

A RADIO MUHABURA BROADCAST

Journalist: Jeanne Umulisa

1. First, music

2. Main points of the news

- Dear listeners of Radio Muhabura, Voice of RPF-*Inkotanyi*, first of all, welcome to the programme, peace be with you.
- *Inkotanyi* will never let Habyarimana manhandle those who are fighting for democracy in Rwanda.
- Habyarimana and his rejuvenated party continue to hinder parties fighting for democracy in our country.
- Up till now, he has been doing everything to discourage those who are opposed to his totalitarian regime.
- He has made arrests, he has killed and he has confiscated people's property by force.
- The Rwandan people have said no to this state of affairs and have risen to fight his regime.
- The *Inkotanyi* on the battle field, journalists with their pens, citizens, wherever they meet, are talking only about Habyarimana who has refused to hand power over to the people.

For now, he has changed tactic, he is trying to rally supporters by corrupting them materially with resources embezzled from the populace.

Senior civil servants are sacked and replaced with those who agree to dance to his tune.

He is now using the parliamentarians to promulgate laws that ban the people from exercising their right under the new constitution to show their discontent publicly.

Currently, the police must be notified in advance of any public demonstration, together with time and venue.

Habyarimana is deliberately doing all of that so as to have enough time to use his power to eliminate those Rwandans who shout and publicly show their discontent at his poor governance.

The same manner Habyarimana has denied the populace their right of expression, so has denied soldiers at the front, battling with the *Inkotanyi* in the north of the country.

You will recall that in the past few months, the *Inkotanyi* have not given his army any respite.

On 18 May 1991, in Mutara, near Gabiro, 48 Habyarimana's soldiers fell, including a Major. On that day, two machine guns, 60 FARS rifles, two Masotera, and 30 anti-tank rifles were seized.

Barely three days later, the *Inkotanyi* laid ambush for the government troops between Gabiro Guest House and Nyiragegene's house, killing 54 of the soldiers who had come to the front to replace those killed in the 18 May fighting.

On 22 and 24 May, in Butaro *commune*, 30 soldiers, including a captain, fell.

In all of these combats, the *Inkotanyi* seized 71 FARS rifles, one Masotera, 80 rifle-launched grenades, 61 60mm bombs, 24 anti-tank grenades, four trunks full of cartridges, four radio batteries, one Thomson radio and 80 hand grenades.

The war then intensified throughout June and even more so in July.

On 4 July, 20 of Habyarimana's soldiers fell at Rwabutama, in Butaro *commune*, Ruhengeri préfecture while ten or so fell in Kinigi *commune*.

Also on the same day, 15 government soldiers fell in Kabuga, Bushara and Nyagatare in Mutara. In the fighting, three soldiers were taken prisoner; four machine guns, 22 FAR rifles and several trunks full of cartridges were seized.

RPF army lost only five soldiers while 21 others were wounded but no weapons were lost.

Also on 17 July, Habyarimana's soldiers fell in ambushes laid by RPF in Gikoba, Muvumba *commune*, Nyagatare and Ryabeza.

In the fighting that took place there, the government lost ten soldiers and a Mercedes lorry carrying them.

On 19 July, several of Habyarimana's soldiers fell while others were wounded in the fighting that took place in Kinigi *commune*.

On the same day, RPF army conquered three locations in Butaro, namely Nyamucucu, Rwabutama and Gitege, where Habyarimana's soldiers were camping. It is understandable that these soldiers withdrew because they were being manhandled.

On that day, in Mutara, RPF army demolished Habyarimana's army camps at Rwemasha, Mashaka and Gikoba in Muvumba *commune*.

The following day, on the 20th, the *Inkotanyi* at Ruhengeri demolished the government army camp at Gitege near Lake Burera.

Also on that same day, Habyarimana's soldiers between Gahinga and Muhabura volcanoes clashed with RPF soldiers, many fell while others were wounded.

On 22 and 23 July, Habyarimana's soldiers tried to revenge and attacked RPF positions at Nyamucucu, Rwabutama and Gitege, but the *Inkotanyi* pushed them back, leaving behind a lot of weapons.

In the fighting from the 17th to the 24th, there was only one dead among the *Inkotanyi* and very few wounded.

In short, in all the combats, 198 Habyarimana's soldiers fell; six machine guns, 153 FARS rifles, four Masotera, 30 anti-tank cannons, eight rifle-launched grenades and 61 60mm bombs were seized.

Musical interlude

(Continued)

Despite the fact that government troops are being manhandled as we have just observed, Habyarimana keeps saying that the attacks have subsided and that the only remaining pockets of attacks are those launched to steal livestock and food.

For its part, Habyarimana's radio station acknowledges that the war is still going on but maintains that each time the *Inkotanyi* attack vigilant Habyarimana's soldiers, it is like they are hitting the rock.

However, one wonders why a quarter of Butare population had fled to other *communes* if there was never any war in that area.

Habyarimana has refused to admit up till now that his aggressors are Rwandans, and the *Inkotanyi* in particular. That is why he keeps saying that he was attacked by Uganda; he is doing all of this in order to attract foreign aid and enlist the support of the Rwandans.

Otherwise, we believe there is no patriotic Rwandan who will like another country to attack Rwanda. If that happened, RPF would rise up and take the lead in defending its fatherland.

Habyarimana should stop using the war to deprive the people of their rights.

As long as Habyarimana holds on to his totalitarian power, the *Inkotanyi* will never let down their arms. They will team up with the other honest citizens to fight Habyarimana, until he agrees to give the Rwandan citizens their right to put in place a government of their choice.

Therefore, stand up and fight for your rights.

Musical interlude

(Continued)

Press release by RPF

Press release by RPF on Nselé Convention for the restoration of peace and security in Rwanda.

The Rwandan Patriotic Front-*Inkotanyi*, aware that the Nselé convention for the restoration of peace and security, signed on 29 March 1991 between RPF-*Inkotanyi* and the Rwandan Government has remained a dead letter; also concerned about the security of all Rwandans, declares that it is ready to implement the ceasefire as agreed in the Nselé convention and urges the Rwandan Government to do the same.

RPF has done this so as to take the lead in restoring peace and security to our country. It is clear that RPF is not responsible for non-compliance with the Nselé convention.

RPF-*Inkotanyi* wants the Rwandan Government to comply with Article 2, para. 1, of the Nselé convention and also wants an end to all the conflicts before 5 August 1991.

All the other articles in the Nselé convention must be complied with before 23 August 1991.

Done at Brussels on 23 July 1991

Signed: Alexis Kanyarengwe, RPF Chairperson

Reminder on the Nselé Convention

Dear Radio Muhabura listeners, here are the highlights of the Nselé convention, read out in the RPF press release you have just listened to:

1. Fighting between the Rwandan Government and RPF-*Inkotanyi* should stop at midnight, 23 March, Rwandan time.
2. Fighting should stop, along with conflicts and all sorts of provocations, so that political negotiations could start.
3. Warring parties should be assisted in their negotiations by the President of Zaire who agreed to mediate.
4. Both parties should stop supply of cartridges and any other military ware to the fronts.
5. The convention allows both parties to continue to provide soldiers at the fronts with all they require for survival, except military ware.
6. All prisoners of war and persons arrested on account of the war should be released within five days of the signing of the convention.
7. The convention allows each party to repatriate bodies of its soldiers who fell on the battlefield and also mandates both parties to assist each other in the accomplishment of this operation.
8. The convention provides that upon deployment of the military peacekeeping mission, all foreign soldiers in Rwanda shall leave.

9. The convention forbids each party from infiltrating the other party with soldiers or military ware.
10. The convention also forbids the parties from increasing the number of their soldiers at the fronts.

The convention also stipulates that both parties should refrain from planting anti-personnel and anti-tank mines and that no party should hamper the work of the de-mining team.

In the convention, there is also provision for a military peacekeeping mission under the auspices of the Secretary General of the Organisation of African Unity.

The mission should be made up of 15 Zairean military officers, 15 Burundian military officers, 15 Ugandan military officers, 15 Tanzanian military officers, 5 Rwandan government military officers and 5 RPF military officers.

The mission was required to monitor the end to the fighting and report any breach of the convention to the OAU Secretary General, who, in turn, would inform our sub-region's Heads of State.

The peacekeeping mission should establish rules and regulations guiding them in monitoring the end to hostilities, in keeping with the Nselé convention. The convention

provides that discussions on political issues must start within fifteen days of the signing of the convention.

All peace-loving and patriotic Rwandans inside the country and abroad and even friends of Rwanda welcomed the convention, which they hoped would bring peace back to the Rwandans.

But their hope was dashed; they were disappointed that Habyarimana's government never observed the convention.

See what happened: the day before the convention was signed, Habyarimana's army dropped bombs and fired CATIUSHA weapons on RPA camps in Ruhengeri and Mutara, in Byumba on 30 March and 1st April.

Not only did Habyarimana's government flout the convention at the fronts, it also keeps making provocative statements.

Minister Casimir Bizimungu, on his way back from Nselé, where he had just signed the convention to end hostilities, called the *Inkotanyi* good-for-nothing (*mihirimbiri*), who can neither read nor write, looting the country.

That, really, we all agree, is in violation of the article of the convention that bans provocative statements and conflicts so that negotiations could take place.

The national radio station, which Habyarimana has acquired, goes on broadcasting provocative programmes.

The Government signed the convention with RPF-*Inkotanyi*, but (their) its radio goes on calling the *Inkotanyi* the enemies of Rwanda, terrorists, *Inyenzi* (very poisonous snakes), segregationists, traitors, enemies aggressing the country and other names that are contrary to the Rwandan tradition of respecting one another.

Habyarimana's government did not release all the persons arrested during the war as provided for in the Nselé convention.

Here, we refer to RPF soldiers arrested at the fronts, those who were imprisoned, convicted by the courts for allegedly being *Inkotanyi* accomplices, those who are waiting to appear before the courts and those who were in Habyarimana's army and were arrested as soon as the war started.

Although the Nselé convention provides that foreign soldiers should leave the country, up till now, Habyarimana's government has not observed this.

Rather, he has invited other armed forces that were not there before, like the Kenyan troops who came after the convention was signed.

The Nsele convention provides that the Rwandan government shall meet with RPF-*Inkotanyi* within fifteen days of the signing of the convention. But, to date, the Habyarimana government has not yet agreed to go for the negotiations.

On 1st July, Habyarimana said he agreed the negotiations but added: "But then, he who wants to negotiate must have someone to negotiate with."

One wonders therefore if he has lost copy of the Nsele convention, which convention spells out the signatories to the convention.

Dear listeners, you have heard yourselves what constitutes hindrance to peace for the Rwandans.

RPF always have you in mind and has chosen to take the lead in reminding the Habyarimana government to stop being stubborn and to opt for negotiations as provided for in the Nsele convention.

Thus, if Habyarimana's government really wants peace for the Rwandan people, it should abide by this convention for it is the only genuine way that will lead us to the peace that we all desire.

You have been listening to Jeanne Umulisa.

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Last musical piece.