



United Nations
Nations Unies



International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda
Tribunal pénal international pour le Rwanda

CASE NO.:

ICTR-95-1-I

**THE PROSECUTOR OF TRIBUNAL
AGAINST
CLEMENT KAYISHEMA, IGNACE BAGILISHEMA, CHARLES SIKUBWABO,
ALOYS NDIMBATI, VINCENT RUTAGANIRA, MIKA MUHIMANA,
RYANDIKAYO, OBED RUZINDANA**

FIRST AMENDED INDICTMENT

The Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, pursuant to his authority under Article 17 of the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda ("the Statute of the Tribunal") charges:

1. This indictment charges persons responsible for the following massacres which occurred in the Prefecture of Kibuye, Republic of Rwanda:
 - 1.1 The massacre at the Catholic Church and the Home St. Jean Complex in Kibuye town, where thousands of men, women and children were killed and numerous people injured on about 17 April 1994.
 - 1.2 The massacre at the Stadium in Kibuye town, where thousands of men, women and children were killed and numerous people injured on about 18 and 19 April 1994.
 - 1.3 The massacre at the Church in Mubuga, where thousands of men, women and children were killed and numerous people injured between about 14 and 17 April 1994.
 - 1.4 The massacres in the area of Bisesero, where thousands of men, women and children were killed and numerous people injured between about 10 April and 30 June 1994.

THE MASSACRE SITES

2. The Republic of Rwanda is divided into eleven Prefectures. These eleven Prefectures are further divided into communes. The Prefecture of Kibuye consists of nine communes. The massacres which form the basis of the charges in this indictment occurred in the Prefecture of Kibuye, in Gitesi, Gishyita and Gisovu communes.

3. The first massacre site addressed in this indictment, the Catholic Church and Home St. Jean complex, is located in Kibuye town, Gitesi Commune, on a piece of land which is surrounded on three sides by Lake Kivu. A road runs past the entrance to the Catholic Church and Home St. Jean complex. The Catholic Church is visible from the road. The Home St. Jean is behind the Church and is not visible from the road.

4. The second massacre site addressed in this indictment, the Stadium, is located near the main traffic circle in Kibuye town, Gitesi Commune. The town's main road runs past the Stadium. Immediately behind the Stadium is a high hill.

5. The third massacre site addressed in this indictment, the Church in Mubuga is located in Gishyita Commune. Gishyita Commune is located in the southern part of Kibuye Prefecture. The Church in Mubuga is located approximately 20 kilometres from Kibuye town.

6. The fourth massacre site addressed in this indictment is the area of Bisesero. The area of Bisesero extends through two communes in the Prefecture of Kibuye: Gishyita and Gisovu. Bisesero is an area of high, rolling hills located in the southern portion of Kibuye Prefecture. The hills are very large, and are often separated by deep valleys.

BACKGROUND

7. The structure of the executive branch, and the authority of the members therein, is set forth in the laws of Rwanda. In the Prefecture, the Prefect is the highest local representative of the government, and is the trustee of the State Authority. The Prefect has control over the government and its agencies throughout the Prefecture.

8. In each commune within a prefecture there exists the council of the commune, which is lead by the Bourgmestre of that commune. The Bourgmestre of each commune is nominated by the Minister of the Interior and appointed by the President. As representative of the executive power, the Bourgmestre is subject to the hierarchical authority of the Prefect, but, subject to this authority, the Bourgmestre is in charge of governmental functions within his commune.

9. The Prefect is responsible for maintaining the peace, public order, and security of persons and goods within the prefecture. In fulfilling his duty to maintain peace, the Prefect can demand assistance from the army and from the Gendarmerie Nationale. The Bourgmestre also has authority over those members of the Gendarmerie Nationale stationed in his commune.

10. The Gendarmerie Nationale is an armed force established to maintain the public order and execute the laws. It is lead by the Minister of Defense, but can exercise its function of safeguarding the public order at the request of the competent national authority, which is the Prefect. The Gendarmerie Nationale has an affirmative duty to report to the Prefect information which has a bearing on the public order, as well as a duty to assist any person who being in danger, requests its assistance. From January - July of 1994, they were approximately 200 gendarmes in the Prefecture of Kibuye.

11. Members of the executive branch also have control over the communal police. Each commune has Police Communale, who are engaged by the Bourgmestre of that commune. Normally the Bourgmestre has exclusive authority over the members of the Police Communale. In case of public calamities, however, the Prefect can claim the policemen of the Police Communale and place them under his direct control.

12. The Interahamwe, an unofficial paramilitary group composed almost exclusively of extremist Hutus, had significant involvement in the events charged in this indictment. The National Revolutionary Movement for Development (MRND) party created the Interahamwe as a military training organization for MRND youth and based the Interahamwe's leadership on the MRND's own structure, with leaders at the national,

prefectoral, and communal levels. There was no official link between the Interahamwe and the Rwandan military, but members of the Army and Presidential Guard trained, guided and supported the Interahamwe. Occasionally, members of the Army or Presidential Guard participated in Interahamwe activities.

13. On 6 April 1994, the airplane carrying then-president of Rwanda Juvenal Habyarimana crashed during its approach into Kigali airport in Rwanda. Almost immediately, the massacre of civilians began throughout Rwanda. During that time individuals seeking Tutsis were able to focus their activities on specific locations because Tutsis, who believed themselves to be in danger, often fled in large numbers to perceived safe areas, such as churches and communal buildings. This practice, which was widely known, was based on the fact that in the past Tutsis who had sought refuge in such places had not been attacked. Thus, during the period of time relevant to this indictment, groups of people seeking refuge in the same area were most likely predominately Tutsis.

14. Also, during the times relevant to this indictment, the Rwandan government required all Rwandans to carry, at all times, identity cards that designated the bearer's status as Hutu, Tutsi, Twa or "naturalized". Individuals seeking Tutsis could identify their targets simply by asking individuals to show their identification card.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

15. All acts or omissions by the accused set forth in this indictment occurred during the period of 1 January 1994 to 31 December 1994 and in the territory of Rwanda.

16. In each paragraph charging genocide, a crime recognized by Article 2 of the Tribunal Statute, the alleged acts or omissions were committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, an ethnical or racial group. 17. In each paragraph charging crimes against humanity, crimes recognized by Article 3 of the Tribunal Statute, the alleged acts or omissions were part of a widespread or systematic attack against a civilian population on political, ethnic or racial grounds.

18. At all times relevant to this indictment, the victims referred to in this indictment were protected under Article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions and by Additional Protocol II thereto.

19. At all times relevant to this indictment, there was an internal armed conflict occurring within Rwanda.

20. At all times relevant to this indictment, **Clement Kayishema** was Prefect of Kibuye and exercised control over the prefecture of Kibuye, including this subordinates in the executive branch and members of the gendarmerie nationale.

21. At all times relevant to this indictment, **Aloys Ndimbati** was the Bourgmestre of Gisovu Commune, **Charles Sikubwabo** was the Bourgmestre of Gishyita Commune, and **Ignace Bagilishema** was the Bourgmestre of Mabanza Commune. Each exercised control over his respective commune, including his subordinates in the executive branch and members of the Police Communale and Gendarmerie Nationale.

22. Each of the accused is individually responsible for the crimes alleged against him in this indictment, pursuant to Article 6(1) of the Tribunal Statute. Individual responsibility includes planning, instigating, ordering, committing or otherwise aiding and abetting in the planning, preparation or execution of any of the crimes referred to in Articles 2 to 4 of the Tribunal Statute.

23. In addition, **Clément Kayishema**, **Aloys Ndimbati**, and **Charles Sikubwabo** are also or alternatively individually responsible as superiors for the criminal acts of their subordinates in the administration, gendarmerie nationale, and communal police with respect to each of the crimes charges, pursuant to Article 6(3) of the Tribunal Statute. Superior individual responsibility is the responsibility of a superior for the acts of his

subordinate if he knew or had reason to know that his subordinate was about to commit such criminal acts or had done so and failed to take necessary and reasonable measures to prevent such acts, or to punish the perpetrators thereof.

The Accused

24. **Clement Kayishema** was born in 1954 in Bwishyura Sector, Gitesi Commune, Kibuye Prefecture, Rwanda. **Kayishema's** father was Jean Nayigiziki, and his mother was Catherine Nyiramaronko. He was appointed to the position of Prefect of Kibuye on July 3, 1992, and assumed his responsibilities as Prefect soon after. **Clement Kayishema** acted as Prefect of Kibuye until his departure to Zaire in July 1994. He is believed to be currently in Bukavu, Zaire.

25. **Ignace Bagilishema** was born in 1955 in Rubengera Sector, Mabanza Commune, Kibuye Prefecture, Rwanda. Bagilishema's father was Louis Ntaganda, and his mother was Kampundu. **Ignace Bagilishema** was appointed as Bourgmestre of Mabanza Commune on February 8, 1980. **Bagilishema** acted as Bourgmestre until the end of July 1994. He is believed to be currently in Zambia.

26. **Charles Sikubwabo** is believed to have been born in the early to mid-1940's in Gishyita Sector, Gishyita Commune, Kibuye Prefecture, Rwanda. **Sikubwabo's** father was Ferdinand Seburikoko. **Charles Sikubwabo** was appointed as Bourgmestre of Gishyita Commune in 1993. Before this appointment, **Sikubwabo** was a Chief Adjutant in the Armed Forces of Rwanda. **Charles Sikubwabo** acted as Bourgmestre until the end of July 1994. He is believed to be currently in Bukavu, Zaire.

27. **Aloys Ndimbati** is believed to have been born in the early to mid-1950s in Gitabura Sector, Gisovu Commune, Kibuye Prefecture, Rwanda. **Aloys Ndimbati** was appointed as Bourgmestre of Gisovu Commune in 1990. **Aloys Ndimbati** acted as Bourgmestre until the end of July 1994. He is believed to be currently in Zaire.

28. **Vincent Rutaganira** is believed to have been born in the early 1940's in Mubuga Sector, Gishyita Commune, Kibuye Prefecture, Rwanda. **Rutaganira's** father was Telesphore Bulimwinyundo, and his mother was Saverine Nyiramakuta. **Vincent Rutaganira** was elected as Counsellor of Mubuga Sector, Gishyita Commune in 1980. **Vincent Rutaganira** acted as Counsellor until the end of July 1994. He is believed to be currently in Bukavu or on Ijwi Island, Zaire.

29. **Mika Muhimana** is believed to have been born around 1950 in Gishyita Sector, Gishyita Commune, Kibuye Prefecture, Rwanda. **Muhimana's** father was Manasse Ntamakemwa, and his mother was Tamar Mukamugema. **Mika Muhimana** was elected as Counsellor of Gishyita Sector, Gishyita Commune in 1988. Before his election, Mika Muhimana was a commercial trader. **Mika Muhimana** acted as Counsellor until the end of July 1994. He is believed to be currently somewhere in Zaire.

30. **Ryandikayo** has no first name. He is believed to have been born around 1961 in Musenyi Sector, Gishyita Commune, Kibuye Prefecture, Rwanda. **Ryandikayo's** father was Rwuma (no first name), and his mother was Nyirabukeye (no first name). **Ryandikayo** was the manager of a restaurant in Mubuga Sector, Gishyita Commune during the time period in which the crimes alleged in this indictment occurred. He is believed to be currently somewhere in Zaire.

31. **Obed Ruzindana** is believed to have been born around 1959 in Gisovu Sector, Gisovu Commune, Kibuye Prefecture, Rwanda. **Ruzindana's** father was Elie Murakaza. **Obed Ruzindana** was a commercial trader in Kigali and in Rwamatamu Commune, Kibuye Prefecture during the time period in which the crimes alleged in this indictment occurred. He is believed to be currently somewhere in Zaire.

CHARGES

The Agreement to Kill all Tutsis

COUNT 1

32. Prior to the massacres which form the basis for counts 2 through 25 of this indictment, **Clement Kayishema, Ignace Bagilishema, Charles Sikubwabo, Aloys Ndimbati, Vincent Rutaganira, Mika Muhimana, Ryandikayo** and **Obed Ruzindana** conspired to kill the Tutsis in Kibuye Prefecture.

33. In furtherance of the aims of this conspiracy, between about 9 April 1994 and about 30 June 1994, the above-named individuals murdered and assisted in the murder of Tutsis throughout Kibuye Prefecture. The massacres which form the basis for counts 2 through 25 of this indictment were a result of this conspiracy.

34. By these actions, **Clement Kayishema, Ignace Bagilishema, Charles Sikubwabo, Aloys Ndimbati, Vincent Rutaganira, Mika Muhimana, Ryandikayo** and **Obed Ruzindana** are criminally responsible for:

Count 1: CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT GENOCIDE, a violation of Article 2(3)(b) of the Tribunal Statute.

The Massacre at the Catholic Church and Home St. Jean Complex

COUNTS 2 - 7

35. By about 17 April 1994, thousands of men, women and children from various locations has sought refuge in the Catholic Church and Home St. Jean Complex (the Complex) located in Kibuye town. These men, women and children were unarmed and were predominantly Tutsis. They were in the Complex seeking protection from attacks on Tutsis which had occurred throughout the Prefecture of Kibuye.

36. Some of the people who sought refuge in the Complex did so because Ignace Bagilishema ordered them to go there, while others did so because Clement Kayishema ordered them to go there. When Clement Kayishema and Ignace Bagilishema ordered people to the Complex, both of them knew or had reason to know that an attack on the Complex was going to occur.

37. After people gathered in the Complex, the Complex was surrounded by persons under **Clement Kayishema's** control, including members of the Gendarmerie Nationale. These persons prevented the men women and children within the Complex from leaving the Complex at a time when **Clement Kayishema** knew or had reason to know that an attack on the Complex was going to occur.

38. On about 17 April 1994, **Clement Kayishema** ordered members of the Gendarmerie Nationale, communal police of Gaieties Commune, Interahamwe and armed civilians to attack the Complex, and personally participated in the attack. The attackers used guns, grenades, machetes, spears, cudgels and other weapons to kill the people in the Complex.

39. The attack resulted in thousands of deaths and numerous injuries to the people within the Complex (Attachment A contains a list of some of the individuals killed in the attack). During the two weeks following the attack, members of the Gendarmerie Nationale, Interahamwe and armed civilians searched for and killed injured survivors of the attack.

40. Before the attack on the Complex **Clement Kayishema** did not take measures to prevent an attack, and after the attack **Clement Kayishema** did not punish the perpetrators.

41. By these acts and omissions **Clement Kayishema** and **Ignace Bagilishema** are criminally responsible for:

Count 2: GENOCIDE, a violation of Article 2(3)(a) of the Tribunal Statute;

Count 3: CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY, a violation of Articles 3(a) (murder) of the Tribunal Statute;

Count 4: CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY, a violation of Article 3(b) (extermination) of the Tribunal Statute;

Count 5: CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY, a violation of Article 3(I) (other inhumane acts) of the Tribunal Statute;

Count 6: A VIOLATION OF ARTICLE 3 COMMON TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS, a violation of Article 4(a) of the Tribunal Statute; and

Count 7: A VIOLATION OF ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL II, a violation of Article 4(a) of the Tribunal Statute.

The Massacre at the Stadium in Kibuye Town

COUNTS 8 - 13

42. By about 18 April 1994, thousands of men, women and children from various locations has sought refuge in the Stadium located in Kibuye town. These men, women and children were unarmed and were predominantly Tutsis. They were in the Stadium seeking refuge from attacks on Tutsis which had occurred throughout the Prefecture of Kibuye.

43. Some of the people who sought refuge in the Stadium did so because **Clement Kayishema** ordered them to go there, while others did so because Ignace Bagilishema ordered them to go there. When **Clement Kayishema** and **Ignace Bagilishema** ordered people to go to the Stadium, both of them knew or had reason to know that an attack on the Stadium was going to occur.

44. After people gathered in the Stadium, the Stadium was surrounded by persons under **Clement Kayishema's** control, including members of the Gendarmerie Nationale. These persons prevented the men women and children within the Stadium from leaving the Stadium at a time when **Clement Kayishema** knew or had reason to know that an attack on the Complex was going to occur.

45. On or about the 18 April 1994, **Clement Kayishema**, went to the Stadium and ordered members of the Gendarmerie Nationale, communal police of Gitesi Commune, Interahamwe and armed civilians to attack the Stadium. **Clement Kayishema** initiated the attack by firing a gun into the air. In addition **Clement Kayishema** personally participated in the attack. The attackers used guns, grenades, pangas, machetes, spears, cudgels and other weapons to kill the people in the Stadium. There were survivors of the attack on 18 April 1994. During the night of 18 April 1994 and the morning of 19 April 1994 gendarmes surrounding the Stadium prevented the survivors from leaving. The attack on the Stadium continued on 19 April 1994. Throughout the attacks, men, women and children attempting to flee the attacks were killed.

46. The two days of attacks resulted in thousands of deaths and numerous injuries to the men, women and children within the Stadium (Attachment B contains a list of some of the individuals killed in the attacks).

47. Before the attacks on the Stadium **Clement Kayishema** did not take measures to prevent an attack from occurring, and after the attacks **Clement Kayishema** did not punish the perpetrators.

48. By these acts and omissions **Clement Kayishema** and **Ignace Bagilishema** are criminally responsible for:

Count 8: GENOCIDE, a violation of Article 2(3)(a) of the Tribunal Statute;

Count 9: CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY, a violation of Articles 3(a) (murder) of the Tribunal Statute;

Count 10: CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY, a violation of Article 3(b) (extermination) of the Tribunal Statute;

Count 11: CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY, a violation of Article 3(I) (other inhumane

acts) of the Tribunal Statute;

Count 12: A VIOLATION OF ARTICLE 3 COMMON TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS, a violation of Article 4(a) of the Tribunal Statute; and

Count 13: A VIOLATION OF ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL II, a violation of Article 4(a) of the Tribunal Statute.



International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda
Tribunal pénal international pour le Rwanda

CASE NO: *ICTR - 95 - 1 - I*
**THE PROSECUTOR OF THE TRIBUNAL
AGAINST
CLEMENT KAYISHEMA
OBED RUZINDANA**

FIRST AMENDED INDICTMENT

Richard J. Goldstone, Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, pursuant to his authority under Article 17 of the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (Tribunal Statute), charges:

1. This indictment charges persons responsible for the following massacres which occurred in the Prefecture of Kibuye, Republic of Rwanda:

1.1 The massacre at the Catholic Church and the Home St. Jean complex in Kibuye town, where thousands of men, women and children were killed and numerous people injured

on about 17 April 1994.

1.2 The massacre at the Stadium in Kibuye town, where thousands of men, women and children were killed and numerous people injured on about 18 and 19 April 1994.

1.3 The massacre at the Church in Mubuga, where thousands of men, women and children were killed and numerous people injured between about 14 and 17 April 1994.

1.4 The massacres in the area of Bisesero, where thousands of men, women and children were killed and numerous people injured between about 10 April and 30 June 1994.

THE MASSACRE SITES

2. The Republic of Rwanda is divided into eleven Prefectures. These eleven Prefectures are further divided into communes. The Prefecture of Kibuye consists of nine communes. The massacres which form the basis of the charges in this indictment occurred in the Prefecture of Kibuye, in Gitesi, Gishyita and Gisovu communes.

3. The first massacre site addressed in this indictment, the Catholic Church and Home St. Jean complex, is located in Kibuye town, Gitesi Commune, on a piece of land which is surrounded on three sides by Lake Kivu. A road runs past the entrance to the Catholic Church and Home St. Jean complex. The Catholic Church is visible from the road. The Home St. Jean is behind the Church and is not visible from the road.

4. The second massacre site addressed in this indictment, the Stadium, is located near the main traffic circle in Kibuye town, Gitesi Commune. The town's main road runs past the Stadium. Immediately behind the Stadium is a high hill.

5. The third massacre site addressed in this indictment, the Church in Mubuga, is located in Gishyita Commune. Gishyita Commune is located in the southern part of Kibuye Prefecture. The Church in Mubuga is located approximately 20 kilometers from Kibuye town.

6. The fourth massacre site addressed in this indictment is the area of Bisesero. The area of Bisesero extends through two communes in the Prefecture of Kibuye: Gishyita and Gisovu. Bisesero is an area of high rolling hills, located in the southern portion of Kibuye Prefecture. The hills are very large, and are often separated by deep valleys.

BACKGROUND

7. The structure of the executive branch, and the authority of the members therein, is set forth in the laws of Rwanda. In the Prefecture, the Prefect is the highest local representative of the government, and is the trustee of the State Authority. The Prefect has control over the government and its agencies throughout the Prefecture.

8. In each commune within a prefecture there exists the council of the commune, which is led by the Bourgmestre of that commune. The Bourgmestre of each commune is nominated by the Minister of the Interior and appointed by the President. As representative of the executive power, the Bourgmestre is subject to the hierarchical authority of the Prefect, but, subject to this authority, the Bourgmestre is in charge of governmental functions within his commune.

9. The Prefect is responsible for maintaining the peace, public order, and security of persons and goods within the prefecture. In fulfilling his duty to maintain peace, the Prefect can demand assistance from the army and from the Gendarmerie Nationale. The Bourgmestre also has authority over those members of the Gendarmerie Nationale stationed in his commune.

10. The Gendarmerie Nationale is an armed force established to maintain the public order and execute the laws. It is led by the Minister of Defense, but can exercise its function of safeguarding the public order at the request of the competent national authority, which is the Prefect. The Gendarmerie Nationale has an affirmative duty to report to the Prefect information which has a bearing on the public order, as well as a duty to assist any person

who, being in danger, requests its assistance. From January - July of 1994, there were approximately 200 gendarmes in the Prefecture of Kibuye.

11. Members of the executive branch also have control over the communal police. Each commune has Police Communale, who are engaged by the Bourgmestre of that commune. Normally, the Bourgmestre has exclusive authority over the members of the Police Communale. In case of public calamities, however, the Prefect can claim the policemen of the Police Communale and place them under his direct control..

12. The Interahamwe, an unofficial paramilitary group composed almost exclusively of extremist Hutus, had significant involvement in the events charged in this indictment. The National Revolutionary Movement for Development (MRND) party created the Interahamwe as a military training organization for MRND youth and based the Interahamwe's leadership on the MRND's own structure, with leaders at the national, prefectural, and communal levels. There was no official link between the Interahamwe and the Rwandan military, but members of the Army and Presidential Guard trained, guided and supported the Interahamwe. Occasionally, members of the Army or Presidential Guard participated in Interahamwe activities.

13. On 6 April 1994, the airplane carrying then-president of Rwanda Juvenal Habyarima crashed during its approach into Kigali airport in Rwanda. Almost immediately, the massacre of civilians began throughout Rwanda. During that time individuals seeking Tutsis were able to focus their activities on specific locations because Tutsis, who believed themselves to be in danger, often fled in large numbers to perceived safe areas, such as churches and communal buildings. This practice, which was widely known, was based on the fact that in the past Tutsis who had sought refuge in such places had not been attacked. Thus, during the period of time relevant to this indictment, groups of people seeking refuge in the same area were most likely predominately Tutsis.

14. Also, during the times relevant to this indictment, the Rwandan government required all Rwandans to carry, at all times, identity cards that designated the bearer's status as Hutu, Tutsi, Twa or "naturalized". Individuals seeking Tutsis could identify their targets simply by asking individuals to show their identification card.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

15. All acts or omissions by the accused set forth in this indictment occurred during the period of 1 January 1994 to 31 December 1994 and in the territory of Rwanda.

16. In each paragraph charging genocide, a crime recognized by Article 2 of the Tribunal Statute, the alleged acts or omissions were committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, an ethnical or racial group.

17. In each paragraph charging crimes against humanity, crimes recognized by Article 3 of the Tribunal Statute, the alleged acts or omissions were part of a widespread or systematic attack against a civilian population on political, ethnic or racial grounds.

18. At all times relevant to this indictment, the victims referred to in this indictment were protected under Article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions and by Additional Protocol II thereto.

19. At all times relevant to this indictment, there was an internal armed conflict occurring within Rwanda.

20. At all times relevant to this indictment, **Clement Kayishema** was Prefect of Kibuye and exercised control over the prefecture of Kibuye, including his subordinates in the executive branch and members of the gendarmerie nationale..

21. Each of the accused is individually responsible for the crimes alleged against him in this indictment, pursuant to Article 6(1) of the Tribunal Statute. Individual responsibility includes planning, instigating, ordering, committing or otherwise aiding and abetting in

the planning, preparation or execution of any of the crimes referred to in Articles 2 to 4 of the Tribunal Statute.

22. In addition, **Clement Kayishema**, is also or alternatively individually responsible as superior for the criminal acts of their subordinates in the administration, gendarmerie nationale, and communal police with respect to each of the crimes charged, pursuant to Article 6(3) of the Tribunal Statute. Superior individual responsibility is the responsibility of a superior for the acts of his subordinate if he knew or had reason to know that his subordinate was about to commit such criminal acts or had done so and failed to take necessary and reasonable measures to prevent such acts, or to punish the perpetrators thereof.

The Accused

23. **Clement Kayishema** was born in 1954 in Bwishyura Sector, Gitesi Commune, Kibuye Prefecture, Rwanda. **Kayishema's** father was Jean-Baptiste Nabagiziki, and his mother was Anastasie Nyirabakunzi. He was appointed to the position of Prefect of Kibuye on July 3, 1992, and assumed his responsibilities as Prefect soon after. **Clement Kayishema** acted as Prefect of Kibuye until his departure to Zaire in July 1994. He is believed to be currently in Bukavu, Zaire.

24. **Obed Ruzindana** was born in 1962 in Gisovu Sector, Gisovu Commune, Kibuye Prefecture, Rwanda. **Ruzindana's** father was Elie Murakaza. **Obed Ruzindana** was a commercial trader in Kigali during the time period in which the crimes alleged in this indictment occurred. He is believed to be currently somewhere in Zaire.

The Massacre at the Catholic Church and Home St. Jean Complex

COUNTS 1 -6

25. By about 17 April 1994, thousands of men, women and children from various locations had sought refuge in the Catholic Church and Home St. Jean complex (the Complex) located in Kibuye town. The men, women and children were unarmed and were predominantly Tutsis. They were in the Complex seeking protection from attacks on Tutsis which had occurred throughout the Prefecture of Kibuye.

26. Some of the people who sought refuge in the Complex did so because **Clement Kayishema** ordered them to go there. When **Clement Kayishema** ordered people to go to the Complex, he knew or had reason to know that an attack on the Complex was going to occur.

27. After people gathered in the Complex, the Complex was surrounded by persons under **Clement Kayishema's** control, including members of the Gendarmerie Nationale. These persons prevented the men women and children within the Complex from leaving the Complex at a time when **Clement Kayishema** knew or had reason to know that an attack on the Complex was going to occur.

28. On about 17 April 1994, **Clement Kayishema** ordered members of the Gendarmerie Nationale, communal police of Gitesi Commune, Interahamwe and armed civilians to attack the Complex, and personally participated in the attack. The attackers used guns, grenades, machetes, spears, cudgels and other weapons to kill the people in the Complex.

29. The attack resulted in thousands of deaths and numerous injuries to the people within the Complex (Attachment A contains a list of some of the individuals killed in the attack). During the two weeks following the attack, members of the Gendarmerie Nationale, Interahamwe and armed civilians searched for and killed injured survivors of the attack.

30. Before the attack on the Complex **Clement Kayishema** did not take measures to prevent an attack, and after the attack **Clement Kayishema** did not punish the perpetrators.

31. By these acts and omissions **Clement Kayishema** is criminally responsible for:
Count 1: GENOCIDE, a violation of Article 2(3)(a) of the Tribunal Statute;
Count 2: CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY, a violation of Articles 3(a) (murder) of the Tribunal Statute;
Count 3: CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY, a violation of Article 3(b) (extermination) of the Tribunal Statute;
Count 4: CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY, a violation of Article 3(I) (other inhumane acts) of the Tribunal Statute;
Count 5: A VIOLATION OF ARTICLE 3 COMMON TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS, a violation of Article 4(a) of the Tribunal Statute; and
Count 6: A VIOLATION OF ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL II, a violation of Article 4(a) of the Tribunal Statute.

The Massacre at the Stadium in Kibuye Town

COUNTS 8 - 13

32. By about 18 April 1994, thousands of men, women and children from various locations had sought refuge in the Stadium located in Kibuye town. These men, women and children were unarmed and were predominantly Tutsis. They were in the Stadium seeking refuge from attacks on Tutsis which had occurred throughout the Prefecture of Kibuye.

33. Some of the people who sought refuge in the Stadium did so because **Clement Kayishema** ordered them to go there. When **Clement Kayishema** ordered people to go to the Stadium, he knew or had reason to know that an attack on the Stadium was going to occur.

34. After people gathered in the Stadium, the Stadium was surrounded by persons under **Clement Kayishema's** control, including members of the Gendarmerie Nationale. These persons prevented the men women and children within the Stadium from leaving the Stadium at a time when **Clement Kayishema** knew or had reason to know that an attack on the Complex was going to occur.

35. On or about the 18 April 1994, **Clement Kayishema**, went to the Stadium and ordered members of the Gendarmerie Nationale, communal police of Gitesi Commune, Interahamwe and armed civilians to attack the Stadium. **Clement Kayishema** initiated the attack by firing a gun into the air. In addition **Clement Kayishema** personally participated in the attack. The attackers used guns, grenades, pangas, machetes, spears, cudgels and other weapons to kill the people in the Stadium. There were survivors of the attack on 18 April 1994. During the night of 18 April 1994 and the morning of 19 April 1994 gendarmes surrounding the Stadium prevented the survivors from leaving. The attack on the Stadium continued on 19 April 1994. Throughout the attacks, men, women and children attempting to flee the attacks were killed.

36. The two days of attacks resulted in thousands of deaths and numerous injuries to the men, women and children within the Stadium (Attachment B contains a list of some of the individuals killed in the attacks).

37. Before the attacks on the Stadium **Clement Kayishema** did not take measures to prevent an attack from occurring, and after the attacks **Clement Kayishema** did not punish the perpetrators.

38. By these acts and omissions **Clement Kayishema** is criminally responsible for:
Count 7: GENOCIDE, a violation of Article 2(3)(a) of the Tribunal Statute;
Count 8: CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY a violation of Article 3(a)(murder) of the Tribunal Statute;
Count 9: CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY, a violation of Article 3(b)(extermination) of

the Tribunal Statute;

Count 10: CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY, a violation of Article 3(i)(other inhumane acts) of the Tribunal Statute;

Count 11: A VIOLATION OF ARTICLE 3 COMMON TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS, a violation of Article 4(a) of the Tribunal Statute; and

Count 12: A VIOLATION OF ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL II, a violation of Article 4(a) of the Tribunal Statute.

The Massacre at the Church in Mubuga

COUNTS 13 - 18

39. By about 14 April 1994, thousands of men, women and children congregated in the Church in Mubuga, Gishyita Commune. These men, women and children were predominantly Tutsis. They were in the church seeking refuge from attacks on Tutsis which had occurred throughout the Prefecture of Kibuye.

40. After the men, women and children began to congregate in the Church, **Clement Kayishema** visited the Church on several occasions. On or about 10 April **Clement Kayishema** brought gendarmes, under his control, to the Church. These gendarmes prevented the men, women and children within the church from leaving.

41. On or about 14 April 1994 individuals, including individuals under **Clement Kayishema's control**, directed members of the Gendarme Nationale, communal police of Gishyita commune, Interahamwe and armed civilians to attack the Church. In addition, each of them personally participated in the attacks. The attackers used guns, grenades, machetes, spears, pangas, cudgels and other weapons to kill the people in the Church. Not all the people could be killed at once, so the attacks continued for several days. Both before and during these attacks persons under **Clement Kayishema's control**, including members of the Gendarmerie Nationale and communal police, prevented the men women and children within the Church from leaving.

42. The attacks resulted in thousands of deaths and numerous injuries to the men, women and children within the church (Attachment C contains a list of some of the victims killed in the attacks).

43. Before the attacks on the Church in Mubuga neither **Clement Kayishema** did not take measure to prevent the attacks, and after the attacks **Clement Kayishemas** did not punish the perpetrators.

44. By these acts and omissions **Clement Kayishema** is criminally responsible for:

Count 13: GENOCIDE, a violation of Article 2(3)(a) of the Tribunal Statute;

Count 14: CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY, a violation of Article 3(a) (murder) of the Tribunal Statute;

Count 15: CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY, a violation of Article 3(b)(extermination) of the Tribunal Statute;

Count 16: CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY, a violation of Article 3(I) (other inhumane acts) of the Tribunal Statute;

Count 17: A VIOLATION OF ARTICLE 3 COMMON TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS, a violation of Article 4(a) of the Tribunal Statute; and

Count 18: A VIOLATION OF ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL II , a violation of Article 4(a) of the Tribunal Statute.

The Massacres in the Area of Bisesero

COUNTS 19 - 24

45. The area of Bisesero spans two communes in Kibuye Prefecture. From about 9 April 1994 through 30 June 1994, thousands of men, women and children sought refuge in the area of Bisesero. These men, women and children were predominantly Tutsis and were

seeking refuge from attacks on Tutsis which had occurred throughout the Prefecture of Kibuye.

46. The area of Bisesero was regularly attacked, on almost a daily basis, throughout the period of about 9 April 1994 through about 30 June 1994. The attackers used guns, grenades, machetes, spears, pangas, cudgels and other weapons to kill the Tutsis in Bisesero. At various times the men, women and children seeking refuge in Bisesero attempted to defend themselves from these attacks with stones, sticks and other crude weapons.

47. At various locations and times throughout April, May and June 1994, and often in concert, **Clement Kayishema** and **Obed Ruzindana** brought to the area of Bisesero members of the Gendarme Nationale, communal police of Gishyita and Gisovu communes, Interahamwe and armed civilians, and directed them to attack the people seeking refuge there. In addition, at various locations and times, and often in concert, **Clement Kayishema** and **Obed Ruzindana** personally attacked and killed persons seeking refuge in Bisesero.

48. The attacks described above resulted in thousands of deaths and numerous injuries to the men, women and children within the area of Bisesero (Attachment D contains a list of some of the individuals killed in the attacks).

49. Throughout this time, **Clement Kayishema** did not take measures to prevent the attacks, and after the attacks **Clement Kayishema** did not punish the perpetrators.

61. By these acts and omissions **Clement Kayishema** and **Obed Ruzindana** are criminally responsible for:

Count 19: GENOCIDE, a violation of Article 2(3)(a) of the Tribunal Statute;

Count 20: CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY, a violation of Articles 3(a) (murder) of the Tribunal Statute;

Count 21: CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY, a violation of Article 3(b) (extermination) of the Tribunal Statute;

Count 22: CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY, a violation of Article 3(I) (other inhumane acts) of the Tribunal Statute;

Count 23: A VIOLATION OF ARTICLE 3 COMMON TO THE GENEVA

CONVENTIONS, a violation of Article 4(a) of the Tribunal Statute; and

Count 24: A VIOLATION OF ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL II, a violation of Article 4(a) of the Tribunal Statute.

_____ 1995

Arusha, Tanzania

Richard J. Goldstone

Prosecutor

This rearranged version conforms to the Order of Trial Chamber II in their decision of 10 April 19