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PETITION FROM THE "UNION NATIONALE RWANDAISE"
CONCERNING RUANDA-URUNDI

(Circulated in accordance with rule 85 of the rules of
procedure of the Trusteeship Council)

ABASHYIRAHAMWE B'URWANDA
UNION NATIONALE RWANDAISE
(U.Na.E.)

KIGALI (RWANDA)
R.U.

Kigali, 11 November 1959

To the President of the Trusteeship Council,
UNITED NATIONS, LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK (U.S.A.)

Sir,

We take the liberty of transmitting to you through Monsieur RWAGASANA Michel, Secretary of our Political Party "Abashyirahamwe b'Urwanda" - Union Nationale Rwandaise - documentation for the purpose of enlightening international opinion about the true political situation in the State of Rwanda.

We beg you, Sir, to have these documents as widely distributed as possible.

The documentation in question includes:

1. Note relating to the bloody riots in Rwanda.
2. Letter of 29.10.1959 on the political situation in Rwanda.
3. Manifesto of the Political Party "Abashyirahamwe b'Urwanda" - Union Nationale Rwandaise.
4. Document entitled "The main features of the policy of the Union Nationale Rwandaise".
5. A document entitled "Another historic date for Ruanda", about the investiture of Mwami KIGERI V.
6. A report on the dramatic events at Kigali (17.10.1959).

7. A dossier containing certain correspondence between the U.Na.R. and the administrative authorities.
8. Copy of the verbatim record of the administrative meeting of Native Authorities in April 1959.
9. Copy of the twenty-first session of the High Council of Ruanda.
10. Document of the High Council on the question of the University of Astrida.

More complete documentation will be handed to the Working Group which is coming to the Territory.

We apologize for the quantity of documents we have sent you, which is due to the time we allowed to elapse before informing you of the political situation in Rwanda. The reason for this delay was that we had always hoped that an agreement with our guardians would have enabled us to avoid clashes, which are now occurring because it has not been possible to hold any conversations.

The fact that we waited before appealing to you is a guarantee of our goodwill and we are asking you to arbitrate because our goodwill is at breaking point.

We have the honour, etc.

(Signed: illegible)
RUKEBA F. Chairman

(Signed: illegible)
NTARUGERA V.

(Signed: illegible)
RWAGASANA M.

(Signed: illegible)
KAYIHURA M.

(Signed: illegible)
RWANGOMBWA Chi

(Signed: illegible)
MUNGARURIRE P.

ANNEX 1

"Bloody Riots in Rwanda"

Introduction

It is impossible to form a correct idea of the riots which have caused bloodshed in the central, Northern, Southern and Western regions of Rwanda without having followed political and social developments in Rwanda during the past four years.

Events of various kinds and recent incidents, as set forth in the basic document which the Union Nationale Rwandaise has submitted to the Trusteeship Council, have influenced the course of those developments.

To review all those events and incidents would be wearisome, but emphasis must be laid on the disruptive propaganda put out by the local Press, especially the missionary Press (Temps Nouveau and Kinyamateka), and the encouraging attitude of certain senior officials in the local administration.

When the Union Nationale Rwandaise party was formed, those who wished the political parties to be on an ethnical basis in order to create tension among the various ethnic groups and set them against each other saw their Machiavellian plans threatened with collapse because the political parties were basing their aims on higher ideologies than those of race and clan. Hence they determined to play their last card and to precipitate events by embarking on a life-and-death struggle against the Union Nationale Rwandaise, which had dared to call for national Independence at a date they considered too close (1962), and against the Monarchy in Rwanda, the sole present guarantee of Rwanda's unity.

After 17.10.1959, the dramatic day which is fully described in a separate document, a few isolated incidents occurred which the adversaries of the U.Na.R., in a spirit of antagonism, tried to attribute to it. The Union Rwandaise denied these slanderous allegations in a "statement of facts" which was published in the newspapers and was broadcast.

In this atmosphere of political tension the Parti pour l'émancipation hutu (Parmehutu, an offshoot of Aprosoma), at Gitarama, near Kabgayi, the bishopric of the diocese of that name, incited an organized mob to murder the customary authorities and members and supporters of the Union Nationale Rwandaise, before

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the indifferent eyes of the local Administration, which nevertheless had forces with which to maintain order at its disposal.

Description of the Events

Monday 2.11.1959: a rumour went round during the afternoon that the members of the Parti pour l'émancipation hutu (Parti hutu), an offshoot of APROSOMA, had decided to attack the Arab quarter at Gitarama. Mr. Haguma, the local Chief, called on Mr. Rheinard, the Assistant District Administrator, to inform him of what was in the wind and of the possibility of incidents. This official replied that he already knew about it and that he had applied for a body of gendarmes, but that he did not expect any incidents until the following day, by which time the troops would have arrived.

In the late afternoon of the same day a crowd collected in the Arab quarter, taunting and threatening the inhabitants, attacking passers-by and injuring two persons with sticks and stones. Throughout Monday night the sound of drums and horns was heard calling the people together.

Tuesday 3.11.1959: in the morning the injured persons went to the District office, where the gendarmes were stationed. Mr. Rheinard, the District Administrator, went to the place where the rioters were gathered; on the way back he called at the Arabs' camp and told them to let him know when they were attacked. The Chief of the chiefdom went to see the Assistant District Administrator and informed him that the rioters had attacked the Arabs' camp. The Assistant District Administrator told the Chief that he would talk to Mr. Kayibanda G., the leader of the Parti pour l'émancipation muhutu, and get him to calm the people, since he has authority over them.

When the Assistant District Administrator had gone, the rioters, having first wounded several people by striking them with sticks, formed a band, which at once armed itself with knives, spears, sticks, etc. This horde descended on the Chief of the chiefdom, going by the Gitarama-Kigali road and passing in front of the District office. The Chief immediately advised the Assistant District Administrator who treated the matter lightly, although he could see armed bands on the public highway, before the indifferent eyes of the gendarmerie.

A few hours later the Chief's coffee plantation and banana plantation were destroyed; the two Administration officials sent to the spot said they had seen nothing. The armed bands proceeded to other places, injuring people. The gendarmes did not intervene and the authorities made no attempt to stop the destructive hordes.

During the afternoon it was learned that in the Ndiza chiefdom there had been riots of the same kind by a band of attackers under the orders of Mbonyumutwa Dominique, the Sub-Chief, who is a member of the executive committee of the Mouvement social muhutu. In the Ndiza chiefdom the rioters went as far as killing and they murdered Katarabirwa, the Sub-Chief, Matsiko, the ex-Sub-Chief and Butwatwa, a former magistrate. Aprosona bands committed acts of the utmost violence in Marangara. The responsible authorities did nothing to prevent this massacre. By evening the results of the rioting in the two chiefdoms were appalling. The people were terrified, huts were burning and people were fleeing.

Wednesday 4.11.1959: the scale of the rioting increased; in Marangara the same armed bands murdered Ruhinguka, the Sub-Chief, and his son and Mututsi P., a member of the Sub-Chiefdom Council, in addition to which a number of people were seriously injured and there was much damage to property.

All these murders occurred during the day on which the Resident visited the scenes of the murders and talked to the rioters.

On 4.11.1959, at Ndiza, the Chief was attacked and robbed. His house was sacked and he was obliged to flee to avoid being murdered; Mbonyumutwa, the Sub-Chief, proclaimed himself Chief; the European authorities took no action, although there was a platoon of gendarmes there.

On Thursday the acts of violence continued, huts were burned down in various places and a number of people were seriously injured. The competent authorities still took no effective action.

Thursday 5.11.1959: Mr. J.P. Harroy, the Vice-Governor-General, and Mr. Pred'homme, the Resident of Rwanda, went to the Gitarama district, where they met Kayibanda Gr., the head of the Parti pour l'émancipation hutu, and conferred with him in the District office. Subsequently they went to Nyanza, where they conferred with the Mwami and a delegation of the Union Nationale Rwandaise which had asked to be received by the Vice-Governor-General.

They promised the delegation of the Union Nationale Rwandaise, as also the people who had gathered at the State Central Administrative Office to appeal to the Government representatives to restore order and stop the bloodshed, that immediate and effective action would be taken.

It was on this day, while the Vice-Governor-General was replying to the people's numerous questions, that Mr. Preud'homme, the Resident, in reply to a remark, uttered the words "I don't give a damn".

On Saturday, 7.11.59, the rioting continued in the areas where Aprosoma had launched the offensive, but the people had become excited and believed that opponents of the monarchy were involved. That evening they took the defensive and unleashed terrible reprisals against the members of Aprosoma.

The entire population with one accord, without a leader, set themselves to punish those whom they called the enemies of the Monarchy. From that moment there was a considerable number of killed and wounded. The number can now be estimated at over a hundred dead and hundreds of wounded. In the evening of the same day Mr. De Weûrde, the Assistant District Administrator of Nyanza, fired on a group of men who had collected on the road and who, having heard of the rioting at Gitarama, had placed themselves on the defensive. The Gentleman in question killed one man and wounded six. At that time martial law had not been proclaimed in the State. Moreover the men in question had not attempted to attack the gendarmes.

It was only that night that the police were called in and that the Administering Authority organized services to prevent the situation from developing. The Vice-Governor-General, Governor of Ruanda-Urundi, was obliged to appeal to the military authorities of the Belgian Congo to give him sufficient troops.

The day of 9.11.1959 began calmly but turned into the bloodiest of all on account of the events at Bufundu, Marangara, and the massacres at Kibuye, where Aprosoma recorded the loss of about 50 human lives. A number of people were wounded and huts were burned down.

This was the most turbulent day of all; the rioting had already been going on for a week. The Mwami had persistently asked the Resident of Ruanda and the Vice-Governor-General to make up their minds to stop the disturbances, but without result. That same evening the Mwami sent a telegram to the Vice-Governor-General inviting him to go to Nyanza so that they could agree on drastic steps to prevent

a catastrophe. The Vice-Governor-General accepted the invitation on condition that a body of troops was provided to ensure his safety.

On the following day the Vice-Governor-General had an interview with the Mwami and the members of the Permanent Deputation with a view to finding some way of stopping the bloodshed. The first step to be taken for the immediate restoration of order was to place the country under martial law, which means that all the military and civil authorities, both European and indigenous, must be under a single command. The Permanent Deputation of the High Council of the State was to remain in contact with the Mwami for purposes of liaison between him and the military command.

The issuing of a proclamation signed jointly by the Mwami and the Vice-Governor-General calling on the people to be calm and informing them of the steps taken to restore order. That day was marked by the arrest of Mr. Kimonyo Ubald, Chief of the Mayaga chiefdom, and Mr. Semafara Léonidas, Deputy President of the State Court. Moreover gendarmes had to fire on a group of people who were attacking an évolué's house.

According to the latest information, in the Kisenyi District the District Administrator fired into a crowd and wounded six people. At Musambira, in the Gitarama District, gendarmes wounded a number of people and killed more than ten. The situation is confused and the slaughter is continuing.

Hence for the time being it is impossible to draw up a statement of the number of victims and of the material damage caused by this internal struggle, and of the political, social and economic consequences it will have.

What is the opinion of the people about the origin
and the causes of these bloody riots?

The mass of the people think that a small segment of the population, after having tried in vain to set up a republican regime after the death of Mwami Mutara III, is attempting forcibly to set aside or do away with the new Mwami in order to take over the power and introduce this regime, which they dread. They lay the blame on the Belgians and the Missionaries (White Fathers) whom they accuse of openly supporting the declared enemies of the Monarchy. Only the intervention of influential persons prevented this mass from attacking the whites.

Informed opinion is divided. A minority, including indigenous officials and supporters of the Administration, represent the situation as a Bahutu-Batutsi conflict. They endorse the opinions of their masters and conclude that the granting of independence, which they claim is desired by the Tutsi in order to enslave the Hutu, should be delayed. These people demand the indefinite prolongation of the Belgian trusteeship so as to give the Bahutu masses opportunities for development, and ask that national independence should not even be contemplated at the present time. By way of an argument in favour of the postponement of self-determination they stir up internal quarrels and divisions between ethnic groups. Most of the élite of Rwanda think that the cause of the deplorable and bloody riots which are now going on is the colonial policy of "divide in order to rule". They are convinced that the riots had been prepared by the local administration over a long period, so that they might break out at the exact moment when the élite of Rwanda demanded national independence. This élite is already suspicious of the governmental announcement concerning the Hutu-Tutsi social problem in Rwanda and considers the disturbances to be a colonialist stratagem for the purpose of delaying the achievement of national independence by the Trust Territory. It knows that what is happening is not a conflict between Bahutu and Batutsi but a difference of opinion between those who advocate the termination of the Belgian trusteeship, and hence the country's independence, and those who advocate the maintenance of the trusteeship.

In fact the mass of the people, having realized that the Administration was doing nothing to prevent the murder of the customary authorities and of those who favoured independence, rose as one man to take reprisals and it was this which caused the loss of so many human lives and at the same time led the Administering Authority to intervene.

The élite sees that the Administering Power no longer conceals its intention of delaying self-determination for the State, for it is using every means to mislead international opinion regarding the real situation in the State. It no longer scruples to send false reports to the U.N., to set up political parties with a few dozen members which it represents to international opinion as important political groups, to broadcast false communiqués, etc.

In this connexion it should be pointed out that the present Belgian Government is doing its utmost, despite the evident facts, to give international opinion the impression that the riots in Rwanda are due to an outburst of racial hatred between the Bahutu and the Batutsi, which is far from the truth. But the Belgian Government, in the hope of obtaining a favourable vote in the U.N. on the political institutions it intends to set up in the Territory, is absolutely determined to have the disturbances internationally recognized as being of racial origin. Moreover, it is well aware that if the truth of the situation were revealed it would be a national shame for a Power which has promoted internal dissension in a country for which it is a trustee and which it has agreed to lead to progress in peace and tranquillity.

These are the reasons why the bloody disturbances in Rwanda are depicted as a "Hutu-Tutsi" conflict. Our astonishment knew no bounds when we heard Mr. Claes-Boluaert, the representative of Belgium in the Trusteeship Council, say in a statement broadcast on 10.11.1959 that the present conflict could have been foreseen and that it was due to:

- the social structure and ethnic stratification;
- the awakening and emancipation of the rural Hutu masses, who had hitherto been kept in a state of feudal dependence on the Tutsi;
- the democratization of education;
- the disruption of the pastoral structure of society;
- the conversion of the people to Christianity.

We hasten to draw your attention to the weakness of these arguments; the transition from feudalism to democracy can be smooth. That is what could have happened, since the High Council of the State and the customary authorities had proposed the democratization of the political institutions, if the colonial policy of the Administering Power had not fostered dissension and fanned racial hatred. Moreover, if it is true that the Hutu have been kept in a state of dependence on the Tutsi, then the forty-two years of Belgian administration have borne no fruit.

All children without distinction have always received an education, for the simple reason that it has always been free.

As far as the conversion of the people to Christianity is concerned, it has touched all classes of the population in the same proportions. What should have

been said is that the Missionary White Fathers have also pursued the same policy of disruption; documents are available to prove that these Missionaries and the local Administration agreed to follow the same policy.

The only effective way of settling the present conflict would be for the United Nations, whose sublime task it is to protect the peoples of Trust Territories, to take the matter in hand and immediately to despatch an international commission, which alone could be guaranteed to be impartial, to the spot to make a thorough inquiry into the political situation in Rwanda. Only such a commission could inspire confidence among the bewildered people, but it should be completely independent in its mission. During its investigation it should not include any representatives of the Administering Power. We should also like a Commission of the Trusteeship Council to remain in the Territory to supervise the forthcoming elections in Rwanda. Furthermore, in view of the present rioting and the fact that the belated and barbarous intervention of the forces of order in placing the country under martial law has itself created countless victims, we ask for the intervention of an international force during the period of disturbances, in accordance with the telegram which the Union Nationale Rwandaise sent you today.

The people of Rwanda have confidence in the U.N. and beg for its help in recovering their rights and liberties.

Nyanza-Rwanda, 10 November 1959

UNION NATIONALE RWANDAISE

(Signed: illegible)

RUKEBA François, Chairman

(Signed: illegible)

NIARUGERA Védaste, Secretary

The leaders: (Signed: illegible)

KAYIHURA Michel

(Signed: illegible)

MUNGARURIRE Pierre

(Signed: illegible)

RWAGASANA Michel, Secretary

(Signed:)

REBERO Cosma, Vice-Chairman

(Signed: illegible)

RWANGOMBWA Chrisostome

ANNEX 2

Letter dated 29 October 1959 on the political situation in Ruanda

(Summarized in accordance with rule 85, paragraph 3, of the rules of procedure of the Trusteeship Council)

1. In a letter addressed to the President of the Trusteeship Council, the Committee of the Union Nationale Rwandaise reviews the development of the present situation which it describes as a national awakening. The petitioners explain that at its tenth session, the High Council of Ruanda unanimously adopted its first "Statement of Views" (mise au point) which reflected the legitimate aspiration of the people to attain independence. The statement requested the Administering Authority to prepare the people of Ruanda for independence as rapidly as possible by developing education, particularly at the university level, and by providing scholarships and overseas study to hasten the training of an élite. The statement also called for increased participation by indigenous persons in public affairs, an improved economic-social policy eliminating unnecessary expenditure and aiming at industrial development to ensure better utilization of the Territory's main potential, its manpower, and the reduction of racial discrimination. The High Council concluded by calling for the preparation of a programme of political development which would lay down the various intermediate targets and a final date for independence.
2. The petitioners say that the statement was coldly received by the Administering Authority and no programme for the attainment of independence was drawn up or at least begun. This, they believe, was because the policy advocated by the High Council conflicted with the paternalistic approach of the Administering Authority which has repeatedly taken the position in the Trusteeship Council that the date of independence cannot be fixed in advance but must be determined by the rate of progress in all fields. It is this paternalism, they say, which is responsible for the paucity of higher educational facilities in the Territory and for the absence of Africans possessing professional qualifications; until a few years ago the educational policy was to provide basic education for the mass of the people while entirely neglecting the training of leaders.

3. The petitioners say that the Administering Authority also utilizes the "Hutu-Tutsi question" as a means of evading the issue of independence. They state that this problem, which came to light four years ago when the "Manifesto of the Bahutu" was issued, is not really a racial problem but a social one since the main complaint of the Bahutu leaders is that the Batutsi monopolize public offices. In fact, the petitioners point out, the High Council of Ruanda, at the request of the leader of APROSOMA, made a detailed study of this question during its fifteenth session. It recommended a series of reforms which would give every inhabitant of Ruanda who possessed the necessary ability an equal chance to accede to public office; the High Council also called for the appointment of a committee to study the political reorganization of Ruanda.

4. The petitioners state that the Administering Authority adopted an attitude of indifference to these recommendations until 1 December 1958 when, in a speech to the General Council of Ruanda-Urundi, the Governor announced that proposals for political reform involving important structural changes and indicating probable future developments would be prepared taking into account the many written submissions which had been made by the people of Ruanda and Urundi. The Governor said that these proposals, which would probably concern the very nature of the mutual relationship between Belgium, the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi would be submitted for discussion by the General Council and the High Councils and would also be published so that public opinion would have an opportunity of pronouncing upon them.

5. The petitioners state that in actuality all that happened was that two officials of the Administration were sent to Brussels to finish revising the decree of 14 July 1952 on the political organization of Ruanda-Urundi. Nothing further might have been accomplished had not the General Council of Ruanda-Urundi requested that a parliamentary working party should visit the Territory. While in the Territory, this working party received from the High Council of Ruanda specific proposals for the democratization of political institutions, and a request for the granting of internal autonomy in 1960.

6. The petitioners state that prior to the arrival of the working party the indigenous local authorities held an administrative meeting at which they fully supported the proposals of the High Council including a proposal that local

authorities should be chosen by election. The petitioners regret that this action was misinterpreted in some quarters as a political stratagem by Tutsi leaders to consolidate their power. They point out that in fact the opposite is true and that most of the local authorities could have no assurance of reelection because, having to enforce unpopular ordinances, would lose much popular support. They state further that during the administrative meeting, the Provincial Secretary of Ruanda-Urundi and the Resident of Ruanda, who attended as representatives of the Administration, refused to answer questions on the problem of relations between the racial groups in Ruanda and that finally the meeting adopted a statement condemning the Administration for maintaining silence on this issue. The petitioners consider this attitude on the part of the Administration to be evidence of a policy of "divide and rule".

7. Turning to the educational situation in Ruanda-Urundi, the petitioners recall that in 1952 the Administering Authority promised to establish a university at Astrida. However, so far, only a school of agronomy has been set up which at present has only three students and there is talk of abolishing this school as too costly and utilizing the funds to provide scholarships to Belgian universities and to set up a faculty of philosophy and letters at the St. Esprit College at Usumbura.

8. The present period of political evolution in Ruanda began with the tragic death of the Mwami Mutara III. This resulted in a tense situation in which certain troublemakers endeavoured to create discord between the Bahutu and Batutsi. It was shortly after calm had been restored by the enthronement of Kigeli V, that the Union Nationale Rwandaise was formed with the aim of uniting all the people and of achieving a large measure of autonomy in 1960 and independence in 1962.

9. The petitioners state that from the outset the Union Nationale Rwandaise was the object of repeated attacks by the local Administration and by the Press controlled by the opposition party, the Rassemblement Démocratique Ruandais, a party supported and even founded by the local Administration. As specific examples of the former, they cite (a) a letter to the Governor in which they complain of attempts to sabotage their party by the Administrators of Astrida, Kigali and Kibuye including the issuing of permits to their own party and to APROSOMA to hold meetings at the same time and place, the second permit being dated two days after

the date of the meetings; (b) a circular issued by the Administrator of Nyanza warning sub-chiefs and administrative personnel against too hasty adherence to "certain political parties"; (c) a letter addressed by the petitioners to the Governor protesting against the prohibition of political meetings without sufficient cause; (d) correspondence protesting against the proposed transfer under the guise of a disciplinary measure of three chiefs, leaders of the party, whose removal led to incidents at Kigali on 17 October in which one person was killed and several injured.

10. As a further illustration of the state of mistrust prevailing in Ruanda the petitioners describe another incident which does not concern their party. They state that when the time came for the Mwami to take his oath of office only Europeans were present and moreover the formula of the oath as presented to him had not been modified in confirmity with his promise made in public before the High Council to reign "as a constitutional Mwami". They say that the Mwami insisted that the High Council should be convened to witness the oath taking and that the wording of the oath should be modified in accordance with his promise.

11. The petitioners assert that as a result of the events described above, confidence between the Ruanda people and the Local Administration has been impaired. They say that this is due to two causes: first, the refusal of Administration representatives to enter into a discussion of the Hutu-Tutsi question which would have cleared the air; second, the crude attacks against the UNR. These have alienated the sympathies of the people the majority of whom have confidence in the party and find that its programme expressed their legitimate aspirations. The petitioners believe that the growing conflict is due to the failure of local representatives of the Administering Authority to adjust to a new situation.

12. The petitioners assure the Administering Authority of their readiness to collaborate fully to achieve the emancipation of Ruanda and to preserve friendly relations with Belgium. At the same time they ask for evidence of good faith on the part of the latter which could take the following forms: (a) drawing up a plan for the political, economic, social and cultural emancipation of Ruanda; (b) the establishment of a programme, with intermediate targets and final date, for the attainment of independence; and (c) the inclusion of one or more indigenous persons in its delegation to the Trusteeship Council in accordance with the latter's resolution 466 (XI).

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13. Addressing themselves to the Trusteeship Council, the petitioners urge it to (a) remind the Administering Authority of its duty, as set forth in the United Nations Charter, to prepare the Territory for independence in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned as expressed in the present letter, and (b) take all appropriate measures to acquaint itself fully with the political situation in Ruanda. To achieve the last objective, the petitioners suggest that a mission of investigation should be sent to the Territory as soon as possible in order to prevent the situation from becoming catastrophic.

ANNEX 3

The Manifesto of the political party "Abashyirahamwe 1'Urwanda"
(Union Nationale Rwandaise)

(Summarized in accordance with rule 85, paragraph 3, of the rules of procedure of the Trusteeship Council)

1. In a five-page manifesto, the Union Nationale Rwandaise calls for support from all the people of Ruanda, regardless of racial, social or religious differences. The party's objective is to attain the independence of Ruanda in 1962, preceded by internal autonomy in 1960. The party seeks political reforms aimed at the establishment of democratic institutions with a ministerial system and a hereditary constitutional monarchy. On the legislative side there should be two levels of councils, chiefdom and territorial, and their members should be elected by universal adult male suffrage. The Mwami should be the head of the Executive. There should be separation of judicial and administrative powers, customary law should be codified, and the European administration should be integrated into the indigenous service as technicians and advisers.
2. The manifesto calls for intensive economic development and the preparation of a long-term development plan which would place emphasis on rational live-stock rearing, intensive farming and land reform. It also calls for the improvement of social conditions, the elimination of all racial prejudice and, especially, a complete reorientation of educational policy with emphasis upon the development of higher and technical education and the establishment of a fully equipped university at Astrida.

3. In the field of foreign relations, the party proposes specifically (a) a co-federal relationship with Burundi, (b) an economic union but no administrative union with the Belgian Congo, and (c) close ties with Tanganyika and Uganda.

4. The party declares that it is opposed to the use of force in seeking its objectives. It pledges continuing respect for the Administering Authority but requests that any declaration of policy which the latter may make concerning the future of Ruanda should first be submitted for consideration by the political institutions of the latter.

ANNEX 4

Document entitled "the main features of the policy of the
National Union of Ruanda"

(Summarized in accordance with rule 85, paragraph 3, of the rules
of procedure of the Trusteeship Council)

1. In a four page memorandum, the party protests that its aims are misunderstood and are viewed with suspicion in certain circles. It accordingly repeats the main features of the programme set forth in its manifesto. Its object is to unite all the people of Ruanda, regardless of racial, social or religious differences and to achieve internal autonomy in 1960 and independence in 1962. It advocates the creation of democratic institutions, based on free and direct elections, under a hereditary constitutional monarchy. It also calls for planned economic development, the encouragement of foreign investment, social reforms and government control of education. It is opposed to all racial prejudice and denies any hostility towards Europeans.

2. Attached to the memorandum is a statement of views in which the Directorate of the party protests against false reporting of its views. It complains that it has been accused of planning assassinations and other coercive actions against its opponents and that its spokesmen at a meeting held at Kigali on 13 September 1959 were alleged to have expressed anti-Belgian and anti-Catholic sentiments. The Directorate states that all these charges are false. It is opposed to all forms of violence and to fascism in any guise. It affirms its respect for the Catholic Church. It states its intention to seek reforms only by constitutional methods.

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ANNEX 5

Document entitled "another historic date for Ruanda"

(Summarized in accordance with rule 85, paragraph 3, of the rules of procedure of the Trusteeship Council)

1. In a four page document the petitioners describe the events surrounding the investiture of Mwami Kigeli V. They state that when the Mwami was invited by the Governor to sign the act of investiture, he insisted on first consulting with the High Council of Ruanda and on signing in the presence of the Council. The Mwami also insisted that the oath of office should read: "I solemnly promise to perform my duties faithfully and to respect the laws of Ruanda-Urundi as a constitutional Mwami". The document reproduces the statements made on that occasion.

ANNEX 6

Report on the "dramatic" events at Kigali on 17 October 1959

(Summarized in accordance with rule 85, paragraph 3, of the rules of procedure of the Trusteeship Council)

1. In a three page document, the petitioners describe the events resulting from the unjust removal of three chiefs, Mungarulire Pierre, Kayihwa Michel and Rwangombwa Chrysostome, for having participated in a meeting organized by the Union Nationale Rwandaise. The petitioners state that when the Governor arrived at Kigali to proclaim the chiefs' dismissal, a crowd of three thousand persons assembled to make a peaceful protest. The crowd was however attacked with fire hoses and by soldiers using grenades and rifles as a result of which several persons were injured, one of whom died. A number were arrested but later released.
2. The petitioners deny that the crowd took any hostile action against the security forces and they protest that the incident was incorrectly reported.

- ANNEX 7:^{1/} Dossier containing certain correspondence between the Union Nationale Rwandaise and the administrative authorities.
- ANNEX 8:^{1/} Copy of the verbatim record of the administrative meeting of Native Authorities in April, 1959.
- ANNEX 9:^{1/} Copy of the twenty-first session of the High Council of Ruanda.
- ANNEX 10:^{1/} Document of the High Council on the question of the University of Astrida.

^{1/} These documents are being retained in the files of the Secretariat and are available to the members of the Trusteeship Council upon request.