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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

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

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA

Kigali, March 14, 1995 - The Rwandese Vice-President and Minister for Defense, Paul Kagame, on Monday visited the Government troops at Akagera, where he officiated at the closing ceremony of a training session on military profession and discipline.

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

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

- A security meeting in Butare prefecture was held last weekend, and examined the situation of security in the area. It was realised that the assassination of the prefect of Butare had caused lots of rumours. It also criticised UNAMIR troops deployed in the area because of UN vehicles which had been running over people on the roads, killing them, and the vehicles getting away with indifference. It was also reported of UNAMIR soldiers who had raped women, Radio Rwanda announced on Sunday at 19.00.

- A search operation was on Monday carried out by security forces in Butare town and its outskirts. 9 guns were seized including a machine gun, as well as two handgrenades and military clothing.

- The Rwandese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Anastase Gasana on Monday held talks with the representative of UNHCHR in Rwanda, Mr. William Clarence. He informed the Rwandese Minister that the High Commissioner of Human Rights, in the company of the UN Special Rapporteur, Rene Degni Segui, will visit Rwanda from the 28th to the 29th of this March 95.

Mr. Gasana also held talks with a German delegation led by the German ambassador to Rwanda, Mr. August Hummel. The German delegation announced that Germany would finance the water supply system in Bugesera, the Ntaruka power plant, and provide the Rwandese office of Information, ORINFOR, with office equipments.

Mr. Gasana also received in office the head of British diplomatic antennae, Madam Lilian Wong, who announced that Great Britain will assist Rwanda with a 2-million pounds aid.

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TRANSLATED LOCAL PUBLICATION

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

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

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

- IMBONI N°006, Editorial
  of march 1995

BY EDITIONS CENTRALES (S.A.R.L)
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WE SHOULD PAY ATTENTION TO THE AIDS (Imvaho N° (1067/12 March 1995).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WEAKNESSES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WHO SHOULD RECONCILE IN RWANDA ?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

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

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA — MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

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

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

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

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

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

They will also hold talks with different Rwandese Government officials.

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

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

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

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

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

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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

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

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

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

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

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

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

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

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, March 6, 1995 - Mr. Pierre Claver Rwangabo, the prefect of Butare prefecture, was assassinated on Saturday evening at 9 PM at Mwurire, in Mbazi commune, in Butare prefecture, by over 5 unidentified gunmen on his way home from a working mission in Kigali. His eldest son Kwihangana, and his driver, were also killed in the ambush. A military escort soldier with him was seriously wounded and is in Butare hospital.

The Rwandese Vice-President and Minister for Defense, Major-General Paul Kagame together with a number of Government ministers visited the scene of the killing. He condemned the assassination. Asked about the authors of the assassination, he answered that investigations were underway and it was necessary to wait for their conclusions.

The Rwandese Head of State, Mr. Pasteur Bizimungu on Sunday sent a message of condolence to the wife of the late Pierre Claver Rwangabo, Madam Agnes Rwangabo, and the chairman of PSD party (Social Democratic Party), Mr. Charles Ntakirutimana. Mr. Rwangabo was also a senior leader of PSD party.

The funeral of Mr. Rwangabo is planned to take place on Monday at 11 AM after a church service in his memory.

- Four people believed to be members of the Interahamwe militia and members of the former defeated Rwandese army, were arrested on Saturday at Gatsata, in Kigali city, in possession of landmines and handgrenades. Five others managed to escape.

One of the four arrested men announced that they were nine, when they infiltrated from Rwandese refugee camp of Mugunga in Zaire, on an operation called "Insecticide" led by a corporal, with a mission to plant landmines in Kigali, and throw handgrenades in Kigali Central market, to destabilise security in the country.

- The Rwandese Vice-President and Minister for Defense Paul Kagame

on Saturday returned home from a private visit in Erythrea.

- A presidential decree was published in the official journal on Friday banning black market exchange of foreign currencies, with immediate effect.

- A cabinet meeting was held in Kigali on Sunday under the chairmanship of President Pasteur Bizimungu, and it discussed the modalities of exchange of foreign currencies. It decided that starting from this March 14, 1995, the rate of exchange of the Rwandese currency will be flexible and will be decided by the Rwandese National Bank, and the independent legalised offices of exchange of foreign currencies.

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TRANSLATED LOCAL PUBLICATION

- LE MESSAGER No 50
  journal Privé
- KIBERA MAGAZINE (Spécial)
  journal privé
  of February 25th 1995
- LE PARTISAN No 24
  journal privé
  of February 1995

By EDITIONS CENTRALES
(S.A.R.L.)
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LE MESSAGER - INTUMWA No 50

THE SPEECH OF THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE MAJOR GENERAL PAUL KAGAME IN TAMBWE COMMUNE - GITARAMA

The minister of defence delivered a speech full of sorrow and sadness during the ceremony of burying the remnants of victims of the genocide which has taken place in Rwanda. He said that every Rwandese should know the authors and the real cause of that genocide . For him, he doesn't conceive the terms "Reconciliation" and "Dialogue" as intellectuals to give more explanation about those terms .

He has criticized those foreign soldiers who intervened during the genocide and took only their relatives without rescuing Rwandese people who were hunted like wild animals.

Concerning the forgiveness, he said that there will not be any pardon as longer as there are still people who want to kill . He concluded by inviting all Rwandese people to come out from lethargy and start to find solutions about their problems since they are first concerned.

AFTER THE DEMONETIZATION THE DEVALUATION IS IMMINENT

There is no reliable reason to relate Rwandese Franc to the Dollar because it was previously related to the D.T.S. That will be absolutely tendentious.

It is not understandable how 1 US $ 220 RF on the black market while the exchange rate stipulates 140 RF for 1 US $.

We propose a round table of RWandese economists in order to pave a new way of our economy after war. One person will not be able to decide himself about the difficult measure for the whole country. The empowered services of the central Bank (National Bank) should carry out reliable studies in order to determine all the data for a necessary adjustment.

ABOUT MUTSINZI EDOUARD

The journalist Mutsinzi Edouard who has been seriously injured is now transmitted in Nairobi. His left eye has been taken out and his left part of the body (left arm and left leg) are paralyzed .
His aggressors are still unknown but we hope that the policemen will do their best to discover those enemies of democracy.

THERE IS NO POLITICAL CHANGE AFTER THE MILITARY VICTORY OF R.P.F.

The problem of insecurity requires new strategies in order to restore peace in the country . There were many tortures and mistreatment upon innocent people during the former government but it seems that the new government didn't make any improvement in peace keeping . People are still tortured and even killed each day but the government refutes the existence of those evil actions. The vile action that was done against the journalist Mutsinzi Edouard doesn't differ from the one which was done against the journalist Silivio Sindambiwe (priest) during the dictatorship of Habyarimana and his party MRND.

We are still in the same situation. The constitution of Rwandese republic gives right to the opposition. We must fight every ideology against democracy . We don't have to fear anything because nobody will live eternally.

KIBERA MAGAZINE (SPECIAL)
FEBRUARY 25TH, 1995

N.B.: (This Magazine was previously named Kiberinka and now it has changed the name)

A NEW SOOTHSAYER IN REFUGEES CAMPS

There was a man named MAGAYANE who predicted every event which has taken place in the country and now there are some rumourmongers who say that there is a new MAGAYANE . Their rumors say that there is a preparation of an invasion by the former army which will break out very soon. As they say , only people who are still outside and those who are in Gisenyi, Kibuye, Gikongoro and Cyangugu will escape . All other people who are in the country will perish .

This is why many refugees are still scared to return home .

BIZIMANA Nello

LA LUTTA CONTINUA

The R.P.F. must do its best to find solutions to difficult problems which are still apparent in all corners of the country . Every mistake must be incurred to the R.P.F. since it is the only responsible of what happens in the country . There are some leaders who pretend to do their duties but in reality they don't do anything . The R.P.F. should know that there are still enemies who don't want to collaborate with it .

MILITARY TRAINING IN REFUGEES CAMPS IN ZAÏRE

There are military training which are taking place in Zaïre and Tanzania. These training are given to extremist Hutu who want to destabilize the government on power. An assistance of France is quite considerable in those training.

Colette Braeckman

THE PRIME MINISTER OF THE FORMER GOVERNMENT MR. KAMBANDA JEAN WANTS TO NEGOTIATE

A journalist of JUA (a local magazine in Zaïre) recently had on interview with Mr. KAMBANDA Jean . The latter said that he wants negotiations . But we wonder who will accept to negotiate with him . As he said, he has not acquired a legal asylum. He has submitted his application but he is still waiting for the reply.

Concerning the International Court, Mr. KAMBANDA Said that he is ready to appeal but he added that the aggressor of 1990 will have also to appeal since he has killed many people. He gives an example of Byumba prefecture where 600.000 people were massacred during the invasion of R.P.F.

Concerning the military materials ; vehicles and money which they took from the country, Mr. Kambanda said that they are not ready to hand them back . They are their property. He said . He also said that they have propositions to submit to the leaders of R.P.F. in order permit a peaceful repatriation:

1. Replacement of UNAMIR with other soldiers because the former is Pro. R.P.F.
2. Application of Arusha Peace Agreement in political matters.
3. Inquiry about the massacres which took place in Byumba in 1990 during the invasion of R.P.F.
4. All the industries should be operational.
5. Real reconciliation.
6. Application of Arusha Peace Agreement in the fusion of the two armies: 60% for the former army and 40% for R.P.F.

MUTSINZI EDOUARD : WE NEED NO MORE VICTIMS

Mr. Sam Gody, The Director of Publication of KIBERA Magazine ironically expresses his sorrow on the case of the journalist MUTSINZI Edouard who was seriously injured by armed men who are still unknown. Mr. Sam Gody says that the time we are living in doesn't permit journalists to write everything that is taking place in the country . He says that there are now various mad people because of the genocide who may kill people at any time .

LE PARTISAN N 24 FEBRUARY 1995
DEATH SQUAD-NEW FORMULA
WHAT IS THE USE OF RECONCILIATION WHEN YOU KILL ITS TEACHERS ?

The Seminary of Journalists which took place at KABUSUNZU - KIGALI reminded journalists to spread news which without any bias. Many important leaders had attended that seminary . The Minister of information Mr. NKULIYINGOMA Jean Baptiste, the Minister of justice Mr. Alphonse Nkubito, The minister of high education and scientific research Mr. Nsengimana Joseph, and many other intellectuals were present in that seminary which lasted for four days .

Surprising enough, a journalist was attacked by unknown people who injured him at death . This is Mutsinzi Edouard, the Director of Le Messager is this the kind of reconciliation we are searching for ?

Not only the case of Mutsinzi shows the insecurity which is in the country . Mr. Kavutse Charles who was the counsellor of Gishaka sector, Gikomero commune of Kigali Rural lost his eye due to the Burgomaster at that commune.

All the prisons of Rwanda are crowded by people . In addition, there are many people who are locked in other houses under harsh conditions while there are many innocent people among them who have never been questioned . This is found for example in commune Gikomero where people are locked in bureaux of sectors for months without any statement.

The government should give us counsellors and burgomasters who want to restore tranquility without any bias to revenge.

NKULIZA Amiel

THE COMMUNIQUE OF CLADHO (CONFEDERATION OF LEAGUES AND ASSOCIATIONS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS) ABOUT THE CASE OF THE JOURNALIST MUTSINZI EDOUARD OF "LE MESSAGER".

- The confederation of leagues and associations for human rights (CLADHO) has been afflicted by what happened to the director of le messager on january 29th, 1995.

- The inquiry made by CLADHO on January 31st, 1995 has proved that the journalist MUTSINZI Edouard is the victim of his writings. This is quite deplorable because it is an impediment towards tolerance since the right of expression is violated.

- Everyone who is in charge of security must carry out serious investigations in order to arrest and punish those aggressors . This is the only way to wipe out those new death-squads.

- We invite doctors who are treating that journalist to do their best so that he may recover rapidly.

President of CLADHO
NSANZUWERA François Xavier
(sgnd)

M.D.R.

(Republican Movement for Democracy)
P.O. Box 1524
KIGALI

A COMMUNIQUE

Normally, the aim of the press is to educate and to heighten public awareness of ideologies that may contribute to the construction of their country . However, we all know that the press , in our country, both private and official has contributed to stir up ill-feeling in Rwanda especially racism and regionalism. The responsible of the press served it as their instrument until they led our country to inhuman actions of genocide that has taken place anywhere else all over the world.

The political bureau of M.D.R that held on February 5th, 1995 is anxious because the press in Rwanda is still characterized by lie, subjectivity, calumny, challenge people to duel, a less discernment and other abominable actions that lead journalism to be scorned, while instead the last massacrers should be a lesson to Rwandans in general, and to journalists in particularly.

The political bureau hopes that the press will soon devote itself to reconstruct the country and unite Rwandans instead of demolish and disunite them . They made an autopsy and find all those defects during their seminary that held at Twaru centre at KABUSUNZU since January 23th to 27th, 1995. They took decision to improve their work, and use especially the truth .

The political Bureau is once again afflicted by the criminal action that was committed towards MUTSINZI Edouard , the director of "intumwa le messager " that aimed to kill him and restrict the truth.

Done at Kigali February 6th, 1995 President of M.D.R. party on National level
TWAGIRAMUNGU Faustin
P.O. NDAHAYO Eugène
General Secretary.
(sgnd)

TRANSLATED LOCAL PUBLICATION

- KINYAMATEKA No 1416
  of February 2, 1995

  journal de l'Eglise
  catholique

By EDITIONS CENTRALES
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KINYAMATEKA N°1416

EDITORIAL

It is already 6 months that numerous foreigners and Rwandese are considering our leader's realization in comparison with their former ideologies. In addition to some successful deeds, some mischiefs are seen here and there and they can distort rwandese peace and reconciliation if not stopped. One thing that deserves enough attention is the idea from some politicians of changing our history in order to reach a new Rwanda.

It would be silly denying that Rwandese people need true peace and justice. They are thirsty of knowing what really happened in Rwanda. But that search of truth must not be full of errors because of feelings of some people. They have to join feelings and intelligence to laws. Therefore, Rwandese nation will get rid of lethargy due to demagogy which bore what we have recently witnessed. We should respect human rights. Each human beings should be concerned equally by laws applied in the country, without considering ethnic groups, origins and so forth. Once the justice fulfills its duties, then reconciliation that has become, famous slogan will be reached.

Thus, the main condition is tolerance what characterizes a democratic regime. Otherwise, a leader becomes an idol or a dull thing for people and in the end hatred bursts in the country.

Rwandese history should correct the former mistakes in our minds. However, we should not forget misery that affected Rwanda in songs and leisure.

A. SIBOMANA

S.O.S. IN PRISON OF BUTARE

After the prison of Kigali we visited the prison of Butare on january 19th, 1995 . The prison was full of detainee. Most of them suffer from dysentery and pneumonia which lead always to death. They all wonder when they will appear before justice, especially because some do not know why they have been imprisoned. Except diseases, some people have died of tortures. However as prisoners admit it, they are no longer tortured, although some are beaten before they are brought to prison. There may be however some actions against human rights that are made to detainee.

OVER TWO PERSONS DIE A DAY

Actually, the Butare prison must shelter no more than 1500 persons. However, as its director told us when we visited it, there are 3653 prisoners in it. There were 65 ladies among them, 15 kids and 73 children of about 17 years old.

There are also many intellectuals among those detainee. There are 115 persons who have diplomas and about 25 od them have their masters and PHD , many of them were lecturers at University. There are 2 priests namely SEKAMANA Denys and RUSINGIZANDEKWE Thadée. The other famous person who is there is MASABO NYANGEZI Juvenal, that was general secretary in the Ministry of tourism and environment and the famous singer. The difficulties encountered, as the director told us, the first is an excessive number of detainee, diseases such as dysentery and pneumonia. The International comity of the Red Cross (I.C.R.C.)
provides medicines althout people keep on dying in a great
number . Since august 20th, 1994 up to the day we visited the prison there were 316 prisoners who had died.

This means that more than 2 persons die a day. It is really excessive. There is also a problem of feeding all those people . They live of beans and maize supplied by ICRC . They eat only once a day by there is a problems of wood for fire and sauce pans sometimes they do not eat, because they miss wood for fire, and sufficient sauce pans. When we visited them on thursday, some that had had their lunch in the morning had to eat again on saturday morning . The ICRC had provided some barrels but they no longer suffice . Also, their ration does not change, the only eat corn, because they cannot eat past because the sauce pan can break.

FIRST, WAIT AND SEE.

the director of Butare prison once had problems with jailers because they scorned him saying that they are not under his direction. When he told them some-thing, they threatened him that they may accuse him to "Afande". However, this is over, because there is a gendarmerie under a known commander. Then the director gave us the permission to visiting the prison and converse with detainee, however he showed a doubt when we told him that we are going to take pictures. He said that it would be better to ask first militaries. This showed us that he is no yet free. He finally accepted because there was any officer around there. When we move to where ladies live , the jailer ask us to show him the order from any authority . Finally his colleagues managed to convince him that as we had been allowed to visit men we have also to visit women. We entered in men's chamber together with the high jailer Mr NZABANDORA Théoneste. Once entered , we met MASABO Nyangezi and two priests RUSINGIZANDEKWE Thadée and SEKAMANA.

Mr MASABO told us that he had come in august 8th, 1994 from GIKONGORO with the aim of come to help the government that was in need of employers. He was arrested at CYIZI in MARABA commune where he spent three days, while waiting for someone to accuse him. Then after, he was taken to BUTARE where he was expecting to meet the prefect in order to give him the permission to proceed to Kigali. Arrived at Butare, he was taken through the bush of KABUTARE where he thought was going to die . They read what they accuse him and he denied them. The, after, he was taken to prison. He thought he would not spent in more than a week but he is still doing his time in it. He was not beaten as he said it. He does not know really what he is accused of, because he never had read his case. He heard he is accused of having owned a hand gun . He accept that he bought a hand gun in 1988, and he paid its taxes each year, to mean that he owned it legally. However he does not accept what they say about the attacks he had organized and pillaging he had made. If he felt guilty he would had gone away like others since he had sufficient fuel in his car, and many friends in foreign countries. Father SEKAMANA id accused of having been on the barrier and of a gun he owned. It was a hunting gun left in I.C.A. by father Real Tardiff. They had found it then in I.C.A. when Butare fell under R-P-A. domination. Father Tardiff had sent a fax to explain that the gun was his, but in vain "I do not even how to use it". He said . About to go to barrier, he explained that he wanted to mislead people who could come to look for him at home because there were many people who were hidden there . He affirmed that no people was killed on the barrier. " If I was a killer I would have killed the KABALISA who were about 20 and we had live together until the French military came to evacuate them. " He said.

He was arrested on september 16th, 1994. He was with 30 brothers that was under his responsibility in exile, and four others from "Maison de la charité" of forester. As far as father RUSINGIZANDEKWE is concerned, his affaire is very long. He was arrested on 27th october, 1994, at GIKONGORO after he finished to celebrate mass he was affected at one parish of GIKONGORO as a high cashier at interim . He is, in general accused of killings. When he was asked for the first time, they asked him: "where were you when the war began ?"

"I was at home at KIBEHO", he answered.

"then things are wrong " they told him . Then he went back to prison. After ten days, they brought ten people to accuse him . When they asked them why they do not accuse him , they

all cry out : he is a killer, he is a killer !! Then they beat him, using a hammer. They took him in jail. They once again brought many people to accuse him, he was beaten once again. He was also beaten when he was in the dormitory. When he was about to die, other prisoners shouted, and then they left him.

He is accused of killing with the collaboration of the bourgmestre of Kivu commune. Beside that, they brought an old wife who showed a small scar pretending that he shot her and so many other accusation. He is now recovering because he was not beaten in these last days. He waits impatiently the tribunal to statute on his case. He is not the only one wish that. "we want to know when we will appear before a court, we are about to die because of bad conditions of the prisons. "said the prisoners.

THEY ARE QUITE CONSISTING !

It is very confusing to see where prisoners lie: in bathrooms, in laundries , every where. There is no empty place. But the worst is that those who suffer from dysentery are not fully isolated from those who are still safe. Whenever it rains they get wet because of no shelter and there emerges pneumonia. You can see some who are naked because they have left their families far away -for example in Cyangugu- and uniforms for prisoners are very few.

In addition , it is lamentable that children live together with old persons. It seems even women and men have been separated just recently. That does exist nowhere on earth. Moreover, instructed persons are menaced to be killed if some danger explodes in prison. Furthermore, they undergo many other mistreatment like making them mew so as to humble them . One of them told us that he preferred rather death than such conditions of life . However, all jailers do not commit those mischievous leads.

In brief, our country's leaders should do whatever is possible to improve the well-being of prisoners. They should release innocent people. In that case only, prisons will be a livable place.

DYSENTERY IN THE PRISON OF KIGALI : S.O.S.

We have visited the prison of Kigali on January 7th, 1995. This prison is too crowded and prisoners are suffering from dysentery, Pneumonia and starvation. Some prisoners are complaining about their cases and others are very inquisitive about the time of their statements.

There are many children who are with their mothers who don't know what they do in that area. Most of them spend the night outside be it during the sunny season or the rainy season. There are many deaths each day. The only chance that they have is the ICRC (International Committee of Red Cross) which supplies them food, medicines and a few blankets.

THE ANIMAL'S LIFE IS BETTER THAN THEIR'S

Normally, that prison was able to receive only 2.000 persons. There were 6020 prisoners. There are 5666 men, 163 women with their 43 children and 148 teen-ages between 11-17 years. As we have been told by the Director of the prison, a half of them live outside.

They always get wet because of the rain. It becomes worse because of the shortage of bedcovers. The horrible problem is dysentery. That calamity is known since september 1994. The I.C.R.C. gives medicines but with no avail. That disease is due to the big number of prisoners who are brought there. It is also obvious that the dirt which results from the big number of prisoners may be the cause of that disease. There are 248 cases of prisoners who died of dysentery and other disease which wore registered from september 1994 up to January 6th, 1995. This means that there are 60 prisoners who die per mouth. The Director of the prison has told us that there are prisoners who die because of poor food.

The I.C.R.C. gives maize, beans, salt and cooking oil. They eat one time per day. They don't find nothing else. That is due to the fact that there is a shortage of fire-wood and the prison has no which at its disposal. The prison has to borrow a lorry from the Ministry of Public works which is sometimes not available. Prisoners may even spend 4 days without eating. When it happens to a sick person, he/she must inevitably die. Some sick persons who have medical paper have the right to receive food from their families but there are others who have lost those documents. Such people must die because the Ministry of Health doesn't send its doctors to see people who deserve food from their families.

You must know that there are prisoners who are imprisoned who don't have families and some others whose families don't know their cases.

"WHAT A MISERY" !

After having a talk with the director of the prison, we were fully allowed to visit prisoners.

First of all we visited men rooms. The first person we met was Kizito MUGEMANSHURO , the chief of prisoners and Aloys NZABAMWITA, the secretary of the prison. The first told us briefly how they are treated. As words were not sufficient , he preferred to let us go and see beginning by "texas quarter. The latter is a ground where lay a great crowd in blankets wet from the rain of the previous day. When the chief presented us to them, they cried at a time :" took at this misery !" One of them told me that normally there are so many deadman.

We went on and the chief shewed us the room one. It was less than a fowl in that sense that there lay 200 prisoners instead of 90 . All the 12 rooms were full of people, even the church has become a hospital.

In the place for young people , we saw Joseph Désiré Muhugande , the former cabinet director in the Ministry of Environment and Tourism , teaching children.

The place for women and babies is full also but less than the latter : 163 persons instead of 40. However, they don't die as men do because of their hygienic conditions. Moreover, women don't get ill specially because they drink some porridge cooked for babies.

MANY PRISONERS DON'T FEEL GUILTY

Most of the prisoners who got a chance to be interviewed said that they are innocent some of them even say that they don't know people who accuse them . There il a certain MUGEMANSHURO KIZITO who told us that he was arrested when he was going to see the man who gave his family as a witness. He doesn't even know that person. He only knows where he was working because the latter was a houseboy.

A young boy of 12 years called TWAGIRAYEZU Théoneste doesn't know why he is imprisoned because he has never been asked any thing . He told us that he was arrested in october 1994 with other children , his parents and his uncle . Soldiers took them in an unknown house and finally some children were released with his mother . Others are imprisoned until now Mr Muligande Joseph Désiré who was the director in the Ministry of Tourism and Environment told us that he is imprisoned because of a Woman who said that she doesn't understand why he was not killed by interahamwe while he was not in good terms with them. As he said , the government is to be blamed because they had given him an important post after a serious study and he doesn't understand why they have fallen in a trap of hatred. In addition, he was arrested when he was maintaining the place of the Minister because the Minister Nayinzira was in a mission.

Post of the women say that they are innocent . Some say that they are victims of their husbands who have taken refuge abroad and others say that they are victims of their pubs which were frequented by Interahamwe . There was a certain who told us that she was arrested when she was together with her boyfriend and when another girl who was a girlfriend of that boy saw them, She immediately, told soldiers who took her and raped her. Finally she found herself imprisoned and pregnant. Miss Nambajimana Marie Louise who was the prefect in charge of pupils' behavior in Nurses' school of Kabgayi is accused to have left pupils without assistance. But, she said that she went with all the pupils until the date of her arrestation on july 29th, 1994.

As for Mary Nakuze, she claims to be imprisoned for having killed some persons when she worked in ICRC at Nyanza since June 04th, 1994 (While the RPF controlled the area). In Brief, all of them would like to get freed as quick as possible so as students could join their schools.

In addition, they want back their properties taken by soldiers on brigades. Whatever the matter is, it is very difficult to recognize those who are right or wrong. In general, the commission recently established has to separate guiltless people from criminals within a short time.

File: Radio news

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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 of UNAMIR Radio Unit
To: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	**Date:** March 4, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA — MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

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

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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HUMEUR

CETTE MINUAR DONT ON NE PARLE PLUS!

Ils ne dérangent en réalité personne! Avec des sourires tantôt bon enfant, tantôt partenaliste, ils s'évertuent à s'incruster dans le trafic et à passer inaperçus dans les rues. On dirait des touristes à part cette seule fausse note qu'est leur uniforme qui n'est en rien une tenue habituelle de vacanciers.

Ces soldats de la Mission des Nations Unies pour l'-Assistance au Rwanda (puisque c'est d'eux qu'on parle) ont sû trouver la bonne carte pour ne pas s'attirer l'inimitié des autorités locales. A force de déclarations de soutien au gouvernement actuel, personne n'a plus l'intention de les déranger. Nul ne parle plus de leur départ; on les laisse essayer vainement d'épuiser leurs dollars, pour le plus grand plaisir du florissant marché noir (qui n'a de noir que la couleur des échangeurs). Ils (les MINUAR) ne sont plus la cible des rancoeurs des rescapés qui les accusent de non-assistance de personne en danger durant le génocide de l'année passée. Rappelons qu'à l'époque ils étaient tout simplement rentrés pour revenir sitôt le drame consommé.

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

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

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

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

François BUGINGO

Radio news

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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA — MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

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

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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LE MESSAGER No 49

EDITORIAL

ARE WE REALLY IN A NEW RWANDA ?

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

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

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

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

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

NIYOYITA Isaïe

LE TRIBUN DU PEUPLE No 43 FEBRUARY-11-1995

THE RWANDESE GOVERNMENT IN EXILE TROUBLED

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

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

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

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

MR. MUGENZI WANTS MR. SINDIKUBWABO TO BE CHASED AWAY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL IS DELAYING

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

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

THE HCR SHOULD GIVE TO ALL REFUGEES THE SAME ASSISTANCE

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

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

OUR DONORS SHOULD BE INFORMED ABOUT OUR PROBLEMS

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

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

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

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

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

This conversation was made on telephone. The Major issues were :
- Security
- Arusha place Agreement
- Genocide
- International Tribunal
- Repatriation of refugees
- Integration of the former army in the new army
- Press
- Newspaper KANGURA

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

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

KINYAMATEKA N° 1415

EDITORIAL.

RECONCILIATION AND TOLERANCE. These are the words which are mostly used in conversations by leaders. These words are very important and they deserve to be used seriously. When you look at the number of Rwandese people who died and others who are dying in these days, you find that the progress of the country will hardly be achieved. When will children smile and play
together ? They still consider grown-ups as killers and not people who may educate them. It is still a serious problem to see that leaders have not yet acquired confidence from the population. The country needs new leaders who will preach the unification of all Rwandese people. The Rwandese people should know the truth of the whole history. They must know all the causes of what happened in the country in order to facilitate the reconciliation. The reconciliation will not be possible unless the juridictions of the country follow laws. There is no reason to continue saying that there is a shortage of man power and materials. No man is an island.

The reconciliation must exclude all those decisions taken by leaders which cause troubles to the population . The interest of the population should be taken into account in case there are decisions from leaders . The reconciliation and tolerance will be achieved if the victory belongs to all Rwandese people and not to some individuals . Therefore, the Rwandese population will live harmoniously and peacefully but they have to remember God .

Happy new year

A. SIBOMANA

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

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

Bruxelles, le 20 janvier 1995

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

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

Excellence, Monsieur,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dr Oswald NSENGIYUMVA
Représentant du MDR au BENELUX
Section BENELUX.

Copies pour information:

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

M D R
MOUVEMENT DEMOCRATIQUE REPUBLICAIN
B.P 1524
KIGALI.

COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE.

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

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

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

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

Fait à Kigali, le 31 janvier 1995

Le Président du Parti M.D.R
TWAGIRAMUNGU Faustin.

P.O NDAHAYO Eugène
Secrétaire Exécutif.

Monsieur le Président,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Président , l'assurance franche et fraternelle de ma collaboration.

Le Président du Parti Libéral
Justin MUGENZI.

Copie pour information à:

- S.E. Monsieur le Président de la République en exil à BUKAVU

- Monsieur le Premier Ministre en exil

-Monsieur le Président du Parti politique (Tous)

RWANDA RUSHYA N.57

January I, 1995

SOME OF OUR LEADERS PREVENT THE REPATRIATION OF REFUGEES

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

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

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

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

Jean Gualbert BURASA
of Rwanda Rushya

File: Radio News

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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA — MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	**From:** Zouaoui Benamadi
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	**Date:** February 27, 1995

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA — MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

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

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA — MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	**From:** Zouaoui Benamadi UNAMIR Spokesman
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	**Date:** February 24, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, February 24, 1995 - The Rwandese Prime Minister, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu, on Thursday sent a message of congratulations to the new Burundi Prime Minister, Mr. Antoine Nduwayo.

- The Rwandese Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Anastase Gasana on Thursday received for talks a delegate of the British Charity, International Alert, to discuss the situation of security in Rwanda.

- The Rwandese Minister for Family and Women's Affairs, Miss Aloysie Inyumba, on Thursday presided over the ceremony to close the 10-day seminar on matters of human rights that was taking place at Centre Iwacu, at Kabusunzu, in Kigali. The seminar was jointly organised by the Rwandese Ministry for Family and Women's Affairs, and the UNHCHR.

In their recommendations, the participants asked for the Government to adopt a law on women's rights in Rwanda, to increase its assistance of women widowed as a result of the genocide, to ensure the respect of rights of women in property inheritance, and to facilitate the work for human rights activists throughout the country.

The participants also asked the United Nations to set up a commission to settle affairs in family, and to work with the Rwandese Government to promote human rights respect in Rwanda.

- The Rwandese Members of Parliament on Thursday continued their first term ordinary session with discussions on a draft bill on the collaboration between the Parliament and the Government.

- The Rwandese Minister of Work and Social Welfare on Thursday received for talks the Chinese Ambassador to Rwanda, Mr. Huang Shejiao, and discussed on bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA — MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	**From:** Zouaoui Benamadi UNAMIR Spokesman
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	**Date:** February 23, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, February 23, 1995 - President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda on Wednesday visited the Akagera National Park to assess the situation in the area. He realised that a part of that natural reserve was occupied by Rwandese returnees with thousands of heads of cattle. He asked the concerned Ministries to determine ways of allocating a part of the park to returnees with livestock, and reserving another part of the park to wild animals.

- The Rwandese Vice-President and Minister for Defense, Major-General Paul Kagame, on Monday presided over a security meeting in Cyangugu prefecture, with local administrators and military commanders. He asked them to analyse carefully all the causes of insecurity in the area in order to find solutions to the problem.

Speaking on the occasion, Mr. Kagame also advised Government officials to be careful in the issuing of Rwandese passports to avoid future concomitant problems. He equally said that those working with the UN agencies in Rwanda should not refuse to be inspected or searched on the pretext of having a diplomatic immunity.

- The Rwandese Prime Minister, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu on Tuesday arrived in London, on a working visit in Great Britain, where he was to have talks with British officials on bilateral cooperation and to take part in an international conference on humanitarian and military interventions.

- The Rwandese Members of Parliament on Wednesday continued their ordinary session with discussions on a draft bill on the collaboration between the Parliament and the Government.

- The Rwandese Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Anastase Gasana, on Wednesday held talks in Kigali with two UNAMIR military police officers in charge of security in Kigali city.

Mr. Gasana also on Wednesday held talks with an envoy of the Canadian Government, Mr. Bernard Dusseau. The Rwandese Foreign Minister praised the Canadian Government for arresting Mr. Leon

Mugesera, a Rwandese national accused of inciting ethnic massacres in Rwanda, and asked Canada to extradite him to Rwanda to be judged. The Canadian envoy asked the Rwandese Government to send the tapes of Mugesera's speeches thought to be inciting to ethnic violence to the Canadian Government.

- An agreement was signed on Wednesday in Kigali between the European Union and the Rwandese Government on the rehabilitation of tea factories in Rwanda with a pledged contribution by the EU of RWF 1.6 billion to Rwanda.

- Several Rwandese refugees of the 1960's have recently found refuge at Gishoma, in Cyangugu prefecture, from Katusha, in Zaire, where they say they were attacked by Interahamwe elements, and with the Zairian authorities failing to ensure their protection.

- The Rwandese Minister of Justice, Mr. Alphonse-Marie Nkubito, on Wednesday announced that as soon as the judicial officials and magistrates were appointed, the trials of those accused of being responsible for the genocide would begin.

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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA — MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	**From:** Zouaoui Benamadi UNAMIR Spokesman
Originator: Manasse Mugabo UNAMIR Journalist	**February 22, 1995**

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	**From:** Zouaoui Benamadi Spokesman
Originator: Manasse Mugabo Journalist	**February 21, 1995**

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, February 21, 1995 - The Rwandese Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Anastase Gasana on Monday met the representatives of Foreign countries and international organisations in Kigali, in presence of the Rwandese Minister for Primary and Secondary Education, Mr. Pierre Celestin Rwigema, and called for an urgent foreign assistance to support the educational system in Rwanda. A commission led by the German ambassador to Rwanda was set up to find funds to repair school buildings, to acquire transport facilities, and food stuffs, for Rwandese secondary schools which should re-open by the 15th of next March.

- The Director of cabinet in The Rwandese Ministry of Energy and Public Works, in conjunction with the UNAMIR Force Commander, Major-General Guy Tousignant, on Monday presided over a ceremony to re-open the Rwabusoro Bridge rebuilt with the assistance of UNAMIR, and that cost Rwf 40 million.

- The Charity Rotary Club International, whose delegates have been visiting Rwanda since Sunday, have pledged to rehabilitate the youth centers of Gatenga and Rafiki Club, in Kigali, by providing equipments.

- The Rwandese Members of Parliament on Monday continued their first term ordinary session with discussions on the law governing the collaboration between the Parliament and the Government.

- The Rwandese Minister for Energy and Public Works, Mr. Charles Ntakirutinka, on Monday returned home from Brussels where he took part in the Africa-Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) and European Union (EU) conference. He announced that the EU had approved to donate to Rwanda 39 million of ECUs that will be used to rebuild roads and electricity installations in Rwanda.

Imvaho (journal pro-gouvernemental) –

THE DANGER OF UNAMIR'S SKIRTS AND BISCUITS

Friends, Brothers, youth, ladies and gentlemen of Rwanda . We, all of us, know the worst moment which our country comes from, moment which has dived a whole nation into an ocean of killings mixed with sorrow and anguish . Yes , Rwanda was bereft of an uncountable number of his people that God himself knows the true number .

However, those responsible for these crimes are all known , unless one pretends to ignore them so that the truth may be hidden-which would he a useless may of seeing things !

We must go on seeking the truth ! Now is the time to say goodbye to all these ignominious facts, so that what we have gained nowadays may he saved for ever .

To make Rwanda be away from its sadness, every Rwandese must do his best . This shall be interesting when foreigners come to us for help and add their forces to what we have already done for ourselves . Thanks are, in advance, presented to them .

We must however define the help should not reduce him to the fact of begging or asking . It must not change our girls and women into prostitute nor make our young boys change into grabbers .

The help we need is that of making a Rwandese know to use his own energy . Thus living according to his own means, in evaluating and in esteeming things at their true values , as our culture has always educated him a long time ago . It goes without saying that the true help will he something new which will make him morally and physically grow well .

What makes us be nervous here in Kigali is to see that most of our young girls wear short skirts that common people call "Mpene barimbuke". Sometimes these skirts may be long but able to let an opening showing their rear . It may also be tight, which makes them look like a ball full of air . These are "UNAMIR's skirts" and are unfortunately taken for granted. We noticed it every evening and night around our street lights where unconscious passers by shout at them "A la MINUAR ".

We should be ashamed of this seemingly accepted behaviour. Parents cry over days and nights but there is no change . Instead, they are mocked and misunderstood by those girls and by all those who tolerate such way of living even if it is destroying our society .

If in Kigali, we speak of UNAMIR's skirts, in Kibuye Prefecture or even in all other places where French soldiers through "Opération turquoise " have been, phrases like "Blanc biscuit ? Blanc biscuit ..." Are heard . It means "white man, give us biscuit ".

Traduit par "Edition PRESS"

All along the road you pass by , that is the song that can even destroy your ears. Young men and girls coming from distant hills fall down and stand up in chows to ask biscuits .

The UNAMIR's car is driven at speed of 10 Km per hour because of the children running in front of it, arms in air as a priest reading his mass in a church.

The givers of biscuits throw them out of their car and assist joyfully to the struggle for life as if it is the only means they can use to distribute this insulting way of help.

Why, if UNAMIR wants to give biscuits, can it not gather all these young in one place or follow them at their homes instead of mading them run after their car as if they are playing with animals at the Zoo ?

Dear reader, this kind of help that makes children run after a car, this kind of help that makes our girls take rides in the cars on which it is written UN, UNAMIR, UNHCR and many other writings difficult for us to understand , is unhearable .

Do not forget that this girl you are with into your car could been studying if wrongdoers had not destroyed her class. Keep in mind that the ten dollars you give her today makes her come tomorrow. Once more we do not need this kind of help !

Fortunately all our girls do not follow this way of doing . However, she who follows it must be stopped. She is also a Rwandese. She should be prevented with all her friends who , together, destroy our new society.

We think it is what we have fought for when we said goodbye to the wrongdoers of the former government. We think it would be good to ask the new destroyers of our society to go away. We emphasize those who show wrong ways to our youth by practices which are far from our normal way of living .

If all the ladies and genlemen of Rwanda think of it, our Rwandese values are to be restored .

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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA — MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	**From:** Zouaoui Benamadi
Originator: Manasse Mugabo Journalist	**February 20, 1995**

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

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

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

"That dialogue is between who and who? The killers and the victims??

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA — MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	**From:** Zouaoui Benamadi
Originator: Manasse Mugabo	**February 18, 1995**

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA — MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	**From:** Zouaoui Benamadi
Originator: Manasse Mugabo	**February 17, 1995**

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA — MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	**From:** Zouaoui Benamadi
Originator: Manasse Mugabo	**February 16, 1995**

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA — MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	From: Zouaoui Benamadi Spokesman
Originator: Manasse Mugabo	February 14, 1995

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, February 14, 1995 - President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda on Monday held talks successively with delegations of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, the UN Security Council delegation led by Ibrahim Gambari, a UN delegation going to Bujumbura conference on refugees, as well as a delegation led by a German official in charge of refugees in the German Ministry of Cooperation, and the Director-General of the UNHCR, Madam Sadako Ogata.

The same delegations met also the Rwandese Vice-President and Minister for Defense, Major Paul Kagame, and the Rwandese Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu. The talks centered on the issues of reconciliation and reconstruction process in Rwanda.

- The UN Under-Secretary-General in charge of Africa, the Middle-East, and Western Asia, Mr. Lansana Kuyate, and who led a UN delegation to take part in the regional conference on refugees in Burundi, told Rwandese officials that the UN Secretary-General insisted on national reconciliation in Rwanda, and was concerned with security in Rwandese refugee camps in Zaire, but also wanted that refugees be not diabolised.

- The Rwandese Foreign Minister, Mr. Anastase Gasana on Monday held talks with a German delegation led by a German official in the German Ministry of Cooperation, who announced that Germany would donate USD 20 million assistance to Rwanda, in addition to the USD 40 milion pledged to Rwanda at Geneva round-table conference. He also announced that a team of German experts would soon arrive in Rwanda to assess the priorities in bilateral cooperation.

- The Director-General of the UNHCR, Madam Sadako Ogata, on Monday arrived in Rwanda on her way to Bujumbura where she will take part in the regional conference on refugees. She visited on Monday in company of the Rwandese Minister for Social Integration and Rehabilitation, Mr. Jacques Bihozagara, the returnee camps in Mutara, in Byumba prefecture. She also visited the transit reception camps at Nyagatare. She announced that she had come to assess the needs for Rwandese returnees and refugees to bring necessary assistance.

-The Rwandese Minister for Social Integration and Rehabilitation, Jacques Bihozagara, on Monday announced that the deliberations in the Bujumbura conference on refugees would supplement efforts undertaken by the Rwandese Government to address the question of refugees.

- The Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Shaharyar Khan, on Monday announced that UNDP would assist Rwanda with USD 980,000, donated by the Government of Holland. The USD 500,000 would be used to rebuild prisons, courts and other buildings of the judicial sector while the other USD 450,000 would be used to purchase office equipments for the Rwandese judiciary.

- A 4-day seminar to enlighten women on matters of human rights opened on Monday at Centre Iwacu in Kigali, under the auspices of the Rwandese Ministry of Family and Women's promotion.

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	**From:** Zouaoui Benamadi Spokesman
Originator: Manasse Mugabo	**February 13, 1995**

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, February 13, 1995 - President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda on Saturday visited the Gishwati Forest in Gisenyi prefecture to explore areas where returnees with cattle are to be resettled. President Bizimungu also examined with administrators the problem of illegal occupation of parts of the protected natural reserve of Gishwati by local residents. President Bizimungu equally advised the local population on the prevalent problems in the region concerning distrust between survivors of massacres and their neighbours, the large number of orphans, and illegal occupation of property.

President Bizimungu announced on the occasion that the International Tribunal on Rwanda would become operational soon, and that the Rwandese Government would soon appoint officials in the Rwandese judicial system.

- The Rwandese Vice-President and Minister for Defense, Major-General Paul Kagame on Saturday held talks with an italian delegation led by the Italian ambassador accredited to Rwanda with residence in Kampala, and their talks focused on bilateral cooperation.

Vice-President Paul Kagame told the Italian ambassador that the International community should not pressurize the Rwandese Government to hold talks with those people who planned and executed the genocide in Rwanda.

- A cabinet meeting was held on Friday in Kigali under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu and discussed and approved the administrative hierarchy in 13 Rwandese Ministries.

- The UNDP Resident Representative in Rwanda, Mr. Sukeiro, in company of the UNHCHR Field Operation representative, Mr. William Clarence and the UNAMIR Humanitarian Affairs Officer, Mr. Sadik Dao, on Saturday visited the Kigali Central Prison to assess the needs of prisoners. According to the Director of the Prison, the

main problems for the Prison are firewood for cooking, transport vehicles, and medicines.

- A UN Security Council delegation led by the UN Under-Secretary-General in charge of Africa, Middle-East and Western Asia, Mr. Lansane Kouate, on Sunday arrived in Kigali, to discuss with Rwandese officials how the United Nations can intervene to help step up the peace and reconciliation process in the country.

- The Rwandese Minister for Foreign Affairs on Sunday returned home from a week-long official visit in France. He announced that he had agreed with French authorities that the two countries would base their relations on the mutual interests of their populations, and not on those of the leaders of the two countries. France also pledged to assist Rwanda in the areas of education, the judicial system, and health.

- The High Commissioner for Refugees, Madam Sadako Ogata on Sunday visited the Rwandese refugee camps in Zaire, before going to Bujumbura, in Burundi, where she is to take part in the regional conference on refugees jointly organised by the UNHCR and the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). The UNHCR on Saturday started the deployment of Zairian soldiers in Goma and Bukavu, to ensure security in Rwandese refugee camps. Different NGOs such as Medecins du Monde have criticised the operation, and fear that problems may arise between those soldiers paid by the UNHCR and other Zairian soldiers who are not paid by their Government.

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

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

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

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

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

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

they return home.

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

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

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

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

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

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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA — MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

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

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA — MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	**From:** Zouaoui Benamadi Spokesman
Originator: Manasse Mugabo Journalist	**February 9, 1995**

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, February 9, 1995 - A cabinet meeting was held in Kigali on Tuesday under the chairmanship of President Pasteur Bizimungu. On the agenda, the cabinet meeting appointed a commission headed by the Prime Minister to coordinate the proper utilisation of the funds pledged to Rwanda at Geneva round-table conference on the rebuilding of Rwanda.

In a communique read on Radio Rwanda, the cabinet meeting also condemned the attack on the director and journalist of the Rwandese newspaper "Intumwa - Le Messager", Mr. Edouard Mutsinzi in the night of the 29th of January 1995, and who is still in an unconscious state in Kigali hospital, and attacks of journalists at large.

The cabinet meeting realised that there was no evidence that Mr. Mutsinzi was victim of his ideas and it was necessary to wait for the conclusions of the inquiry.

The cabinet meeting expressed its concern over the publication in the Rwandese press of writings which are not conducive to national reconciliation, and carry insults and defaming statements, and asked judicial organs to bring to justice those journalists who breach the law governing their profession.

The cabinet meeting also approved the appointment of the new Spanish ambassador to Rwanda with residence in Dar es salam, and the new Japanese ambassador to Rwanda with residence in Lusaka.

- The Rwandese Prime Minister, Faustin Twagiramungu, on Wednesday received in his office for talks a joint delegation of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. Their talks focused on ways to revive the Rwandese economy that was devastated by the war. The delegates of the two financial institutions indicated that Rwanda lacked a professional manpower whose part was massacred and another fled the country. They informed the Prime Minister that they were working on a document to be published by this february 13, on the strategies for the Rwandese Government to

revamp its economy.

- The Rwandese Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Anastase Gasana on Wednesday continued his official visit in France in a bid to improve the relations between the two countries. Speaking at a press conference on Wednesday in Paris, Mr. Gasana said that the relations between the two countries were now good. He said that France had pledged to release FF 3 million aid to assist Rwanda in the reinforcement of law and order.

- The Rwandese Minister for Tourism and Environment, Mr.Jean Nepomuscene Nayinzira, on Wednesday received for talks in his office the representative of Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) in Rwanda, Mr.Wilmer Collet, who brought him a message from the Director-General of FAO. They also talked about a project of biological control of lake waters in Rwanda, to be financed by FAO.

- The Rwandese Minister for Work and Social Welfare, Mr. Pie Mugabo, on Wednesday visited the Butare prefecture, where he called to the population for solidarity to assist the orphans and widows in the region as a result of the massacres. He also asked the population not to rely exclusively on the aid of NGOs and to work hard to be self-reliant.

- The local population of the Zairian island of Idjwi on Lake Kivu, have been resenting the presence of Rwandese refugees on their island after the bills exchange exercise in Rwanda which caused loss of money for the locals and Rwandese refugees who were using former Rwandese banknotes, according to Radio France International, quoted by Radio Rwanda.

- Speaking at a security meeting in Ruhengeri prefecture on Wednesday, the military Commandant of the area asked expatriates to respect the roadblocks and to accept to be searched and their vehicles to be checked like any other people.

- A frosty rain on Wednesday in the communes of Cyabingo and Nyamutera, in Ruhengeri prefecture, caused a lot of damage to the local plantations, where crops were destroyed, raising concerns over a probable famine in the near future.

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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	**From:** Zouaoui Benamadi Spokesman
Originator: Manasse Mugabo Journalist	**February 8, 1995**

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, February 8, 1995 - The Rwandese Vice-President and Minister for Defense, Major-General Paul Kagame on Monday received for talks a British delegation led by the British Under-Secretary of Foreign Office, Mr. Anthony Goodenough. Their talks centered on the issues of security, repatriation of Rwandese refugees and the International Tribunal on Rwanda. MGen Paul Kagame said that "as far as security is concerned in Rwanda, a lot of progress has been made despite sporadic acts of incursions by member of the former Rwandese Government army and Interahamwe militia on the border with Zaire and Tanzania."

Mr. Kagame said that "I think that political problems are behind these incursions but we are prepared to face up to them."

He said that the number of returning refugees had increased with the continuing integration of former Government soldiers into the new Rwandese Government army. He also indicated that some Rwandese refugees did not want to return home and others were still held hostage by criminals in refugee camps.

Speaking about the UN International Tribunal on Rwanda to try those accused of being involved in the genocide, he wished that that Tribunal be quickly operational to prevent acts of revenge.

- The British delegation also on Monday met the Rwandese Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu, who thanked Great Britain for its pledge of assistance of US $ 3 million to Rwanda at Geneva round-table conference on the rebuilding of Rwanda. Mr.Twagiramungu wished that a British embassy be established in Kigali in a bid to reinforce cooperation between the two countries.

The Rwandese Prime Minister also rejected any talks with criminal representatives of Rwandese refugees, but pointed out that reconciliation was possible only with innocent refugees. "The very notion of the nation of Rwanda does not make sense without national reconciliation" he said.

of Rwanda, from refugee camps in Burundi, in the first convoy of an operation jointly organised by the UNHCR, and Burundi and Rwanda Governments. The returnees include mostly children, old men and women, as young people prefer to go to Tanzania. Most of them are Rwandese former recent refugees, and their torn clothes, and thinness, testify the miserable conditions of refugee camps.

- Two bandits, armed with handgrenades and machetes, were arrested on Monday in Nyamirambo, west of the capital Kigali, as they were preparing to attack a resident of the area. The bandits pleaded guilty and pledged to denounce another gang of bandits, operating in Kigali.

- A seminar of training of 40 Electrogaz workers on treatment of water, in water laboratories, closed on Tuesday in Kigali. The seminar was organised with the assistance of UNICEF and WHO, and South Korea which provided 3 experts and US $ 50,000 worth equipments.

- The Prefect of Kigali city, Major Rose Kabuye, on Tuesday received the Russian ambassador in Kigali, and talked about the resumption of twinning-cooperation between the Russian province of Podols and Kigali city prefecture. The Russian ambassador announced that Russia would donate to Rwanda 50 vehicles to help transport Rwandese returnees, and build a school of drivers in Rwanda.

- A programme of the Ministry of Work and Social Welfare on Tuesday at 18.30, on the deep cause of ethnic animosity in Rwanda, accused Western colonisation, which, inspired by the philosophy of Gobinau on the categorisation of human races, applied by Europeans who measured noses, height, and intelligence quotient, classified Rwandese into ethnic groups, and favoured ethnic Tutsis with the alleged inborn capacity to govern, and then established inscription of ethnic group in identity cards carried by Rwandese citizens. The ethnic divisions thus created, were exploited by Rwandese leaders such as President Habyarimana to maintain their grip on power, and this led to the genocide.

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- A 7-country delegation of the UN Security Council is expected on Wednesday in Burundi to hold talks with representatives of political parties and political leaders on the issue of security. The UN delegation will also make a stop-over in Rwanda to meet Rwandese authorities.

- The Rwandese members of Parliament on Tuesday decided to postpone the debate on indemnity and allowances for Rwandese senior leaders including themselves at the request of the Government, until the right time comes, the Speaker of the Parliament, Mr. Juvenal Nkusi, announced to Radio Rwanda. The Spokesman for the Government, Mr.Jean Baptiste Nkuriyingoma on Tuesday explained to the members of the Parliament that the Government judged it awkward for deputies to start their first debate on a draft law for the increase of their salaries while the Rwandese public servants in general experienced economic difficulties because of low salaries.

He told the Rwandese MPs that the Government however found that the problem of accommodations for MPs was urgent and committed itself to address the question in the near future.

- The Rwandese Minister for Interior, Mr. Seth Sendashonga, on Tuesday received in his office his Burundian counterpart, Mr. Manowangari, who brought him a message from President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya of Burundi. The message is in connection with the repatriation of Rwandese refugees in Burundi. The 2 Ministers decided to meet UNHCR officials to find ways of repatriating the Rwandese refugees. They asked for a meeting of the Ministers of Defense of Zaire, Burundi and Rwanda in the near future. The Burundian Minister announced that Burundi had registered the Rwandese refugees who wished to be repatriated and would take measures to move from the border area those who do not want to return home.

- Two Cameroonian nationals living in Meridien Hotel were on Monday arrested in Kigali by Rwandese security forces after producing counterfeited Rwandese banknotes of 5,000 and 1,000 denominations. The two men pleaded innocent and said that they had only photocopied the bills by magic power.

- The Rwandese Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Anastase Gasana has been since Monday in Paris, in France, on an official visit, and he met on Tuesday the French Foreign Minister, Mr. Alain Juppe, to find ways of normalising the relations between the two countries.

- The former director of Rwandese Office of Information (ORINFOR) including also Radio Rwanda, and director of Radio Television libre des mille collines (RTLM), Mr. Ferdinand Nahimara, who found refuge with his family in Yaounde, in Cameroon, has been denounced by the local press for his role in the genocide in Rwanda. The Government of Cameroon has rejected his application to work.

- 87 Rwandese returnees on Tuesday arrived in Ngenda commune, south

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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA — MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: Ambassador Shaharyar Khan SRSG	**From:** Zouaoui Benamadi Spokesman
Originator: Manasse Mugabo Journalist	**February 7, 1995**

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

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

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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA — MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: SRSG Ambassador Shaharyar Khan	**From:** Zouaoui BENAMADI Spokesman
Originator: Manasse Mugabo Journalist	**February 6, 1995**

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 11 Rwandese children on Wednesday returned home from France where they were brought by the French NGO Medecins du Monde to undergo medical treatment from wounds sustained during the massacres in April 1994.

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

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

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

Prepared by Manasse Mugabo
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UNAMIR - MINUAR

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, January 31, 1995 - The director and journalist of the Rwandese Weekly "Intumwa - Le Messager", Mr. Edouard Mutsinzi was on Sunday night, at about 8 p.m, nearly killed by a group of unidentified people, armed with pistols, knives and axes, who hit him on the head, and left him unconscious, where he and his wife were at a bar called "Terminus", in Nyamirambo, north of the capital Kigali. According to eyewitnesses and his wife who managed to hide under a nearby parked car, the attackers were in civilian clothes, except for one of them who wore military uniformed trousers, and it was not easy to tell whether they were soldiers or civilians.

Mr. Mutsinzi is hospitalised in the Kigali clinic, held by UNAMIR medical staff, and was reported on Monday to be still in an unconscious state, with brain injures, and one side paralysed, and he underwent on Monday a surgical operation in the head.

The attack lasted only three minutes and when security forces came , it was too late and the attackers had fled. Investigations have been undertaken by security forces to determine the identity of the attackers.

- A new health policy was launched on Monday in Rwanda with the setting up of health districts, which are to include a hospital surrounded by health centers.

- The Rwandese National Gendarmerie on Monday announced the decision ordering those driving without required driving permits to stop from driving until they would get driving permits, as a measure to bring an end to increased road accidents.

The National Gendarmerie also gave car owners without required insurance licences one month to get them, and that beyond that period, they would not be allowed to use their cars.

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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA — MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, January 30, 1995 - Mr. Léon Mugesera, who is thought to be the main instigator of the genocide in Rwanda, and who found refuge in Canada, was on Thursday arrested in Canada, following an international arrest warrant issued by the Rwandese Minister for Justice. He is expected to be extradited to Rwanda to be brought to justice. Mr. Mugesera on October 1992 held an MRND political rally at Kabaya, in Gisenyi prefecture, during which he called for the massacre of ethnic Tutsis "by throwing them into the river Nyabarongo to go to Abyssinia where they come from".

According to Radio Rwanda, other countries harbouring Rwandese criminals should follow suit.

- Delegates of the Rwandese Anglican Church led by Bishop Norman Kayumba were on Thursday received for talks by the Minister for Work and Social Welfare, Mr. Pie Mugabo , and discussed the process of national reconciliation among Rwandese citizens. Mr.Mugabo asked the Church to assist the survivors of massacres and in the bringing to justice of perpetrators of the genocide.

- The Prefect of Cyangugu on Thursday chaired a security meeting to discuss the situation of security in Cyangugu prefecture. The meeting decided to reinforce measures to counter the attacks carried out by Interahamwe elements from the Zairian Idjwi island in Lake Kivu. According to the military commandant of the area, Major Alex Kagame, the Interahmwe use rapid motor boats offered to them by France, in their attacks.

- A representative of the UN high Commissioner for Human Rights on Friday visited Byumba prefecture and held talks with the Byumba prefect, Mr.Déogratias Kayumba on matters of human rights in the area. He offered US $ 50,000 assistance to rebuild the office of the public prosecutor for Byumba prefecture.

- The Rwandese Foreign Minister, Mr. Anastase Gasana on Saturday returned home from the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) 61st ministerial conference in Addis Ababa, in Ethiopia. In his interview with Radio Rwanda, Mr. Gasana announced that the OAU had decided to simplify the terms of payment of Rwanda's contributions arrears owed to the OAU since 1990, amounting to US $ 810,000.

Mr.Gasana also said that the OAU conference had asked all countries in possession Rwandese property, to return it to Rwanda. He equally pointed out that Rwanda would take part in a regional

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, January 27, 1995 - The United Nations has decided not to deploy troops in the Rwandese refugee camps in Zaire because no country has accepted to offer troops so far. The UN has therefore rejected the draft resolution proposed by the UN Secretary-General to deploy 5,000 UN soldiers to ensure security in the camps to facilitate the safe return home of Rwandese refugees.

The UN Secretary-General has proposed an alternative of training a Zairian force with the assistance of UNHCR to ensure security in camps. The UN Secretary-General has also proposed that the Headquarters of the International Tribunal on Rwanda to try those accused of the genocide, be based in Arusha, in Tanzania.

The 4-day seminar of private and public journalists that has been taking place at Centre Iwacu in Kigali on the role of the press in national reconciliation, is to end on this Friday. In his expose at the seminar on Thursday, the Rwandese Minister for Information, Jean Baptiste Nkuriyingoma said that under the previous Government, the Press was widely corrupt and was manipulated to bring about division among the population, and to teach ethnic hatred, and to denounce wrongly Government opponents, and he urged the journalists to publish verified information with evidence.

In his expose, the Minister for Justice, Alphonse-Marie Nkubito explained to the journalists that freedom of press had limits, and any case of breach of the law by journalists would be brought to justice.

- In Cyangugu prefecture, on Wednesday, a man was arrested after killing his mother who allegedly persistently blamed him for being involved in massacres. The man is also reported to have abused the dead body of his mother with a knife until UN troops intervened.

- In Gikongoro prefecture, two RPA soldiers were on Wednesday attacked by displaced people from a camp, who took a gun from one soldier and injured another leaving him with machete wounds. Other RPA soldiers intervened and killed two people among displaced people.

- The situation of orphans as a result of massacres is disastrous in Gisenyi prefecture with 600 orphans at Nyundo orphanage where there are no necessary facilities, many non-accompanied minors and orphans living with poor families throughout the countryside, and some people who use orphans to gain profit from aid agencies.

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, January 26, 1995 - An official ceremony to integrate 1011 soldiers including 73 military officers of the former Rwandese Government army into the new Rwandese Government army, the Rwandese Patriotic Army, after a 4-month political retraining, was on Wednesday held at Gako military camp, south of Rwanda, in presence of Rwandese senior dignitaries, including the Rwandese Head of State, Mr.Pasteur Bizimungu, the Vice-President and Minister for Defense, Major-General Paul Kagame, the Prime Minister, Mr.Faustin Twagiramungu, and the Speaker of the Rwandese Parliament, Mr.Juvenal Nkusi, a representative of UNAMIR, the UNAMIR Deputy Force Commander, Brigadier-General Anyidoho and foreign diplomats accredited to Kigali.

993 other soldiers of the former Rwandese Government army are being retrained in Rubona, in Butare prefecture, and will join the new Rwandese army in the near future.

In his address on the occasion, MGen Paul Kagame announced that the former acting Army Chief of Staff, Colonel Sam Kaka, was appointed by the Government to be the army Chief of Staff, and Colonel Marcel Gatsinzi of the former Rwandese army was appointed to be his Deputy Army Chief of Staff. Colonel Deogratias Ndibwami of the former Rwandese army was appointed to be the Chief of Staff of the National Gendarmerie and the former acting chief of Staff of the National Gendarmerie, Colonel Kayumba Nyamwasa was appointed to be his Deputy Chief of Staff of the National Gendarmerie.

A number of other senior military officers of the former Rwandese Government army were equally appointed to senior posts in the office of the army Chief of Staff and the Ministry for Defense.

Speaking at the ceremony, MGen Kagame welcomed the new soldiers. He reminded that the problems of Rwanda did not begin either in 1990 with the outbreak of the war or in April in 1994, but long before with discrimination when a part of the population was barred from joining the army. He indicated that war should not be confused with genocide. He said that "some people have been saying that there should be a general amnesty for those who committed genocide, and this carries the danger of perpetuating the culture of impunity, and protecting criminals."

He pointed out that "even if we may forgive, we should not forget what happened, in order for us not to repeat what happened."
He warned the new integrated soldiers that "someone who was

undergoing the reorientation programme in Gako who would find himself in troubles for committing crimes, should understand that this is a new situation of transparency."

In his speech at the ceremony, Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu announced that the gesture of the Government to integrate those soldiers was to be seen as an effort for reconciliation. He asked the armed forces to put an end forever to the culture of violence, not to use the gun of the Government to kill the citizens they are supposed to protect, emphasizing that reconciliation cannot be possible without security.

Mr.Twagiramungu also indicated that the Arusha Peace Agreement stipulation on the formation of a national army could not be implemented as it was, and the former Government army soldiers would be integrated in the new army only on an individual basis, and could not expect to be integrated massively.

He reminded the armed forces that "you must know that you are not an army of the Head of State, of the Vice-President, ethnic group or region, but an army of every Rwandese. The army should not be characterised by greed for wealth or acts of revenge, but by patriotism.

In his address, the Rwandese Head of State, Pasteur Bizimungu rejected any possibility of holding talks with members of MRND and CDR political parties he accused of being responsible for the genocide, saying that signing agreements with criminals would amount to committing suicide. He said that "some foreigners are asking us to negotiate with those criminal parties as a precondition to get assistance, while those very countries are still chasing the Nazis and since 1945, and when they ask us to cooperate with criminals, they are just hitting us the second time."

He also said that those who want to support criminals to return home by force must know that Rwanda will not be alone to face the consequences.

Also speaking at the ceremony, Brigadier-General Anyidoho asked Rwandese armed forces to commit themselves to security in the country.

- A night curfew was on Tuesday imposed on Cyangugu and Gikongoro prefectures from 19 hours to 6 hours, by the local security meetings headed by local prefects, following increased acts of insecurity in the area.

- The US Cultural Center in Kigali was reopened on Wednesday in a ceremony held jointly by the US ambassador in Kigali, Mr. David Lawson, and the Rwandese Minister for High Education and Scientific Research, Mr. Joseph Nsengimana.

- An Australian Parliamentary delegation on Wednesday arrived in

Kigali to explore areas of cooperation between the Australian Parliament and the Rwandese Parliament.

- The heads of Kivuye and Cyumba communes in Byumba prefecture on Tuesday met their Ugandan counterparts of bordering region to discuss matters of security. They decided that people passing on their common border from and to either country, must have required documents, and the Ugandan authorities pledged to investigate reported acts of stealing of corrugated iron roofs of houses in the Rwandese bordering communes by infiltrating Ugandan citizens.

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, January 25, 1995 - An official ceremony is to be held on Wednesday, 25 January 1995, at Gako military camp, in Kigali rural prefecture, south of Rwanda, to integrate 2,242 soldiers of the former Rwandese Government army into the new Rwandese Government army, the Rwandese Patriotic Army, after a five-month retraining.

In an editorial read on Radio Rwanda on Tuesday, the journalist asked the to-be integrated soldiers to dissociate themselves from the former Rwandese Government army. He presented the initiative of the current Rwandese Government to integrate those soldiers as a gesture of reconciliation.

- A cabinet meeting was held on Tuesday under the chairmanship of President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda. The cabinet meeting was informed on the results of the Geneva round-table on the rebuilding of Rwanda. The cabinet meeting thanked the Rwandese Government delegates for their performance, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in particular for preparing the round-table, as well as the donor community for their commitment to assist in the rebuilding of Rwanda.

The cabinet meeting also discussed the possibility for re-opening the National University of Rwanda (UNR) and decided to postpone the date of its re-opening which was previously planned for this 29 January, 1995, until the Government succeeds in gathering enough resources for the functioning of the University.

- The Cabinet director in the Ministry for Rehabilitation and Social Integration, Ms Christine Umutoni on Tuesday strongly criticised some NGOs, the UNHCR, and WFP, for practising discrimination among returning refugees, "by treating the returning recent Rwandese refugees the same way as the returning ancient Rwandese refugees while their problems are not alike. All the former refugee families receive each a 10-day ration before starting their new life, while the returning recent refugees have homes and property and the returning ancient refugees have no homes and often no livelihood, and are abandoned to themselves."

- The Rwandese Minister for High Education and Scientific Research, Mr.Joseph Nsengimana on Tuesday received for talks the delegates of a Canadian agency CIRDI, based in Kenya, who came to assess ways of assisting the research projects in the National University of Rwanda. Those projects include a research center on traditional

medicines, CURPHAMETRA, a research center on technology, IRST, and a genocide museum .

- Uganda Airlines Company on Tuesday relaunched its flights to Kigali. The flight was inaugurated by the Rwandese Minister for Transport and Communications, Madam Immaculee Kayumba. The Company will carry out two flights a week, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

- A seminar of 10 Rwandese legal experts was held on Tuesday in Hotel des Diplomates in Kigali to discuss ways of gathering compensatory allowances for the victims of the genocide. The Legal experts proposed that part of the property of the authors of massacres be used by the Government as indemnity to those victimised by the genocide.

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, January 24, 1995 - The Rwandese Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu on Monday returned home in Rwanda from Switzerland where he led a delegation of the Rwandese Government which took part in a round-table with aid donors on the rebuilding of Rwanda. In his interview with Radio Rwanda, Mr.Twagiramungu announced that the donor community had pledged to release about US$ 600 million to Rwanda and that was an indication that his Government enjoyed the support of the international community.

Mr.Twagiramungu told journalists that the donor community asked in return the Rwandese Government to ensure conditions of security in Rwanda, and to speed up the repatriation process of Rwandese refugees, and to work for all Rwandese nationals.

- The Rwandese Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Anastase Gasana, on Sunday arrived in Addis Abeba in Ethiopia, to take part in the 61st ministerial conference of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). The Tanzanian Foreign Minister who held talks with Mr.Gasana on the occasion, informed him that he had visited the camps of Rwandese refugees in Tanzania and many of them had expressed the desire to return home but needed military escort because of the intimidation acts of Interahamwe militia.

Mr.Gasana also held talks with the Tunisian Foreign Minister whose country is assuming the presidency of OAU. He asked Tunisia to help persuade Zaire to return to Rwanda the property stolen by former Rwandese Government officials.

- The Rwandese Minister for Information, Mr.Jean Baptiste Nkuriyingoma on Monday presided over the ceremony to open a one-week seminar for Government and private journalists at Centre Iwacu in Kigali on the role of the press in national reconciliation. In his speech on the occasion, Mr.Nkuriyingoma indicated that the press in Rwanda had the primary responsibility to help achieve the Government's objective of national reconciliation.

- A landmine on sunday exploded at Kamembe, in Cyangugu prefecture, leaving one person killed. Interahamwe elements infiltrating from Zaire are suspected to have planted the landmine.

- The prefect of Kibungo prefecture on Monday began a tour of the communes in the region to calm the population after rumours spread by infiltrated Interahamwe elements about imminent attacks by

Interahamwe living in Tanzania, caused some inhabitants to flee to Tanzania.

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, January 23, 1995 - The Rwandese Minister for Public Works and Energy, Mr.Charles Ntakirutimana on Friday revealed that Uganda had announced to be ready to export to Rwanda electricity power to step up electricity supply in Rwanda.

- A head of "cellule" in Shyorongi commune, in Kigali rural prefecture, was killed on Thursday night by a group of unidentified gunmen armed with handgrenades and guns, and who managed to flee. Three suspects were arrested in connection with the incident and are being held in Muhima prison.

- a French plane on Saturday brought to Rwanda school materials donated by France, including notebooks and pens, destined to 600,000 Rwandese pupils throughout Rwanda.

- The Rwandese Vice-President and Minister for Defense Paul Kagame on 25 January will preside over the ceremony to officially reintegrate over 2,000 soldiers of the former Rwandese Government army into the new Rwandese Government army.

- The Rwandese Minister for Primary and Secondary Education, Mr.P.C Rwigema on Sunday met those responsible for Education in Byumba prefecture, to examine ways of reopening secondary schools in the area. It was noticed that several school premises in the region were still occupied by RPA soldiers, UNAMIR troops and returnees.

- A conference of Roman Catholic bishops from Burundi and Rwanda was held from the 20th to the 22nd of this January in Kigali to exchange ideas on their pastoral experience. In the communique issued at the end of the conference, the bishops realise that the Church in the two countries has not collapsed despite the serious difficulties it has recently gone through. The bishops ask for the political leaders of the two countries to establish the rule of law in order to ensure justice and the democratisation of their countries.

They ask the international community to pay closer attention to the ethnic realities in the two countries, in order to ensure peaceful coexistence in the region. They finally ask ethnic Hutus and Tutsis to bring an end to ethnic animosity and to work for ethnic reconciliation.

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DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, December 21, 1994 - A cabinet meeting was held on Tuesday in Kigali under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu. In a communique read on Radio Rwanda, the cabinet meeting approved all the decisions it took during its previous session, except for the draft law on the authorisation of broadcasting stations in Rwanda. **The cabinet meeting also decided that the current Government will be henceforth named "the Government of National Union" instead of "the Transitional Broad-Based Government".** 20 Dec.

-The appointed Rwandese Ambassador to Belgium, Mr.Denis Polisi on Tuesday extended his credentials to His Majesty King Albert II of Belgium. The approval of the appointment of Mr.Polisi has been delayed for several days because he was suspected by some Belgian politicians and especially the Christian Socialist Party and the International Démocrate chrétien (IDC), of being hostile to the Christian Church and Belgian political institutions.

-The Prosecutor for the International Tribunal on the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, Judge Richard Goldstone, on Tuesday held talks with President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda. Speaking at a news conference in Kigali before his departure, Richard Goldstone said that an office for the Tribunal Prosecutor will be opened next month in Kigali with about 170 officers to collect evidence on the massacres in Rwanda. He also said that the Tribunal will probably hold its first court hearings by the beginning of the 2nd semester of next year 1995. He also indicated that the Tribunal cannot sit in Rwanda for fears that security cannot be ensured for the accused. He added that countries that will not facilitate the extradition of suspected criminals will face sanctions by the UN Security Council.

The Rwandese Minister of Justice, Alphonse-Marie Nkubito on Tuesday told Radio Rwanda that he was satisfied with the progress of efforts to get the Tribunal to be operational, given what he called the traditional slow pace of the UN bureaucracy.

-The Rwandese first Lady, Seraphine Bizimungu, on Thursday visited Ngarama orphanage, in Byumba prefecture, where live 152 orphaned children, in her information campaign to increase awareness over the plight of Rwandese war orphans. At Ngarama, artificial families were formed, with one mother called "Maman" for five children, who prepares food and cares for them, and a father called "Papa" by all the children in the orphanage.

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

DAILY REPORT ON RADIO RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Kigali, January 20, 1995 - The two-day round-table on the rebuilding of Rwanda gathering the representatives of the Rwandese Government and delegates of the donor community, that was being held in Geneva, in Switzerland, ended on Thursday. Speaking at a news conference after the end of the round-table, Rwandese Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu announced that the donor community had pledged between 500 and 600 million of US$ in the US$ 764 million asked by the Rwandese Government for its reconstruction programme, and that he was satisfied with the assistance.

He thanked the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) which helped prepare the round-table which he termed as "fruitful". Among the major aid contributors are the World Bank, Germany, Belgium, Canada, the United States and Holland.

Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu on Thursday met with the UNHCR High Commissioner Madam Sadako Ogata and their talks focused on the problem of Rwandese refugees. Mr. Twagiramungu told her that Rwanda would take part in the Bujumbura regional summit of refugees. He was informed that the Rwandese refugees camps would be shifted away from the Zairian Volcano Nyiramuragira whose eruption is predicted to take place sometime in February.

He said that there was no language barrier between Hutus and Tutsis in Rwanda, but that there was ethnic animosity because of opportunist politicians who manipulated the population.

- He announced that during his talks with the visiting Chief Prosecutor of the International Tribunal on Rwanda, Judge Richard Goldstone, in January, they wished that that Tribunal be headquartered in Arusha, in Tanzania.

- President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda on Thursday received in his office for talks a Gabonese delegation led by the Foreign Minister of Gabon, Casmir Oye Mba, who brought a message from President Omar Bongo of Gabon related to the working relations between African Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) and the European Union.

- The Rwandese Vice-President and Minister for Defense Paul Kagame on Wednesday visited Ruhengeri prefecture (North of Rwanda) and held talks with the local military and civilian authorities. He warned the local population against what he called "their dangerous habit of harbouring criminals and refusing to denounce them ". He also announced that Rwanda would ask Zaire to bring an end to the

incursions of Interahamwe elements onto Rwandese territory to steal cattle.

- The Prefect of Gitarama prefecture on Thursday held a meeting on security in the area. He said that the question of 300 people who had fled Gitarama to find refuge in Bugesera area, was being examined. The meeting also discussed the problem of several people who failed to exchange their old banknotes for new ones and were insisting on paying with the old ones, causing insecurity in the area.

- The NGOs and Lutheran Church in Uganda on Wednesday started burying the remains of 11,000 dead bodies gathered from Lake Victoria as a result of massacres in Rwanda.

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