

RWANDA - A SONG SHEET

This song sheet has been created for Holocaust Memorial Day (HMD) 2018 and is part of a series which provides lyrics and music for songs created during, or in response to, a genocide. As part of your Holocaust Memorial Day commemoration, you are invited to perform this song and learn more about the genocide below.



Photographs of people killed during the Genocide in Rwanda at the Kigali Memorial Centre © Trocalre

THE GENOCIDE IN RWANDA

In the 100 days between April and July 1994 up to a million Tutsis and moderate Hutus were murdered in the Genocide in Rwanda. On 6 April 1994 the Rwandan President's plane was shot down. Extremist Hutu leaders accused the Tutsis of killing the President, and Hutus were told that it was their duty to exterminate the Tutsis.

People were murdered with machetes and clubs. The Rwandan government provided support and organisation for death squads called the *Interahamwe*, and carried out acts of genocide itself. Local officials assisted in rounding up victims and making places available for slaughter.

Music played a huge part in enabling the Genocide in Rwanda. *Radio-Television Libre des Mille Collines* (RTLM) was a radio station set up by wealthy Hutu extremists to spread hate-speech against Tutsis. RTLM was a very popular station that broadcast music, speeches and allowed listeners to call in to discuss social

topics. During the genocide RTLM broadcast lists of Tutsis and Hutu moderates to be killed, information on where and how to kill people, and continued to spread anti-Tutsi propaganda.

Simon Bikindi was the most popular recording artist in Rwanda before the genocide. Two of his most popular songs incited Hutus to murder Tutsis and Hutu moderates. Bikindi's songs were regularly played on RTLM. In 2001, he was charged with inciting genocide by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. He was sentenced to 15 years in prison in 2008.

Music has been used to help respond to the genocide. Olivier Nzaramba is a singer/songwriter from Rwanda. During the genocide Olivier and his family were hidden by a Hutu perpetrator who had been a schoolmate of Olivier's father. The words of Psalm 27 gave them hope that they would survive. With his sisters and brother Olivier wrote the song *Inanga*, to symbolise his faith that God would protect his family.

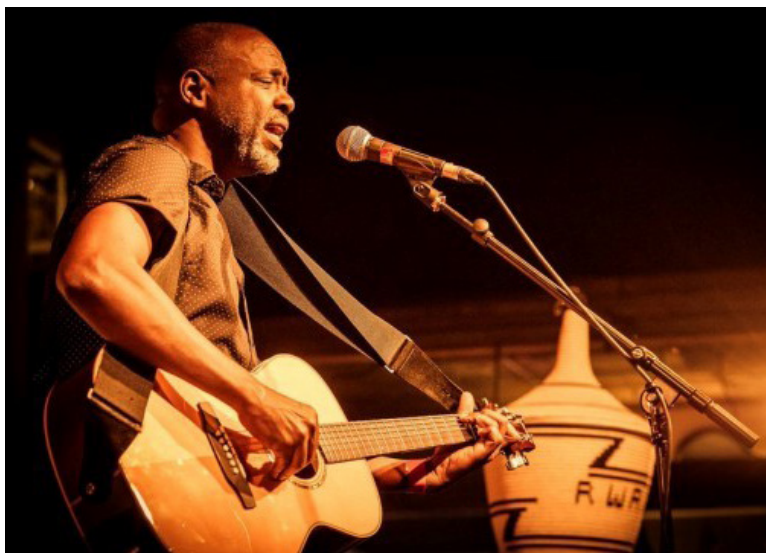
Find out more:

Genocide in Rwanda: hmd.org.uk/rwanda
You can find the rest of the song sheets and hear recordings of the songs at hmd.org.uk/songs



HOLOCAUST
MEMORIAL
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NO MORE GENOCIDE



Jean-Paul Samputu is a singer, songwriter, musician and peace activist from Rwanda. Jean-Paul sings in six languages and a wide range of genres, and was the 2003 recipient of sub-Saharan Africa's prestigious Kora Award.

A survivor of the Genocide in Rwanda, Jean-Paul was urged by his father to leave ahead of the genocide. As a prominent Tutsi musician, he was a prime target for the *Interahamwe*, and had previously been incarcerated along with thousands of other Tutsis. Jean-Paul survived the genocide after fleeing to

neighbouring Burundi and Uganda, but his parents, his three brothers and one of his sisters were all murdered. His father's murderer was Jean-Paul's best friend.

Jean-Paul uses his music, such as his powerful song *No More Genocide*, to preach forgiveness and reconciliation. This song is written in two languages, Kinyarwanda and English.

Composed by: Jean-Paul Samputu



Iyo minsi yari injyanamuntu intimba zigose benshi

Abintore babata ishyanga iyo Imana idakinga akaboko
ntawari kurokoka.

Twenty-three years of suffering

Twenty-three years of wondering

Twenty-three years of remembering

Dore imyaka irashize twibuka abacu twabuze

Batuvuyemo tutabishaka imana ibahe iruhuko ridashira

No more genocide in Rwanda

No more genocide in the world

No more (x7)

The power of words is the theme for HMD 2018. We invite you to reflect on the words and music of this song, to feature it as part your HMD activity, and to celebrate and reflect on Rwandan life and culture today.



NO MORE GENOCIDE

4 Iyo Mi - nsi ya-ri in - jya-na-mun - tu in - tim-ba

7 zi-go-se ben - shi A-bi-n - to-re ba-ba-ta i - sha - nga i - yo

8 im - an - ai - da kin - ga aka-bo - ko nta - wa - ri ku - ro - ko - ka

9

11 Twen - ty three years of su - ffer - ing twen - ty

14 three years of won - der - ing twen - ty three years of re - mem - ber ing

17 Do re i - m - ya - ka i - ra - shi ze twi bu - ka ab - a - cu twa - bu - ze Bat - uv - u - ye mo tu - ta

20 bi - sha - ka i - ma - na i - ba - he iru - ko ri - da - shi - ra

23 No more ge - no - cide in Rwan - da No more ge - no - cide in the

26 world No more no more no more

no more no more no more no more

The musical score is written in a single system with a key signature of two flats (Bb) and a common time signature (C). It consists of ten staves of music. The lyrics are written below the notes. There are several triplets (groups of three notes) and some notes with a fermata (a horizontal line above the note indicating it should be held). The lyrics are: 4 Iyo Mi - nsi ya-ri in - jya-na-mun - tu in - tim-ba 7 zi-go-se ben - shi A-bi-n - to-re ba-ba-ta i - sha - nga i - yo 8 im - an - ai - da kin - ga aka-bo - ko nta - wa - ri ku - ro - ko - ka 9 Twen - ty three years of su - ffer - ing twen - ty 11 three years of won - der - ing twen - ty three years of re - mem - ber ing 14 Do re i - m - ya - ka i - ra - shi ze twi bu - ka ab - a - cu twa - bu - ze Bat - uv - u - ye mo tu - ta 17 bi - sha - ka i - ma - na i - ba - he iru - ko ri - da - shi - ra 20 No more ge - no - cide in Rwan - da No more ge - no - cide in the 23 world No more no more no more 26 no more no more no more no more

