

UNAMIR

RADIO RWANDA - DAILY REPORTS

1 FEB - 22 MAR 1995

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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

<b>To:</b> Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	<b>From:</b> Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
<b>Originator:</b> Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	<b>Date:</b> March 22, 1995 <i>[Signature]</i>

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## **TRANSLATED LOCAL PUBLICATION**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mister Munyabarenzi is now the burgomaster of Nyamutera Commune in Ruhengeri but he is accused of holding meetings of MDR and he doesn't want his assistant who collaborates with soldiers. If you penetrate deep in the mind of Munyabarenzi, you can realise that he is afraid that is why he wants to be sustained by an ethnic group. Can you tell this man to work for unity? If you are his friend he can insult you of foolish and if you are not he can tell you that unity is necessary.

In one of Kigali sectors about ten former refugees excluded the rest of the population and held a meeting to look for a counsellor of their sector to respond to the burgomaster who had asked the population of that sector to give a person of their choice to be nominated counsellor. These people wanted to settle the problem by themselves as former refugees. I don't know whether the chosen candidate is now counsellor of the sector but I am asking myself whether these people are ready for reconciliation.

Aside from the population there is a kind of competition among the authorities. When there is a vacant place every one gives it to his or her relative, friend or a member of his political party. But publicly they preach that jobs will be given depending on the qualification. Meanwhile the work goes wrong but those who can do it correctly are strolling the streets un-employed because they have not relatives to intervene for them. Who will punish these people? If you tell this person that what he or she is doing is against reconciliation he will tell you that "charity begins at home"

Some one said: " In 1959 Hutus killed my father, in 1962 they killed my brother. In 1973 I was studying at Lycée Notre Dame de Citeaux. However Hutu young men attacked us and we spent the night in the bush. I then fled to a foreign country. In 1994 all my relatives who were still alive have been massacred.

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

These days marriage between Hutu and Tutsi is unthinkable. Only very few people can tolerate this union and for this reason you cannot say that between Hutus and Tutsis everything is all alright.

"I hid a Tutsi but I realise that I hid a snake".

"I can't say anything because I am not a Tutsi".

" Don't tell lies we are all journalists but we, contrary to you who lived in lived in exile, are called Interahamwe".

" If my child does it he or she would have no peace".

" Do you know what I am?"

" It is not you who cause me trouble I am already troubled".

" He hid me because he wanted to rape me. After he had killed my father and mother he was attracted by my beauty and took me aside to rape me and now he pretexts my name to say that he saved me. I would have preferred death instead of rape".

This is said in taxis and everybody is likely to have heard it. There is no need to continue since this enough to show what dwells in the bottom of our heart. The wounds need to be healed.

One teacher in Butare has recently asked the prefectural inspector to be transferred to different school. She was not happy with the children she was teaching. She was looking at them angrily. What is sad is that the inspector transferred her. Instead of teaching reconciliation between Hutus and Tutsis she would prefer living unemployed



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

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

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

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

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

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

- The Members of the Rwandese Parliament on Tuesday approved the

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

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

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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

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

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

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

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

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

- The Members of the Rwandese Parliament on Tuesday approved the

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

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

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Speaking on the occasion, Kagame asked the Government forces to show their difference from the former defeated Government forces by being disciplined.

In an interview with Radio Rwanda, on the question of security in the former French controlled area, Major General Kagame said that "the camps there are a continuous source of insecurity, as people leave camps and commit crimes in the neighbouring region, some of them also have weapons and communicate with other people outside the country, and we will see how we can take measures to bring them home."

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- **KINYAMATEKA N° 1417, P.3**  
**journal de l'Eglise Catholique.**

- **LE TRIBUN DU PEUPLE N° 44, P1**  
**et 15**  
**of march 1th 1995**  
**journal privé**

- **IMVAHO N° 1067, P9**  
**of march 6th - 12nd 1995**  
**journal public**

- **IMBONI N°006, Editorial**  
**of march 1995**

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

WE SHOULD PAY ATTENTION TO THE AIDS (Imvaho N°  
(1067/12 March 1995).

In 1973 in Uganda at Kisoro some people unburied a cow a vet had proved to have contagious disease. Some of them died shortly after they ate its meat, others were taken to hospital. This incident highlights ignorance looming in this region.

Due to the war which led many people to flee, donor countries have undertaken to assist Rwanda in providing food. We are grateful. But I am curious to know whether this aid really reflects our needs.

With a careful perusal, one notices that the donors don't give us what we need but they want to discharge their already overloaded warehouses thus our countries become like dustbins to welcome those garbages. In addition, when you consider for example the money spent on corn flour from those countries you realise that it would not only be cheaper if sold from the neighbouring countries but also reach us without delay. We should ask ourselves why these donors give us the expensive aid. Why, instead of having biscuits from Europe, can't we use the money spent on these biscuits to buy cassava from Zaire and which we are familiar with?

Recently the French province of Loiret in coupling cooperation with the prefecture of Butare sent Soya bean juice for Butare primary students. This aid of two tonnes and half came in two rounds by Intraship transport society. To people's astonishment, this juice was outdated ( four month delay ). The indications reveal that it should have been consumed between these dates : 16/9/1994, 17/9/1994, 20/9/1994, 21/9/1994, and 5/10/1994. However it arrived in Butare on 9/2/1995 to be rotten some few days after. This aid has been sent from France in March last year and due to the war, it was not possible to reach this country and thus it has been sent back to the Mombasa port and brought back after the war. I don't know whether we Rwandese needed this aid pretty bad to the extent that we went to the Mombasa port for it, being aware that it had gone beyond the date of expiry.

Before this aid was taken to Butare, the Minister for Agriculture and Livestock had given permission to use it since, according to him, even though it was outdated the Inspection certificate proved that it could be used. The Prefect of Butare Mister Rwangabo P. Claver who gave me this information told me that sometimes merchandise especially medicines can be used some months after the expiry date. He added that he refused to distribute it before he got instructions from the Minister for Agriculture.

When the doctor agrees that the food like that one can be consumed it means that he has carefully inspected. Since this juice had been checked in Kigali we may comprehend that it got spoilt on the way to Butare. Otherwise those who refused it or the doctor who inspected it didn't do his job as it was due. The food must be inspected seriously if not we will die of food aid. Back to the aid and the donors, our authorities should advise the donors on the kind of aid we actually need and convince them that they can give us the equivalent money so that ourselves can buy what we need. If they refuse then we would know that there is another reason behind that.

It is good to support the cooperation between Butare and Loiret but if this cooperation has to go on, it must be a bit revised. E.g. there was a marsh that French people used to grow French beans but the harvest, instead of profiting Rwandan people, was sent to France to come back canned and served afterwards in Hotels like Meridian accessible only to the big shots. But the population of Butare was starving devoid of marshes in which they could grow sweet potatoes and other crops.

As for aid, the donors should give us what we really need instead of giving any thing they want to get rid of. In these days it is obvious that we need food aid since a lot of people didn't cultivate due to the war and others returned to their country where they have no land. This aid should be linked with basic things such as hoes, seeds and then afterwards we would grow our own crops. We should also consider why hunger prevails in Butare and Gikongoro and look for solutions instead of begging for food all the times. E.g if ongoing hunger in these regions stems from the sterile soil we should ask for fertilizers. If on the contrary it is due to the lack of land we should revise the habitat and the use of land.

ACCORDING TO PROSECUTOR NSANZUWERA THE HUMAN RIGHTS  
LEAVE MUCH TO BE DESIRED( Le Tribun du Peuple N° 44)

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On 28/95/1995 we held an interview with Prosecutor NSANZUWERA François in his office about the situation of the human rights.

LE TRIBUN: How do you see the situation of the human rights?

PROSECUTOR N.F. : They are not fully respected. In these days I am not happy with the way people are arrested. The fact that a good number of them took part in the genocide and the massacres doesn't justify the summary arrests. I would condemn those disappearances, night arrests etc... However there is maybe no more imprisonment in the containers. E.g. on 27/2/95 my deputy prosecutor told me that my Judiciary Police Inspector has been arrested by the gendarmerie under the allegation that he took part in the genocide. I don't deny this but the laws should be applied. If they had brought me his dossier I would have imprisoned him myself since it is in my duty. In the country where the rule of law prevails, if things continue in this way we can't go any farther and in my view we wouldn't differ from the criminals. If nothing is done to eradicate this sad situation, I will resign from my job and be a barrister instead of carrying the load of what I am not responsible for. Prisoners constitute a problem.

I don't suggest to stop arresting people, but since on Thursday the commission in charge of selecting the accused had stopped I am concerned by people in prison and those of outside. Furthermore, I don't agree with the decision of the prefectural security committee of Kigali town which asked that commission to stop under the pretext of insecurity! This means that the arrested people must stay in prison. In addition, the problem of houses is still unsolved.

LE TRIBUN : Who were the members of this commission and what was the reason to be stopped?

PROSECUTOR N.F. : This commission is composed of the representative of gendarmerie, the representative of DMI and the other from intelligence Bureau. This commission was stopped because the representative of Gendarmerie and DMI didn't approve the intrusion of the intelligence service. There was no legal basis creating this commission. It has been established only to take away my right. I asked the Minister for Justice to create this commission when the 40 persons released by the tribunal were rearrested by soldiers and transferred to another place.

To avoid another misunderstanding, I requested that someone be appointed to work with me in harmony but there is no law which

established that commission. Due to this misunderstanding, on Thursday 23/2/1995 no selection took place and possibly it will be the same on 2/3/1995 and those who should be released will continue suffering from this injustice.

LE TRIBUN : How do you consider Gladstone's argument that there is no sufficient evidence to charge the criminals?

PROSECUTOR N.F. : I got astonished. Normally he will present to that International Tribunal evidences we will have given him. We hold them here in Rwanda. Furthermore, those people sent by UN to collect pieces of information didn't do anything if up to now they hadn't found anything. Or maybe Goldstone keeps them for reasons known to him. As I said, this International Tribunal is cheating on us. In Yugoslavia a similar tribunal has now spent two years with only one person arrested.

LE TRIBUN : What do you think can be done for tribunals to start?

PROSECUTOR N.F. : The Government should appoint many Judiciary Police Officers, provide equipment and magistrates. For example, in Kigali prison there are more than seven thousand prisoners; if I could have 6 Judiciary Police officers and 10 Deputy public Prosecutors, 3 robust vehicles and 10 typists each with his or her machine I can finish 4,000 files in two months. If also they could give us the already available equipment we would start. I blame the government. We don't work in good conditions e.g in our offices when it rains we get soaked.

LE TRIBUN : Apart from being prosecutor, you belong to a human rights organization. What do you do at this level? What do you do for children in jail with their mothers?

PROSECUTOR N.F. : At this level, we visit the detainees and help them to find their relatives. From March we will start inquiries in the whole country to know those who were killed and the killers. The government should look for how to console those whose family members have been killed and the cripples of the massacres. This will lead to peaceful cohabitation. As for children in jail with their mothers some have nowhere else to live, there are criminals and others are taken as hostages by their mothers so that they can get released. For this last case, I consult the Minister on how these innocent children can be released and if necessary by force. However this measure doesn't concern children who took part in the killings.

GENOCIDE IN RWANDA: CLADHO AND KANYARWANDA REPORT  
(kinyamateka N° 1417 February 1995).

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On 10/12/1994 a joint committee of human rights associations grouped in CLADHO and KANYARWANDA issued a report entitled " Report of inquiry on how human rights are trampled down since 6/4/1994"

This 459 page report accusing a lot of people evidences how in Rwanda the genocide has been planned and performed. This report has been prepared by Jean Baptiste KAYABO, Jean RWASIBO chairman of the this committee, Joseph MATATA, Bernadette KANZAYIRE, Richard NSANZABAGANWA and Jean Baptiste MBERABAHIZI all of them belonging to different human rights associations. They had fled to Byumba , a prefecture under the RPF control. Those who performed the genocide are shared into three categories:

1. Those who obliged people to kill : Among them we have soldiers who formed the " crisis committee", Théodore SINDIKUBWABO, active president, Jean KAMBANDA, prime minister, authorities of MRND and CDR parties, the adherents to "Power" plus the officials of Interahamwe and Impuzamugambi, some prefectural and communal authorities and radios.

2. Those who directly took part in the genocide with arms and chasing people. This category mainly involves the Hutu population, Interahamwe, Ipuzamugambi and the youth of "Power"

3. The accomplices. They indicated the hide-outs of the chased people. We also find in this category the International organisations like United Nations and Organization of African Unity and some countries like Zaire and France.

The report also makes a distinction between genocide which consisting in exterminating Tutsis and the massacres which focused on killing politicians of opposition. The soldiers of the "Crisis Committee" are accused of having created an interim government excluding RPF Inkotanyi disregarding thus the Arusha Peace Accords and making themselves ipso facto responsible for what happened after.

According to the report, SINDIKUBWABO Théodore accepted to be president in order to carry out the ignominious plan of MRND and CDR. Knowing that the 10/6/1994 constitution had been replaced by Arusha Peace Agreement of 4/8/1994 he became president because he was the National Assembly Spokesman referring to replaced. He is also accused of having delivered speeches thanking the active participants in the genocide of Kibuye blaming those who had neglected it in Butare.



Concerning Jean KAMBANDA, the report says that while other politicians were being chased only those of "Power" collaborated with MRND and CDR to create the interim government of 9/4/1994. The counsel of the Government held at Gitarama took the decision to dismiss the authorities who "misbehaved". That was why the prefect of Butare had been removed whereas he had succeeded to maintain order in Butare. Shortly after his dismissal erupted the genocide in which he died.

Other people who took part in the genocide are the soldiers of the presidential guard responsible for the death of these Ministers: Agatha UWILINGIYIMANA Frédéric NZAMURAMBAHO, Faustin RUCOGOZA and Joseph KAVARUGANDA president of the Supreme Court of Appeal. The national army and gendarmerie have killed Tutsi gendarmes and soldiers without sparing civilian Tutsis in villages who crossed the barriers. To the same report, Tharcisse RENZAHU was among the prefects who not only distributed arms and ammunition to Interahamwe while the members of cell committees indicated where Tutsi were hidden.

As for medias while the emissions of RTLM Radio Rwanda sparked the tension. The written medias had been less effective. According to the reporters, those who financed RTLM, its journalists and authorities played an important role in the genocide. 7 journalists of Radio Rwanda are charged to have spurred division between ethnic groups.

The United Nations Organization is indicted to have been accomplice of the perpetrators of the genocide and the massacres because UNAMIR didn't intervene to save the chased people. As e.g. 4,000 people have been left at the mercy of the killers at Kicukiro by UNAMIR soldiers. On 2500 of blue berets 2030 have been withdrawn while there was insecurity in the country. So the UN Secretary General, the Security Counsel and Booh Booh should be accused.

France and Zaire didn't respect the 918 resolution of the UN Security Counsel according to which the Rwandese government shouldn't be provided with arms. France provided arms from Egypt through Zaire. The complicity of OAU lies in the fact that when the genocide was taking place, it didn't hold an extraordinary meeting to condemn the Government of the killers. As an evidence in May 1994 this OAU accepted SINDIKUBWABO to represent the country in Tunis. The report also doesn't spare the church and NGOs. The church instead of openly condemning the genocide it preached the cease fire. Non-Governmental Organizations are accused of having supported the government of the killers in the meeting held at Gitarama in June 1994.

Names of the killers in Kigali town cover 291 pages of the report. The report shows their names, ages, their political parties and the arms used. In the chapter dealing with arms the report mentions the kind of the arm or whether the owner( the authority) had got instruction as to which he had to denounce the

hidden people. Their names appear according to their cells and sectors. The first part of the inquiry was made in Kigali town.

Regarding how the genocide has been prepared, the report remarks that when the government of Habyarimana signed the international convention which condemned racial discrimination and genocide it took reserve on the articles dealing with controlling how the countries would respect that convention and how they were going to be accused in International Tribunal in case of violation of the convention. These reserves show clearly that they wanted to perform the genocide without any international pursuit when time would come.

#### WEAKNESSES

This report has got much weakness. We can criticise how it was conceived and written. Though this report entitled "report of the inquiry on how human rights have been trampled down since 6/4/1994" is allegedly belongs to CLADHO and KANYARWANDA it has been elaborated by 7 persons from KANYARWANDA and from human rights Associations grouped in CLADHO: AVP, ADL, LIPRODHOR and ARDHO gathered at Byumba where they had fled to. We have to be careful since those of CLADHO group who made the inquiry were not mandated by their associations. If they were delegated, the report cannot be taken as belonging to CLADHO. Proof is, when this report has been published ADL announced, through a letter, the president of CLADHO its withdrawal denying thus any responsibility for the content of the report. Those who made the inquiry should consider themselves as responsible and show the methodology applied.

Another deficiency is the meaning of that report. When you read the title, you feel that all the actions which trampled down human rights are mentioned. However, the reporters focused only on the genocide and the massacres done on the politicians opposed to Habyarimana. They don't say anything on killings done by soldiers "war crimes" but in the regions where the war took place, the population knows a lot of civilians killed by both parties. So the reporters should have looked for a different title which matches with what they really focused on.

As another serious weakness, this report ranges among the killers Interahamwe, Impuzamugambi and "Power" adherents while affirming that a great number of the Hutu population participated in the killings (This is read on page 24 of the report). This free generalisation discredits the report. Similarly it accused UNO OAU France and Zaire to have been accomplices of the killers but it doesn't provide detailed reasons for these organisations and countries to behave this way.

No one can understand how the representatives of the human rights organisations can inquire on the genocide intending to make available a document the justice can lean on while pursuing and judging the criminals. This is normally the job of the prosecutor's office. We would rather expect this report to show the victims of the genocide and the massacres. As being a basic document for justice, it cannot be understandable when no detailed inquiry has been made. It is not enough by what you heard to say that someone has killed. Normally such a testimony is considered after having examined whether the informant has either taken part in the genocide or been victim of the genocide. In investigation it is not good to consider one information neglecting the other. This is maybe the reason why in this report some people are said to have been killed whereas they were safe and sound. We hope that in the second part of this inquiry mistakes will be corrected.

80 FORMER RGF SOLDIERS SUSPECTED TO HAVE KILLED ARE IN  
JAIL. WHAT ABOUT RPA SOLDIERS WHO ARE WITH THEM?  
(Le Tribun du Peuple N° 44/1 March 1995)

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Some people criticise the security organs without knowing what has been done so far, what to be done and why. Those who heard that some former RGF soldiers, from the Gako training, have been arrested, got panicky and said that the government called the former soldiers in order to kill them. Another rumour holds that 80 soldiers jailed have been killed. However no one questions about 500 RPA soldiers in prison with the first ones. It is said that in Rwanda no one commits a mistake. He or she is victim of his or her region or ethnic group. This is wrong, those 80 former RGF soldiers are temporarily detained because they are suspected of having performed the genocide. Some of them, according to investigations are guilty others are innocent. The innocent ones are being released. Who are they? There are about 20 officers others are ordinary soldiers.

- As for about 500 RPA soldiers in prison, they are accused of having looted, killed, raped or deserted the army etc...

- Being a soldier doesn't mean to be above the laws. When a soldier is guilty he is punished in the same way as other people. We would request the military tribunal to start judgements as soon as possible, otherwise the detainees' number will surpass the capacity prisons. The situation in Rwanda can't get normalised unless the laws are applied.

### WHO SHOULD RECONCILE IN RWANDA ?

In our last leader, we talked about reconciliation between a husband and wife, between friends or brothers, and this after a small misunderstanding. We found that when they are strongly at variance, this brings about separation instead of reconciliation. We found, in addition, that the to-be-reconciled need mediation from parents, brothers or friends. In any case, the matter has to be under sentence before reconciliation is attained to.

According to experience, reconciliation comes after a Civil War. When it happens that some people are persecuted and made scapegoats by a bad governing system, this cannot be called Civil War. Those scapegoats were, fortunately ~~been~~ saved by the "saviours" who came and chased away the killers. The latter are liable to prosecution. Now, those who put aside the band of killers have to restore justice and truth. Because, it is through justice that killers, thieves which have long been entertained like intouchable bulls by the exterminating government will be accordingly punished.

Considering what has been just said, let us look into the problem of reconciliation in Rwanda. First of all, though hutus and tutsis share country and power, their brotherhood is not the same as the one we are used to within families. Though they live together in the same country, they are not married like a husband and wife. Though, they have things in common - which should make them get closer - we would not speak of friendship as two friends or families willingly befriend. So, one cannot look forward to getting to reconciliation on this level.

Secondly, there has not been any ethnic tensions between hutus and tutsis. So, one cannot speak of Civil War. We should not fall in the killers' lie-trap as they were trying to make us believe. Let's me repeat it : 'There has never been a Civil War'. Since, Civil War means two opposing forces fighting as two bulls from two different droves of cattle do.

Since 1959, some people have always been raised upper and upper whereas others were trampled down by the system. Both state and church colonialists established a system intending to give strength to one part and kill the other. This way of governing lasted until July last year. Meanwhile, tutsis had been chased away, had their properties confiscated or had been killed.

Almost all hutus had agreed that tutsis are worthless people. Even those who did not kill kept their mouth stitched in front of the killings. They were only eager to replace tutsis, be it in their lands, houses or jobs. And these are said to be innocent in the eyes of law; they are not at all innocent in front of morality. At the end almost all tutsis were exterminated. The authorities who killed were supported by the colonialist. They pretexted the RPF liberation war. As they were fearing RPF's both weapon and political victory, they decided to dig a big hole of hatred in order to make political victory hard to reach.

As a result Rwanda is now populated by 4 groups of people:

- The Survivors
- The Killers
- The Innocents
- The Newcomers

There is in fact, 3 groups since the newcomers are also survivors. They have also fled away from the killings. Besides, they would have been killed if they had been inside the country, and the killers still want them even today.

As a conclusion : 'WHO SHOULD RECONCILE WITH WHOM ? We will look at it next time.



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UNAMIR - MINUAR

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**journal privé**
- **IMVAHO N° 1067, P9**  
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**of march 1995**

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WE SHOULD PAY ATTENTION TO THE AIDS (Imvaho N°  
(1067/12 March 1995).

In 1973 in Uganda at Kisoro some people unburied a cow a vet had proved to have contagious disease. Some of them died shortly after they ate its meat, others were taken to hospital. This incident highlights ignorance looming in this region.

Due to the war which led many people to flee, donor countries have undertaken to assist Rwanda in providing food. We are grateful. But I am curious to know whether this aid really reflects our needs.

With a careful perusal, one notices that the donors don't give us what we need but they want to discharge their already overloaded warehouses thus our countries become like dustbins to welcome those garbages. In addition, when you consider for example the money spent on corn flour from those countries you realise that it would not only be cheaper if sold from the neighbouring countries but also reach us without delay. We should ask ourselves why these donors give us the expensive aid. Why, instead of having biscuits from Europe, can't we use the money spent on these biscuits to buy cassava from Zaire and which we are familiar with?

Recently the French province of Loiret in coupling cooperation with the prefecture of Butare sent Soya bean juice for Butare primary students. This aid of two tonnes and half came in two rounds by Intraship transport society. To people's astonishment, this juice was outdated ( four month delay ). The indications reveal that it should have been consumed between these dates : 16/9/994, 17/9/1994, 20/9/1994, 21/9/1994, and 5/10/1994. However it arrived in Butare on 9/2/1995 to be rotten some few days after. This aid has been sent from France in March last year and due to the war, it was not possible to reach this country and thus it has been sent back to the Mombasa port and brought back after the war. I don't know whether we Rwandese needed this aid pretty bad to the extent that we went to the Mombasa port for it, being aware that it had gone beyond the date of expiry.

Before this aid was taken to Butare, the Minister for Agriculture and Livestock had given permission to use it since, according to him, even though it was outdated the Inspection certificate proved that it could be used. The Prefect of Butare Mister Rwangabo P. Claver who gave me this information told me that sometimes merchandise especially medicines can be used some months after the expiry date. He added that he refused to distribute it before he got instructions from the Minister for Agriculture.

When the doctor agrees that the food like that one can be consumed it means that he has carefully inspected. Since this juice had been checked in Kigali we may comprehend that it got spoilt on the way to Butare. Otherwise those who refused it or the doctor who inspected it didn't do his job as it was due. The food must be inspected seriously if not we will die of food aid. Back to the aid and the donors, our authorities should advise the donors on the kind of aid we actually need and convince them that they can give us the equivalent money so that ourselves can buy what we need. If they refuse then we would know that there is another reason behind that.

It is good to support the cooperation between Butare and Loiret but if this cooperation has to go on, it must be a bit revised. E.g. there was a marsh that French people used to grow French beans but the harvest, instead of profiting Rwandan people, was sent to France to come back canned and served afterwards in Hotels like Meridian accessible only to the big shots. But the population of Butare was starving devoid of marshes in which they could grow sweet potatoes and other crops.

As for aid, the donors should give us what we really need instead of giving any thing they want to get rid of. In these days it is obvious that we need food aid since a lot of people didn't cultivate due to the war and others returned to their country where they have no land. This aid should be linked with basic things such as hoes, seeds and then afterwards we would grow our own crops. We should also consider why hunger prevails in Butare and Gikongoro and look for solutions instead of begging for food all the times. E.g if ongoing hunger in these regions stems from the sterile soil we should ask for fertilizers. If on the contrary it is due to the lack of land we should revise the habitat and the use of land.

ACCORDING TO PROSECUTOR NSANZUWERA THE HUMAN RIGHTS  
LEAVE MUCH TO BE DESIRED( Le Tribun du Peuple N° 44)

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On 28/95/1995 we held an interview with Prosecutor NSANZUWERA François in his office about the situation of the human rights.

LE TRIBUN: How do you see the situation of the human rights?

PROSECUTOR N.F. : They are not fully respected. In these days I am not happy with the way people are arrested. The fact that a good number of them took part in the genocide and the massacres doesn't justify the summary arrests. I would condemn those disappearances, night arrests etc... However there is maybe no more imprisonment in the containers. E.g. on 27/2/95 my deputy prosecutor told me that my Judiciary Police Inspector has been arrested by the gendarmerie under the allegation that he took part in the genocide. I don't deny this but the laws should be applied. If they had brought me his dossier I would have imprisoned him myself since it is in my duty. In the country where the rule of law prevails, if things continue in this way we can't go any farther and in my view we wouldn't differ from the criminals. If nothing is done to eradicate this sad situation, I will resign from my job and be a barrister instead of carrying the load of what I am not responsible for. Prisoners constitute a problem.

I don't suggest to stop arresting people, but since on Thursday the commission in charge of selecting the accused had stopped I am concerned by people in prison and those of outside. Furthermore, I don't agree with the decision of the prefectural security committee of Kigali town which asked that commission to stop under the pretext of insecurity! This means that the arrested people must stay in prison. In addition, the problem of houses is still unsolved.

LE TRIBUN : Who were the members of this commission and what was the reason to be stopped?

PROSECUTOR N.F. : This commission is composed of the representative of gendarmerie, the representative of DMI and the other from intelligence Bureau. This commission was stopped because the representative of Gendarmerie and DMI didn't approve the intrusion of the intelligence service. There was no legal basis creating this commission. It has been established only to take away my right. I asked the Minister for Justice to create this commission when the 40 persons released by the tribunal were rearrested by soldiers and transferred to another place.

To avoid another misunderstanding, I requested that someone be appointed to work with me in harmony but there is no law which

established that commission. Due to this misunderstanding, on Thursday 23/2/1995 no selection took place and possibly it will be the same on 2/3/1995 and those who should be released will continue suffering from this injustice.

LE TRIBUN : How do you consider Gladstone's argument that there is no sufficient evidence to charge the criminals?

PROSECUTOR N.F. : I got astonished. Normally he will present to that International Tribunal evidences we will have given him. We hold them here in Rwanda. Furthermore, those people sent by UN to collect pieces of information didn't do anything if up to now they hadn't found anything. Or maybe Goldstone keeps them for reasons known to him. As I said, this International Tribunal is cheating on us. In Yugoslavia a similar tribunal has now spent two years with only one person arrested.

LE TRIBUN : What do you think can be done for tribunals to start?

PROSECUTOR N.F. : The Government should appoint many Judiciary Police Officers, provide equipment and magistrates. For example, in Kigali prison there are more than seven thousand prisoners; if I could have 6 Judiciary Police officers and 10 Deputy public Prosecutors, 3 robust vehicles and 10 typists each with his or her machine I can finish 4,000 files in two months. If also they could give us the already available equipment we would start. I blame the government. We don't work in good conditions e.g in our offices when it rains we get soaked.

LE TRIBUN : Apart from being prosecutor, you belong to a human rights organization. What do you do at this level? What do you do for children in jail with their mothers?

PROSECUTOR N.F. : At this level, we visit the detainees and help them to find their relatives. From March we will start inquiries in the whole country to know those who were killed and the killers. The government should look for how to console those whose family members have been killed and the cripples of the massacres. This will lead to peaceful cohabitation. As for children in jail with their mothers some have nowhere else to live, there are criminals and others are taken as hostages by their mothers so that they can get released. For this last case, I consult the Minister on how these innocent children can be released and if necessary by force. However this measure doesn't concern children who took part in the killings.

GENOCIDE IN RWANDA: CLADHO AND KANYARWANDA REPORT  
(kinyamateka N° 1417 February 1995).

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On 10/12/1994 a joint committee of human rights associations grouped in CLADHO and KANYARWANDA issued a report entitled " Report of inquiry on how human rights are trampled down since 6/4/1994"

This 459 page report accusing a lot of people evidences how in Rwanda the genocide has been planned and performed. This report has been prepared by Jean Baptiste KAYABO, Jean RWASIBO chairman of the this committee, Joseph MATATA, Bernadette KANZAYIRE, Richard NSANZABAGANWA and Jean Baptiste MBERABAHIZI all of them belonging to different human rights associations. They had fled to Byumba , a prefecture under the RPF control. Those who performed the genocide are shared into three categories:

1. Those who obliged people to kill : Among them we have soldiers who formed the " crisis committee", Théodore SINDIKUBWABO, active president, Jean KAMBANDA, prime minister, authorities of MRND and CDR parties, the adherents to "Power" plus the officials of Interahamwe and Impuzamugambi, some prefectural and communal authorities and radios.

2. Those who directly took part in the genocide with arms and chasing people. This category mainly involves the Hutu population, Interahamwe, Impuzamugambi and the youth of "Power"

3. The accomplices. They indicated the hide-outs of the chased people. We also find in this category the International organisations like United Nations and Organization of African Unity and some countries like Zaire and France.

The report also makes a distinction between genocide which consisting in exterminating Tutsis and the massacres which focused on killing politicians of opposition. The soldiers of the "Crisis Committee" are accused of having created an interim government excluding RPF Inkotanyi disregarding thus the Arusha Peace Accords and making themselves ipso facto responsible for what happened after.

According to the report, SINDIKUBWABO Théodore accepted to be president in order to carry out the ignominious plan of MRND and CDR. Knowing that the 10/6/1994 constitution had been replaced by Arusha Peace Agreement of 4/8/1994 he became president because he was the National Assembly Spokesman referring to replaced. He is also accused of having delivered speeches thanking the active participants in the genocide of Kibuye blaming those who had neglected it in Butare.

Concerning Jean KAMBANDA, the report says that while other politicians were being chased only those of "Power" collaborated with MRND and CDR to create the interim government of 9/4/1994. The counsel of the Government held at Gitarama took the decision to dismiss the authorities who "misbehaved". That was why the prefect of Butare had been removed whereas he had succeeded to maintain order in Butare. Shortly after his dismissal erupted the genocide in which he died.

Other people who took part in the genocide are the soldiers of the presidential guard responsible for the death of these Ministers: Agatha UWILINGIYIMANA Frédéric NZAMURAMBAHO, Faustin RUCOGOZA and Joseph KAVARUGANDA president of the Supreme Court of Appeal. The national army and gendarmerie have killed Tutsi gendarmes and soldiers without sparing civilian Tutsis in villages who crossed the barriers. To the same report, Tharcisse RENZAHO was among the prefects who not only distributed arms and ammunition to Interahamwe while the members of cell committees indicated where Tutsi were hidden.

As for medias while the emissions of RTLM Radio Rwanda sparked the tension. The written medias had been less effective. According to the reporters, those who financed RTLM, its journalists and authorities played an important role in the genocide. 7 journalists of Radio Rwanda are charged to have spurred division between ethnic groups.

The United Nations Organization is indicted to have been accomplice of the perpetrators of the genocide and the massacres because UNAMIR didn't intervene to save the chased people. As e.g. 4,000 people have been left at the mercy of the killers at Kicukiro by UNAMIR soldiers. On 2500 of blue berets 2030 have been withdrawn while there was insecurity in the country. So the UN Secretary General, the Security Counsel and Booh Booh should be accused.

France and Zaire didn't respect the 918 resolution of the UN Security Counsel according to which the Rwandese government shouldn't be provided with arms. France provided arms from Egypt through Zaire. The complicity of OAU lies in the fact that when the genocide was taking place, it didn't hold an extraordinary meeting to condemn the Government of the killers. As an evidence in May 1994 this OAU accepted SINDIKUBWABO to represent the country in Tunis. The report also doesn't spare the church and NGOs. The church instead of openly condemning the genocide it preached the cease fire. Non-Governmental Organizations are accused of having supported the government of the killers in the meeting held at Gitarama in June 1994.

Names of the killers in Kigali town cover 291 pages of the report. The report shows their names, ages, their political parties and the arms used. In the chapter dealing with arms the report mentions the kind of the arm or whether the owner( the authority) had got instruction as to which he had to denounce the



hidden people. Their names appear according to their cells and sectors. The first part of the inquiry was made in Kigali town.

Regarding how the genocide has been prepared, the report remarks that when the government of Habyarimana signed the international convention which condemned racial discrimination and genocide it took reserve on the articles dealing with controlling how the countries would respect that convention and how they were going to be accused in International Tribunal in case of violation of the convention. These reserves show clearly that they wanted to perform the genocide without any international pursuit when time would come.

#### WEAKNESSES

This report has got much weakness. We can criticise how it was conceived and written. Though this report entitled "report of the inquiry on how human rights have been trampled down since 6/4/1994" is allegedly belongs to CLADHO and KANYARWANDA it has been elaborated by 7 persons from KANYARWANDA and from human rights Associations grouped in CLADHO: AVP, ADL, LIPRODHOR and ARDHO gathered at Byumba where they had fled to. We have to be careful since those of CLADHO group who made the inquiry were not mandated by their associations. If they were delegated, the report cannot be taken as belonging to CLADHO. Proof is, when this report has been published ADL announced, through a letter, the president of CLADHO its withdrawal denying thus any responsibility for the content of the report. Those who made the inquiry should consider themselves as responsible and show the methodology applied.

Another deficiency is the meaning of that report. When you read the title, you feel that all the actions which trampled down human rights are mentioned. However, the reporters focused only on the genocide and the massacres done on the politicians opposed to Habyarimana. They don't say anything on killings done by soldiers "war crimes" but in the regions where the war took place, the population knows a lot of civilians killed by both parties. So the reporters should have looked for a different title which matches with what they really focused on.

As another serious weakness, this report ranges among the killers Interahamwe, Impuzamugambi and "Power" adherents while affirming that a great number of the Hutu population participated in the killings (This is read on page 24 of the report). This free generalisation discredits the report. Similarly it accused UNO OAU France and Zaire to have been accomplices of the killers but it doesn't provide detailed reasons for these organisations and countries to behave this way.



No one can understand how the representatives of the human rights organisations can inquire on the genocide intending to make available a document the justice can lean on while pursuing and judging the criminals. This is normally the job of the prosecutor's office. We would rather expect this report to show the victims of the genocide and the massacres. As being a basic document for justice, it cannot be understandable when no detailed inquiry has been made. It is not enough by what you heard to say that someone has killed. Normally such a testimony is considered after having examined whether the informant has either taken part in the genocide or been victim of the genocide. In investigation it is not good to consider one information neglecting the other. This is maybe the reason why in this report some people are said to have been killed whereas they were safe and sound. We hope that in the second part of this inquiry mistakes will be corrected.

80 FORMER RGF SOLDIERS SUSPECTED TO HAVE KILLED ARE IN  
JAIL. WHAT ABOUT RPA SOLDIERS WHO ARE WITH THEM?  
(Le Tribun du Peuple N° 44/1 March 1995)

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Some people criticise the security organs without knowing what has been done so far, what to be done and why. Those who heard that some former RGF soldiers, from the Gako training, have been arrested, got panicky and said that the government called the former soldiers in order to kill them. Another rumour holds that 80 soldiers jailed have been killed. However no one questions about 500 RPA soldiers in prison with the first ones. It is said that in Rwanda no one commits a mistake. He or she is victim of his or her region or ethnic group. This is wrong, those 80 former RGF soldiers are temporarily detained because they are suspected of having performed the genocide. Some of them, according to investigations are guilty others are innocent. The innocent ones are being released. Who are they? There are about 20 officers others are ordinary soldiers.

- As for about 500 RPA soldiers in prison, they are accused of having looted, killed, raped or deserted the army etc...

- Being a soldier doesn't mean to be above the laws. When a soldier is guilty he is punished in the same way as other people. We would request the military tribunal to start judgements as soon as possible, otherwise the detainees' number will surpass the capacity prisons. The situation in Rwanda can't get normalised unless the laws are applied.

### WHO SHOULD RECONCILE IN RWANDA ?

In our last leader, we talked about reconciliation between a husband and wife, between friends or brothers, and this after a small misunderstanding. We found that when they are strongly at variance, this brings about separation instead of reconciliation. We found, in addition, that the to-be-reconciled need mediation from parents, brothers or friends. In any case, the matter has to be under sentence before reconciliation is attained to.

According to experience, reconciliation comes after a Civil War. When it happens that some people are persecuted and made scapegoats by a bad governing system, this cannot be called Civil War. Those scapegoats were, fortunately ~~been~~ saved by the "saviours" who came and chased away the killers. The latter are liable to prosecution. Now, those who put aside the band of killers have to restore justice and truth. Because, it is through justice that killers, thieves which have long been entertained like intouchable bulls by the exterminating government will be accordingly punished.

Considering what has been just said, let us look into the problem of reconciliation in Rwanda. First of all, though hutus and tutsis share country and power, their brotherhood is not the same as the one we are used to within families. Though they live together in the same country, they are not married like a husband and wife. Though, they have things in common - which should make them get closer- we would not speak of friendship as two friends or families willingly befriend. So, one cannot look forward to getting to reconciliation on this level.

Secondly, there has not been any ethnic tensions between hutus and tutsis. So, one cannot speak of Civil War. We should not fall in the killers' lie-trap as they were trying to make us believe. Let's me repeat it : 'There has never been a Civil War'. Since, Civil War means two opposing forces fighting as two bulls from two different droves of cattle do.

Since 1959, some people have always been raised upper and upper whereas others were trampled down by the system. Both state and church colonialists established a system intending to give strength to one part and kill the other. This way of governing lasted until July last year. Meanwhile, tutsis had been chased away, had their properties confiscated or had been killed.

Almost all hutus had agreed that tutsis are worthless people. Even those who did not kill kept their mouth stitched in front of the killings. They were only eager to replace tutsis, be it in their lands, houses or jobs. And these are said to be innocent in the eyes of law; they are not at all innocent in front of morality. At the end almost all tutsis were exterminated. The authorities who killed were supported by the colonialist. They pretexted the RPF liberation war. As they were fearing RPF's both weapon and political victory, they decided to dig a big hole of hatred in order to make political victory hard to reach.

As a result Rwanda is now populated by 4 groups of people:

- The Survivors
- The Killers
- The Innocents
- The Newcomers

There is in fact, 3 groups since the newcomers are also survivors. They have also fled away from the killings. Besides, they would have been killed if they had been inside the country, and the killers still want them even today.

As a conclusion : 'WHO SHOULD RECONCILE WITH WHOM ? We will look at it next time.



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MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAP

<b>To:</b> Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	<b>From:</b> Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
<b>Originator:</b> Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	<b>Date:</b> March 13, 1995

**DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES**

Kigali, March 13, 1995 - President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda on Saturday visited the Mutara area to assess the problems related to the resettlement of returnees living in the area. Those problems are mainly the lack of clean water, mistrust between the population and the Government armed forces, and cattle diseases.

- The officials of the areas along the border between Tanzania and Rwanda, namely the head of the Tanzanian district of Ngara, Bigadier-General Ahmed, and the sub-prefect of Karehe in Kibungo prefecture, Mr. Charles Mukurarinda, met at Ngara on Saturday to discuss the problems on the common border.

Tanzania protested that Rwandese Government forces had opened fire on Tanzanian territory, killing a child. The Rwandese officials explained that Interahamwe elements were responsible for the gunfire.

The Rwandese officials also asked Tanzania to facilitate the return to Rwanda of Rwandese vehicles stolen by Interahamwe militia during their flight from Rwanda. They asked for Tanzania to explain the reason why it had closed its border with Rwanda for three months, and the Tanzania officials denied that the border was closed and said that they only required legal travel documents from Rwandese nationals wanting to cross over to Tanzania.

The Rwandese nationals were not formerly required to have travel documents to go to Tanzania.

- The Rwandese society "Emballage Rwanda" headed by Mr. Evase Nsengimana, will start exporting bananas to Europe at the end of this March, thus allowing the country to acquire more foreign exchange.

- A two-week seminar on the training of directors of Rwandese prisons and reformatory centers, was opened on Sunday at Centre Christus in Kigali by the Rwandese Minister of Justice, Mr.

Alphonse-Marie Nkubito, and in the presence of the Ambassadors of Belgium and Germany to Rwanda, and the representatives of UNHCHR and ICRC in Rwanda, who helped organise the seminar.

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

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

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MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

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

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, March 11, 1995 - The UNAMIR troops based in Kibuye are accused of causing instability in the area by asking the local population to take refuge in UNAMIR compounds for not being attacked by Government forces.

According to Radio Rwanda local correspondent in Kibuye, on this March 8, criminal investigations police discovered 150 civilians within a UNAMIR compound. When the Prefect of Kibuye wanted to visit those people, he was denied access into the compound by UNAMIR troops. With the intervention of the local RPA commander, the Prefect finally entered the compound, but he was surprised to find there only 11 people, mostly women and children.

It is reported that people go to spend the night at UNAMIR compound and return to their homes in the morning.

The commander of UNAMIR troops at Kibuye, a Senegalese Colonel, denied the Radio Rwanda correspondent access to the UNAMIR fax machine, requiring that his story be first of all translated into French.

The UNAMIR Deputy Force Commander, Brigadier-General Annyidoho, told Radio Rwanda that he had not much information on the incident, but that he knew only of 11 people being in the UNAMIR compound in Kibuye, and that in his opinion, the local Prefect should not have been denied access into the compound. He announced that in future, UN troops throughout the country would be rotated to avoid such incidents.

- A 9-member EU delegation led by Madam Bonino arrived on Friday in Kigali for 3-day visit to Rwanda to assess the use of the EU aid to Rwanda. The EU delegation will visit remains of victims of genocide at Nyarubuye church, and Rwandese refugee camps in Goma, in Zaire.

They will also hold talks with different Rwandese Government officials.

- The Council of the National University of Rwanda has decided that the University will reopen on April 2, 1995, and the lessons will begin on April 3, for the academic year 1995-1996. English and French will both be used as teaching languages.

- The German ambassador to Rwanda, Mr. August Humel, in the company of the director of Electrogaz, on Thursday visited Ntaruka dam and power plant, to assess the destruction of the installations, to examine the possibility for Germany to finance the repair of the destroyed machinery.

- At Musambira, in Gitarama prefecture, children were wounded in an anti-personal landmine explosion. Two children were critically wounded and two others were slightly wounded. One child had his leg cut off.

- The Rwandese Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of civil service, Colonel Alexis Kanyarengwe, on Friday held talks with a visiting delegation of UNDP. Their talks centered on the re-adjustment of the salaries of public servants.

- The Rusizi dam on the border between Zaire and Rwanda has been repaired and is operating, and its connected power line in Gikongoro has also been repaired owing to the financial assistance of the EU, GTZ, with Electrogaz, this allowing the increase of electricity supply in Kigali.

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

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

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, March 10, 1995 - The Rwandese Foreign Minister, Mr. Anastase Gasana on Thursday held talks with the Belgian Ambassador to Rwanda, Mr. Frank de Koninck. Their talks focused on the Belgian contribution to assist the Rwandese judicial system and educational system.

Mr. Gasana also on Thursday met the Resident Representative of the UN Development Programme (UNDP), Mr. Sukeiro Hasekawa and they discussed the implementation of the Geneva resolutions on the rebuilding of Rwanda.

Mr. Hasekawa announced that UNDP was going to set up a permanent secretariat to follow up the implementation of the Geneva resolutions.

- The Rwandese Minister of Information, Mr. Jean Baptiste Nkuriyingoma, on Thursday held a meeting with members of the national commission on the press. It was announced that three radio stations, namely Radio Agatashya, Radio Ubumwe of Kabgayi Roman Catholic Diocese, and Radio RDH of Cladho human rights group, two television stations, namely Videocam and Tele-Peace, had officially requested the authorisation to start broadcasting in Rwanda.

Mr. Nkuriyingoma expressed his satisfaction over the progress of the work of the commission on the press, whose document was ready to be discussed by the cabinet meeting.

The members of the Rwandese national commission on the press expressed their concern over the spread of writings in the Rwandese press of which the content is contrary to the spirit of national reconciliation.

- The UNAMIR Force Commander, General Guy Tousignant on Thursday met the Prefect of Byumba, Mr. Deus Kagiraneza, and they discussed the incident of a grenade attack on Sunday on the UNAMIR compound in Byumba.

General Tousignant announced that UNAMIR suspected that the grenade attack on UNAMIR had been carried out by former employees of UNAMIR who had been dismissed.

The prefect said that it was possible that the attackers came from outside the country. The population of Byumba also thought that it was not safe for UNAMIR to have a dispensary inside their compound.

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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	Date: March 9, 1995

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, March 9, 1995 - The celebrations of the International Women's Day in Rwanda were held on Monday at Ntarama, in Kanzenze commune, south of Rural Kigali prefecture. President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda, the Rwandese Prime Minister, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu, Government Ministers, and foreign diplomats accredited to Rwanda, including the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Rwanda, Ambassador Shaharyar Khan, also attended the celebrations.

The celebrations of the Women's Day in Rwanda were centered on meditations on the plight of women and children who were victimised during the genocide in Rwanda, were either killed or raped. At Ntarama, those taking part in the celebrations visited the human skulls of victims of the genocide, believed to be women and children, inside the Ntarama church building.

Speaking on the occasion, President Bizimungu denounced the discriminations in school education and jobs, and other social injustices that women had been suffering, and asked for the adoption of laws to ban any such discriminations.

The Rwandese Minister for High Education and Scientific Research, Mr. Joseph Nsengimana criticised UNAMIR troops for taking human skulls from Ntarama and Nyarubuye church compounds.

In his interview with Radio Rwanda, the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Rwanda, Ambassador Shaharyar Khan, announced that UNAMIR troops had taken human skulls from Ntarama and Nyarubuye in agreement with the Rwandese Government, and for reasons of investigations.

Asked whether UNAMIR presence was still needed in Rwanda, Mr. Khan responded that it was up to the Rwandese Government to decide whether UNAMIR was to leave or not, but that in his judgement, its presence was still necessary.

Radio Rwanda reminded that "the Rwandese Vice President, Mr. Paul Kagame has recently said that we should examine whether a number as

high as 6,000 UN troops is needed in Rwanda, and that the Rwandese should choose themselves the kind of assistance they need and should not be imposed on the kind of assistance they need".

- The Belgian Government has appointed a judge to prosecute any Rwandese national living in Belgium suspected of being involved in massacres in Rwanda.

- The Rwandese Minister of Information, Mr. Jean Baptiste Nkuriyingoma, on Tuesday returned home in Kigali from Canada where he participated in a conference on women in the press.

In his interview with Radio Rwanda, Mr. Nkuriyingoma strongly criticised the national commission appointed by the Government to work out the modalities for the authorization of private radio and television stations, for stalling much on their work.

- 9 independent offices have been legalised in Rwanda to carry out the exchange of foreign currencies. The rate of exchange of the Rwandese currency against the US dollar was Rwf 232 on Tuesday, as announced by the Rwandese Central Bank.

- The Rwandese Minister for Commerce, mines, handcraft and industries, Mr. Prosper Higiro, on Tuesday announced that the reasons for the skyrocketing of prices of food commodities on the market was due to the freezing of stocks of those commodities by businessmen following rumours of the imminent devaluation of the Rwandese currency.

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	Date: March 7, 1995

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, March 7, 1995 - The funeral of the Prefect of Butare prefecture, the late Pierre Claver Rwangabo, was held on Monday in Butare in the presence of the Rwandese Head of State, Mr. Pasteur Bizimungu, the Rwandese Prime Minister, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu, and the foreign ambassadors accredited to Rwanda including the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for Rwanda, Ambassador Shaharyar Khan.

In his speech on the occasion, President Bizimungu praised the late Rwangabo for his dedication to the country, and said that "he was victim to the killers who kill for the sake of killing, the motives behind assassinations that have been cited are stealing, revenge, this cannot be said in his case because he was innocent. We do not know the cause of the extreme anger that led to the killing; during these last days, Rwangabo intended to write a letter to me, about the file of a man who is detained that he thought was incomplete, but before he decided to send me the letter, the draft letter was stolen, and it was published in newspapers. He told me that he did not send the letter to me because he finally agreed with the prosecution office, that they would re-examine carefully the case, this was no acceptable reason to be the pretext for the killers. He never told me that there were death threats on his life because of the incident.... The Rwandese law provides that those who kill are to be sentenced to death, this law will be implemented. Rwangabo was victim of his progressive ideas..."

- Mr. Boniface Munyampirwa, a member of the Rwandese Parliament, and a supporter of MDR party, died on Monday following a long illness.

- In Rubavu commune, in Gisenyi prefecture, during the night of March 3, 4 people were killed and 3 others wounded in an attack by Interahamwe elements who infiltrated from Zaire. They also stole 4 cows with them and kidnapped two people including the son of a local councillor when they retreated back to Zaire.

- Unidentified gunmen on Sunday evening threw two grenades at UNAMIR outpost in Byumba, wounding two Nigerian soldiers. The local

population in Byumba accuses UNAMIR of causing instability in the area by bringing unknown people to Byumba who are not registered with local administrators, people from South Kigali and outside the country, who occupy houses abandoned by the owners. UNAMIR claims that those people are their employees. The security forces have arrested a number of those people.

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

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

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, March 3, 1995 - President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda on Tuesday attended the ceremony of exhumation and reburial of remains of victims of massacres in the area surrounding Kigali Central Hospital. The Rwandese Prime Minister, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu, as well as Government Ministers, the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General, Ambassador Shaharyar Khan, and members of the diplomatic corps in Rwanda, also attended the ceremony.

In his interview with Radio Rwanda on the occasion, President Bizimungu indicated that reconciliation can be possible only after those responsible for the massacres have recognized their mistakes.

- President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda on Thursday extended a message of congratulations to the head of the Rwandese Muslim community, Cheik Ahmed Mugwiza, on the occasion of the celebration of the end of the Ramadhan. He praised Rwandese Muslims for having generally refused to take part in the massacres that took place in Rwanda in 1994.

- Lieutenant-Colonel Laurent Munyakazi, the commander of the Rwandese National Gendarmerie under the regime of the exiled Rwandese Government, on Tuesday returned home from Zaire, where he commanded a 5,000 soldier camp at Bolonge, in Bukavu area.

Mr. Munyakazi dismissed the rumours saying that the exiled Rwandese army was preparing an attack on Rwanda.

Asked about his decision to return home, he answered that he responded to the Rwandese Government appeal for former soldiers to make the request to return home on an individual basis, what he did after waiting in vain for a negotiated solution.

- The Rwandese Minister for Work and Social Affairs, Mr. Pie Mugabo on Thursday left Kigali for Copenhagen in Denmark to take part in the preparatory meeting for the World summit of 6 March between representatives of developing countries and developed countries on the assistance of poor countries.

- A march is to be organised on Friday in Kigali by Rwandese human rights associations in memory of the victims of the genocide. The march starts at Saint Family Church building and ends at Kigali Central Hospital, where remains of victims of massacres have been exhumed.

- The Rwandese Foreign Minister, Mr. Anastase Gasana on Thursday held talks with the Deputy representative of the UNHCHR in Rwanda, Mr. Abdelazik Ezayed, who informed him that the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Mr. Ayala Lasso would visit Rwanda from the 27 to the 29th of this March.

Mr. Abdelazik asked the Rwandese Government to publish the list of those responsible for massacres in Rwanda. He also announced that 80 human rights monitors were deployed throughout Rwanda, except for the prefecture of Byumba, and said that by the end of this March a total of 110 human rights monitors would be deployed in Rwanda.

- The Rwandese Minister for Family and Women's Promotion, Miss Aloysie Inyumba, on Thursday officiated at a ceremony to close the two-day seminar on assistance of victims of rape, that was taking place at Kabusunzu, in Kigali.

- In Gisenyi prefecture, in Rwerere commune, a group of Interahamwe have recently infiltrated from Zaire, stole 4 cows and managed to flee.

- In Butare, in Kigembe Commune, on the border with Burundi, a group of Interahamwe attacked a village and clashed with RPA soldiers. One of them was arrested and the others managed to flee.

- In Ruhengeri prefecture, in Kigembe commune, at Cyuve, civilians beat to death an RPA soldier, and soldiers in response shot dead 4 civilians and 6 others were reported missing, on last 26 February.

- In Kibungo prefecture, in Birenga commune, at Gashongora, a 4-member family was massacred and their dead bodies thrown into a latrine pit by unidentified gunmen.

- In Gikongoro prefecture, near Kibeho camp, a group of Interahamwe from Kibeho camp on Sunday threw a handgrenade onto an RPA car, wounding two soldiers, in the eyes of UNAMIR soldiers who did not intervene.

- The French Red Cross has raised a FF 61 million funds in favour of Rwanda.

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MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi Head of UNAMIR Radio Unit
To: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	Date: March 4, 1995

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, March 4, 1995 - About 5,000 people, mainly women and children, on Friday marched in Kigali in memory of the victims of the massacres that took place in Rwanda in 1994. The participants in the march gathered at Kigali Central Hospital area where about 6,000 skulls of victims of genocide were exhumed from about 20 mass graves, to mourn the victims and to express solidarity with relatives of the victims.

The march was organised by 5 Rwandese associations of human rights. Those who delivered speeches on the occasion asked for justice to be done, to punish those responsible for the massacres.

A woman widowed as a result of the genocide, Madam Annonciata Cyubahiro, and who heads the Rwandese association of women widowed as a result of the genocide, also known as AVEGA, criticised UNAMIR troops for having remained indifferent to the killings while they patrolled the streets with guns when massacres were being prepared and were being perpetrated, and who guarded the airport where guns to kill came through.

In his interview with Radio Rwanda, M.P Tite Rutaremara announced that the lesson to be learned from the scene of exhumed skeletons was that "we must fight pressure from outside asking us to have dialogue with criminals, and pressure from inside the country that we should forget what happened."

- A cabinet meeting was held on Friday in Kigali under the chairmanship of President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda. On the agenda, the cabinet discussed the plan to privatise Government-owned companies and parastatal companies.

- Two local administrators in Gikongoro prefecture, namely the former acting bourgmestre of Rukondo commune and the former acting bourgmestre of Nyamagabe commune, have been arrested by security forces for their involvement in acts of genocide.

- The Government has decided that the 10,000 internally displaced people, survivors of massacres, living in camps in Butare will be moved to Gikongoro prefecture from where they fled massacres. Those people will be temporarily harboured at Murambi and Runyinya,



in Butare prefecture, as the displaced people living in Gikongoro prefecture have not yet decided to return home.

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<b>To:</b> Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	<b>From:</b> Zouaoui Benamadi Head of UNAMIR Radio Unit
<b>Originator:</b> Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	<b>Date:</b> March 3, 1995

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, March 3, 1995 - President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda on Tuesday attended the ceremony of exhumation and reburial of remains of victims of massacres in the area surrounding Kigali Central Hospital. The Rwandese Prime Minister, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu, as well as Government Ministers, the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General, Ambassador Shaharyar Khan, and members of the diplomatic corps in Rwanda, also attended the ceremony.

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## HUMEUR

### CETTE MINUAR DONT ON NE PARLE PLUS!

Ils ne dérangent en réalité personne! Avec des sourires tantôt bon enfant, tantôt partenaliste, ils s'évertuent à s'incruster dans le trafic et à passer inaperçus dans les rues. On dirait des touristes à part cette seule fausse note qu'est leur uniforme qui n'est en rien une tenue habituelle de vacanciers. Ces soldats de la Mission des Nations Unies pour l'Assistance au Rwanda (puisque c'est d'eux qu'on parle) ont su trouver la bonne carte pour ne pas s'attirer l'inimitié des autorités locales. A force de déclarations de soutien au gouvernement actuel, personne n'a plus l'intention de les déranger. Nul ne parle plus de leur départ; on les laisse essayer vainement d'épuiser leurs dollars, pour le plus grand plaisir du florissant marché noir (qui n'a de noir que la couleur des échangeurs). Ils (les MINUAR) ne sont plus la cible des rancœurs des

rescapés qui les accusent de non-assistance de personne en danger durant le génocide de l'année passée. Rappelons qu'à l'époque ils étaient tout simplement rentrés pour revenir sitôt le drame consommé.

Leur premier grand accroc, depuis longtemps, aura donc été Gisenyi lorsqu'ils explosaient du haut de leurs chars les sacs de farine, rangés le long de la route, que la population venait de s'approprier au prix d'un singulier pillage. Juste un incident pour rappeler que malgré les apparences ils sont encore présents.

Après, leur radio continuera à débiter de la bonne musique et les vacanciers continueront à se la couler douce.

Entretemps, les chefs sont entrain de concoter un dossier en béton pour justifier une rallonge de leur mandat.

Et c'est vrai qu'ils ne dérangent vraiment personne ces bons garçons!

François BUGINGO

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi UNAMIR Spokesman
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	Date: March 1, 1995

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA

Kigali; March 1, 1995 - The UN Security Council on Monday unanimously voted the resolution proposed by the United States asking UN member Governments to arrest people accused of being responsible for the genocide in Rwanda, who found refuge in their countries.

- Madam Maria Pia Fanfana, an Italian philanthropist, known for her action to assist the Rwandese orphaned children as a result of the genocide, on Monday arrived in Rwanda on a 3-day visit.

- The exhumation of the remains of dead bodies of people massacred during the genocide in the area surrounding Kigali Central Hospital, continued on Tuesday. The identity cards of the three former members of the political bureau of the PSD party, namely, Mr. Frederick Nzamurambaho, Mr. Felicien Ngango, and Mr. Theoneste Gafaranga, were found in the mass graves there, and the remains of their dead bodies were believed to be among the thousands of uncovered skeletons.

- A ceremony of reburial of the remains of victims of massacres was held on Monday at Mugina, in Gitarama prefecture, in presence of members of the Government and the Parliament. Those who delivered speeches on the occasion praised the former bourgmestre of Mugina commune who was massacred by Interahamwe militia for trying to protect his people.

- In Muganza commune, in Butare prefecture, many people have fled to Burundi following rumours that 20 war planes of Interahamwe would come to bombard the region.

- A symposium gathering representatives of NGOs, and religious leaders and representatives of the Rwandese Government, on Tuesday opened in Hotel Mille Collines, in Kigali, to discuss ways of ensuring the participation of the population in development projects. The symposium was organised by Africa Humanitarian Action, and the UN Economic Commission for Africa.

- The Prefect of Gisenyi on Monday presided over a prefecture conference to discuss matters of security in the region. The

participants were informed that several people were still refusing to leave houses and property to their rightful owners, and that Interahamwe with weapons were still reported at the countryside, causing insecurity in the region.

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UNICEF  
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WFP  
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UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi UNAMIR Spokesman
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	Date: February 28, 1995

Kigali, February 28, 1995 - President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda on Monday attended at Nyamirambo, in Kigali town, the funeral of the remains of the 13-member family of Mr. Michel Shyirakera, an opposition supporter massacred on April 8, 1994, by Interahamwe and presidential guards.

Speaking on the occasion, President Bizimungu asked for the end forever of killings or injustices founded on ethnic or ideological difference, and justice to be done to prevent the repeat of the tragedy.

- The exhumation of skeletons of people massacred during the genocide in Rwanda on Monday continued in the area surrounding the Kigali Central Hospital, where up to 2,000 skulls were exhumed. The identity card of the former prominent opposition leader of PSD party, Mr. Theoneste Gafaranga, was found in one of the 6 pits uncovered, and his remains were believed to be among the exhumed skeletons.

The prefect of Kigali city prefecture, Major Rose Kabuye, has called for people who believe that their family members were massacred in the area, to go and check the identity cards found in the uncovered pits.

- The Rwandese Prime Minister, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu returned home in Kigali on Monday from an official visit in Great Britain, where he participated in an international conference in humanitarian and military interventions, and held talks with different British officials, including British foreign Minister Douglas Hurd, the British Minister of Cooperation, Madam Linda Chalker, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, on bilateral cooperation.

In his interview with Radio Rwanda, Mr. Twagiramungu said that he had said at the conference that the Rwandese population expected the UN soldiers to save them from massacres, but that they took their weapons and left, and that he had asked for the UN laws to be modified in the event of massacres to allow the UN soldiers to use their weapons to protect people.



Mr. Twagiramungu also regretted the withdrawal of UN agencies during the massacres, and which stopped their assistance when needed, but praised them for their activities in Rwanda at present.

He equally said that dozens of NGOs had intervened in Rwanda, but that they lacked coordination in their activities, and their contribution was not concrete, compared to their number.

- The Rwandese Minister of Justice, Mr. Alphonse-Marie Nkubito on Monday left Geneva in Switzerland, where he would participate in the meeting of the UN High Commission for Human Rights. Mr. Nkubito is expected to announce the Rwandese Government's position on the report of René Degni Segui, who is in favour of a dialogue between the current Rwandese Government and members of the former defeated Rwandese Government, and a national conference on power sharing with criminals.

The UNHCHR will also grant prizes to those who saved people from massacres in Rwanda.

- The Rwandese Minister for High Education and Scientific Research, Mr. Joseph Nsengimana, on Monday received in his office for talks a Swiss official in the Swiss Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Henri Philipe Gard, whose mission was aimed at discussing ways of integrating exiled Rwandese in the national reconstruction in Rwanda.

Mr. Nsengimana told him that the Rwandese Government was ready to collaborate with any Rwandese national who did not take part in massacres and refrains from spreading propaganda to tarnish the image of the Rwandese Government.

- The Belgian Ambassador to Rwanda, Frank de Koning, on Monday travelled to Cyangugu town where he assessed the destruction of public buildings in order to bring his assistance.

- A two-day seminar opened on Monday at Kabusunzu in Kigali on the distribution of health information in the campaign to prevent epidemics. The seminar was jointly organised by the WHO, UNICEF and the Rwandese Ministry of Health.

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## TRANSLATED LOCAL PUBLICATION

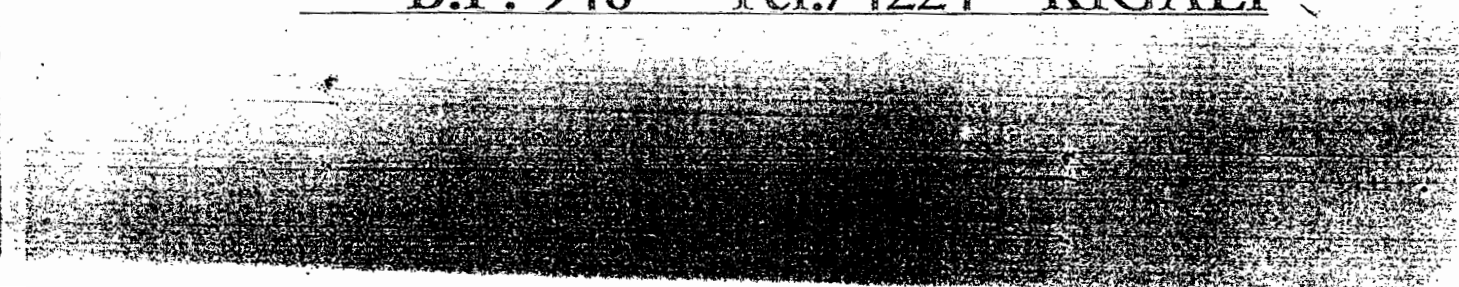
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- KINYAMATEKA No 1414 (Editorial)
- KINYAMATEKA No 1415 (Editorial)
- KINYAMATEKA No 1416 (Editorial)
- LE MESSENGER No 49  
of February 8, 1995
- RWANDA RUSHYA No 57  
of January 1, 1995
- TRIBUN DU PEUPLE No 43  
of February 11, 1995
- LE PARTISAN No 24  
of February 24, 1995

*CARRIED OUT*

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



# LE MESSENGER No 49

## EDITORIAL

### ARE WE REALLY IN A NEW RWANDA ?

It is high time for each Rwandese to tell truth at any time despite whatever consequences must emerge. There have been made an attempt upon MUTSINZI Edouard, the Director of "le MESSENGER" on January 29<sup>th</sup>, 1995.

Why is he so persecuted ? It is true that Rwanda and its inhabitants did not change at all. We are facing almost the same regime as during MRND time. MUTSINZI has been attacked for his ideas against oppression, massacres, arbitrary arrestations and extremism of some tutsi who want to exterminate all people who escaped April massacres, especially hutu. Terrorism is more and more reaching a higher level than under MRND regime.

Some pretend to live peacefully because grenades and bombs exploded no more whereas hatchets and machetes are being used in killing people. Here and there persons disappear and no explanation is given. Such cases were seen under the former regime.

If our new regime doesn't get rid of extremists who believe that meetings to supply Interahamwe are held in the country, nothings will be done. Those meetings seem to be a pretext to arrest the so-called accomplices as it was done under KINANI fought. And the government is the first responsible for that. You leaders : BIZIMUNGU, the President of the Republic, KAGAME, the Vice-President, TWAGIRAMUNGU, the Prime Minister, have to do all your best to inform us about MUTSINZI aggression so that you don't discredited. Tell us the truth, wherever it comes. We will fight for it even at the price of losing our lives.

"LE MESSENGER " will always struggle for truth which is the only basis of democracy. Whosoever will use truth be it TWAGIRAMUNGU, KAGAME, or KAMBANDA we will sympathize with him.

NIYOYITA Isaie

# LE TRIBUN DU PEUPLE No 43

## FEBRUARY-11-1995

### THE RWANDESE GOVERNMENT IN EXILE TROUBLED

Mr. MUGENZI Justin the former Minister of Industrie of the fallen government and the president of Liberal Party is not in good terms with Mr SINDIKUBWABO who is now the president of that government.

The latter is alleged to have some members of his family in the new government. His Son-in-law Mr IYAMUREMYE is in the Rwandese government. Moreover, Mr SINDIKUBWABO is said to be too old and he has already HIV.

Those murderers want to establish a new government which will include only people who have no relationship with a tutsi. The following is the government proposed :

- NZIRORERA Joseph : Président
- KAMBANDA Jean : Prime Minister
- Colonel GASAKE : Minister of defence
- BICAMUMPAKA : Minister of foreigner affairs
- HABAMENSHI Innocent : Minister of economy
- KARINGANIRE Joseph : Minister of information
- KAYOGORA Frederic : Minister of youth and sports
- KALIMANZIRA : Minister of social affairs

#### MR. MUGENZI WANTS MR. SINDIKUBWABO TO BE CHASED AWAY

In his letter of january 8<sup>th</sup> 1995 that he addressed to the presedent of National Assembly, Mr. MUGENZI complains about the representation of Rwandese refugees which is not active. He said that Mr. SINDIKUBWABO doesn't deserve the post of the Representative of refugees because he is not active . As he said, Rwandese refugees are fed up with the words of their representatives. They no longer believe in what they say. They only want to return to their motherland without any other prejudice.

#### MR. SINDIKUBWABO DOESN'T ACCEPT MR. MUGENZI'S ALLEGATIONS

In his letter of january 30<sup>th</sup>, 1995 addressed to the president of National Assembly, M SINDIKUBWABO criticezed what Mr. MUGENZI said in his letter.

In fact, Mr. SINDIKUBWABO wants to continue occupying the post of tl



Representative of refugees while he is no longer appreciated by his colleagues. He has slandered Mr. MUGENZI and he invited the President of the National Assembly in exile to follow him closely.

Not only Mr. MUGENZI wants Mr. SINDIKUBWABO to retire. There is also another journalist named KABONABAKE who wrote a letter to Mr. SINDIKUBWABO inviting him to take a rest because he is no longer needed.

In brief, that so-called Rwandese Government in Exile has many problems which will not be easily resolved

#### THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL IS DELAYING

The Prosecutor Mr. Richard Goldstone recently said that it will not be possible to settle that tribunal for people who participated in the genocide because there is still a shortage of witnesses. We don't understand why those Europeans say that there is still a shortage of witnesses. There are many evidences which are apparent for anybody who wants to know the truth.

There is no reason to say that our prisons are not capable to receive all people who have participated in the genocide. Our stadiums are enough to receive all those Interahamwe.

#### THE HCR SHOULD GIVE TO ALL REFUGEES THE SAME ASSISTANCE

The refugees of 1959 are helpless while others get food and they are transported in HCR vehicles. It is not understandable why those refugees of 1959 are forgotten as if they don't deserve an assistance.

There are also many desperate people among the refugees of 1959 who need assistance. Why can't UNO put vehicles at their disposal in order to return home? It seems that drivers of HCR are also Interahamwe. They despise refugees of 1959 who return to their motherland as if they are not refugees as others. They are also Rwandese and they have the same right as others.

#### OUR DONORS SHOULD BE INFORMED ABOUT OUR PROBLEMS

It is absolutely false to say that we don't have the problem of ethnic groups. There is a contradiction between what our leaders tell to the population and what they tell to the donors.

We have been astonished to read the document intitled "VERS UN NOUVEAU





RWANDA, DECLARATION DU GOUVERNEMENT RWANDAIS SUR LES PRINCIPES D'UNE POLITIQUE DE RELANCE" where the problem of ethnic groups is sufficiently highlighted while Rwandese people are not aware of it.

The document talks about the problem of "Hutuland" and "Tutsiland" while it has never been presented to the population. That is not the problem which must be presented to our donors in order to convince them to help our country. Instead, it will discourage them.

A CONVERSATION BETWEEN MR. TWAGIRAMUNGU AND NGEZE HASSAS  
(JOURNALIST OF KANGURA-THE NEWSPAPER WHICH WAS COLLABORATING WITH R.T.L.M.)

This conversation was made on telephone. The Major issues were :

- Security
- Arusha place Agreement
- Genocide
- International Tribunal
- Repatriation of refugees
- Integration of the former army in the new army
- Press
- Newspaper KANGURA

On all those issues Mr TWAGIRAMUNGU is still complaining about the insecurity which is in the country. He also criticises the speech of the Vice-President of the Republic Major General Paul KAGAME accusing him to be the one who is responsible of that insecurity.

N.D.L.R. : We can't deny or accept this conversation to be true. We are still waiting for evidences.

# KINYAMATEKA No 1414

## EDITORIAL :

The survivors of Rwandan genocide are not yet in their keen though some of them do not talk about it . They fear that such massacres may resume due to some fearful events that happen in some regions around the country . There is no use of such changes . So, all personalities who are concerned with the security must make effort so that they may not be involved in those errors that led our country to macabre actions .

This will be possible only when the law is well-stated and when all the people are equal in front of it . There must be also respectable personalities committed to respect the law so that it may be tightly established in the leading of our country . It will be possible when the leaders avoid to take decisions wildly, lies , "bellycracy " and to injure each other . There must be brave people who can accept to devote their life, and die for their country without any rancour in their heart, and who have the same behaviour and same opinions in their daily life . We need intellectuals people who take things as they are, who detect problems of the country and who search for their solutions .

The real solutions will be found when people will dare to say the truth , and get rid of their habit of being indifferent about the problems of the country . We take for granted that when one hides the truth , it finally comes out . Then, we must find capable persons to occupy the posts in which they are needed , in order to rebuild the country . considering the delicacy of the Rwandan problems, each rwandan should know that he has no liberty of complicating those problems. To build a sturdy country requires the devotion and complementarity together with tolerance . Otherwise, we will find ourself in ruin when we will have nobody to help us.

We wish you a happy new Year 1995

A. SIBOMANA



# L'EXCLUSION DU M.D.R. CONTINUE!

Parti M.D.R.  
(Mouvement Démocratique Républicain)  
Section du BENELUX  
rue Epide Walschaerts, 34  
1060 Bruxelles

Bruxelles, le 20 janvier 1995

À Son Excellence le Secrétaire Général  
des Nations Unies  
Monsieur Boutros Ghali  
NEW YORK

Objet : Conférence régionale sur les Réfugiés sans les Réfugiés  
(Bujumbura, du 15 au 20 Février 1995).

Excellence, Monsieur,

Nous avons pris connaissance des préparatifs de la conférence régionale sur les réfugiés rwandais qui se tiendra à Bujumbura du 15 au 20 Février 1995.

Nous nous réjouissons d'apprendre que seront débattus à la dite conférence les points intéressants la résolution du conflit rwandais, entre autres: le rapatriement des réfugiés, le problème des réfugiés dans la région des grands lacs, celui des personnes déplacées.

Nous nous réjouissons également d'apprendre que le rôle de l'OUA dans la prévention et la résolution des conflits est à l'ordre du jour. La contribution du Rwanda et du Burundi dans la réconciliation nationale qui sera définie à la rencontre de Bujumbura, est perçue par notre parti du côté rwandais comme une ouverture et une reconnaissance des institutions sur base de l'accord de paix d'Arusha; et du côté burundais par des réformes profondes de l'armée et le retour à la logique des élections démocratiques tenues en juin 1993.

Mais, Excellence Monsieur le Secrétaire Général, le Parti MDR, reconnu encore aujourd'hui comme le vrai défenseur des idéaux et principes démocratiques au Rwanda, souhaite attirer votre attention sur ce qui suit:

1. Les pays observateurs aux négociations d'Arusha seront conviés à la conférence de Bujumbura. Notre plus grand étonnement est de constater que les parties concernées par cet accord ne sont pas tous invitées. En effet, Monsieur le Secrétaire Général, il y avait deux parties aux négociations d'Arusha, à savoir: le Front Patriotique Rwandais et le Gouvernement rwandais, qui était en fait un gouvernement de coalition formé par les partis MDR, MRND, PL, PSD, et PDC. Voilà les deux parties appelées à former les institutions de transition à base élargie.

Après la victoire militaire du FPR, ce dernier, le seul maître du terrain applique l'accord comme il l'entend, exclut et intègre qui il veut. Le parti MDR est toujours convaincu que, dans le cadre de la recherche d'une solution au conflit rwandais ou tout simplement dans celui de la prévention de tel conflit au Rwanda et dans la sous-région; l'application intégrale de l'Accord de paix d'Arusha, sans exclusion, reste la seule clé possible à la réconciliation nationale. Une transition démocratique respectée par tous en attendant les élections libres, tremplin pour une nouvelle ère démocratique.

2. Le Haut commissariat des Nations Unies pour les Réfugiés est désormais parti à la recherche d'une solution aux problèmes des réfugiés rwandais avec l'aide de l'Organisation de l'Unité Africaine.

Nous venons encore une fois, Excellence Monsieur le Secrétaire Général, attirer votre attention sur le fait non moins étonnant, de prétendre étudier les mécanismes de résolution du problème des réfugiés rwandais en l'absence de ces derniers. Le parti MDR, soucieux de trouver une solution définitive au conflit rwandais, une solution qui prend sa source dans la participation active et sans exclusion de tous les fils et filles du Rwanda à la gestion du pays, espère par la présente que votre Excellence, donnera la suite favorable à cette représentativité de réfugiés avant les assises de cette conférence.

La conférence de Bujumbura n'aurait de raisons de se tenir que pour favoriser, s'il le faut, au prix des pressions, l'amorce d'un dialogue franc entre le régime du FPR et les réfugiés, qui s'expriment déjà à travers des comités spontanés mais combien opérationnels et porteurs d'un espoir nouveau pour la réconciliation nationale.

Nous voudrions également solliciter l'insertion à l'ordre du jour de la conférence de la sécurité des personnes et des biens à l'intérieur du Rwanda. Les rapports qui nous parviennent confirment l'existence sinon l'hégémonie d'un état policier au Rwanda, où enlèvements et disparitions, exécutions massives et emprisonnements arbitraires dans les conditions les plus inhumaines soit dans les containers soit dans les camps militaires, soit dans des maisons d'habitation non renseignées comme lieux de détention, sont devenus monnaie courante et sont par là loin de rassurer les réfugiés candidats au retour au Rwanda.

Puissions-nous vous rappeler, Monsieur le Secrétaire Général, que de tels crimes se déroulent devant le regard passif de la force de la Mission des Nations Unies pour l'Assistance au Rwanda (MINUAR). Nous suggérons que la définition du rôle de la MINUAR figure à l'ordre du jour de la conférence.

Le parti MDR a développé un programme social nourri des valeurs morales puisées dans le terroir de la culture rwandaise et universelle. C'est à ce titre, que le parti MDR, conscient de l'importance de la liberté religieuse dans la réconciliation et la reconstruction du pays, lance une interpellation à la communauté internationale pour que les prêtres, les religieux et les religieuses emprisonnés par le régime du FPR soient libérés sans conditions.

Le parti MDR profite de l'occasion pour demander aux Nations Unies de disposer sans tarder, et si possible avant la conférence, le rapport d'enquêtes effectuées par la MINUAR à propos de la mort des casques bleus bleues au Rwanda.

Les agences spécialisées des Nations Unies étant invitées à la conférence, le parti MDR souhaite l'actualisation et la publication officielle par les Nations du nombre exact des réfugiés rwandais ainsi que des personnes déplacées. Il serait bon également de connaître le nombre de ceux qui sont rentrés du côté des anciens comme des nouveaux réfugiés. Ceci permettrait entre autre, d'adapter l'aide humanitaire nécessaire aux réfugiés et personnes en détresse dans le pays. (nous avons reçu des nouvelles inquiétantes sur l'insuffisance des rations alimentaires actuelles).

En vous adressant la présente, le parti MDR espère ainsi contribuer une fois de plus à la recherche d'une solution rapide mais logique au conflit rwandais.

Veuillez agréer, Excellence, l'expression de notre haute considération.

Dr Oswald NSENGIYUMVA  
Représentant du MDR au BENELUX  
Section BENELUX.

Copies pour information:

- Chefs de gouvernements des pays de la région: Burundi, Kenya, Tanzanie, Ouganda, Zaïre, Zambie
- Ministres des Affaires Etrangères des pays observateurs: Allemagne, USA, Belgique, France
- Secrétaire Général OUA
- Aux parties responsables du gouvernement de transition du Rwanda
- Organisations Internationales: UE, HCR, PNUD
- Communautés de réfugiés
- ONG.

M D R  
MOUVEMENT DEMOCRATIQUE REPUBLICAIN  
B.P 1524  
KIGALI

COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE

Le Comité Directeur du Mouvement Démocratique Républicain - MDR - dénonce formellement et fermement la démarche et les prises de position de la lettre que le nommé Docteur Oswald NSENGIYUMVA qui prétend représenter le MDR dans les pays du BENELUX, a adressée au Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies en date du 20 janvier 1995 en prévision de la conférence régionale sur les réfugiés rwandais qui se tiendra à BUJUMBURA, au BURUNDI, du 15 au 20 février 1995.

Le Comité Directeur rappelle que, conformément aux dispositions statutaires et sauf autorisation expresse délivrée à un tiers pour agir en lieu et place dudit comité, il est le seul organe habilité pour représenter le Parti tant au niveau national qu'au niveau international.

Or, le sus-nommé, de surcroît inconnu des organes du Parti, n'a reçu aucun mandat du Comité Directeur pour représenter le Parti dans les pays du BENELUX. Il est dès lors évident que la démarche et le contenu de la lettre du 20 janvier 1995 n'engagent que l'auteur qui est par ailleurs passible de peines prévues par la loi en cas d'usurpation de pouvoir.

Le Comité Directeur saisit cette opportunité pour réaffirmer la totale adhésion du Parti MDR aux dispositions du Protocole d'Accord du 24 Novembre 1994 entre les Forces Politiques F.P.R., M.D.R., P.D.C.; P.D.I., P.L., P.S.D., P.S.R., et U.D.P.R sur la mise en place des institutions nationales.

Fait à Kigali, le 31 janvier 1995.

Le Président du Parti M.D.R.

YAGIRAMUNGU Justin

Secrétaire Général

Secrétaire Général

Monsieur le Président,

Le Parti Libéral, formation politique membre du gouvernement et de l'Assemblée Nationale en exil, se fait le devoir de faire appel au Bureau de l'Assemblée Nationale en Exil pour que cette dernière exerce sans tarder ses prérogatives de contrôle et de censure de l'Action du Gouvernement en Exil.

En effet si la masse des Rwandais exilés accepte les institutions avec lesquelles elle a quitté le pays, elle attend de celles ci les services à toute cette collectivité. Permettez moi Monsieur le Président de relever les faits suivants qui sont plutôt de nature à troubler tous nos esprits.

1° Les réfugiés n'attendent rien d'autre de l'équipe « Gouvernement en Exil » si ce n'est les modalités de retour dans notre pays, dans nos biens, dans la dignité et la sécurité et cela dans les plus brefs délais.

2° Les réfugiés attendent du Gestionnaire de ce gouvernement en exil, des comptes quant à l'utilisation des fonds qui sont restés à la sortie du pays. Ceci vaut pour l'argent cash dans les divers comptes à l'étranger, que des recettes diverses qui ont été réalisées pour le compte de ce gouvernement. Le Parti Libéral voudrait tout particulièrement mettre l'accent sur ce point pour souligner l'importance d'une gestion rigoureuse du peu que la communauté des réfugiés possède encore.

3° Le Parti Libéral pose officiellement la question du Docteur SINDIKUBWABO Théodore et sa qualité de représentant des réfugiés. Les faits qui se sont déroulés depuis que nous sommes en exil prouvent à suffisance que ce personnage n'est pas digne de nous représenter et que l'Assemblée Nationale devrait sans plus tarder le relever de ses fonctions afin d'éviter une bicéphalie préjudiciable au intérêts des réfugiés. Un homme qui a deux membres de sa famille directe dans les institutions du FPR ne peut pas servir la cause des réfugiés. Rappelez vous que Augustin IYAMUREMYE avait été toujours suspecté de collaborer avec le FPR depuis 1992 sous le gouvernement NSENGIYAREMYE. A Gitarama, le gouvernement a soulevé sa question, pour le limoger la réaction de son beau-père a été des plus virulentes, accusant le gouvernement de pourchasser injustement ses enfants. Nous l'avons trainé avec nous jusqu'à Gisenyi, vivant toujours au Palais, transmettant toutes les informations reçues du Palais. Il en est sorti pour aller rejoindre le Gouvernement du FPR. Il n'est besoin de trop élaborer. La famille SINDIKUBWABO est double, il faut mettre fin à état de chose.

4° Six mois viennent de s'écouler après notre sortie du pays. Notre Gouvernement ne nous donne pas encore l'espoir pour le retour dans notre pays après les promesses pompeuses sans lendemain.

Il est grand que l'Assemblée Nationale interpelle le Chef de ce gouvernement pour qu'il fasse le bilan de son action depuis juillet 1994. Ce qui est sûr et certain à la date où nous rédigeons la présente note c'est que nous sommes encore isolés dans le monde. Le FPR est encore seul sur le terrain diplomatique accusant comme il l'a toujours fait les miliciens, les militaires FAR et le gouvernement de tenir les réfugiés en otages et réclamant la mise à mort des principaux leaders politiques et militaires hutus.

Il est malheureux de constater que six mois après notre sortie du pays, aucun pays même ceux d'Afrique n'a compris notre problème pour nous défendre. Le seul à nos côtés c'est le Président MOBUTU qui malheureusement se bat seul. Que fait ce gouvernement à Bukavu ?

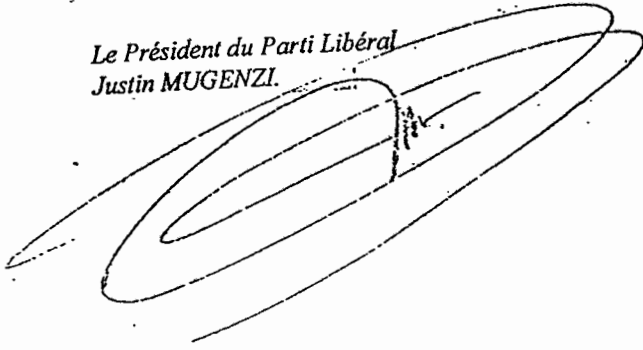
Le sommet qui vient de se tenir à Nairobi le 07/01/1995 comme ceux qui l'on précédé à Brazzaville, à Biarritz et les autres auraient pu nous permettre de rectifier le tir. Les conseils que plus d'une autorités nous ont donnés n'ont pas servi. On nous a demandé de chercher des défenseurs déterminés dans le camp des francophones africains. On nous a conseillé d'approcher l'Afrique Australe: l'Angola et l'Afrique du Sud par exemple. Rien ne transparait. Avec l'Europe les choses ne sont pas beaucoup plus positives. L'Amérique est encore loin de revenir à la raison. Aussi longtemps que les Africains ne nous comprendront pas pour prendre notre cause, notre retour sera encore éloigné.

A cette question, le gouvernement de KAMBANDA doit tirer les conséquences qui s'imposent, le peuple ne peut continuer à attendre l'inconnu. Voici Monsieur le Président, les quatre faits que nous avons jugés utiles de soumettre à l'examen de l'Assemblée Nationale. L'urgence oblige.

*Veillez agréer, Monsieur le Président, l'assurance*

*franche et fraternelle de ma collaboration.*

*Le Président du Parti Libéral  
Justin MUGENZI.*



*Copie pour information à:*

- S.E. Monsieur le Président de la République en exil à BUKAVU*
- Monsieur le Premier Ministre en exil*
- Monsieur le Président du Parti politique (Tous)*

## RWANDA RUSHYA N.57

January I, 1995

### **SOME OF OUR LEADERS PREVENT THE REPATRIATION OF REFUGEES**

The Prime Minister Mr. TWAGIRAMUNGU Faustin is accused to be one of the leaders who prevent the repatriation of refugees. He is only interested in elections and he wants people to forget immediately what has happened in the country. For him, four months are enough to forget the genocide which took place in Rwanda.

As he recently mentioned it in his speech, there are still arbitrary arrestations and killings in the country and the government doesn't react on those actions. It is obvious that Rwandese refugees can't return as long as they know that there is no security in the country.

On his return from his official visit, the Minister of Defence and the Vice-President of the Republic, Major General Paul KAGAME replied angrily on what journalists asked him about the speech of the Prime Minister. Major General Paul KAGAME criticized the Prime Minister's speech and the audience was immensely scared.

We wonder how we will rebuild this country in such an antagonism of our leaders.

Jean Gualbert BURASA  
of Rwanda Rushya



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MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi <i>Zouaoui</i>
Originator: Manasse Mugabo <i>Mugabo</i> UNAMIR Journalist	Date: February 27, 1995

Kigali, February 27, 1995 - President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda on Friday chaired a cabinet meeting in Kigali. On the agenda, the cabinet meeting discussed about the re-opening of the National University of Rwanda, the privatisation of parastatal companies, and the situation of security in the country.

The cabinet decided that the date of the re-opening of the National University of Rwanda would be fixed by the University Council. Because of the many returning students from Anglophone and Francophone countries, the cabinet decided that English and French would be both teaching languages at University.

The cabinet asked the Minister of Justice to publish as soon as possible the list of those responsible for the genocide in Rwanda, and to find ways of freezing the bank accounts of the criminals, and to ban the selling of their property, which should be used to pay compensation to survivors of massacres.

The Rwandese Vice-President and Minister for Defense, Mr. Paul Kagame told the cabinet that security in the country had improved except for continued infiltrations by Interahamwe elements from Zaire, Tanzania, and Burundi.

The cabinet also declared the 8 March 1995, the International Women's Day, a public holiday in Rwanda.

- The Rwandese Foreign Minister, Mr. Anastase Gasana on Friday received in his office for talks, the French Ambassador to Rwanda, Mr. Jacques Courbin, with an invitation from President François Mitterrand to President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda, to participate in the celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the Peace Armistice, in Paris, on 8 May 1995.

The French ambassador also announced that France would support the draft resolution submitted to the UN Security Council by the United States, asking all the UN member Governments to arrest those accused of being responsible for the genocide in Rwanda living in their countries.

- Several pits with thousands of dead bodies, were discovered in the area surrounding Kigali Central Hospital. 400 skeletons were exhumed for reburial, and many more were expected to be exhumed later.

- The National Bank of Rwanda, BNR, has announced that it grants permits for those wanting to set up offices to exchange foreign currencies in Rwanda.

- The acting director of the Rwandese office of coffee, Mr. Jean Pierre Murenzi, announced on Friday that 5 tea factories in the 10 tea factories in Rwanda are operational, and said that a stock of tea would be exported in the near future.

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MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi UNAMIR Spokesman <i>Zouaoui Benamadi</i>
Originator: Manasse Mugabo <i>Manasse Mugabo</i> UNAMIR Journalist	Date: February 25, 1995

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, February 25, 1995 - An agreement was signed on Friday in Kigali between the European Union and the Rwandese Ministry of Planning whereby the European Union donated to Rwanda a 15 million of Ecus to relaunch Rwandese economy. The funds will be used to import fuel, spare parts for vehicles and industries, and to cover the trade balance in Rwanda.

- The Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Ambassador Shaharyar Khan on Thursday travelled to Ruhengeri to visit the Rwandese National Gendarmerie School. He pledged to assist the school with training materials.

- The Rwandese Minister for High Education and Scientific Research, Mr. Joseph Nsengimana, on Thursday received for talks the French Ambassador to Rwanda, Mr. Jacques Courbin. Mr. Courbin announced that France would continue its cooperation with the education projects in Rwanda, and that the cooperation between the National University of Rwanda and 7 French Universities would be reinforced with exchange of lecturers and scholarships of Rwandese students in French universities.

- The representative of the UNHCR in Rwanda on Friday donated to the Prefect of Kigali City prefecture, Major Rose Kabuye, an aid of 500 blankets and parcels of soaps in favour of Rwandese widows and orphans.

- 2 families were attacked on Thursday night in Gisenyi town by suspected Interahamwe, armed with AK 47 guns, pistols and knives, who reportedly crossed the border from over Zaire. Two people, a doctor who was director of Gisenyi Hospital and his son were killed by the bandits and 7 other people were wounded, all civilians.

- A man accused by his neighbours of being an Interahamwe who killed several people, on Thursday committed suicide by hanging himself, after security forces tried to arrest him, in Kigali town.

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi UNAMIR Spokesman <i>Zouaoui</i>
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist <i>Manasse</i>	February 22, 1995

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, February 22, 1995 - The Rwandese Vice-President and Minister for Defense, Major-General Paul Kagame, on Monday visited the Butare prefecture, where he held talks with the local civilian administrators and military commanders.


Mr. Kagame said that the camps for displaced people in Gikongoro prefecture were safe havens for criminals, and the Government was to meet with different international organisations to see how those camps could be phased out.

Mr. Kagame also visited the local military academy, ESO. He asked the local population and the soldiers not to forget the acts of genocide that had been committed in the recent past in order to avert the recurrence of what happened.

- The UNAMIR Force Commander, General Guy Tousignant, on Tuesday visited the Gitarama prefecture to assess the general situation of needs in the area. He visited the Gitarama prison, where he expressed his concerns over the poor living conditions due to the great number of inmates in a small space.

- A delegation of the European Union (EU) on Monday visited the Akagera National Park, to examine the kind of assistance they might bring in its rehabilitation. They realised that the natural reserve now accommodated thousands of heads of cattle, and announced that they were waiting for the Rwandese Government to submit a specific request for assistance to a particular project related to the rehabilitation of the park.

- The Rwandese Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Anastase Gasana, on Tuesday held talks with a representative of Ireland Government, who came to examine with him possible areas of cooperation between the two countries.



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To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi
Originator: Manasse Mugabo Journalist <i>Manasse</i>	February 20, 1995 <i>Jan</i>

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, February 20, 1995 - The Rwandese Vice-President and Minister for Defense, Major-General Paul Kagame, on Sunday officiated at a mass ceremony to rebury the remains of victims of massacres, at Mayunzwe, in Tambwe commune, his native commune, in Gitarama prefecture, in company of a number of Government Ministers.

Speaking on the occasion, Mr. Kagame castigated what he called the interference of the international community in matters of national reconciliation, in a 30-minute speech, whose extracts run as follows:

"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'."

"That dialogue is 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 who are preaching dialogue, you remember this country was a colony, those colonisers should be ashamed, they left us to ourselves to kill one other, because they are responsible for what happened, and now, because they build schools, hospitals, 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."

- The UN Secretary-General, Boutros Boutros Ghali, on Friday submitted a draft resolution to the UN Security Council asking that the Headquarters of the UN International Tribunal for Rwanda be based in Arusha, in Tanzania.

- Judge Richard Goldstone, appointed to be chairman of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, on Friday announced that the court hearings of those accused of being involved in massacres in Rwanda, will not take place before the end of this year 1995. However, Judge Goldstone had announced before that court hearings by the Tribunal would begin by the beginning of the month of June, in 1995.

- A cabinet meeting was held on Friday in Kigali under the chairmanship of President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda. The cabinet meeting on the agenda decided that the Rwandese judicial system be reorganised, asked for the hiring of foreign magistrates in the Rwandese judiciary, and the expansion of prison buildings to improve the living conditions of inmates in accordance with the international regulations on prisons.

- The Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Ambassador Shaharyar Khan, accompanied by the UNAMIR Force Commander, General Guy Tousignant, on Thursday held talks with the prefect of Butare. They both expressed necessity for the improvement of communication facilities, water and electricity power supply, and information, in the area, to counter the intimidation campaign in IDPs camps.

They also agreed that the return home of IDPs is the last solution to the problems in camps.

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi <i>Zouaoui Benamadi</i>
Originator: Manasse Mugabo	February 18, 1995 <i>Manasse Mugabo</i>

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, February 18, 1995 - The regional conference on refugees that was taking place in the Burundi capital, Bujumbura, ended on Friday. The conference adopted a plan of repatriation of 3.8 million of Rwandese and Burundian refugees. In the resolutions adopted at the end of the conference, the participants also praised the Rwandese Government for reinforcing national reconciliation with the integration in the current national army of members of the defeated former Rwandese army. The conference also urged the Burundian population to be calm and patient and asked the Burundi Government to give facilities to the Burundi army to carry out the disarmament of armed civilians who cause insecurity.

The Rwandese Minister for Rehabilitation and Social Integration, Mr. Jacques Bihozagara, who led the Rwandese delegation at the conference, announced that it was the right for all Rwandese nationals to return home including the criminals.

The conference was jointly organised by the UNHCR and the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

- The Members of the Rwandese Parliament on Thursday ended their 3-day tour of the country areas with the prefectures of Gisenyi and Ruhengeri, where they visited prisons, orphanages and camps for returnees, and expressed their concerns over the living conditions there.

- The Rwandese Minister for Primary and Secondary Education, Mr. P.C Rwigema, on Thursday met Bishop Wenceslas Karibushi of Rwandese Roman Catholic Church and they discussed about the collaboration between the Church and the Ministry in the area of education.

- The 3-day meeting between delegates of the Uganda Electricity Board and delegates of the Rwandese Ministry of Energy and Public Works, ended on Friday in Kigali, with an agreement whereby Uganda will export to Rwanda electricity power via a power line that will be built between Kabare in Uganda to Mulindi in Rwanda, in a 6-month time. Rwanda will also export electricity power from Ruhengeri in Rwanda to Gisoro in Uganda. The payment will be carried out in US dollars currency, and one kwatt/hour will cost

8.25 cents. The agreement will allow the export to Rwanda of a supplement of 5 Megawatt of power adding to the 5 Megawatt already used in Kigali city.

- A meeting on security was held in Butare on Thursday. The meeting expressed its concern over acts of insecurity. Last week, 9 Interahamwe armed with machetes launched an attack on Kigembe commune, and killed a man, but were chased by the local population. This week, another group of Interahamwe armed with grenades carried out an attack on Ngoma commune, wounding a man.

- A meeting on security was also held in Gikongoro prefecture, where concerns were expressed over acts of insecurity caused by people in IDPs camps, also castigated the conduct of some expatriates who behave as if they were in a UN colony.

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To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi <i>[Signature]</i>
Originator: Manasse Mugabo	February 17, 1995 <i>[Signature]</i>

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, February 17, 1995 - The representative of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda, Mr. William Clarence, on Thursday held talks with the Rwandese Foreign Minister, Mr. Anastase Gasana. Mr. Clarence announced that the UNHCHR would deploy in Rwanda 300 human rights observers, instead of the 150 observers asked by the Rwandese Government, that is, two observers per Rwandese commune.

Mr. Clarence, who leaves Rwanda on Friday for a one-week stay in Geneva, in Switzerland, where he will present his first report on human rights situation in Rwanda to the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, who is expected to visit Rwanda in a near future.

- Mr. Alfred Musema, a Rwandese former Director of the Gisovu tea plantation project, in Kibuye prefecture, was on Thursday arrested by security forces in Switzerland where he was asking for asylum, after being accused by his compatriots of being involved in the massacres in Rwanda.

- The Rwandese refugees in Congo have accused the UNHCR of failing to repatriate them in Rwanda, in an open letter to the UNHCR. The UNHCR has defended itself saying that it had no funds to carry out the repatriation.

- The Rwandese Minister for Work and Welfare, Mr. Pie Mugabo, on Thursday visited the Butare prefecture, where he urged the local population to assist the returnees and survivors of massacres. Mr. Mugabo also dismissed the widespread rumours speaking of an impending attack by former Rwandese Government soldiers.

- The first session of the seminar for Rwandese women on matters of human rights that was taking place at Centre Iwacu, in Kigali, ended on Thursday. The second session of the seminar will begin on next Monday. The seminar was jointly organised by the Rwandese Ministry of Family and women's promotion, and the UNHCHR.

- The Members of the Rwandese Parliament on Thursday continued their tour of the country areas to get acquainted with the realities on the ground. Some of the Deputies visited Kibuye area, and the main local Prison with 157 inmates. The prison is faced



with the problem of lack of firewood, and water. The ICRC has promised to improve the living conditions in the prison.


Another part of the MPs visited the returnees living temporarily in Mutara area. Those returnees are in strong need for building materials, medicines, and sufficient food supplies.

- The regional conference on refugees taking place in the Burundi capital Bujumbura, on Thursday entered its second day, with delegates holding discussions on security in the refugee countries of origin, and military presence in refugee camps.

The Rwandese Government delegation at the conference is led by the Minister for Integration and Social Integration, Mr. Jacques Bihozagara.

Speaking at a news conference on Thursday in Bujumbura, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Ms Sadako Ogata, expressed her satisfaction over the progress of the conference. She said that conditions of safety were better in camps for refugees who wished to return home, and the UNHCR would assist either in the integration in host countries or the resettlement in a third country, of refugees who did not want to return home.

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi <i>[Signature]</i>
Originator: Manasse Mugabo	February 16, 1995 <i>[Signature]</i>

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, February 16, 1995 - The Rwandese Prime Minister, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu, on Wednesday held talks with the head of the Baptist Church in France, Pastor Charles Chinquel, who was accompanied by the head of the Rwandese Baptist Church, Pastor Faustin Bashaka. The two religious leaders expressed their support to the Rwandese Government in its programme of national reconciliation.

- Members of the Rwandese Parliament on Tuesday began a tour of the country to visit different areas and meet local leaders. The Deputies on Tuesday visited Gitarama Prison where over 6,000 inmates are being held, including 88 women and 53 children. The Deputies expressed their concern over the living conditions for inmates in the prison which was built to receive 1,000 people. 57 inmates are in hospital and 364 others have died of different diseases.

The Deputies also on Tuesday visited the Rutobwe orphanage which is assisted by the French NGO, Association pour l'Action Humanitaire. The orphanage faces the problems of water supply and bad road which complicates access.

- A meeting of Ugandan delegates of the Uganda body of electricity power, and Rwandese officials of the Rwandese Ministry of Energy and Public Works, and Electrogaz, the Rwandese water and electricity corporation, opened on Wednesday in Kigali, to discuss the modalities for exporting electricity power from Uganda to Rwanda, and establishing a power line from Mbarara in Uganda to Gikondo in Kigali, with 20 megawatts.

The Director-General of Electrogaz, Mr. Romalis Munyaneza, explained on Wednesday that the decrease in electricity power supply these recent days in Kigali was mainly due to the decrease of water volume in Lake Burera and Ruhondo, in Ruhengeri, caused by the dry season of January and February. The other reason was the lack for machinery for the Rusizi dam, on the border with Zaire, which was exported from Europe. He announced that the situation may improve in three weeks period with the increase of rains and arrival of dam equipments.

- The French Ambassador to Rwanda, Mr. Jacques Courbin, on Wednesday met the Rwandese Minister for Primary and Secondary Education, Mr. P.C Rwigema, to discuss possible areas of cooperation.

- Over 20 mass graves have been discovered at Kaduha, in Karambo commune, in Gikongoro prefecture, with thousands of remains of victims of massacres. 3 mass graves were discovered in the backyard of Kaduha Roman Catholic Church. A woman called Mukanyemera, confessed to have killed over 10 children, herself, in the area. The local population was asked by security forces to exhume remains of victims for reburial.

- Four people were killed, including an old man and two girls, and many more wounded on Friday, 10 February 1995, following an armed attack by 6 bandits, armed with guns, at Rwamanyoni, in Rukara commune, in Kibungo prefecture. 4 of the bandits were killed by security forces but two of them managed to escape. Eyewitnesses say that the attackers blamed their victims for having shelter while they had none. The bourgmestre of Rukara commune suspects the attackers to be infiltrated Interahamwe who cross the border from Tanzania.

- The UN Secretary-General, Mr. Boutros Boutros Ghali, on Tuesday announced that the task of Zairian troops deployed in Rwandese refugee camps in Zaire, is not to separate innocent people from criminals, but only to maintain peace.

- The Ministerial regional conference on refugees in Bujumbura, in Burundi, opened on Tuesday with a background of political violence. The Burundi Prime Minister, Mr. Anatole Kanyenkinko refused to resign until all the political parties would reach a consensus on his resignation, which has been forced by his very party, UPRONA, the main Burundi opposition party.

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To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi Spokesman
Originator: Manasse Mugabo Journalist	February 10, 1995

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, February 10, 1995 - The Rwandese Prime Minister, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu on Thursday received in his office for talks the Chinese ambassador to Rwanda, Mr. Owang Shajeiho, and discussed on ways to resume the cooperation between China and Rwanda. The Chinese ambassador announced that a team of Chinese experts would arrive in Rwanda to provide expertise in different areas, such as education, agriculture, construction, and medicine. China would also assist in the rehabilitation of Kibungo hospital and provide chinese doctors to work in that hospital.

Prime Minister Twagiramungu also on Thursday held talks with the prefect of Kigali city prefecture, Major Rose Kabuye. Their talks focused on illegal practices of construction of houses in plots destined for public gardens, and the security situation in Kigali. They realised that security was generally good in Kigali, and took the decision that plots in Kigali where to build houses would be allocated and distributed by the Kigali prefecture authorities.

- The Rwandese Foreign Minister, Mr. Anastase Gasana, on Thursday continued his visit in France in efforts to improve the relations of cooperation between the two countries. On Thursday, he held talks with the French Minister of Cooperation, Mr. Bernard Debray on ways to resume cooperation with Rwanda. France pledged to give in loan a FF 11 million assistance to Rwanda.

- A regional ministerial meeting on refugees will be held in Bujumbura, in Burundi, from the 15th to the 17th of this February, 1995, under the auspices of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and the UNHCR. The meeting will be jointly presided over by the Director-General of the UNHCR, Madam Sadako Ogata, and the OAU Secretary-General, Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim.

- The UNHCR office in Kigali has said that 208 returning refugees on Thursday arrived in Sake, in Kibungo prefecture, in the operation jointly organised by the UNHCR, and the Governments of Rwanda and Burundi, to repatriate Rwandese refugees from Burundi.

Another 1,200 returning refugees arrived on Thursday in Rwanda from Zaire.

- A number of overloaded WFP trucks carrying food supplies destined to Rwandese refugees in Zaire, have been stranded in Gisenyi, because of rain and that the trucks carry 40 tons while the local road can support up to 8 tons. The Gisenyi population also complain that the WFP drivers have been also leaving too much dirt on the area.

- A meeting of Rwandese women was held on Thursday at Centre Iwacu in Kigali in preparation for the World Women's Day on 8 March 1995.

- The Rwandese Minister for Family and Women's promotion, Miss Aloysie Inyumba on Thursday said that 300,000 orphans live with Rwandese families, and 58,000 other orphans live in orphanages in Rwanda, and wished that part of the funds pledged by aid donors at Geneva round-table on the rebuilding of Rwanda be used to assist those children.

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To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi Spokesman
Originator: Manasse Mugabo	February 11, 1995

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, February 11, 1995 - The Rwandese Prime Minister, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu on Friday received in his office for talks a delegation of Italian diplomats led by the Italian ambassador to Rwanda with residence in Kampala, and their talks centered on bilateral cooperation between Italy and Rwanda. Mr. Twagiramungu briefed the Italian delegation on the general political situation in Rwanda.

Speaking about the question of Rwandese refugees in neighbouring countries, Mr. Twagiramungu announced that he would himself lead a Rwandese delegation to take part in the regional conference on refugees that would be held in Bujumbura, in Burundi, from the 15th to the 17th of this February 1995, under the auspices of the UNHCR and the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

- The tour of the country by the 5 Rwandese Ministers responsible for the resettlement of returnees ended on Thursday with the prefecture of Kibungo, where 60,000 hectares were identified to resettle over 200,000 returning refugees.

The Rwandese Minister for Agriculture and Livestock Development, Mr. Augustin Iyamuremye, announced on the occasion that farms belonging to exiled Rwandese would be lent to returnees to use them, to make up for the deficit in food crops production.

- According to a report published by a team of French experts after a 15-day inquiry, systematic and well-planned rape was carried out in Rwanda, and was used as a weapon of genocide to sever the links between members of families. "9 months after the massacres, many unwanted children resulting from rape are being born, and this increases the psychological torture of women, who were taken and raped by killers of their family members," said Catherine Bonnet, a French psychologist who led the team of experts.

- The Prefect of Ruhengeri Prefecture on Thursday held a meeting with the local population of Ndusu commune to discuss the question of displaced people in the area, where several inhabitants from Gitarama found refuge, and who say they were being persecuted in their home villages, and fear for their security in Gitarama if

they return home.

- 12 mass graves for victims of the genocide were on Thursday discovered in Nshili commune, in Gikongoro prefecture, on the border of Rwanda with Burundi. The local population says that those people were killed as they tried to flee to Burundi.

- The Mbazi camp for internally displaced people, in Butare prefecture, was on Thursday closed after 40,000 people who lived in the camp, returned home.

- The NGO, Action and Aid, on Friday donated to the Rwandese Ministry for Primary and Secondary Education, school chalk, equivalent to RWF 10 million.

- The World Food Programme (WFP) on Friday published a communique in Nairobi, expressing concern over an imminent famine in Rwandese refugee camps and camps for displaced people, because of the shortage of food supplies, and appealed to the international community for emergency food aid.

- The UN Security Council has been examining since on Thursday a draft resolution submitted by the United States, asking the World Governments to arrest people accused of being responsible for the genocide in Rwanda who found asylum in their countries.

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<b>To:</b> Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	<b>From:</b> Zouaoui Benamadi Spokesman <i>Ben</i>
<b>Originator:</b> Manasse Mugabo Journalist <i>Mugabo</i>	<b>February 7, 1995</b>

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, February 7, 1995 - The Rwandese Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu on Monday chaired a meeting in his office in Kigali of the representatives of the nations and international organisations that pledged assistance to Rwanda during the Geneva round-table conference. Their talks focused on the mechanisms of execution and coordination of the national reconciliation and rehabilitation programme in Rwanda. Mr. Twagiramungu announced that his Government was prepared to hold regular and permanent contacts with the aid donors, and had therefore set up an orientation committee, an inter-sector committee and a secretariat into which international experts would be associated to follow up the execution of the Geneva resolutions.

- The Rwandese Ministers responsible for the resettlement of the Rwandese returnees, namely the Minister of Rehabilitation and Social Integration, the Minister for Interior, the Minister for Tourism and Environment, and the Minister for Agriculture and Livestock Development, on Monday carried out a working visit in Gishwati forest, in Gisenyi prefecture, at Mount Muhe, to identify areas to resettle Rwandese returnees. 12,000 hectares are to be used by returnees in the region to build their homes on the principle that "every Rwandese is entitled to a piece of land to build his home."

- A 7-day seminar on proper feeding opened on Monday at Centre Iwacu in Kigali to train the health workers on techniques of tracing, treatment and prevention of malnutrition. The seminar was organised with the assistance of UNICEF and CARITAS.

- 17 local Rwandese NGOs on Sunday held a forum in Kigali and formed a common association, and elected their president, who is Dr. Canisius Mungwakuzwe.



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To: SRSG Ambassador Shaharyar Khan	From: Zouaoui BENAMADI Spokesman <i>[Signature]</i>
Originator: Manasse Mugabo Journalist <i>[Signature]</i>	February 6, 1995

## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, February 6, 1995 - President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda on Sunday returned home from a 3-day visit in the German land of Rhenanie Palatina, and a stop-over in Holland where he held talks with the Holland Prime Minister. In his interview with Radio Rwanda, President Bizimungu said that his visit had been fruitful, and that Germany had pledged to support financially the Rwandese judiciary, and educational system by providing vehicles to Rwandese schools and office equipments to the Rwandese Ministry of justice.

- A burial ceremony for the remains of the victims of massacres was on Sunday held at Runda, in Gitarama prefecture, in presence of the Rwandese Minister for Work and Social Welfare, Mr. Pie Mugabo. Most of the dead bodies in the area had been thrown into the River Nyabarongo.

- The UN Special Rapporteur, Mr. Rene Degny Segui who is in Rwanda to carry out investigations on the human rights abuses, on Saturday released a new report in which he denounces exiled members of the former Rwandese Government forces and Interahamwe militia for carrying out violence in Rwandese refugee camps in Zaire, and some members of the Rwandese Patriotic Army for carrying out arbitrary arrests.

- The Rwandese Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Anastase Gasana on Saturday received in his office a delegation of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The IMF officials revealed that an IMF team of experts had been appointed to work with the Rwandese Ministry of Finance to help prepare the Government budget for this year 1995. The IMF officials also wished that all the banks in the country, including BACAR and Banques Populaires, be reopened.

Mr. Gasana also on Saturday received in his office for talks the Canadian ambassador to Rwanda with residence in Kenya, Miss Lucy Edwards. He asked Canada for increased assistance to the Rwandese Government's repatriation programme.

- The WHO and UNICEF sponsored seminar to sensitize health workers on ways to combat diarrhea and respiratory diseases that had opened in Saint Paul Center in Kigali on 30 January 1994, ended on Saturday with recommendations to eradicate the diseases.

- The representative of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda, Mr. William Clarence on Saturday told Radio Rwanda that 56 human rights monitors had been deployed throughout Rwanda except for the prefecture of Byumba, in the 152 monitors that are to be deployed in Rwanda.

Mr. Clarence said that the Rwandese Government lacked a professional police to carry out properly its job. He recommended that the number of prosecutors and gendarmerie force be increased in the country to deal with matters of security.

- The Rwandese Minister for Rehabilitation and Social Integration, Mr. Jacques Bihozagara on Saturday received in Mutara region a delegation of World Food Programme (WFP) officials, who came to assess the needs of returnees in the area. Mr. Bihozagara realized that the concentration of a great number of cattle (700,000 heads of cows in the area) was a problem and ways were to be found to spread the cattle to other areas of the country. The WFP delegation also visited the reception centers for returnees at Kagitumba, near the border with Uganda.

- The French charity Medecins sans Frontières on Saturday published its report on the challenges of NGO work during the year 1994, entitled as "Population in Danger". The report centers on the genocide and the crisis in Rwanda, and the inability of NGOs to deal with the problems in Rwandese refugee camps in Zaire, where the aid destined to refugees is diverted by former Rwandese Government leaders to prepare an invasion to retake power in Rwanda.

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## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, February 3, 1995 - President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda on Thursday continued his tour of the German land of Rhenanie Palatina. On Thursday, he held talks with the Rhinan Minister for Interior to discuss ways of revamping the twinning-cooperation between German communes with the communes of Rwanda.

- Rwandese Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu on Thursday received in his office for talks a British delegation led by the British ambassador to Rwanda with a residence in Kampala. Mr. Twagiramungu was invited to take part in the conference on international humanitarian intervention that will take place in London from the 20th to the 24th of next February. He was also informed that the British deputy Foreign Office Secretary will visit Rwanda next Tuesday. The British Government also announced that it had made available the first part of US \$ 3 million assistance, equivalent to US\$ 1.5 million, pledged to Rwanda at the Geneva Round-Table conference on the rebuilding of Rwanda.

Mr. Twagiramungu also on Thursday met the new Resident Representative of UNDP to Rwanda, Mr. Hasekayivo Asekawa Sukeyiro. Their talks focused on the execution of the Geneva round-table resolutions.

The Rwandese Prime Minister equally on Thursday held an interview with journalists of the BBC T.V. On the question about the root cause of the genocide in Rwanda, Mr. Twagiramungu answered that it was the policy of dictatorship of former President Juvenal Habyarimana and ethnic extremist practices of his entourage.

On the question about the role of UNAMIR during the genocide, Mr. Twagiramungu said that it was regrettable that the UNAMIR force was not placed under chapter VII.

Asked about the solution to achieve national reconciliation in Rwanda, Mr. Twagiramungu responded that reconciliation can be possible only with the establishment of justice, abolishment of all forms of extremism, the implementation of the democratic principles, and tolerance.

- The Rwandese Minister for Agriculture and Livestock Development, Mr. Augustin Iyamuremye, on Thursday opened a 2-day meeting to prepare the launching of "Seeds of Hope Operation" which will be involved in the distribution of inputs, seeds and farming tools, to

the farmers in the country. The operation is supported by FAO and other different NGOS operating in Rwanda.

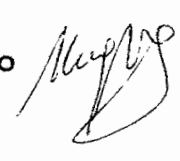
- 11 Rwandese children on Wednesday returned home from France where they were brought by the French NGO Medecins du Monde to undergo medical treatment from wounds sustained during the massacres.

- The Rwandese Minister for High Education and Scientific Research, Mr. Joseph Nsengimana, on Thursday received for talks the French ambassador to Rwanda, Mr. Jacques Courbin, to discuss about the areas where France can cooperate with Rwanda. The French ambassador announced that the French Caisse de Developement had made available a FF 35 million of assistance to support the Rwandese public administration.

France will also resume its cooperation with the National University of Rwanda, and will finance a language teaching center.

- The US State Department on Wednesday issued a report on human rights violations over the world in the year 1994. The report says that the human rights abuses in Rwanda in 1994 were unprecedented in human history.

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## DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, February 2, 1995 - The Rwandese Prime Minister, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu on Wednesday received in his office for talks the representative of the World Bank in Rwanda, Mr. Julio Gamba, to discuss the implementation of the resolutions of the Geneva round-table on the rebuilding of Rwanda. Mr. Gamba advised the Rwandese Government to invite delegates of the aid donors in Kigali to discuss how the donated assistance is to be used.

Mr. Gamba also announced that the Rwandese Government could have the US \$ 50 million assistance from the World Bank on condition of signing a credit contract.

The Rwandese Minister of Information, Mr. Jean Baptiste Nkuriyingoma on Wednesday reacted to the attack on the Rwandese journalist, Mr. Edouard Mutsinzi. He castigated "those who want to deprive journalists of their rights to express their ideas. He said he was of the opinion that Mutsinzi was victim of his thoughts and ideas in his writings. He said that "I was shocked and disappointed by the news, "Intumwa - Le Messenger" is an objective paper, and Mutsinzi is a good journalist, who works in a proper way, criticising human rights violations and the behaviour of extremist groups. I ask Rwandese to be tolerant and to adopt a behaviour conducive to a lasting peace in the country."

Mr. Mutsinzi was still on Wednesday in a critical condition and he was on Tuesday operated on in the head.

UNAMIR troops last week countered a bandits attack from the Zairian island of Idjwi in Lake Kivu, on Nyamasheke, in Cyangugu prefecture, killing one bandit, and wounding another, and capturing two bandits it handed over to Rwandese authorities. UNAMIR troops also seized 2 guns, one grenade and a boat used by the bandits.

- The UNAMIR on Wednesday condemned the attack on the Rwandese journalist, Mr. Edouard Mutsinzi, terming it as "an impediment to national reconciliation", in a statement published by the office of the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Rwanda. In the statement, UNAMIR asks that investigations be quickly carried out to determine those responsible in order to prevent the repeat of similar acts.

- The NGO Reporters Sans Frontières also on Wednesday denounced the attack on Mr. Edouard Mutsinzi, in a letter to the Rwandese Head of State. They ask the President of Rwanda to ensure that an inquiry

be carried out on the circumstances of the attack and to publish the conclusions, in order to punish those guilty and to guarantee that freedom of press is respected in Rwanda.

- The Rwandese Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Anastase Gasana on Wednesday received in audience the representative of UNICEF in Rwanda, Mr. Fisher, who came to bid him farewell before leaving the country. Mr. Gasana asked UNICEF to assist Rwanda in water supply projects.

- The Rwandese Minister for Rehabilitation and Social Integration, Mr. Jacques Bihozagara on Wednesday held the ceremony to launch the resettlement of returning old refugees in the Mutara area, at Nyagatare. Those former refugees include mostly cattle-keepers and farmers. Mr. Bihozagara said that his Ministry had identified about 145,000 hectares of areas where 468,000 families would be resettled, including part of the Rwandese Akagera National Park.

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#### DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, February 1, 1995 - President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda on Tuesday left Kigali for a visit to the German province of Rhineland with a delegation including the Rwandese Minister for Primary and Secondary Education, Mr. Pierre Celestin Rwigema. The visit aims at discussing with the German leaders ways of promoting cooperation between the two countries.

- A cabinet meeting was held on Tuesday in Kigali under the chairmanship of the Rwandese Vice-President and Minister for Defense Paul Kagame. The meeting ratified the international convention on biodiversity signed in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992.

The cabinet meeting also appointed a commission to examine ways of improving working conditions for public servants.

- The Rwandese Parliament on Tuesday continued its ordinary session with the discussions on the welfare of the Members of Parliament.

- The Rwandese Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu on Tuesday chaired a ministerial meeting to discuss how the assistance promised at Geneva round-table can be used effectively.

- The Rwandese Health Ministry on Tuesday denied the reports carried by Radio Africa No 1 saying that 10 cases of the Bubonic Plague epidemic were reported in Rwanda.

- The representatives of the Rwandese Presbyterian Church have been holding a meeting in Kigali since Monday to elect new leaders for the Church after the former leaders went to exile. The participants regretted that some of their christians took part in the massacres in Rwanda.

- The prefect of Butare prefecture on Tuesday chaired a security meeting to discuss the situation of security in the area. The participants indicated that some civilians were illegally holding weapons in the area and had resisted against security forces who had tried to seize those weapons.

They also found out that suspected Interahamwe militia men had converted themselves into members of a religious sect and decided to closely inspect their activities.



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