

Report n° 1012

In the proceedings:

- X . . .

- - - - -

On the ground of:

- murders

- - - - -

Subject:

- hearing of Henrion Paul

- - - - -

Continuation of the case n° 02
02545 N94 C8 by the Judge
Advocate in Brussels

Ver Elst-Reul

JUDGE ADVOCATE'S
DEPARTMENT
BRUSSELS

28 JUNE 1994

(1) Delete where appropriate

1103

PRO JUSTITIA

On this day twenty one June nineteen hundred and
 ninety-four , at 11.30 hours;

We the undersigned Artiges Guy, Warrant Officer - OPJ
 of the gendarmerie,
in residence in Brussels - Judge Adv. Dept. xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx(1)
 in civilian dress, (1)

report that we have heard, at his domicile, on the date
and time of this document :

H e n r i o n Paul, Georges, François,
born in Kinkania (CH) on 07.09.30
domiciled at avenue des Combattans 42 at 5500
Di[remainder of word missing]

who stated to us:

" I would like to express myself in French.

 I have lived in Rwanda for 34 years and I resided
at avenue des Grands Lacs in Kigali. At the time of the
attack on the Presidential aircraft, I was getting a
tourist project going on Lake Muhazi. In fact, I am
retired.

 On 06.04.94 I went to Lake Muhazi. During this
journey at about 11.00 hours I noticed the presence of a
military lorry with 2 jeeps. Behind the lorry there was
a trailer with a tarpaulin. I recognized an anti-
aircraft quad canon under this tarpaulin. I was
surprised because this was the MINUAR demilitarization.

 There were about ten Rwandan soldiers around this
lorry and these jeeps. Some soldiers with camouflaged
berets in the para-commando style and the majority were
in black or dark berets. I noticed 2 or 3 red police
berets in the bunch. Two soldiers carried khaki canvas
covers slung over the shoulder

These covers had wide straps. I thought of recoilless rifle barrels given the diameter. One thing struck me, these black soldiers wore their berets inclined in the opposite direction to normal. The Rwandan beret pin was on the wrong side. I would say that these berets were worn in the French way. I was with Eddy Krop from Verviers and Benoît Ducarme from Brussels.

This was in the valley behind camp Kanombe.

We still continued on our route. A little further on, a short way before the market of Kabuga, I noticed a group of soldiers. I did not pay any attention but Krop pointed out subsequently that the soldiers had delivered an anti-aircraft battery to Kabuga... This surprised him given that a disarmament of heavy arms had been announced by MINUAR. In the evening, on returning from our travels namely at about 19.30 hours, I noticed that the abovementioned soldiers were still in the vicinity of the abovementioned points. It was dark and we did not pay it any further attention.

At about 20.00 hours I arrived in Kigali and I noticed that the soldiers were preparing their normal barriers. Usually they put these barriers in place at about 22.00 hours.

At about 20.20 hours I was at home and I saw a big light from the side of the airport. I heard at the same time 2 explosions almost simultaneously. I thought it was an explosion of an airport reservoir. It was only at about 20.45 that I was told by Dr. Sebiziga Aloïs, who lived near the Cercle Sportif, that the Presidential aeroplane had been shot down. He told me that from the side of Kanombe and behind Masaka and from Remera, the interahamwe had started to kill, together with the Presidential Guard.

Colonel E.R. Benda Sabin (MDR party) confirmed this. I also found out that behind the Kanombe camp they were killing everything that was alive.

I made contact with the Kanyarengwe family (FPR leader) because I sensed great danger for them. I hid this family and in the following days with the help of Colonel Rusatira (ESM) I was able to have this family evacuated on Monday 11.04.94. The Belgian Ambassador Swinen confirmed to me that the Kanyarengwe family was in a safe place.

For my part I was threatened by the FAR (Presidential Guard) in an armoured car. They tried to come back to my house but I challenged them. They then left.

With regard to the murder of the 10 paras, Dr. Sebiziga [some text missing]

 as well as other Ministers. Dr. Sebiziga also told me that the soldiers had arrested the UN peacekeepers who protected them. I no longer know when this happened but I informed Dr. Thiry (UNAMIR) who lived near me (Vitamine base) who informed Col. Marchal. At the time of the information relating to the Belgian UN peacekeepers, I informed an assistant of Dr. Thiry given that the latter had been arrested and disarmed by the FAR.

Dr. Sebiziga informed me that the Belgian soldiers had been massacred. I think that he told me this on 08.04.94 after the interahamwe had thrown decapitated heads into his plot of land. They shouted to him to wait, that it would be his turn...

I would like to add that my boy was subject to an attempted recruitment by the CDR. They wanted to give him 500 Rw Frs per week, 5 litres of petrol and a machete, to commit murders. My boy refused and was almost beaten to death. I found my boy in a prison cell in the police station in Kicukiro. My boy told me that he had to participate in the killings and kill me when the time came.

I point out that I found out from my boy that an ONATRACOM bus had deposited boxes and weapons in bulk (AK 47), bundles of machetes, boxes of grenades, at the house of a CDR officer from Gikondo, namely "Hus[remainder of word missing] (above the Gikondo market in Gatenga) I informed Dr. Thiry who informed Col Marchal.

I was visited by a Flemish lieutenant from 1st Para who came to record information in this respect.

I would also like to talk about Norbert Dubois. This man spied for the President. I remember one day when I pointed out to him that radio RTLM continually called on people to kill the Tutsis. Dubois replied that it was good propaganda and that the President should have done this a long time ago!... For Dubois, as a result of the fact that I had contacts with the FPR, I was in a position of being a "traitor". Norbert Dubois was always the adviser in the dirty tricks. He was mixed up in the coup d'état against Kayibanda in 1973. I know that he was present at the summary executions of Tutsis by the Warrant Officer Rwagafilita, who subsequently became a colonel. Dubois was a secret powerful advisor of the President.

For RTLM I can state that Georges Ruggiu called on the militia each to kill a Belgian, this occurred after the attack. Previously he mainly called on people to "remove" then "liquidate" the Tutsis. This "advice" was repeated throughout the day.

I saw Ruggiu at the beginning of my stay in Rwanda, at the end of 1993,

 ... but I never had contact with him.

At your request I confirm that I noticed French soldiers in February 94 I think in Kigali. They were former soldiers who normally should have left in December 93 at the time of the arrival of the FPR battalion in Kigali. These soldiers either stayed or came back but at the beginning of 94 they were still in civilian dress, in groups of 3 or 4 in Kigali.

What I can say is that I found out from the FPR, here in Belgium, that a group of French soldiers, from Guadeloupe, came from Bangui through Zaire, was encircled by the FPR in Rwanda in the region of Kibuye - Gitarama. I suppose then that the operation conducted currently by France is to get its staff out of this ghetto.

I was also informed that Séraphin Rwabukumba (half-brother of Agathe Habyarimana and brother of Elie Sagatwa) - AKAZU - is responsible for a mission in Belgium to silence those who "talk too much".

I remember that I informed the MINUAR of the Rwandan willingness to have the "night of the long knives" to liquidate the opposition on 23.03.94. I was informed by Dr. Sebiziga. Weapons, machetes and grenades had been distributed to the population to this end. I was on the list the of people to be killed. The massacres did not take place on that day.

Col. E.R. Benda Sabin told me that there had been "clashes" (shooting) between the Kanombe camp and the Presidential Residence in the minutes that followed the attack.

(after being read out, he maintains his statement and signs in our information book)

Information

- we attach to this document a map drawn up by Henrion, representing the place where he observed the Rwandan soldiers on the day of 06.04.94, as well as two pages of handwritten notes.

Whereof act.

[signed]

Kabuga market

1107

Gathering of
soldiers with anti-
aircraft 19.30 hours

Kabuga

10.30 hours with arms under canvass
gathering beret tache tache PA
and dark blue G.P.

MASAKA hill

Quite a lot of soldiers about 19.30 hours

Papyrus sheet factory

Aircraft tail

House
President's Residence

Aircraft cockpit

MAYUYA Camp
KANOMBE

Market

To camp and residence

Air terminal

Air club
TOWER 1
TOWER 2

To Kibunga
Rwamagama

Main Kanombe plain

G.P. Barrier

Remera

To Kigali

1 - Wednesday 6

Left Kgl about 10.30 hours in a Combi with 2 friends for lake Mukazi. At KABARE
66 km + 4 km of runway
Change engine on boat 85 cv instead of 80 cv.

2 At the fork of MASAKA. Right on leaving.
On the Kibungo road - via RWAMAYANA - i.e. 14 km from Kigali and 3 km as the
crow flies from end of Kgl airport runway. Just in Ake. At Kabuga fork left to km
17-18.

A) Gathering of G.P. and G.D. Soldiers with jeep + 2 lorries in trailer without
canvass Mil quad ([illegible]). Seen 2 soldiers with 2 (according to view from the
container) resembling from size a recoilless rifle??? Length \pm 1.50 m.

3 B) Return to Kigali about 19.30 hours passing Kabuga and Masaka fork saw several
soldiers. Returned to Kigali about 20 hours. Rue du Grand Lacs unloading of vehicle.

C) Took an hour (illegible)
looking towards the airport because I had just heard the explosion of a grenade
towards Gikondo.

D) About 20.15 hours to 20.20 hours heard two loud explosions and saw a very big
glow towards the airport - as if a reservoir from the field had exploded

E) About 20.45 hours received telephone call from Dr. SEBIZIGA Aloys a friend of
mine saying Paul it is going to be bad they have shot down the President's aeroplane
and the G.P. with the Interamwe have already started killing at Remera and
Kanombe.