

*They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety.*

Benjamin FRANKLIN

# ITAJAMBO

N°29

Fax: (250) 7 6574

Tél. 7 2695

B.P. 2154 KIGALI

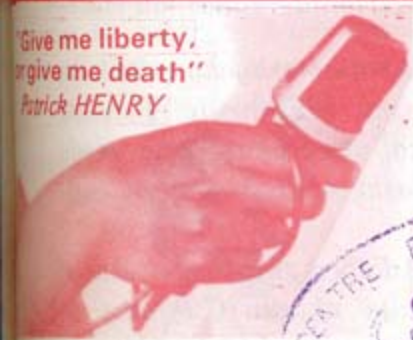
Cpte BCR 25 222/02

Avecom

100 Fr

Rédacteur en chef : HANGIMANA Fr. Nuriè

"Give me liberty,  
or give me death"  
Patrick HENRY.



*Aho kuryamira ijamborya Mukama naryamira ubugi buya ntorezo.*



## KAVARUGANDA

Abateye Perezida  
barivamo nk'inopfu.

Imikorere y'abahutu ishaka kwibu-  
tse abatutsi akababaro kabo.

Urukiko rwigometse ku mategeko.

*Poursuite d'une infraction ou poursuite d'un homme.*

*Tout le monde est libre d'exprimer ses idées.*

*Dictatorship versus democracy.*



# Twamenye abateye KAVARUGANDA

Nyuma y'iterwa ryawe havu-  
we byinshi ariko bose bagahuriza  
ku ngingo y'uko ubugome bwawe  
bukabije (cruauté) ntawe ubisho-  
boye utagukosora. Waba waratewe  
na nde rero kandi kubera iki ? Ama-  
shyamba se (pourquoi pas) ; Abasiri-  
kari se (pourquoi pas) ; Reka tugu-  
shye gushakisha. !

## 1. Waba waratewe na PL (FPR): Impamvu zi- vugwa n'izi :

Wanga icyitwa abatutsi kubi  
kandi ku buryo buzwi na bose mu  
Rwanda no mu mahanga (donc An-  
tututsi célèbre) bityo ukaba wara-  
teye n'ibikorwa by'iterabwoba  
by'inzenzi cyangwa ibyitso byazo  
baba zitangiye gukora ku bategets.

Ikindi Inkotanyi zakuziza ni uko  
umwe mu bakamiwe na MRND  
kuko kuva yashingwa kugeza ejo  
bundi yivugurura wari mu bari ku  
songa uyobora Komisiyo y'Ububa-  
nyizi n'Amahanga.

Waba uri Inkoramutima (confi-  
dent) ya HABYARIMANA kuko ku-  
va yafata ubutegetsu wabaye igi-  
tangange cy'intakoreka, wica uga-  
kiza, dore ko ari wowe musiviri we-  
nyine usigaye umaze igihe kirekire  
yabandurirwa poste, hari ikindi  
cyaba kibitera se ?

## 2. Waba waratewe na MDR: Impamvu zi- vugwa ni izi :

Ikurega kuba uri gatozi, ufata-  
nye cyangwa uri icyitso cy'abandi,  
wagashye abanyepolitiki ba Repubulika  
ya mbere. Nubwo washatse kubyi-  
guru-tsa mu kiganiro wagiranye  
n'umunyamakuru wawe MUTSI-  
NZI, utegura icyo uzabeshya RU-  
KOKOMA cyane cyane kuri bariya  
wagashye bataburanye kandi ari wo-  
we wari ubundikiriye amadosiye



Perezida KAVARUGANDA Josep

yabo. Uribuka ubuhangange bwa-  
we na LIZINDE muri iki gihugu uza-  
tubwire aho mwabukomoraga na  
nubu wowe ukaba warakomeje ku-  
ba intakoreka ku buryo utava mu  
byimbo mu gihe abandi bose bahi-  
nduriwe imyanya.

Birazwi ko uri umwe mu ba-  
shinzwe MRND ukanayiyobora u-  
shinzwe ububanyi n'amahanga.  
Amasiha Rusahuzi mwayoroye mu-  
te ko uzi amategeko wakoze iki ngo  
aha-nwe. Amazu ufite, amasambu  
za Bicumbi n'imodoka zanditse ku  
mugore wawe, RUKOKOMA iraku-  
baza gusobanura aho wabikuye !

## 3. Waba waratewe n'abasirikare: I- mpamvu zivugwa.

Uko wafashije Rubanda nya-  
mwinshi kurwanya iyi ntambara nti-  
bigaragara ahubwo ikiboneka ni  
ukuntu wagiye ku ruhande rw'u-  
mwanzi bikabije. Mu ikubitiro wara-  
banje uhubura ingabo ku Rugamba  
uyita mu kagozi (Cdt MUHIRWA)  
uyambura smoko uyambika iroza !  
Icyo giko-rwa nta munyarwanda  
n'umwe washoboye kucyumva ku-  
geza ubu, nta nushobora kuzakiba-  
barira. Utagera we ntagereranya !

Warekuye Inkotanyi n'ibitso  
byazo bibera benshi urujijo, nka

RWABUKWISI wiyemerera ko ari  
inkotanyi n'abandi utayobewe. U-  
bwo se urabona utaraciye ingabo  
intege koko. Koko ubuhutu si ama-  
zuru y'imivuba !

## 4. Waba waratewe na MRND: Impamvu zivugwa.

Biravugwa ko ushobora kuba  
waratewe n'umuzimu wa MRND  
ancienne formule. Ngo uri umwe  
mu bayishinze bakanayiyobora ute-  
geka Komisiyo yayo y'Ububanyi  
n'Ubutwererane n'Amahanga.

Nyamara ngo iyo MRND imaze kwi-  
vugurura ngo ubu waba warayiteye  
umugongo, ukaba ufata hirya no hi-  
no kuko ibyo kuba umucamanza  
witwaza utigeze ubyibaza mbere.  
Ngo ubu rero waba ushyigikiye ku  
mugaragarar abarwanyaga MRND.  
Kubera ko ntawe ugambanira izo  
yanyoye ngo bimuhire, niwo mwa-  
ku wikururiye nyamara kandi abo  
wihomaho baba baguhema kuko  
muri RUKOKOMA bazaguhinduka-  
na ukabura intama n'ibyuma. Ura-  
babaje kuko ugiye kuzapfa ukabura  
ukuririra.

Baravuga ko usabota inyuma  
Guverinoma na CND ukaba uvugu-  
ruza izo nzego pour le simple plaisir  
de les embêter.

## 5. Waba waratewe na PSD: Impamvu zivu- gwa :

Wahohoteye Perezida wayo  
umwambika urubwa ngo yibye ibi-  
ryo by'impunzi afatanije n'umuke-  
nyezi we. Dosiye urayibitse imuha-  
mya icyaha. Iyo nzika irakomeye  
akubonye uburyo ntiyakurebera  
izuba.

Komeza page 6



# Dictatorship versus democracy

Dictatorship suggests a government whose ruler or rulers are not restricted by a fundamental law and cannot be held responsible to the will of the people. Such governments have existed throughout history. Dictators have usually been militarists, and after crushing all effective opposition at home have frequently turned to foreign aggression. Believing that they know what is best for their subjects and the state, they have tolerated no opposition from the people or from legal restrictions. Modern dictators employ sham legislatures to give their rule an appearance of popular support. The people do vote, but in a controlled election in which candidates of only one party are permitted to run. The puppet legislatures thus elected enact in a rubber-stamp fashion the measures desired by the dictators.

Some dictators limit their control largely to political affairs; others are totalitarian in the sense that they seek to control social and economic affairs as well. Recent totalitarian dictatorships have used the banners of either communism or fascism.

From a theoretical point of view, communism and fascism differ greatly. Communism stresses class conflict and a collective economy; fascism emphasizes race, nationalism, and state-controlled capitalism. In practice, however, the two have much in common. Both suppress civil liberties, employ secret police, exercise rigid control of the press and radio, ruthlessly eliminate opponents, abolish all political parties except the chosen one, relegate the legislature and judiciary to subservient roles, and, in general, employ tactics that persons used to a liberal democratic regime regard as tyrannical.

Democracy is government by the people. «A democratic government has always meant one in which the citizens, or a sufficient number of them to represent more or less effectively the common will, freely act from time to time, and according to established forms, to appoint or recall the magistrates and to enact or revoke the laws by which the community is governed». Officials in a democracy are elected on a platform designed to meet

with popular approval, and their work is constantly subject to observation and criticism by the citizens. If officials fail to carry out the popular will, they can be brought to account.

Democracy, however, means more than popular rule—it suggests a government within constitutional limits. It places a high value upon the worth of the individual and seeks to safeguard basic rights. In the United States, freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, an independent judiciary, and protection of the individual against deprivation of life, liberty, or property without due process of law are basic to the democratic concept. Protection of these rights is not left to the whim of government officials or even to the will of the majority of the people; it is written into and guar-

ranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

Thomas Jefferson held it to be self-evident that «all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator» with the unalienable rights of «Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness.» and that governments are instituted among men to secure these rights. Abraham Lincoln referred to this ideal as a «standard maxim for free society which should be familiar to all and revered by all—constantly looked to, constantly labored for, and even though never perfectly attained, constantly approximated; and thereby constantly spreading and deepening its influence and augmenting the happiness and value of life to all people, of all colors, everywhere.»

From SAYE's American Government.

Bikurikira urup. 8

ayo bataruhiye (amafaranga) bayakama mu baturage, icyo gihango cy'inda cyaba gishinze imizi hagati yabo bombi. Aha twavugaga ko baba baritwikirije intambara twakururiwe n'inyenzi, bakaba bikuriramo ayabo ku mayere azwi na bake!! aha twavugaga nko mu Byahi ku mupaka wa Zaïre n'u Rwanda hari abaturage bamwe bahunze mu gihe cy'imvururu kubera ubwoba, kandi konseye wa Byahi akaba abifitemo uruhare kuko ngo yigeze gufatirwa ku mupaka yambutse muri Zaïre bikitirirwa akagambane hanyuma agakurwa yo n'abategetsi yagaruka nawe agatanga aye mategeko yo kwihimurira kubari batazi icyari kimwambukije umupaka!! Ubu tuvugaga ibi ngo haba hari abagaruka n'abifuza kugaruka ariko bagakora uko bashoboye konseye aye akamugeraho. Ubu tukaba twibaza niba uko kwinjira ku buryo bunyuranyije n'amategeko Burugumesitiri yaba hari icyo abiziho!

— Abaturage ba Segiteri Byahi babanza uburyo konseye yaba yarabonye uburenganzira bwo kwigabiza isoko bahawe na Leta akubakamo inzu ye bwite, niba se ari na Kopera-tive iyo pariseri yaba yarayibonye mu buryo bwemewe n'amategeko, ariko se byaba byo, igikorwa cya ru-

banda nyamwinshi (isoko) cyahindurwa icy'umuntu ku giti cye cyangwa icy'agatsiko aka n'aka. Turasaba ko abashinzwe ibibazo by'abaturage bakora anketi kuri iriya myifatire idahuje n'igihe tuzemo bakabifata ibyememo. Twanze kuniganwa ijambo dushyigikira amafuti, murakoze

Umusomyi w'Ijambo ku Gisenyi

## Itangazo

IJAMBO riramenyesha abaryandikira ko bajya barimenyeshya aho babarizwa (agasanduku k'iposita na telefoni bishobotse).

