

Accueil | Ma Page | Hotmail | Magasiner | Finances | Entre nous

Déconnexion

Rechercher sur le Web



Hotmail

Aujourd'hui

Courrier

Calendrier

Contacts

agtremlay59@hotmail.com

Newsletters gr

Répondre |
 Répondre à tous |
 Transférer |
 Supprimer |
 Bloquer |
 Indésirable ▼ |
 Déplacer vers ▼ |

De : Andre Tremblay <agtremlay@videotron.ca>

|
 |
 |
 Boîte de réception

Répondre à : "Andre Tremblay" <agtremlay@videotron.ca>

Envoyé : 13 septembre 2004 11:38:19

À : <agtremlay59@hotmail.com>

Objet : Fw: Bernard Lugan: Rwandan massacre unplanned

----- Original Message -----

From: "Erlinder, Peter" <perlinder@WMitchell.edu>
 To: "Andre Tremblay" <agtremlay@videotron.ca>
 Sent: Monday, September 13, 2004 5:57 PM
 Subject: RE: Bernard Lugan: Rwandan massacre unplanned

This looks like and expert witness for us.

PE

-----Original Message-----

From: Andre Tremblay [mailto:agtremlay@videotron.ca]
 Sent: Sun 9/12/2004 10:42 PM
 To: Erlinder, Peter
 Cc:
 Subject: Fw: Bernard Lugan: Rwandan massacre unplanned

----- Original Message -----

From: Chris & Martine DE BEULE - SYOEN <mailto:christiaan.debeule@skynet.be>
 To: Chris DE BEULE <mailto:christiaan.debeule@skynet.be>
 Sent: Sunday, September 12, 2004 10:33 PM
 Subject: Bernard Lugan: Rwandan massacre unplanned

Rwandan massacre unplanned, author says

By Elizabeth Bryant
 United Press International

Paris, , May. 6 (UPI) -- Ten years after the Rwandan genocide, the horrific massacre of nearly a million mostly ethnic Tutsis by the country's rival Hutu population continues to reed the publishing industry.

The crop of genocide literature includes the newly published "Rwanda: La Genocide, l'Eglise et la Democratie" ("Rwanda: The Genocide, the Church and Democracy," Editions Du Rocher, Paris) by prominent African historian Bernard Lugan. The book explores the seeds of Rwanda's ethnic conflict, from the early 20th century to the 1994 massacres and beyond.

An expert witness at the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda in Arusha in Tanzania, Lugan bucks conclusions by many other Rwandan analysts by arguing that the killings were not premeditated. UPI's Paris correspondent Elizabeth Bryant interviewed the French writer, who also

believes the central African country harbors the deadly ingredients for another mass extermination.

Bryant: You say the Rwandan genocide was not premeditated. So what happened?

Bernard Lugan: During my first books and writings on Rwanda, my opinion was that the genocide was, in fact, premeditated. But during my time in Arusha, I pored through the archives of the (Rwandan Tribunal). And I began to change my opinion.

Rwanda had been confronted with a civil war since 1990, and with ethnic clashes for the past half century. When (Hutu President Juvenile) Habyarimana was killed on April 6 (Habyarimana's plane was shot down by missiles, triggering Rwanda's killing rampage), all the conditions were primed for a big clash. The Hutu in charge were in complete disarray after President Habyarimana's death. They imagined they were surrounded by Tutsis. They panicked.

It wasn't a situation that had been organized for months or years. Nobody was waiting in the dark for D-day to arrive. And I think I make a strong case for this in my book.

Q: Who killed President Habyarimana?

A: Nobody knows. There are two possibilities. The first is that Hutu extremists did. And the other is that Tutsis allied with Gen. Paul Kagame (Rwanda's current president) did.

Q: Your book explores the historic conditions creating the genocide.

A: Rwanda is a complicated country. It's not Europe; it's not America. It's another world, with a very curious society. For centuries there's been a climate of hypocrisy in Rwanda. That's essential for understanding the genocide.

All the centuries of frustrations exploded during those two months, between April and the end of June, 1994. If you combined the psychological climate with the historical climate, and the panic on the part of the authorities -- and the four-year civil war -- you can explain that genocide.

Q: Could another genocide occur in Rwanda?

A: Not immediately. The power of Kigali (the central, Tutsi-dominated government) is too strong. But half a century after independence, Rwanda is back to the same situation. The minority Tutsi who dominated before independence are back in power. That situation can't be eternal. In five, 10, 20 years, after Hutus grow in strength, we may see a new genocide. The whole Great Lakes region is volatile, not just Rwanda.

Q: Could a genocide occur elsewhere in Africa?

A: No, for several reasons. First, if a big massacre did take place -- say in western Sudan -- it would not be considered a genocide. In part, because Sudan doesn't have the population density that Rwanda does, which transformed classic, large-scale killings into a genocide. And also because Sudan involves numerous ethnic population groups and tribes, not just two groups pitted against each other.

Q: What about chances of other large-scale killings occurring in Africa?

A: We had a crisis in Ivory Coast. We have the possibility of a mass massacre at every moment, in every part of Africa. The entire continent is in a potential clash mode. That's the reality. I can offer you a list of massacres and civil wars in Africa that have taken place in the last 20 or 30 years. It's always the same scenario.

Q: What can be done to stop the pattern of violence?

A: You Americans and we Europeans have to be careful with our big, philosophical principles. Our democracy, founded on one man, one vote, is not the solution for Africa. I'm not against democracy. But Africa is not an individualistic continent; it's a communitarian continent. When we impose the one-man-one-vote system, we shake up the social organization in countries like Rwanda. The only solution is to encourage Africans to find democratic solutions based around group systems.

Q: Are there any examples around?

A: Look at Ethiopia. The constitution says "we peoples of Ethiopia." Each tribe or ethnic group has its own representation. It's not an ideal system. But the solution is to give the minority access to power, not to guarantee larger tribes have power for eternity -- which would be the case under a one-man-one-vote system. The only solutions are African ones.

<http://www.washingtontimes.com/upi-breaking/20040506-104901-8098r.htm>

Outgoing mail is certified Virus Free.

Checked by AVG anti-virus system (<http://www.grisoft.com>).

Version: 6.0.759 / Virus Database: 508 - Release Date: 9/9/04

This email has been scanned for all viruses.