The Guardian Weekly



Rwanda

LEVEL ONE - ELEMENTARY

1 Pre-reading activities

The text is about an International Court in Africa. Before you read the text you need to know the meanings of some important words.

Chose one of these words to fill the gap in each sentence:

7. Find five reasons why the Rwanda tribunal is working so slowly.

9. What might happen to the soldiers who carried out the murders?

10. What are the two major successes of the Rwanda tribunal?

8. Why do the survivors of the genocide not have confidence in the tribunal?

	trial	genocide	court	survivor	corruption	prosecutor	
1.	A	is a plac	ce where lega	al cases are dec	ided.		
2.	Dishonest	or illegal beha	aviour by pe	ople in official	positions is calle	ed	
3.		is the mur	der of large	numbers of peo	ople from a part	icular race.	
1.	A	is the p	rocess of dec	iding whether	someone is guilt	y or innocent.	
õ.		Someone who is still alive after other members of his group or family have been killed is called a					
3.	A	is a law	yer whose jo	b is to prove in	court that some	eone is guilty.	
2	Find the	answers to	the followin	g questions ir	n the text:		
1.	When did	the genocide	in Rwanda b	egin?			
2.	Who, accor	rding to some	people, org	anised the mur	ders?		
3.	Where is th	ne Internation	al Tribunal f	or Rwanda loca	ated?		
1.	How many	y people are ii	n prison wai	ting for their tr	ials?		
õ.	Who is Jea	n Kambanda?	•				
3.	Where is th	he trial of Slob	oodan Milos	evic taking plac	ce?		

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Second-class justice system

In April 1994 the genocide began in Rwanda. Hundreds of thousands of people from the Tutsi tribe were murdered by soldiers from the Hutu tribe. People say that Theoneste Bagonora, an army colonel, was the man who organised the murders. Now he is on trial at the International Tribunal for Rwanda, a court which is located at Arusha in Tanzania. Bagonora was arrested for his crimes six years ago. Since then, he has been in prison waiting for his trial.

More than sixty other people are also in prison waiting for their trials. They include many of the politicians who allowed the murders to happen. One of them is the former Prime Minister of Rwanda, Jean Kambanda. Progress with the trials is very slow.

It is interesting to compare the Rwanda Tribunal with the trial of

Slobodan Milosevic, the former President of Yugoslavia. This trial is taking place at the International Court in The Hague. The Chief Prosecutor, Carla del Ponte, is responsible for both these courts. Milosevic was arrested last year in Yugoslavia and brought to The Hague. His trial began a few months later. Progress has been very fast with this trial. A lot of money has been spent on the Milosevic trial but not much has been spent on the trials in Rwanda.

There are many other reasons why the Rwanda tribunal is working so slowly. Apart from the question of money, there has been bad management, corruption, problems of internal politics and racial tension between Western prosecutors and African tribunal managers. The survivors of the genocide and other citizens of Rwanda do not have a lot of confidence in the tribunal. They do not believe that justice will de done. They are also angry that Bagosora, Kambanda and the other politicians accused of genocide will only be sentenced to life in prison if they are found guilty by the tribunal. The soldiers who followed the orders of the politicians and murdered thousands of people could face the death penalty in ordinary courts in Rwanda. So people believe that the politicians are receiving special treatment.

However, the Rwanda tribunal has had two important successes. It is the first international tribunal in history to convict anyone of genocide, and it also declared for the first time in legal history that rape can be an act of genocide.

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3 Word Partnerships

Match the beginnings on the left with the endings on the right:

- 1. Theoneste Bagonora was arrested....
- 2. Many people were killed....
- 3. Carla del Ponte is responsible....
- 4. A lot of money has been spent....
- 5. Many people have no confidence....
- 6. Kambanda has been accused....
- 7. He may be sentenced....
- 8. The soldiers could face....

- a.for both tribunals.
- b.of genocide.
- c.for genocide.
- d.to life in prison.
- e.the death penalty.
- f.by soldiers.
- g.in the tribunal.
- h.on the trial of Slobodan Milosevic.





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4 Key Words	
Rearrange the letters to	form key words from the text:
1. cegindoe	
2. erarsdet	
3. ibnrtula	
4. liatr	
5. oporciurtn	
6. soorttucper	
7. cjsutie	
8. dasucce	

5 What do you think?

Should war criminals be tried in their own countries or by International Courts?

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KEY

- 1. 1. court 2. corruption 3. genocide 4. trial 5. survivor 6. prosecutor
- 1. In April 1994 2. Theoneste Bagonora 3. In Arusha, Tanzania 4. More than sixty
 5. The former Prime Minister of Rwanda 6. In The Hague. 7. A lack of money, bad management, corruption, internal politics and racial tension. 8. Because they do not believe that justice will de done. 9. They might face the death penalty. 10. It is the first tribunal in history to convict someone of genocide and it has also decided that rape can be an act of genocide.
- 3. 1. c; 2. f; 3. a; 4. h; 5. g; 6. b; 7. d; 8. e
- 4. 1. genocide 2. arrested 3. tribunal 4. trial 5. corruption 6. prosecutor 7. justice 8. accused