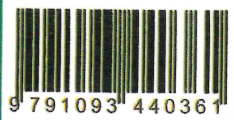


The Museum for Campaign against Genocide is located in Kimihurura Sector, Gasabo District of the City of Kigali, at 4.9 km, 9 minutes by car, from Kanombe International Airport, on the way to the City Center of Kigali.

This Museum was officially launched on 3rd, December 2017 by His Excellency Paul KAGAME, President of the Republic of Rwanda.

It is open every day from 8 :00 a.m. to 6 :00 p.m., except on 7th April; the date of commemoration of the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda.

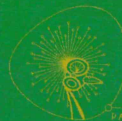
On Umuganda day (community work), the last Saturday of each month, this Museum opens at 12:00 noon.



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8 000 Frw



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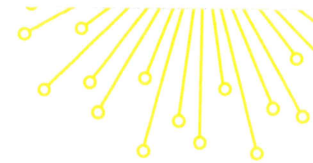
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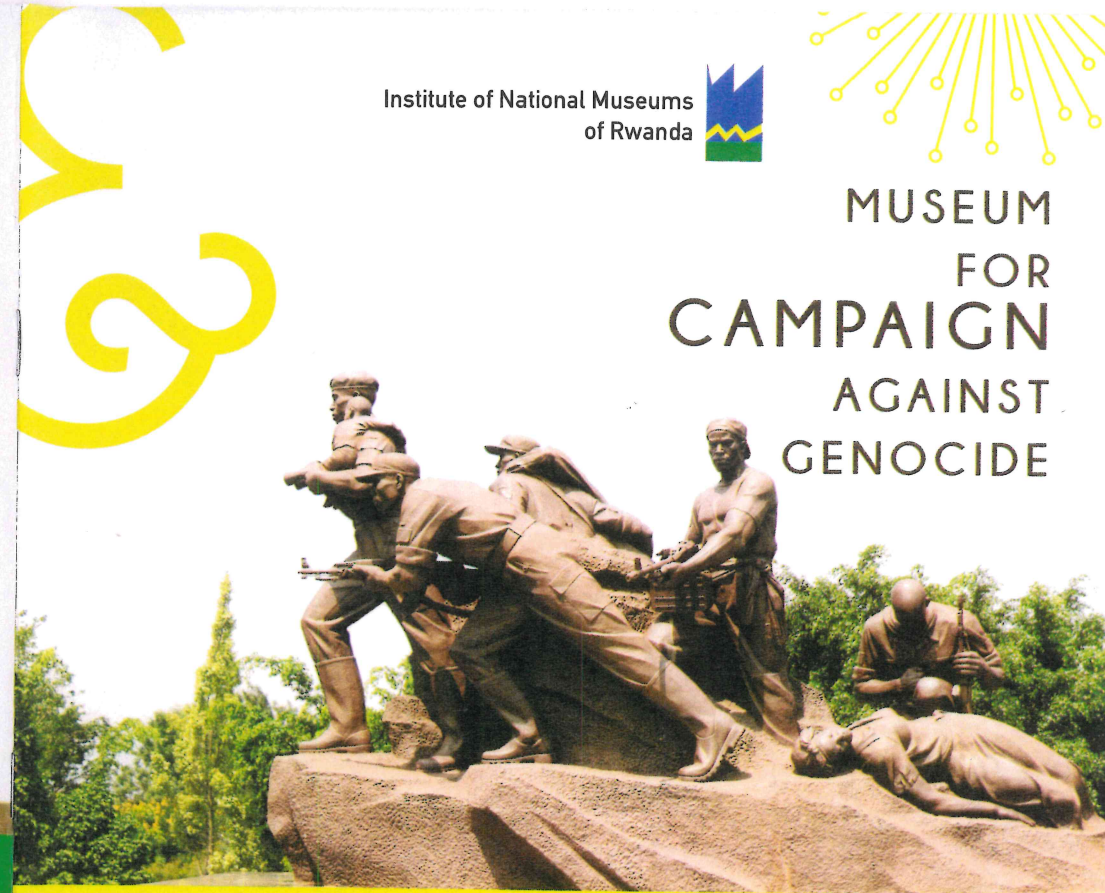
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Institute of National Museums
of Rwanda



MUSEUM FOR CAMPAIGN AGAINST GENOCIDE



HISTOIRES
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PARCOURSIR. CONTER. FIGURER. ENSEMBLE

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of Rwanda



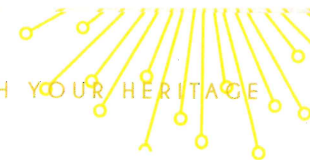
MUSEUM
FOR
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DISCOVER YOUR MUSEUMS, CHERISH YOUR HERITAGE



During a 100-day period, between April 6th and July 17th, 1994, the extremist Hutu on power committed **Genocide against the Tutsi** in which more than a million Tutsi were killed as well as moderate Hutu. Instead of intervening to stop genocide, UN troops in Rwanda were ordered to withdraw. Genocide committed against the Tutsi in Rwanda was stopped by the armed struggle led by Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF). Its armed wing, Rwandan Patriotic Army (RPA), was the only military force to defeat genocidaires, to rescue targeted victims and care for genocide survivors.

This museum depicts in details the **military campaign which made it possible to stop genocide** perpetrated against the Tutsi in Rwanda. It pays tribute to the courage, determination and sacrifice of the RPA soldiers as well as civilians both, Rwandans and foreigners, who played an important role in this campaign.

This museum is built in this place, **currently hosting the National Parliament**, which, from December 28th 1993 hosted RPF politicians designated to represent RPF as well as the 600 men protection force; the third Battalion (3Bn). These RPF politicians had come to Kigali in the framework of implementing Arusha Peace Agreement signed on August 4th, 1993.

This CND building was systematically shelled from all over Kigali with the aim of reducing it to ashes from the night of April 6th, 1994, **responding to the order given on April 7th, 1994** at around 3 p.m. by the Chairman of RPA High Command, Major General Paul Kagame, the 3rd Battalion victoriously resisted. In accordance with this order, soldiers of the 3rd Battalion broke out from their initial positions to defend themselves and to rescue victims of genocide in their vicinity. As of April 11th, 1994, Alpha combined Mobile Force succeeded to link-up and reinforced them.



Peace process

The Rwandan Government has always refused the request from Rwandan refugees in exile to return to their homeland, on the pretext that «Rwanda is full like a glass of water». In order to put an end to sectarianism, divisionism, particularly on pseudo-ethnic criteria, massive human rights violations as well as extreme poverty, RPF Inkotanyi launches, **on October 1st, 1990, the liberation struggle of the country.**

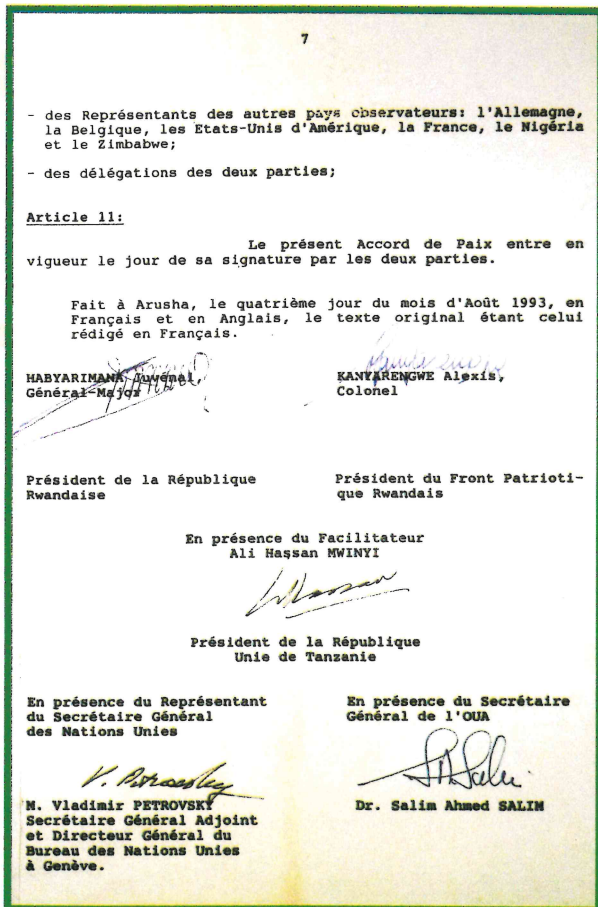
However, RPF always advanced forward the strategy of "negotiating rather than fighting". Following the RPF's armed offensive of October 1st 1990, the first ceasefire and cessation of hostilities have been signed in N'sele in March 1991 and led to **Arusha Peace Agreement on August 4th, 1993** jointly signed by the Chairman of RPF, Colonel Alexis Kanyarengwe and the President of the Republic of Rwanda, Juvénal Habyarimana. The Arusha Peace Agreement stipulates the establishment of a broad-based transitional Government and National Transitional Assembly, which have to include RPF politicians.

DISCOVER YOUR MUSEUMS, CHERISH YOUR HERITAGE

In accordance with Arusha Peace Agreement, the United Nations deploys on 05th October, 1993, the UNAMIR (United Nations Assistance Mission to Rwanda) to facilitate the implementation of Arusha Peace Agreement. On 28th December, 1993, politicians from Rwandan Patriotic Front and their protection unit arrive in Kigali escorted by UN troops

commanded by the Canadian General Roméo Dallaire. RPF politicians and 600 protection unit are hosted in the CND building, the then National Development Council, the current Parliament of Rwanda. On 5th January, 1994, Juvénal Habyarimana is sworn in as the Head of State of the transitional Government, but the extremist «Hutu Power» (the coalition of extremist

Hutu members of various Rwandan political parties) **blocks all the attempts** to establish the broad-based Transitional Government and National Transitional Assembly. As targeted killings, acts of political terror and racial escalate, extremists gain time to commit the ultimate stage of genocide as planned.



The Rwandan Government accelerates the preparation of genocide against the Tutsi



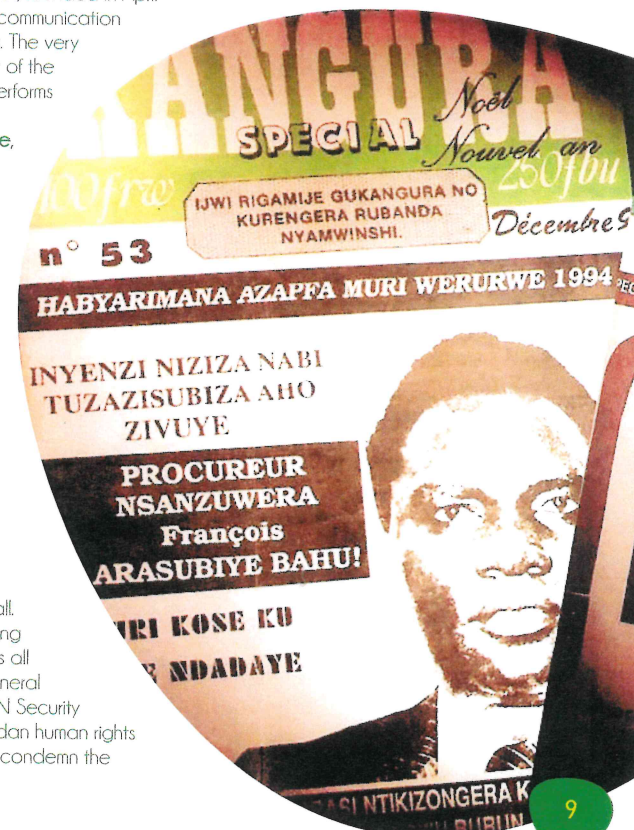
Be it through **systematic denigration of Arusha Peace Agreement, sponsorship of hate media and development of insecurity across the country**, President Habyarimana and the ruling Hutu extremists, rather than promoting peace by implementing the Arusha Peace Agreement, accelerate the implementation of genocide against the Tutsi. In a public speech in Ruhengeri, Juvénal Habyarimana refers to Arusha Peace agreement as «just papers» while government officials call them «rotten process».

The Government leaders and extremist parties competed to make murderous statements. J. Habyarimana stated: «... On the D-Day, I will call upon my militia Interahamwe and we will get out to work and do the job perfectly well.» Théoneste Bagosora, known as the mastermind of genocide against Tutsi declared: « I will prepare apocalypse II ». Léon Mugesera, one of the presidential party leaders, says: « I inform you (the Tutsi) that your home is Ethiopia and we will send you back through Nyabarongo river as a shortcut ».

DISCOVER YOUR MUSEUMS, CHERISH YOUR HERITAGE

Nearly two dozens of newspapers and magazines openly preach hatred for Tutsi, including the «famous» Kangura Magazine which publishes, in its pages, in December 1990, the «ten commandments of Bahutu», an emblematic text, in its general public version, of genocidal ideology. RTLM, Radio Télévision Libre des Mille Collines, founded in April 1993, quickly becomes the public voice of communication and calls for individual and collective killings. The very popular singer Simon Bikindi, a future convict of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, performs songs of hate. Even if RPF radio Muhabura **denounces the preparations of genocide**, the thousand waves of Rwandans are saturated by genocide ideology.

The massacres of opposition political leaders by the Hutu Power, follows one another like the killing of Félicien Gatabazi, President of the Social Democratic Party (PSD). **Everything is being done to undermine the Arusha Peace Agreement**, including numerous and repeated water and electricity cuts imposed on the CND, where RPF political figures are hosted since December 28th, 1993. Heavy and large quantities of weapons are delivered, including tons of machetes paid for by Félicien Kabuga, the main sponsor of genocide against the Tutsi. The establishment of all these platforms aims at carrying out genocide are well known to all. Through Muhabura radio and by broadcasting various press releases, RPF publicly condemns all these elements of genocide preparation. General Roméo Dallaire sends fax messages to the UN Security Council, including the "Genocidal fax". Rwandan human rights associations, such as ARDHO, also alert and condemn the preparation of Genocide, **but all in vain**.



Execution of Genocide against the Tutsi

On the evening of 6th April, 1994 around 8:30 p.m., Hutu extremists shoot down the plane of President Habyarimana.

Immediately after the president's death, **genocidal forces in Kigali launch the extermination of Tutsi families**. Hutu opposition politicians who opposed genocide are also assassinated, starting from the Prime Minister, Agathe Uwilingiyimana, her husband, as well as ten Belgian peacekeepers who protected her. The President of the Constitutional

Court, Joseph Kavaruganda, the Cabinet Minister and President of PSD, Frederick Nzamurambaho, Faustin Rucogoza, Félicien Nganga, the President of Liberal Party (PL), Landouard Ndayisingwa are also assassinated.



On 7th April, 1994, genocide against the Tutsi spreads throughout Rwanda

Roadblocks are established across the country to verify «ethnicity» in the identity cards. Extremist RTLM radio broadcasts names, workplaces, plate numbers to locate targeted people and places where Tutsi, targeted individuals, gather in hope for their safety. Everywhere, Tutsi dead bodies are piling up.

On the same day, April 7th, the CND building, which had been shelled since the evening of 6th April 1994, continues to undergo heavy attacks by all genocidal forces in the capital in order to kill RPF politicians and soldiers of the 3rd Battalion. After the massacre of ten Belgian peacekeepers by the genocidaires, **troops of the United Nations are ordered to leave the country and abandon** the victims of genocide, be it at ETO Kicukiro, at

Ndera, at Amahoro stadium, where the Tutsi have sought refuge due to the concentration of UN troops. These troops will never use their equipments both light and heavy weapons to protect the victims. In Kicukiro, they purely abandoned several thousands of targeted victims including children, women and men under their sole protection.



Order to stop genocide



1 - Order to the 3rd Battalion



On 07th April, 1994, around 3 p.m., the 3rd Battalion is ordered by the Chairman of the RPA High Command, Major General Paul Kagame, to break out from its initial position at the CDN, to defend itself and rescue victims of genocide in their vicinity. EAGLE Company is tasked to advance towards Remera and rescue people trapped at Amahoro stadium, block the attacking para-commando forces from Kanombe Camp. At the same time, CHUI Company is tasked to advance and contain the advancing presidential

guards from Kimihurura. TIGER and SIMBA companies are, respectively, tasked to contain the attacks from Kacyiru Camp (Gendarmes) and Kami Camp (Military Police).

Each Company of the 3rd Battalion succeeds to contain genocidal forces until the link-up of other battalions from the northern part of Rwanda.

The first of these battalions, Alpha Battalion, links-up with the 3rd Battalion on the fourth day, on April 11th, 1994. Following this link-up and reinforcement, the 3rd battalion captures Mt Rebero on 12th April 1994.

Legend

Military Symbols in blue colour represent Rwanda Patriotic Army (RPA)

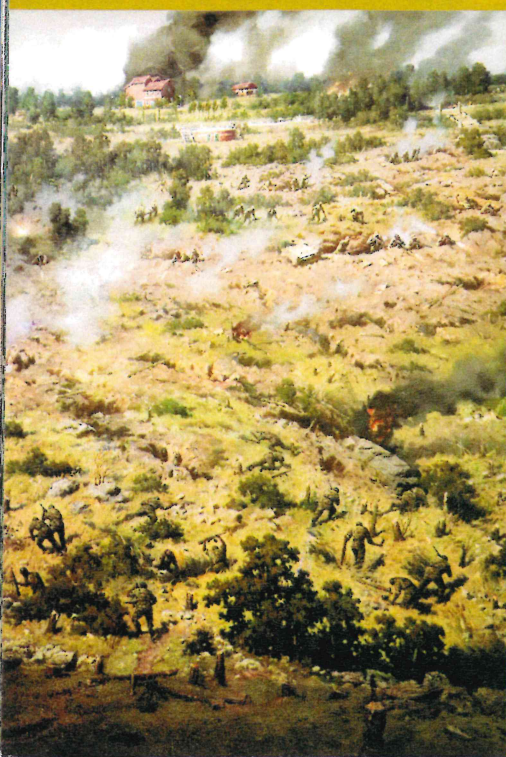
Military Symbols in red colour represent Genocidal Forces

- Infantry Battalion
- Infantry Battalion in defence
- Position indicator
- Infantry Company in defence
- Infantry Battalion in defence
- Engineering Battalion
- Ordnance Brigade
- Para Commando Brigade
- Artillery Unit
- Signal Battalion
- Headquarter
- Infantry Brigade
- Armoured Recce Battalion
- Medium Artillery
- Medium Mortar
- Light Mortar

- MP Military Police
- GP Garde Présidentielle
- PARA CDO Para Commando
- EM Etat Major
- GMK Groupement Mobile de Kigali
- QG Quartier Général
- GPT Groupement
- GDN Gendarmerie Nationale



The successful operation to capture Mt Rebero opened a rescue corridor for the Tutsi in the southern part of Kigali. Two days later, Nyanza-Kicukiro enemy defense falls and, thus, several rescue missions conducted.



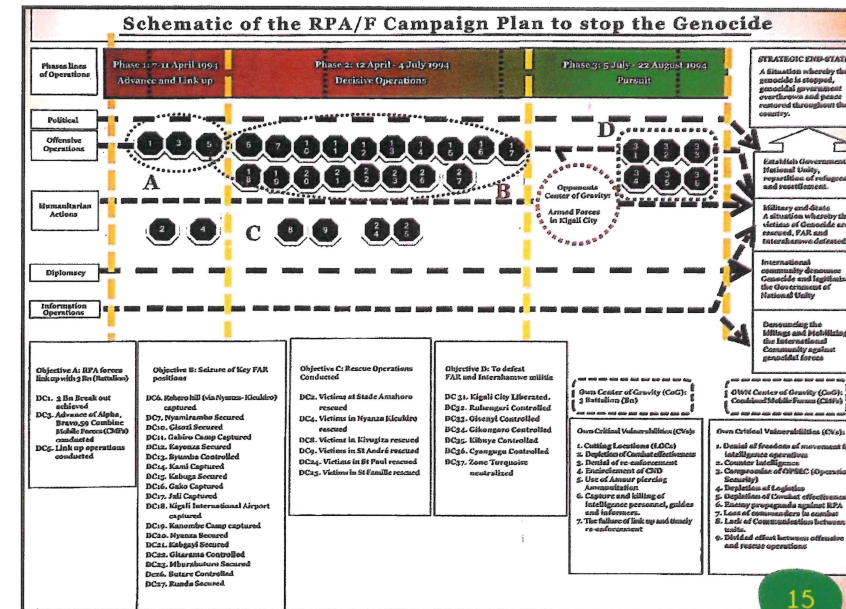
The capture of Mt Rebero exposed the military and political system of the genocidal government and forced it to withdraw to Gitarama.

DISCOVER YOUR MUSEUMS, CHERISH YOUR HERITAGE

2. Order to stop Genocide to other RPA CMFs

On 8th April 1994, the Chairman of RPA High Command, Major General Paul Kagame convenes an emergency meeting of RPA commanders at Mulindi. He orders them to stop genocide, rescue the victims of genocide and defeat genocidal forces. He defines the schematic plan of the campaign in order to achieve strategic end-state as « the situation whereby the genocide is stopped, genocidal government overthrown and peace restored in the country » and declares objectives of the campaign against Genocide :

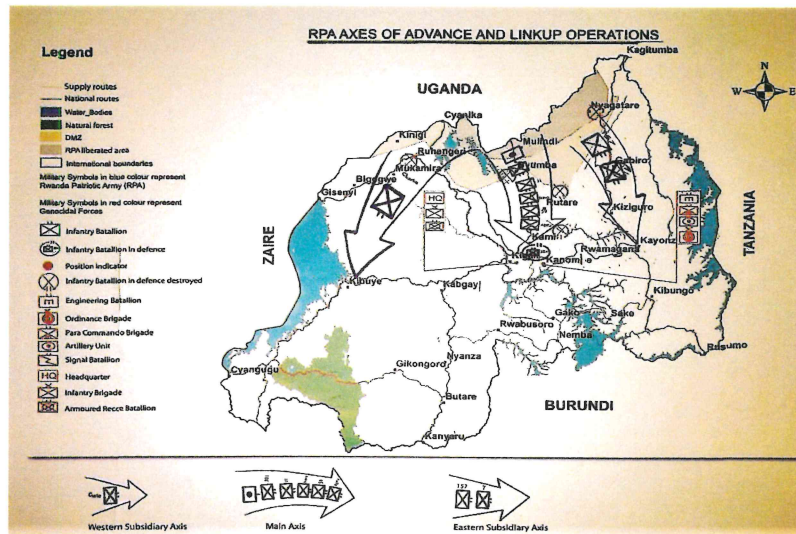
1. To link-up with the 3rd battalion in Kigali.
2. To seize key enemy positions.
3. To rescue victims of genocide.
4. To defeat FAR forces and the Interahamwe Militias.



On the central axis, the Chairman of the high command of RPA has met the troops gathered in Miyove on April 8th and ordered Alpha and Bravo battalions to advance and link up with the 3rd Battalion in Kigali for operations to stop genocide. Other battalions to advance along the central axis are the Combined Mobile Forces (CMF) 59, 101, 21. The central axis counts the main forces due to the concentration of deployments for FAR forces in Kigali

but above all a large number of targeted victims of Genocide. 7 CMF and 1.57 DCMF advance on the Southern-Eastern axis while Charlie CMF advances towards North-Western axis. The battle has just changed the format. There is now a population of genocidaires and such an army which has just made the Arusha Peace Agreements obsolete, «rags of paper», as their President had always called them. It is important to

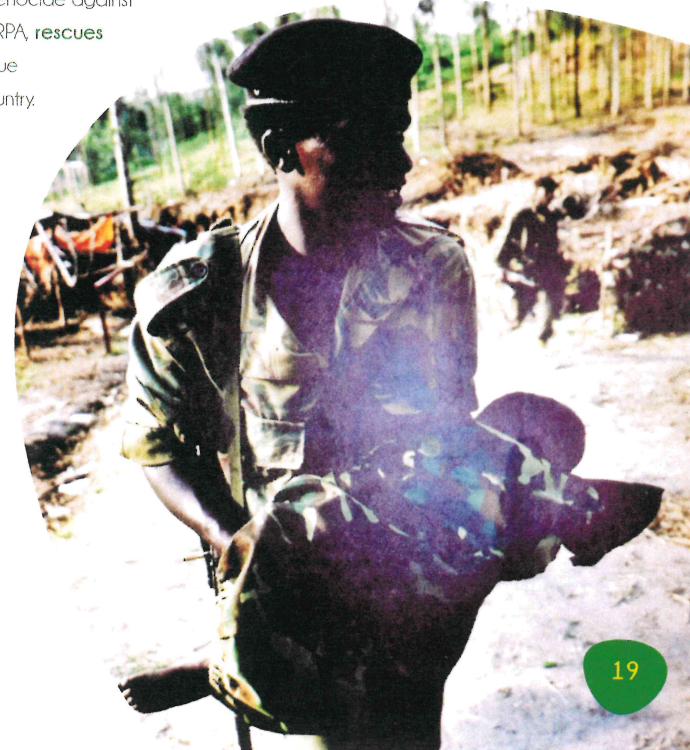
apply all learned war tactics and everyone, whether isolated individual or in a group, gives the best of himself to save the most lives in a record time. Lives of targeted victims rescued, the RPA must succeed **where everyone has failed, where no one has dared to intervene.** It is necessary to challenge the killers and challenge powers with folded arms and open mouths before a genocide. **You have to find yourselves the solution!**





Rescue operations

Rescue operations are the main pillars of the campaign against genocide. For 100 days of genocide against the Tutsi, the Rwandan Patriotic Army, RPA, **rescues thousands of people**, thanks to rescue operations conducted across the country. Many of these rescue missions are conducted behind enemy lines by men and women who sacrifice their lives to rescue innocent people from churches, schools, wetlands, forests and all places where they could find refuge. The museum for campaign against genocide exhibits some of these rescue operations:



■ **Amahoro Stadium, 7th April, 1994** : It is the very first rescue operation by RPA after the militiamen and government soldiers have already entered the stadium. As soon as Eagles company advances from CND, these attackers are dislodged, more than 5000 thousand targeted victims are, thus, rescued, as well as the soldiers of UNAMIR forces stationed at the stadium who have already been disarmed by the genocidal forces.

April 25th, 1994 : on a rainy night, 5,000 refugees from Amahoro Stadium, still targeted by external genocidaire attacks, are evacuated through a humanitarian corridor. They will be escorted overnight, without any light, to the city of Byumba which has previously been liberated by RPF.

■ **Saint André, April 16th, 1994** : after the fall of Mt Rebero on April 12th, 1994, 8 soldiers succeed a rescue

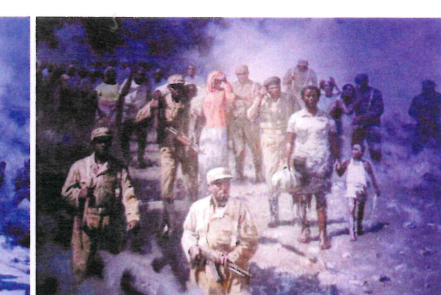
operation at the school of St André and rescue more than fifty children, women and men whose most seriously injured were treated in the improvised sick-bay within CND before being evacuated to Byumba.

■ **The pit of Kiziguro** : after liberating Kiziguro, RPA soldiers find a 40-meter deep pit where genocide victims have been thrown dead or alive. From there, 12 survivors are rescued. This type of macabre discovery will be frequent throughout the campaign against genocide.

■ **Kabgayi, June 2nd, 1994**: on the site of one of the first churches in Rwanda, tens of thousands of refugees are concentrated in the church, at Saint Leon minor seminary of Kabgayi, at St Joseph school, at the Philosophicum major seminary and in the former TRAFIPRO building. Nearly, 30,000 people were killed. RPA captures the city on June 2nd, 1994 and, thus, rescues several other thousand victims still alive on this date. Survivors are escorted to Ntenyo and Byimana and, later on, to Bugesera, area already liberated and secured by RPA forces.

■ **Hôtel des Mille Collines, 22nd May- 6th June 1994**: this rescue operation is the result of the only diplomatic negotiations between RPA and the Rwandan government with UNAMIR facilitated by a small Chanaian force of 270. It involves the exchange of civilians who have been trapped at Hôtel des Mille Collines and pro-government dignitaries who were at Amohoro Stadium. These civilians are evacuated to Kabuga where they met the Chairman of the High Command, Major General Paul Kagame.

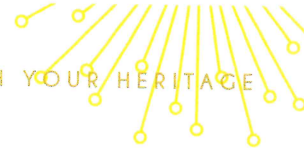
■ **Saint-Paul, June 16th and 17th, 1994**: after various attempts to rescue genocide victims trapped in St Paul and Ste Famille churches, Bravo company advance from Cisozi during the night of June 16th around 8 p.m., crosses enemy lines and arrives at St Paul at 1. a.m. guided by four survivors. The platoon commander, Lieutenant Emmanuel Twagirayezu is killed while trying to rescue an elderly person called Margueritte Mukamibungu. More than 2,000 victims are, thus, rescued.





Liberation of the city of Kigali

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After the strategic capture of Mount Rebero on 12th April 1994, victorious battle of Mount Jali on 20th May 1994, followed by the capture of Camp Kanombe and Kanombe Airport during the night of May 22nd 1994, mark **consecutive defeats of genocidal forces** in Kigali. It is until the night of July 3rd to 4th July 1994, early hours of the morning that RPA captures Mt Kigali, hence, the liberation of Kigali.

The last FAR (Rwandan Armed Forces) attempts of resistance on Mount Kigali, presidential guard force and Kacyiru gendamerie camp are extinguished. RPA, which surrounded, bypassed and passed Kigali, leaves an exit corridor to genocidal government soldiers in order to capture the whole capital city while minimizing losses in human lives.

In the morning of July 4th, the city of Kigali is completely liberated. On the same day also falls the city of Butare. Citaroma is captured on June 13th by forcing the genocidal government to withdraw again to Gisenyi. However, the towns of Ruhengeri and Gisenyi are respectively captured on July 14th and 17th, 1994, which mark the end of genocide against the Tutsi.

On July 19th, 1994, in the framework of Arusha Peace Agreement, the declaration of Rwanda Patriotic Army, the declaration of other political parties that were not involved in genocide and the constitution of Rwanda of 1991, the **Government of National Unity** is formed in Kigali. The **Operation Turquoise** is used by French troops to protect the defeated genocidal forces aiming at their re-organization for a possible armed return to the area which was liberated by RPF. When these forces

realize the impossibility of conducting their project, French troops accompanied them to the then Zaire with their military equipment, civilians and all the government treasures. They settle with the purpose of conducting future attacks to Rwanda. Genocide against the Tutsi continues in Turquoise zone until the departure of French troops and the abandonment of Operation Turquoise on August 22nd, 1994. This abandonment is made following a written request from the Rwandan

Government of National Unity after genocide to repeal resolution 929 of the UN Security Council which had authorized this operation. The Government of national unity then exercises control over the entire national territory. From August 22nd, 1994, the entire national territory is liberated and peace is restored. **The order issued on April 8th, 1994 by the Chairman of RPA High Command, Major General Paul Kagame, is implemented in all its dimensions.**



Humanity in the face of genocide

The United Nations, established international community, cowardly abandoned genocide victims; they did not intervene to protect them from genocide against the Tutsi. Only the Rwandan Patriotic Army single handedly stops genocide and rescues targeted victims. However, the role of Rwandan and foreign civilians in the campaign against genocide has been crucial. Individually or in groups, some civilians have saved hundreds of human lives by providing them with food, shelter or information. In the most extreme cases, some individuals

have sacrificed their lives while trying to protect genocide victims. Many survivors were also able to defend themselves by using traditional weapons such as spears, bows, arrows, canes or simply by attacking their killers with stones. An important role was also played by those who denounced genocidal ideology in Rwanda and throughout the world. In recognition of their contribution to the Nation and to human kind, dignity, they **have been awarded UMURINZI medal** for the campaign against genocide.



Late Captain MBAYE Diagne



Sr Hélène NAYITURIKI