

## Full document questions

### Source A

Wreckage of President Habyarimana's aircraft.



### Source B

**Government of Rwanda, Committee of Experts, 2010. Extract from the Mutzini Report following the investigation of the 6 April 1994 crash of President Habyarimana's Dassault Falcon 50 Aircraft**

According to Sean Moorhouse, a British Army captain, the UNAMIR (II) team concluded that: "the Rwandan president's airplane had been shot down by three Whites with the help of the Presidential Guard and that the shots from weapons which brought down the airplane were fired from the Kanombe military camp."

### Source C

**Taken from an article from the Global Researcher by Barrie Collins published in August 2008.**

A former member of Paul Kagame's, rebels, Aloys Ruyenzi told French judge Jean Louis

Bruguere in 2004 that he was in the room when Kagame gave the order to shoot down the president's plane, and gave the names of all those who were present. The meeting took place between 2.00 p.m. and 3.00 p.m. on 31 March, 1994.

### Source D

**Government of Rwanda, Committee of Experts, 2010. Extract from the Mutzini Report following the investigation of the 6 April 1994 crash of President Habyarimana's Dassault Falcon 50 Aircraft.**

The April 6, 1994 assassination of Rwandan President Habyarimana was the work of Hutu extremists who calculated that killing their own leader would torpedo a power-sharing agreement known as the Arusha Accords ... the conspirators tracked the progress of the president's Falcon-50 aircraft from the moment it left Dar es Salaam to return to Kigali. As it

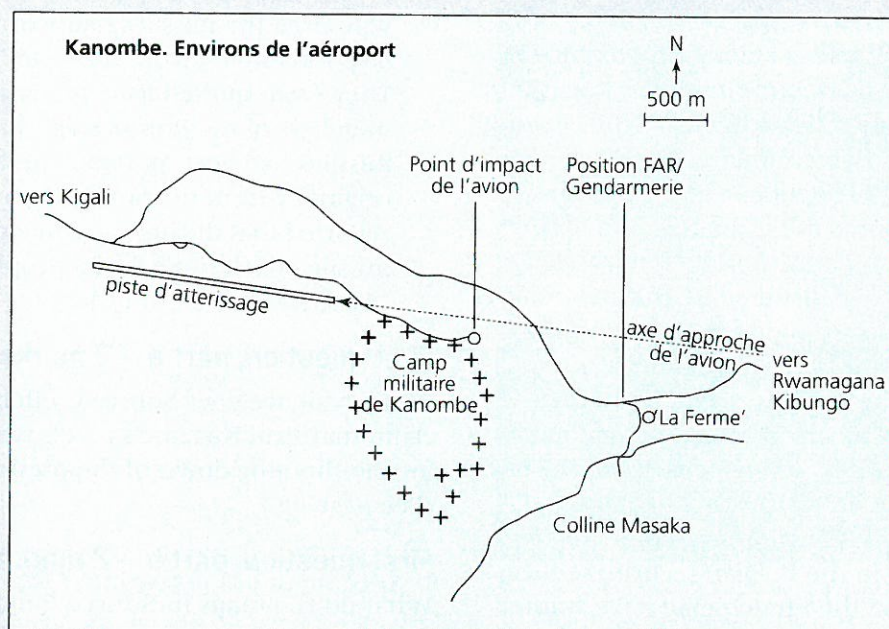




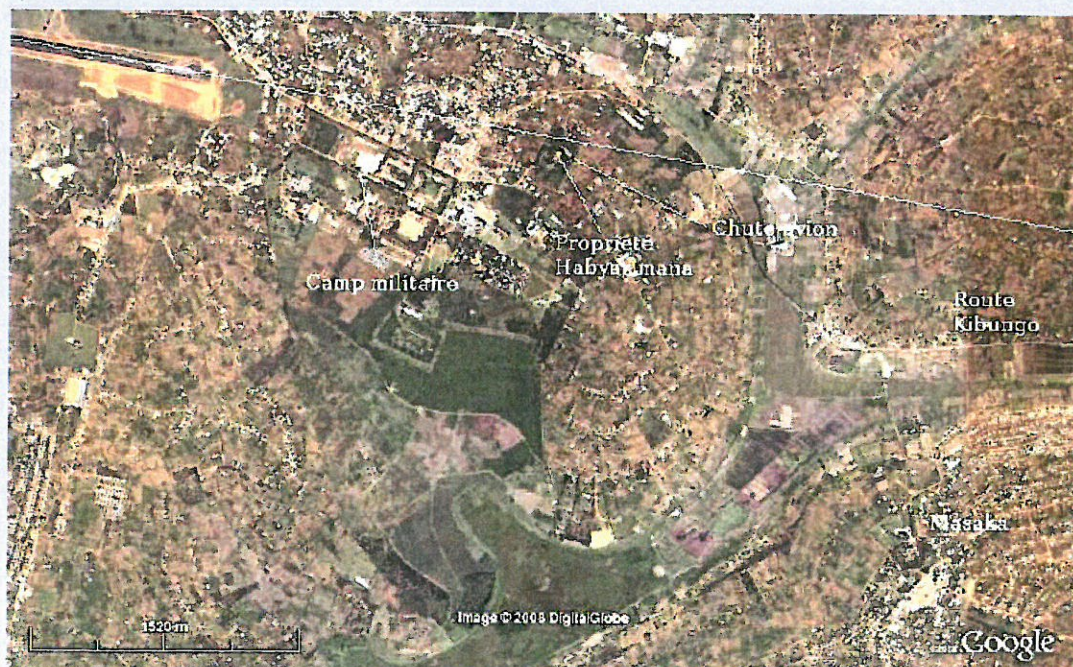
flew west toward the airport, the conspirators fired two SAMs [surface-to-air missiles] from an area just east of the runway and toward the northern part of Kanombe Camp. At least one of the missiles struck the left wing and fuselage, causing the plane to crash into the grounds of the president's Kanombe residence.

### Source E

**F. Reyntjens. Working paper, "A Fake Inquiry on a Major Event: Analysis of the Mutsinzi Report on the 6th April 1994 attack on the Rwandan President's aeroplane" (2010). University of Antwerp, Institute of Development Policy and Management.**



▲ The environs of the airport and Masoke Hill in April, 1994



▲ Google map dated 2008



## Source F

**F. Keane.** *Season of Blood: A Rwandan journey*, pages 27–28 (1996).

The Arusha Accords were to be his death warrant. The extremists he had cultivated and the men who had grown rich during the days of the one-party state were not about to see their privilege disappear with the stroke of a pen. Now, instead of holding fast, Habyarimana was weakening, threatening to pull the house down around them. It was time to install a more reliable man. On the evening of 6th April as Habyarimana was returning from a session of negotiations at Arusha, two missiles were fired at his jet as it landed in Kigali International Airport. The most likely explanation – one disputed by Hutu extremists and their French supporters – is that soldiers of the presidential guard based next to the airport fired the missiles. There is another theory that members of the French military or security services, or mercenaries in the pay of France, shot down the aircraft. Although no firm proof has been produced, there are senior figures in the Belgian security services who think that the French may have wanted rid of Habyarimana, believing he was about to hand the country over to the RPF. The jet crashed close to the airport. Habyarimana was killed, along with the president of Burundi, Cyprien Ntaryamira, and the chief of staff of Rwanda's army, Deogratias Nsabimana. The MRND government immediately blamed the RPF – and by extension, all Tutsis – for the killing, suggesting somehow that RPF soldiers had managed to locate themselves next to the biggest army base in the country and murder the president. It was possible, of course, but highly improbable... The murder of the president would provide the perfect pretext for implementing the final solution to the Tutsi problem.

## Source G

**L. Melvern.** *Conspiracy to Murder: the Rwandan genocide*, pages 263–64 (2004).

There is also another explanation, and this one was first reported in Brussels by the Africa Editor of *Le Sir*, the journalist Colette Braeckman. Some weeks after the crash,

in mid-June 1994, Braeckman reported in her newspaper that she had received a letter from someone calling himself "Thadee", who claimed to be a militia leader in Kigali. He told her that two members of the French Detachement d'Assistance Militaire et Instruction (DAMI), had launched the missiles on behalf of the CDR party. Only four members of the CDR were involved. Those who fired the missiles had worn Belgian army uniforms stolen from the hotel Le Meridien. They were spotted leaving Masaka hill by members of the Presidential Guard. The missiles had been portable, probably SAMs, originally from the Soviet Union. Braeckman reported that during the three days after the missile attack some 3,000 people living in the Masaka area were murdered.

### First question, part a – 3 marks

What evidence does Source C offer to support the claim that Paul Kagame's rebels were responsible for the shooting down of the presidential aircraft? (See page 68.)

### First question, part b – 2 marks

What do the maps in Source E indicate about the likely source of the missiles that shot down the presidential aircraft?

### Second question – 4 marks

Compare and contrast the reasons given in Sources D and F for believing that foreign elements were responsible for the assassination of the two heads of state?

### Third question – 6 marks

With reference to origin, purpose and content, assess the values and limitations of Source D for historians studying who was responsible for bringing down the president's aircraft.

### Fourth question – 9 marks

Using the sources and your own knowledge, how far do you agree that with the claim that those responsible for the deaths of the two presidents came from within Rwanda itself?