

MEMORANDUM FROM APARECO

**to the US CONGRESS, to the UNITED NATIONS,
and to the AFRICAN UNION**

Expansionist aim of Paul Kagame on the East of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and the Immigration fraud of the Rwandan populations in the United States of America using false Congolese identities

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE WAR IN MINEMBWE



Paris, August 23, 2019

By Honore NGBANDA NZAMBO KO ATUMBA

National President of APARECO



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Introduction

The multi-dimensional and the essentially security crisis that has plunged the Democratic Republic of Congo into mourning since 1996 has one of its main origins in the covetousness of some of its neighbors in Eastern Congo, particularly, Rwanda. This country that has been confronting a contrast between a galloping demography and a frustrating shortness of its territory has undertaken, since the arrival in power of Paul Kagame in Kigali since July, 1994, a macabre series of four military aggressions, with the goal of chasing out of their ancestral land the autochthonous Congolese populations of the Eastern region of the DRC, particularly, those of the provinces of the South and the North Kivu. The aware goal of these repeated aggressions is to occupy this rich region of the DRC, and afterward, of annexing this territory into Rwanda. In order to accomplish this, the president of Rwanda, Paul Kagame, and the Rwandan Tutsi's expansionist lobby have openly opted for the strategy of Instrumentalizing tension and confusion that they create and apply strategically among the populations of the great Kivu. To achieve this, these aggressors use the Rwandan Tutsi refugees who formerly went into exile in the Congo and were settled in 1959 in the three sites of LEMERA, MULENGE, and KATOBO, by the High Commission of the United Nations for the Refugees (UNHCR)¹.

This memorandum is therefore intended to denounce the expansionist intentions of Paul Kagame and of the Rwandan Tutsi's hegemonic lobbies who continue their undertaking of military occupation, of settling the Congolese land with foreign populations from Rwanda, of pillaging the Congolese natural resources, of the balkanizing and of the destruction of the Democratic Republic of the Congo as a sovereign State and member of the United Nations.

This memorandum stigmatizes the evil maneuvers of the Rwandan political and military lobby that engages itself in creating out of nothing a false Congolese community called the « Banyamulenge » which is made up of Rwandan refugees. In order to achieve this, the said lobby has fabricated, against all of the known administrative legal norms of the DRC, a new territory called Minembwe, for the sole aim of stealing the Congolese territories of Kivu that have numerous mineral and agricultural resources.

Finally, this memorandum denounces the fraudulent immigration of the Rwandan populations onto the United States using false Congolese identities. The province of South Kivu consists of eight administrative territories namely Fizi, Idjwi, Kabare, Kalehe, Mwenga, Shabunda, Uvira and Walungu².

¹ Annexe n°1: « Le Communiqué du HCR adressé aux réfugiés rwandais de Lemera, Mulenge et Katobo en 1959 »

² Léon de Saint Moulin et Jean-Luc KALOMBO TSHIBANDA, Atlas de l'organisation administrative de la République démocratique du Congo, Kinshasa, Centre d'études pour l'action sociale, 2005, p.132-140.

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All the tribes that inhabit them were organized by the colonial administration Belgian. At present, these tribes claim to have anteriority over these territorial entities, the right of autochthony and exclude tribes they call non-natives. This is particularly the case of these famous populations from Rwanda and welcomed as "refugees" by the UN services as we have just pointed out above.

The province of South Kivu is made up of 23 collectivities, 184 groupings, and 6 cities. The 6 cities provided by Ordinance No. 87 - 238 of 29 June 1987 are not effective. The provincial Assembly recognized only 3 of them, namely Uvira, Kagando-Kiliba, and Sange. After this observation, the connecting Bulletin of the « Observatoire Gouvernance et Paix » (OGP) of February 2009, indicates that the South Kivu province has 18 chieftaincies and 5 sectors.

These chieftaincies, as everywhere else throughout the Democratic Republic of Congo, were established in due respect of the customs and the traditions of each area, particularly on the basis of 3 principal criteria defined and established by the Belgian colonial administration as comprising the conditions sine qua non for the establishment of any chieftaincy and, this, in order to avoid, on one hand, lawlessness, and, on the other hand, the violation of the ancestral realities that have survived for millennia. We will come back to these 3 criteria a little later.

During colonization, the BABEMBE and the BABUYU were grouped in the territory of FIZI. This territory was subdivided by the colonial administration in five sectors, namely, ITOMBWE, LULENGE, MUTAMBALA, NDANDJA, AND TANGANYIKA.

During the postcolonial era, the sector of ITOMBWE was reattached to the territory of MWENGA in order to bring the people close to their governing administration³. The Rwandan refugees that have named themselves « Banyamulenge », after the name of the site where they were settled by the HCR, live in the sector of Itombwe. These are the very ones who, without meeting the fundamental 3 criteria's mentioned above, are at the center of the present controversy and are used as an excuse in order for Rwanda to sponsor armed conflicts that have destabilized today the DRCongo for more than two decades.

This conflict has broken, in the beginning of the 80's, the apparent cohabitation that existed between the autochthonous tribes and the Rwandan immigrants. These immigrants, artificial and illegally, used the term «banyamulenge » in order to insert themselves fraudulently among the nomenclature of the original tribes that were identified in the North as well as in the South Kivu. It is this cheating that gave rise to the mistrust, to hatred, and to the violence leading to insecurity in all areas, particularly among the populations of the great Kivu region.

³ Muchukiwa B., Identités territoriales et conflits dans la province du Sud - Kivu, R. D. Congo, in Focus 34, Genève, Globethics.net, 2016.

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These conflicts, with all the resulting disasters, oppose the « Banayarwanda » to their collective autochthonous Congolese neighbors, namely the Hunde, the Nyanga and the Nande, in the case of North Kivu, and the Fulero, the Vira, the Nyindu, and the Bembe, in the case of the South Kivu⁴.

In fact, since the 1960's, problems of the cohabitation between the Banyarwanda and their Congolese neighbors named above have led to serious social tensions and violence. Social tensions and violence that, beginning with the 1990's, degenerated in bloody and deadly confrontational situations of a social, cultural, economic, and security character with very complex consequences. According to human rights organizations, the total number of the dead has been estimated at about 70,000⁵ in 1996

It is from his taking power in Kigali, Rwanda, in July 1994, that Paul Kagame undertook the instrumentalization of these conflicts and the tensions between the « Banyamulenge » and the Congolese autochthonous populations. Thus he started the crucial phase of the use of force and violence through the 4 wars of successive aggression that he has led in the Democratic Republic of Congo in order to insure the occupation of the rich region of Kivu. And, in order to meet his expansionist aims, President Paul Kagame uses the arsenal of lying propaganda both at the diplomatic and the media levels in order to « legalize » the presence of his army inside the Democratic Republic of Congo !



⁴[https://www.academia.edu/5506088/LA PROBLEMATIQUE DE LA COHABITATION CONFLICTUELLE ENTRE LES BANYARWANDA ET LEURS VOISINS AU CONGO RDC Le cas du Nord Kivu-Part II](https://www.academia.edu/5506088/LA_PROBLEMATIQUE_DE_LA_COHABITATION_CONFLICTUELLE_ENTRE LES BANYARWANDA ET LEURS VOISINS AU CONGO RDC Le cas du Nord Kivu-Part II)

⁵ Chiffres rapportés par le journal Zaïrois, le Soft, 6 mai 1996, cité par Poutier, 1996

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I. The origin of the conflicts in the Great Kivu, in general, and in Minembwe, in particular

This bloody conflict in Minembwe and in the other territories of the Great Kivu essentially, has its origin in the fact that the Rwandan refugees who were settled by the UN in Congo, have forsaken their given status when they first came, and having invented out of nothing, an entirely fabricated ethnogenesis, started by proclaiming themselves to be « Banyamulenge ». In their plan to steal the Congolese territories of the Great Kivu, these Rwandans utilize all types of schemes. Thus in 1976, one of them by the name of Tabazi Rugama had, in his university thesis in History, tried to give credential to the idea of a tribe called « Banyamulenge » that might have existed prior to the Berlin Conference in 1885.

This allegedly "historical and scientific" clothing unlikely meant to equate the pseudo tribe of "Banyamulenge "with the original and native Congolese tribes. It was, for the first time and under the insistence of Gisaro, the Rwandan who invented the term «Banyamulenge » - who became the father-in- law of Bizima Karaha, that Faustin Tabazi Rugama used this term in his thesis⁶.

According to historians, the Banyamulenge are populations of Rwandan origin who had settled in South Kivu and they were never known by this name during the colonial period⁷.

And, using this false ethnic identity, they undertook to demand, not only the Congolese nationality, but also the land that belonged to the autochthonous Congolese populations that had welcomed them as Rwandan refugees.

However, considering the conditions that were established by the Belgian colonial administration and maintained by the Congolese State after independence, **all the tribes of the Democratic Republic of Congo, in order to exist and be recognized as a tribal or ethnic entity, must meet the three fundamental criteria below :**

1. **Have a language that gives its name to the tribe. Note that, on this subject, all the Congolese languages are eponyms of the tribes that they identify with.**
2. **Have a chieftainship that represents the tribe in relation to the other neighboring tribes and the Congolese State.**
3. **Have a precise and defined territory whose borders are recognized by the neighboring tribes.**

⁶ Les deux premières guerres d'agression du Rwanda contre la RDC: Prélude à la troisième guerre. Voir : <http://www.societecivile.cd/node.php?id=1753>

⁷ KABAMBA et LANOTE, Guerre au Congo -zaïre (1996-1997), acteurs et scénario » in Cahier du CEDAF, n° 39 - 40, Tervuren, 1999, p.126.

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Based on these three fundamental criteria, the Rwandan refugees who had neither territory, nor chieftainship, and who spoke, as a mother tongue, the « **kinyarwanda** », were disqualified from pretending to be an original Congolese tribe since they are blocked by these determining three criteria. Thus, in 1972, one of their members, Barthélémy Bisengimana Rwema, taking advantage of his strategic position as the Director of the office of the president of the Republic of Zaïre, and wanting to go around these obstacles, initiated a presidential Ordinance **collectively** granting the Zairian (Congolese) nationality to all « Banyarwanda » refugees.



This act undertaken by Mr. Barthélémy Bisengimana, beside its evil intent, constitutes a confession as to the refugee (thus foreigner) status of the Rwandans self-proclaimed « Banyamulenge »! **Because, how can one explain that the Director of the Office of President Mobutu, being himself member of the community so-called « Banyarwanda » or « Banyamulenge » would have thought it necessary to initiate, in 1972, a presidential order in order to give the Zairian nationality to all his brethren of the Banyarwanda community, if they were really original Congolese in the same way as the other neighboring Congolese tribes from the end of the Berlin Conference on February 26, 1885 ?** And that is how, in 1972, Banyamulenge were given identity cards as Zairian citizens.

However, the impossibility of applying the so called “1972 Ordinance”, not respecting the basic criteria’s, have aggravated the tension and engendered bloody conflicts in the region as a result of resistance from other Congolese tribes who refused to give up their lands to those whom they now considered "Rwandan invaders"! This explosive tension that was threatening the national integrity led the Congolese political authorities to repeal and cancel that ill-intentioned ordinance by passing Law no. 81/002 of June 29 1981 and, this, with the aim of, first, correcting the mistake that was made to the law about the recognition of ethnic communities. In fact, **the legal procedure of acquiring the Congolese nationality is an individual one, not a collective one.** This law also intended to stop the popular wrath that was boiling throughout the Great kivu region.

But, on the other hand, this decision of the Congolese authorities rather provoked a strong protest from the Rwandan refugee community, which did not admit that the Congolese political authorities had decided to cancel the nationality they had acquired in 1972 or 9 years ago. Thus the Rwandan representatives, anticipating the announcement of the decision by the Central Committee of the MPR⁸, who were still debating the issue, they wrote on August 20th, 1981 from Goma under the sponsorship of the Catholic mission, a letter of protest that was sent to General Secretary of the

⁸ The Sate Party in power at the 2^d Republic Under the Maréchal Mobutu.

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UN, introducing themselves as being representatives of « **the populations natives of Rwanda, now living in Zaïre** »⁹.

This letter, by itself, offers a lot of important informations on the expansionist and hegemonic intentions of the politico-military Rwandan Tutsi's lobbies in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. We would like to point out a few of its passages :

1. From the beginning of their letter, they announce that they consider the Republic of Zaïre (today the Democratic Republic of the Congo) « **As our motherland of fact and of right!** »
2. They clearly declare that they reject the sovereign decision of the Congolese State that commands them to proceed with the individual request of the Congolese nationality, as the Law of the land requires. They peremptorily declared : « **We, therefore, oppose with force, the process of individually requesting the small or the big naturalization as decided by the members of the Central Committee of the MPR...** »
3. Much worse, these « populations from Rwanda now living in Zaïre (Congo) » call without hesitation to the General Secretary of the UN the organization of a referendum « **in the zones of Goma, Rutshuru, Walikale, Masisi, Kalehe, and idjwi** », in order to create « **a separate State that would have to ask for an international recognition** » !

Twenty years later, the Rwandan refugees want to hide that the High Commissioner for the Refugees (UNHCR) had settled them in 1959 in the sites of Lemera, Mulenge, and Katobo and strictly recommended this : « **We are asking you to STRICTLY REMAIN NEUTRAL. You have obtained asylum in Congo on condition that you do not get involved in any way in politics.... YOU MUST NOT TAKE PART in any political movement whatsoever** »¹⁰!



⁹ See full copy the letter in the Annexe n°2 of the current document

¹⁰ Annexe n°1

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One sees that these Rwandan refugees are, today, so far away from the recommendations of the UN ! And, the irony is that it is to this same UN that these same refugees write to demand self-determination of the Congolese territories in their favor ! In 1996, Paul Kagame would use this conflict as a pretext for him to justify his aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo. This project was conceived several years earlier and had, as an aim, to occupy the entire eastern part of the Republic in order to annex it afterward to Rwanda.

And it was on January 6th, 2004, in Kigali, that Paul Kagame presided over a meeting where he decided to create, out of nothing and against all the administrative norms on the matter, the territory of Minembwe, in the Democratic Republic of Congo !

Let us mention, on this matter, an important document. It is a letter that Mr. Théo MUGAZA RUSERUKA, who was designated as the Administrator of this new territory of Minembwe, addressed on February 20th 2004, to Azarias Ruberwa, a member of the so-called Rwandan community of the Banyamulenge and vice-president of the Democratic Republic of Congo in the famous formula of sad memories (1 + 4)¹¹. In fact, in this letter, Administrator Théo Mugaza Ruseruka reported to Mr. Ruberwa the important decisions that were taken in order to create the new territory of Minembwe and to build up there the center of the power of Rwandan occupation with the aim of controlling all of the resources of the DRCongo. He affirms, therein, their intentions to achieve the following aims :

- To Install the Territory of Minembwe in the South Kivu province ;
- To impose their own authorities everywhere in the South Kivu province ;
- To take control of both lake Tanganyika and lake Kivu ;
- To control all the minerals of the South Kivu province. »

This is the genesis of the war that is still going on today in Minembwe. But, according to his usual strategy of chaos and of lies, Paul Kagame and his Rwandan Tutsi lobbies, have organized a sordid campaign using Rwandan populations that have fraudulently migrated as refugees in the United States of America, with false Congolese identities to portray themselves as « Congolese Banyamulenge » victims of the violence in ... Minembwe ! This is a lie and a provocation that the Congolese people are not going to tolerate!

II. Fraudulent immigration of people from Rwanda to the United States of America under false Congolese identity

The day following the occupation of the town of Kinshasa by Rwandan military troops, Congolese people witnessed scenes that are strangely reminiscent of barbarity of Adolf Hitler's armies following their occupation of certain European countries during

¹¹ Annexe n°3

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the years 1940-1944 ! In fact, On the orders of President Paul Kagame, the national archives of the Democratic Republic of Congo's presidency as well as those of the National Center of Identification were systematically looted and carried to Kigali.

In his memorandum of February 4, 2015, sent to the General Secretary of the UN, Mr. Ban Ki-moon¹², APARECO described to him all the scenes of this insane looting and provided him with the names of all the Rwandans who were involved in this looting, while demanding the return of all the Congolese national archives.



This memo described, in detail, how that Rwandan General of the Army James Kabarebe - former Commanding Chief of the Congolese Army, his Second-in-command, General « Joseph Kabil », and jurist **Moïse Nyarugabo** of Rwandan origin, the former General Secretary to the President office of the Republic at the time, how these three organized the secret transfer of these archives of the Republic to Kigali in Rwanda during the night in the month of August in 1997.

Well before the looting of the office of the presidency of the republic, following the entrance of the Rwandan troops in the town of Kinshasa on May 17, 1997, on Paul Kagame's order, the National Center of Identification was systematically looted and all the national archives were transferred to Kigali using C-130 planes. These operations of looting were carried out in all the cities and centers of the entire republic, beginning in Bukavu and Goma in 1996 all the way to Kinshasa in May 1997.

This vast operation of systematic thievery was planned well in advance in order to rob the DRC of all basic documentation and identification of its populations. On the other hand, the Rwandan authorities use these precious documents as references in manufacturing new identity cards using names and ethnic with the Congolese references, to be then used by Rwandan populations.

These fraudulent operations that are carried out by the Rwandan government are facilitated by the trafficking of Congolese passports carried by Zoe « Kabil » who was given the monopole of producing these passports by his brother « Joseph Kabil » (both of Rwandan origin). Thus Zoe « Kabil » had sent to Rwanda tens of thousands of blank Congolese passports ready to be used. Thus, on the basis of the national identification archives of the DRC, the government and the Rwandan intelligence services were able to establish tens of thousands of Congolese passports in favor of the young people they have sent to the United States of America under the false identity of Congolese refugees fleeing insecurity in the East of the Democratic Republic of Congo!

¹² Annexe n°4: «Mémorandum de l'APARECO au SG de l'ONU. L'APARECO réclame la restitution des archives officielles et stratégiques de la République Démocratique du Congo transférées au Rwanda par Paul Kagamé, James Kabarebe, «Joseph Kabil» et Moïse Nyarungabo en août 1997.»

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This explains why in the context of their mediatic campaign of lie, the Rwandan Tutsi lobbies using « Ubwenge » (lies, manipulation), there has been documentation of several groups of tens of thousands of « Congolese refugees » that have received asylum in the United States of America.



In reality, these have been Rwandan impostors who have benefitted this American gift passing for Congolese :

- Between 2002 and 2014, or in 12 years, these campaign talks of about 11,000 « Congolese refugees » that received asylum in the United States. They were settled in 45 states and received by 220 cities. However, among the over ten thousand refugees, there was a few dozen real Congolese that were used as cover for this fraudulent operation of sending Rwandan populations to the United States.
- In 2016, always in this operation of providing asylum to Congolese refugees in the United States, more than 20,000 « Congolese refugees » were settled in the 45 States. Among these, ten received the most number of « refugees », which are: Texas, Washington, Ohio, California, New York, Arizona, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and Georgia.

It is therefore, these Rwandans who are leading, today, the campaign of lies throughout the United States presenting themselves as « Banyamulenge Congolese » whose lives are threatened by the Congolese populations !

This is why APARECO recommends to the US Congress to initiate an in-depth investigation in order to determine the real identity of all those who have received refugee status in the US as Congolese these last two decades, thus benefitting with the US government's scholarships.

The Congolese community in the United States is ready to provide the necessary assistance to American authorities in order to expose these mafia groups whose fraudulent actions threaten to lead to terrible consequences for generations throughout the entire region of the African Great Lakes in general, and in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in particular.

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III. The campaign of lies about the Minembwe conflict being led by Paul Kagame and Rwanda

In order to fulfill their hegemonic and expansionist aims in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Paul Kagame and the politico-military Rwandan Tutsi lobby inundate the international media (some being its accomplices) with a strong campaign of lies in order to transform the truth and, most often, to cover their war crimes and crimes against humanity they have committed during their aggression.

A. The Congolese nationality and the imposture of the name « Banyamulenge »



It is important to specify that Mulenge is the name of a river and a hill where is located a village by that name in the south of Uvira, in the territory of two Congolese tribes, the Bavira and the Bafulero. It is also necessary to underline the fact that this is also the site that the UN High-Commissioner for the refugees settled, in 1959, the Rwandan Tutsi refugees as we have already explained it earlier with documentary evidence, with the UN admonishing these refugees never to meddle in the internal affairs of the Congo.

The term « **Banyamulenge** », which means « **the inhabitants of Mulenge** » is, thus, an imposture for the simple reason that **in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the name of places, rivers, or hills are never eponyms of tribes or of ethnic groups that live there. Only a language or tongue gives its name to the tribe or to the ethnic group that speaks that language.**

This is why the Congolese tribes that live in these high-plateaus where is situated Mulenge, from even the creation of the Congo State in 1885 have never called themselves the « **Bamulenge** » but rather the **Bavira** and the **Bafulero**, from the names of the languages that they each speak.

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And this is where the Rwandan Student Tabazi Rugama made his gross mistake by borrowing this neologism « Banyamulenge » created by Gisaro from the name of the location instead of the language. Thus this new term appeared, first, in his thesis for his History degree in 1976, as we have demonstrated it earlier above.

Two documents that clearly indicate that this neologism « Banyamulenge » was surely invented in 1976 and not before :

- **Primo**, in the ordinance initiated in 1972 intended to collectively offer the Zairian nationality to all those who had come from Rwanda, Barthelemy Bisengimana Rwema, member of the same Rwandan community living in Zaire, never used the term « Banyamulenge » in order to designate their community. Proof that this term was not yet used.
- **Secundo**, in their letter dated August 20th 1981 and sent to the UN General Secretary in which they protested the decision by the Zairian authorities to cancel the ordinance of 1972 that gave them the Zairian nationality, **the signatories of that letter introduced themselves as representing the « the populations in Zaire that originated in Rwanda »¹³**, and not as representing the « Banyamulenge ». Why ? Because this neologism, invented just 5 years ago, had not yet been adopted by the Rwandans' political discourse.

Therefore, APARECO forcefully re-emphasize that the term « Banyamulenge » is a pure invention of Tutsi-Rwandan lobbies, and that the audacity of the community of Rwandan refugees in Congo to self-proclaim as « Congolese » is a pure imposture and a provocation.

We estimate that, not having a sovereign Congolese State at this moment, the international Justice should take up this dossier and call on the Belgian colonial authority in order for it to provide the evidence about this false matter, on the basis of the colonial archives of the Congo and of Rwanda, since these two countries were administered by Belgium – for Rwanda, following the recommendation of the Versailles Treaty of June 28, 1919, until its acquiring independence and international sovereignty on July 1st 1962 for Rwanda and June 30th, 1960 for the Congo.

B. The incongruity of the notion of « ethnic minority » that is being claimed by the so-called « Banyamulenge » !

The Rwandan refugees self-proclaiming « Banyamulenge » present themselves before the entire world through a very efficient campaign of lies as being « an

¹³ See the signatories of the letter in the Annexe n°2

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minority ethnic » whose existence is threatened by other « majority xenophobic ethnics » that want to savagely eliminate them. The co-existence between ethnic majorities and minorities is consubstantial with recurring inter-ethnic or inter-tribal conflicts and relationship of forces quasi-permanent very often as the basis of several bloody confrontations.



This propaganda is, without contest, an enormous incongruity for the following two reasons :

- a. The impossibility of the Rwandan refugees to constitute themselves into a « Congolese ethnic group » and to proclaim themselves original Congolese, because they do not fulfil the three basic criteria that are necessary for any ethnic group in the Democratic Republic of the Congo : they have neither territory, nor chieftainship, and their language, the « Kinyarwanda » is not an eponym of their ethnic group as is the case for all the other ethnic groups in Congo.
- b. With some 250 ethnic groups, the Democratic Republic of Congo has practically never had a history of any problem with « minority ethnics » mainly because this notion is hardly conceivable. In fact, among the 250 ethnic groups that are found in the Democratic Republic of Congo, there are big groups and small groups that co-exist and interact without any vague hope of one group trying to eradicate another one since the creation of the Congo State in its three successive phases, first, as the Congo Independent State, then as a Belgian colony, and finally after its independence in 1960. The 3 administrative criteria of their existence as defined earlier above constitute, at the same time, as safeguards and barriers that protect, without any discrimination, both the big and the small ethnic groups.

There have been, once in a while, some disagreements about the borders between neighboring ethnic groups. But there has never been any willingness on the part of big groups to swallow or to destroy the neighboring groups, no matter how small they are !

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The conflict between the so-called « Banyamulenge » and the local ethnic groups does not come from their small size in relation to their Congolese neighbors, far from it ! This conflict originates from the lies and their false Congolese identity due to not respecting the procedures outlined in the Congolese law.

And this conflict becomes more full-blown when the Rwandan refugees take advantage of the military occupation of the DRC by Rwanda in order for them to use force and create out of nothing, not only a so-called Congolese ethnic group called the « Banyamulenge », but also to create a territory, MINEMBWE, using land wrested from Congolese ethnic groups who have always owned the land.

Seeing the grip tightening around them from national and international pressure at the end of 2016, « Joseph Kabila » and his mentor Paul Kagame decided to accelerate the process of occupation of the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of Congo, an action whose fulfillment must forcefully go through the creation of the territory of Minembwe whose administration has to be insured by the « Banyamulenge ».

That is why, to everyone's surprise, « Joseph kabila » named, at the end of 2016, Azarias Ruberwa, state minister with a new ministry created for the circumstance, **« Decentralization and Institutional Reforms »** ! As soon as he was named, minister Azarias Ruberwa proceeded to create the new territory of Minembwe. For the second time ! He named, as chief of the territory, a member of the Rwandan community, **Mr. Raphael MBABAZI MANYWA** who happened to be his own little brother ! However the political and administrative authorities do not intervene in the process of designating the succession of the territory chiefs. This choice follows cultural and traditional norms that are strict and unique as they pertain to each ethnic group.



In order to understand this forcing by Azarias Ruberwa, let's consider the letter written by Mr. Theo Mugaza Ruseruka, the administrator of the first territory of Minembwe created in 2004 by Paul Kagame's decision¹⁴ but dismantled following strong pressures from the local Congolese populations. The creation of the territory of Minembwe is, in fact, an important goal in the project of the Rwandan occupation and annexation of the East of the DRC !

This is why, after the failure of the first attempt in 2004, political and military Rwandan Tutsi lobbies came back in order to impose by force, this time, this administrative territory that is necessary for their plan of occupation, of balkanization, and of annexation of the North region of South Kivu. Today, in Minembwe, the administration as well as the national police are Rwandan.

¹⁴ Annexe 3

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The Congolese populations that have been robbed of their land and whose ancestral chiefs for the most part have been murdered or chased, feel that they do not have the assistance and the protection of the Congolese State. Thus they organize themselves the best way they can in order to protect the most precious inheritance they have of their ancestors : their land ! This is the deep meaning of the bloody conflict that is taking place nowadays in Minembwe and in the neighboring regions.

III. Conclusions and recommendations

From the foregoing,

A. APARECO draws the national as well as the international attention to the following :

1. The bloody conflict that has brought death to the Minembwe territory for 20 years has its origin to the **non-respect by the Rwandan Tutsi refugees of the recommendations by the UN High Commissioner for the refugees (HCR) who settled them in 1959 on the sites of LEMERA, MULENGÉ, and KATOBO, and strongly asked them to strictly respect their status as refugees by abstaining from all political activities on the territory of the country that has welcomed them, the Congo ;**
2. This social tension has been aggravated from the moment that the Rwandan refugees undertook, from the 1970's to the 1980's, sordid and fraudulent maneuvers, **not only to illegally give themselves the Congolese nationality, but also to steal the Congolese land and proclaim it an independent state, at the very site that the UN had settled them as refugees ;**
3. This social tension between the Rwandan refugees self-proclaimed the « Banyamulenge » and the autochthonous Congolese communities **has been fanned and purposely carried out by the Rwandan President Paul Kagame between 1994 and 1997 in order to be used by him as a pretext for a coalesced war, conceived and planned long ago in order to invade the Democratic Republic of Congo, with the help of Western and African allied forces ;**
4. The creation of the Territory of Minembwe, decided by paul Kagame in Kigali on January 4th, 2004¹⁵, thus responds to the need of secret plan with the aim of giving a territory to the « Rwandans of Congo ». **In order to achieve this, the Rwandan president needs Minembwe as a social and demographic base that would serve as a starting point for the expansion of his conquest of bigger Congolese territories and land, and would make up a « Tutsi-Land », following a referendum under the sponsorship of the UN ;**

¹⁵ Cette révélation a été faite dans la lettre de Théo Mugaza Ruseruka adressée à Azarias Ruberwa le 20 Février 2004. See Annexe n°3

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5. In order to achieve these objectives, the Rwandan army, for two decades, massacres and chases millions of Congolese populations from their ancestral lands. This army savagely gang rapes Congolese females of all ages, beginning with a few-weeks old babies. These rapist soldiers insure that they destroy the genitals of their Congolese victims in order to make them sterile ! And, at the same time, on the other side, Rwanda pours tens of thousands of Rwandans and their cattle on the Congolese territories that have been emptied of their Congolese owners. **All of these barbaric practices that have been in use for twenty years now aim at flipping the demographic balance in this part of the DRC in favor of the Rwandan populations in order to facilitate, tomorrow, the demand for the organizing of a referendum for self-rule by the Rwandan populations in these occupied territories.** This intention is clearly expressed already in their letter of August 20, 1980 that was sent to the GS of the UN¹⁶.
6. **The targeted massacres of several Congolese tribal chiefs by Rwandan soldiers are aimed at allowing the political and administrative Rwandan authorities who ran the majority of institutions in the Democratic Republic of Congo to arbitrarily and fraudulently impose tribal chiefs in their stead.** The most flagrant case is that of the latest nomination of a tribal chief of the new territory of Minembwe : Mr. Raphael Mbabazi Mwanya, who was appointed by his big brother, Azarias Ruberwa, the then State minister and Minister of Decentralization and Institutional Reforms !

B. APARECO denounces :

1. **The imposture dealing with the neologism « Banyamulenge » that was invented by Rwandan Tutsi refugees** in order to fraudulently award themselves the status of a Congolese ethnic group that does not meet the 3 administrative criteria that are required.
2. **The instrumentalizing, by Paul Kagame and his army, of the presence of Rwandan Tutsi refugees in the Democratic Republic of Congo**, in order to accomplish their expansionist dream to occupy, to balkanize, and to annex the eastern part of the Congolese territory to Rwanda.
3. The bloody plan by Paul Kagame and his army that aims at exterminating the populations of the South and the North Kivu and their tribal Chiefs, and to replace them with populations of Rwandan origin in order to claim self-rule in the Congolese territories where they were settled by the UN in 1959 as « Rwandan Refugees » !

¹⁶ Annexe n°3 , page 2

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4. Paul Kagame's use of the vicious strategy of victimization in order to hide his numerous war crimes and crimes against humanity that he, himself and his army continue to commit in DRC. And to achieve this, he engages in a vast campaign of lies in order to transform his victims into executioners.
5. The decision of Paul Kagame, « Joseph Kabil », and Azarias Ruberwa to impose the creation of the Minembwe territory in violation of all the administrative norms that constitute the source of the present social tensions that have been leading to the massacre of the masses !
6. The powerlessness of Mr. Felix Tshilombo Tshisekedi, the President of the Republic who was appointed and is controlled by « Joseph Kabil » to stop this problem, himself being under the control of the DRC's aggressors.
7. The incapacity of the MONUSCO troops to fulfil their mission of insuring the security of the Congolese populations and to protect them against the attacks from the armed militias operating in the DRC.

C. APARECO recommends :

To the UN :

- to remind, first, to the Rwandan refugees of the 1959's and to their descendants of today, the respect of their status as « refugees », and then to advise them to follow the legal procedure in use in the Democratic Republic of Congo in terms of acquiring the Congolese Nationality. In fact, everywhere in the world, no matter how long one stays in a foreign country, it does not automatically give one the right to the nationality of that country !
- to ask Paul Kagame and the Rwandan government to return the national archives of the Democratic Republic of the Congo that were looted and carried away to Rwanda during the first war of aggression in 1996 !

To the Congress of the United States of America:

To open an investigation on the fraudulent immigration of tens of thousands of Rwandans using false Congolese identities. Because this traffic carries the seed for conflicts with incalculable consequences for the Democratic Republic of Congo, in particular, and for the entire African Great Lakes' region, in general !

To the political leaders of the African Union:

To challenge firmly the president of Rwanda, Mr. Paul Kagame and his government :

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- To respect the sacred-saint principle of the African Union in regard to the intangibility of the borders between the member countries that were inherited from colonization, in other words, the borders that were recognized at the time of their accession to international sovereignty ;
- To stop all interference by his government in the internal affairs of the DRC under the pretext of running to go and help the Banyamulenge ! Because the DRC has several ethnic groups that borders 8 neighboring countries, and none of them has ever intervened in the internal conflicts between these and other Congolese ethnic groups ;
- To abandon his hegemonic project of occupying the East of the DRC and to annex it to Rwanda in order to resolve the double problem that Rwanda suffers in terms of its demographic increase and its territorial shortness.

To Congolese and Belgian historians:

To officially bring their contribution concerning the existence or the non-existence of the « Banyamulenge » ethnic group in light of historical archives.

The Congolese people would no longer accept that their country eternally remain the theatre of the most heinous crimes and of genocide in order to satisfy the expansionist ambitions of the political leaders of certain neighboring countries, who, in turn, get the collusive support of certain countries and lobbies of mafias from the international community.

Honoré NGBANDA-NZAMBO KO ATUMBA

National President of APARECO

Paris, August 23, 2019

ATTACHED DOCUMENTS

- **Annexe n°1 :** Communiqué du HCR adressé aux réfugiés rwandais de Lemera, Mulenge et Katobo en 1959 (Extrait du livre « Crimes organisés en Afrique centrale -Révélations sur les réseaux rwandais et occidentaux » /Honoré NGBANDA NZAMBO - Editions DUBOIRIS 2004)
- **Annexe n°2 :** Lettre des représentants des « Populations originaires du Rwanda au Zaïre» adressée au SG de l'ONU le 20 juin 1981 pour revendiquer la nationalité zaïroise (congolaise).

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- **Annexe n°3 :** Mémorandum de l'APARECO au SG de l'ONU. L'APARECO réclame la restitution des archives officielles et stratégiques de la République Démocratique du Congo transférées au Rwanda par Paul Kagamé, James Kabarebe, «Joseph Kabilà» et Moïse Nyarugabo en août 1997.

NOTES

(1) Voir Annexe n°1 : le Communiqué du HCR adressé aux réfugiés rwandais de Lemera, Mulenge et Katobo en 1959

(2) Léon de Saint Moulin et Jean-Luc KALOMBO TSHIBANDA, *Atlas de l'organisation administrative de la République démocratique du Congo, Kinshasa, Centre d'études pour l'action sociale*, 2005, p.132-140.

(3) Muchukiwa B.,*Identités territoriales et conflits dans la province du Sud-Kivu, R. D. Congo, in Focus 34*, Genève, Globethics.net, 2016.

(4)

[https://www.academia.edu/5506088/LA PROBLEMATIQUE DE LA COHABITATION CONFLICTUELLE ENTRE LES BANYARWANDA ET LEURS VOISINS AU CONGO RDC Le cas du Nord Kivu-Part II](https://www.academia.edu/5506088/LA%20PROBLEMATIQUE%20DE%20LA%20COHABITATION%20CONFLICTUELLE%20ENTRE%20LES%20BANYARWANDA%20ET%20LEURS%20VOISINS%20AU%20CONGO%20RDC%20Le%20cas%20du%20Nord%20Kivu-Part%20II)

(5) Chiffres rapportés par le journal Zaïrois, le Soft, 6 mai 1996, cité par Poutier, 1996

(6) Les deux premières guerres d'agression du Rwanda contre la RDC : Prélude à la troisième guerre. Voir : <http://www.societecivile.cd/node.php?id=1753>

(7) KABAMBA et LANOTE, Guerre au Congo - zaïre (1996 - 1997), acteurs et scénario » in Cahier du CEDAF, n° 39 - 40, Tervuren, 1999, p. 126.

(8) Parti-Etat au pouvoir à l'époque de la 2^e République sous le Maréchal Mobutu.

(9) Voir la copie intégrale de cette lettre à l'Annexe n°2 du présent document

(10) Voir l'Annexe n°1

(11) Voir Annexe n°3

(12) Voir Annexe n°4 : «Mémorandum de l'APARECO au SG de l'ONU. L'APARECO réclame la restitution des archives officielles et stratégiques de la République Démocratique du Congo transférées au Rwanda par Paul Kagamé, James Kabarebe, «Joseph Kabilà» et Moïse Nyarugabo en août 1997.»

(13) Voir les signataires de la lettre en Annexe n°2

(14) Voir Annexe n°3

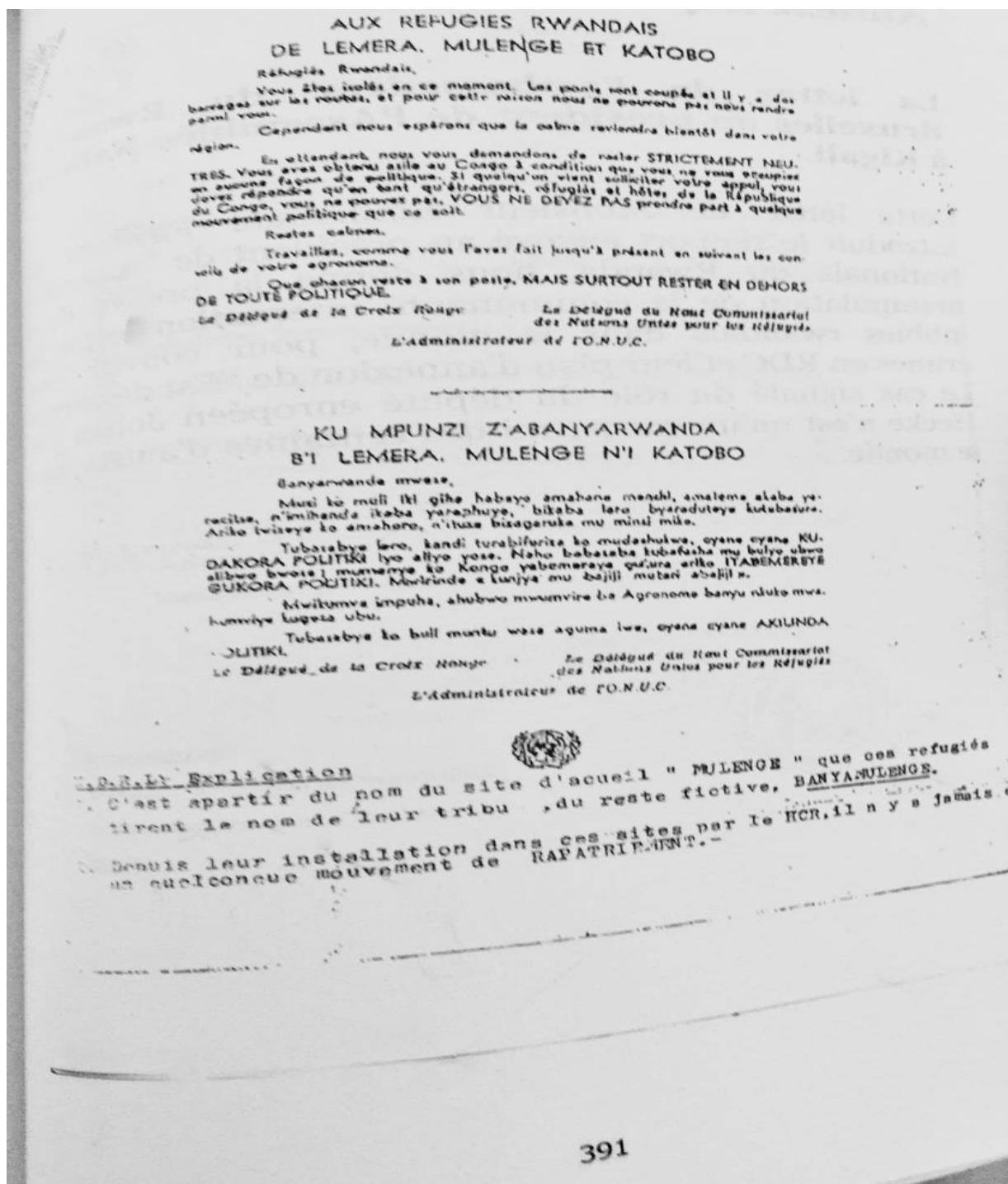
(15) Cette révélation a été faite dans la lettre de Théo Mugaza Ruseruka adressée à Azarias Ruberwa le 20 Février 2004. Voir Annexe n°3

(16) Voir Annexe n°3 , page 2

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ANNEXE 1 :

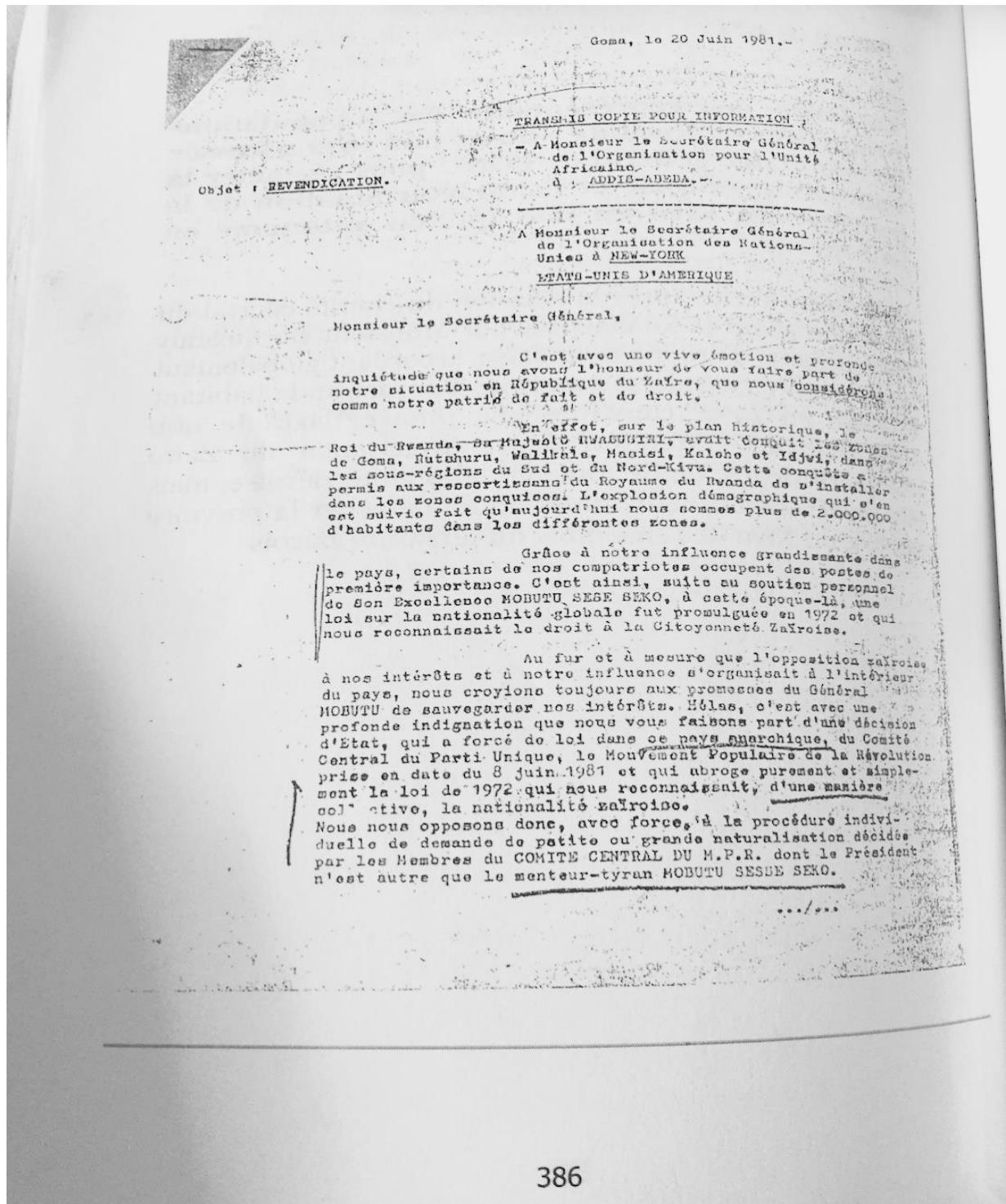
Communiqué du HCR adressé aux réfugiés rwandais de Lemera, Mulenge et Katobo en 1959 (Cf livre « Crimes organisés en Afrique centrale -Révélations sur les réseaux rwandais et occidentaux Page 391» /Honoré NGBANDA NZAMBO - Editions DUBOIRIS 2004)



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ANNEXE 2 :

Lettre des représentants des « Populations originaires du Rwanda au Zaïre» adressée au SG de l'ONU le 20 juin 1981 pour revendiquer la nationalité zaïroise (congolaise). (Cf livre « Crimes organisés en Afrique centrale -Révélations sur les réseaux rwandais et occidentaux » Pages 386 & 387) Honoré NGBANDA NZAMBO - Editions DUBOIRIS 2004)



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- 2 -

tout un peuple qui était déjà intégré dans la grande famille des 20.000.000 de zairois. Il est inutile de vous dire que nous représentions toutes les catégories sociales jusqu'à la plus haute Institution du pays qui est précisément le fameux Comité Central du M.P.R. Voilà les contradictions qui existent dans ce pays.

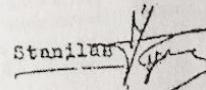
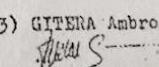
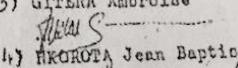
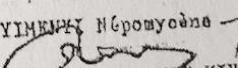
Aussi, avons-nous pris les précautions de consulter Son Excellence le Président Juvenal HABARIMANA, notre cause; et l'opinion de la presse internationale, afin de la République du Zaïre.

Monsieur le Secrétaire Général des Nations-Unies, nous nous permettons de rappeler à votre haute attention les dispositions de la déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme garantie par les Nations-Unies. Nous n'acceptons pas d'être dépouillés de la nationalité zairoise à laquelle nous avons droit depuis 1972. C'est la raison pour laquelle nous vous demandons d'intervenir auprès du Gouvernement Zairois, pour que, en accord avec les populations des zones Rutshuru, Walikalo, Masini, Kalche et Idjwi; qui après ce référendum sous l'égide des Nations-Unies et de l'Organisation pour l'Unité Africaine, constitue un Etat à part qui aura à solliciter sa reconnaissance internationale.

Il ne s'agit pas d'une aventure ou d'une subversion, mais bien d'une mobilisation générale des populations originaires du Rwanda en République du Zaïre qui sensibilisent les autorités internationales sur leur légitime cause, quelles que soient les conséquences qui en découlent. Pour que les autorités zairoises ne l'ignorent pas, nous avons adressé copie de la présente au Secrétariat permanent du Comité Central du M.P.R. à Kinshasa.

En vous remerciant de ce que vous voudriez bien faire pour la sauvegarde de l'humanité, Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Secrétaire Général des Nations-Unies, l'expression de notre haute considération.-

POUR LES POPULATIONS ORIGINAIRES DU RWANDA
AU ZAIRE :

- 1) UGIRASHEBUJA Stanislas 
2) GARIMA Pierre 
3) GITERA Ambroise 
4) NKROTA Jean Baptiste 
5) CYIMENTSI Ngomoyène 
C/° E V E C H E GOMA, NORD-KIVU/ZAIRE.

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ANNEXE 3 :

MEMORANDUM DE L'APARECO AU SECRETAIRE GENERAL DE L'ONU (04 Février 2015)

Le pillage du Cabinet présidentiel et du Quartier Général de l'Armée congolaise en juillet-août 1997

L'APARECO réclame la restitution des archives officielles et stratégiques de la République Démocratique du Congo transférées au Rwanda par Paul Kagame, James Kabarebe, «Joseph Kabilo» et Moïse Nyarugabo en août 1997

A Monsieur Ban Ki-moon,
Secrétaire général de l'Organisation de Nations Unies

C.I.

- *Au Président de l'Union Européenne*
- *Au Président en exercice de l'Union Africaine*
- *Aux leaders des partis politiques congolais et aux chefs des confessions religieuses en République Démocratique du Congo (tous)*

Présentation des principaux auteurs du crime

Monsieur le Secrétaire Général,

Après une longue et profonde enquête, l'Alliance des Patriotes pour la Refondation du Congo (APARECO), mouvement politique de résistance contre l'occupation de la République Démocratique du Congo par des forces extérieures, particulièrement rwandaises et ougandaises, s'adresse solennellement à l'Organisation des Nations Unies dont vous avez la haute responsabilité, pour réclamer la restitution sans délai de toutes les archives officielles et hautement stratégiques de la République Démocratique du Congo, archives pillées et transférées à Kigali au Rwanda au courant du mois d'août 1997 par des hauts responsables politiques et militaires rwandais dont les noms suivent:

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- **Général Paul Kagame**, vice-président du Rwanda à l'époque des faits ; c'est lui qui fut le cerveau-moteur et le donneur d'ordre de cette opération digne de la gestapo hitlérienne des années 1940;
- **Général James Kabarebe**, Commandant de l'expédition militaire coalisée (AFDL) pour l'invasion du Zaïre de 1996 à 1997, Chef d'état-major général de l'Armée congolaise (par la volonté du Rwanda) à l'époque des faits ; il est actuellement ministre de la Défense du gouvernement rwandais à Kigali. Comprenez qui pourra !
- **Général «Joseph Kabilé»**, de son vrai nom Hyppolite Kanambe et originaire du Rwanda, Commandant des troupes coalisées ougando-rwandaises de l'AFDL et adjoint au général James Kabarebe, il était Chef EMG-Adjoint chargé des Finances à l'époque des faits; il est actuellement à la tête des institutions en République Démocratique du Congo.
- **Maître Moïse Nyarugabo**, Secrétaire Général à la Présidence de la République à l'époque des faits et originaire du Rwanda; il est actuellement membre du Sénat de la République Démocratique du Congo.

Présentation des faits

Monsieur le Secrétaire général,

La nuit du 16 au 17 mai 1997, le vide créé par le départ précipité du Président Mobutu pour Gbadolite au Nord de l'Équateur avait entraîné un mouvement de défection des unités de la Division Spéciale Présidentielle qui avait à son tour provoqué un pillage général de tous les édifices situés au Mont-Ngaliema dont particulièrement le Cabinet Présidentiel, le Quartier Général de l'Armée, la Division Spéciale Présidentielle et le Musée. Lors de l'installation de l'État-major de l'AFDL, l'armée rwandaise dirigée par le Commandant James Kabarebe, chef EMG et lui-même secondé par le Commandant «Joseph Kabilé», on découvrit alors avec stupéfaction l'ampleur des dégâts.

Toutefois, on constata avec étonnement que tous les bureaux ont été pillés, **sauf celui des ordonnances qui était demeuré intact, fermé à clé et sans aucune trace de violence.**

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S'estimant en temps de guerre, les hauts fonctionnaires administratifs congolais se tournent donc logiquement vers les autorités militaires de l'État-major pour solliciter des mesures urgentes de protection des archives de l'État que contenait ce local.

Curieusement, les deux hauts responsables militaires rwandais, les Commandants James Kabarebe et « Joseph Kabilà » déclinèrent leur responsabilité, estimant que ce problème ne relevait pas de leur responsabilité. Alors que leurs collègues congolais, en l'occurrence les Commandants Sikatenda Shabani, Chef EMG/Adjoint chargé de la sécurité, François Olenga, Chef EMG/Adjoint chargé de la logistique et Lokilo, Chef EMG/Adjoint chargé de l'Administration ont unanimement émis un point de vue diamétralement opposé, estimant que l'Etat-major Général de l'Armée avait l'obligation de protection de tout élément présent sur son site.

Devant cette impasse, l'intendant adjoint à la Présidence, Monsieur Michel Mumuka informé, procède rapidement à la pose d'une nouvelle serrure pour sécuriser le local. Après le changement de serrure, le personnel administratif procède à l'inventaire et au classement de tous les documents précieux qui étaient gardés dans ce local, et qui furent inventoriés et catégorisés comme suit:

- **Les ordonnances ainsi que le matériel y afférent** : Il s'agit des actes tant réglementaires que légaux depuis le premier Président Joseph Kasa- Vubu jusqu'au Président Mobutu.
- **Les «plans d'état-major»** : ils ont été récupérés dans l'aile militaire du Cabinet présidentiel. Pour des besoins de défense et de sécurité, toutes les armées des pays modernes disposent des plans d'état-major qui sont classés «secret défense». Ils sont régulièrement mis à jour par des experts des différents corps d'armée en fonction de l'évolution des menaces sur le territoire national.
- **Les plans «d'Ouvrage d'art» de Kinshasa et des principales villes de la RDC**: ils ont été récupérés dans les mêmes conditions que les «Plans d'état-major», c'est-à-dire dans l'aile militaire du Cabinet présidentiel. Ces ouvrages d'art, au même titre que les installations cataloguées, constituent pour chaque Etat, une branche de la géographie de guerre qui a pour objet d'inventorier les points stratégiques et névralgiques d'une ville (comme des ponts, des caniveaux, des viaducs, des conduits souterrains ou des grands axes routiers ou ferroviaires...etc), et par conséquent, il joue un rôle capital dans l'efficacité du dispositif de la défense d'une ville contre une éventuelle attaque.
- **Le contenu du «Musée»** : il est constitué de l'ensemble d'objets et de toutes les photos des personnes ayant fait l'objet d'une nomination depuis l'indépendance du Congo le 30 juin 1960 jusqu'au départ du président Mobutu le 17 mai 1997, et qui n'ont pas pu être transférés, à l'époque, à l'intendance ou la Maison civile. Ces précieux documents constituent l'album ou la mémoire (ne fut ce qu'une bonne partie) de la République Démocratique du Congo.

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- **Les gammes des fréquences** : toute armée moderne dispose de ses propres gammes de fréquences opérationnelles qui constituent le système nerveux de sa stratégie de combat et de défense du territoire national.

Il s'agit ici d'une série de fréquences spécifiques et secrètes que l'armée zaïroise de l'époque affectait à chaque «Zoulou» pour assurer l'opacité de sa communication. Ces gammes de fréquences sont classées «secret défense» et constituent un patrimoine secret de l'État RD Congolais.

Conscients d'avoir sous leur main un «Trésor national», les fonctionnaires congolais avaient pressenti le danger que les Commandants de l'armée d'occupation rwandaise soient attirés par ce précieux «butin». Alors ils ont décidé discrètement de mettre en place un dispositif de protection. Ils prirent une mesure conservatoire de transformer ce local en «Direction générale du Personnel civil de l'armée». Ce qui leur permit d'y concentrer un grand nombre d'agents civils congolais qui avaient constitué, par leur nombre, un rideau humain qui mettait de facto les précieux documents du local à l'abri du pillage par les militaires et officiers rwandais qui rôdaient aux alentours de l'immeuble. L'objectif final de cette mesure de protection consistait à organiser dans l'entretemps, le transfert de ce «Trésor national» dans les locaux du «Journal Officiel» situés au rez-de-chaussée de l'immeuble «Minibal» dans la commune de la Gombe.

Maître Masuku, Conseiller spécial chargé de la Sécurité à la Présidence de la République et Monsieur Kibinda, Administrateur général a.i. de l'Agence nationale de renseignement (ANR) furent donc logiquement sollicités pour garantir la sécurité de cette opération de transfert. Mais malheureusement, les deux hauts responsables congolais, paniqués,, se débinent . C'est alors que les responsables administratifs congolais se tournent vers le Commandant Emile Kanyengele car, en sa double qualité d'officier supérieur et de Directeur de Cabinet adjoint du Président Laurent-Désiré Kabila, il était habilité à conduire une réquisition sur un site militaire, en l'occurrence le Quartier Général des Forces armées congolaises (Fac) situé au Mont Ngaliema.

Et c'est à ce titre que le Commandant Emile Kanyengele désigna Maître Moïse Nyarugabo, originaire du Rwanda, de se charger de cette opération de transfert, en sa qualité de Secrétaire général à la Présidence.

Mais en ce moment précis, Maître Moïse Nyarugabo travaillait au sein de la Primature, dans l'ancien bureau du Directeur de Cabinet adjoint où il élaborait le cadre juridique nécessaire à la création de l'Office des Biens mal Acquis (OBEMA). Il demande qu'on lui donne un peu de temps pour s'en occuper.

Mais, c'est au moment où tout le monde croyait le problème en voie de solution que survint une très mauvaise surprise : tôt un matin du mois d'août 1997, avant l'arrivée du personnel civil congolais, Maître Nyarugabo se pointa au Mont Ngaliema à bord d'une grosse voiture de marque Hyundai (l'une des voitures officielles utilisées par les ministres du dernier cabinet Kengo), suivi d'un gros véhicule bâché de marque Toyota.

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Il s'engouffre au sein de l'Etat-major général dans l'enceinte de la Cité de l'OUA. Il en ressort un quart d'heure après, avec deux bons de carburant de 50 litres lui remis par le Commandant «Manu» qui n'est autre que le Secrétaire des Commandants rwandais James Kabarebe et «Joseph Kabilé».

Le Commandant Abdallah, S3 chargé des carburants et lubrifiants, l'accompagne à la pompe située à côté du Gymnase du Cabinet présidentiel où les deux véhicules sont ravitaillés. Au rez-de-chaussée de l'immeuble, monsieur Nyarugabo réquisitionne le personnel du génie militaire qu'il conduit devant le bureau des ordonnances. Il leur donne l'ordre de casser la serrure et de vider le local de tout son contenu qui fut chargé dans le grand camion bâché.

Mais, au lieu de prendre la direction de l'immeuble « Minibal » à Gombe où se trouve le « Journal Officiel », lieu où les documents devaient logiquement être transférés, les deux véhicules prennent plutôt la direction de l'aéroport international de N'djili où attendait un avion militaire C130 qui a tout emporté à Kigali au Rwanda sur instruction personnelle du Président Paul Kagamé !

Conclusions et recommandations

Monsieur le Secrétaire général,

Ce qui se passe en République Démocratique du Congo ressemble, à s'y méprendre, au traitement que l'Allemagne nazie, sous la conduite d'Adolf Hitler, infligea aux pays d'Europe qu'elle avait conquis et occupés entre 1940 et 1945.

Des trésors nationaux, des œuvres d'art de grande valeur, des documents officiels d'Etat, des trésors inestimables furent purement et simplement détruits et une bonne partie emportée en Allemagne comme butin de guerre à l'époque des «barbares».

Moins d'un siècle seulement après ce drame, les responsables politiques et militaires rwandais et ougandais qui ont conquis et continuent d'occuper la République Démocratique du Congo avec l'aide d'autres puissances alliées cachées, se livrent sans état d'âme et impunément, aux pillages des ordonnances, des plans d'Etat-major, des plans d'ouvrage d'arts ainsi que des gammes des fréquences de l'armée de la RDC, en plus des pillages systématiques de ses richesses du sol et du sous-sol.

Tous ces matériels pillés dont question dans ce mémo constituent un trésor national et font partie du patrimoine national. Bien plus, ils contribuent à la défense de la souveraineté de la République Démocratique du Congo.

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Les conséquences de l'acte criminel des autorités politiques et militaires du Rwanda que nous dénonçons ici sont plus graves parce qu'aujourd'hui encore, les officiers rwandais qui ont massivement infiltrés l'Armée et la Police nationales congolaises, se servent de ces documents stratégiques pour planifier des actions de déstabilisation du territoire congolais. Pendant ce temps, les institutions nationales congolaises sont totalement privées de ces outils précieux conçus depuis l'époque coloniale, largement développés par le génie propre des experts congolais et destinés à la défense de l'intégrité du territoire national.

A la lumière des faits décrits ci-dessus, et pour lesquels des témoins oculaires qui nous ont fourni des détails accablants durant notre enquête se sont déclarés prêts à témoigner publiquement lorsque les conditions de garantie de leur sécurité physique le permettront, l'Alliance des Patriotes pour la Refondation du Congo :

- *Demande instamment au Secrétaire général de l'ONU d'exiger la restitution sans délai et sans condition par le Rwanda de tous les documents officiels de la RDC dont la liste (indicative) est reprise ci-dessus ;*
- *Recommande l'arrêt immédiat du processus d'occupation de la République Démocratique du Congo avec son macabre lot de massacres des Congolais, de viols de masse des femmes congolaises, de pillage systématique des ressources du sol et du sous-sol congolais et des actions politico-militaires visant à la balkanisation du territoire national ;*
- *Réclame des sanctions sévères à l'endroit des personnalités civiles et militaires dont les responsabilités sont avérées dans ces actes de vandalisme d'Etat ;*
- *Appelle les dirigeants politiques de l'Union Européenne et de l'Unité africaine à peser de tous leurs poids pour contraindre le Président du Rwanda, Paul Kagamé et ses complices «Joseph Kabila» et James Kabarebe, à restituer au peuple congolais son patrimoine nationale pillé lors de l'invasion de la RDC en 1997 ;*
- *Lance un vibrant appel patriotique à tous les leaders politiques congolais, au-delà des divisions partisanes, à s'unir pour réclamer d'une seule voix, la restitution de notre patrimoine national qui, au-delà d'une simple fierté nationale, constitue les instruments fondamentaux pour la défense de l'intégrité du territoire nationale.*

Monsieur le Secrétaire général,

La Société des Nations (SDN) a disparu au lendemain de la deuxième guerre mondiale parce qu'elle fut considérée comme un échec pour n'avoir pas su ou pu

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prévenir ou stopper la guerre civile en Espagne ainsi que la recrudescence fulgurante du nazisme à l'origine de la seconde guerre mondiale.

Elle fut par conséquent remplacée par l'Organisation des Nations Unies (ONU) que vous avez la charge de diriger aujourd'hui, afin que le monde ne revive plus les horreurs de l'occupation de certains pays souverains par d'autres, ni le pillage des richesses et des patrimoines de certains pays par d'autres, et pour que plus jamais certains peuples ne soient assujettis ni sauvagement exterminés par d'autres dans l'unique but de satisfaire des ambitions ou des appétits sordides de certains leaders politiques ou militaires illuminés. Telle est, nous le croyons, la vocation fondamentale de l'ONU aujourd'hui dans le monde.

Et c'est à ce titre donc que l'APARECO et le peuple congolais demandent instamment à l'ONU, sous votre haute responsabilité, d'exiger du gouvernement rwandais de monsieur Paul Kagamé la restitution immédiate et sans condition des archives officielles et stratégiques pillées en République Démocratique du Congo. Signalons que lors des dernières manifestations populaires intervenues à Kinshasa les 19, 20 et 21 janvier 2015, on a vu les officiers rwandais infiltrés au sein de l'Armée et de la Police congolaises exploiter les données stratégiques contenues dans ces plans d'état-major et ses plans d'ouvrage qu'ils ont pillés en 1997 et emportés au Rwanda.

Ils s'en servaient pour «stopper» et traquer les mouvements des manifestants, alors que les officiers congolais ne disposent plus daucun de ces documents précieux pour la défense de leur territoire.

C'est dans le même ordre d'idées que l'APARECO recommande à l'ONU d'enrayer le processus d'occupation, de pillage et de balkanisation en cours en RDC, et dont les faits avérés sont maintes fois dénoncées par les experts de l'ONU et par ceux des nombreuses ONG internationales opérant dans les territoires congolais victimes de ces fléaux.

Paris, le 04 février 2015

Honoré Ngbanda-Nzambo Ko Atumba

Président national

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