

France Genocide Tutsi Database

Information Letter n° 1

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Goal

FgtDb like France Genocide Tutsi Database is a database about France's part in the Tutsi's genocide in Rwanda in 1994. An extract is published on the web site <http://francegenocidetutsi.org>. These documents have been collected since 2001 in order to write the book *La France au cœur du génocide des Tutsi* (France in the heart of the Tutsi's genocide), published in 2010 whose pdf version allows to access the documents through hypertext links activated when the computer is connected to Internet. The book can be downloaded here : <http://francegenocidetutsi.org/FranceCoeurGenocideTutsi-IP.pdf>. Before, the documents were on the site <http://www.francerwandagenocide.org/documents/> which is left at present. Since 2010, a lot of new documents have been found which exceed widely the scope of this book. An author card is written for each document.

The systematic publication of archives funds (French parliamentary information mission – MIP –, United Nations, Belgium Senate, Mitterrand's archive of Françoise Carle, ICTR, Belgium justice, newspapers like *Le Monde*, *Libération*, press agencies like AFP, Reuters, declassified documents of US DOS, archives of Monique Mas of RFI, etc.) is underway.

One of the main goal of this work is to test the hypothesis that, even if the genocide has been executed by

Rwandans, the concept of Tutsi's eradication has been introduced by Europeans. The implementation of the genocide which began on 1959, would have been nurtured, allowed, encouraged by Europeans. To test that hypothesis imply to accept contradictory data. The criterium is that they bring factual information.

The main part of documents are pdf files containing fac-similes or transcribed texts. Movies are present in the database (mainly TV news recorded by INA) but are not published because their size and copyrights. Testimonies are also present but in small number.

An other goal is to make memory of this indincible event which happened in 1994.

A web site

It is made of documents and html pages. The documents are texts in pdf files or pictures or geographical maps in jpg or png files.

The html pages give access to documents sorted by date, author, archives fund or source, theme, etc. Themes are like « The French and militiamen's training », « The attempt of April 6, 1994 »... Under the menu item « Analysis », documents are commented, for example « France has allowed genocide ».

A dropdown menu allows to jump easily from one item to another. An english presentation is on the way.

A search engine

A search engine at the url <http://78.217.242.2> allows to select documents published on the web site by author, date, persons cited or places cited and keywords. Several criteria may be combined by logical and. The author-cards are accessed showing particularly the origin of the documents. The search engine is in french or english according the preferences set in the web browser.

Statistics

On July 7, 2017, the web site contains 2,889 documents splitted as such :

- 93 before 1990
- 345 from 1990 to 1993
- 1,248 in 1994
- 1,103 after 1994

The main sources are :

- 223 TPIR
- 172 Archives Mitterrand-Carle
- 129 ONU
- 90 MIP
- 82 *Le Monde*
- 78 *Libération*
- 76 French Embassy, Kigali
- 74 Quai d'Orsay
- 45 AFP
- 43 African Rights
- 42 CORBIS SYGMA
- 41 US DOS
- 40 Belgium Senate
- 40 Reuters

To note

Védrine's confession

An extract of Hubert Védrine's hearing at the National Defence and Forces armies Commission (National Assembly, April 16, 2014) is showed on the first page of the web site under the title « L'Aveu » (The Confession). In this video, the ancient general secretary of Élysée recognizes that the supply of weapons to the Rwanda governmental forces (RGF) has continued during the genocide. At the same date can be seen the exact transcription of Védrine's words and the official account where his confession has been deleted!

Weapons deliveries in 1994

A report of lieutenant Nees of UNAMIR on January 22, 1994 and a telegram of Willy Claes, Belgium Foreign Office minister, on March 11, 1994 show that France continues to supply weapons despite the prohibition by the Arusha's agreement which french leaders claim they do support.

Seychelles arms for Rwanda

The arms sale in June 1994 by colonel Bagosora and Willem Ehlers of South-Africa has been denounced by an opposition party of Seychelles and a newspaper « *Regar* ». The United States embassy has warned Washington (Malott, June 24, 1994). The *Lettre de l'Océan Indien* forwards the news (n° 630, July 2, 1994). In May 1995 the report of Human Rights Watch, *Rwanda/Zaire, Rearming with Impunity* quotes the fact. Consequently, the Security council requests the Secretary-General to establish a commission of inquiry about

the sale or supply of arms to Rwanda in violation of Resolution 918 (1994). The main report is published on March 14, 1996. The role in the transaction of Banque nationale de Paris – BNP – (National Bank of Paris) appears only in an addendum on January 22, 1998. Would this bank be unaware of the destination of this payment? The BNP's account of the Rwandan military attaché, Sébastien Ntahobari, remains open. The Defence minister, Augustin Bizimana, feeds this account (June 17, 1994). On July 5, 1994, Ntahobari pays a company « Robert Martin » which provides mercenary services (Augustin Bizimana, September 13, 1994; Augustin Bizimungu, September 29, 1994.)

Planning the genocide

The major of RGF, Charles Ntambazi, commander of the transport company in Kanombe camp, reveals on August 9, 1994 at Dar Es-Salaam, that two companies of the para-commando battalion (around 300 soldiers) were transferred at beginning of April 1994 to the Presidential guard camp in Kimihurura, in front of CND building where the RPF battalion was stationed. Confirming other testimonies at the lawsuit at ICTR of Aloys Ntabakuze, commander of paras-commando, (Judgement Bagosora and al., December 18, 2008, english version, section 746, p. 188), this tactic – of which major De Saint-Quentin, Ntabakuze's adviser, was necessary aware – has been likely ordered to attack RPF, who has been the target of shoots during the April 6-7 night. Philippe Gaillard, ICRC delegate, who was that evening in CND, will describe that night in a terrific

story (September 30, 2004).

Agathe Uwilingiyimana's murder

On April 20, 1994, Yvon Le Moal reports the slaughter of the Prime minister witnessed by two United Nations volunteers.

Rwanda's History

Uploaded on this site, one find the Rwanda's history written by french priests, Albert Pagès (1933) and Louis De Lacger (June 6, 1961). Symmetrically, one can find of Alexis Kagame, « Un abrégé de l'ethno-histoire du Rwanda » (1972) et « Un Abrégé de l'Histoire du Rwanda de 1853 à 1972 » (1975).

Pursuing his analysis of hidden archives of White fathers, Stefaan Minnaert explains in « Musinga et les Pères Blancs : Rapport politique confidentiel du 24 Mars 1918 » that, far from an alleged secular oppression of Hutu by Tutsi, it is the confrontation between colonial powers, especially Belgians and Germans, which is the main determinant of Rwandan history at the beginning of the XXth century. In « Les Pères Blancs et la Société Rwandaise durant l'Époque Coloniale Allemande (1900 - 1916) » (The White fathers and the Rwandan Society during the time of German Colonization (1900 - 1916) published on September 18, 2008, he lets us know that the to-be bishop Léon Classe fought down with guns at Rwaza in 1904 the natives who refuse to work for the building of the mission and that testimonies about father Loupias murder (1910) have been improved to write the holly story of Rwanda's evangelization.