, the government employed great effort despite our immense limitations to ensure that all those expelled were safely and conveniently settled into their homes. The number of persons that crossed at Cyangungu and Gisenyi were 7,268 and 5,079 respectively. Of the total number of 12,347 persons expelled from Zaire, only 42 persons were separated from the rest at the borderpost of Cyangungu, while the number for Gisenyi was 205 persons. The separation was a safety precaution as 123 of those separated were soldiers of the former army and they have after screening been taken to Gako military Training Centre for a reintegration program. Among those separated were 55 criminals that were in jail in Goma and the rest were suspected criminals of genocide. The total number of persons (69) being held for suspected involvement in genocide constitute about 0.6% of all those expelled.

Within 4 days all the returnees had been settled in their properties, with the support of UNHCR,UNAMIR and other members of the international community. These organisations have followed the returnees into their areas and are working with the government to help these persons to start a new life.



FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

Date :

30/8

Page 1 of 1

To :

MRS. J. REVERO
UNAMIR
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As requested.

S. Robinson (MRS)

UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION SERVICE
GENEVA

29 August 1995

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Press Conference by Prime Minister of Zaire, Léon Kengo Wa Dondo
Palais des Nations

Léon Kengo Wa Dondo, Prime Minister of Zaire, held a press conference this afternoon at the Palais des Nations in Geneva at which he briefed reporters on his meeting with Sadako Ogata, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. He recalled that on 16 August, the Security Council had adopted a resolution calling for the lifting of the arms embargo to Rwanda, and Zaire had considered this resolution to be directed against it. This was also the reason why the Prime Minister of Zaire had written to the Secretary-General, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, on 17 August describing the persistent tensions at all levels of Zairean society, as well as the tense situation in the refugee camps.

He added that in order to counter the resolution, Zaire had called for the implementation of the General Assembly resolution of December last year on the territorial right to asylum, which stated that if the host country considered the presence of refugees a threat to its national security, then it could send them back. Accordingly, in his letter to the Secretary-General, the Prime Minister had asked to which country these refugees could be sent. The Security Council had been asked by the Secretary-General to consider the letter and on the 23 August, its President had issued a statement which had neither promoted peace nor reduced the political tension in the region.

The Prime Minister said that the Secretary-General had requested the High Commissioner to visit the region, and today during his meeting with Ms. Ogata he had requested that UNHCR take up the repatriation process which thus far, Zaire had carried out. This process should take place on a large scale, should be uninterrupted and should be completed before 31st December 1995. If the repatriation was not complete by that date, Zaire reserved the right to carry out this process itself.

A correspondent asked if Zaire would stop sending the refugees back before the deadline of 31 December? The Prime Minister said that UNHCR had requested and Zaire had accepted that UNHCR would assume responsibility for the repatriation and they had both agreed on the date. Monthly evaluations would be carried out.

Asked why Zaire was threatened by the lifting of the arms embargo and yet it had not been threatened by the presence of armed refugees and the remains of the Rwandese army on its territory, the Prime Minister said that if there had not been the resolution 1011 of 16 August, then it would have continued to feel hospitable towards the refugees. The lifting of the embargo had been a political decision and should be examined at that level before being applied at the humanitarian level. Why did Rwanda need to buy arms and who were they to fight against, he asked.

A journalist asked if the Zairean Government had ceased the repatriation process because it had received aid from the international community. The Prime Minister said nobody had given any aid to Zaire. The cessation of its handling of the repatriation process had come at the request of UNHCR and Zaire had acceded to the request and had asked UNHCR to take on the responsibility. Only in their own country would Rwandans be able to truly live again.

A correspondent said that UNHCR had stated that one of the major obstacles to voluntary repatriation was that leaders and supporters of the former Rwandan Government continued to tell the refugees that they would be killed if they went home to Rwanda. The UNHCR had said that the repatriation would go smoother if Zaire would arrest or separate these people from the other refugees.

The Prime Minister said that the UN had set up an International Tribunal and if persons were to be found guilty of genocide and war crimes then it was for the Tribunal to find them guilty. The international community wished for the refugees to return but the conditions on the ground were not conducive. The refugees should be persuaded to do so by the non-governmental organizations on the ground and the Rwandan authorities should welcome them. Zaire was a victim of its own generosity, the only African country to have received 2 million refugees and the international community should realize this fact.

In response to a question on why, if its national security was threatened, Zaire had not begun the repatriation with the armed militias who could not be considered as refugees, the Prime Minister said that it was the international press which had made a distinction between civilians and members of the army or between minority and majority persons. Zaire had made no such distinction. The embargo had not been lifted for the ex-army of the Rwanda but for the FPR and they are the ones who threatened Zaire. The Security Council resolution was bad for peace in the Great Lakes region and would raise the level of tension in the area. Zaire would not be responsible for the destabilisation of the entire region and therefore the Parliament had decided that the refugees had to leave. If they hid in the forests, then they would be sought and asked to leave. The General Assembly resolution on territorial asylum had guided the Government in its action.

Asked if the deadline of 31 December could be extended, he said it was a final deadline but added that a clause on "force majeure" had been built into the monthly evaluation procedure. A census and elections were upcoming in Zaire and that was made more complex by the huge number of refugees. There had been no break at all in the repatriation process as far as Zaire was concerned, it was just that now UNHCR had assumed responsibility for the process.

* * * * *

RIGALI, le 28/08/1995

MDR

Mouvement Démocratique Républicain
B.P 1524
RIGALI

Son Excellence Monsieur le Président de la
République Rwandaise
RIGALI

Monsieur le Président

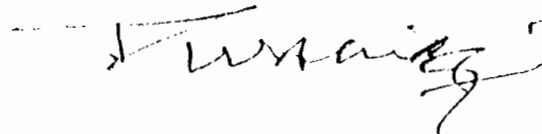
Suite à la crise survenue lors de la réunion
du Conseil des Ministres du vendredi 25 Août 1995 tenue à l'ex-
HOTEL du 05 Juillet qui fut la dernière commise à travers tout le
pays par certains éléments de l'Armée Patriotique et compte tenu
de la réaction de Son Excellence Monsieur le Vice-Président de
la République et Ministre de la Défense à cette occasion;

Suite aux menaces de me faire quitter le pays
proférées antérieurement par ce même Vice-Président de la
République;

Suite également au non respect de l'Accord
de Paix d'ARUSHA en ce qui concerne le partage du pouvoir;

En tant que Chef du Gouvernement, j'ai pris
la décision de Vous donner ma démission que je Vous prie,
Excellence Monsieur le Président, de bien vouloir accepter.

Le Premier Ministre de la République
Rwandaise,
Faustin TWAGIRAMUNGU.



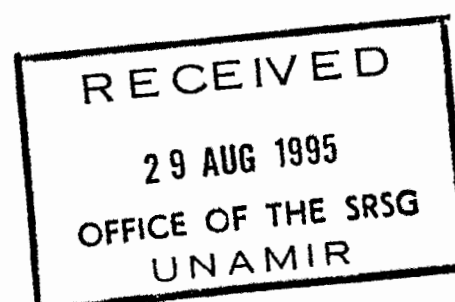
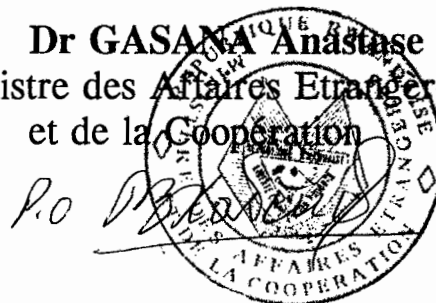
COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE DU MINISTRE DES
AFFAIRES ETRANGERES ET DE LA COOPERATION
DE LA REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE

Ce Lundi 28 Août 1995 à 15h00 précises, le Président de la République Rwandaise, après avoir motivé sa décision, a déclaré devant l'Assemblée Nationale de Transition qu'il démettait le Premier Ministre Monsieur Faustin TWAGIRAMUNGU de ses fonctions.

L'Assemblée Nationale de Transition a donné son avis conforme en approuvant la décision du Président de la République par 55/61 voix pour, zéro contre et 6 abstentions.

Fait à KIGALI, le 28 Août 1995

Dr GASANA Anastase
Ministre des Affaires Etrangères
et de la Coopération



See
ED

File: Gouvernement
Rwanda

SETH SENDASHONGA

Kigali, le 28/08/1995

A Son Excellence Monsieur le Président
de la République Rwandaise
Kigali

Excellence Monsieur le Président,

J'ai l'honneur de porter à Votre connaissance que suite à la tournure du Conseil des Ministres du vendredi 25/08/1995, je ne peux continuer à assumer mes fonctions de Ministre de l'Intérieur et du Développement Communal.

En effet, étant donné que je suis à l'origine de la tentative de provoquer une discussion sereine à propos des conditions de sécurité intérieure dans le pays, tentative qui a été accueillie par une réaction violente de la part du Vice Président de la République et Ministre de la Défense et du climat qui a conduit à la démission ou à la révocation du Premier Ministre, il m'est apparu que les conditions minimales de collaboration ne sont plus réunies. C'est donc avec regret que je suis obligé de Vous présenter ma démission avec effet immédiat. Je tiens à Vous assurer que je continuerai à oeuvrer du mieux que je pourrai à l'oeuvre de réconciliation du peuple rwandais.

Veillez agréer, Excellence Monsieur le Président, l'expression de ma très haute considération.


Seth SENDASHONGA
Ministre

Le Ministère des Affaires Étrangères et de la Coopération de la République Rwandaise présente ses compliments à la Nonciature Apostolique, aux Missions Diplomatiques et Consulaires accréditées au Rwanda, à la Délégation de l'Union Européenne ainsi qu'aux Représentations des Organismes Régionaux et Internationaux au Rwanda et a l'honneur de leur transmettre, en annexe, le texte (version Française) de la Déclaration du Gouvernement Rwandais sur le rapatriement forcé des réfugiés rwandais du Zaïre.

Le Ministère des Affaires Étrangères et de la Coopération de la République Rwandaise saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à la Nonciature Apostolique, aux Missions Diplomatiques et Consulaires accréditées au Rwanda, à la Délégation de l'Union Européenne ainsi qu'aux Représentations des Organismes Régionaux et Internationaux au Rwanda, les assurances de sa haute considération.

Kigali, le 24 AOUT 1995

Nonciature Apostolique
Missions Diplomatiques et Consulaires
Délégation de l'Union Européenne
Représentants des Organismes
Régionaux et Internationaux.



Copy to
Mr. BUO
Mr. DIALLO
30-8-95
WS

Reçu le 26 AOUT 1995

DECLARATION DU GOUVERNEMENT RWANDAIS SUR LE RAPATRIEMENT FORCE DES REFUGIES RWANDAIS DU ZAIRE

Le Gouvernement rwandais a salué avec beaucoup de satisfaction la Résolution n° 1011 (1995) du 16 Août 1995 adoptée par le Conseil de Sécurité des Nations Unies et qui consacre la levée provisoire de l'embargo sur les armes contre le Rwanda.

Naturellement, cette mesure-sanction avait été prise pour s'appliquer au Gouvernement fasciste responsable du génocide et des massacres qui ont endeuillé le Rwanda entre Avril et Juillet 1994, crimes contre l'humanité qui justifiaient précisément alors une telle sanction.

Le Gouvernement rwandais s'étonne du fait qu'un pays voisin et ami comme le Zaïre pique une telle crise de colère à l'annonce de la levée temporaire de l'embargo sur le Rwanda par le Conseil de Sécurité des Nations Unies.

Le peuple rwandais et le Gouvernement d'Union Nationale auraient été plus heureux si la levée de cet embargo avait été totale pour permettre à ce Gouvernement d'assurer pleinement la protection de la population et la sécurité du territoire national, responsabilité première d'un pays souverain.

C'est dans cet unique objectif que le Gouvernement rwandais continuera souverainement de solliciter le Conseil de Sécurité des Nations Unies en vue d'une levée totale et définitive de cette mesure d'embargo et cela ne devrait offusquer personne sauf des gens avec intentions cachées.

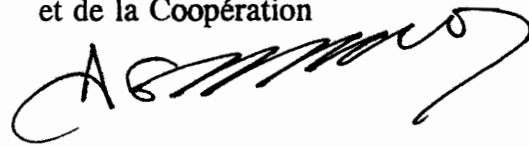
Aujourd'hui, le Gouvernement rwandais est tout heureux d'accueillir les Rwandais qui rentrent dans leur pays et fera tout son possible pour favoriser leur réintégration sociale et harmonieuse et cela, avec le soutien de la Communauté Internationale, à laquelle il réitère son sentiment de vive reconnaissance.

Le Gouvernement rwandais déplore cependant certaines conditions d'indignité humaine qui accompagnent le retour des réfugiés, organisé aujourd'hui par le Gouvernement zaïrois.

Enfin, le Gouvernement rwandais rappelle que le retour des réfugiés rwandais constitue la priorité majeure de son programme politique. Il profite de l'occasion pour lancer un appel pressant à tous les ressortissants rwandais réfugiés principalement dans les pays voisins de tirer la leçon des refoulements actuels et de regagner leur mère-patrie où ils sont et seront toujours accueillis à bras ouverts.

Fait à Kigali, le 23 Août 1995

Dr GASANA Anastase
Ministre des Affaires Etrangères
et de la Coopération



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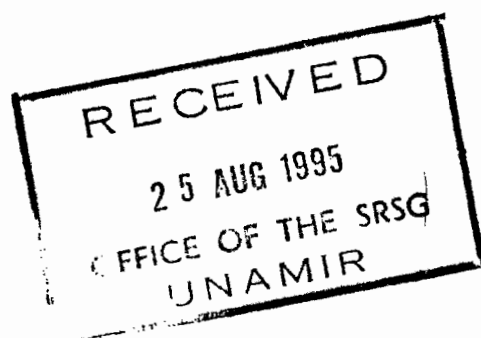
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C'est dans cet unique objectif que le Gouvernement rwandais continuera souverainement de solliciter le Conseil de Sécurité des Nations Unies en vue d'une levée totale et définitive de cette mesure d'embargo et cela ne devrait offusquer personne sauf des gens avec intentions cachées.

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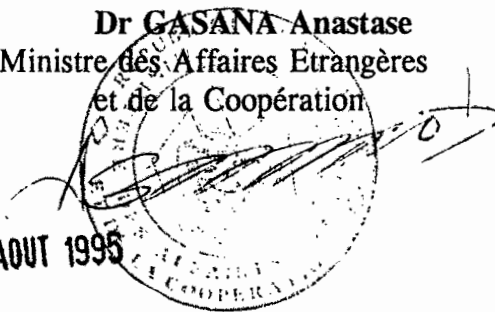
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Fait à Kigali, le 23 Août 1995

Dr GASANA Anastase
Ministre des Affaires Etrangères
et de la Coopération

Reçu le 26 AOUT 1995



**ITANGANZO RYA GUVERINOMA Y'U RWANDA RYEREKERANYE
NO KWIRUKANWA KU NGUFU KW'IMPUNZI Z'ABANYARWANDA
KU BUTAKA BWA ZAYIRE**

Guverinoma y'u Rwanda yakiranye ibyishimo umwanzuro n° 1011 (1995) wo ku wa 16 Kanama 1995 w'Inama Ishinzwe Amahoro ku Isi uvanaho mu gihe cy'umwaka igihano cyo gukomanyiriza Leta y'u Rwanda mu kugura intwari.

Icyo cyemezo, nk'igihano, ubundi cyari cyarafatiwe Guverinoma y'abanyarwanda yateguye ikanashyira mu bikorwa itsembabwoko n'itsembatsemba hagati ya Mata na Nyakanga 1994; kandi koko amarorerwa bakoreye ikiremwa-muntu yagombaga guhanwa bene ako kageni.

Guverinoma y'u Rwanda ikaba itangajwe n'uko igihugu cy'abaturanyi kandi cy'inshuti cya Zayire cyarakajwe n'icyemezo cy'Inama Ishinzwe Amahoro ku Isi y'Umuryango w'Abibumbye cyo gusubika gukomanyiriza Leta y'u Rwanda mu kugura intwari.

Abanyarwanda na Guverinoma y'Ubumwe bw'igihugu bari kurushaho kwishima iyo uko gukomanyirizwa kuvanwaho burundu kugira ngo Guverinoma y'u Rwanda ibashe kurinda abaturage bayo n'ubusugire bw'igihugu, byo nshingano y'ibanze y'igihugu kigenga.

Iyo ntego ni nayo yonyine ituma Guverinoma y'u Rwanda, igihugu kigenga, izakomeza gusaba Inama Ishinzwe Amahoro ku Isi y'Umuryango w'Abibumbye kugira ngo ivanaho burundu kuriya gihano cyo gukomanyirizwa. Ibyo ntawe byagombye gutera ipfunwe cyereka uwaba afite ibindi agamije rwihishwa.

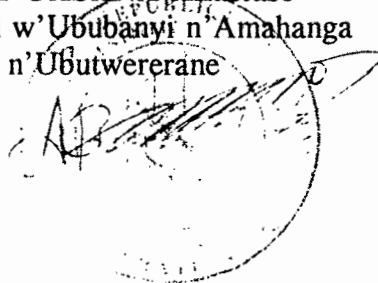
Muri iki gihe, Guverinoma y'u Rwanda yishimiye kwakira Abanyarwanda batahuka mu gihugu cyabo kandi izakora uko ishoboye kose kugira ngo basubire mu buzima busanzwe, ibifashijwemo n'ibihugu n'Imiryango Mpuzamahanga by'inshuti. Guverinoma y'u Rwanda iboneyeho umwanya wo kongera gushimira Amahanga inkunga adahwema gutera Abanyarwanda muri ibi bihe.

Ariko rero Guverinoma y'u Rwanda ibabajwe n'uburyo bugayitse, bwandavuze ikiremwa-muntu buherekeje iyirukanwa ry'impunzi z'Abanyarwanda, ryateguwe kandi rikorwa ubu na Guverinoma ya Zayire.

Mu kurangiza, Guverinoma y'u Rwanda iributsa ko gucyura impunzi z'abanyarwanda biri mu nshingano zayo z'ibanze. Iboneyeho umwanya wo kongera guhamagarira by'umwihariko impunzi z'Abanyarwanda zose, cyane cyane iziri mu bihugu bihana imbibi n'u Rwanda, ko zakura isomo kuri ririya yirukanwa ku ngufu, zikihutira kugaruka mu Rwanda rwababyaye, aho abavandimwe babo biteguye gukomeza kubakirana ubwuzu.

Bikorewe i KIGALI, kuwa 23 Kanama 1995

Dr GASANA Anastase
Minisitiri w'Ububanyi n'Amahanga
n'Ubutwererane



ROUTING SLIP

FICHE DE TRANSMISSION

TO:
A: \ Mr. BuoFROM:
DE: Wilfrid de Souza *WS*

Room No. - No de bureau	Extension - Poste	Date
		31/8/95

FOR ACTION		POUR SUITE A DONNER
FOR APPROVAL		POUR APPROBATION
FOR SIGNATURE		POUR SIGNATURE
FOR COMMENTS		POUR OBSERVATIONS
MAY WE DISCUSS?		POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER ?
YOUR ATTENTION		VOTRE ATTENTION
AS DISCUSSED		COMME CONVENU
AS REQUESTED		SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
NOTE AND RETURN		NOTER ET RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	POUR INFORMATION



Ministère de la Réhabilitation
et de l'Intégration Sociale
B.P. 2034 KIGALI

Tél.: (250) 7 6189
Fax : (250) 7 2338

V/Réf.:

N/Réf.: 22/95/ND/K/379

Objet : Protestation.

A. Madame Sadako OGATA, Haut Commissaire
des Nations Unies pour les Réfugiés

à GENEVE

S/C : Monsieur Anastase GASANA,
Ministre des Affaires Etrangères
et de la Coopération

à KIGALI

*Sharp mission
of UNHCR
E/S*

Madame le Haut Commissaire,

C'est avec consternation que j'ai appris qu'une équipe du Ministère de la Réhabilitation et de l'Intégration Sociale chargée de réinstaller les rapatriés de la Préfecture de Kibuye a été l'objet d'un attentat à la mine perpétré, samedi 12 Août 1995, par des infiltrés venus du Zaïre.

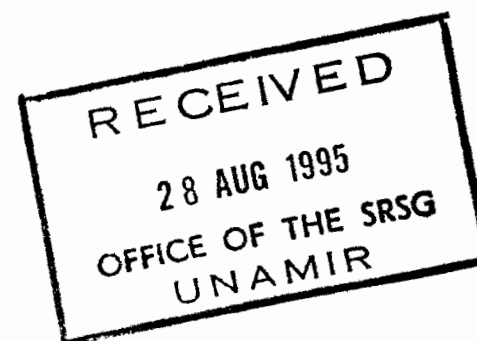
Après l'attentat, nous déplorons plusieurs blessés dont deux graves, un employé du Ministère de la Réhabilitation et de l'Intégration Sociale et un rapatrié. Par ailleurs, le véhicule à bord duquel se trouvait l'équipe a été mis hors d'usage par la déflagration de la mine.

Face à cet acte ignoble, je ne peux qu'élever ma voix pour protester contre l'attitude laxiste du Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les Réfugiés qui ne fait rien pour prévenir cet état de choses. Il va sans dire que de tels incidents dirigés contre le personnel affecté au rapatriement et à la réinstallation des réfugiés ne sont pas de nature à favoriser un retour massif de ces derniers.

Aussi, voudrais-je rappeler que le Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés ne devrait pas se soustraire de son énorme responsabilité en matière de sécurité - parce qu'il paie les militaires zaïrois chargés d'assurer l'ordre dans les camps de réfugiés - et du fait de la proximité de la frontière rwandaise des camps d'où viennent les infiltrés.

.../...

Reçu le 29 AOUT 1995



**DECLARATION DU GOUVERNEMENT RWANDAIS SUR LE
RAPATRIEMENT FORCÉ DES REFUGIES RWANDAIS DU ZAIRE**

p2/2
MIR3021

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C'est dans cet unique objectif que le Gouvernement rwandais continuera souverainement de solliciter le Conseil de Sécurité des Nations Unies en vue d'une levée totale et définitive de cette mesure d'embargo et cela ne devrait offusquer personne sauf des gens avec intentions cachées.

Aujourd'hui, le Gouvernement rwandais est tout heureux d'accueillir les Rwandais qui rentrent dans leur pays et fera tout son possible pour favoriser leur réintégration sociale et harmonieuse et cela, avec le soutien de la Communauté Internationale, à laquelle il réitère son sentiment de vive reconnaissance.

Le Gouvernement rwandais déplore cependant certaines conditions d'indignité humaine qui accompagnent le retour des réfugiés, organisé aujourd'hui par le Gouvernement zaïrois.

Enfin, le Gouvernement rwandais rappelle que le retour des réfugiés rwandais constitue la priorité majeure de son programme politique. Il profite de l'occasion pour lancer un appel pressant à tous les ressortissants rwandais réfugiés principalement dans les pays voisins de tirer la leçon des refoulements actuels et de regagner leur mère-patrie où ils sont et seront toujours accueillis à bras ouverts.

Fait à Kigali, le 23 Août 1995

Dr GASANA Anastase
Ministre des Affaires Étrangères
et de la Coopération



ROUTING SLIP

FICHE DE TRANSMISSION

TO: Mr. Buo

FROM: W. de Souza WS
DE:

Room No. - No de bureau	Extension - Poste	Date
		21/8/95
FOR ACTION		POUR SUITE A DONNER
FOR APPROVAL		POUR APPROBATION
FOR SIGNATURE		POUR SIGNATURE
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MAY WE DISCUSS?		POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER ?
YOUR ATTENTION		VOTRE ATTENTION
AS DISCUSSED		COMME CONVENU
AS REQUESTED		SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
NOTE AND RETURN		NOTER ET RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION	X	POUR INFORMATION

REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE
MINISTRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT
ET DU TOURISME
B.P.2378 KIGALI

file Government of Rwanda

COMMUNIQUE

Ce 18 Août 1995, le Ministre de l'Environnement et du Tourisme, Monsieur Jean Népomucène NAYINZIRA, a reçu en audience Monsieur **M. SHUKAT FAREED**, Directeur du Département des Affaires Humanitaires au Secrétariat Général des Nations Unies à New York qui est envoyé spécial du Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies.

Il était accompagné par **WILFRID DE SOUZA**, Directeur Exécutif de la MINUAR.
Sa visite se situe dans le cadre de rencontrer les autorités rwandaises pour finaliser le plan d'action devant conduire à l'amélioration du système judiciaire et au renforcement des capacités gouvernementales.

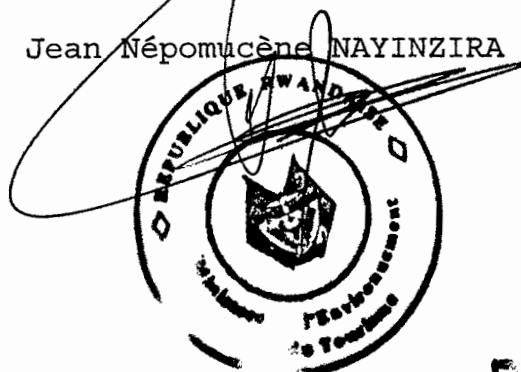
Les deux interlocuteurs ont passé en revue le problème de déchargement des prisons qui implique des aspects environnementaux dans l'aménagement des sites identifiés; l'impact du mouvement des rapatriés sur la dégradation de la réserve naturelle de Gishwati et celui d'une assistance humanitaire de ces rapatriés.

Monsieur **M. SHUKAT FAREED** a promis d'intervenir auprès des Nations Unies pour un appui en faveur du gouvernement rwandais notamment en matière de réhabilitation environnementale.

Fait à Kigali, le 18 Août 1995

Le Ministre de l'Environnement
et du Tourisme

Jean Népomucène NAYINZIRA



Reçu le 19 AOUT 1995



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

File: Govt of Rwanda

Amey

JOINT COMMUNIQUE

1. At the invitation of H.E. Pasteur BIZIMUNGU, President of the Republic of Rwanda, H.E. Yoweri Kaguta MUSEVENI, President of the Republic of Uganda, paid a three day State visit to the Republic of Rwanda from 14 to 16 August 1995.
2. The two Presidents were accompanied by their respective Ministers and other dignitaries.
3. In a warm and cordial atmosphere, the two Heads of State held fruitful discussions on a wide range of issues of bilateral, regional, and international interest.
4. During his stay in Rwanda, President MUSEVENI addressed both members of Parliament and Government officials. He addressed public rallies in Gisenyi and at the Amahoro Stadium in Kigali. He also visited a resettlement programme project in Mutara and the symbolic genocide site at Nyarubuye.
5. President BIZIMUNGU noted with satisfaction the progress Uganda has made under the leadership of the National Resistance Movement (NRM) Government. He commended the NRM administration for strengthening peace and stability and ^{as well as} ~~also~~ for ^{process} ~~embarking on the process towards~~ democratization in Uganda.
~~the progress~~ ^{of the}
6. The two Heads of State strongly condemned the genocide which took place in Rwanda and called for speedy operationalisation of the International Tribunal for Rwanda to try those responsible for the genocide.

.../...



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

7. The two Heads of State condemned and rejected all forms of sectarian politics based on tribes, religion and ethnicity because they are reactionary and divisive.

8. At the bilateral level, the two Heads of State expressed satisfaction with the existing good relations between their two countries and stressed their determination to strengthen them even further. In this regard, they agreed to revive the Permanent Joint Commission existing between the two countries and urged their responsible Ministers to review areas of cooperation in the fields of economic and social development, culture and security; through exchange of information, sharing of experiences, joint research and training; and encouraging private sector entrepreneurs through their respective Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

9. President MUSEVENI commended the efforts of the Government of Rwanda towards the rehabilitation of the economy. He expressed confidence that under the able leadership of the government, the enormous task of developing basic economic and social infrastructure would be accomplished.

10. President MUSEVENI noted the progress made in bringing lasting peace to Rwanda. He commended the efforts and spirit of the government of National Unity towards promoting peace, unity and national reconciliation, through broad-based political participation. He also encouraged the government to continue with its confidence building measures which would enable the large number of Rwandese refugees to voluntarily return home.

.../...



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

11. The two Presidents emphasized regional integration and modernization as the key to solving Africa's economic and social problems.

12. The two Presidents, having exchanged views on the necessity and importance of joint efforts, agreed to coordinate their positions at international fora on matters of mutual interest.

13. In this regard, the two Presidents hailed KBO as a useful forum for regional cooperation and reaffirmed their commitment to its objectives as an institution for coordinating common actions aimed at promoting sustainable development as well as the socio-economic stability of the sub-region.

14. The two Presidents directed the Ministers responsible for KBO to consult with their colleagues in the other two KBO member States with a view to convening a ministerial meeting to prepare for a KBO Summit as soon as possible.

15. The two leaders also exchanged views on COMESA. They noted with concern Africa's mounting economic problems, especially the debt burden and low commodity prices. They reiterated that regional economic integration was imperative. In this regard, they recommitted themselves to the realisation of the African Economic Community.

.../...



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

16. The two leaders reviewed the political situation in Africa and expressed, in particular, concern about the armed conflicts within the region. They re-affirmed their commitment and faith in the OAU in resolving Africa's political problems in an African framework. They renewed their confidence and appreciation at the efforts of the Secretary General of the O.A.U., Dr. SALIM AHMED SALIM, in guiding these continental efforts.

17. In reviewing the situation in Burundi, the two leaders expressed grave concern over the deteriorating security situation. They called upon all parties to demonstrate moderation and a spirit of dialogue, in order to achieve peace and national reconciliation.

18. The two leaders emphasized the need for a regional initiative on security and called for the convening of a Regional Conference at which all parties to the conflicts would be invited, in order to realistically address the root causes of insecurity in the region.

19. President MUSEVENI expressed appreciation for the warm hospitality accorded to him and his delegation by the Government and people of Rwanda during their memorable stay in the country.

.../...



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

20. President Yoweri KAGUTA MUSEVENI extended an invitation to his brother President Pasteur BIZIMUNGU to pay a return State visit to Uganda at a mutually convenient time. President BIZIMUNGU gladly accepted. The dates will be communicated through the normal diplomatic channels.

DONE at KIGALI on this day of 1995

H.E. PASTEUR BIZIMUNGU
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC
OF RWANDA

H.E. YOWERI KAGUTA MUSEVENI
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC
OF UGANDA

COMMUNIQUE CONJOINT

1. A l'invitation de Son Excellence Monsieur Pasteur BIZIMUNGU, Président de la République Rwandaise, Son Excellence Monsieur Yoweri KAGUTA MUSEVENI, Président de la République d'Uganda a effectué une visite officielle de trois jours au Rwanda du 14 au 16 Août 1995.
2. Les deux Présidents étaient respectivement accompagnés par des Ministres et autres Hauts Responsables.
3. Les deux Chefs d'Etat ont eu des entretiens fructueux sur les questions bilatérales, régionales et internationales, dans une atmosphère cordiale et chaleureuse.
4. Au cours de son séjour au Rwanda, le Président MUSEVENI s'est adressé aux Membres du Parlement et du Gouvernement. Il a rendu visite et s'est adressé à la population rwandaise à GISENYI et au Stade AMAHORO à KIGALI. Il a, en outre, visité le projet de réinstallation des rapatriés sis au MUTARA et le lieu de la mémoire du génocide à NYARUBUYE.
5. Le Président BIZIMUNGU a noté avec satisfaction les progrès réalisés par l'Uganda sous la direction du Gouvernement du National Resistance Movement (NRM). Il a félicité l'Administration du NRM pour avoir renforcé la paix et la stabilité et pour s'être engagée dans le processus de démocratisation de l'Uganda.
6. Les deux Chefs d'Etat ont fermement condamné le génocide qui a endeuillé le Rwanda et fait appel à la mise en place et au fonctionnement effectifs et rapides du Tribunal International pour juger les auteurs du génocide.
7. Les deux Chefs d'Etat ont condamné et rejeté toute forme de politique sectaire basée sur le tribalisme, la religion et l'ethnisme à cause de leur nature réactionnaire et divisionniste.

.../...

8. Au niveau bilatéral, les deux Chefs d'Etat se sont réjouis des bonnes relations existant entre les deux pays et ont souligné leur détermination à les renforcer davantage. A cet égard ils se sont convenus de reprendre les Commissions Mixtes permanentes et ont demandé à leurs Ministres de définir les secteurs de coopération dans les domaines économique, social, culturel et de sécurité et ce, à travers un échange d'informations, d'expériences, des recherches et des formations conjointes, et en encourageant les entrepreneurs du secteur privé et les Chambres de Commerce et d'Industrie à échanger des visites.

9. Le Président MUSEVENI a salué les efforts consentis par le Gouvernement Rwandais pour la réhabilitation de l'économie. Il s'est déclaré confiant que sous l'efficace direction du Gouvernement le devoir énorme de développer l'économie de base et les infrastructures sociales sera accompli.

10. Le Président MUSEVENI a salué le progrès réalisé à ramener une paix durable au Rwanda. Il a apprécié les efforts et la détermination du Gouvernement d'Union Nationale à promouvoir la paix, l'unité et la réconciliation avec une large participation des tendances politiques. Il a également encouragé le Gouvernement à poursuivre les mesures favorisant un climat de confiance susceptible de favoriser le rapatriement volontaire de plus de deux millions de réfugiés rwandais. *d'un govt rw*

11. Les deux Chefs d'Etat ont insisté sur l'intégration et la modernisation comme étant la solution-clé aux problèmes socio-économiques de l'Afrique.

12. Après avoir échangé leurs points de vue sur la nécessité et l'importance des efforts communs, les deux Présidents se sont convenus de coordonner leurs positions dans les forums internationaux sur les problèmes d'intérêt commun.

.../...

13. En ce qui concerne la coopération régionale, les deux Présidents ont salué l'OBK comme un forum utile de coopération régionale et ont réaffirmé leur engagement à ses objectifs en tant qu'institution de coordination de l'action commune visant à promouvoir un développement soutenu ainsi que la stabilité économique de la sous-région.

14. Les deux Présidents ont instruit les Ministres responsables des dossiers de l'OBK de consulter leurs homologues des deux autres pays membres en vue de convoquer aussitôt que possible une réunion ministérielle pour préparer la Conférence au Sommet des Chefs d'Etat.

15. Les deux Chefs d'Etat ont également échangé des points de vue sur le COMESA. Ils ont exprimé leurs préoccupations concernant les problèmes économiques de l'Afrique qui ne cessent de s'aggraver particulièrement le fardeau de la dette et les faibles prix de ses matières premières. Ils se sont convenus que l'intégration économique régionale est impérative. A cet égard, ils ont réaffirmé leur engagement à la mise en oeuvre de la Communauté Economique Africaine.

16. Les deux Chefs d'Etat ont évoqué la situation politique en Afrique et ont particulièrement exprimé leurs préoccupations concernant les conflits armés dans la région. Ils ont réaffirmé leur engagement à l'OUA et leur foi en elle dans la résolution des problèmes politiques de l'Afrique dans un cadre africain. Ils ont renouvelé leur confiance et leur estime aux efforts fournis par le Secrétaire Général de l'OUA, Dr SALIM AHMED SALIM dans l'orientation de ces efforts continentaux.

17. Evoquant la situation au Burundi, les deux Chefs d'Etat ont exprimé leur profonde préoccupation au sujet de la détérioration de la situation de la sécurité. Ils ont lancé un appel à toutes les parties pour qu'elles fassent montre de modération et de l'esprit de dialogue pour aboutir à la paix et à la réconciliation nationale.

.../...

18. Les deux Chefs d'Etat ont insisté sur la nécessité d'une initiative régionale sur la sécurité et ont souhaité la tenue d'une conférence régionale à laquelle seraient invitées toutes les parties prenantes aux conflits afin de bien cerner et de manière réaliste la cause profonde de l'insécurité dans la région.

19. Le Président MUSEVENI a exprimé ses remerciements au Gouvernement et au peuple rwandais pour l'accueil chaleureux qui lui a été réservé ainsi qu'à sa délégation, au cours de leur séjour au Rwanda.

20. Le Président Yoweri KAGUTA MUSEVENI a invité Son Frère, le Président Pasteur BIZIMUNGU à visiter à son tour l'Uganda à une date à convenir entre les deux Chefs d'Etat. Le Président Pasteur BIZIMUNGU a accepté l'invitation avec plaisir. Les dates seront communiquées par voie diplomatique.

FAIT à KIGALI, le

1995

S.E. PASTEUR BIZIMUNGU
PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE
RWANDAISE

S.E. YOWERI KAGUTA MUSEVENI
PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE
DE L'UGANDA

COMMUNIQUE CONJOINT

File: Govt of Rwanda

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1995

S.E. PASTEUR BIZIMUNGU
PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE
RWANDAISE

S.E. YOWERI KAGUTA MUSEVENI
PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE
DE L'UGANDA

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

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file: Gov. of Rwanda
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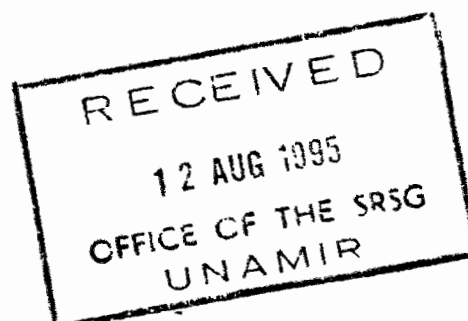
OUTGOING FACSIMILE

DATE: 11 August 1995

TO: KHAN/TOUSIGNANT UNAMIR Kigali	FROM: ANNAN for DPKO New York
FAX NO: 3-3090	FAX NO: (212) 963-4879 ROOM S-3727
SUBJECT: Press conference by Permanent Representative of Rwanda	

TOTAL NUMBER OF TRANSMITTED PAGES INCLUDING THIS PAGE: 5

Please find attached, for your information, a summary of the press conference given at Headquarters by Ambassador Manzi Bakuramutsa of Rwanda on 9 August 1995. Regards.



(SRSG) FC

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9 August 1995

PRESS CONFERENCE BY RWANDA

At a Headquarters press conference this morning, the Permanent Representative of Rwanda, Manzi Bakuramutsa, presented a cheque for \$200,000 to the President and Chief Operating Officer of Americares, Stephen M. Johnson, in payment of the loan the organization had provided to his Government last year.

Before presenting the cheque, Mr. Bakuramutsa recalled that last year his Government had sent some money to its Permanent Mission through the country's Foreign Minister, since banks were not yet operating. The Minister failed to deliver that money and the matter was later reported in the press. Following the press reports, Mr. Johnson has called the Mission and offered it a loan of \$200,000 in replacement of the missing money.

Since the Government was in the process of authorizing the Mission to take a bank loan, he was therefore authorized to accept the loan from Americares, he said. That loan was without interest and was repayable within six months. Unlike other assistance by Western countries which were usually done in a paternalistic manner, Americares used a very good approach in offering the loan.

The Mission was very proud to show that the Government of Rwanda was a reliable Government, he said. He then presented the check to Mr. Johnson, saying that Rwanda had repaid the loan on schedule and thanked Americares for its assistance.

Mr. Johnson said that Americares had been very involved in helping the Rwandan refugees at the time of the genocide. It had been able to ship a total of more than \$27 million worth of medicine and medical supplies, in eight separate airlifts.

Mr. Johnson said that when Americares read the article last October that there had been a misappropriation of \$200,000 and that the Mission was in danger of having to close its doors, it considered it to be an extension of its work to give the Mission a loan for six months with no interest. Americares was extraordinarily grateful for the repayment of the loan. It was wonderful to have been able to provide that loan. The payment showed that an extraordinary amount of progress had been made by that country to bring itself back from chaos.

(more)

Rwandan Briefing

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9 August 1995

Mr. Bakuramutsa said what he had seen in Rwanda differed from the content of United Nations reports. On national reconciliation, he said the people who took power after winning the war in his country decided to share that power. They called in all the parties in the country, except the one that perpetrated the genocide. They also created a Parliament composed of eight parties.

He said that there had been talks of about 2 million people outside the country; that figure might not be correct. Also, nobody was talking about the achievement involved in getting the 6 million people who had known genocide, to live together again. It was probably a miracle, especially since most of the people lost relatives and parents in the genocide. Most of those who were still outside Rwanda did not want to return because of what they did.

What was going on at the international level was interesting, he went on. Rwanda was being put on the defensive with everybody talking about the return of refugees and reconciliation, even at the United Nations. No one remembered that there had been genocide. Reconciliation and genocide did not go together. Justice had to come first. The present Rwandan Government had the possibility when it took power to also perpetrate genocide but decided not to do so. The Government, rather, wanted to break the cycle of killings and to ensure justice in the country. One could not talk about reconciliation when the killers and perpetrators of the genocide were still free. The people who were advising Rwanda to effect national reconciliation were the ones who were hosting those perpetrators of genocide. Those perpetrators were the same people who had been strengthened by getting humanitarian assistance.

The "brains behind the genocide" had organized the refugee camps in such a way that all assistance would pass through them, he continued. Because of that, they were able to control the camps and threaten refugees who wanted to return to Rwanda. There had been reports that the international community was tired of helping the refugees. That was because the international community could not find a solution to the refugee problem. Some of the refugees did not want to return to Rwanda.

He stated that Rwanda was ready to welcome the refugees, but those who had committed genocide must be made to face justice. Even if there was to be forgiveness, it would occur only after they had passed through the justice system.

He said the United Nations pulled out of Somalia because there was no solution. It was also ready to withdraw peace-keepers from Liberia because of the absence of a solution. There was a solution to the situation in Rwanda but the country was not getting appropriate assistance from the international community. It was interesting that most of the countries and organizations that had sent representative to visit Rwanda were changing their minds and were supporting the Rwandan Government. Everything the Government was doing was transparent and was being done with good faith and in the interest of

(more)

Rwandan Briefing

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9 August 1995

rebuilding that country. Increasingly, newspapers were reflecting the true situation in Rwanda.

Mr. Bakuramutsa said there was a fear of attack in Rwanda. That was because the perpetrators of the genocide were the same people now getting a lot of support from outside and who were interested in coming in by force. For that and other reasons, his Government had requested the Security Council to lift the arms embargo against Rwanda. What Rwanda was seeking in that regard was the continuation and strengthening of the resolution imposing an arms embargo on the genocidal Government. However, it should be clear that the present Rwandan Government was not the subject of that resolution.

He assured the international community that Rwanda was not acquiring arms to go and attack any of its neighbours or to kill the population. Rather, it was acquiring just enough arms for self protection. Each country had the right to its own protection and sovereignty.

A correspondent asked what kind of resistance existed in the Security Council to the lifting of the arms embargo. Mr. Bakuramutsa said that the issue had not really been discussed. The only arguments would probably be in terms asking that refugees be welcomed. However, those arguments were outdated since Rwanda had welcomed the refugees for a long time. Any refugee could return to Rwanda.

Another argument might have to do with spreading arms in the region in a fragile situation, he continued. That would also not be correct. Rwanda was not acquiring arms to sell but for self-defence. Rwanda was ready to give all guarantee to show that it would not sell such arms to any other country or group.

In response to a question on a report that Rwanda was massing troops on its western border, he said it was a precaution that had been taken since July 1994. The perpetrators of the genocide were about 1 kilometre from the border.

A correspondent asked how real the threat of renewed civil war was in Rwanda. Mr. Bakuramutsa said such a situation was a potential threat but one which the Government could contain. The perpetrators of the genocide were getting arms and were being strengthened in different ways. There had been news reports on how they were getting their arms from certain countries. Also, when they were leaving Rwanda, they had taken away a lot of the country's hard currency. They had also used Rwanda's money in different banks abroad and they probably had some sympathetic governments supporting them. The Rwandan Government was still investigating the matter. In answer to another question, he said that Rwanda's priority was not to buy arms but to clarify the application of the resolution on the embargo and to regain the sovereignty of Rwanda.

(more)

Rwandan Briefing

- 4 -

9 August 1995

On the question of United Nations arms monitors in the region, he said that it was a wrong proposition. The arms that would come into the region were already there. Also, Rwandans in other countries, when they wanted to import arms, did indicate that such arms were for Rwanda.

The international community was trying to push Rwanda to forget that the genocide had happened, he went on. The situation was being presented as a refugee situation and the Rwandan Government was being requested to negotiate with the leaders of the refugees who were mostly in Zaire and Kenya. Some of the brains behind the genocide were very well-housed in some European countries. Some of them were trying to negotiate to return to Rwanda by gaining some ministerial positions. Those people should at least regret their actions.

A correspondent asked for Americares' reaction to the request by the Rwandan Government for the United Nations to leave. Mr. Johnson said his organisation sought out areas needing assistance and operated in a very straight-forward manner by shipping medicine and medical supplies. It also tried to respond to specific needs as in the case of the loan to the Rwandan Government. Americares would continue to be involved in Rwanda to the extent that it was able to make a difference. It would continue to send medicine and medical supplies to support orphans which involved more than 200,000 -- the result of the genocide of last year. Irrespective of what other groups or governments did, Americares would try to keep helping as much as possible. It did its humanitarian relief work irrespective of race, creed, colour or political persuasion. It was not a political organization and would, therefore, refrain from making an observation on a United Nations withdrawal.

Mr. Bakuramutsa said most organizations and the United Nations tried to show that there was insecurity in Rwanda. He had travelled in Kigali and near the borders with Zaire, Kenya, and the United Republic of Tanzania. Everything was quiet. There had been some infiltration but they were very few and were controlled. Security was perfect. It was safer in Kigali than in many other African capitals.

He said the United Nations had classified Rwanda under security phase three, meaning that United Nations staff had to be ready to be evacuated. That classification was wrong. Even the staff of United Nations agencies based in Kigali did not agree with that classification. That classification, however, gave financial advantages to some United Nations Staff, particularly the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR).

A correspondent asked whether Americares had seen troops along the Rwandan border. Mr. Johnson said that Americares Programme Director reported yesterday that everything was very quiet. The city of Kigali had returned to a significant semblance of normalcy.

* *** *

File: Gov. of Rwanda
3) Prison

REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE

Kigali, le

N°



PRÉSIDENCE DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE
CABINET DU PRÉSIDENT

Réf. n° :

Annexe :

Objet :

COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE

LE GOUVERNEMENT RWANDAIS CHERCHE À AMÉLIORER LES
CONDITIONS DANS LES PRISONS

Le Rwanda a connu pendant les mois d'avril à juillet 1994, une campagne de génocide et de massacres sans précédent qui a emporté plus d'un million de Rwandais. Tout l'appareil administratif de l'état, l'armée, les milices a été utilisé pour exécuter le génocide et dans une certaine mesure inciter et même forcer la population civile à participer dans le génocide.

Le nouveau gouvernement a donné à la population rwandaise toutes les assurances que tout sera mis en œuvre pour que les auteurs du génocide et des massacres soient arrêtés et jugés. C'est grâce à ces assurances que les victimes du génocide sont, d'une manière générale, abstenues de vengeance et qu'on est parvenu à une stabilisation rapide de la société.

Cependant, étant donné que les prisons existantes étaient construites pour une situation normale, elles ont vite été surpeuplées et les conditions de vie dans ces prisons se sont vite détériorées. Préoccupé par cette situation dans les prisons, le gouvernement rwandais a pris les mesures suivantes pour y remédier:

- L'agrandissement des prisons existantes comme c'est le cas pour les prisons de Kibungo, Gitarama, Nyanza et Kigali.
- La disponibilisation de sites pour construire de nouveaux centres de détention, notamment les sites de NSINDA, NGARAMA, NTYAZO et KIBUYE.
- La constitution d'une commission interministérielle chargée d'identifier des bâtiments non utilisés pouvant servir de lieux de détention temporaires. À la suite du rapport soumis par cette commission, le gouvernement a décidé de réquisitionner 7 lieux pour être aménagés en centres de détention temporaires.

- Avec la fin de la formation de 300 officiers de police judiciaire, le gouvernement a ordonné que ne soient arrêtées que seules les personnes pour lesquelles, une enquête complète aura été faite et fourni des preuves irréfutables de participation dans le génocide et les massacres.
- Le gouvernement a établi des commissions de triages chargées de procéder à l'examen des dossiers des personnes se trouvant actuellement en prisons et de libérer ceux pour lesquelles il n'existe pas preuves suffisantes de leur culpabilité

Néanmoins, la mise en application de toutes ces mesures ne se fait pas sans difficultés.

Le gouvernement ne dispose pas des moyens financiers pour entreprendre la construction de nouvelles prisons. Il a fait appel à ses partenaires étrangers, mais presque tous hésitent à financer un tel projet, qui est d'un caractère inhabituel dans la coopération au développement. C'est ainsi que parmi les 4 nouveaux sites choisis pour y construire des nouvelles prisons, seul le site de NSINDA est entrain d'être aménagé grâce au financement de la Hollande, à travers le TRUST FUND géré par le PNUD et au financement du Comité International pour la Croix Rouge.

C'est face à cette lenteur dans la construction de nouvelles prisons, à la population carcérale sans cesse croissante et à détérioration des conditions de vie dans les prisons que le gouvernement avait identifié des buildings non utilisés pouvant être aménagés à moindre frais pour servir de centres de détention temporaires. Le PNUD, le CICR et la MINUAR ont offert d'effectuer les travaux nécessaires pour transformer ces lieux en centres de détention. Il s'agit notamment des travaux d'aduction d'eau, d'éclairage électrique, de construction des lieux sanitaires et des cuisines, de renforcement des mesures de sécurité et d'installation de tentes là où cela est nécessaire. Ces travaux sont en cours mais ils avancent très lentement eu égard à l'urgence de la situation.

souligne encore le point
 Par ailleurs, étant donné les circonstances particulières consécutives au génocide et la paralysie totale de notre système judiciaire, il n'a pas été toujours possible de respecter les procédures légales d'arrestation usuelles en période normale. Il en résulte que nous avons dans nos prisons des personnes ayant participé dans le génocide, mais dont les dossiers judiciaires sont vides. Ceci est source d'immense problèmes pour la Commission de triage et pour la société rwandaise en particulier. C'est ainsi qu'il n'est pas rare que la Commission de triage libère un prisonnier sur base de son dossier judiciaire et que les autorités administratives soient amenées à le réarrêter à cause des manifestations de protestation de la population locale. Il y a malheureusement eu un cas où un prisonnier libéré par la Commission de triage a été assassiné avec toutes les personnes qui se

trouvaient avec lui dans sa maison.

Le gouvernement lance un appel à la communauté internationale pour qu'elle continue à l'assister pour répondre aux besoins de la population carcérale et surtout pour reconstruire son système judiciaire afin de rendre justice à cette population.

Fait à Kigali, le 7/08/1995

Dr.  Mwigande
Conseiller à la Présidence de la République
Président de la Commission ministérielle sur les Prisons.

FICHE DE TRANSMISSION

POUR VOTRE INFORMATION

A: Sammy BUO
DE: Wilfrid de Souza WS

Bureau: 4044 Ext: 11001

Date: 3 Août 1995

REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE



PRESIDENCE DE LA REPUBLIQUE
CABINET DU PRESIDENT

File: Govt of Rwanda
2) IN CORR
(or Chmn)
Kigali, le 01/08/1995

N°

Réf. n° :

Annexe :

Objet :

Ambassador SHAHARYAR Khan
Special Representative of the United Nations
Secretary General in Rwanda
Kigali

Your Excellency ,

Ref: Respect of VIP's convoys

I have no doubt that you have in the past received, verbally or otherwise, complaints from the government on the frequent non respect of convoys carrying the Highest authorities in the country or their guests, by UNAMIR vehicles.

I am under instructions to convey to you the Government's concern about this unwarranted behaviour on the part of some UNAMIR personnel. Discourtesy to the Head of State, the Vice-President of the Republic and any other distinguished personalities in Rwanda is an unacceptable act that cannot be tolerated in any orderly society. The Government is concerned that such incidents are reportedly noticed among UNAMIR personnel. I am further directed to bring to your notice a particular incident of this morning between 09h10 and 09h15 when the life of H.E the President was almost put to danger by this unacceptable and irresponsible behaviour of some of your personnel, despite repeated efforts by the presidential escort personnel to clear the way of the presidential

motorcade. The way the matter was reported to me, your personnel involved acted with unacceptable insolence. Given the gravity and the frequency of these incidents, we are kindly requesting you to advise us on how to handle such situations in future, while at the same time asking you to ensure that these habits by few individuals cease to tarnish the good name of UNAMIR.

Please accept your Excellency, the assurances of my highest regards and fraternal greetings.


Emmanuel GASANA
Directeur de Cabinet



C.C:

- H.E the President of the Republic
Kigali
- H.E the Vice-President and Minister of Defence
Kigali
- H.E the Prime Minister
Kigali
- Minister of Foreign Affairs
Kigali
- Chief of Staff Gendarmerie
Kigali

LE CONSEIL DES MINISTRES
DU 20 JUIN 1995.

Les permis de résidence sont supprimés sur le territoire rwandais. Et les livraisons en cours de ces pièces doivent s'arrêter immédiatement.

Ainsi l'a décidé le Conseil des Ministres qui s'est tenu hier sous la direction du Président de la République, Son Excellence Pasteur BIZIMUNGU.

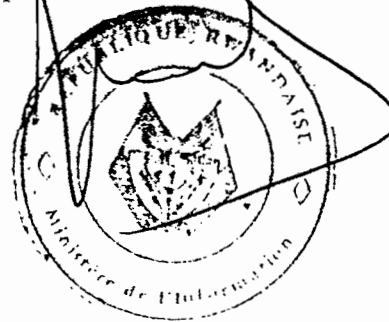
Cette décision est tout à fait conforme à notre loi fondamentale mais aussi elle tient compte des promesses du Ministre de l'Intérieur et du Développement Communal devant le Conseil des Ministres, promesses selon lesquelles les préparatifs pour la distribution de la nouvelle carte d'identité sont très avancées. La nouvelle carte d'identité sera donc disponible endéans un mois, a assuré le Ministre SENDASHONGA.

Comme la journée d'hier était dédiée aux réfugiés africains, le Conseil des Ministres a saisi l'occasion pour réaffirmer son souci de voir tous les réfugiés rwandais regagner leur patrie.

Concernant ceux des réfugiés qui souhaitent nouer des contacts avec le Gouvernement pour avoir des garanties sur leur rapatriement, le Conseil des Ministres a estimé que ces contacts sont possibles pour autant que ces réfugiés ne sont pas impliqués dans le génocide.

Enfin, le Conseil des Ministres a tenu à encourager les visites de certains réfugiés qui viennent se rendre compte de la situation qui prévaut en matière de sécurité afin de convaincre les autres réfugiés à rentrer dans leur pays.

Le Ministre de l'Information
Jean Baptiste NKULIYINGOMA



cc: *ESS*
Tombé
11/12
94

REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE



MINISTRE DES TRANSPORTS ET
DES COMMUNICATIONS

Cabinet du Ministre
B. P. 720 KIGALI

File: Government of Rwanda

Kigali, le 10

No 16.06.01/84

px *Glason*
11/12
94

Monsieur ALLY GOLO
O.I.C. ADMINISTRATION MINUAR
KIGALI

Réf. No :

Annexe :

Objet :

Monsieur,

Faisant suite à nos entretiens du 26/11/1994, j'aimerais par la présente vous confirmer notre décision d'arrêter les vols d'assistance aux passagers voyageant à partir ou à destination de Kigali. Comme convenu, nous souhaiterions que ceci prenne effet à partir du 07/12/1994.

Pendant plusieurs mois, la mission des Nations Unies pour l'Assistance au Rwanda (MINUAR) a gratuitement assuré le transport aérien. Nous vous en sommes très reconnaissants. Cependant, plusieurs compagnies aériennes ont repris leurs vols réguliers sur Kigali. Il nous paraît donc opportun de favoriser la reprise des activités aériennes commerciales en mettant fin à tous les vols gratuits.

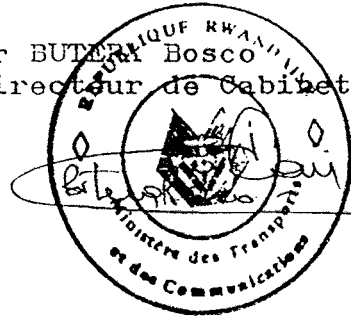
Dorénavant, à part les dignitaires et le personnel des Nations Unies opérant dans le cadre de la MINUAR, seuls les fonctionnaires de l'Etat dûment autorisés pourront utiliser les vols de la MINUAR.

Je vous prie de croire, Monsieur,
en ma franche collaboration.

Copie pour information à:

- Monsieur le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération KIGALI
- Monsieur le Directeur Général a.i. d'AIR RWANDA KIGALI
- Monsieur le Directeur de la Régie des Aéroports du Rwanda KIGALI
- Monsieur le Directeur de l'Aéronautique KIGALI.

Dr BUTERA Bosco
Directeur de Cabinet



OUTGOING FACSIMILE

96 NO -2 17 007

RGmf -3771

DATE: 2 November 1995

UNAMIR
1995 NOV -2 P 18

TO: Mr. Wilfrid De Souza UNAMIR, Kigali, Rwanda	FROM: F. Barrillon-Pomés Nations Unies New York
FAX NO: 3-3090	FAX NO: (212) 963-4037
ATTN:	REF: <i>Room 324</i>
TOTAL NUMBER OF TRANSMITTED PAGES INCLUDING THIS PAGE: 6	

Comme convenu.

e/DIR

REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE



MISSION PERMANENTE AUPRES DES NATIONS UNIES
338 EAST 45TH STREET THIRD FLOOR
NEW YORK, NY 10017
TELEPHONE (212) 908-0330
FAX (212) 908-0077

New York, 30th May 1995

No.MP/96/16.06/E/03

His Excellency Boutros
Boutros-Ghali
Secretary General of
the United Nations

NEW YORK

Your Excellency,

On the 9th June 1995, the present mandate of UNAMIR comes to an end. It is in my duty to communicate to you the instruction of my Government on the future role of UNAMIR before the matter is discussed in the Security Council.

It is probably useful to recall that since the 5th October 1993, when the United Nations Security Council by resolution 892 created UNAMIR I, the mandate of UNAMIR was revised. A number of times to cope with the realities on the ground. The original mandate of UNAMIR was:

- a) Contribute to the security of Kigali inter alia within a weapon secure area established by the parties in and around the city;
- b) To monitor observance of the Cease-fire Agreement, which calls for the establishment of cantonment and assembly zones and the democratization of the new demilitarized zone and other demilitarization procedure;
- c) To monitor the security situation during the final period of the transitional government's mandate, leading up to the elections;

- d) To assist with mine clearance, primarily through training programmes;
- e) To investigate at the request of the parties or on its own initiative instances alleged non-compliance with the provisions of the Arusha Peace Accord relating to the integration of the armed forces, and pursue any such instances with the parties responsible and report thereon as appropriate to the Secretary General;
- f) To monitor the process of repatriation of Rwandese refugees and resettlement of displaced persons to verify that is carried out in a safe and orderly manner;
- g) To assist in the coordination of humanitarian assistance activities of the gendarmerie and police;
- h) To investigate and report on incidents regarding the activities of the gendarmerie and police.

At the material time the arrival of and presence of United Nations Forces gave great hope to the Rwandese people who saw the forces as a contributory factor to the then engaged peaceful solution to the Rwandese conflict.

That hope was nonetheless dashed when the United Nations Forces became mere onlookers during the obvious preparations for genocide in Rwanda. It even became worse when on the 6th April 1994 UNAMIR, hiding behind a vague mandate refused to intervene and save the victims of the genocide. The withdraw of UNAMIR at that material time has left a very vivid dark image in the minds of most Banyarwanda vis-a-vis UNAMIR. Cries and pictures of innocent citizens who were being killed having sought protection in UNAMIR compounds, are still very fresh in their memories.

The reaction of the United Nations Security Council at the time, was to adopt resolution 91/1994 on the 21st April 1994 withdrawing the bulk of United Nations troops and leaving only a token figure of 270 men primarily to protect the United Nations personnel. That same resolution adjusted the UNAMIR mandate as follows:

- a) To act as an intermediary between the parties in an attempt to secure their agreement to a cease fire;

- b) To assist in the resumption of humanitarian relief operations to the extent feasible;
- c) To monitor and report on developments in Rwanda including the safety and security of the civilians who sought refuge with UNAMIR. With this mandate and a number of troops, genocide continued unabated.

At a time when the Rwandese Patriotic Army was engaging the genocidal regime and its armed gangs, the United Nations adopted resolution 918/1994 on the 17th May 1994 expanding the UNAMIR force level up to 5,500 troops expanding also its mandate to:

- a) Contribute to the security of displaced persons, refugees and civilians at risk in Rwanda including through the establishment and maintenance where feasible of secure humanitarian areas;
- b) Provide security and support supplies and humanitarian relief operations.

Surfice for me to add that at the same time, a blanket arms embargo was imposed on Rwanda which embargo is still applied at the moment. The 5,500 United Nations troops did not foot in Rwanda until long after the genocide and the war had ended. Since that large force was deployed, it has played some positive role particularly during the transition in Zone Turquoise and other humanitarian activities. My government is cognisant of this and appreciates it. UNAMIR's mandate was again revised on the 30th November 1994, with the following mandate:

- a) To contribute to the security and the protection of displaced people, refugees and civilians faced with danger in Rwanda, thanks notably to the creation and the maintenance, where this is possible, of protected areas for humanitarian purposes;
- b) To assure security and support to the distribution of emergencies and humanitarian assistance operations;
- c) To use its good offices to facilitate national reconciliation according to the Arusha Peace Agreement;
- d) To contribute to assuring the security of International Tribunal staff for Rwanda and the specialists of Human Rights in Rwanda, notably to protect the prosecutor's office and to plan escort to assure security of missions carried out outside of Kigali town;

- e) To help to establish and to teach a new integrated police.

As we now come to review the usefulness of UNAMIR, I am under instructions to point out the following:

- I. UNAMIR is in Rwanda because the Rwandese Government approves of its presence and any of its activities must have the full blessing of the Sovereign State of Rwanda;
- II. The efforts of the International Community in assisting Rwanda in its reconciliation and reconstruction efforts are highly appreciated;
- III. The size of UNAMIR must be commensurate with the mandat assigned to UNAMIR.

It is the considered view of my Government, that time has come that UNAMIR must immediately cease to be seen as a parallel force in Rwanda, with a mandate to ensure "security and protection" for anybody on the Rwanda soil. The National Security Services are capable and have full responsibility to carry out this task. It is also important that our friends in the International Community understand that the argument for the continued presence of United Nations forces as a confidence building measure is not founded. On the contrary, the presence of a massive foreign military personnel continues to create a false impression of a state of insecurity. It further compounds the reconciliation process as their presence all over the country is interpreted by some, as a lack of confidence in our Security Services.

My Government therefore is of the view that a very substantially reduced military component of UNAMIR is a must. My Government is also prepared to cooperate with UNAMIR as long as it is clearly understood that their mandate is limited to the following:

- a) UNAMIR can assist in observer capacity in the process of voluntary and safe repatriation and resettlement of refugees;
- b) UNAMIR will assist the Rwanda government in providing logistical support for the distribution of relief supplies;
- c) The Special Representative of the Secretary General will continue his diplomatic work by using his good offices in the process of national reconciliation with the framework worked out by my Government;

- d) UNAMIR will provide some protection to the United Nations installations and personnel including the International Tribunal personnel;
- e) UNAMIR could assist Rwanda Government in such activities as demining when so requested by Rwanda Government.

In light of the above, and it being understood that after the 9th of June 1995, the UNAMIR presence will no longer pretend to deal with matters of security. The size of the military component will be reduced to only a reasonable number that can handle the above mandate. The exact figure will be communicated to you in due course. The position of my Government has been arrived at, after lengthy and constructive consultations between us and your Special Representative and we do hope that they will meet with the understanding of the entire membership of the Security Council.

Please accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of my highest considerations.



Manzi BAKURAMUTSA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Rwanda to the United Nations

cc: H.E. Mr. Jean-Bernard
Mérimée
President of the
Security Council

NEW YORK



1. Note Verbale
2) Gov. of Rwanda

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

NOTE VERBALE

SRSR/NV/65/95

La Mission des Nations Unies pour l'Assistance au Rwanda (MINUAR) présente ses compliments au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération International de la République Rwandaise et a l'honneur d'accuser réception le 5 May 1995 de sa Note Verbale N° 0538/03-00-1/CAB du 2 Mai 1995.

Par la présente, la Mission voudrait porter à la connaissance du Ministère qu'elle n'a remis aucun rapport à une quelconque presse traitant le sujet évoqué par la Note Verbale citée plus haut.

Par ailleurs, la Mission, après avoir aussi suivi l'information de la presse internationale, a publié le 2 Mai 1995 un communiqué de presse dont ci-joint copie pour l'information du Ministère.

La Mission des Nations Unies pour l'Assistance au Rwanda saisit cette occasion pour lui renouveler les assurances de sa très haute considération.



à Kigali le 6 Mai 1995

Ministère des Affaires Etrangères
et de la Coopération International
Kigali
RWANDA

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

PRESS RELEASE

UNAMIR PR-95.29

02 May 1995

Kigali, RWANDA - Some media reports have cited UNAMIR as the source of allegations that the Rwandese Patriotic Army (RPA) exhumed and took away some bodies from Kibeho Camp.

UNAMIR denies categorically being the source of such information.

The position of UNAMIR on the recent Kibeho incidents has been duly communicated through earlier press releases and other official channels. That position remains unchanged.

Note to editors: For more information, please contact Ismael Diallo, UNAMIR Spokesperson in Kigali Telephone (212) 963-3582 or (250) 84266, ext. 11075.

We have not given
or leaked any report to
the press. Our press
bureau may be conveyed if
FO. P. M. M. Shabany 9/2/95

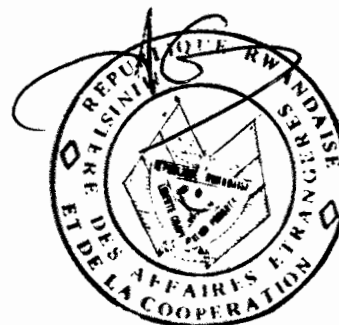
Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération de la République Rwandaise présente ses compliments à la Mission des Nations Unies pour l'Assistance au Rwanda (MINUAR) et a l'honneur de lui demander de bien vouloir lui fournir une copie d'un rapport dont il a été question aux antennes de Radio France Internationale (RFI) ce matin.

Selon toujours les sources de Radio France Internationale, ce rapport de la Mission des Nations Unies pour l'Assistance au Rwanda (MINUAR) affirmerait que l'Armée Nationale aurait évacué de Kibeho, des corps des victimes des malheureux incidents du lieu dit.

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération de la République Rwandaise remercie une fois de plus la Mission des Nations Unies pour l'Assistance au Rwanda (MINUAR) de sa coopération et de sa collaboration, et saisit cette opportunité pour lui renouveler les assurances de sa très haute considération.

Kigali, le 02/05/1995

MISSION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR
L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA



EGLISE EPISCOPALE AU RWANDA
DIOCESE DE SHYIRA
B.P. 15 VUNGA
VIA RUHENGARI

Ruhengeri, le 26/04/1995
N° E.E.R/DS/RE/RE/030/95

pour Excellence Monsieur l'Ambassadeur
SHAHARIYAR KHAN, Représentant Spécial du
Secrétaire Général des Nations - Unies
pour le Rwanda
KIGALI.-

Excellence Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,

Permettez - nous de venir très respectueuse-
ment auprès de votre aimable autorité pour vous demander de bien vouloir nous
assister :

1° Au déplacement du matériel scolaire de l'Ecole Normale de KAGOGO en Commune
de KIDAHU, dans la Préfecture de RUHENGARI, se trouvant à SHYIRA en Commune
de GICIYE, Préfecture de GISENYI, où l'Ecole s'était réfugiée suite à la
guerre. Les cours reprennent le 2^{ème} Mai prochain, c'est pourquoi une ur-
gence à ce faire est souhaitée.

2° Au déplacement de nos Pasteurs mutés pour les 28 et 29/04/1995.
Le véhicule partira de l'E.E.R. RUHENGARI

3° Au déplacement du Comité de réception de la visite du Secrétaire Général
de l'Archevêque de CANTENBURY, le Révérend Canon Peterson à l'Eglise
Episcopale au Rwanda, Diocèse de SHYIRA, en date du 10 et 11/05/1995.

Dans l'attente de votre assistance,
veuillez agréer, Excellence Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, l'expression de notre
haute gratitude.

Révérend RUKERA Emmanuel
Pasteur Représentant Légal
du Diocèse de SHYIRA.



To chief of Protocols
Please check with OIC/Adm.
If we have enough vehicles,
I think we should try to help.
We should concentrate on
request number 3. 29/4

is it too late?

is it too late?

possible?

(reçu le 28/4 à 16h00)
CAO 2

383 Received Message

00:12 28/04/95

ZCZC KGMS2342 DPIC2130
SP KGM
.NEWYORK (PKFOD) 28 0111Z
BT

FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS / UNDEVPRO
ADD/AGOLI-AGBO, DAM/HLA/BAUTISTA, NIC/ROKOSZEWSKI,

DAILY PRESS BRIEFING, 27 April 1995

At a Headquarters press conference this afternoon, Manzi Bakuramutsa, Permanent Representative of Rwanda, stated that while the Security Council was being told that the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) peace-keepers had been nowhere near the internal refugee camp at Kibeho (where an incident last Saturday had led to a considerable number of casualties), his Government had informed him that UNAMIR peace-keepers had helped plan the action at the camp. They had also provided vehicles, and had had to return fire when attacked by militias inside the camp.

Mr. Bakuramutsa went on to say that his Government had been closing the internal refugee camps, primarily located in the zone where Operation Turquoise, the French military operation, had been carried out last year. When the French came to Rwanda, they had create a "safety zone" to which all militias and soldiers of the former regime had fled with their weapons. The present Government had not entered the area sooner because they had not wanted to start problems. The camps there had existed for one year, he said, and had received support from international non-governmental organizations.

The Government had finally decided to close the camps, because there were connections between the internal camps and those in Zaire which had resulted in cross-border infiltrations in both directions. Most of the internal camps, including Kibeho, had contained approximately 100,000 people. But now the rainy season had come, and the Kigali Government wanted people to return to their farms and stop living on foreign assistance. There was no reason for them to be refugees inside the country; they had nothing to fear, he said.

Government wished to free people who wanted to leave the camps, he said. Many people did indeed want to go home. But there were those in the camps who wanted to keep them there as a means of leverage when negotiating with the Government and with the international community. Those people controlled 2 million refugees and had been using them as hostages for blackmail purposes.

There had been 58 camps in Rwanda, he continued. All but one had been successfully closed without problems. Kibeho, the last camp, was a problem, because there were militias of the former regime there who did not want to face justice and

SASB FC CAO E/Min

prison. Prisons in Rwanda were not "the best place to be", he added.

On Saturday Government troops had surrounded the camp. Resistance had been offered to Government soldiers and individuals in the camp who wanted to leave. Those who died in the camp were killed by bullets, machetes and by a stampede -- the latter had been particularly true for children and the elderly. Government soldiers had responded when they were fired upon by the militias. Even the United Nations peace-keepers had been obliged to return fire.

The Government of Rwanda was getting increasingly nervous about the camps in Goma, Zaire. His Government had always asked UNAMIR to separate legitimate refugees in Goma from the militias and soldiers of the previous regime who were taking refuge there. All Rwandans in Goma were being treated as refugees despite the fact that many were armed. Armed exiles were not normally considered to be refugees, he observed. Those armed exiles had been housed and fed and had undergone military training. Moreover, there had been international reports some two months ago about airlifted arms deliveries reaching those camps.

Subsequently those armed individuals had infiltrated into Burundi and into Rwanda. Because of that the Rwandese Government neetz?_?<VKW&/KV_^VLPould not be carrying arms and grenades also having some difficulties with UNAMIR. In general there was no problem, either with the Mission mandate or with its higher-level staff. But many individual soldiers had carried out undisciplined actions. The UNAMIR troops sometimes had to be searched by Government soldiers when they moved around the country. "For the moment, there is no trust", he said. The UNAMIR had been in place for one year. It now constituted a "jobless group" of some 5 thousand to 6 thousand people. He added that the Government would be consulting with the UNAMIR leadership to see how the Mission's performance could be improved.

Mr. Bakuramutsa was asked the reason for the hasty burial of bodies before UNAMIR could reach the camp. He responded that he had been told by Mr. Gharekhan that UNAMIR had counted the dead bodies. The number of dead reported in the press was incorrect. The Government was offering to open all the graves to international inspection. There had been exaggerations. His Government believed that approximately 400 had died -- not 2,000 as reported.

Asked what kind of practical changes his Government would request of UNAMIR, he said that the problem with the Mission was generally the same as had occurred in Mozambique or Angola -- problems associated with troop deployment and behaviour. Some weeks ago there had been a demonstration in Kigali against UNAMIR, organized by individuals who had survived the genocide. They had accused UNAMIR peace-keepers of fleeing at the time of the genocide, and then enjoying Rwanda upon their return. Rwanda had concrete needs; it did not want a mandate for UNAMIR that failed to match those needs.

Did his Government or non-governmental organizations have any ideas about the source of arms flowing to the militias in Zaire? Was France involved in arming them? "When it comes to

mentioning countries, I have a problem", he said. Many journalists were looking into the matter, and the Government was encouraging their work. The Security Council was going to adopt a statement calling on countries with information to report to them. His Government also urged non-governmental organizations to provide information.

A correspondent asked for comment on news reports of dozens of deaths in overcrowded jails. Rwanda found itself in a "Catch-22" situation, he said. The Government lacked the means to detain all the militias, but neither could they be let out onto the street, for fear of attracting reprisals. Faced with that dilemma, the Government had imprisoned them.

His Government wanted to see a judicial system develop, he said. In the prisons there were no doubt some individuals who were innocent as well as others, who were guilty of high crimes. It was as yet impossible to distinguish between them. He hoped that international support, including international attorneys and judges, would enable at least a minimum of justice to be meted out.

A correspondent asked what reaction there had been in the Security Council to a proposed revamping of the Mission mandate. While the Rwandese Government and UNAMIR were already discussing the mandate, the Council was running late in the game. "They always prefer to be late", he said. The UNAMIR was using Rwandese territory to feed the camps in Goma. While his Government wanted to feed legitimate refugees, it was not acceptable for the Mission to be feeding people who were only going to return to attack Rwanda.

END OF TRANSMISSION
DISSEMINATION UNIT/DPI

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**REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE
MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES
ET DE LA COOPERATION
B.P. 179 KIGALI**

N°0513/03.03/PROT

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération de la République Rwandaise présente ses compliments à la Nonciature Apostolique, aux Missions Diplomatiques et Consulaires accréditées à Kigali, aux Organismes Internationaux ainsi qu'aux Organisations Non-Gouvernementales et a l'honneur de porter à leur connaissance qu'ils sont cordialement invités à une rencontre avec le Chef de l'Etat à KIBEHO, dans la Préfecture de GIKONGORO, ce Jeudi le 27 Avril 1995 à 10h précises.

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération de la République Rwandaise saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à la Nonciature Apostolique, aux Missions Diplomatiques et Consulaires accréditées à Kigali, aux Organismes Internationaux ainsi qu'aux Organisations Non-Gouvernementales les assurances de sa haute considération.

- NONCIATURE APOSTOLIQUE
 - MISSIONS DIPLOMATIQUES ET CONSULAIRES
 - ORGANISMES INTERNATIONAUX
 - ORGANISATIONS NON-GOUVERNEMENTALES
- KIGALI



DECLARATION DU GOUVERNEMENT RWANDAIS SUR LA
DECISION DE FERMETURE DES CAMPS DE DEPLACES DE
GIKONGORO
KIGALI, le 24 Avril 1995

Excellences Mesdames et Messieurs les Membres du Corps Diplomatique
et Représentants des Organismes Internationaux,
Mesdames,
Messieurs,

Il est aujourd'hui important que la lumière soit faite une fois de plus
sur l'origine des faits et les causes des incidents survenus dans les camps de déplacés de la
région de Gikongoro.

Mais, avant d'aborder la problématique des déplacés de guerre, je
voudrais au nom du Gouvernement rwandais et en mon nom personnel, déplorer ces derniers
incidents qui ont fait des victimes innocentes. Nous nous associons donc aux familles et à ceux
qui ont perdu les leurs dans ces malheureux et regrettables événements de KIBEHO.

Excellences,
Mesdames et
Messieurs,

Pendant la tragique période des mois d'Avril-Mai-Juin-Juillet 1994,
la plupart des rwandais étaient des déplacés à l'intérieur du pays. Dès sa mise en place, le
Gouvernement d'Union Nationale a fait de la question des réfugiés et des déplacés de guerre,
du génocide et des massacres, sa préoccupation essentielle. Plusieurs actions menées par les
diverses autorités dans ce domaine témoignent de cette importance, et les résultats positifs et
concrets ont été enregistrés. Des campagnes de sensibilisation ont été entreprises en direction
des déplacés de l'ancienne Zone Turquoise. Sur les 38 camps initiaux issus de cette zone, il ne
restait que 8 camps de déplacés dont celui de KIBEHO qui était unanimement reconnu par la
Communauté Internationale comme un sanctuaire de criminels.

La situation aurait été autrement plus positive si, dans cette
entreprise, des éléments hostiles à cette action de réhabilitation nationale et particulièrement au
retour des déplacés n'avaient posé de sérieux obstacles à la réalisation de nos objectifs de
rapatriement de ces populations dans leurs biens.

.../...

Excellences,
Mesdames,
Messieurs,

Telles sont les considérations du Gouvernement rwandais sur les derniers incidents de KIBEHO, les faits qui ont été à leurs origines et les stratégies adoptées par le Gouvernement rwandais en étroite et constante concertation avec la Communauté Internationale.

Je vous remercie.

Pasteur BIZIMUNGU
Président de la République Rwandaise

.../...

REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE
MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES
ET DE LA COOPERATION
B.P. 179 KIGALI

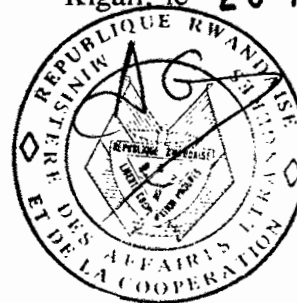
N°0484/03.03/PROT

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération de la République Rwandaise présente ses compliments à la Mission des Nations Unies pour l'Assistance au Rwanda (MINUAR) et a l'honneur de porter à sa connaissance que le Gouvernement Rwandais vient de mettre sur pied une Commission composée de la Présidence de la République, de la Primature, du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération et de celui de la Défense chargée d'étudier toutes les questions concernant la Mission des Nations Unies pour l'Assistance au Rwanda (MINUAR), en concertation avec celle-ci.

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération de la République Rwandaise saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à la Mission des Nations Unies pour l'Assistance au Rwanda les assurances de sa haute considération.

Kigali, le 20 APR 1995

MISSION DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA
KIGALI



*Good. Pl. ack.
Also ask for workshop
early next week.
ED*

*To Chief of Protocol
Please prepare for the
SRSG's approval, a draft
note verbale acknowledging
receipt of the above
and requesting a meeting
between the new commission
and UNAMIR, early next
week. Merci. S.K. Bu
22/4*

PREFECTURE DE LA VILLE
DE KIGALI.
BP 2285 KIGALI.

Kigali, le 19.04.1995.

Objet : Demande d' aide d' un
camion de transport des
vivres

Monsieur le Représentant
de l' UNAMIR
à Kigali.

*A request from
the Prefect of Kigali.
we should consider
favorably - provided it
is not stored! for*

Monsieur le Représentant,

Nous avons l' honneur de solliciter
auprès de votre haute bienveillance une aide en matière de transport.

*ED
CAO*

En effet, Monsieur le Représentant
ce camion permettrait d' assurer la liaison entre P.A.M qui est fournisseur
et les différents Secteurs de la Préfecture de la Ville de Kigali, enfin
d' aider les personnes ayant des difficultés d' assurer leur survie.
Ce camion vous serait rendu chaque fois après son déchargement.

Espérant trouver une requête favorable
à notre demande, nous vous prions d' agréer Monsieur le Représentant
l' expression de ma très haute considération.



20-04-95

URGENT To Chief of Protocol 24/4/95

Please try to determine exactly the
nature of the assistance requested
and see with Administration how we
can help. The IRSG would like us to
consider the request favourably, if possible.
Sandy Bus

**SPEECH MADE BY MAJOR ROSE KABUYE DURING THE DEMONSTRATION AGAINST
UNAMIR ON 11th APRIL 1995**

There was one man by the name ^{Kane} ~~Khan~~ used to attend our meetings and we used to say that CDR should not come in our Government. He would intimidate us that he is going to tell New York that is UN headquarters about it. He said that UN had insisted that CDR should join the Government.

Afterwards you know what followed before the plane crash. That time, there were many UNAMIR soldiers. France quickly came to it's people's rescue and left us in dilemma. The few Ghana soldiers who stayed, saved few people in various hotels like Mille Colline, Meridien, etc which indicates that if UNAMIR had not evacuated, many lives would have been saved. Now they come quickly after the war and one wonders what they are doing here today.

What they do is very well known to you. The town has been spoiled due to their dumping rubbish for example in Nyarutarama, Nyandungu etc. Not only that but our girls who are have turned into prostitutes because of the dollars given to them by UNAMIR. However we cannot put the blame on these girls because they are orphans, and have no mothers to discipline them. Instead of protecting them they are busy protecting Interahamwe in various camps. That is why we have to demonstrate against UNAMIR. As we see it's doing more harm than good to our country. So it's better for them to pack up and go back home. They abandoned us at the time we needed them most. Now the time we don't need them that's when they reappear to eat our country's resources and money of other countries. That's why they have got lots of dollars to give to our girls to flood the hotels.

It's not only UNAMIR but also other Non-Governmental Organisations. The relief which is supposed to be given to refugees is sold in shops everywhere for example cooking oil, beans, maize etc which are sold to us instead of being given to us free. Besides there is no import tax charged on these goods. What good do they do to us if they don't give us the food we need? Therefore we should conclude that if UNAMIR and other Non-Governmental organisations are doing a useless job to our country, should pack up and go.

We are warning our small girls also because they are orphans. We are their mothers and their fathers. So we are going to act and we are warning you. This is very, very serious. I am informing Gendamerie, army and the public to be on guard.

Let me inform every Munyarwanda here that if any of our girls is seen in UNAMIR vehicles, we shall stone both the cars and those girls. I got a report from a secondary school that not only UNAMIR cars but also for businessmen and taxi men park at their school waiting for these young girls. Everybody who is misusing our girls will be stoned at, together with those girls.

7TH APRIL 1995

THE DAY TO REMEMBER OUR VICTIMS OF GENOCIDE

Programme

◆ **Thursday, April 6, 1995**

- 3 p.m.: All vehicles carrying coffins to have arrived in Nyamirambo Stadium
- 5.p.m.: Relatives and friends of the deceased to have a quiet funeral vigil

◆ **Friday, April 7, 1995**

- 8 a.m.: Arrival of the public in Nyamirambo Stadium
- 8:30 a.m.: Arrival of invited guests
Songs of mourning
- 8:50 a.m. Arrival of the President
- 9:00 a.m. Funeral procession from Nyamirambo to Rebero
- 10:00 a.m. Arrival at Rebero
Songs of mourning
- 10:30 a.m. Prayers led by religious leaders
- Catholic
 - Protestant
 - Adventist
 - Moslem
- 11:00 a.m. Burial of the bodies
- 12:00 Meditation and remembrance
- Address by the Minister of Labour & Social Affairs
 - A word on Rwanda's history
 - Address by a representative of genocide survivors

- Address by a representative of Human Rights Groups
- Address by a representative of political activists who suffered for their opinions
- Songs of mourning
- Address by the Primer Minister
- Address by the Speaker of the National Assembly
- * - Address by the UN Special Representative
- Address by the Vice-President of the Republic

2:00 p.m. Covering graves

- Return to seats
- Testimony by a genocide survivor

2:45 p.m. Address by Mzee Mwalimu Julius Nyerere

3:00 p.m. Address by the President of the Republic

3:30 p.m. Paying last respects and departure.

APRIL 7th,1995 - THE DAY ON WHICH TO REMEMBER AND THINK ABOUT THE VICTIMS OF GENOCIDE AND POLITICAL MASSACRES

THE AGENDA FOR THE CEREMONY.

- Thursday, April 6th,1995

- 15h00** : All vehicles carrying the remains of the victims will have arrived in the Nyamirambo Regional Stadium.
- 17h00** : People may go to the Stadium to silently pay the last respects to the remains of friends and relatives (overnight virgil).

- Friday, April 7th,1995

- 08h00** : Visitors arrive at the NYAMIRAMBO Regional Stadium.
- 08h30** : Invited guests arrive at the Stadium and take their seats.
 - Mourning songs.
- 08h50** : Arrival of His Excellency the President of the Republic of Rwanda.
- 09h00** : Mourners' procession from Nyamirambo to the burial ground at REBERO.
- 10h00** : Arrival at REBERO.
 - Mourning music.
- 10h30** : Prayers by religious leaders
 - Catholic church leader
 - Protestant church representative
 - Seventh Day Adventist church leader
 - Moslem leader.
- 11h10** : Lowering the remains of the genocide victims into graves.
- 12H00** :
 - Moment of silence to remember and think about the genocide and massacre victims.
 - A word by the Minister of Labour and Social Affairs.
 - A word by the Representative of the survivors.
 - Mourning songs.
 - A word by His Excellency the Prime Minister
 - A word by the Honourable Speaker of the National Assembly.
 - A word by the United Nations Representative.
 - A word by His Excellency the Vice-President of the Republic of Rwanda.
- 14h00** :
 - Closing the graves
 - Visitors and invited guests return to their seats.
 - Testimony by one of the survivors.
 - A Word by Mzee MWALIMU JULIUS NYERERE.
 - A speech by His Excellency the President of the Republic of Rwanda.
- 15h00** :
 - Paying our last respect to the remains of victims and the end of the ceremony.

File : Statements
2) Government
of Rwanda

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

Kigali, February 20, 1995

Below are excerpts of the Speech of the Rwandese Vice-President and Minister for Defense, Major-General Paul Kagame, as broadcast on Radio Rwanda, on Sunday at 21.30, and on Monday at 6.05.

"I have not understood so far the reason why these people were massacred, or the justifications for these massacres by the very authors of the massacres, who are Rwandese, and who killed the Rwandese. It is our responsibility to know who killed and why he killed."

"None of them has confessed so far for the killings, even those who are being held in prison for their responsibility in massacres, say they are there for their houses or property which have been seized."

"There is now a disease called 'reconciliation' or 'dialogue'."

"Is that dialogue between who and who? The killers and the victims?"

"I personally understand dialogue and reconciliation as talks between people of different ethnic groups and different ideologies, or different religions. What sort of dialogue is to be held between the Rwandese?"

"Those foreign people should not interfere in our internal affairs, we do not want them to give us instructions, we just want them to give us aid, unconditional aid."

"Those who are preaching dialogue, you remember this country was a colony, those colonisers should be ashamed, they left us to ourselves to kill one another, because they are responsible for what happened, and now, because they build schools, hospitals, and give us food when we are hungry, etc.. they say we should forget."

"They are hypocrites, they say that if you do not do that, you will not have money. We have been refugees for 30 years and they did not care about us, I tell you the truth, they like some refugees and hate the others, they did not save people from massacres; they brought planes and soldiers to evacuate their own people, and left us people they saw being massacred."

"They say that if you do not repatriate refugees, you will not have money. They have now pity for refugees, for them, both criminals and innocents are refugees in their opinion."

"They are using what I call in English blackmail, they use threats that refugees will attack. Let them attack, let them attack, I repeat once again, those who defeated them will fight them once again, and we are here in the country."

"Now, they say that there were ethnic massacres because President Habyarimana was killed, and they say people were massacred because of the war. Habyarimana died just as anybody can die, it was no reason for killing babies."

"The fighting was taking place in Nyagatare, and they killed people in Bugesera, and in Cyangugu, while there was no war there."

"We believe that all refugees are not criminals, but most criminals are among them. We want all refugees to return home but still we have the responsibility to punish criminals. The right of being repatriated does not exclude the right to punish criminals."

"But still, can we forgive those who have no remorse, who do not repent? People like, like, I heard it was Karera, are even boasting for having massacred many people."

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION
P.O.BOX 1532
KIGALI

INFORMATION POLICY IN RWANDA

PREAMBLE

The media, when used appropriately, enable the population to get informed of what is happening in their own country and all over the world. They enable the population to determine which are their genuine interests and which are not. Finally, a well-used press allows the population to know the role they have to play in their own development and in that of their country in general, thus helping towards achieving the national social welfare.

This social welfare can only be achieved when there are peace and security in the country, both being indispensable prerequisites for any action for development. That is the reason why the media have primarily to aim at peace and concord, instead of inciting conflicts or sowing hatred among the population. In a country like ours where we believe, support and aspire to genuine democracy, the press must assist the population in contributing their ideas regarding the overall management of their country, serve as an intermediary between the population and its administrators, be a channel for contradictory ideas of the population through their associations, political parties and in other possible ways.

For the reasons above, journalists must be free. The National Constitution privileges the freedom of press, especially in the part bearing on the principles of a country in which the "rule of law" prevails. Even the law dated 15 November 1991 regulating the media in Rwanda guarantees the freedom of press.

The Government of National Reconciliation also adheres to the freedom of press as reflected in the Prime Minister's Program Speech to the Nation on 19 July 1994 : "The government shall spare no effort to ensure the right for individuals to express their opinions freely as well as the individual fundamental rights, the true pillars for democracy".

It is imperative to remind that in our country, some people have deliberately misused the media. They have used them to sow hatred among the population and incite people to war to the point of playing a major role in the genocide that has left the

country completely maimed. Such type of journalism must be fought off, so as to promote the media that cater for the real interests of the country, the press that ensures the rights of the population without causing prejudice to the right of their fellow countrymen to life, honor, property and success.

To achieve these objectives, it is necessary that the Government define clear political guidelines on press. That policy has been drafted keeping in line with the Constitution, the Law on Press, the Speeches by the higher National Authorities, and the various ideas contributed by the population and experts, especially those exercising the profession of journalism.

1. Press must help the national unity and reconciliation to take root among Rwandese.
-

The war that has swept across Rwanda was characterized by genocide and other ignominious acts, all of them resulting from an age-old propaganda meant to sow hatred among the ethnic groups and regions. Therefore, it is necessary for the media to inculcate love, brotherhood, rwandanship in people's minds. This calls for the following strategies:

- Give place to information, discussions and writings dealing with unity and reconciliation among Rwandese;
- Avoid speeches and ideas aimed at creating division among ethnic groups, regions, religions, or provoking war through newspapers, on the radio and television;
- Find out and repudiate all ideas and acts likely to incite the population to hatred or cause war in the country;
- Tell the true national history with a view to shedding light on the past experiences and taking constructive lessons from them;
- Avoid favoritism and persecution of a given ethnic group, region, or any portion of the population on whatever grounds in the media;
- Organize competitions in songs, plays and other channels of literature likely to help unity and reconciliation take root.

2. Press must serve as a leaven for development.

The media must urge the population to work. Farming and animal raising must be given enough time on television, radio, and in newspapers.

Other manual, intellectual, or technical jobs requiring advanced skills must be taken into consideration as well with a view to encouraging the population not to neglect them. There are professions not yet exercised in our country, but which are badly needed by the population. The media should assist the population in introducing such new professions. There is a saying in Kinyarwanda that all professions but robbery and sorcery can earn you a living. In the same vein, an other witticism adds that "a bride's hairstyle is not worth sorghum", which amounts to saying that you cannot eat beauty. As a result, it is imperative that Rwandese be trained in doing various types of work to cater for themselves.

For the media to serve as a genuine leaven for development, private and governmental press must give an opportunity to the population to expose, write about, and discuss their ideas and problems. In this way, the conclusions reached by one researcher benefit others, thus serving as a basis for those who are able to continue in the same field of research. By so doing, the average citizen will pass on to their fellow peasants the information they have acquired while specialists, in their respective fields, popularize their expertise among the population.

3. The Government must keep the population informed of its actions.

For the population to be informed of the progress made in the public management, the officials have to meet regularly with the press, private or governmental, to talk about their duties. In this respect, on no account should any official refuse to receive the press or to answer this or that question unless there are serious grounds pertaining to state secret or national security.

The following are some of the ways in which the population can be informed:

- Press conferences;
- Press releases;
- Speeches on television, radio, or at various ceremonies;
- Assign competent information agents to the Office of the President of the Republic, to the Prime Minister's Office, to all the ministries and various state-owned companies and projects. Emphasis on the right for the individual to be kept informed requires that administration and politicians avoid the old bad habit of censoring or closing newspapers arbitrarily.

4. The press must strengthen democracy.

The freedom of press must be guaranteed for Rwanda to achieve democracy without problem: this means the right for the individual to express their ideas publicly, publish them in newspapers or broadcast them on the radio or television. In this respect, the political parties must have access to Radio Rwanda, the television and governmental newspapers in order to inform the population of their political agenda.

This must be done in such a way that the political parties have equal rights to the governmental media. No politician or political party shall be given the opportunity to use governmental media to propagate ideas at variance with the national unity and reconciliation, or likely to plunge the country into war again.

It goes without saying that for the press to have genuine freedom, individuals or associations must be given the right to create private newspapers, radio and television stations. The judiciary must ensure that those who abuse the freedom of press are punished by law in accordance with the Law on Press dated 15 November 1994. However, it shall be necessary to update that law to make it not only penal but also truly supportive of the freedom of press.

5. The media should reach the population at large.

The population has the right to be informed and keep abreast with what is happening in their home country and all over the world, thus acquiring new ideas likely to assist them in their own development and that of their nation in general. It is therefore a must that the national radio broadcasts reach the whole country as well as the neighboring countries since there live a lot of Rwandese who need to be informed about Rwanda.

For the population to have television programs, the government must do its best to establish receiving antenna for television broadcasts in every "cellule" or sector.

As for the newspapers, these must be spread throughout the country, instead of limiting their distribution to a few cities. Furthermore, a way should be found to match the prices of the papers and the purchasing power of the population.

6. The media must address the problems encountered by the population.
-

Those who are responsible for information must follow the population closely so as to determine and expose their problems or provide them with a forum where they can submit them themselves. The press must also follow up the problems already posed, by contacting all the people concerned for them to give their explanations, and by extending the process to other people who can ably assist in finding a solution to the problems at issue. To this effect, the press must be given the possibility to often cover the whole country.

7. Appropriate strategies must be set up regarding news broadcasting abroad.
-

Primarily, these strategies aim at broadcasting true information about the country to enlighten the international community on the problems facing the country and on the ways it might assist the population and their government in finding solutions to them. These strategies should be based on the following:

- Set up appropriate office for information in Rwanda;
- Allow to come to the country all those who wish to know the truth in time of trouble of any kind;
- Often send envoys abroad to explain what is going on in Rwanda. This could be also one of the objectives for the officials on various missions abroad;
- Thoroughly inform the embassies so that information on Rwanda is circulated in newspapers;
- Send abroad writings showing the good side of Rwanda;
- Provide the Ministry of Information with the necessary means to translate these strategies into action.

8. Enhance the national culture and sports activities.
-

The media must look into the national culture to determine and promote the positive elements therefrom. To this effect, the following elements must be taken into consideration:

- Traditional literature:

Traditional songs, traditional cithara, songs for cows, traditional dances, poetry, tales and the like.

- Modern literature:

Modern songs, up-to-date publications, plays and so on.

- Writing contests must be organized dealing with topics reflecting the problems facing the country, thus producing plays for performance on the national radio and television.

Concerning sports activities, the media must help the population to enjoy themselves by covering certain festivities, exciting games as well as other manifestations likely to relax the population. This is one of the traditional roles of the press.

9. Respect for the press as a profession.

- Experience has shown that several people who are qualified in journalism do not exercise the profession simply because it earns them a poor living. Given the specificity of their duties, the governmental journalists should have their own laws different from the ones that govern the public civil servants. Similarly, the Law on the National Office for Information shall be revised in accordance with the current working conditions.

- As most of the private journalists were killed, and those attached to governmental media are in flight, it is necessary that new journalists be trained thoroughly in collecting, broadcasting information and in the morals of the profession. To this effect, short and medium-term seminars are needed, as well as higher training at universities having a department of information.

- It is imperative that a Faculty of Information be introduced shortly at the National University of Rwanda.

- The prizes that used to be awarded to the best journalists of the year should be re-established so as to stimulate the journalists in doing work of quality while competing.

10. The Committee of Sages.

Given the major role played by the media in the violence that has swept across our country, several people, including our sponsors, have suggested that appropriate measures be taken to make sure that such misuse of the media does not recur. Among other things, there is creation of a committee of experienced and honest persons that would contribute ideas likely to prevent the media from serving evil purposes. In other words, they would act as advisers for the media. The committee of sages would have a role to play in polishing the policy on media, in preventing the governmental media from taking sides, in drafting laws and regulations guiding the service of information.

POLITIKI Y'ITANGAZAMAKURU MU RWANDA

ISOBANURAMBU.

Itangazamakuru, iyo rikoreshejwe neza rituma abaturage bamenya neza ibibera hirya no hino mu gihugu no ku isi, bakamenya aho inyungu zabo zihereye n'aho zitari, bakamenya uruhare rwabo mu majyambere yabo bwite n'ay'igihugu, bityo bikabafasha mu guharanira imibereho myiza.

Iyo imibereho myiza igarwaho ari uko igihugu gifite amahoro, abaturage bafite umutekano ari nabyo bituma bashobora kwitangira ibikorwa by'amajyambere. Niyo mpamvu Itangazamakuru rifite inshingano y'ibanze yo guharanira amahoro no gutuma abaturage babana aho gushoza intambara cyangwa kubiba inzangano muri rubanda.

Mu bihugu nk'icyacu, byamaze, bashyigikiye kandi biharanira demokarasi nyayo, Itangazamakuru rigomba gufasha abaturage mu gutanga ibitekerezo byabo ku micungire y'igihugu, rigahura abategutsi n'abategukwa, rikaba umuyoboro w'ibitekerezo binyuranye biturutse mu baturage, mu mashyirahamwe yabo, mu mashyamba n'ahandi.

Kubera ize mpamvu itangazamakuru rigomba kwisanzura. Itegekoshingiro igihugu cyacu kigenderaho rishyira imbere ubwo bwisanzure bw'itangazamakuru, cyane cyane mu gice kirebana n'amahame y'"Igihugu kigendera ku mategeko (Etat de droit)." Ndetse n'itegeko ryo kuwa 15 Ugushyirye 1991 rigenga itangazamakuru mu Rwanda ryamaze ubwo bwisanzure bw'itangazamakuru.

Guverinoma y'ubwiyunge nayo ikomeye kuri ubwo bwisanzure nk'uko bigaragarira muri disikuru-porogaramu Minisitiri w'Intebe yagejeje ku banyarwanda tariki ya 19 Nyakanga 1994 aho agira ati : "Guverinoma izakora uko ishoboye kose kugira ngo ishimangire uburenganzira bwa buri muntu bwo kugaragaza ibitekerezo bye n'uburenganzira bw'ibanze bwa buri wese byo nkingi nyazo za demokarasi."

Ni ngombwa kuzirikana ko mu gihugu cyacu hari abakoresheje nabi kandi nkana itangazamakuru. Baryifashisha mu kubiba inzangano mu baturage no mu gushoza intambara ndetse biza kugira uruhare rukomeye mu itsembatsemba, ryasize igihugu iheruheru. Itangazamakuru nk'iryo rigomba kurwanywa cyane, hashyigikiye itangazamakuru rifitiye igihugu akamare, itangazamakuru riha abaturage uburenganzira bwabo ariko batabangamiye ubwa bagenzi babo bwo kubaho, bwo kugira icyubahirwe, bwo gutunga no gutunganyirwa.

Kugira ngo ibyo bigerweho, ni ngombwa ko Guverinoma yemeza umurongo politiki y'itangazamakuru igomba gukurikira. Uwo murongo ukaba warateguwe hakurikijwe ibikubiye mu itegokoshingiro, mu itegoko rigenga itangazamakuru, muri disikuru z'abategetsi bakuru b'igihugu no mu bitekereso binyuranye byagiye bitangwa n'abaturage cyangwa n'impuguke, cyane cyane izikora umwuga w'itangazamakuru.

1. Itangazamakuru rigomba gushimangira ubumwe n'ubwiyunge bw'abanyarwanda.

Intambara tuvuyemo yabayemo itsembatsemba n'ibindi bikorwa bigayitse, byose bishingiye kuri propagandes zakozwe igihe kirekire zigamiye kubiba inzangano zishingiye ahanini ku moko n'uturere. Ni ngombwa ko itangazamakuru ricoengeza inyigisho y'urukundo, ubuvandimwe, ubunyarwanda. Ibyo bisaba ibi bikurikira :

- Guha umwanya amakuru n'ibiganiro cyangwa inyandiko bivuga iby'ubumwe n'ubwiyunge bw'abanyarwanda ;
- Kwirinda buri gihe mu binyamakuru, muri radiyo no muri televiziyo imvugo n'ibitekerezo bigamiye guteranya amoko, uturere, amadini cyangwa izigamiye gushoza intambara ;
- Gutahura no kwamaganira kure ibitekerezo cyangwa imigirire ishobora gushora abaturage mu nzangano cyangwa igashora igihugu mu ntambara ;
- Kuvuga amateka nyakuri y'igihugu hagamiye kumurikira abanyarwanda ku byabayeho mbere no kubishakamo isomo ryubaka ;
- Kwirinda gutonesha cyangwa kubonerana ubwoko ubu n'ubu, akarere aka n'aka cyangwa igice iki n'iki cy'abaturage ku mpamvu izari zose mu bikorwa by'itangazamakuru ;
- Gukorebha amarushanwa y'indirimo, ikinamico n'ubundi buvanganze bwacengeza ubumwe n'ubwiyunge.

2. Itangazamakuru rigomba kuba umusemburo w'amajyambere.

Itangazamakuru rigomba gushishikariza abaturage kuyitabira imirimo. Ubuhanzi n'ubworozi bitunze rubanda nyamwinshi bigababwa umwanya uhagije kuri televiziyo, mu maradiyo no mu binyamakuru. Indi mirimo yaba iy'amaboko cyangwa isaba ubuhanga buhanitse nayo ikitabwaho hagamiye gushishikariza rubanda kuyitabira. Hari imirimo idasanzwe ikorerwa mu gihugu cyacu ariko ihakenerwe. Itangazamakuru rigomba gufasha abaturage kumenya icyo mirimo. Baca umugani ngo nta mwuga mubi keretse kwiba no kuroga. Byongeye kandi ngo amasunzu si amasaka. Ni ngombwa ko abanyarwanda batowe kwirwanaho.

Kugira ngo itangazamakuru ribe koke umusemburo w'amajyambere ni ngombwa ko abanyamakuru baba leta cyangwa abikorera ku giti cyabo baba rubanda urubuga bakavugaga cyangwa bakandika ibitekerezo byabo, ingorane bahura nazo, bakajya impaka. Bityo iby'umushakashatsi yagezeho avunitse abandi bakabimenya, abashoboye bakabihahira bashakakasha ibindi; iby'umuturage yashoboye kwibwira ubwe akabibwira abandi, impuguke zinyuranye zikamamaza ubuhanga zishinswe kugeza ku baturage.

3. Leta igomba kumenyekanisha ibikorwa byayo.

Kugira ngo abaturage bashobore kumenya buri gihe uko ibya rubanda biungwa, ni ngombwa ko abayobozi bagira umuco wo kwakira kenshi abanyamakuru baba aba leta cyangwa abigenga bakababwira ibijyana n'imirimo bashinzwe. Muri urwo rwego, nta muyobozi ukwiye kwanga kwakira umunyamakuru wabisabye cyangwa ngo yange gusubiza ikibazo iki n'iki uretse ku mpamvu zikomeye zirebana n'amabanga ya leta cyangwa umutekano w'igihugu.

Mu buryo bwo kugeza amakuru kuri rubanda twavuye :

- Ibiganiro n'abanyamakuru ;
- Amatangazo agenewe abanyamakuru ;
- Amadisikuru kuri radiyo, televiziyo cyangwa mu mihango inyuranye;
- Gushyiraho abakozi bashinzwe itangazamakuru babashoboye muri Perezidansi ya Repubulika, mu biro bya Minisitiri w'Intebe, muri za Minisitiri zose no mu bigo bya leta n'imishinga inyuranye.

Gushimangira uburenganzira bwo kumenyeshwa amakuru bisaba na none abanyapolitiki n'ubutegetsi kwirinda ingeso zibi yahozeho yo gufatira ibinyamakuru no gufunga abanyamakuru bidategetswe n'inkiko.

4. Itangazamakuru rigomba gushimangira demokarasi.

Kugira ngo u Rwanda ruyokoke nta nkomyi inzira ya demokarasi ni ngombwa ko haba ubwisanzure bw'itangazamakuru : ni ukuvuga uburenganzira bwa buri wese bwo kuvugaga ibitekerezo bye mu ruhame, kubandikira mu binyamakuru cyangwa kubicisha muri Radiyo cyangwa Televiziyo. Muri urwo rwego, amashyamba ya politiki agomba guhabwa urubuga muri Radiyo Rwanda, muri Televiziyo no mu binyamakuru bya leta akageza ku baturage imigambi yayo.

Ibyo bigomba gukorwa ku buryo amashyamba agira uburenganzira bungana mu itangazamakuru rya leta. Nta munyapolitiki cyangwa ishyamba bazemererwa gukoresha itangazamakuru rya leta bahitisha amagambo cyangwa ibitekerezo bibangamiye ubumwe n'ubwiyunge bw'abanyarwanda, cyangwa ibishobora gusubiza igihugu mu ntambara.

.../...

Na none kugira ngo habe ubwisanzure nyabwo bw'itangazamakuru ni ngombwa ko umuturage ku giti cye cyangwa afatanije n'abandi bagira uburenganzira bwo gushinga ibinyamakuru, amaradiyo na televiziyo byigenga. Ubutabera bugomba kuba mase bugahana abakoresha nabi ubwisanzure bw'itangazamakuru, hakurikijwe ibiteganywa n'itegeko rigenga itangazamakuru ryo kuwa 15 Ugushyinge 1994. Bizaba ngombwa ariko kuvugurura iryo tegeko kugira ngo rye kuba itegeko rihana gusa ahubwo rinashyigikire bihagiye ubwisanzure bw'itangazamakuru.

5. Itangazamakuru rigomba kugera ku baturage bose.

Ni uburenganzira bw'abaturage kumenyeshwa amakuru, bakamenya ibibera mu gihugu cyabo no ku isi, bakagezwaho ibitekerezo binyuranye byabafasha kwirwanaho ubwabo no guteza imbere igihugu. Ni ngombwa rero ko Radiyo y'igihugu yumvikana mu Rwanda hose ndetse no mu bihugu duturanye kuko hariyo abanyarwanda benshi bakeneye kumva amakuru y'u Rwanda. ~~Ibyo birasaba ko ibyuma bya Radiyo Rwanda bisanwa vuba, kinwe n'iminara ya FM, birya no hino mu gihugu. Kuri televiziyo birakwiye ko nayo yongera gukora nka mbere, amikoro yaboneka igakora nibura amashyamba atatu buri munsi.~~ Kugira ngo abaturage bashobore kugerwaho n'amakuru ya Televiziyo ni ngombwa ko hashakwa uburyo muri buri serire cyangwa se buri segiteri haboneka ibyuma byakira amashusho ya Televiziyo.

Ku byerekeye ibinyamakuru, ni ngombwa ko nabyo bikwirakwizwa mu gihugu hose, aho kwibera mu mijyi imwe n'imwe y'igihugu. Hagomba kwigwa uburyo hashyirwaho isosiyete y'abikorera ku giti cyabo igakora umurimo wo kugemura mu turere twose tw'igihugu ibinyamakuru byaba ibya leta cyangwa ibyigenga (messagerie de la presse). Byongeye kandi hagomba gushakwa uburyo ibinyamakuru byagurishwa ku giciro gihuje n'ubushobozi bw'abaturage.

6. Itangazamakuru rigomba kwita ku bibazo by'abaturage.

Ni ngombwa ko abashinzwe itangazamakuru bakurikira buri munsi bakumva ibibazo bibabaje abaturage bakabivuga cyangwa bakabaha urubuga bakabyivugira. Itangazamakuru rigomba kandi no gukurikirana ibibazo byavuzwe, rigaha ijamba ababifitemo uruhare bagatanga ibisobanuro byabo, haboneka n'abafite umuti w'ibyo bibazo bagahabwa urubuga. Muri urwo rwego ni ngombwa ko abanyamakuru babona uburyo buhagiye ~~(impemba, impemba)~~ bwo kuzenguruka kenshi mu gihugu hose.

.../...

7. Hagomba ingamba zihanye zo gutangaza amakuru hanze y'igihugu.

Intego y'ibanze y'izo ngamba i. oha kuba iyo gutangaza inkuru nyayo yerekeye igihugu, kugira ngo amahanga asabankirwe n'ibibazo bihari n'uburyo yatera inkunga abaturage n'ubutegetsi mu kubikemura.

Izo ngamba zashingira kuri ibi bikurikira :

- Gushyiraho ibiro ntangazamakuru by'u Rwanda bihanye ;
- Mu gihe cy'imidugararo iyari yo yose kwemerera ababishaka bese kuza kwirebana ukuri ;
- Kohereza kenshi intumwa mu mahanga gusobanura ibikorwa mu Rwanda. Ibyo byanasabwa abagiye mu mahanga mu butumwa bunyuranye ;
- Kumenyeshya bihagije za ambassades amakuru y'u Rwanda, nazo zikayakwiza mu binyamakuru ;
- Kohereza kenshi inyandiko mu mahanga zigaragaza isura nziza y'u Rwanda ;
- Guha Minisitari y'itangazamakuru ibyangombwa kugira ngo irangize imirimo irebana n'izi ngamba.

8. Gushyigikira umuco w'igihugu n'imyidagaduro.

Itangazamakuru rigomba guokumbura ibyiza bigize umuco w'igihugu no kubimenyekanisha. Muri urwo rwego ibi bikurikira bigomba kwitabwaho :

- Ubuwuguzi karande :

Indirimbo zo hambere, inanga, amahamba, imihimirizo, ubusizi, imigani n'ibindi.

- Ubuwuguzi bushyashya :

Indirimbo z'ubu, ubwanditsi bugezweho, ikinamico n'ibindi.

- Hagomba gukoreshwa amarushanwa atuma abantu bitabira ubwanditsi ku bibazo bireba igihugu, bityo hakaboneka n'ama kinamico yakirwa kuri Radiyo y'igihugu no kuri Televiziyo.

Ku byerekeye imyidagaduro ni ngombwa ko itangazamakuru rifasha abaturage kumererwa neza bakurikirana ibirori bimwe na bimwe, imikino ishimishije n'ibindi byabarukura imvune za buri muni. Ibyo biri mu nshingano zisanzwe z'itangazamakuru.

.../...

9. Guha agaciro umwuga w'itangazamakuru.

- Byakunzwe kugaragara ko abantu benshi bafite ubuhanga n'ubushobozi bwo gukora umwuga w'itangazamakuru batabyitabira kubera ko basanga uwo mwuga ubakenesha. Birakwiye ko abanyamakuru ba Leta bagira amategeko abatandukanya n'abandi bakozirwa ba Leta kuko akazi bakora kadateye kimwe.

~~Amategeko yihariye y'abanyamakuru yabagenera umushahara cyangwa agashyamba umwami~~
gatuma uwo mwuga witabirwa. Ibyo byatuma haba ipiganwa nyaryo ryatuma haboneka abakozi babishoboye.

Itegeko rigenga Ofisi y'itangazamakuru narye risavugururwa kugira ngo rihuze n'igihe tugezemo.

- Kubera ko abanyamakuru benshi bo mu binyamakuru byigenga bapfuye, abo mu binyamakuru bya Leta bakaba barahunze, birakwiye ko abanyamakuru bashya bahugurwa bihagije mu buhanga bwo gutara no gutangaza amakuru no mu byerekeye imyitwarire ibereye uwo mwuga (déontologie professionnelle). Muri urwo rwego hagomba amahugurwa y'igihe gitoya, aya giyiririritswe ndetse n'inyigisho zihanitse muri za Kaminuza zigisha iby'itangazamakuru.

- Birakwiye ko hashyirwaho tuba ishamba ryigisha itangazamakuru muri Kaminuza y'u Rwanda.

hakaze
Ibihambo byahozeho byahabwaga abanyamakuru ~~bitwaga~~ neza bikwiye gusubizwaho bitwe abanyamakuru mu kubipiganira bagatunganya neza imirimo yabo.

10. Akanama k'abahannyi.

Kubera uruhare rukomeye itangazamakuru ryagize mu marorerwa yakorewe mu gihugu cyacu, abantu benshi, barimo abadutera inkunga, bifuze ko bafatwa ibyemero bihamye bituma itangazamakuru ritongera gukoreshwa nabi kariya kageni. Muri ibyo bitekererezo harimo icyo gushyiraho akanama k'abantu b'inararibonye kandi b'inyangamugayo bajya batanga ibitekerezo bituma itangazamakuru rikakoreshwa amahano. Mbese bakaba abahannyi b'itangazamakuru. Abo bahannyi bagira ijamba mu kunoza politiki y'itangazamakuru, mu kurinda itangazamakuru rya Leta ibyo kubogamira uruhande uru n'uru, no mu gutegura amategeko n' amabwiriza agenga umwuga w'itangazamakuru.

~~- Akanama k'abahannyi kagira uruhare mu gutoranya umuyobozi wa Ofisi y'igihugu y'itangazamakuru mbere y'uko yemezwa na Guverinoma.~~

ANNEXE 1

Les besoins en équipements pour Radio-Rwanda

	Coût estimatif par unité	Coût Estimatif total
1. Les équipements pour le réseau de diffusion F.M.		
1.1. Réhabilitation Station F.M. de Jari (2 émetteurs F.M de 5 KW chacun, antennes, alimentation, câblage + accessoires)	1.000.000 \$	1.000.000 \$
N.B.: Le bâtiment et le pylône ont été chiffrés dans la réhabilitation de la station de Jari qui pilote les autres stations FM		
1.2 Réhabilitation Station F.M de Byumba (1 émetteur 300 W, alimentation, câblage, récepteur et accessoires)	120.000 \$	120.000 \$
1.3 Réhabilitation Station F.M. de Mugogo (1 émetteur FM de 300 W, alimentation, câblage, récepteur et accessoires)	120.000 \$	120.000 \$
1.4 2 émetteurs F.M de 500 W pour la station de Kalisimbi	70.000 \$	140.000 \$
1.5 Fourniture des cartes de démarrage automatique pour les stations F.M régionales de Karongi, Mugogo, Kinanira et Byumba	10.000 \$	40.000 \$
N.B.: Ces stations F.M ci-hauts mentionnées assuraient jadis une bonne couverture du pays en ondes FM et on voudrait les réhabiliter pour garantir une bonne écoute de la Radio Rwanda dans la majeure partie du pays		
2. Les équipements de reportage		
2.1 Car de reportage	300.000 \$	300.000 \$
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • jeep 4 x 4 • mat d'antenne pneumatique avec antenne d'émission et de réception • Emetteur F.M 500 W • Mixer à 8 voies d'entrée et 4 voies de sortie • Alimentation continue et alternative • Autres accessoires 		
2.2 10 Magnétophonés NAGRA pour journalistes des centres régionaux d'Information	10.000 \$	100.000 \$
2.3 10 microphones dynamiques	400 \$	4 000 \$
N.B.: Ces équipements de reportage sont indispensables pour faire approcher la Radio nationale à la population du milieu rural		

S/TOTAL		404.000 \$
3. <u>Les équipements de studio</u>		
3.1	3 machines STUDER A 807	30.000 \$
3.2	1 lecteur compact disques	5.000 \$
3.3	1 Mixer à 8 voies d'entrée et 4 voies de sortie	20.000 \$
3.4	4 oscilloscopes	5.000 \$
3.5	2 audio-analyser	10.000 \$
S/TOTAL		155.000 \$
4. <u>Les équipements de mesure</u>		
4.1	10 sacs d'outillage de dépannage électronique	5.000 \$
4.2	4 sacs d'outillage de dépannage mécanique	5.000 \$
4.3	10 multimètres	2.000 \$
4.4	1 charge fictive de 500 W	10.000 \$
4.5	2 Wattmètre de 500 W	10.000 \$
S/TOTAL		120.000 \$
GRANDTOTAL		2.099.000 \$

ANNEXE II

Les besoins en équipements pour la Télévision Rwandaise

1. Les équipements du studio

		Coût estimatif par unité	Coût total
1.1	3 caméras BETACAM SP	60.000 \$	180.000 \$
1.2	3 magnétoscopes BETACAM SP player	40.000 \$	120.000 \$
1.3	3 magnétoscopes BETACAM SP recorder	40.000 \$	120.000 \$
1.4	2 unités de montage cut-cut comprenant chacune: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2 magnétoscopes BETACAM SP (player et recorder)• 1 éditeur vidéo/audio• Monitoring vidéo et audio• Cables de connexion		
1.5	1 éditeur ACE 25 pour la régie	10.000 \$	10.000 \$
1.6	1 moniteur du générateur de caractères ASTON 3 pour la régie	5.000 \$	5.000 \$
1.7	1 lecteur de disques compacts	5.000 \$	5.000 \$
1.8	2 adaptateurs de caméras BETACAM SP à la diffusion	3.000 \$	6.000 \$
1.9	6 microphones dynamiques	500 \$	3.000 \$
S/TOTAL			649.000 \$

N.B.: Les équipements de studio ci-hauts cités remplaceront les mêmes équipements emportés par les agents du régime déchu et ainsi les émissions télévisées se feront dans les bonnes conditions.

2. Les équipements de reportage

2.1	3 caméras BETACAM SP	60.000 \$	180.000 \$
2.2	1 car de reportage T.V comprenant: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 3 caméras BETACAM SP de captation- 1 mixer vidéo et audio- 2 magnétoscopes BETACAM SP (player et recorder)- 1 faisceau hertzien d'émission (1,5 GHZ)- 1 groupe électrogène 5 KVA- Câblage	600.000 \$	600.000 \$
2.3	3 valises d'éclairage	10.000 \$	30.000 \$
2.4	1 lot de batteries pour caméras BETA	10.000 \$	10.000 \$
S/TOTAL			820.000 \$



TO: Mr. Shaharyar Khan
SRSG

DATE: 27 December 1994
REF: OSRSG/LA/010

FROM: I. Minta *[Signature]*
Legal Adviser/OSRSG

SUBJECT: Basic Documents of the Rwandese Government

.....
Please find attached, English and French copies of the basic legal instruments establishing the present Government of Rwanda, namely: the RPF Declaration of 17 July 1994, and the Protocol of Agreement between the Political Parties dated 24 November 1994 on the establishment of the National Assembly.

Although Article 1 (last sentence) of the RPF Declaration "**indissolubly recognizes**" the 1991 Constitution of Rwanda and the Arusha Accord as the fundamental law of the land, this is actually a **re-affirmation** of the Constitution **by the Declaration**. This means, in effect, that the Declaration is in fact the fundamental law, having re-affirmed the 1991 Constitution with modifications (otherwise, if the Constitution were superior to the Declaration, the latter would most likely be unconstitutional). But the Declaration is to be read together with the Constitution and the Arusha Accord, both of which are given legal effect to the extent allowed by the Declaration.

In constitutional terms, therefore, the composition and powers of the Government of Rwanda are as defined in the attached basic instruments, primarily. The 1991 Constitution and the Arusha Accords are additional sources of law to the extent allowed by the Declaration and by subsequent laws passed in terms of the Declaration. For instance, the Declaration says nothing about the Judiciary, which, therefore, remains as defined in the 1991 Constitution.

Article 8 of the Declaration (last sentence), refers to "**UNAMIR's role in the training of the National Army**". This, presumably, is not binding on UNAMIR unless that role is conferred by and defined in a Security Council resolution. Our current mandate only permits training of the police (inter alia).

cc: Dr. A. Kabia, Executive Director
Mr. Sammy Buo, Political Adviser

RPF DECLARATION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF INSTITUTIONS

Patiently negotiated to end the war and establish a Rule of Law in Rwanda which presupposes democracy, pluralism, respect for the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual, the Arusha Peace Accord constitutes the basis for a lasting peace sought by the Rwandan people for the present and future generations. To this end, the Peace Accord envisioned the formation of a national army comprised of forces from the government and Rwandan Patriotic Front so that power could be shared in the framework of a broad-based transitional government for a transitional period culminating in free democratic elections in the best possible conditions of transparency.

Since the signature of this Peace Accord on 4 August 1993, the government of the defunct President Juvénal Habyarimana increased the number of obstacles to implementing the Accord, at the same time he accelerated preparations for ethnic genocide and massacres which continue in parts of the national territory still under the control of the former government's armed forces now fleeing in complete disarray. By agreeing to follow orders which are ideologically against both the universal and basic principles of the Peace Accord, these armed forces failed in their primary mission to protect citizens and their property. What is worse is that they actively participated in perpetrating the genocide and massacres.

Forced to resort to arms once again to stop the genocide and massacres, the Rwandan Patriotic Front expected to achieve its goal of liberating the Rwandan people from the yoke of the fascist political-military clique already in disarray and whose defeat was inevitable. This objective now requires that peace and tranquility, favourable to national reconstruction and recovery in all areas, be consolidated through the establishment of a government and local administration. In this framework, the Rwandan Patriotic Front intends to proceed as follows:

1. It declares its allegiance to the principles which constitute the framework of the Arusha Peace Accord including:
 - a. Establishing Rule of Law;
 - b. Forming an army open to all Rwandans of all origins and dedicated to the defence of the interests of all people.
 - c. Establishing power sharing in the broad-based transitional government.

The RPF indissolubly recognizes the constitution of 10 June 1991 and the Peace Accord as the fundamental law governing the land in consideration of the modifications made necessary by the tragic situation in the country.

2. It announces the establishment on 19 July 1994 of a broadly representative Government of National Unity. This government shall be headed by a Prime Minister and shall be comprised of a number of Ministers envisioned in the Peace Accord. In addition, the post of Vice-President is created to be held concurrently with a ministerial post. However since the political parties have been severely shaken by the systematic liquidation of their members by the leaders of the genocide and massacres, the political stature shall not be as anticipated in the Accord on power sharing. The government shall be comprised of personalities selected by the Prime Minister, in consultation and with the approval of the President of the Republic, based on their competence and their representation among certain political forces before the outbreak of the genocide and massacres.
3. The Mouvement Rwandais National pour la Democratie (MRND), Congrès Democratique du Rwanda (CDR) and all other parties or tendencies in political alliance with these parties which showed support for the self-proclaimed government on 9 April 1994 are excluded from all institutional participation. The post of the President of the Republic, the ministers, and the seats at the legislative assembly reserved by the Arusha Peace Accord to those political entities excluded from power sharing have returned to the Rwandan Patriotic Front whose mission and role in the fight against fascism bestows upon it the historical responsibility to ensure that the process for peace, national reconciliation and reconstruction not be overturned by political manipulation.
4. The legislative assembly, the number of seats for which is described in the Arusha Peace Accord, shall be established within one (1) month after the establishment of the government. In the meantime, the legislative texts shall be adopted by decree-law in the Government Council. The list of representative members of the legislative assembly shall be presented by the political groups envisioned by the Peace Accord and submitted for an evaluation of their political leanings and attitudes before and after 6 April 1994, in order to sort out those elements that subscribed to or sympathized with the sectarian and fascist ideology.

The rule regarding the keeping of security forces in the institutions, and in the legislative assembly in particular, is maintained.
5. The duration of the transition period is five years.
6. The President of the Republic shall have the power to initiate a reorganization of the government and to remove the Prime Minister from office with the confirmation of the legislative assembly. In such a case, a new Prime Minister shall be appointed following consultations with the political groups participating in the institutions. The legal provisions for such a reorganization shall be introduced into the basic law of the land after the opening of the legislative assembly.

7. The President of the Republic and the Government exercise collective executive powers through the decisions made in the Council of Ministers. If after exhausting the proceedings for decision-making provided in Article 21 of the Accord on Power-Sharing, the Council of Ministers is unable to come to a consensus, the President of the Republic shall have the final say.
8. In accordance with the Arusha Peace Accord, a truly national army shall be formed for the objectives envisioned by the Peace Accord. However given that the Rwandan Armed Forces have continued to serve fascist tendencies despite the numerous calls by the Rwandan Patriotic Army, the integration of elements of the former armed forces shall be achieved through a selection of healthy individuals who have not been compromised by reprehensible acts. This principle shall be accommodated through appropriate modifications in the implementation of the *Protocol of Agreement on the Integration of the Armed Forces*. The officers and soldiers retained as a result of the aforementioned selection process shall be assigned to posts and occupations based on their rank prior to 6 April 1994.

The provisions of the Peace Accord related to withdrawal, stationing, and UNAMIR's role in the training of the National Army shall be modified in ad hoc proceedings.

9. The political forces invited to participate in the institutions have agreed to the contents of this Declaration. It was agreed by consensus in the RPF Political Bureau that Mr. Pasteur BIZIMUNGU shall assume the office of the President of the Republic.
10. Mr. Faustin TWAGIRAMUNGU shall conduct the activities of the Government of National Unity as Prime Minister.

Signed in Kigali, on 17 July 1994

President of the Rwandan Patriotic Front
Colonel Alexis KANYARENGE

**PROTOCOL OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE POLITICAL FORCES
RPF, RDM, CDP, PID, LP, SDP, RSP AND DUPR
ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

The political signatories of the present agreement :

- In recognition of the Rwandan people's victory over fascism and sectarian ideologies contrary to the principles of freedom and democracy;
- In celebration of renewed peace after the indescribable suffering that was imposed upon the Rwandan people by the bloody government of the defeated regime;
- Resolved to complete the work initiated by the Rwandan Patriotic Forces to liberate the Rwandan people which includes applying the principles of national reconciliation, tolerance, and solidarity and pursuing the arduous task of reconstruction and socio-economic development and the promotion of democratic culture; and
- In recognition of the need for representation of the National Army (NA) in the National Assembly;

admit the following:

Article 1 They ratify the **RPF Declaration on the Establishment of Institutions** signed on 17 July 1994.

Article 2 The numerical distribution of seats in the National Assembly is as follows:

-	RPF	13 seats	-	CDP	6 seats
-	RDM	13 seats	-	PID	2 seats
-	SDP	13 seats	-	RSP	2 seats
-	LP	13 seats	-	DUPR	2 seats
-	NA	6 seats			

Article 3 In case of a reorganization of the government or the removal of the Prime Minister, articles 53 and 54 of the Arusha Accord on power sharing shall apply.

Article 4 The legal changes made necessary due to provisions in the existing agreement shall be introduced in the fundamental laws by the National Assembly.

Signed in Kigali on this 24th day of the month of November 1994

Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF)
Colonel Alexis KANYARENGE
President

Republican Democratic Movement (RDM)
Mr. Faustin TWAGIRAMUNGU
President

Christian Democratic Party (CDP)
Jean Népomuscène NAYINZIRA
President

Party for Islamic Democracy (PID)
André BUMAYA
National Coordinator

Liberal Party (LP)
Dr. Joseph NSENGIMANA
President

Social Democratic Party (SDP)
Charles NTAKIRUTINKA
President

Rwandan Socialist Party (RSP)
Dr. Médard RUTIJANWA
National Secretary to the Organization

Democratic Union for the People of Rwanda (DUPR)
Jean Bosco KARANGWA
President

Dr. Jean Baptiste MBERABAHIZI
National Secretary for Political
and Economic Affairs

DECLARATION DU FPR RELATIVE A LA
MISE EN PLACE DES INSTITUTIONS

Patiemment négocié en vue de mettre fin à la guerre et instaurer au Rwanda un Etat de Droit qui implique la démocratie, le pluralisme, le respect des libertés et des droits fondamentaux de la personne, l'Accord de Paix d'Arusha constituait la base d'une paix durable recherchée par le peuple rwandais pour les générations présentes et futures. A cet effet, l'Accord de Paix prévoyait la formation d'une Armée Nationale composée de forces gouvernementales et de celles du Front Patriotique Rwandais ainsi que l'instauration d'un partage du pouvoir dans le cadre d'un Gouvernement de Transition à Base Elargie, pour une période de transition qui serait couronnée par des élections démocratiques, libres et organisées dans les meilleures conditions de transparence.

Depuis la signature de cet Accord de Paix, le 4 août 1993, le régime de feu Président Juvénal Habyarimana avait multiplié des obstacles à la mise en oeuvre de l'Accord, en même temps qu'il accélérerait les préparatifs du génocide ethnique et des massacres qui continuent dans la partie du territoire national encore sous contrôle des anciennes Forces Armées Gouvernementales actuellement en débandade totale. En acceptant de se mettre aux ordres d'une idéologie contraire aux principes universels et aux principes fondamentaux de l'Accord de Paix, ces Forces Armées ont failli à leur mission principale de protection des citoyens et de leurs biens. Pire encore, elles ont activement participé à la perpétration du génocide et des massacres.

Contraint de reprendre les hostilités pour arrêter le génocide et les massacres, le Front Patriotique Rwandais entend parachever son oeuvre de libération du peuple rwandais du joug de la clique politico-militaire fasciste déjà en déroute et dont la défaite totale est inéluctable. Cette oeuvre exige à présent que la paix et la tranquillité, propices à la reconstruction du pays et la reprise des activités sur tous les plans, soient consolidées par l'installation d'un Gouvernement et d'une administration locale. Dans ce cadre, le Front Patriotique Rwandais entend procéder comme suit :

1. Il déclare son attachement aux principes qui constituent la charpente de l'Accord de Paix d'Arusha, à savoir :

- a. L'instauration d'un Etat de Droit;
- b. La formation d'une Armée Nationale ouverte aux Rwandais de tous les horizons et vouée à la défense des intérêts de tout le peuple.
- c. L'instauration d'un Partage du Pouvoir dans le cadre d'un Gouvernement de Transition à Base Elargie.

Le FPR reconnaît la constitution du 10 juin 1991 et l'Accord de Paix comme constituant indissolublement la Loi Fondamentale qui régit le pays, moyennant les modifications rendues nécessaires par la situation tragique du pays.

2. Il annonce la mise en place le mardi 19 juillet 1994 d'un Gouvernement d'unité Nationale largement représentatif. Ce Gouvernement sera dirigé par un Premier Ministre et comprendra le nombre de Portefeuilles Ministériels prévu par l'Accord de Paix. Toutefois, il est créé un poste de Vice-Président de la République devant être tenu concurremment avec un poste ministériel. Cependant étant donné que les partis politiques ont été fortement ébranlés suite à la liquidation systématique de leurs adhérents par les auteurs du génocide et des massacres, le poids politique ne serait être par conséquent celui qui prévalait au moment de la conclusion du Protocole d'Accord sur le Partage du Pouvoir. Le Gouvernement comprendra donc les personnalités choisies par le Premier Ministre en consultation et avec l'approbation du Président de la République en fonction de leurs compétences et de leur représentativité des forces politiques considérées avant le déclenchement du génocide et des massacres.
3. Sont exclus de toute participation aux Institutions les partis MRND, CDR et tous les autres partis ou tendances qui ont été dans une alliance politique avec ces partis ou qui ont manifesté un quelconque soutien au Gouvernement autoproclamé le 9/04/1994. Le poste de Président de la République, les Portefeuilles Ministérielles et les sièges à l'Assemblée Législative dévolus par l'Accord de Paix d'Arusha aux familles politiques exclues de la participation au partage du pouvoir reviennent au Front Patriotique Rwandais auquel sa mission est son rôle particulier dans la lutte contre le fascisme confèrent la responsabilité historique de s'assurer que le processus de pacification, de réconciliation nationale et de reconstruction ne soit entravé par le biais de manoeuvres politiciennes.
4. L'Assemblée Législative, dont le nombre des sièges est celui prévu par l'Accord de Paix d'Arusha, sera mise en place dans un délai d'un (1) mois, à compter de la mise en place du Gouvernement. Dans l'entre-temps, les textes à caractère législative seront pris par décrets-lois adoptés en Conseil du Gouvernement. Les députés à l'Assemblée Législative seront proposés par des formations politiques prévues à cet effet par l'Accord de Paix et soumis à une évaluation de leur tendance et attitudes politiques avant et après le 6 avril 1994, afin d'écarter tout élément ayant manifesté son adhésion ou sa sympathie envers l'idéologie fasciste et sectaire.

Le principe de la représentation des forces de l'ordre dans les institutions, de l'Assemblée Législative en particulier, est d'ores et déjà retenu.

5. La durée de la période de la transition sera de cinq ans.
6. Le Président de la République aura la faculté d'initier des remaniements du Gouvernement et de révoquer le

Premier Ministre après avis conforme de l'Assemblée Législative. Dans ce cas, un nouveau Premier Ministre sera nommé après consultation avec les familles politiques participant aux Institutions. Les aménagements légaux de cette disposition seront introduits dans la Loi Fondamentale du Pays après l'instauration de l'Assemblée Législative.

7. Le Pouvoir Exécutif est exercé collectivement, à travers les décisions prises en Conseil des Ministres, par le Président de la République et le Gouvernement. Si après épuisement de la procédure de la prise de décision prévue à l'Article 21 du Protocole sur le Partage du Pouvoir, le Conseil des Ministres est incapable de prendre une décision, le Président de la République décide souverainement.
8. Conformément à l'Accord de Paix d'Arusha, une armée véritablement nationale sera formée pour des missions prévues par l'Accord de Paix. Cependant, étant donné que les anciennes Forces Armées Rwandaises ont continué à se mettre au service du fascisme malgré les nombreux appels du commandement de l'Armée Patriotique Rwandaise, l'intégration des éléments des anciennes Forces Armées Rwandaises se fera par triage des individus sains et qui ne se seraient pas personnellement compromis par des actes répréhensibles. Les accommodements de ce principe seront apportées par les modifications appropriées dans la mise en oeuvre du Protocole d'Accord sur l'Intégration des Forces Armées. Les Officiers et les hommes de troupe ainsi retenus après triage seront affectés à des postes et à des occupations correspondant à leurs rangs avant le 6 avril 1994.

Les dispositions de l'Accord de Paix relatives au désengagement, au cantonnement et au rôle de la MINUAR dans le processus de formation de l'Armée Nationale seront modifiées par des procédures ad-hoc.

9. Les Forces politiques appelées à participer aux Institutions ont agréé le contenu de cette déclaration. Par consensus du Bureau Politique du FPR, Monsieur Pasteur BIZIMUNGU accède aux fonctions de Président de la République.
10. Monsieur Faustin TWAGIRAMUNGU conduira l'action du Gouvernement de l'Unité Nationale comme Premier Ministre.

Fait à Kigali, le 17 juillet 1994.

Président du Front Patriotique Rwandais
Colonel Alexis KANYARENGWE

PROTOCOLE D'ACCORD ENTRE LES FORCES POLITIQUES
FPR, MDR, PDC, PDI, PL, PSD, PSR ET UDPR SUR
LA MISE EN PLACE DES INSTITUTIONS NATIONALES

Les forces politiques signataires du présent protocole :

- Se réjouissant de la victoire du peuple rwandais sur le fascisme et l'idéologie sectaire contraire aux principes de démocratie et de liberté;
- Se félicitant de la paix retrouvée après des souffrances indescriptibles infligées au peuple rwandais par le pouvoir sanguinaire du régime défait;
- S'inclinant devant la mémoire des victimes du génocide et des massacres perpétrés par ce régime, et décidées à oeuvrer pour que ce type de régime et les dissensions dont il s'est servi n'aient plus jamais droit de cité au Rwanda ou ailleurs;
- Résolues à parfaire l'oeuvre de libération du peuple rwandais amorcée par les forces patriotiques rwandaises, notamment en mettant en application les principes de réconciliation nationale, de tolérance et de solidarité et en poursuivant la tâche ardue de reconstruction, de développement socio-économique et de promotion de la culture démocratique;
- Reconnaissant la nécessité de la représentation de l'Armée Nationale (AN) au sein de l'Assemblée Nationale;

Convienent de ce qui suit :

Article 1 : Elles font leur la "DECLARATION DU FPR RELATIVE A LA MISE EN PLACE DES INSTITUTIONS" faite le 17 juillet 1994.

Article 2 : La répartition numérique des sièges à l'Assemblée Nationale est la suivante :

- FPR	13 sièges	- PDC	6 sièges
- MDR	13 sièges	- PDI	2 sièges
- PSD	13 sièges	- PSR	2 sièges
- PL	13 sièges	- UDPR	2 sièges
- AN	6 sièges		

Article 3 : En cas de remaniement du gouvernement ou de révocation du Premier Ministre, les articles 53 et 54 du Protocole d'Accord d'Arusha sur le Partage du Pouvoir seront d'application.

[Signatures]

Article 4:

Les aménagements légaux rendus nécessaires par les dispositions du présent Protocole seront introduits dans la loi fondamentale par l'Assemblée Nationale.

Ainsi fait à Kigali, ce 24^{ème} jour du mois de Novembre 1994.

Pour le Front Patriotique
Rwandais (FFR)
Colonel Alexis KANYAMUKUNA
Président

Pour le Mouvement Démocra-
tique Républicain (MDR)
Faustin TWAGIRAMUNGU
Président

Pour le Parti Démocrate
Chrétien (PDC)
Jean Népomuscène NAYINZIRA
Président

Pour le Parti pour la
Démocratie Islamique (FDI)
André BUKAYA
Coordinateur National

Pour le Parti Libéral (PL)
Dr. Joseph NSENGIMANA
Président

Pour le Parti Social
Démocrate (PSD)
Charles NTAKIRUTINKA
Président

Pour le Parti Socialiste
Rwandais (PSR)

Dr. Médard RUTIJANWA
Secrétaire National à
l'Organisation

Pour l'Union Démocratique
du Peuple Rwandais (UDPR)
Jean Bosco KARANGWA
Président

Dr. Jean Baptiste MBERABAHIZI
Secrétaire National aux Affaires
Politiques et Economiques

A NEW ORDER IN KIGALI

The new government in Kigali is insufficiently broad-based to give most Rwandans confidence. The ruling party until June 1991, the MRND, is not represented at all in the new government. The southern-based MDR had begun to rival the MRND in strength by mid-1993 but after the Arusha Accords of 4 August 1994, its internal squabbles became more and more public. Eventually it split, with **Faustin Twagiramungu**, now Prime Minister, heading the smaller pro-Arusha faction.

The other faction, 'MDR-Power', was aligned with the MRND and was probably Rwanda's second biggest party. It was nominally headed by ex-Prime Minister **Dismas Nsengiyaremye** (now in France) but its real head is ultra-hardline Hutu businessman **Froduald Karamera**. It is also not in government.

There were also two wings to the *Parti Libéral*: one largely Tutsi and pro-Arusha (which is now in government), once led by the murdered **Landoald Ndasinga**; the other, called PL-Power, led by hardline Hutu **Justin Mugenzi**.

If it is to broaden its constituency, the government needs to bring in the less tainted politicians from the MRND, MDR-Power and PL-Power. This would also be the only way of resurrecting Arusha. As one diplomat put it: 'The FPR government has to be more magnanimous than it morally should have to be.' This would mean the FPR giving up some of the posts it took from the MRND allocation. However, the MRND's stature is undoubtedly reduced and it cannot expect to get everything back, and certainly not the Defence portfolio.

Under the Arusha Accords, top government jobs were apportioned as follows: MRND: the presidency (reduced to a ceremonial position) and five ministerial posts; MDR: the prime ministership and three ministerial posts; FPR: five ministerial posts. The *Parti Social Démocrate* and PL were allocated three ministerial posts each, posts they had already held in the interim governments since April 1992. The small *Parti Chrétien-Démocrate*, which had only a few thousand members before 6 April, was allocated one.

The FPR has taken the presidency and three of the MRND's five allocated ministerial posts (Women, Public Service and Defence) and created the Vice-Presidency for **Paul Kagame**. Fears that the government would be dominated by English-speaking former members of Uganda's National Resistance Army have not been realised. Tutsi are over-represented proportionately to their share of the population (even before the massacres). This is understandable but not reassuring to Hutu refugees.

Of the 21 government posts filled, twelve are held by Hutu, nine by Tutsi. French-speakers number 17, English-speakers (ex-Uganda) four. Of the nine FPR figures, three are Hutu, six Tutsi. The three Hutu are all from inside Rwanda; four of the Tutsi come from the diaspora in Uganda, two of them ex-NRA. The other two Tutsi came from the diaspora in Burundi. Thus there are no representatives of the smaller but still influential and wealthy refugee community in Zaire nor that in Tanzania, which numbered about 40,000 but had less access to education than Rwandans who fled to other countries. The key positions are:

- President: **Pasteur Bizimungu**, Hutu, FPR; 44; from Bushiru, the late President **Habyarimana**'s home area in Gisenyi; master's degree from France; held top job in *Electrogaz* (power utility) before fleeing in August 1990 to Uganda, where he emerged as FPR cadre with the invasion; took part in Arusha talks.

- Premier: **Faustin Twagiramungu**, Hutu; head, MDR's pro-FPR wing; from Cyangugu; married to daughter of **Grégoire Kayibanda**, first Rwandan President; headed government transport company in 1980s, then formed his own; also has Canadian citizenship.

- Vice-President: **Major General Kagame**, Tutsi, FPR; born

Rwanda 1957; raised in refugee camp, Uganda; joined anti-Amin forces in Uganda; went back to bush with **Yoweri Museveni** in 1981-1990; FPR Commander-in-Chief, 1990.

- Interior: **Seth Sendashonga**, Hutu, FPR; from Kibuye; university student leader, Butare; agitated for more open society; pursued by security, fled then completed studies abroad; worked for United Nations Habitat, Nairobi; less of an FPR insider than Bizimungu but possibly more subtle.

- Rehabilitation: **Jacques Bihozagara**, Tutsi, FPR; veterinary doctor, studied in Zaire, then practised in Bujumbura; urbane, unreconstructed Tutsi in Burundian mould.

- Health: Colonel **Joseph Karamera**, Tutsi, FPR; medical doctor, refugee, grew up in Uganda; ex-Makerere and ex-NRA.

- Transport: **Immaculée Kayumba**, Tutsi, FPR; teacher from one of refugee *lycées* in Bujumbura; formerly Vice-President, FPR Burundi organisation.

- Women: **Aloyise Inyumba**, Tutsi, FPR, 30; grew up in Uganda refugee camp; studied history at Makerere; mobiliser for FPR since 1986-87; FPR ex-Finance Commissioner, collected millions of dollars from FPR fundraising network within the diaspora.

- Public Service: Col. **Alexis Kanyarengwe**, Hutu, FPR; 58; former anti-Tutsi army officer of Habyarimana's generation; fled to Tanzania, December 1981, when as Interior Minister he was suspected of plotting against Habyarimana; in contact with FPR since late 1980s from exile.

- Youth and Culture: **Patrick Mazimhaka**, Tutsi, FPR; refugee raised in Uganda; geology at Makerere; lecturer in Canada at start of war; smooth talker; represents FPR's progressive wing.

- Foreign Affairs: **Jean-Marie Vianney Ndagijimana**, Hutu, MDR; from Cyangugu; once Permanent Secretary, Public Service Ministry; Ambassador, Addis Ababa and Paris, from where he joined government.

- Information: **Jean-Marie Higiho**, Hutu, MDR; from Byumba; doctorate in communications, United States; most recently head of government media; rescued and evacuated to Bujumbura by USA as he has a child with US citizenship.

- Primary and Secondary Education: **Pierre-Célestin Rwigyema**, Hutu, MDR.

- Finance: **Marc Rugenera**, Hutu, PSD; from Gitarama; worked in banking; one of few survivors of murdered Premier **Agathe Uwilingiyimana**'s government; rescued by FPR.

- Public Works and Energy: **Charles Ntakirutinka**, Hutu, PSD; engineer from Gikongoro; formerly Permanent Secretary in same ministry; before that, Provost, University of Rwanda; took part in Arusha.

- Agriculture: **Augustine Iyamuremyi**, Hutu, PSD; veterinarian from Butaré; ex-Prefect of Gitarama, then head of internal intelligence since April 1992; found in French zone, in area where he had been appointed to head European Union agricultural project.

- Higher Education: **Joseph Nsengimana**, Tutsi, PL; former university lecturer in literature; rescued by FPR and evacuated to Byumba.

- Commerce and Industry: **Prosper Higiro**, Tutsi, PL; formerly *Directeur du cabinet* in same ministry.

- Social Affairs: **Pie Mugabo**, Tutsi, PL.

- Environment and Tourism: **Jean Nepomuscene Nayinzira**, Hutu, PCD President; intelligent, elderly, little formal education; originally from Gisenyi; migrated to Kibungo; rose to become deputy Prefect of Kigali.

- Justice: **Alphonse-Marie Nkubito**, Hutu, 'independent'; outspoken prosecutor, Kigali appeal court, who spent much of the time after 1990 being pursued by Habyarimana's security network; key human rights worker; evacuated by French troops.

MDR

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29 December 1994

Excellency,

I have the honour to refer to the draft agreement proposed by your Government on the operations of Radio UNAMIR. I have sent the draft to Headquarters in New York for comments. In the meantime, after reviewing the draft I believe that the following points need to be addressed before the text can be finalized:

1. A reference to the mandate of UNAMIR as well as the Status of Mission Agreement signed between UNAMIR and the Rwandese Government is necessary, as these contain provisions relevant to UNAMIR's operation of a radio broadcasting facility.
2. The restriction of the agreement to press aspects as stated in Article 1 is not necessary or relevant, because the radio is different from operating a press.
3. Any reference to UNAMIR's status as a commercial/business enterprise should be corrected (e.g., as in Article 2).
4. Article 3 should be in accord with UNAMIR's privileges and immunities under the Status of Mission Agreement.
5. Certain items specified in Article 4 are not relevant (e.g. business, company, owner, director contract on programming), in view of UNAMIR's mandate and status as an international organization.
6. Clarification is needed on the term "**right to information**" referred to in Article 5. References to advertising, budget and profits are not relevant as **Radio UNAMIR** is not a commercial operation. Also, we would appreciate a copy of the code of ethics referred to in this article.

His Excellency Dr. Anastase Gasana
Minister of Foreign Affairs
and International Cooperation
Kigali, Rwanda



UNAMIR-MINUAR

- 2 -

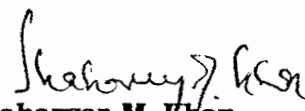
7. Once again, the reference made to advertising in Article 6 is not relevant to our operation.
8. Any future revocation of the proposed agreement by the Government (as stated in Article 10) must be preceded by discussions with reference to UNAMIR's mandate, privileges and immunities in this regard.
9. Article 12 should be superseded by the dispute-settlement provisions of the Status of Mission Agreement between UNAMIR and the Government.
10. Under Article 14, the Agreement should be prepared in English and French, as equally authentic versions, and, if the Government so wishes, in Kinyarwanda as well.

We would appreciate your comments with regard to the above and hope that these points can be resolved between UNAMIR and the Government at the earliest opportunity.

May I also take this opportunity to remind your Excellency that we still await your Government's response to my letter of 5 October 1994, which was followed by subsequent reminders, on the proposed Exchange of letters on the Status of Mission Agreement.

Please accept, Sir, the assurances of our highest consideration.

Yours sincerely,


Shaharyar M. Khan
Special Representative
of the Secretary-General for Rwanda

15 December 1994

PRESS CONFERENCE BY VICE-PRESIDENT OF RWANDA

The Vice-President of Rwanda, General Paul Kagame, told correspondents at a Headquarters press conference this afternoon that the displaced Rwandese in the various camps fell into different categories and should not all be "lumped together". Treating them as a single category had caused a number of problems.

Among them, he said, were former government forces, former militiamen and former government politicians who were responsible for the atrocities committed in Rwanda. The lumping together of all the various categories had resulted in difficulties in the way they had benefited from the aid from the international community.

He said the aid agencies had sent in relief in the belief that refugees were being helped, but in actual fact some of those groups could not be categorized as refugees deserving such assistance. The reluctance of some of those people to return to their homes in Rwanda had to do with their having been responsible for the genocide in the country. Many did not want to return for fear that they would be held accountable. Such persons should in reality be held accountable, irrespective of whether or not they remained in the camps.

Some refugees in the camps wishing to return home had been held back by force by those groups. The groups still wielded force and controlled the aid sent to the camps. They had gone to the extent of killing people in the camps for expressing the wish to return to Rwanda.

He said the Government of Rwanda had a role in making it possible for those people to return home, but there was also a responsibility on the part of the international community to assist in dealing with the problem, so that the criminals among the refugees could be tried for their crimes and stopped from intimidating, killing or stopping the refugees from making any choice to return home or otherwise.

In response to a question, he said the former government forces and militia who were responsible for the atrocities in his country were mainly in camps in Zaire and Tanzania, with a few in Burundi. There were also others in the southwestern zone of Rwanda, which was under the control of the French. Those were very few, however, and were in hiding. Recently, there was an exercise to try and get them out of the camps in the country, and encourage the refugees there to return to their villages. That exercise was carried out jointly by the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) and Rwandese forces. The French were no longer in Rwanda and the former French zone was now under the control of the Government. UNAMIR was also operating in the zone.

To a question on alleged French blocking of aid funds from the European Union to his country, General Kagame responded that the Rwandese Government

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had not been receiving aid directly since it was established. The indication was that there was reluctance in some quarters to release that aid. Some people could have been behind that reluctance, but there had been improvements in the attitude. He said that on his way to New York, he had been to Belgium and met the Belgian authorities. He had also met with the British authorities in the United Kingdom and was talking to the United States Government. Promises had been made about releasing aid to the Government. That represented a positive step forward and meant that whoever was influencing the blocking of that assistance had ceased doing so.

The effort on the part of the Rwandese Government, he went on, was to see how it could create a good relationship with France and with other countries. That way, it hoped to overcome the difficulties that had existed between it and France.

Answering another question, he said the United Nations could talk about some successes in Rwanda, especially as it related to the cooperation it had found with the forces that helped to change the situation in the country, better than in terms of what it had tried to do. The forces operating in Rwanda today claimed the biggest part of the United Nations success.

In terms of any United Nations failure in Rwanda, he said it was clear in the beginning that there was a force of 2,700 and genocide was being carried out with nothing being done even to try and save a few people. It was a bad sign that at the climax of all that, the force was even withdrawn. Rwandese felt betrayed to see such a body, created specifically to prevent such a thing from happening, "running away" at a time that its presence was most needed. Rwanda, however, looked forward to helping the United Nations to operate much better in the future and still needed its presence in Rwanda. That presence had been able to reassure the population of Rwanda that the international community was interested in what was happening there. It also made it possible for the situation on the ground to be interpreted for the international community.

Asked if the Rwandese Government would allow adoption of Rwandese orphans by non-Rwandese, he said that with an estimated 100,000 orphans, the Government felt that spreading them to various countries might create more problems, particularly for the orphans themselves. The position of the Government was to solicit assistance from the international community, individuals and groups to help it to deal with the situation within Rwanda. The Government had also encouraged Rwandese who could adopt the children to do so; it wanted the children to stay within the Rwandese environment and felt the best that could be done for them should take place in the country. If there was any reason for any children to be taken outside, but with the view of returning them, that could be looked into.

In response to another question regarding a reported Government action in the camps in southwestern Rwanda and the possibility that that could scare the displaced persons there and hamper the efforts to resettle them, General Kagame said it was a question of whether or not to leave the camps intact, knowing that they were harbouring criminals who went and committed crimes against the population that had settled. The camps were serving as sanctuaries for criminals and there was a bigger problem in that the presence

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Rwanda Briefing

- 3 -

15 December 1994

of the refugees in the camps had created a situation where different groups benefited from the camps' existence. The criminals, by getting sanctuary, were able to escape prosecution while some groups had begun do business in the camps.

He said the idea of setting up the camps was to help the Rwandese help themselves, and not to create dependence on food supplies being flown in. The situation had made some inmates of the camps feel more comfortable there, and not want to go back to their homes to live normal lives. Government pressure was being directed at the groups that operated in the camps, and at encouraging refugees not associated with the criminal gangs to leave the camps and settle in the villages. The Government was also requesting non-governmental organizations and other international organizations to find ways of helping the people when they were back in the villages, rather than while they were in the camps.

Asked about his requests during his meeting with members of the Security Council, he said the Government believed that the United Nations through UNAMIR should try to separate the various groups in the camps, so that they would be clearly identified. Some organization or body should categorize and separate them, so that aid would get to the right people. In the long term, the Government hoped that those responsible for causing the situation in Rwanda would also be brought to justice and efforts made toward reconciliation. However, there could not be reconciliation when emphasis was not being put on justice. That justice could be achieved by identifying those responsible for certain actions. There was no justification for aid to militiamen who still had arms and were killing people, or to former government forces in uniform who still had weapons. If such groups wanted to benefit from the assistance, they should be told to lay down their arms, stop violence, remove their uniforms and become refugees.

Asked about the withdrawal by Japan of its personnel, General Kagame questioned the role of those troops, saying that they picked the camps in Goma, Zaire, because they felt that that was a safer place to be than in Rwanda. It was a situation of people who wanted to help only where it was easy, while avoiding areas of difficulty. The essence should be to help in areas of difficulty. There had been reports regarding the Japanese troops in the camps in Goma but they were not seen in Rwanda. Rwanda, however, appreciated the useful purpose which they might have served.

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FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS / UNDEUPRO

15 DECEMBER 1994

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PRESS RELEASE

The Permanent Mission of the Rwandese Republic to the United Nations would like to inform the general public that the Government of National Unity in Rwanda, established on 19 July 1994, is attempting to tackle the huge task of national reconciliation within the framework of the Arusha Peace Agreement which was signed on 4 August 1993.

It must be emphasized that the Government, now only four and a half months old, inherited a country which has been traumatized by a genocide of one-seventh of its population; a country which has been looted, devastated and deprived of another one-third of its population who are now refugees and displaced persons. In short, the present Government inherited a country which was paralyzed in numerous ways.

However, during its very brief period in office, with no resources, the fledgling Government has been able to achieve some progress in pursuit of a process of rehabilitation in the country. Some of the accomplishments of the Government of National Unity include the following.

1. At the political level, all the elements of the society, except those responsible for genocide and other massacres, have been integrated into the various national institutions.
2. With regard to the military, more than 2,000 soldiers of the former Rwandese government forces (RGF) have been incorporated into the Rwandese Patriotic Army (RPA). (In 1990, the RGF consisted of 5,000 soldiers).
3. In local government, regional administration has been set up to facilitate the process of national reconciliation. All regional authorities (préfectures), except one, are civilian. Among the appointees, two are from the former regime.

4. As part of the process to promote reconciliation, His Excellency, the President of the Republic, the Vice-President, the Prime Minister and all Ministers of Government hold meetings and rallies throughout the country regularly in order to stress the importance of reconciliation.

5. The National Assembly, which was recently constituted, consists of representatives of all Rwandese political parties, except one, and including the army. An officer of the former Rwandese Government Forces is now a Member of Parliament representing the national army.

6. Economically and socially, the Government has given priority to humanitarian assistance to the victims of massacres as well as to refugees.

7. Regarding refugees, the Rwandese Government has made continuous appeals for the voluntary return of refugees, with promises of security within the country. The former political leaders and government forces have opposed that policy and continue to hold refugees hostage. Such action has been corroborated by the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the question of security in the refugee camps (S/1994/1308 of 18 November 1994).

On the other hand, one can question, why would refugees who are well-fed by international aid possibly rush to return home, whereas their country continues to be deprived of the means to ensure reconstruction by the very ones, Rwandese and foreign Government/s, who bear great historic responsibility in the genocide that recently occurred in Rwanda.

Presently, the Rwandese Government is most concentrating its efforts on a large-scale process of rebuilding the country which is economically, financially and socially deprived. It is striving to implement the Emergency Plan of Normalization which outlines areas where financial, material and technical assistance are needed most.

However, the Government continues to face a lack of human and financial resources. Many well-trained professionals and experienced civil servants have been assassinated, mutilated or forced into exile. The loss of financial resources resulting from the looting of banks and financial institutions by the former Government and the profound destruction and deterioration of economic and social infrastructure also constitute huge obstacles confronting the present Government and explain why it is unable to carry out its policies of national reconciliation and reconstruction.

As a consequence, the Rwandese Government remains in dire need of bilateral and multilateral aid in order to implement its policies. Such assistance will enable it to meet the expectations of the national and international communities on the question of national reconstruction, the restoration of total peace and the socio-economic development of Rwanda. The receipt of such aid is extremely urgent to allow the Government and people of Rwanda to assume their responsibility for the development of the country.

France
Although within the international community there is an obvious willingness to assist in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Rwanda, it is highly regrettable that certain countries continue to misinform on issues about Rwanda and use their influence to obstruct the release of international assistance, depriving the country of the essential international assistance.

In their obstructive manoeuvres, those countries are demanding of the Rwandese Government that it do more than it is capable of doing -- that it do the impossible -- as a condition for obtaining that assistance.

The Rwandese Government denounces forcefully this irresponsible attitude. It calls on the international community to denounce that attitude.

The Permanent Mission of the Rwandese Republic requests the international community to assist the Rwandese Government to persuade those hostile forces to consider favorably the cause of Rwanda.

The Permanent Mission would like to take this opportunity to express its profound gratitude to the United Nations system, to Member States, to non-governmental organisations and numerous individuals for the support they have given to the Rwandese people.

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Not for Distribution or Dissemination

2 December 1994

PRESS CONFERENCE BY PRIME MINISTER OF RWANDA

At a Headquarters press conference this morning, Faustin Twagiramungu, Prime Minister of Rwanda, said he was in New York for meetings at the United Nations and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). He had just come from Washington, D.C., where he met with officials in the White House and State Department, to discuss means of improving economic and political stability in Rwanda. His Government wanted a stable political situation, which would avoid any negative consequences in the region. He said the international community should help in stabilizing the situation in Rwanda.

Citing some 850,000 refugees in the camps around Goma, a correspondent asked how many were expected to be brought to trial or were thought to be involved in the mass killings of last April. The Prime Minister said that while he couldn't determine a figure, he believed that most of those in the camps, some 90 per cent, were innocent. In analysing the situation, it must be asked who planned the massacres and genocide. The leaders who had done that were not all in the camps but were in many places. They were the ones who should be punished first.

Regarding the camps, a correspondent said there had been some moves recently by Zaire to turn people over to the Rwandese Government. There had also been talk of Zaire moving in its forces to stabilize the camps. What was Zaire willing to do? Mr. Twagiramungu said that concerned politics within Zaire; he assumed it was simply a kind of emotional reaction to what had happened in the camps. To have security in the camps, he said, not only must the international community intervene but the leaders in Zaire and Tanzania must get involved to ensure security there, "like leaders in Burundi do". He added, "We don't have problems in the camps in Burundi, and we have there more than 250,000 people."

A correspondent said the Security Council decided last week not to act on the Secretary-General's proposal to send a force to control the camps, stating that it needed to "elucidate" the situation. Did the Prime Minister consider that to be an effort by the Council to avoid a commitment to stabilizing the situation? Mr. Twagiramungu said the Council had been wise. "You cannot decide brutally and get people out of the camps and bring them to Rwanda -- it is impossible." There must first be psychological preparation. Leaders and soldiers there must be convinced "that the aim for them to come to Rwanda by violence is no longer to be possible. They can't win the war they want to win." Without such psychological preparation, there was a potential for the outbreak of conflict.

Addressing the role of the French in Rwanda, a correspondent said they had failed to disarm the elements of the former Government and had then been invited to remain in the region. Are they still there? she asked. Is their presence there stabilizing? Are the former Government leaders still getting arms from the French? The Prime Minister said he did not know if the French

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were assisting those leaders in the camps in Zaire or in any other places in Africa. His Government desired to stabilize the situation at home and to have good relations with every country, including France.

Mr. Twagiramungu appealed to France to continue the bilateral cooperation it formerly had with his Government. "Why can't we forget what has happened and then start on a new basis?", he asked. "We are willing to cooperate with France." He did not believe France would get involved in helping leaders who planned massacres and genocide. However, they could help in the reconciliation of Rwanda's population. Asked what assurances the French had made to that effect, he said France was in a very good position to help the Government in place to come to a true reconciliation and process of democratization, and to be successful in its transition.

The Rwandese Mission had complained that its Foreign Minister had run off with a lot of money, which he had denied when he "popped up" in Paris, a correspondent said. Was he still the Foreign Minister and did he indeed run away with the money? Mr. Twagiramungu said there was now a new Foreign Minister and that the former Minister had indeed stolen that money, in the amount of \$187,260. Asked if Rwanda had asked the French Government to extradite him, or do something to recover the money, he said an official request had been sent to INTERPOL for an investigation.

Was it still true, as Rwandese officials had repeatedly stated, that France was blocking aid money to the country? a correspondent asked. The Prime Minister said France was part of the European Union, which had recently decided to give Rwanda some \$67 million. Belgium, the Netherlands, Canada and the United States had agreed to help Rwanda pay its arrears to the World Bank, and Switzerland was expected to do the same. If France had been trying to block such aid, there was no point for it to continue to do so.

A correspondent asked Mr. Twagiramungu for his assessment of the military threat from the camps in Zaire, citing reports that the camps were rearming and planning to invade. The Prime Minister said that, unless there was outside assistance, the soldiers could not attack and win. However, they could destabilize through guerrilla organizations. Zaire was not prepared to get involved in that business of attacking Rwanda, which would have very sad consequences.

What was Rwanda's Government doing to assist the Hutus -- in Goma, for example -- to return home? a correspondent asked. "They are saying there is nothing for them to return to, that their houses, for example, have been taken by Tutsis." The Prime Minister said there was no other solution but for the Government to ensure security in Rwanda. So far, the Government had sought to assure them that it would set up "welcome" centres in Rwanda, where they could be registered. The Government would make sure that they were transported and re-installed on their land. Since most of them were peasants, the Government would give them seeds. The most important thing was to give them security.

"We recognize that we have problems as far as security is concerned", he continued. People in Rwanda were being threatened and killed, mostly from the militia who came from Tanzania to south-east Rwanda. Individuals were involved in reprisals and vengeance. Some soldiers were also involved.

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Proper security must involve local administration, police, intelligence-gathering, a judicial system and money.

Asked if he had any clear idea now of who shot down the President's plane earlier this year, Mr. Twagiramungu said he had no idea, no proof. There were three French citizens on that plane. France had means which Rwanda did not, and could help in determining who was responsible for the incident.

A correspondent cited reports that Rwanda's Government had been under extreme economic and political pressure to make further concessions with the Mouvement républicain national pour le développement (MRND) and include them more in the Government. Were those pressures continuing? How was the Government dealing with them? Mr. Twagiramungu replied, "There are some people who are really mistaken". Such people made statements to the effect that "This is a Tutsi Government and, to be credible, it must involve Hutu people coming from the camps". The Prime Minister said the Rwandese people should think of themselves as Rwandese first, rather than on their differentiation according to ethnic groups. There were people of the Hutu ethnic group in the Government -- more than 50 per cent of the Government, he believed. So there was no need to take some of those who had been in the massacres and genocide to become part of that Government. However, those who were innocent and wanted to participate in nation-building were welcome, provided they came individually, and not in the name of their party, which the Government no longer accepted.

However, the Government rejected the idea of people knocking at the doors of different capitals in Europe saying, "Please bring us to Rwanda, and before you bring us, make pressure so that they can put us in the Government", he said. That would not be accepted.

Asked about the restitution of refugee properties, Mr. Twagiramungu said 600,000 refugees who left Rwanda during the 1960s and 1970s had returned spontaneously. They were not in the camps but in the cities, and when they arrived they did occupy properties belonging to people who had left the country for Zaire and Tanzania. That was a very serious problem. The Government had a responsibility to give them housing, but it did not have the money to do so. In addition, they were not ready to leave those houses. "The solution should be immediate, but it requires means, and very big means."

Asked when the national trial was expected to begin, Mr. Twagiramungu said his Government had voted against Council resolution 955 (1994), in order to support the emotions of the Rwandese people, which were still high. However, the Government was not opposed to cooperating with the International Tribunal. It also intended to have local tribunals, within the framework of the law, and would allow observers to attend. His Government had already agreed to accept 147 observers from the European Union.

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Press

2) Government
Rwanda

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FROM DPIIDS

OMNIPRESS / UNDEUPRO

2 December 1994

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Mr. Twagiramungu appealed to France to continue the bilateral cooperation it formerly had with his Government. "Why can't we forget what has happened and then start on a new basis?", he asked. "We are willing to cooperate with France." He did not believe France would get involved in helping leaders who planned massacres and genocide. However, they could help in the reconciliation of Rwanda's population. Asked what assurances the French had made to that effect, he said France was in a very good position to help the Government in place to come to a true reconciliation and process of democratization, and to be successful in its transition.

The Rwandese Mission had complained that its Foreign Minister had run off with a lot of money, which he had denied. When he "popped up" in Paris, a correspondent said. Was he still the Foreign Minister and did he indeed run away with the money? Mr. Twagiramungu said there was now a new Foreign Minister and that the former Minister had indeed stolen that money, in the amount of \$187,268. Asked if Rwanda had asked the French Government to extradite him, or do something to recover the money, he said an official request had been sent to INTERPOL for an investigation.

Was it still true, as Rwandese officials had repeatedly stated, that France was blocking aid money to the country? a correspondent asked. The Prime Minister said France was part of the European Union, which had recently decided to give Rwanda some \$67 million. Belgium, the Netherlands, Canada and the United States had agreed to help Rwanda pay its arrears to the World Bank, and Switzerland was expected to do the same. If France had been trying to block such aid, there was no point for it to continue to do so.

A correspondent asked Mr. Twagiramungu for his assessment of the military threat from the camps in Zaire, citing reports that the camps were rearming and planning to invade. The Prime Minister said that, unless there was outside assistance, the soldiers could not attack and win. However, they could destabilize through guerrilla organizations. Zaire was not prepared to get involved in that business of attacking Rwanda, which would have very sad consequences.

What was Rwanda's Government doing to assist the Hutus -- in Goma, for example -- to return home? a correspondent asked. "They are saying there is nothing for them to return to, that their houses, for example, have been taken by Tutsis." The Prime Minister said there was no other solution but for the Government to ensure security in Rwanda. So far, the Government had sought to assure them that it would set up "welcome" centres in Rwanda, where they could be registered. The Government would make sure that they were transported and re-installed on their land. Since most of them were peasants the Government would give them seeds. The most important was to give them security.

"We recognize that we have problems

"concerned", he continued. People in Rwanda were being threatened and killed, mostly from the militia who came from Tanzania to south-east Rwanda. Individuals were involved in reprisals and vengeance. Some soldiers were also involved. Proper security must involve local administration, police, intelligence-gathering, a judicial system and money.

Asked if he had any clear idea now of who shot down the President's plane earlier this year, Mr. Twagiramungu said he had no idea, no proof. There were three French citizens on that plane. France had means which Rwanda did not, and could help in determining who was responsible for the incident.

A correspondent cited reports that Rwanda's Government had been under extreme economic and political pressure to make further concessions with the Mouvement republicain national pour le developpement (MRND) and include them more in the Government. Were those pressures continuing? How was the Government dealing with them? Mr. Twagiramungu replied, "There are some people who are really mistaken". Such people made statements to the effect that "This is a Tutsi Government and, to be credible, it must involve Hutu people coming from the camps". The Prime Minister said the Rwandese people should think of themselves as Rwandese first, rather than on their differentiation according to ethnic groups. There were people from the Hutu ethnic group in the Government -- more than 50 per cent of the Government, he believed. So there was no need to take some of those who had been in the massacres and genocide to become part of that Government. However, those who were innocent and wanted to participate in nation-building were welcome, provided they came individually, and not in the name of their party, which the Government no longer accepted.

However, the Government rejected the idea of people knocking at the doors of different capitals in Europe saying, "Please bring us to Rwanda, and before you bring us, make pressure so that they can put us in the Government", he said. That would not be accepted.

Asked about the restitution of refugee properties, Mr. Twagiramungu said 600,000 refugees who left Rwanda during the 1960s and 1970s had returned spontaneously. They were not in the camps but in the cities, and when they arrived they did occupy properties belonging to people who had left the country for Zaire and Tanzania. That was a very serious problem. The Government had a responsibility to give them housing, but it did not have the money to do so. In addition, they were not ready to leave those houses. "The solution should be immediate, but it requires means, and very big means."

Asked when the national trial was expected to begin, Mr. Twagiramungu said his Government had voted against Council resolution 955 (1994), in order to support the emotions of the Rwandese people, which were still high. However, the Government was not opposed to cooperating with the International Tribunal. It also intended to have local tribunals, within the framework of the law, and would allow observers to attend. His Government had already agreed to accept 147 observers from the European Union.

END OF TRANSMISSION
SIDOROVA

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ALT RTD FROM YCMS

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LIST OF PREFECTS IN RWANDA

KIGALI-VILLE	:	MAJOR ROSE KABUYE
KIGALI-RURAL	:	DR NARCISSE GAKUBA
GITARAMA	:	DESIRE NYANDWI
BUTARE	:	DR PIERRE-CLAVER RWANGABO
GIKONGORO	:	FELIX ZIGRINGSHUTI
CYANGUGU	:	THEOBALD RUTHUNZA
KIBUYE	:	ASSIEL KABERA
GISENYI	:	DR. CHARLES ZILIMWABAGABO
RUHENGARI	:	IGNACE KARUHIJE
BYUMBA	:	DEO KAYUMBA
KIBUNGO	:	PROTAIS MUSONI

CC: Tous Professionnels -

30/11/94

CP
~~SP~~

10/10/92
10/10/92
(BCC/MU)

ARRETE PRESIDENTIEL N°...../01 DU PORTANT
DESIGNATION DES MEMBRES DU GOUVERNEMENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE
RWANDAISE

Nous, Pasteur BIZIMUNGU,
Président de la République,

Vu la loi fondamentale de la République Rwandaise
spécialement les articles 6,a et 58 des protocoles d'accord sur
le partage du pouvoir, signés à Arusha le 30 octobre 1992 et le 9
janvier 1993;

Sur proposition du Premier Ministre;

AVONS ARRETE ET ARRETONS:

Article premier:

Le Gouvernement de la République Rwandaise est composé comme
suit:

1. Général Major Paul KAGAME, Vice-Président de la
République Rwandaise est nommé Ministre de la Défense;
2. Colonel Alexis KANYARENGWE, Vice-Premier Ministre est
nommé Ministre de la Fonction Publique;
3. Docteur Anastase GASANA, est nommé Ministre des Affaires
Etrangères et de la Coopération;
4. Monsieur Seth SENDASHONGA est nommé Ministre de
l'Intérieur et du Développement Communal;
5. Monsieur Alphonse-Marie NKUBITO est nommé Ministre de la
Justice;
6. Docteur Augustin IYAMUREMYE est nommé Ministre de
l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage;
7. Monsieur Pierre Célestin RWIGEMA est nommé Ministre de
l'Enseignement Primaire et Secondaire;
8. Docteur Joseph NSENGIMANA est nommé Ministre de
l'Enseignement Supérieur, de la Recherche
Scientifique et de la Culture;
9. Monsieur Marc RUGENERA est nommé Ministre des Finances;
10. Monsieur Jean Baptiste NKULIYINGOMA est nommé Ministre
de l'Information;
11. Monsieur Prosper HIGIRO est nommé Ministre du Commerce,
de l'Industrie et de l'Artisanat;

1520
REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE
MINISTERE DE L'INFORMATION

B.P. 1532

KIGALI.

File: 1) Press Release
2) Gouverneur
3) Rwanda

Stamp!

ED
Sammy Bw
80
25.11

COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE.

Dans ses récentes déclarations publiques sur le Rwanda, Monsieur Alain Juppé, Ministre Français des Affaires Etrangères, ne manque pas de souligner que l'actuel gouvernement rwandais est composé uniquement de tutsi et qu'il devrait intégrer des éléments hutu pour être suffisamment représentatif. Sans cela la sécurité dans la sous-région sera toujours menacée, ranchérit-il.

Le peuple rwandais et son gouvernement sont indignés de pareilles déclarations non seulement dénuées de tout fondement mais surtout tendancieuses car destinées à destabiliser un Etat qui se remet difficilement de la guerre et du génocide.

Tout d'abord, l'actuelle équipe gouvernementale n'a pas été mise en place sur base des critères ethnistes. Elle regroupe des ressortissants de cinq partis politiques, à savoir le FPR, le MDR, le PSD, le PL et le PDC. Deux personnalités indépendantes (sans appartenance à des partis politiques) sont également membres de l'équipe gouvernementale et occupent des portefeuilles importants comme celui de la Justice et celui du Plan.

S'agissant de l'appartenance ethnique des membres du nouveau gouvernement, force est de souligner que les Hutu, les Tutsi et les Twa sont représentés. Comment peut-on parler d'un gouvernement tutsi lorsque plus de la moitié de ceux qui composent ce gouvernement sont des Hutu ? Comment parler d'un pouvoir tutsi lorsque le Président de la République, le Premier Ministre, le Vice-Premier Ministre, le Ministre de l'Intérieur, celui de la Justice, celui des Finances, et bien d'autres encore sont des Hutu ?

Il est fort regrettable que la plupart des dirigeants étrangers continuent à faire usage d'un langage divisionniste à l'endroit du peuple rwandais. Sans doute qu'ils considèrent comme Hutu les seuls responsables du MRND qui ont soutenu pendant longtemps et qui ont organisé et exécuté, avec une complicité évidente des autorités locales, le génocide.

Il est regrettable que ces dirigeants aient causé un million d'innocents.

Sinon, ils devraient à cor et à cri que l'ethnie hutu n'est pas représentée au sein de ce gouvernement. Plus de la moitié de ce gouvernement sont des Hutu !

N'est-ce pas une diffamation grave que de confondre systématiquement l'ethnie Hutu avec cette bande de criminels ? Pourquoi donc cette attitude des dirigeants français vis-à-vis d'un peuple qui a tant souffert et qui n'aspire qu'à la paix ? Où est l'humanisme français qu'on nous apprenait à l'école ? Où est la raison si chère à Descartes ? Où est "l'esprit des lois" comme dirait Montesquieu ?

Nous dénonçons donc l'attitude très nuisible de certains dirigeants français à l'égard du Rwanda. Cela dit, nous restons convaincus que tout n'est pas perdu car certaines voix plus humaines, plus raisonnables, plus réalistes commencent à se faire entendre dans la classe politique française. C'est ainsi que nous avons salué avec beaucoup de soulagement les prises de position très courageuses du nouveau Ministre de la Coopération, Monsieur Bernard DEBRE, lui qui comprend les responsabilités importantes de notre gouvernement et qui ne veut pas conditionner la coopération à des quotas ethniques dans l'équipe gouvernementale.

Notre souhait est que cette coopération jadis prospère dans les domaines aussi divers que l'agriculture, la santé, l'éducation et l'information ne soit plus entravée par des considérations erronées ou par d'autres préjugés, qu'elle reprenne le plus rapidement possible dans le respect mutuel des partenaires.

Kigali, le 24 Novembre 1994.

Le Ministre de l'Information
Jean Baptiste NKULIKINDOMA.





Ministère de la Réhabilitation
et de l'Intégration Sociale
B.P. 2034 KIGALI

File: Gov. of Rwanda

Le 03 Novembre 1994
N°

N/Réf.:

V/Réf.:

Objet

A TOUTES LES ONGS ET AUTRES ORGANISMES INTERNATIONAUX

Le Rwanda recouvre de plus en plus la paix et les rapports du Ministère de la Défense et de la MINUAR affirment que le calme est revenu dans le pays, même s'il y a ici et là quelques incidents. Il n'y a plus de partis en conflits et l'état de l'extrême urgence est passé.

L'affichage de la neutralité des organismes internationaux est des ONGs n'est donc plus nécessaire.

Il est dès lors demandé à tous les intervenants de l'assistance humanitaire de ne plus mettre de drapeaux à leurs véhicules, car cela contribue à entretenir un atmosphère qui n'a plus de fondement réel.

Cette mesure entre en vigueur à partir du 5 Novembre 1994.

Dr. Jacques BIHOZAGARA

12

[Signature]
Ministre de la Réhabilitation
et de l'Intégration Sociale

M: Sammy Buv
File: Gouvernement
(BBGNU)

DISCOURS DU MINISTRE DE L'INFORMATION, Monsieur
NKULIYINGOMA JEAN BAPTISTE, A L'OCCASION DE
LA 17^{ème} JOURNÉE AFRICAINE DE L'INFORMATION,
LE 7 NOVEMBRE 1994.

Honorables invités,
Professionnels et agents de l'Information,
Rwandaïses, Rwandaïs,

La 17^{ème} journée Africaine de l'Information nous offre cette
agréable occasion de nous rencontrer. C'est notre première rencontre en effet
avec les professionnels de l'Information après la guerre et le génocide qui ont
emporté mon prédécesseur et inoubliable ami, ~~Monsieur~~ Faustin RUCOGIZA et plus
de 35 journalistes. ~~Je vous invite à observer une minute de silence en mémoire~~
~~de ces héros de la démocratie.~~

Cette journée est ^{donc} pour nous une occasion propice d'échanges
et d'encouragements mutuels dans notre profession. J'en profite pour vous
exprimer pleins succès dans cette tâche combien noble et délicate. Je ne voudrais
pas m'étendre sur tous les problèmes recensés dans le secteur de l'Information
puisque j'en ai parlé en long et en large à d'autres occasions.

Je tiens à remercier vivement ceux qui ont vite répondu à notre
appel pour la renaissance de l'information dans notre pays, tels que l'UNICEF,
la CFZ, Reporters sans Frontières. Ces bienfaiteurs méritent nos applaudissements.

J'ai insisté notamment sur la réhabilitation des infrastructures
de la Radio Nationale et de la Télévision, les besoins en matière de transport
pour les déplacements des journalistes, la création d'un fonds de subvention
pour la presse écrite, ce qui permettrait de réduire le prix des journaux.
J'ai également évoqué la mise sur pied d'une messagerie de la presse dans le but
de distribuer les journaux dans les quatre coins du pays. Vous vous rappellerez
également qu'à plusieurs occasions j'ai souligné la nécessité de former à bref,
à moyen et à long terme les journalistes en techniques de collecte et de traitement
de l'information ainsi qu'en matière de déontologie professionnelle.

*Honorables ²in ¹ts, chers journalistes,
Mesdames et Messieurs*

Le fait que la presse ait joué un rôle actif dans le génocide a soulevé la question de savoir quelle ligne politique le Rwanda doit suivre en matière de l'Information. Certains croient que le nouveau régime devrait sévir à l'égard de cette presse surtout privée. Il n'en ~~sera~~ ^{sera} pas ainsi. Le Gouvernement de transition à base élargie s'est engagé sur la voie de la démocratie, de la réconciliation et de la paix, conditions préalables à la reconstruction nationale. La presse devra donc soutenir les axes de cette politique gouvernementale.

Concernant notre cheminement vers la démocratie, les journalistes sont conviés à jouer pleinement leur rôle, celui de promouvoir la liberté d'expression. Ils devront donner la parole aux citoyens, aux associations, aux partis politiques, et ce dans le respect de la législation en vigueur ~~et~~ ^{du} code déontologique, ~~et de la politique de réconciliation nationale.~~

Rwandaïses, Rwandaïses,

La presse est également invitée à soutenir la politique de l'unité et de la réconciliation nationale devant conjurer les démons de la division ^{de} la haine et aboutir à la concorde de tous les Rwandaïses. La presse est aussi sollicitée pour appuyer les actions de la reconstruction nationale, en invitant la population à s'adonner au travail pour augmenter la production et amorcer le progrès qui conduit au bien-être social. Il est entendu que la presse doit réserver une place de choix à l'agriculture et à l'élevage qui font vivre la majorité de la population.

Une presse digne de ce nom doit par ailleurs se préoccuper des problèmes ^{que} rencontre la population. ~~Les journalistes ne devraient pas occulter les questions relatives aux épidémies, à la flambée des prix, à la famine, à la violation des droits fondamentaux de l'homme, à la spoliation des maisons etc..~~ ^{telles que les} ~~alors que les citoyens ne cessent d'en parler. et d'autres encore.~~ ^{flambée des prix, à la famine, à la violation des droits fondamentaux de l'homme, à la spoliation des maisons etc..}

Une des fonctions traditionnelles de la presse étant de divertir, la presse rwandaise est invitée à promouvoir la culture et à accorder une place suffisante aux loisirs, en s'impliquant davantage dans les concours, les championnats et autres manifestations culturelles et sportives qui se produisent dans le pays.

En même temps que je demande à la presse de soutenir la politique du Gouvernement d'amener les Rwandaïses à la réconciliation et de leur inculquer l'amour du travail pour s'atteler à la gigantesque tâche de reconstruction nationale, j'invite toutes les autorités du pays à faciliter le travail des journalistes en leur livrant toutes les informations que la population a le droit de savoir.

.../...

Je dénonce ici la rétention abusive des informations placées fallacieusement sous le sceau de la confidentialité, et la tendance à ne livrer que des informations positives pour faire sa publicité, alors qu'il faut différencier nettement l'information de la propagande.

Le Gouvernement quant à lui, est convaincu qu'il faut accorder la pleine liberté aux journalistes, revaloriser le métier d'informer, permettre au plus grand nombre de citoyens d'avoir accès à l'information. Aussi pour épargner à la presse des dérapages désagréables découlant des influences pernicieuses, le Gouvernement veillera à adapter le cadre légal et institutionnel de l'information à notre temps. C'est dans cet esprit ~~qu'il passe~~ qu'on pourrait mettre en place un conseil de sages qui constituerait un garde-fou supplémentaire s'ajoutant ceux qui existent déjà.

Honorables invités,
Chers Journalistes,
Mesdames, Messieurs,

Permettez 2 - moi de
~~Je voudrais saisir cette occasion pour revenir sur certaines~~

préoccupations actuelles du gouvernement, principalement l'épineux problème des réfugiés. Je voudrais à ce sujet au nom du Gouvernement rwandais rassurer les réfugiés et les inviter à rentrer pour nous épauler à reconstruire ^{ensemble} notre pays. Nous savons pertinemment que la plupart de ces réfugiés aujourd'hui en détresse sont des citoyens plutôt innocents. Ils ont dû fuir les terribles combats qui ont ravagé tout le pays. Ils ont fui le bruit infernal des ~~Katiusha~~. Eh oui, il fallait bien se sauver pour qui avait les possibilités de passer les barrières des miliciens. Avoir sauvé sa vie n'est donc pas une infraction. Raison pour laquelle le Gouvernement invite les centaines de milliers de réfugiés rwandais qui survivent péniblement dans des conditions précaires au Zaïre, en Tanzanie, au Burundi, en Ouganda, au Kenya et ailleurs, à regagner rapidement leur pays pour jouir pleinement de leurs biens.

Le gouvernement est fermement résolu à protéger la propriété privée de chaque citoyen et à réinstaller dans leur biens les nouveaux rapatriés.

Le gouvernement est par ailleurs dans l'obligation de s'occuper des anciens réfugiés en mettant à leur disposition des infrastructures d'accueil dans un premier temps, en procédant ensuite à l'octroi de parcelles à ceux qui veulent s'installer en ville et des propriétés foncières pour les paysans. Ils n'est donc pas question de s'approprier des maisons ou des terres appartenant aux tiers car de tels agissements constituent une violation flagrante de la propriété privée, laquelle est protégée par notre loi fondamentale.

Par la même occasion, je voudrais insister sur l'importance que le gouvernement attache à la sécurité des personnes et des biens. C'est dans ce cadre qu'il s'attèle à mettre en place l'administration Centrale, territoriale et locale. Ainsi donc la nomination récente des préfets va être bientôt suivie de celle des Bourgmestres et des conseillers Communaux. Seront également mis en place, en application de l'Accord de Paix d'Arusha, l'Assemblée Nationale de Transition et la Cour suprême.

Nous croyons, Mesdames, Messieurs, Honorables invités, que la mise en place de toutes ces institutions de transition consacrées par notre loi fondamentale consolidera notre processus démocratique qui conduira notre pays vers les élections libres.

C'était donc les points sur lesquels je voulais insister à l'occasion de cette journée africaine de l'information.

Vive l'Information au Rwanda et en Afrique.

Je vous remercie.

TRANSLATION

SPEECH BY THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION, MR. NKULIYINGOMA JEAN BAPTISTE, ON THE OCCASION OF THE 17TH AFRICAN INFORMATION DAY, ON 7 NOVEMBER 1994.

Honoured guests, information professionals and experts, people of Rwanda,

This 17th AFRICAN INFORMATION DAY provides us with a pleasant opportunity to meet one another. Indeed this is our first meeting with information professionals since the war and genocide that took away my predecessor and a friend I shall always cherish, Faustin RUGOGOZA and some 35 journalists. (I would ask you all to observe a minute's silence in memory of these heroes of democracy-crossed out ndt-).

This day is therefore a great opportunity to encourage and foster exchanges in our profession. I also take this opportunity to wish you all the best for what promises to be a delicate and noble task. I do not wish to go over all the challenges which we must face in the Information sector since I have mentioned them at length in other circumstances.

I would also like to thank those who answered so quickly our plea for a rebirth of information in our country, people like UNICEF, GTZ, and Reporters sans Frontières. These benefactors deserve our warm applause.

I have insisted in particular on the infrastructure rehabilitation of the National Radio and Television, the transport needs of journalists, the creation of a subsidy fund for the written press, which would allow us to lower the price of newspapers. I have also previously mentioned the setting up of a press message service to distribute newspapers to the four corners of the country. You may also remember that on numerous occasions I underlined the need for the short, medium and long-term training of journalists in the techniques of information gathering and processing as well as in professional ethics.

The fact that the press played an active role in the genocide raised questions as to which political line Rwanda should adopt in the field of information. Some believe that the new government should clamp down on the private press. This will not be the case. The Broad-Based Transitional Government is committed to the road to democracy, reconciliation and peace which are prerequisites to national reconstruction. The press must therefore support the central themes of this government's policies.

Journalists are invited to fully participate in the progress toward democracy by promoting the freedom of expression. They should give a voice to citizens, associations and political parties with respect for the current legislation and code of ethics.

The press is also invited to support the policy of unity and national conciliation which will eliminate the demons of division and hate and lead to harmony among all Rwandans. We would also invite the press to support the actions of national reconstruction by encouraging the population to devote themselves to work to increase production and set into motion that progress which leads to social well-being. Naturally the press must reserve a special place for agriculture and livestock farming which represent the livelihood for most of the population.

A press worthy of its name must also concern itself with the problems of the people such as epidemics, injustice, price rises, famine, violations of basic human rights, the despoiling of homes, and other such topics.

Since one of the traditional functions of the press has been to entertain, the Rwandan press is invited to promote culture and devote a sufficient amount of space to leisure taking a greater interest in competitions, championships, and other cultural and sporting events around the country.

At the same time I ask the press to support the government's policy to bring about the reconciliation of all Rwandans and instill them with an enthusiasm to work toward completing the gigantic task of national reconstruction. I invite all the authorities across the country to facilitate the work of journalists by sending them all the information the public has a right to know.

I denounce the abusive withholding of information which is falsely labelled confidential as well as the tendency to release only positive information for publicity reasons. A clear distinction must be made between information and propaganda.

The government is convinced that it must allow the press to operate unimpeded, promote the profession of journalism, and provide access to information for a large number of citizens. In addition, to save journalists from the disagreeable loss of control arising from destructive influences, the government promises to adapt the legal and institutional structure of information to our time. It is in this spirit that we might set up a council of experts which would constitute an additional safeguard to those already in existence.

Honoured guests,
Dear journalists,
Ladies and Gentleman,

Allow me to reflect on a number of current government concerns, particularly the thorny refugee problem. On behalf of the Rwandan Government I would like to reassure the refugees and invite them to return so that together we may shoulder the country's reconstruction. We know that most of the refugees in distress today are innocent citizens. They must have fled the terrible fighting that ravaged the entire country. They fled the infernal thundering of the Katiusha rockets. And yes, those who were able to pass through the militia's barriers made their escape. But, fleeing to save one's life is not a crime. For

this reason, the government invites the hundreds and thousands of Rwandan refugees struggling for survival in the perilous conditions in Zaire, Tanzania, Burundi, Uganda, Kenya and elsewhere to quickly return to their country and come into their own.

The government is firmly resolved to protect the private possessions of each citizen and resettle the new returnees in their own properties.

The government must also care for former refugees by making available to them welcome infrastructures first of all, and then distributing plots to those who wish to settle in town and landed estates for peasants. It is therefore inconceivable to consider taking over houses or properties belonging to third parties since such acts would constitute a flagrant violation of private property, which is protected by our fundamental law.

On this subject I would like to stress how important the government considers the security of persons and property. In this context, it is setting up the central, territorial and local administration. The recent appointments of prefects will shortly be followed by that of Bourgmestres and Conseillers Communaux. The National Transition Assembly and the Supreme Court will also be set up in accordance with the Arusha Peace Accord.

Ladies and Gentlemen, honoured guests, we believe that putting into place all these transitional institutions sanctioned by our fundamental law, will reinforce the democratic process and lead our country towards free elections.

These were the points I wanted to underline today, on the occasion of the African Information Day.

Hurrah for Information in Rwanda and in Africa.

I thank you.

File: DR Rwanda Governor
2) IN Memo
or CHRONO

to SRSG

cc Dr Kabia
S.K. Buo
J. Rivero

from Nick Harman

25 October 1994

Government censorship

The Government of Rwanda has publicly committed itself to censorship and control of the press. This may affect both its attitude to Radio UNAMIR and its reputation with foreign observers. It will be hard for donor countries, however well-intentioned, to be generous to a government expressing the views I now describe.

The Director of ORINFOR, the Government information agency, today addressed a seminar on human rights organised at the Hotel des Mille Collines by CLADHO, a local NGO, and the French national association for human rights.

Major Wilson Rutayisire told the seminar that the government does not want to see a repetition of the freedom of speech which allowed incitement to massacre by Radio-TV des Mille Collines and other publications.

The major argued that the press had been partisan because it lacked professional training. He stated that, until the massacres of April 1994, the government information agency employed more than 400 people of whom 6 were qualified as journalists. ORINFOR now has 290 employees, including 9 qualified journalists.

The government now proposes to give priority to the training of journalists, rather than to press freedom. Once there are enough trained journalists, freedom of expression can follow.

Meanwhile journalists should form associations to defend their profession. The press must work within a national consensus, in which every journalists considers himself Rwandese rather than Hutu or Tutsi.

This speech closely follows many made by Dr Goebbels in the 1930s.

I attach a summary of Major Wilson's remarks.

7 October 1994

PRESS CONFERENCE BY PRESIDENT OF RWANDA

The President of Rwanda, Pasteur Bizimungu, told correspondents at a press conference at Headquarters this morning that after the genocide in his country, other problems had cropped up. The first was how to make all Rwandese coexist as a nation after the atrocities that had torn them apart. The second was that reconciliation would have to take place with the trial of those involved in the genocide. The creation of an international tribunal would discourage acts of revenge by the victims of genocide who might otherwise take the law into their own hands. Although there had been some acts of vengeance, they had been put under control. The report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) on acts of vengeance was unfounded.

The country was also facing problems associated with inadequate resources; its economy and infrastructure had been destroyed. Resettling the refugees that had rushed back to their homes since May posed a problem. In addition, the militias and soldiers of the ousted Government were preventing other refugees from returning home from refugee camps in neighbouring countries. The militiamen should be separated from the civilians in the camps, and a corridor should be set up to allow the refugees to return freely.

Responding to a question, Mr. Bizimungu stated that some groups and countries were pressing the Rwandese Government to accept members of the former regime. Some Governments had stated that unless members of the former regime were allowed back, they would not cooperate with the new Government in Kigali. He said that the new Government had accepted those mentioned in the Arusha accord and tried to accommodate members of the former regime that had not been involved in genocide. The parties that were pressuring his Government should realize that acts of genocide would not go unpunished. Among those pressing his Government were some influential persons from France, even though there was no official French Government communication on the matter.

Asked how the international tribunal he had requested might be run, he said that he was willing to call outside judges to help with prosecution and trial of the accused. Also, he would seek international help to reinforce Rwanda's judicial system. There was a need for the international community to act quickly to help with a tribunal because the 6,000 people now under arrest for alleged acts of genocide had to be tried as quickly as possible. If the world did not act quickly, Rwanda might have to try the accused through its own courts because it could not detain them indefinitely. The tribunal should be set up in no more than two months.

Asked what types of pressure had been brought to bear on his Government and whether the French persons he had referred to had ties with their Government, the President said that Zaire, for instance, had refused to return Rwanda's aircraft in its territory until members of the former regime were

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granted blanket amnesty. Many other countries had said that they would have to observe the actions of the current Government before deciding to re-establish ties. Such attitudes were akin to placing the killers in the former regime on the same moral plane with the present Government which was made up of victims. The French persons he had referred to were related to the Government of France, with some being its representatives. On the countries that had resumed relations with his country, he said that Germany had resumed bilateral cooperation with Rwanda. The United States and countries neighbouring Rwanda, with the exception of Zaire, had sent ambassadors to Rwanda. Others were still waiting.

A correspondent asked whether public seatings of a tribunal in Rwanda would not foment trouble in that country. Mr. Bizimungu said that the formation of the tribunal would warn the people of Rwanda and Africa, in general, that the international community would not tolerate genocide and that those involved in it would be punished. The tribunal's creation would assure the Rwandese that justice would prevail in their country. Unless there were strong reasons to suggest that the tribunal should be in another country, for instance South Africa, he would vote against any move to place it outside Rwanda.

Responding to a question on future relations between Rwanda and France, the President said he hoped that France would consider the situation in Rwanda positively. Rwanda was ready to resume ties, and had even sent ambassadors to France. Rwanda had no problem with establishing ties with other nations.

Asked how the 6,000 suspected of involvement in the genocide were arrested and whether they would be tried by both the tribunal and in the Rwandese judicial system, Mr. Bizimungu said that the suspects would be tried in the domestic system only if a tribunal was not set up. The suspects were arrested by the public prosecutor after evidence against them was gathered from the public.

In response to a question as to how serious and numerous the acts of vengeance were, he said that such acts were not excessive if one took into account the fact that 1 million were killed in the genocide and that 40,000 to 60,000 people were summarily executed in France after the Second World War. The international community should also bear in mind that Rwandese were still being subjected to provocations by supporters of the former government. The soldiers of the former government and its militia continue to infiltrate the country to kill people. He regretted the acts of revenge but the international community should understand the problems of the new Government. The Government punished those involved in revenge killings in order to discourage it.

Regarding the report of the UNHCR, he said that its assertions that the Government of Rwanda was involved in systematic killings were wrong because the Government had been appealing against revenge attacks.

Asked if he would accept a situation in which the War Crimes Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia was used to prosecute Rwandese genocide suspects, he

(more)

said he wanted something that would be efficient and would handle cases quickly. He would support the use of that Tribunal if it could start work in Kigali in the next two weeks.

Asked if holding public trials in Rwanda would not further polarize Rwandese along ethnic lines, Mr. Bizimungu stated that he did not want to look at the issue of justice in ethnic terms. Rather, he would look for the facts of every case and judge it on its merit. It was partly to prevent the perception of partiality that Rwanda asked for a tribunal made up of people who were not emotionally involved in that country's crisis. Such a tribunal would ensure transparency and neutrality.

Asked whether he wanted the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) amended to allow its troops to arrest militiamen and troops of the former regime, the President said that he would accept such an amendment. He said that he had met with the Presidents of Zaire, United Republic of Tanzania and Burundi, and they had agreed that the forces of the former government should be disarmed and those suspected of being involved in genocide arrested.

* * * * *

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9/17/90
Rwanda Government

Etat Actuel du Système Judiciaire Rwandais

Tribunaux de Première Instance

Prefecture	Juges en place	Juges étrangers souhaités	Chambres possibles	Procureurs & Substituts	OPJ
Kigali	8	4	4	7 (dont 3 jurists)	9
Byumba	3	3	2	-	2
Ruhengeri	1	2	1	1	6
Gisenyi	1	2	1	-	4
Kibuye	2	4	2	-	1
Cyangugu	3	3	2	1	4
Butare	3	3	2	1	2
Gikongoro	2	4	2	-	1
Gitarama	1	2	1	1	-
Kibungo	-	-	-	-	1
Total	24	27	17	11	30

Tribunaux d'Appel

Kigali	1	2	1	1
Nyanza	3	3	2	1
Ruhengeri	1	2	1	-
Cyangugu	-	-	-	-
Total	5	7	4	2

Cour de Cassation 3 3 2 1

Conseil d'Etat 3 3 2

Cour des Comptes 1

En somme 40 juges étrangers souhaités
60-70 procureurs étrangers souhaités

Monsieur / ~~Madame~~SAMMI.....K. BVO

Tunejejwe no kubatumira mu mihango y'irahira rya Prezida wa Repubulika, ishyirwaho ry'Inteko Ishinga Amategeko, hamwe n'ishyirwaho rya Guverinoma .

(6) Iyo mihango izabera mu ngoro y'Inama Ishinga Amategeko, tariki ya 19/07/1994. Izatangira saa ine (10 heures) irangire saa cyenda (10 heures).

Tubaye tubashimiye ukuza kwanyu mu kwifatanya natwe muri ibyo birori.

Tugire amahoro.

Republic of Rwanda

Kigali, 19 July 1994.

**PROGRAMME OF THE SWEARING IN OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE
REPUBLIC AND OF THE GOVERNMENT MEMBERS.**

09:30 hrs Arrival of Guests.
09:40 hrs Arrival of oath-taking members.
09:50 hrs Arrival of the Prime Minister.
09:55 hrs Seating at the rostrum of the Vice-President and ~~at~~
~~the same time the~~ Minister of Defence
10:00 hrs The National Anthem.
 Seating at the rostrum of the President of the
 Republic

10:00-10:10 hrs - Speech of the RPA High Commander. ✓
10:10-10:25 hrs Speech of the RPF inkotanyi Chairman. ✓
10:25-10:45 hrs Oath-taking of the President of the Republic. ✓
 Speech of the President of the Republic. ✓
10:45-11:40 hrs Oath-taking, presentation of the Government
 Programme and of the government members by the
 Prime Minister. ✓
11:40-14 hrs Swearing in of Ministers. ✓
14:00-14:05 hrs Speech of the UN representative. ✓
14:05-14:10 hrs Speech of the OAU representative.
14:10-14:15 hrs Speech of the mediator PM of Uganda ✓
14:15-14:20 hrs Speech of the facilitator. promised
14:20-14:40 hrs Messages from other friends. meaningful
14:40-15:30 hrs Lunch cooperation
14:40-15:30 hrs Cultural Troupe

*oath taking
of VP & PM*

Oath taking of

*Deputy PM Alexis Kanyarukwe
of Public Service*

Protocol of RPF inkotanyi.

① Transport & PTT; ② Energy; Family & Women's Affairs
2 women ministers —
Patrice M — Minister of Youth ...
Jean-Marie Vianey PM (former Amb to Paris)
N DAGI JIMANA
- Total no. (Ausha)
4 languages

Republic of Rwanda

Kigali, 19 July 1994.

**PROGRAMME OF THE SWEARING IN OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE
REPUBLIC AND OF THE GOVERNMENT MEMBERS.**

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09:40 hrs	Arrival of oath-taking members.
09:50 hrs	Arrival of the Prime Minister.
09:55 hrs	Seating at the rostrum of the Vice-President and at the same time the Minister of Defence
10:00 hrs	The National Anthem. Seating at the rostrum of the President of the Republic
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10:10-10:25 hrs	Speech of the RPF inkotanyi Chairman.
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14:05-14:10 hrs	Speech of the OAU representative.
14:10-14:15 hrs	Speech of the mediator
14:15-14:20 hrs	Speech of the facilitator.
14:20-14:40 hrs	Messages from other friends.
14:40-15:30 hrs	Lunch
14:40-15:30 hrs	Cultural Troupe

Protocol of RPF inkotanyi.

LISTE DES MINISTRES DU GOUVERNEMENT D'UNION NATIONALE
DU 19 JUILLET 1994

0. Président de la République : M. Pasteur Bizimungu	FPR
1. Vice-Président de la République Rwandaise et Ministre de la Défense : Général Major Paul Kagame	FPR
2. Premier Ministre : M. Faustin Twagiramungu	MDR
3. Vice-Premier Ministre et Ministre de la Fonction Publique: Colonel Alexis Kanyarengwe	FPR
4. Ministre des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération : M. J.M.Vianney Ndagijimana	MDR
5. Ministre de l'Intérieur et du Développement Communal : M. Seth Sendashonga	FPR
6. Ministre de la Justice : M. Alphonse-Marie Nkubito	*
7. Ministre de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage : Dr Augustin Iyamuremye	PSD
8. Ministre de l'Enseignement Primaire et Secondaire : M. Pierre Célestin Rwigema	MDR
9. Ministre de l'Enseignement Supérieur, de la Recherche Scientifique et de la Culture : Dr Joseph Nsengimana	PL
10. Ministre des Finances : M. Joseph Rugenera	PSD
11. Ministre de l'Information : M. J.Baptiste Nkuliyingoma	MDR
12. Ministre du Commerce et de l'Industrie: M. Prosper Higiro	PL
13. Ministre du Plan : M. J. Berchmans Birara	*
14. Ministre de la Santé : Dr Colonel Joseph Karemera	FPR
15. Ministre des Transports et Communications : Mme Immaculée Kayumba	FPR
16. Ministre du Travail et des Affaires Sociales : M. Pie Mugabo	PL
17. Ministre de l'Environnement et du Tourisme : M. J. Népomuscène Nayinzira	PDC
18. Ministre des Travaux Publics : M. Charles Ntakirutinka	PDC
19. Ministre de la Famille et du Développement de la Condition Féminine : Mlle Aloysie Inyumba	FPR
20. Ministre de la Jeunesse et du Mouvement Associatif : M. Patrick Mazimpaka	FPR
21. Ministre de la Réhabilitation et de la Réintégration Sociale : Dr Jacques Bihozagara	FPR

* Non appartenance politique

moctar
8 AVRIL 1994
22.30

LISTE DES MEMBRES DU "GOUVERNEMENT INTERIMAIRE" RWANDAIS
ANNONCEE A LA RADIO NATIONALE PAR LE DR. SINDIKUBWABO THEODORE,
PRESIDENT DU CONSEIL NATIONAL DE DEVELOPPEMENT (CND-ASSEMBLEE
NATIONALE)
QUI SE PROCLAME PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE, CITANT L'ARTICLE 42 DE
LA CONSTITUTION DU 10 JUIN 1991.

PREMIER MINISTRE (MDR): M. KAMBANDA JEAN

1. AFF. ETRANGERES ET COOPERATION (MDR): M. BICAMUMPAKA JEROME

2. JUSTICE (PL): MME NTAMABYARIRO AGNES

3. DEFENSE (MRND): M. BIZIMANA AUGUSTIN

4. AGRICULTURE (PSD): M. SABUMUKUNZI STRATAR

5. ENSEIGNEMENT PRIMAIRE ET SECONDAIRE (MDR): M. RWAMAKUBA ANDRE

6. " SUPERIEUR. RECHERCHE ET CUTLTURE (MRND): M. ~~MBANGURA DANIEL~~

7. FINANCES (PSD): M. NDINDABAHIZI EMMANUEL

8. FONCTION PUBLIQUE (MRND): M. MUGIRAREZA PROSPER

9. INFORMATION (MDR): M. NIYITEGEKA ELIEZER

10. COMMERCE, INDUSTRIE ET ARTISANAT (PL): M. MUGENZI JUSTIN

11. INTERIEUR/DEVEL. COMMUNAL (MRND): M. ~~MUNYAZESA FAUSTIN~~
EDOUARD KARCHERA

12. PLAN (MRND): M. NGIRABATWARE AUGUSTIN

13. SANTE (MRND): DR. BIZIMUNGU CASIMIR

14. TRANSPORTS/COMMUNICATION (MRND): M. NTAGERURA ANDRE

15. TRAVAIL/AFFAIRES SOCIALES (PL): M. HABINEZA JEAN DE DIEU

16. TRAVAUX PUBLICS/ENERGIE (PSD): M. RAFIKI HYACINTE

17. ENVIRONNEMENT/TOURISME (PDC): M. RUHUMURIZA GASPARD

18. FAMILLE/PROMOTION FEMININE (MRND): MME NYIRAMASUHU KO PAULINE

19. JEUNESSE/MOUVEMENT COOPERATIF (MRND): M. NZABONIMANA CALLIXTE

RWANDA

The Transitional Government of National Unity

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. President: | Pasteur BIZIMUNGU |
| 2. Vice President &
Min. of Defense: | Paul KAGAME |
| 3. Prime Minister: | Faustin TWAGIRAMUNGU |
| 4. Vice Prime Minister &
Min. of Public Service: | Col. Alexis KANYARENGWE |
| 5. Minister of Foreign
Affairs: | Jean Marie Vianney NDAGIJIMANA |
| 6. Minister of Interior: | Seth SENDASHONGA |
| 7. Minister of Justice: | Alphonse NKUBITO |
| 8. Minister of Primary
Education: | Pierre Claver RWIGEMA |
| 9. Minister of Superior
Education & University: | Dr. Joseph NSENGIMANA |
| 10. Minister of Finance: | Marc RUGENERA |
| 11. Minister of Industry: | Prosper HIGIRO |
| 12. Minister of Health: | Col. Dr. Joseph KALEMERA |
| 13. Minister of Transport
& Telecommunication: | Mrs. Imaculée KAYUMBA |
| 14. Minister of Social Affairs: | P. MUGABO |
| 15. Minister of Environment &
Tourism: | Jean NEPOMUCENE |
| 16. Minister of Public Works: | Charles NTAKIRUTINKA |
| 17. Minister of Women Affairs: | Ms. Aloysia INYUMBA |
| 18. Minister of Youth & Sports: | Patrick MAZIMHAKA |
| 19. Minister of Rehabilitation: | Dr. Jacques BIHOZAGARA |

~~Abel Karamukunda~~
Fils: Gouvernement

**DISCOURS PROGRAMME DU PREMIER MINISTRE
DU GOUVERNEMENT DE TRANSITION A BASE ELARGIE
SON EXCELLENCE MONSIEUR Faustin TWAGIRAMUNGU**

Excellence, Monsieur le Président de la République Rwandaise,

Excellence, Monsieur le Vice-Président de la République Rwandaise,

Excellence, Monsieur le Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire Général de l'ONU,

Excellence, le Représentant du Facilitateur,

Messieurs les Représentants des Pays amis et Organisations Internationales au Rwanda,

Messieurs les Représentants des partis politiques rwandais,

Honorables invités,

Rwandaïses, Rwandais,

Le Rwanda est aujourd'hui plongé dans une tragédie sans précédent, le sang et la douleur couvrent notre peuple comme un linceuil. Beaucoup d'entre nous pleurent les leurs, qui un enfant, qui un mari, qui une femme, des parents, des frères, les soeurs, des amis sont au nombre des victimes incalculables. Nos yeux sont devenus des sources intarissables de torrents de larmes.

Le Rwanda n'a jamais connu depuis les temps les plus reculés un tel désastre; une telle intensité de massacres et de haine entre la trinité rwandaïse: les frères Twa, Hutu et Tutsi. La peine est immense et la douleur profonde dans les coeurs de tout un chacun, mais il est aujourd'hui temps, Rwandaïses, Rwandais, de surpasser ce qui nous a séparé hier. Il est temps de sublimer nos peines.

Il est temps dis-je, de projeter au-delà de notre douleur incomensurable un regard confiant en la bonté du Dieu Tout Puissant et miséricordieux: Imana du Rwanda, qui même en vacances ou ailleurs a toujours couvé notre pays de sa généreuse et vigilante protection; afin qu'il nous protège des effets démoniaques qui ont endeuillés notre peuple, particulièrement après le 6/4/1994.

C'est le lieu de vous prier, Excellences Mesdames et Messieurs de vous lever et observer une minute de silence en mémoire des parents, soeurs, frères et enfants victimes du fascisme le plus exécrable que l'histoire ait jamais connu.

Je vous remercie.

Excellences,

Mesdames et Messieurs,

Je constate avec satisfaction que la pacification du pays est d'ores et déjà acquise suite à la conjugaison des efforts des forces positives que sont le FPR-Inkotanyi et les Forces démocratiques du Changement comprenant les partis politiques MDR, PSD, PDC et PL.

C'est pourquoi en ce jour inoubliable du 19/7/1994, il me revient l'insigne honneur de vous présenter le programme du Gouvernement de Transition à Base Élargie inspiré de l'Accord de Paix d'Arusha signé le 4/8/1993 entre le Gouvernement Rwandais et le FPR-Inkotanyi.

Conformément à l'article 3 du Protocole sur le partage du pouvoir signé à Arusha le 30/10/92, les institutions de transition sont les suivantes :

- la Présidence de la République,
- le Gouvernement de Transition à Base Élargie;
- l'Assemblée Nationale de Transition;
- la Cour suprême et autres Institutions Judiciaires.

Il sied de souligner que le Gouvernement qui va être mis en place est appelé à collaborer activement avec les autres institutions dans l'intérêt supérieur de la nation.

Excellences,

Mesdames et Messieurs,

Le peuple rwandais et les amis du Rwanda ont salué dans l'allégresse l'aboutissement des négociations de paix qui ont débouché sur la signature de l'Accord de Paix d'Arusha.

Vous vous rappelez cependant que cet Accord de Paix n'a pas pu être mis en application suite aux blocages des ennemis de la paix qui, dans la nuit du 6 au 7 ont lancé le plan de génocide et des massacres des populations civiles obligeant ainsi le FPR à la reprise des hostilités.

Des milliers de rwandais ont trouvé la mort souvent dans les conditions ignominieuses; des millions de citoyens ont quitté leurs biens et errent sur les chemins de l'exil, abandonnés à la faim et au désespoir.

Ainsi les droits de l'homme ont été foulés aux pieds; la guerre fratricide n'a épargné personne, elle a balayé presque la totalité des infrastructures sociales et économiques : les routes, les hôpitaux, les écoles, les centres de Santé et que sais-je encore.

Et, les lieux de culte ont été profanés par ceux-là même qui en sainte-nitouches s'y rendaient immanquablement chaque semaine étaler leur apparence d'hommes de bien.

Dans cette triste vision, nul n'est besoin de dire que le désastre économique est consommé. Nonobstant le cauchemar horrible, les perspectives de paix me semblent rassurantes. La clique des assassins est pratiquement hors d'état de nuire et nous voilà au seuil de l'application de l'Accord de Paix par l'engagement historique des forces vives à vivre désormais en frères et amis.

A ce jour inoubliable moral, il me tient particulièrement à coeur d'exprimer au nom du Gouvernement et du peuple rwandais, notre profonde gratitude, aux pays amis et aux organisations internationales gouvernementales et non gouvernementales qui ont oeuvré sans relâche non seulement pour soulager la misère de victimes de la guerre mais encore pour la réconciliation nationale, l'instauration d'un Etat de droit et de paix entre tous les citoyens rwandais.

Dans ce cadre, je ferai une mention toute particulière à l'endroit des efforts inlassables et méritoires de Son Excellence ALL HASSAN MWINYI, Président de la République Unie de Tanzanie et du peuple frère Tanzanie; ils n'ont épargné aucun sacrifice pour que les négociations laborieuses d'Arusha connaissent enfin un dénouement heureux.

Nous adressons également notre profonde gratitude à l'organisation des Nations Unies et à l'Organisation de l'Unité Africaine dont les démarches incessantes pour ramener la paix au Rwanda s'inscrivent en lettres d'or dans l'histoire de notre pays. De façon particulière, nous aimerions saluer la précieuse contribution du Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire Général de l'ONU pour le Rwanda: Monsieur KHAN, et du Général DALLAIRE, Commandant de la Mission des Nations Unies pour l'Assistance au Rwanda (MINUAR).

Le peuple rwandais continue d'espérer fermement et aujourd'hui plus qu'hier, un concours substantiel et constant autant des organisations internationales que les pays amis à l'enseigne du proverbe universel qui dit que c'est dans les malheurs qu'on connaît les vrais amis.

Je m'en voudrais de passer sous silence les mérites de tous ceux, qui ont soutenu les efforts de paix à quelque niveau, que ce soit, spécialement les partis politiques fidèles à l'unité et la concorde nationale et les confessions religieuses.

Excellence, Monsieur le Président de la République,

Excellence, Monsieur le Vice-Président de la République,

Excellences,

Mesdames et Messieurs,

A présent; permettez-moi de vous livrer l'essentiel du programme gouvernemental qui porte sur les huit points principaux suivants:

- I. La Restauration d'un climat de sécurité et de paix;
- II. L'Organisation de l'Administration Centrale, des Préfectures, des Communes, des Secteurs et des Cellules;
- III. La Restauration et la Consolidation de l'Unité Nationale;
- IV. L'installation des réfugiés et la réinstallation dans leurs biens des personnes déplacées;
- V. L'amélioration des conditions de vie de la population et la résolution des problèmes sociaux consécutifs à la guerre: cas des orphelins, veufs et infirmes;
- VI. La relance de l'Economie Nationale;
- VII. La redéfinition de la politique extérieure du pays;
- VIII. La consolidation de la démocratie au Rwanda.

I. Restauration d'un climat de sécurité et de paix.

La paix comme disait un sage, n'est pas un vain mot mais un comportement. Dans cette mission vitale de restauration de la paix, fondement de toute société; le Gouvernement aura comme mission particulière:

- 1. Mettre fin à la guerre et créer une armée nationale;
 - 2. Mettre un terme aux problèmes et situations conflictuelles créés par les milices Interahamwe et Impuzamugambi et autres factions qui ont endeuillé le pays;
 - 3. Restructuration des organes chargés de la sécurité;
 - 4. Consolider la sécurité pour tous et dans tout le pays,
 - 5. Mener des enquêtes approfondies et traduire en justice tous les présumés coupables de génocides, de massacres, de vandalisme et de pillage;
 - 6. Réorganiser les cours et tribunaux de façon à garantir l'indépendance du pouvoir judiciaire et les droits de chaque citoyen;
 - 7. La réorganisation de l'appareil judiciaire.
- II. Concernant l'Organisation de l'Administration Centrale, des Préfectures, des Communes, des Secteurs et des Cellules; le gouvernement aura à mener les actions suivantes:
- 1. La nomination des hauts cadres dans les Ministères, les établissements publics, les sociétés d'économie mixtes, et les organisations internationales et des ambassades.
 - 2. La nomination des responsables et agents des préfectures, des communes, des secteurs et des cellules;

3. La mise en place des services techniques dans les préfectures et communes (agriculture et élevage, éducation, santé, etc...)
4. La mise sur pied d'un service d'Inspection de l'Etat.

III. Dans le cadre de la réconciliation et la consolidation de l'unité nationale, l'essentiel sera de:

1. Informer le peuple rwandais sur les causes de la divisions et des déchirements de ces derniers temps,
2. Combattre toute source potentielle de conflit, notamment les comportements divisionniste ou sectaire,
3. Interdire tout accès au poste de responsabilités à quelque niveau que ce soit, à quiconque aura été reconnu coupable de génocide, de massacre et d'acte de pillage et de destruction de biens.
4. Mettre en place une commission nationale d'unité et de réconciliation nationale.
5. Faire en sorte que nul ne tire profit des actes criminels qu'il a perpétrés.

IV. Le quatrième point du programme gouvernemental a trait à l'installation des réfugiés et au retour des personnes déplacées dans leurs biens.

Dans ce secteur, le gouvernement sera totalement engagé à :

1. Suivre de près, faciliter le retour et l'installation des réfugiés.
2. Solliciter une aide financière, technique et sociale auprès des organisations internationales et des pays amis à cette fin.
3. Requérir le concours et la bienveillante compréhension des pays d'asile au besoin par conclusion d'accords afin que la sécurité personnelle des réfugiés ainsi que celle de leurs biens soit garantie.
4. Amender la loi sur la nationalité afin de permettre et faciliter à nos concitoyens qui le désirent, l'acquisition d'une autre nationalité.
5. Veiller à la réinstallation des personnes déplacées dans leurs biens en leur garantissant la sécurité et en leur procurant l'aide nécessaire.
6. Pour ceux qui ne pourraient regagner leurs lopins de terre, procéder à leur installation sur de nouveaux sites.

V. Quant à l'amélioration des conditions de vie de la population et aux problèmes sociaux des orphelins, des veufs et infirmes de guerre, les principales réalisations du gouvernement portant sur les huit points suivants:

1. La réhabilitations des écoles et la mobilisation des moyens nécessaires à l'enseignement (salles de classe, enseignants, matériels didactiques).
2. L'installation des orphelins dans des centres ou orphelinats spécialisé en la matière susceptibles d'obtenir une assistance pour subvenir à leurs besoins de nutrition, de santé, de scolarisation et d'épanouissement. Veiller à ce que le patrimoine des orphelins laissé par leurs parents soit préservé.
3. Installation des invalides de guerre dans des centres appropriés et leur fournir toute assistance nécessaire à leur formation professionnelle et l'accès à l'emploi.
4. Procéder à une indemnisation en faveur de ceux qui ont perdu les leurs ou dont les biens ont été dévastés. Les ressources proviendront d'un compte spécial alimenté par la vente des biens appartenant aux responsables du génocide ou de massacres.
5. Assister les veufs de guerre et de troubles sociaux.
6. Mettre sur pied des programmes de développement communal basés sur la révision de ceux déjà existants en mettant en exergue les programmes de santé, d'approvisionnement en eau potable, l'habitat, des communication etc
7. Redynamiser l'action de développement des programmes de la condition féminine et de la famille en supprimant toutes les barrières discriminatoires à l'épanouissement de la femme (dans le cadre des écoles, de la culture et des lois etc ..)

VI. Relance de l'Economie Nationale.

L'Economie de notre pays a été lourdement affectée par la guerre. Diverses initiative sont à entreprendre dès maintenant. Ainsi il faudra de toute urgence:

1. Soutenir les services de sécurité pour qu'ils s'attellent laborieusement à leurs activités agricoles en vue de l'amélioration de la production.
2. Assister les commerçants et les industriels aujourd'hui en déroute.
3. Aménager en les assouplissant, les lois et réglementations relatives aux investissements, impôts et douanes.
4. Promouvoir les professions libérales (cabinets d'avocats, cliniques et écoles privées, éditeurs, médecine et pharmacopée traditionnelle etc)

5. Revaloriser l'exploitation du sous-sol et favoriser la fabrication sur place des produits et sous-produits du moins semi-finis érént ainsi des sources nouvelles d'emplois et de revenus sur la valeur ajoutée. (Pierres précieuses, autres minerais, marbres, argile, chaux, sables, pizzelane etc...).
6. Soutenir l'artisanat pour une production variée.
7. Entreprendre les réparations des biens publics endommagés par la guerre (immeubles, routes, ponts, citernes et conduits d'eau, centrales, poteaux et câbles électriques, téléphones etc...).
8. Assister les sociétés de commerce, d'assurance ainsi que les coopératives (agricoles, d'élevage, de pharmacopée et de médecine traditionnelle etc...).
9. Protéger avec rigueur l'environnement dont il faut à tout prix prévenir la dégradation.
10. Initier et soutenir une politique de l'habitat compatible avec la rareté de bonnes terres.

VII. Réédification de la politique étrangère.

Cinq points essentiels s'articulent autour de cette Réédification, à savoir:

1. La signature et application des accords bilatéraux et internationaux non encore signés de façon à raviver les rapports entre le Rwanda et ses partenaires
2. Promouvoir une politique d'échange commercial et de coopération multiforme entre le Rwanda et les pays de la région.
3. Renforcer les relations de coopération entre le Rwanda et ses partenaires habituels ainsi qu'avec les organisations internationales y compris les ONG.
4. Elargir les horizons de nos relations de coopération. L'Afrique du Sud et les pays scandinaves retiendront une attention particulière du gouvernement; et d'orcs et déjà, Londres accueillira une mission diplomatique rwandaise élevée au niveau d'Ambassade.
5. La dénonciation des accords signés en contradiction de l'intérêt du pays.

VIII. Consolidation du Processus démocratique.

En vue de consolider le processus démocratique, l'accord de paix d'Arusha prévoit déjà la mise en place de mécanismes devant garantir la mise en application des dispositions du protocole d'accord sur l'Etat de droit.

Dans ce cadre, le gouvernement devra instituer d'urgence une commission juridique et constitutionnelle chargée de déterminer et de définir toutes les mesures et réglementations utiles pour que nul ne puisse se soustraire aux obligations de la loi et que les juridictions retrouvent leur crédibilité et leur indépendance.

Le gouvernement mettra tout en oeuvre pour garantir la liberté d'expression et le respect des droits fondamentaux de la personne humaine, piliers incontestables d'une véritable démocratie.

Il veillera particulièrement à l'épanouissement du pluralisme politique et social. Le gouvernement et toutes les administrations de l'Etat seront au service de tout rwandais quelle que soit son appartenance politique. Dans cet ordre d'idées, les partis politiques participant au Gouvernement devront toujours avoir à l'idée que les autres formations politiques ont elles aussi un rôle à jouer dans la conduite des affaires publiques.

Excellence, Monsieur le Président de la République Rwandaise,

Excellence, Monsieur le Vice-Président de la République Rwandaise,

Excellence, Monsieur le Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire Général de l'ONU,

Excellence, le Représentant du Facilitateur,

Messieurs les Représentants des Organisations Internationales au Rwanda,

Messieurs les Représentants des partis politiques rwandais,

Honorables invités,

Rwandaises, Rwandais,

La mise en application de ce vaste programme du gouvernement de transition à base élargie nécessitera le concours de toutes les couches de la population et de chacun un don de soi sans réserve, ainsi que l'engagement de toutes les forces politiques, sociales et morales du pays afin d'assurer la naissance; le développement et la maturité du Nouveau Rwanda où il fera encore bien de vivre.

En tout état de cause, le soutien multiforme et indéfectible des pays amis et des organisations internationales restera d'autant plus incontournable que la pénurie dans tous les domaines est alarmante.

J'exprime par avance mes sincères et vifs remerciements à tous ceux qui ne manqueront pas à répondre à notre appel angoissé.

Excellence, Monsieur le Président de la République Rwandaise,

Excellence, Monsieur le Vice-Président de la République Rwandaise,

Honorables invités,

Rwandaïses, Rwandaïs,

Permettez-moi enfin de vous présenter sans plus attendre les membres de l'équipe gouvernementale appelés à m'assister dans l'exécution du programme dont je viens de vous donner l'éventail.

Le Gouvernement est composé du Premier Ministre qui s'adresse à vous présentement, un Vice-Premier Ministre et de vingt ministres issus de FPR, des partis politiques MDR, PSD, PDC et PL ainsi que quelques autres personnalités choisies en dehors des formations précitées en fonction de leurs hautes compétences et de l'attitude positive qu'elles ont manifestées au cours des derniers événements.

1. Ministre de la Défense et Vice-Président de la République Rwandaise: Général Major KAGAME Paul
2. Ministre de la Fonction Publique et Vice-Premier Ministre: Colonel KANYARENGWE Alexis
3. Ministre des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération: Dr Gasana Anastase
4. Ministre de l'Intérieur et du Développement Communal: Mr. SENDASHONGA Seth
5. Ministre de la Justice: Mr. NKUBITO Alphonse-Marie
6. Ministre de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage: Dr Iyamuremye Augustin
7. Ministre de l'Enseignement Primaire et Secondaire: Mr. RWIGEMA Pierre Célestin
8. Ministre de l'Enseignement Supérieur, de la Recherche Scientifique et de la Culture: Docteur NSENGIMANA Joseph
9. Ministre des Finances: Mr. RUGENERA Marc
10. Ministre de l'Information: Mr. NKULIYINGOMA Jean Baptiste
11. Ministre du Commerce, de l'Industrie et de l'Artisanat: Mr. HIGIRO Prosper
12. Ministre du Plan: BIRARA Jean Berchmans
13. Ministre de la Santé: Colonel Docteur KAREMERA Joseph
14. Ministre des Transports et Communications: Madame KAYUMBA Immaculée

15. Ministre du Travail et des Affaires Sociales: Mr. MUGABO Pie
16. Ministre des Travaux Publics et de l'Energie: Mr. NTAKIRUTINKA Charles
17. Ministre de l'Environnement et du Tourisme: Mr. NAYINZIRA Jean Népomuscène
18. Ministre de la Famille et de la Promotion Féminine: Mademoiselle INYUMBA Aloysie
19. Ministre de la Jeunesse et du Mouvement Associatif: Mr. MAZIMHAKA Patrick
20. Ministre de la Réhabilitation et de la Réintégration Sociale: Docteur BIHOZAGARA Jacques.

Excellence, Monsieur le Président de la République Rwandaise,

Excellence, Monsieur le Vice-Président de la République Rwandaise,

Excellence, Monsieur le Premier Ministre de l'Uganda,

Excellences, Messieurs les Ministres,

Distingués invités,

Rwandaïses, Rwandaïs,

Je m'en voudrais de terminer ce discours sans lancer un nouvel appel aux membres de l'ancienne armée gouvernementale, à tous ceux qui parmi eux se sont abstenus de massacrer ceux qu'ils s'étaient engagés à protéger; aux militaires de l'armée déchue qui se sont abstenus de vol ou pillage des biens dont ils se devaient de garantir la sécurité; je les invite avec insistance à se désolidariser de la clique des assassins et de la dénoncer.

Je leur demande de déposer les armes sans délai et de venir se mettre au service de la nation dans le cadre de l'armée nationale où ils seront intégrés chacun suivant ses mérites et son comportement face à cette guerre dans laquelle ils ont été entraînés par une bande de criminels stupides.

Excellence, Monsieur le Président de la République,

Je voudrais enfin, vous assurer de la collaboration entière et dynamique du gouvernement rwandais et renouvelle au peuple rwandais tout entier l'engagement solennel autant de moi-même que de toute l'équipe gouvernementale, de bâtir son bonheur avec toute l'assiduité et l'habileté nécessaire pour l'accomplissement de notre mission certes difficile mais exaltante.

Je formule enfin à l'intention de nos honorables invités en même temps que notre reconnaissance d'être aujourd'hui à nos côtés, les vœux ardents d'un excellent retour dans leurs foyers. Que Dieu bénisse le peuple Rwandais et les amis du Rwanda.

Je vous remercie.

Fait à Kigali, le 19 Juillet 1994.