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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: June 7, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, June 7, 1995 - The UN Secretary-general Boutros Boutros Ghali on Monday proposed to the UN Security Council the reduction of UNAMIR troops by half and the renewal of UNAMIR's mandate for another 6 months. The Rwandese Vice-President and Minister for Defense, Major-General Kagame last week announced that only UN observers were needed in Rwanda to report on the situation of security, justice, reconciliation, and development process in Rwanda, and that UN troops were more needed in Zaire, to separate criminals from innocent refugees.

- The Rwandese Ministry of Finance on Wednesday starts distributing new car number plates. The Ministry will start with the distribution of car and motorcycle number plates to the residents of Kigali prefecture.

- The Rwandese military court in Kigali on Tuesday began the trial of 6 soldiers accused of murdering a rich businessman, Mr. Gervais Birekeraho, at Ndera, in Kigali. Lieutenant Mutabazi is accused of ordering his escort soldiers to kill Mr. Birekeraho who was reclaiming his farm at Ndera, which is occupied by the family of the army officer.

The soldiers who had formerly pleaded guilty, on Tuesday pleaded innocent, saying that they had previously pleaded guilty out of beatings. The trial was postponed on Friday.

- The Rwandese residents of Kigali town are required to register with the secteur offices in Kigali to be granted residence permits. The operation to distribute residence permits started on Tuesday and will last two weeks, during work hours from Monday to Friday.

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

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, June 8, 1995 - President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda on Thursday goes to Gaseke commune, in Gisenyi prefecture, where he is to attend the reburial ceremony of the remains of the victims of genocide in the area, where members of the Bagogwe clan, related to ethnic Tutsis were massacred.

- The Prefect of Kigali town prefecture, Major Rose Kabuye, on Wednesday explained that the operation to distribute residence permits to the Rwandese residents of Kigali was aimed at tracing the criminals who were involved in the genocide of April 1994, and who found refuge in Kigali.

- The Rwandese Minister of Youth and Associations, Mr. Patrick Mazimpaka, on Wednesday opened a 15-day training sessions of Rwandese Soccer trainers by a FIFA-sent trainer.

- The Rwandese Ministry of Finance on Wednesday started the distribution of new car and motorcycle number plates. The operation is aimed at knowing the accurate number of the cars that were legally imported in Rwanda.

- The Commander of UNAMIR Force, General Guy Tousignant on Wednesday went to Gikongoro prefecture where he visited the UNAMIR contingents based at Kitabi and Murambi to assess the situation of relations between UNAMIR troops and the local population.

Asked about his position on the reduction of UNAMIR troops under the next UNAMIR mandate, General Tousignant responded that the reduction of UNAMIR troops posed no problem so long as the Rwandese population wished so.

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

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, June 5, 1995 - The Rwandese Prime Minister, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu on Sunday ended his two-day visit in Burundi where he held talks with Burundian officials and visited the Rwandese refugee camp at Ngozi.

In his interview with Radio Rwanda, Prime Minister Twagiramungu said that as formulated in the joint communique signed at the end of his visit, it was agreed with Burundian officials that Rwandese Government officials would visit regularly the Rwandese refugee camps in Burundi where live 200,000 Rwandese refugees, to urge them to return home.

The Burundian refugees in Rwanda will be repatriated as soon as possible on a voluntary basis, and those who do not wish to go home will be moved from the border area.

The two countries will implement the resolutions of the 7 January 1995 Summit on refugees in Nairobi.

Rwanda and Burundi commit themselves to support the activities of the regional organisations, namely, CEPGL (Communauté économique des Pays des Grands Lacs) and KBO (Kagera Basin Organisation).

The Defense Ministers of Zaire, Rwanda and Burundi will meet in a near future to discuss the problem of security on the common border.

- A few Roman Catholic Christians on Sunday demonstrated in Kigali to protest against the official reburial of the remains of the late Archbishop of Kigali, Vincent Nsengiyumva, whom they accused of failing to condemn the genocide of April, 1995.

- UNAMIR troops handed over three people suspected of murdering a man to communal authorities in Gikongoro prefecture. The 3 men revealed that they had been beaten by UNAMIR troops.

- A ceremony of reburial of the remains of the victims of genocide was held on Sunday in Gishamvu commune, in Butare prefecture. In his sermon on the occasion, Bishop Birindabagabo of the Rwandese Anglican Church, urged the population to denounce people guilty of

the crime of genocide whom he deemed as "rotten potatoes" which could contaminate the rest of the population.

- The employees of the public Rwandese Petrol Company PETRORWANDA on Friday started a strike to ask for the removal of the Director of the company, Mr. Aloys Bizimana. The employees decided to stop distributing petrol until Mr. Bizimana resigned his post. They accuse him of mismanagement of the company. Mr. Bizimana says that the employees are manipulated by members of the management board who want to take over his post.

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

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, June 6, 1995 - President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda on Sunday went to Gisenyi where he held a meeting with the population. In his speech on the occasion, President Bizimungu urged Rwandese refugees in neighbouring countries to return home. He also condemned some of the Government soldiers who carried out acts of insecurity.

The Prefect of Gisenyi, Mr. Charles Zirimwabagabo indicated that the situation of security was generally good in Gisenyi except for Interahamwe elements infiltrating from Zaire.

- The Rwandese Minister of Tourism and Environment, Mr. Jean Nepomuscene Nayinzira on Monday officiated at the closing ceremony of the national environmental week. In his address, Mr. Nayinzira outlined the problems facing the environment in Rwanda, namely, overpopulation, the drying up of lakes, the lack of awareness over protection of the environment, and deforestation.

- The Prefect of Kibuye, Mr. Assiel Kabera on Monday met the population of Gitesi commune, and introduced to them their new bourgmestre.

- A 5-day seminar for doctors and health workers started on Monday in Butare to train them on ways of fighting against tuberculosis, and respiratory and diarrhoeic diseases.

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

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, June 3, 1995 - President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda on Friday went to Kabgayi, in Gitarama prefecture, to attend the ceremonies marking the first anniversary of the RPA operation to free about 20,000 people who had found refuge at Kabgayi and who were threatened by Interahamwe militia who intended to massacre them. A march was held on Friday in Kabgayi by genocide survivors to express their gratitude to the soldiers who saved them.

Speaking on the occasion, President Bizimungu praised the RPA soldiers who had sacrificed their lives to save innocent civilians whose lives were in danger.

President Bizimungu also pointed out that exemplary disciplinary action was to be taken against the soldiers who tarnished the image of the Government army by behaving like Interahamwe.

He equally condemned people who deemed all ethnic Hutus as criminals for having the same attitude as Interahamwe because they ignored the courage of people who had been killed for offering refuge to their neighbours who were in danger.

- The Rwandese Vice-President and Minister for Defense, Major-General Paul Kagame, on Friday held a press conference in Kigali. General Kagame announced that he had not been surprised by the report of the US human rights association, Human Rights Watch, because the Rwandese Government had already reports that the former Rwandese Government forces and militia in Rwandese refugee camps in Zaire and Tanzania were retraining and rearming in preparation for an armed attack on Rwanda to overthrow the Government. He said that Rwanda had informed the United Nations and the Governments of Zaire and Tanzania. He pointed out that the Human Rights Watch report confirmed the reports and the countries cited by the report should take measures to bring an end to the war preparations, and that otherwise, Rwanda would not be alone to face the consequences of the war. Rwanda's neighbouring countries and even the entire region would also face the consequences, General Kagame said.

On the question about the next mandate of UNAMIR, General Kagame

said that Rwanda had asked the UN to deploy soldiers in the refugee camps to separate criminals from innocent refugees who were still held hostage to facilitate their return home. The UN responded that no country accepted to contribute troops and that there was no money to finance the operation.

General Kagame said that there was no need for over 5,000 UN troops in Rwanda. Only a few UN soldiers are needed in Rwanda. The UN troops are more needed in Zaire where people are still held hostage, he said.

The UN troops who will remain in Rwanda under the next mandate will have the only task to be observers, to report on security, justice, reconciliation and development process, to inform the foreign community on the situation in Rwanda. Those troops will also protect their living quarters. They will not be involved in the ensurance of security because this is the mandate of the Government, he added.

General Kagame also indicated that the UN arms embargo on Rwanda should be lifted because it had no raison d'être.

On the question about the reports that arms and ammunition had been seized in UNAMIR trucks at Rusumo, General Kagame said that gendarmes had indeed seized unregistered arms and ammunition in 6 or 7 UNAMIR trucks, but that UNAMIR had later produced documents attesting that those arms were the property of UNAMIR. The gendarmes opened investigations and the population would be informed about the conclusions of the inquiry.

Speaking at the press conference, General Kagame castigated the attitude of some foreigners who were apparently mocking the genocide that had taken place in Rwanda for instance by asking for the release from prison of women and children who were guilty of the crime of genocide. He dismissed such request as being an insult.

- The Rwandese Minister of Interior and Communal Development, Mr. Seth Sendashonga on Friday warned foreigners staying in Rwanda against the habit for some of them to falsify their visas to extend their stay in Rwanda. The communique signed by Mr. Sendashonga indicates that 4 cases of visa falsification have already been registered. The communique says that that attitude by some foreigners is groundless because the Ministry has facilitated the visa attribution procedure.

- The Rwandese Prime Minister, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu on Saturday leaves for Burundi on a mission to exchange views with Burundian officials on issues of security and Refugees.

- A number of foreign NGOs on Thursday held a meeting at Rwinkwavu, in Kigali rural prefecture, to find ways of resettling over 1600 families of Rwandese returnees. Each returnee family has been allocated 2 hectares of farm land.

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To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	Date: June 2, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, June 2, 1995 - The lawyer of Colonel Bagosora, Mr. Luc de Theonmane, has announced that his client denied the charges of ordering the assassination of Prime Minister Agathe Uwilingiyimana and ten Belgian paratroopers, and the shooting down of the plane transporting President Habyarimana of Rwanda and President Ntaryamira of Burundi. According to Radio Rwanda, Colonel Bagosora was a close collaborator of President Habyarimana and could not be unaware of the plan of genocide. Colonel Bagosora had announced at Arusha during the peace talks, that he was going to prepare an apocalypse when he returned in Kigali.

- The Roman Catholic Bishop of Kibungo, Frederick Rubwejanga, on Thursday dismissed the allegations that the Rwandese Catholic Church took part in genocide, as being unfounded. He agreed however that some christians or Church members on individual basis took part in genocide or were suspected of being involved in genocide.

According to a communique issued after the meeting of Rwandese Catholic Bishops and priests that ended on Thursday in Kigali, Rwandese Catholic Bishops have decided to suspend the reburial ceremony for the 3 Rwandese bishops who were killed last year.

The participants in the meeting also asked for the setting up of a Church radio Station in Rwanda to teach Christian values

- The European Union on Thursday decided to resume its assistance to Rwanda. The EU had suspended a USD 55 million in development assistance that it had pledged to Rwanda, following the Kibeho incidents.

- The Rwandese Minister of Rehabilitation and Social Integration, Mr. Jacques Bihozagara on Thursday met in Kigali members of the national commission on repatriation and resettlement of Rwandese refugees to discuss the modalities of their work.

- The World Health Organisation (WHO) on Thursday donated 2 vehicles and 7 computers equivalent to Rwf 16 million to the Rwandese Government, to be used in the health sector.

- The Prefect of Ruhengeri on Thursday presided over a security meeting in Ruhengeri. The participants expressed their concern over planted landmines that had exploded in Nkuli, Mukingo and Nyarutovu communes, destroying the pylons propping up power lines.

The participants also accused UNAMIR of offering refuge to an Interahamwe in Nyarutovu commune.

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To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	Date: June 1, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, June 1, 1995 - President Jacques Chirac of France on Wednesday sent a message of gratitude to President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda for sending him a message of congratulations on the occasion of his election to be the President of France. President Chirac wishes success to President Bizimungu in his efforts to achieve national reconciliation in Rwanda and the development of the country.

- The Rwandese Minister of Tourism and Environment, Mr. Jean Népomuscene Nayinzira on Wednesday opened in Kigali a national environmental week during which a campaign of information will be conducted to sensitize the population over environment issues.

- The Rwandese Minister of Social welfare and Labour, Mr. Pie Mugabo on Wednesday visited the headquarters of BRALIRWA, the only brewing company in Rwanda. The company donated Rwf 1 million in financial assistance to the Government in favour of Rwandese orphans.

- The Belgian Justice issued an international arrest warrant for three Rwandese nationals accused of being involved in genocide. One is Mr. Theoneste Bagosora, a former army colonel accused of ordering the assassination of Prime Minister Agathe Uwilingiyimana and ten Belgian paratroopers serving with UNAMIR who were guarding her, and of ordering the shooting down of the plane transporting President Habyarimana of Rwanda and President Ntaryamira of Burundi. The two others are Mr. Syvain Mutabaruka, the former head of Sake commune, and Lieutenant-Colonel Jean Ntiwiragaba, the former commander of Kigali military camp where the ten Belgian soldiers were assassinated.

- The Prefect of Kibungo on Monday presided over a meeting to discuss the security situation in Kibungo prefecture. The participants complained about the travel restrictions imposed on Rwandese nationals by Tanzania on its border post with Rwanda. Many Rwandese nationals were denied visas to enter Tanzania for unknown reasons.

- The exchange rate of 1 US dollar against the Rwandese currency

was Rwf 274.90 on Wednesday.

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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: May 25, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, May 25, 1995 - The Rwandese Vice-President and Minister for Defense, Major-General Paul Kagame on Wednesday returned home from his official visit in Uganda. Asked about the accusations against UNAMIR that it had assisted prisoners to escape from Butare Prison and was collaborating with Interahamwe elements in Zaire, Vice-President Kagame responded that such acts were causing insecurity and were in violation of the Rwandese laws, and said that he would discuss the issue with UNAMIR leaders for such acts not to occur again.

On the question about the extension of UNAMIR's mandate in Rwanda, Paul Kagame said that Rwanda should enjoy its full sovereignty for Rwandese population to deal with their problems but that Rwanda also needed foreign assistance to address its problems. He indicated that the question of UNAMIR's new mandate and the number of UNAMIR troops who would remain in Rwanda would be well discussed and the views of the Government, UNAMIR, and the UN Security Council would be all considered.

- The Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Rwanda, Ambassador Shaharyar Khan, on Wednesday at a press conference in Kigali, categorically denied the allegations that UNAMIR had assisted two people to escape from Butare Prison. Mr. Khan explained that three people, including the son of the former Minister of Health, Casimir Bizimungu, and two guards, had secretly infiltrated into Rwanda from Zaire, and were arrested and put into Butare Prison. The three people managed to escape from the prison and found refuge into Kibeho camp. When the Kibeho camp was closed, one of the three men, a guard, was shot and killed. The two others fled to Zambatt compound to seek protection. They were identified as coming from Kibeho camp and one of the UNAMIR soldiers proposed that the two men be sent to Kigali to give testimony before the international commission on Kibeho incidents. After being heard in Kigali, where they were brought in helicopter, they asked UNAMIR to help them go out of the country. UNAMIR refused. Finally UNAMIR decided to bring them to their commune of origin in helicopter, in Mutura, to go out of the country if they wanted, on their own, and they were arrested when they arrived there.

Mr. Khan recognized that it was a mistake to carry the two men in helicopter, but that higher UNAMIR authorities and himself were not informed.

- Ambassador Khan announced that it was agreed with the Rwandese Government that the mandate of UNAMIR would be extended for another 6 months, but that the number of UNAMIR troops who would remain in Rwanda was still being discussed. He pointed out that under the next mandate, UNAMIR would assist Rwanda in the development of tea plantation projects, and extraction of mines.

- The Rwandese Minister of Family and Women's Promotion, Ms. Aloysie Inyumba, on Wednesday presided over a meeting to prepare the celebration of the African Child Day on next June 16. She asked that special attention be paid on Rwandese orphans who had suffered trauma as a result of the genocide of April, 1994.

- The UN General Assembly on Wednesday elected 6 judges to serve with the International war Tribunal for Rwanda, of the 12 candidate judges proposed by the UN Security Council.

- The town of Byumba has been deprived of electricity and water since Monday after a power line supplying Byumba in electricity was destroyed in Ruhengeri town by a landmine explosion.

- The Rwandese Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Anastase Gasana on Wednesday met the Rwandese Parliament commission on Foreign Affairs to discuss Rwandese foreign relations. He told the MPS that Rwandese foreign relations were governed by the supreme interests of the Rwandese population.

- The Prefect of Kigali rural prefecture, Dr. Narcisse Gakuba, on Wednesday presided over a meeting to discuss the security situation in the region. The participants said that security was generally good in the area, but regretted that several Interahmwe elements were still walking free in the area, because the detention places of communes were overcrowded with people accused of genocide. The participants also complained that some NGOs in Bugesera were still carrying out discriminatory practices.

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

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, May 27, 1995 - In a statement published on Friday, the Rwandese Government expresses its satisfaction with the report published by the international independent commission appointed to investigate the Kibeho incidents and renews its commitment to implement the recommendations in the report. The Government praises the international community and foreign countries which collaborated in the investigations. The Government says that the report on Kibeho is fair and balanced, and commits itself to investigate individual cases implicated in Kibeho incidents and to punish those who would be found guilty. The Government also asks the other parties cited by the report to accept the criticisms on them.

- Five Rwandese associations of human rights, which struggle for the interests of the survivors of genocide, namely, Kanyarwanda, ASRG, AVP, AVEGA, Page-Rwanda, on Friday reacted against the decision announced by the Interior Minister, Mr. Seth Sendashonga, that the arrests of people accused of genocide with the exception of notorious cases would be suspended.

In their statement, the five associations say that the decision announced by Mr. Sendashonga on the pretext that the Prisons are overcrowded, is in violation of human rights, and is an indication that some people minimise the crime of genocide. The associations say that the decision is in support of criminals and will encourage acts of revenge, and ask for the rapid annulment of the decision.

- The Rwandese immigration officers have arrested a French national, Mr. Jean Luc Laforge, working with IOM (International Organisation for Migration), who was found guilty of falsifying his visa by changing the figure 4 (April) into 9 (September) to extend his stay in Rwanda. The case was forwarded to the Prosecution office in Kigali. The head of the Immigration office, Mr. Butera, announced that a Belgian national and an Australian national, had also been previously arrested for falsifying their visas, and were fined and expelled from the country. He described such conduct as contempt for the Rwandese laws and administration, because no foreign national had never been denied a visa.

He indicated that Angolan and Cameroonian nationals had also been

expelled before after being found guilty of counterfeiting the Rwandese currency.

- One of the soldiers accused of murdering Mr. Mathias Hakizimana, a former wealthy businessman in Kigali, Corporal Jacques Uwamungu, on Friday committed suicide by means a handgrenade which he made explode on himself, also wounding a guard soldier.

- The UN Special Rapporteur, Mr. Rene Denis Segui on Friday arrived in Kigali to assess the human rights situation after the closure of the IDPs camps in Gikongoro. He went on Friday to Butare where most IDPs from the camps had returned.

- The Rwandese Army Chief of Staff, Colonel Sam Kaka, on Friday went to Butare where he held a meeting with the bourgmestres of Butare communes. Colonel Kaka was accompanied by the new military commander of the military sector of Butare, Gikongoro and Cyangugu, Colonel Ngoga. The bourgmestres indicated that IDPS returning from Gikongoro camps had suffered acts of revenge, especially in Nyakizu commune, but that the situation had returned to normal. They also reported that a number of soldiers had been arrested for complicity in acts of robbery and criminality with civilians. The bourgmestre of Ntyazo rejected the ICRC report which alleged that people had been killed in Ntyazo Prison. He indicated that 8 people had died of natural diseases in the prison and had not been killed.

The bourgmestres also complained that Rwandese refugees from Byerwa camp in Burundi infiltrated on Rwanda to steal cattle and kill people.

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

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, May 23, 1995 - The new Israeli Ambassador to Rwanda, Mr. Shlomo AVITAR on Monday extended his credentials to President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda. The new Israeli Ambassador to Rwanda has his residence in Kinshasa.

- The Rwandese Prime Minister, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu on Monday officiated in Hotel Meridien in Kigali at the ceremony to set up the national commission on the repatriation and resettlement of Rwandese refugees, as provided under the Arusha Peace Agreement. The commission is composed of 5 representatives of the Rwandese Government, two representatives of the UNHCR, a representative of the OAU, a representative of the old caseload Rwandese refugees, and a representative of the new caseload Rwandese refugees.

The commission is in charge of finding ways of urging the Rwandese refugees to return home and examining the obstacles to their repatriation.

- The Rwandese Foreign Minister, Mr. Anastase Gasana on Monday received a representative of the Agence culturelle et de cooperation technique (ACCT), Mr. Ketani. Mr. Ketani pledged that his organisation would finance programmes to train 500 Rwandese teachers and to furnish 1500 school desks to Rwandese schools.

- The Rwandese Minister of High Education, Scientific Research and Culture, Mr. Joseph Nsengimana on Monday officiated at the opening of a 4-day meeting on tolerance at Centre Christus in Remera in Kigali. The meeting was organised jointly by the Rwandese Government, UNICEF, UNESCO, and UNHCR. The meeting is aimed at discussing the causes of genocide and ways of preventing it from ever occurring again in Rwanda.

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UNAMIR-MINUAR

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

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, 16 May 1995 - The UN Secretary-General, Mr. Boutros Boutros Ghali on Monday issued a message destined to the world community on the occasion of World Family Day. In the message, Mr. Boutros Boutros Ghali says that the culture of tolerance begins in family and asks the family members to refrain from all discriminations based on race, sex, or religion.

He stresses that lack of tolerance has been the cause of conflicts, and families should be the source of society welfare for a better future. Mr. Boutros Ghali announces that the UN will fight intolerance and work for economic stability.

- The Rwandese Minister for Family and Women's promotion, Ms. Aloysie Inyumba on Monday attended the festivities in Muhazi commune, in Kibungo prefecture, to celebrate the World Family Day. The motto for the Day was Family as source of unity.

- The new Rwandese Ambassador to Zaire, Mr. Nyirinkindi, has announced that the new Rwandese diplomats in Zaire were allowed on May 9 to use the buildings of the Rwandese embassy in Kinshasa, formerly occupied by representatives of the defeated Rwandese Government.

- The Gitarama authorities on Monday called for parents to send back children to Nyabisindu primary school, in Nyamabuye commune, in Gitarama prefecture. The primary school was deserted by teachers and children, starting from last Wednesday, after a soldier pupil brought a gun to the school and shot and wounded his classmate. The military commander of the area assured parents and teachers that their security would be ensured. He announced that a plan existed to establish a special school for soldier children also known as "Kadogo".

- The US embassy in Kigali on Monday handed over to the Rwandese Government a medical assistance including 4 ambulances, 2 generators and 30 tons of medical equipments.

- Cyangugu border post with Zaire has been apparently closed since Thursday when two Rwandese nationals who crossed to the Zairian town of Bukavu, were arrested, robbed of their cash and detained by Zairian soldiers. The Zairian security forces accuse the Rwandese nationals of being spies for the Rwandese Government.

The Rwandese military commander in Cyangugu, Major Kagame, has tried to meet Zairian security forces in view to resolving the problem of Rwandese nationals who are mistreated and deprived of property when they cross into Zaire, without success.

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

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, May 17, 1995 - President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda on Tuesday returned home from his tour of European countries, namely, France, Holland, Germany, Great Britain, and Senegal. In his interview with Radio Rwanda at Kanombe Airport in Kigali, President Bizimungu said that Reverend Leon Sullivan, who initiated the idea of organising annual meetings between Afro-American businessmen and heads of African Governments, promised him that he would visit Rwanda in 1996 to find ways of assisting Rwanda to address the problems that occurred in Rwanda as a result of the genocide of April, 1994.

President Bizimungu said that the meeting of Dakar that gathered Afro-American businessmen with African Heads of state had brought about the reconciliation of the peoples of America and Europe.

President Bizimungu said that in France, where he had attended the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II, he had held talks with President Meles Zenawi of Ethiopia, who wanted to be informed about the possible extension of UNAMIR's mandate in Rwanda. President Bizimungu told him that a commission composed of representatives of UNAMIR and the Rwandese Government was examining whether UNAMIR's mandate would be renewed.

On the question about his reaction to the decision by European countries to suspend their assistance to Rwanda following the Kibeho incidents, President Bizimungu said that the decision was taken hastily, and in his opinion, those countries should have waited for the conclusions of the inquiry that was being carried out by an independent international commission.

- Three communes of Byumba prefecture, namely, Cyumba, Kiyombe and Mukarange, have been struck by heavy rains which have destroyed the crops, raising fears of a famine in the region. The rains have also destroyed the Ngondore part of Kigali-Gatuna road, thus hampering traffic between Kigali and Uganda.

- Widespread acts of insecurity have been reported in Musambira commune, in Gitarama prefecture, where armed gunmen have been robbing homes and shops.

- A seminar for the training of heads of health centers opened Tuesday in Ruhengeri. The seminar was organized by the UNWHO.

- A demonstration was staged on Tuesday in front of the headquarters of the Anglican church in Kigali to demand the departure of Bishop Jonathan Ruhumiliza, accused by the demonstrators of having spread false information during the period of genocide. Bishop Ruhumiliza was also accused by the Anglican followers of having refused to repent publicly.

- The Chief Prosecutor of the UN International Tribunal for Rwanda, Judge Richard Goldstone is expected to visit Rwanda this week. During his stay in Rwanda, he will hold talks with Rwandese high-ranking officials about matters of justice in Rwanda.

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EXCERPTS OF THE SPEECH OF VICE-PRESIDENT PAUL KAGAME ON THE OCCASION OF THE REBURIAL OF THE REMAINS OF THE VICTIMS OF THE GENOCIDE OF APRIL, 1994, IN RWANDA, AT RWAMATAMU, IN KIBUYE PREFECTURE, ON SUNDAY, 14 MAY, 1994, AS BROADCAST BY RADIO RWANDA ON TUESDAY IN THE 12:45 AND 19:00 NEWS EDITIONS.

".... When we ask Rwandese refugees who are in exile to return home, they say that they are afraid, alleging that when returning Hutus arrive in Rwanda, they find that Tutsis have seized their property and occupy their homes and are afraid of being mistreated just because their fellows killed... That is not true... people who killed will be punished not because of their ethnic origin but because they are criminals... ethnic origin is not a crime, even if the criminals may come from the same ethnic group..."

" Rwandese nationals will resolve their problems themselves. I hear and see people who come in Rwanda saying they are specialists, experts in reconciliation of hearts, who come and work, and are paid for it. How can they teach people to reconcile one another, on what grounds ? How can they do it? What they can do, they can assist, bring assistance to people here, in Rwamatamu, this they can do, by helping people to rebuild their country, but how can they come and change your hearts ?.... Reconciliation will be possible only if it is wanted by Rwandese themselves...."

".... Now, some of those people asking for reconciliation, for amnesty, are asking for negotiations, to be ministers in the Government, criminals representing people in the Government... How can Rwandese be represented by criminals ? "

"..... We are asking for Rwandese refugees to return home including those who committed crimes, for them to be tried and be punished.

We even ask those criminals, Kambanda and Sindikubwabo, who killed, to return home to be tried..... if they refuse to come, we will go and find them where they are, we can go to Bukavu where they are if we want, we can do it and we will do it. They say that they want negotiations, how can we talk with those criminals? In no case, we cannot talk with those dogs, those killers? "

" Rwandese can forgive, it is possible, but those guilty should feel remorse at first or regret what they did at least, why cannot they repent ?..."

" It was said some time ago that another genocide was being planned to take place, Tutsis allegedly intending to kill Hutus. All Rwandese are not criminals. The rumours are intended to tarnish every Rwandese, to blame on them globally the crime of genocide, and to sabotage the current Government, because there are

no grounds for another genocide..... No other genocide will exist in Rwanda, and Rwandese will fight anybody with such intentions..."

"..... After the closure of Kibeho camps, for instance, the IDPs have gone home and have security, how can you protect Rwandese against Rwandese, 95 % of the IDPs are home now, and there is no reason for them to remain in the camps, except for those who had interests in remaining in the camps where they did business.

" I ask you to fight the evil, and I ask the survivors to be patient, not to make mistakes because of sorrow..."



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

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, May 18, 1995 - The Rwandese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Anastase Gasana, on Wednesday received a German delegation led by the German Ambassador to Rwanda, Mr. August Hummel. They talked about ways of boosting cooperation between Rwanda and Germany, and especially with the German state of Rhineland Pfalt, with which Rwanda has particular twinning cooperation agreements.

Mr. Gasana also received on Wednesday the representatives of the Holland NGO, SNV, who informed him about their plan of development activities in Rwanda.

- The Rwandese Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, Mr. Pie Mugabo on Wednesday met the representatives of employers. He asked the employers to make contributions to the fund set up in favour of orphans, the respect of regulations on 40 hours of work per week, and the setting up of trade-unions to defend the interests of workers.

- The Rwandese employees of the Canadian NGO, Oxfam-Quebec, on Wednesday staged a demonstration in front of the headquarters of the organisation in Kigali to demand the resignation of the NGO representative in Rwanda, Mr. Maurice Girou, accused by the demonstrators of practising ethnic discrimination in the recruitment and dismissal of employees. The demonstrators are survivors of genocide living in Bugesera who complain of having been illegally dismissed from work.

- The representatives of the African Council of Churches on Wednesday visited Ruhanga Anglican Parish, in Kigali rural prefecture, where about 12,000 Anglican followers were massacred in April, 1994. The Christians, both Hutus and Tutsis, who had found refuge in the church building, refused to separate themselves along ethnic lines when the killers asked them to do so, for Hutus to be saved, and were massacred indiscriminately.

- In Gitarama, the security forces on Wednesday carried out a home search following widespread acts of banditry, and the robbery of two UN vehicles. Security forces seized 15 handgrenades, one gun G3, 3 bombs and military clothes.

- The national Rwandese Volley-ball team on Wednesday returned home from Cameroon where they participated in an African tournament. The Rwandese team won the second position in the tournament and will participate in the African Volley-ball tournament of Tunis, in October.

- The Rwandese human rights associations, Page-Rwanda, Kanyarwanda, and ASRG, on Wednesday sent a message of congratulations to the new French President, Jacques Chirac, asking him "to break off with President Mitterrand's African policy which was characterized by his support to African dictatorial regimes, including the regime of President Habyarimana which carried out the massacres of ethnic Tutsis". The Rwandese associations which struggle for the interests of genocide survivors, also ask President Chirac to fight for the respect of human rights in africa, and to assist in the arrest of Rwandese criminals who walk free in France.

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

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, May 20, 1995 - The Rwandese Vice-President and Minister for Defense, Major-General Paul Kagame on Friday held talks with the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General, Ambassador Shaharyar Khan, who was accompanied by the UNAMIR Force Commander, Major-General Guy Tousignant. Their talks focused on the conclusions of the commission that was appointed to examine the possibility of extending UNAMIR's mandate.

Vice-President Paul Kagame indicated that the new mandate of UNAMIR should take into account the evolution of the security situation in Rwanda. The UNAMIR troops that would leave the country at the end of their mission contract would not be replaced. He said that Rwandese leaders should take their responsibility and enjoy their full sovereignty to run the country's affairs. He pointed out that the contributions of the international organisations operating in Rwanda were not proportional to the organisations magnitude and that he would discuss this issue with his fellow political leaders.

Vice-President Kagame asked that UNAMIR troops be not involved in matters of ensuring security, and be not seen as sorts of spies in the country, but rather contribute significantly to the reconstruction of the country.

Ambassador Khan asked the Rwandese Government to write a letter to the UN Security Council to state its proposals on the new mandate of UNAMIR. The Special Representative proposed that UNAMIR be involved in the work of boosting confidence-building in the country, and be allowed to work in an atmosphere conducive to fruitful cooperation.

- 6 prisoners are reported to have escaped from Butare Prison before 8 May 1995. UNAMIR is accused of having assisted the prisoners to flee from the Prison. The military commander of Gisenyi has indicated that two of the 6 escapees, namely a second lieutenant of the former Rwandese defeated army, named Nduwamungu, and a son of Casmir Bizimungu, a former Minister in the exiled Rwandese Government, named Ngabo Yves, who had escaped from Butare Prison, were arrested in Gisenyi. The two men disclosed that UNAMIR assisted them in their flight, and were brought from Butare

to the Indian contingent compound in Kigali, and from there they were brought by helicopter to Nkamira compound which houses Tunisian troops in Gisenyi, and were arrested while trying to flee to Zaire. The two men also announced that UNAMIR was communicating and collaborating with Interahamwe militia in Zaire.

- Several donor countries on Friday pledged assistance to the International Tribunal for Rwanda, in a meeting in Hotel Meridien, in Kigali, between the Chief Prosecutor of the Tribunal, Judge Richard Goldstone, and representatives of the international community, to find ways for the Tribunal to start its work. The Donor countries, namely, Spain, the USA, Great Britain, Belgium and Germany, have pledged USD 6 million, adding to the USD 1.8 million pledged before by the USA. Holland has pledged to give half of the USD 6 million. Those countries also pledged to provide 30 investigators, adding to the 3 others already working with the Tribunal.

- A meeting was held on Friday in Cyangugu between the authorities of Cyangugu prefecture and the authorities of the Zairian Kivu province to discuss the situation of security on the common border. The Rwandese military commander in the region of Cyangugu, Major Kagame, complained that Rwandese nationals travelling to Zaire were harassed and subjected to torture by Zairian soldiers. Ethnic Tutsis were particularly unwanted in Zaire, and were even harassed at the Zairian University in Bukavu, and 20 Rwandese nationals who had travelled from Cyangugu were in a Zairian Prison in Bukavu.

- A meeting on national reconciliation and tolerance, and the respect of human rights, gathering representatives of all walks of life in Rwanda, is scheduled to take place next week, at Centre Christus, in Remera, in Kigali.

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

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA

Kigali, May 13, 1995 - A cabinet meeting was held on Friday in Kigali under the chairmanship of Vice-President Paul Kagame. The cabinet discussed the annual budget for the year 1995. The cabinet also discussed the prices of coffee during the 1995 coffee season. The cabinet decided that farmers would sell the dry coffee at RWF 300 per kilogram and the factories would buy the coffee from businessmen at RWF 310 per kilogram, with effect starting from Saturday, 13 May.

- The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. George Carey, on Friday visited Butare and Kigeme Anglican parishes, while the Canterbury Secretary-General, Canon Peterson, went to Byumba Anglican parish, where he visited the villages assisted by the British NGO, Christian Aid.

- The Rwandese nurses on Friday held festivities in Kigali to celebrate the International Nurses Day.

- Three men accused of the crime of genocide were arrested by security forces on Friday in Kigali at the main taxi park. The three men, identified as former magistrates at Nshili commune tribunal, in Gikongoro prefecture, were denounced by passers-by who had eyewitnessed the magistrates participating in massacres. The 3 men are detained in Prison 1930 in Kigali.

- The primary school in Gitarama where an armed attack incident occurred on Thursday, was still deserted on Friday. A pupil in primary school 6th form brought a gun to school and shot and wounded his classroom fellow, causing panic at school and in the neighbourhood. The whereabouts of the attacker have not yet been established.

- Acts of insecurity have increased these last days in Nyamabuye commune in Gitarama prefecture with unidentified armed gunmen, sometimes in military uniform, attacking homes and robbing shops.

- The Rwandese famous singer, Ms. Cecile Kayirebwa plans to hold a concert on Saturday in French Cultural Center in Kigali and in Hotel Kiyovu on Sunday and Monday. She has cancelled her concerts in Hotel Meridien and Amahoro Stadium for reasons beyond her

control.

- The Kibuye Prosecution office opened on May 10, 1995, and all was ready to be operational.

- The Rwandese Minister of Rehabilitation and Social Integration, Mr. Jacques Bihozagara on Friday announced that Belgium had not done enough with the arrest of Rwandese nationals suspected for being involved in genocide who are residing in the country. He said that several Rwandese nationals had demonstrated in front of the Rwandese embassy in Belgium and that among those demonstrators were Mr. Seraphin Rwabukumba accused of having been a member of a death squad under the regime of President Habyarimana, and Mr. François Nzabahimana, who is the chairman of a new Rwandese political party, known as RDR, Rally for the Return of a Democratic Rwanda, a party Mr. Bihozagara deemed as "a new metamorphosis of MRND party and which includes former members of the Rwandese armed forces and is financed by the Rwandese businessman Kabuga".

Mr. Bihozagara also told Radio Rwanda on Friday that all the IDPs from Gikongoro camps had left the reception centers and gone to their home communes, except for a few IDPs who had passed through Burundi. He urged the NGOs which were operating in Gikongoro camps to accompany the IDPs in their home communes to assist them there.

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

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, May 15, 1995 - The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. George Carey, on Saturday ended his 5-day visit to Rwanda. On Saturday, he conducted a church service at Amahoro Stadium in Kigali, and in his sermon, he preached for pardon among the Rwandese nationals but indicated that those guilty of the crime of genocide should be brought to justice and be punished.

Speaking at a news conference in Kigali, Dr. Carey said that the Anglican bishops accused of being involved in genocide, had to be brought to justice and be punished if found guilty. Dr. Carey also regretted that the results of UNAMIR in Rwanda were not proportional to its potential capacity.

- The Rwandese Vice-President and Minister for Defense Paul Kagame on Sunday went to Kibuye prefecture, in Gishyita and Rwamatamu communes, where he officiated at the reburial of the remains of the victims of the genocide of April, 1994.

Major-General Paul Kagame urged the Rwandese population to do everything possible to prevent the tragedy of 1994 from ever occurring again in Rwanda. He called for the Rwandese refugees in exile to return home but indicated that the criminals among them would be brought to justice and punished.

Vice-President Paul Kagame ensured the local population that national tribunals would soon begin the trials of people accused of the crime of genocide. He also rejected once again any possibility of holding negotiations with those people who organised and carried out the genocide in Rwanda.

- The Bishop of Gikongoro roman catholic diocese, Augustin Misago, on Sunday officiated at the reburial of the remains of christians killed as a result of genocide, at Cyanika parish.

- The Speaker of the Rwandese Parliament, Mr. Juvenal Nkusi, on Saturday went to Kibungo where he officiated at the reburial of the remains of the victims of genocide. Speaking on the occasion, Mr. Nkusi condemned the attitude of religious leaders who contradicted

their love teachings by being involved in genocide.

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

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, May 9, 1995 - President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda on Monday sent a message of congratulations to the new French President, Mr. Jacques Chirac on behalf of the Rwandese population and on his own behalf. President Bizimungu expresses his hope that France will continue to play its traditional leading role as a champion of human rights.

- The Rwandese Prime Minister, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu on Monday officiated at the opening of the work by an independent international commission of inquiry to investigate the Kibeho incidents. The presidency of the commission will be held by the OAU, the vice-presidency will be held by Canada, and Holland will be the reporter of the commission. Mr. Twagiramungu announced that the members of the commission had access to any available information and to any areas where they could collect evidence likely to help in their work. He wished that the commission worked quickly and finished its work within two weeks. The Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Rwanda, Ambassador Shaharyar Khan, who attended the ceremony, expressed his satisfaction over the beginning of the inquiry, and wished success to the members of the commission.

- The new Rwandese ambassador to Zaire, Mr. Antoine Nyirinkindi, on Wednesday extended his credentials to President Mobutu of Zaire. President Mobutu announced that he was prepared to visit Rwanda when the Rwandese Government would invite him.

- The Anglican Archbishop of Canterbury, His Grace George Leonard Carey, arrives on Tuesday in Rwanda for a 5-day visit. During his stay in Rwanda, he will hold talks with Rwandese high-ranking officials and will visit different areas of the country, including Nyarubuye Church where thousands of people were massacred during the genocide, as well as Butare and Gahini hospitals.

- The 12 candidate judges proposed by the Government to be heads of the Rwandese high courts, on Monday held hearings with the Rwandese Parliament to explain their work in Rwandese justice. The Parliament will choose 6 judges of them. Each candidate judge was given 6 minutes to explain his role in Rwandese justice.

- At least 250 IDPs on Monday remained in Kibeho, but were expected to leave the camp on Tuesday, as their food reserves had run out, and the NGOs did not give any longer food aid to them. No epidemics were reported in the camp.

- The famous Rwandese singer, Ms. Cecile Kayirebwa on Monday arrived in Kigali from Brussels. She plans to perform a series of concerts throughout the country. Half of the money received in the concerts will be donated in favour of Rwandese orphans.

- The Prefect of Ruhengeri, in the company of the local RPA commander, on Monday visited Ndusu commune. They asked the 1,000 people from Gitarama prefecture who found refuge in Ndusu, to go back home.

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

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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: May 6, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, May 6, 1995 - The Deputy head of the human rights field operation in Rwanda, Mr. Ezayed Abdelazzik, on Friday presided over the closing ceremony of a 3-day seminar gathering 50 government functionaries who were trained on human rights matters and the culture of tolerance, at centre Iwacu, in Kigali. The seminar was organised by the UN high commission for human rights.

- The Prefect of Cyangugu on Friday held a meeting with the NGOs operating in the region, UNAMIR, and local administrators, to find ways of improving the detention conditions in Cyangugu Penitentiary.

- The Rwandese Minister of Primary and Secondary Education, Mr. Pierre Celestin Rwigema on Friday held a meeting with Secondary school teachers in Butare to launch the marking of national exam papers of primary school finalist pupils. The marking session will last 15 days.

Mr. Rwigema asked on the occasion Rwandese teachers to be patient with the delay in the delivery of their salaries and urged them not to take to the streets in demonstrations. He announced that their salaries for the month of last March were now available and being processed to them.

- A security meeting was held on Friday in Ruhengeri to assess the situation of security in the area. The participants accused UNAMIR of offering refuge to criminals and asked UNAMIR troops to change their conduct.

- The Rwandese Minister of Rehabilitation and Social Integration, Mr. Seth Sendashonga on Thursday announced that the displaced people living in Kibeho were expected to leave for their home communes following the outbreak of Cholera and Dysentery epidemics in the area. He also announced that the group of criminals who were trying to hold IDPS hostage in the camp had been identified.

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

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, May 5, 1995 - The Rwandese Minister of Interior and Communal Development, Mr. Seth Sendashonga, on Thursday said that 400 IDPs left Kibeho camp on thursday, true to their promise, and went to their home communes, some of them on foot. Mr. Sendashonga also pointed out that the epidemics of typhoid and dysentery had erupted in the camp. He told Radio Rwanda that 49 trucks provided partly by UNAMIR were available at Kibeho for the transport of returnees, and the Red Cross and WFP would provide food supplies and jerry cans to those returning IDPs.

- The Rwandese Minister of Primary and Secondary Education, Mr. Pierre Celestin Rwigema, on Thursday held a meeting with representatives of the Catholic Church to discuss cooperation between the two sides in the area of school education.

- The Members of the Rwandese Parliament on Thursday started discussions on the drafting of a new Rwandese constitution based on elements of 1992 Rwandese constitution, 1994 Arusha peace Agreements, the agreements between the RPF and Rwandese political parties not involved in the genocide signed on 17 July 1994, and the agreements reached between the political parties in the Government of national unity signed on 24 November 1994.

- The Prefect of Cyangugu on Thursday visited Cyangugu penitentiary together with a representative of the Red Cross and members of Cyangugu security council. They found out that 1,813 detainees were being held in the prison which has a capacity for holding 500 people. 36 children including one baby and 26 detainees suffering from dysentery were in the prison. 90 % of the detainees were accused of genocide, and the Prison was receiving an average of 8 detainees a day.

- A meeting of local administrators was held on Thursday in Butare to discuss the reception of IDPs in their home communes. The participants announced that the IDPs had attacked the residents in some areas and the residents also attacked the IDPs in some cases.

In Runyinya commune, revenge killings were reported, and 10 IDPs were killed by the local people with the complicity of an unidentified soldier. In Rusatira commune, 14 people fled to the

local communal office from attacks by the IDPs. The local military commander also said that several people in Ntyazo and Huye communes had found refuge in forests and caves and caused insecurity in the area, and warned that action would be taken against them.

- The Prefect of Kibuye on Thursday held a meeting with the representative of UNAMIR in Kibuye, and agreed that reports to be published by UNAMIR were to be first agreed on between UNAMIR and the Prefect.

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

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, May 4, 1995 - President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda on Wednesday left Kigali for Dakar, in Senegal, where he was to take part in a 3-day annual meeting between American businessmen and African Heads of State, to find ways of boosting American investments in Africa.

- A ceremony was held on Wednesday at the Prime Minister's office in Kigali, in presence of the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General, Ambassador Shaharyar Khan, to launch the work of the independent international commission of inquiry appointed by President Bizimungu to investigate the circumstances surrounding the Kibeho incidents.

- Two Rwandese nationals residing in Belgium, namely, Mr. Vincent Ntezimana, a former teacher at the National University of Rwanda, who is currently teaching at the Belgian University of Louvain, and Mr. Alphonse Higaniro, the former Director of a match factory in Butare, have been arrested for questioning on charges of involvement in the genocide in Rwanda.

- The 12-player national Rwandese team of Volley-ball on Wednesday left for Cameroon to participate in the African Volley-ball tournament.

- The Rwandese Prime Minister, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu on Wednesday held talks with the Head of Planning division in UNDP to discuss the follow-up of Geneva Round-Table financial pledges on the rebuilding of Rwanda.

- The Rwandese Minister of Justice, Mr. Alphonse-Marie Nkubito, on Wednesday explained to the Parliament the criteria on which were based the choice of candidate judges for the Rwandese Supreme Court, the Constitutional Court, the Cassation Court and the Public Accounts Court and the State Council. Mr. Nkubito said that at least 5 years of experience in justice and a Masters degree in law were required, as well as a good conduct. The MPs questioned the conduct of candidate judges who were working under the regime of President Habyarimana, accused of silent or active complicity in social injustices, and the genocide of 1994 in Rwanda.

The Government has proposed 12 candidate judges to the Parliament which will choose 6 judges.

- The Rwandese Minister of Transport and Communications, Ms. Aloysia Inyumba on Wednesday presided over a meeting to discuss the preparation of the International Women's conference that will take place in September 1995 for Rwandese Women who will represent Rwanda at the conference.

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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: May 3, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, May 3, 1995 - UNAMIR on Tuesday issued a communique denying the rumours carried by foreign media alleging that RPA troops were exhuming dead bodies in Kibeho camp to hide the truth about the death toll. The communique indicates that UNAMIR is not the source of the reports.

The RPA Spokesman, Colonel Frank Mugambage, contacted on Tuesday UNAMIR high level officials who denied being the source of the rumours, thus confirming that foreign media were spreading unfounded lies. Colonel Mugambage said he was trying to contact RFI journalists who cited UNAMIR to ask them what was the source of their reports.

- President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda on Tuesday received credentials from the new Ambassador of France to Rwanda, Mr. Jacques Courbin and the new Ambassador of Burundi to Rwanda, Mr. Salvator Ntihakose.

Asked by Radio Rwanda to comment on the anti-France demonstrations that were held on Monday before the embassy of France in Kigali, Mr. Courbin said that it was the right for people to demonstrate and to express their views.

Mr. Courbin declined to comment on the Kibeho events pending the publication of the conclusions of the inquiry by an appointed independent commission. He indicated that France had only suspended its development aid to Rwanda following the Kibeho events but that it would continue its humanitarian assistance to the country.

Asked to comment on the Kibeho events, the new Ambassador of Burundi to Rwanda, Mr. Ntihakose, said that even the death of one person was regrettable, but that he thought the reports carried on Kibeho camp by foreign media were exaggerated and that the Kibeho incidents should not be a pretext to break off relations with Rwanda.

- The Rwandese Foreign Minister, Mr. Anastase Gasana, on Tuesday received two Belgian lawyers, Mr. Damien Van Dermesch and Mr. Luc Velley, who came to Rwanda for a two-week stay to carry out

investigations in order to prosecute the Rwandese nationals involved in genocide and now residing in Belgium. The two lawyers were appointed by the Belgian Government. Mr. Gasana called for all people having evidence incriminating Rwandese nationals living in Belgium to bring the evidence to the Belgian lawyers.

- The Kenyan Foreign Minister on Tuesday announced that his Government would consider the Rwandese nationals who found refuge in Kenya to be innocent until sufficient evidence was provided on their involvement in genocide.

- The Rwandese military court on Tuesday began trials of 14 soldiers accused of being involved in acts of murders and armed robbery. A group of soldiers were accused of robbing the Tanzanian embassy in Kigali and killing two guards. Another group of soldiers were accused of assassinating a wealthy businessman, Mr. Mathias Hakizimana. The trials were postponed because one officer involved in the armed robbery of Tanzanian embassy, asked to defend himself in Runyankole, a language spoken in Uganda, and additional evidence was required for the soldiers accused of the murder of Mr. Hakizimana.

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To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	Date: May 2, 1995 <i>[Signature]</i>

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, May 2, 1995 - President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda, together with Vice-President Paul Kagame, Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu and Government Ministers on Monday marked May Day by participating in a gathering of workers at Nyamirambo Stadium, in Kigali, where speeches were delivered in commemoration of the day.

The representative of the workers asked the Government to find ways to raise the salaries of Rwandese workers whose salaries did not change since early 1980's despite a series of devaluations of the Rwandese currency and the tripling of prices of food commodities at the market since then.

President Bizimungu said that the problem of salaries was not particular to civil servants, and that it was the consequence of a general decadent economy as a result of the war, and that the problem of millions of jobless citizens at the countryside was more preoccupying for the Government. President Bizimungu urged economic operators to finance projects that would provide jobs at the countryside to resolve the problem of prevalent unemployment in rural areas.

The Rwandese Minister of Civil Service, Colonel Alexis Kanyarengwe explained that the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund asked the Rwandese Government to employ only half of the number of civil servants that were employed by the Government of Rwanda before April 1994 and urged people to find work with private institutions and enterprises.

- Four Rwandese human rights organisations, namely ASRG, AVP, AVEGA, Page-Rwanda, on Monday staged a demonstration in Kigali to protest against the international misinformation campaign following Kibeho incidents. The demonstrators went to the embassy of Belgium and the embassy of France to protest against the decision by those countries to suspend their aid to Rwanda. The demonstrators also went to the UNAMIR compound in Kiyovu and to the headquarters of NGOs to protest against their international campaign to spread rumours dramatising Kibeho events.

The demonstrators praised the United States for not heeding rumours

about Kibeho events and maintaining assistance to Rwanda.

- 24 Human rights monitors have written to the UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali to protest against the delay in the trials of the authors of genocide in Rwanda.

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To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	Date: May 1, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, May 1, 1995 - President Bizimungu of Rwanda on Sunday met in Kigali, Rwandese and foreign economic operators working in Rwanda, to discuss the economic problems in Rwanda and ways to address them. President Bizimungu said that Rwandese economy was in ruin mainly because of the disequilibrium of the balance of payments in disfavour of Rwanda due to lack of exports, and the deficit of national finances.

The economic operators asked for the Government to reduce the taxes on salaries, and for the liberalisation of the accounts of foreign currencies.

- A cabinet meeting was held on Saturday under the chairmanship of President Pasteur Bizimungu. The cabinet discussed on the agenda the ordinary budget for the year 1995, proposed by the Rwandese Minister of Finance, Mr. Marc Rugenera. The total ordinary budget for the year 1995 is estimated at Rwf 39 billion. The Government is expected to be able to contribute only Rwf 16.5 billion, from taxes and customs duties, and the remaining Rwf 22.5 billion are expected from foreign assistance.

- The Rwandese Minister of Rehabilitation and Social Integration, Mr. Jacques Bihozagara, on Saturday condemned the French Charity Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) for publishing a death toll ranging in thousands of people killed during the Kibeho camp. He criticised MSF for acting under the cover of France whose policy in the establishment of the Zone Turquoise and arming of Interahmwe is the direct cause of Kibeho incidents.

- A demonstration was scheduled to take place on Monday, on May Day, in Kigali, to protest against the international disinformation campaign against Rwanda following Kibeho incidents. The demonstration organised by 4 human rights organisations, namely AVP, ASRG, AVEGA and PAGE-Rwanda, is also intended to support the Government army, and to protest against the rumours spread by UNAMIR, MSF and UNHCR, that brought about the suspension of aid to Rwanda by some countries.

- The Special Envoy of the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Aldo Ajello, on Sunday ended his visit to Rwanda, where he had brought a

personal message of Mr. Boutros Boutros Ghali to the Rwandese Government. He said that he was satisfied with the Rwandese Government's initiative to set up an independent international commission to investigate the Kibeho events. He also announced that the United Nations would find ways to rectify the reports carried by international media about Kibeho events.

- The Rwandese Vice-President Paul Kagame on Sunday held talks with Mr. Bernard Kouchner, the former French Minister of Health and Founder of MSF. Mr. Kouchner asked for an end to confrontations between the Rwandese Government and international organisations. General Kagame said that the Rwandese were frustrated by the failure of the international community to save Rwandese during the genocide but that it was high time to work together to rebuild Rwanda.

General Kagame also accepted that aid agencies enter the Kibeho camp to deliver assistance to the displaced people who refused to go home.

- The Rwandese Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, Mr. Pie Mugabo, on Sunday announced on the eve of May Day that his Ministry would work for 4 objectives during the year 1995. A tripartite concertation between the Government, employers and employees, the modification of the laws on employment and the setting up of a work tribunal, the modernisation of work technology, and fairness in recruitment and treatment of employees.

- In the army programme of Sunday, at 19.30, the local RPA commander of Kigali town and Kigali rural prefecture, Lieutenant - Colonel Martin Nzaramba, said that UNAMIR troops played no part in the maintaining of security in Rwanda and that on the contrary they were spreading rumours that caused people to flee their homes. He said that the major problem of insecurity in his sector was armed robbery but that UNAMIR troops did nothing to assist in the settlement of the problem. UNAMIR troops had for instance radio equipments and vehicles that they used for their own interests and that they could not lend to Government soldiers who needed them very badly to combat banditry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Martin Nzaramba also explained that there was now a problem between UNAMIR troops and RPA because UNAMIR was saying that members of RPA were stealing UN cars with the support of the Government. He indicated that it was found out that UNAMIR cars were in fact stolen by UN own employees who were expecting UNAMIR to leave the country and therefore to lose their jobs. He said that there was evidence that UNAMIR cars were robbed by UN employees, because those cases of car robbery were reported too late, 12 hours at the earliest, and the robbers always came with the car keys, and there was no doubt that the reported car robberies were a masquerade by UNAMIR to tarnish the reputation of RPA with the objective to find a pretext to remain in Rwanda, because anyway they had no intention to leave Rwanda.

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

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

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

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

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

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

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

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, April 4, 1995 - The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Mr. Jose Ayala-Lasso on Monday ended his visit to Rwanda with a news conference with the local and international press.

Mr. Ayala-Lasso said that in his talks with Rwandese officials he had facilitated the understanding between human rights monitors in Rwanda with Rwandese authorities.

He also announced that he had submitted to the Deputy Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, Judge Honore Rakoto-Manana, a number of documents likely to help in the collection of evidence to prosecute people suspected of being involved in the genocide.

- The UN Special Rapporteur, Degni Rene Segui on Monday left Kigali at the end of his stay in Rwanda. In his interview with Radio Rwanda, he said that there was positive evolution in human rights respect in some areas and lack of positive evolution in other areas. He said for instance that reprisal acts by military men and civilians were now rare while acts of arbitrary arrests continued.

Mr. Degni Segui announced that the United Nations was committed to bring an end to the culture of impunity in Rwanda, and invited all those who had evidence concerning the authors of the genocide in Rwanda to submit them to him or the human rights monitors in Rwanda.

- The OAU Secretary-General, Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim on Monday held talks with the Rwandese President, Vice-President, Prime Minister and Speaker of the Parliament. Their talks focused on the genocide, repatriation of Rwandese refugees, resettlement of returnees, and national reconstruction.

- Great Britain on Monday donated to Rwandese Government 5 vehicles and office equipments including computers in favour of the Rwandese Parliament.

- Three incidents of landmines explosion were reported last week in Cyangugu prefecture. Three people were killed in the explosion and

many more were injured. In Kimbogo commune, in the same prefecture, unidentified gunmen also killed two councillors of "secteur".

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MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

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

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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K I G A L I

EDITORIAL

RWANDA BELONGS TO EXTREMISTS (CDR)

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

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

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

WHERE IS THE TRUE RPF?

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

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

IF YOU ARE NOT DETAINED YOU ARE IN HOUSE ARREST

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

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

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

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

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

NO ONE WILL BE SPARED.

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

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

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

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

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

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

WHAT ARE THE CONSEQUENCES ?

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

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

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

WHO SPREADS RUMOURS OF THE GENOCIDE OF REVENGE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE AUTHORITIES ARE NOT INNOCENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HITIMANA J. Chromos.



To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	Date: April 1, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, April 1, 1995 - A cabinet meeting was held on Friday in Kigali under the chairmanship of President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda. The cabinet discussed preparations of the commemoration of the first anniversary of the genocide on 7 April, 1995.

The cabinet decided that the ceremony would take place at Rebero Hill in Kigali. A national mourning will be observed throughout the country from 7 April to 14 April. During the period, flags will be lowered at half-mast, and sad music will be broadcast on Radio Rwanda. The days of Friday, 7 April, and Monday, 10 April, will be public holidays. Work will resume normally on 11 April, but employers are requested to give time-off to their workers from 11 April to 14 April to attend conferences on genocide that will be organised during the afternoons.

The cabinet also condemned people hiding behind human rights associations and publish communiques aimed at causing troubles among the population.

- The Rwandese Vice-President and Minister for Defense, Major Paul Kagame on Friday held an interview with Radio Rwanda on his return from China, during which he talked about the political situation in Burundi, the arms being delivered to Rwandese refugee camps in Zaire, UNAMIR mandate in Rwanda and the displaced people camps in the South-West of the country.

Maj. Gen Kagame said that China had promised to resume its cooperation with Rwanda.

Speaking about the Bulgarian plane which reportedly delivered arms to the camps in Zaire, he said that he heard the reports which were backed by evidence, and that the international community should take responsibility over the problem, because Rwanda was still placed under an embargo on arms while the others in camps were still acquiring arms, and that those arms were also destined to those attacking Burundi as well.

He warned that the country accepting those arms to be delivered there, would also face consequences from a regional conflict.

He nonetheless underlined that "we are prepared enough to safeguard the sovereignty of our country, even if we do not wish war".

Speaking about UNAMIR troops, he indicated that if that force were to remain in Rwanda, its mandate should be reviewed, and that talks were underway with the UN on the subject.

On the question about the displacement camps in the South-West of the country, he said that an immediate solution was to be found to bring those people to return home, because criminals and potential criminals found a haven in the camps.

Asked about the political situation in Burundi, Kagame said that foreign military intervention was not a solution to the problem, that Burundians should themselves try to find together a solution to their problem.

- The Rwandese Minister for Justice, Mr. Alphonse Nkubito on Friday officiated at a ceremony to deliver certificates to 137 prosecution officers who ended a 3-month training in Kigali, in the presence of the Belgian ambassador to Rwanda.

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

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

Embassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	Date: April 21, 1995 <i>Am</i>

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

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

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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the responsibility lay with the Somali leadership.

The United Nations experience in Somalia confirmed that the responsibility for political compromise and national reconciliation must be borne by the leaders and people common to the Government and the Secretary-General. He said, "The international community can neither impose peace nor coerce unwilling parties into accepting it", he said.

The Secretary-General stressed that the United Nations was not abandoning Somalia.

With that in mind, the United Nations will continue to maintain a political presence in the area for the time being. The size and mandate of that presence would depend on whether the Somali factions wanted the Organization to play a facilitating or mediating role and were ready to cooperate with it.

The Commission on the Status of Women has adopted a resolution condemning the continuing abhorrent practice of rape and abuse of women and children in the areas of armed conflict in the former Yugoslavia. It took that action yesterday, following a roll-call vote on one preambular paragraph.

Acting on the request of the Russian Federation, the Commission voted 35 in favour to 1 against, with 5 abstentions, to retain preambular paragraph 8. In that paragraph, the Commission expressed its conviction that the heinous practice of rape and abuse of women constituted a deliberate weapon of war in fulfilling the policy of "ethnic cleansing" carried out by Serb forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Commission also approved a resolution by which the Economic and Social Council would urge the Secretary-General to implement fully the strategic plan of action for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (1995-2000). The Council would also urge him to accord greater priority to recruiting and promoting women in posts, subject to geographical distribution. The Secretary-General would also be requested to further develop policy measures aimed at preventing sexual harassment in the Secretariat.

By another text adopted yesterday, the Commission encouraged Member States to ensure the protection of the rights and fundamental freedoms of women migrant workers. States were urged to implement measures to eradicate all forms of racism and xenophobia, and to promote education on human rights and acceptance of cultural diversity.

The Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary) has approved a draft resolution by which the General Assembly would appropriate almost \$152 million to maintain the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) from 1 February to 31 July 1995. By that text, the Assembly would appropriate \$6 million for the period 1 August 1994 to 31 January 1995 and \$44,000 for the period 1 to 31 July 1994.

The Committee also approved a draft resolution on the financing of the United Nations Mission of Observers in



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MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

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

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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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 23, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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UNAMIR - KIGALI

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

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

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

The cabinet was informed about preparations for the holding of an official funeral of national 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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- LE MONITEUR N°7

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In Algeria, those who sat multiparty system snatched away the victory of 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)

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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MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

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

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

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THE VICTORY DIDN'T PROFIT MUTSINZI

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

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

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

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

M.V.

SHORT NEWS

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

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

François RENZAHU.

THE RWANDESE NATIONAL BANK: VICTIMS OF THE MONEY EXCHANGE

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

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

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

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

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

J.Chromos. HITIMANA

NO DEMOCRACY WITHOUT ELECTIONS AND MULTIPARTY SYSTEM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nduhungirehe Olivier

CC : Journals:

- " KINYAMATEKA"
- " INTUMWA LE MESSENGER"

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

INTERAHAMWE WITHIN OUR WALLS!

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

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

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

INTUMWA



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To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi Head, UNAMIR Radio Unit
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DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Twagiramungu rejected the accusations made against UNAMIR by a part of the Rwandese press which say that UNAMIR's role in Rwanda is not clear, and that it is offering protection to criminals. "UNAMIR has been assisting us and it has done its utmost; all is not rose however. The reports about UNAMIR should not generalise particular incidents to tarnish the reputation of the whole UNAMIR." said Mr. Twagiramungu.

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

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