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People should not all take to their heels as soon as they hear shooting by a few pathetic *Inyenzi* infiltrators. We have annihilated them in Gitarama *préfecture*; people can therefore return there, as it is perfectly safe.

Gaspard Rwakana, radio journalist

As you have indicated, people can return there if they wish, it is perfectly safe. Indeed, you are now in full control of the town of Gitarama in collaboration with the other members the public. You are therefore urging those who left to return and join you. Your colleague can perhaps assist you by telling us your advice to the people of Gitarama town who left for fear that fighting might break out there, whereas that was not true. What can you say to persuade them to return?

Corporal Théoneste Ntampaka

I am Corporal Théoneste Ntampaka, I hail from Kivumu *commune*, in Nyange, Kibuye. I want the people who fled to know that not every bullet hits its target. I urge you to move back to your homes next to your neighbours in order to fight the *Inyenzi* instead of roaming about in the hills all day long. The aim of the *Inyenzi* is to make you lose your minds. I personally have fought the *Inyenzi* since the war started. They haven't killed me. The *Inyenzi* will not go beyond this place to Gitarama in order to conquer other regions. That is all I have to say at this time.

Gaspard Rwakana

So what can the young civilians of Gitarama do in order to be of use to you, given that you in the military know the tricks of the *Inyenzi* and all the ways they use to cause disarray among the people? There are young people at roadblocks and others who can conduct patrols in the neighbourhoods of Gitarama town or in other *communes*.

Personally, I urge those young people to join us here in order to go and attack the *Inyenzi* together. I am certain that if we launched a large-scale attack, none of them would pull the trigger. I urge those young people wherever they are to link up with one another and come help us fight this enemy. We are watching the enemy everywhere, for example,

over there in the banana groves where he usually hides. He does not come close to the road, he hides in the banana groves and in the bushes. If we launch an attack by road and surround the bushes, we can flush him out. Moreover, I think the young people should come very close to here to here and help us out.

K0263545

Gaspard Rwakana, journalist

Yes, perhaps your comrade-in-arms could add something.

Vincent Kiroro, soldier

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak. I am Private Vincent Kiroro, I hail from Gikongoro *préfecture*, Mubuga *commune*, Kamana *secteur*. I would like to say to my fellow soldiers on the battlefield that morale is high here in Gitarama. Therefore, the *Inyenzi*, who go around claiming that they have taken the town of Gitarama, are dead wrong. They have not even occupied the tiniest locality here. I urge all the people of Gitarama to return and join us in order to drive out the enemy, as he is seeking to infiltrate us, hoping to reach this place, Gitarama town. Therefore, I urge everyone to come to Gitarama so that we can work together to man the roadblocks and keep the *Inyenzi* in check. We must defeat them at whatever cost, and, moreover, they are not occupying any locality in Gitarama at this time. That is all I had to say.

Gaspard Rwakana, journalist

.... Thank you. I believe the people of Gitarama have understood that you have protected their town so well that no *Inyenzi* has ventured there so far or will ever dare to set foot there. I think that they too have heard your invitation to them to come and join us in the struggle and even to carry on with their usual activities.

[*Music*]

Dismas Nkezabera, Radio Rwanda journalist

Since the 6th, the situation here in the city of Kigali has seriously deteriorated following the assassination of the head of state by the enemies of peace. Many of the city's residents have fled, but now, calm is gradually returning. Mr *Bourgmestre*, sir, could you tell us about security in your *commune*?

Bourgmestre of Kacyiru commune

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak. Security in Kacyiru *commune* is currently beginning to [*interruption*]...

K0263546

Vénuste Basingize, Radio Rwanda journalist

It is exactly 6 p.m. here in the studios of Radio Rwanda, broadcasting from Kigali.

[Tune announcing the Kinyarwanda news bulletin]

Listeners of Radio Rwanda, good evening. Here is the Kinyarwanda news, of this morning, Saturday, 11 June. First the headlines.

- The Catholic Church in Rwanda is gripped with a deep sense of sadness due to the loss of the priests and three bishops who were murdered by terrorists, the damned *Inkotanyi*.
- The *Conseil des Ministres* met yesterday to discuss the current situation. It appointed Innocent Bakundukize *bourgmestre* of Mubuga *commune* and Major Jean Damascène Ukurikiyeyezu, *préfet* Gitarama *préfecture*.
- Following the atrocities perpetrated by the *Inyenzi-Inkotanyi* against the people of Rwanda, by killing the people chosen by God, the Government of Rwanda urges the international community not to listen to this group of murderers and to take severe measures against it. No group of murders anywhere has ever defeated the majority, declared Prime Minister Kambanda to the people of Kabaya *sous-préfecture*, asking them to redouble their efforts in driving the enemy far away. This news is brought to you by Vénuste Basingize.

[Tune announcing the news broadcast]

...excessive killings of God's people perpetrated by the *Inyenzi Inkotanyi*.

Is there anyone out there who still believes the toadying of those damned killers, who spend all their time conning the simple-minded, telling them that they have come to defend them. Let us listen to our colleague Jules Nizeyimana's viewpoint on the on the extreme wickedness of the *Inyenzi-Inkotanyi*.

Jules Nizeyimana, Radio Rwanda journalist

K0263547

.....concerning the current security situation, the war and the other thorny problems brought about by the *Inyenzi-Inkotanyi*, the enemies of Rwanda. Here is a report of the meeting presented to us by the Minister of Information and Government spokesman, Mr Eliezer Niyitegeka.

Eliezer Niyitegeka, Government spokesman

The *Conseil des Ministres* has decided to appoint Innocent Bakundukize the new *bourgmestre* Mubuga *commune*, Gikongoro. I hope he is listening to this report and knows that he is expected to take up his duties promptly. I would also like to inform the Radio Rwanda listeners that the *Conseil des Ministres* deeply regrets the violence and the wickedness of the *Inyenzi-Inkotanyi*, enemies of Rwanda, who have continued to show how wicked they are throughout the country, particularly by killing priests and bishops of the Catholic Church. This is, indeed, a very violent and evil act because those people have never sought to fight the enemies of Rwanda. Personally, I know that even quite recently those bishops, notably Bishop Thaddée Nsengyumva, as President of the Episcopal Conference, wrote to the RPF leadership proposing, if possible, to meet the bishops in order to discuss an end to the war, because it serves no useful purpose, and, moreover, it is damaging everything. Instead of responding to the invitation, they chose to come and kill him and his colleagues. The *Conseil des Ministres* deeply regrets that, and the Government of Rwanda wishes to take this opportunity to convey its condolences to the members of the Catholic Church, the people of Rwanda as a whole, as well as the families and friends of the bishops, who fell victim to the violence of the *Inkotanyi*.

Vénuste Basingize, Radio Rwanda journalist

The *RPF-Inkotanyi* has continued to display brutality by killing people chosen by God. Regarding those killings, the Government of Rwanda urges the international

community, as it prepares to send troops to provide security in Rwanda, to take draconian measures against the *Inyenzi-Inkotanyi* gang, as the [international] community is now aware of those killings. Moreover, it requests that the UNAMIR contingent that is now deployed in Rwanda, and is known to have assisted the *Inkotanyi*, be replaced by another one. Let us listen to the explanation given to the international community by the Minister of Information and Government spokesman, Eliezer Niyitegeka.

Emmanuel Niyitegeka, radio journalist [sic]

K0263548

Now that the international community is aware how the *Inkotanyi* are, it should have the courage to denounce them publicly, condemn them; even the countries that are still hesitant to provide troops to the United Nations for maintaining peace in our country must realise that the military intervention is necessary and that Rwanda's problem must be resolved as a matter of urgency. Otherwise, those cantankerous *Inyenzi* will continue to ravage the country killing innocent people.

In truth, none of the priests had a weapon, neither did any of them have the intention to fight them. As I have already indicated, the priests wanted to invite and explain to them that they should stop causing unrest in the country. I therefore believe that it is high time His Holiness Pope John Paul II, supreme leader of the Church, did everything in his power to urge the international community, notably the European countries, such as France, Italy, Spain, as well as the countries with a large Catholic population, to condemn the *Inkotanyi*.

I believe they have now realised that the *Inkotanyi*, whose still enjoy the support of all those countries, are now beginning to kill their children now that they have violently assaulted the Catholic Church in Rwanda.

It is 6.11 p.m. in the studios of Radio Rwanda broadcasting from Kigali. We will now continue with news on Rwanda.

During the tour that our country's authorities recently undertook in connection with the security situation, the Prime Minister, Mr...

[Tune announcing the news broadcast]

This is Radio Rwanda, it is now 6.33 a.m. in Kigali, time for our first news bulletin of the day

K0263549

[Tune announcing the news broadcast]

Aimable Sibomana, radio journalist

We apologise for the slight delay. Here are the news headlines:

- In a press release issued yesterday, the Government of Rwanda questioned the neutrality and competence of the UNAMIR commander in our country, General Dallaire. It demanded his departure and requested the appointment of a more competent commander to head the new international force.
- Millions of people in Kigali City find themselves in a dramatic situation.
- Also, the United States have taken tougher sanctions against Haiti.

[Tune announcing the news broadcast]

The Government of Rwanda questions the neutrality and competence of the UNAMIR commander in our country, General Roméo Dallaire, and demands his departure. The Government requests the appointment of a more competent to replace him. That was the tenor of the Government press release, read to us by our colleague Etienne Sendegeya.

In accordance with resolution 972 of United Nations Security Council and the provisions of the Arusha Peace Agreement signed between the Government of Rwanda and the RPF, on 4 August 1993, an international neutral observer force known as UNAMIR was dispatched to Rwanda by the United Nations. The general mission of the force was to contribute to the implementation of the Peace Agreement, particularly by monitoring the

application of the protocol on the integration of the armed forces of the two parties, and providing assistance to the competent authorities and organs as required.

K0263550

As regards security, UNAMIR's mission consists, among other things, in ensuring security in the country in general and, in particular, monitoring the manner in which the competent authorities and organs deal with public law and order, assisting in providing security to the civilian population, contributing to the search for weapons and neutralising armed gangs throughout the country, monitoring the parties' compliance with the modalities for ending the hostilities and some provisions of the Peace Agreement. In view of the aforementioned mandate, it is safe to say that the UNAMIR mission has been a complete failure. By and large, all its failures in Rwanda, major and minor, are to be blamed on its commander, Brigadier-General Roméo Dallaire.

The president's plane was shot down near Kanombe airport, while the airport was guarded by UNAMIR. Due to complicity between the RPF and UNAMIR, this ignominious act took the life of Rwanda's president, Major-General Juvénal Habyalimana, Burundi's president, Cyprien Ntaramira, and their entourage. The UNAMIR contingent, which was charged with surveillance and security in Kigali-Ville *préfecture*. [sic] Considering the state-of-the-art, ultra-modern, highly sensitive equipment that the Belgians invoked in order to be assigned the mission of ensuring security for the city of Kigali, it is hard to understand how the presidential plane, whose flight plan they knew, was shot down on its final approach without UNAMIR's premeditated and conniving cover-up and involvement.

If General Dallaire had been dependable, the tragedy, which preceded and triggered the Rwandan disaster, would have been averted. General Roméo Dallaire is therefore the main culprit thereof.

UNAMIR may have facilitated RPF infiltration. Indeed, UNAMIR was supposed to monitor the movements of the six hundred (600) RPF combatants who came to Kigali to provide security only for military personnel nominated to positions of responsibility as part of the putting in place of the transitional institutions. The elements charged with this mission devised a Machiavellian subterfuge to regularly bring them from Mulindi, the

RPF headquarters and training centre located 75 kilometres outside Kigali, claiming to bring in wood and water supplies for the battalion that was billeted in Kigali. Such movements also enabled the RPF personnel to augment their number from six hundred (600) to an estimated 3,000 men in Kigali city while more back-up troops and their equipment was smuggled in through the buffer zone; this zone was supposed to be monitored by UNAMIR, which was preparing for involvement in support operations in Jari and Kinyinya. The telecommunications infrastructures and the Radio Rwanda and Deutsche Welle relay stations were located in these strategic places. That is why on day one of the unilateral resumption of hostilities by the RPF, after the assassination of the president, domestic and international telephone communications were cut off. It was therefore impossible to communicate with the outside world even as the RPF carried on with its indoctrination campaign and misinformation of the international community through the press that favoured its cause. The person mainly responsible for all that is none other than the UNAMIR commander, General Roméo Dallaire. Thanks to his attitude as a commander, the RPF managed to install their [combat] support weapons at several strategic points in Kigali city. During the attack of 7 April 1994, the RPF established strategic positions close to the Kigali neighbourhood which catered for UNAMIR, namely Remera, close to the UNAMIR headquarters, the Méridien Hotel and King Faycal Hospital, which was used by UNAMIR, and the Rebero l'Horizon, whose hotel UNAMIR had rented. Indeed, those were the locations where our soldiers seized heavy weapons that the RPF used to pound the city. Moreover, according to corroborated sources, UNAMIR personnel fought alongside the RPF in the Kigali-Ville operational sector. The investigators of the massacres perpetrated at Kirambo and Kinyirira are yet to materialise, and General Dallaire's promises on the matter have never been honoured. If General Dallaire is not biased or irresponsible, he is simply incompetent! When the RPF combatants shot at the population in Gishushu township, near the CND, in Kigali, and when the press tried to find out whether the RPF combatants have actually carried out the shooting, General Dallaire simply answered: "It's absolutely untrue." And yet, and yet, one of UNAMIR's senior officers admitted that RPF personnel had actually shot at innocent civilians. General Dallaire's view of the crash is that, while the presidential plane was on its final approach, someone pulled a joke by firing rockets into the sky over Kanombe, which was under UNAMIR control. Such an attitude only shows the irrationality on the part of such a high-ranking official. General Roméo Dallaire urges the

RPF combatants to carry on with the ignominious massacres of the Hutu populations by maintaining that such massacres have not occurred, whereas some of the survivors at King Faycal Hospital and Amahoro Stadium have given compelling accounts of the genocide that is aimed at exterminating the Hutu population. The failure of the UNAMIR mission is to be blamed on its chief. As a forewarning to the UNAMIR chief, the Government of Rwanda is entitled to quite simply demand General Roméo Dallaire's departure and a more competent replacement to head the international force.

That was the tenor of the Rwandan government press release. Still with regard to national news, the Rwandan problem is still the focus of the discussions at the OAU ministerial council in Tunis. The committee charged with bringing the views of the warring parties in Rwanda closer together continued its consultations by listening to both parties' proposals so as to establish a common ground so that talks can be held between the Government of Rwanda and the RPF.

In an interview, the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Alfred Nzo, confirmed that his country was prepared to assist Rwanda, but ruled out sending troops to our country. "First, South Africa must deal with matters in its region," he emphasised.

Washington is exercising caution. The *New York Times* has reported that United States Government officials have received instructions not to use the term "genocide" in relation to Rwanda so as to avoid inciting the American people to demand direct intervention in Rwanda. The US position is not so clearly manifested. Elsewhere in the world, certain countries have pledged to send humanitarian aid. Sweden has pledged a loan of seven and a half million dollar. Today, Japan has released nine million dollars. Needless to say the Rwandan refugees need the aid. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees estimates that soon there will be 700,000 Rwandan refugees in Tanzania, Burundi, Zaire and Uganda. Currently 40,000 of them are in Tanzania, 85,000 in Burundi, 11,000 in Zaire and 8,000 in Uganda. They fled following the unilateral resumption of hostilities by the RPF last April. In Burundi, political negotiations are due to resume... [Interruption]

Antoine Nkuranga, soldier, Reconnaissance squadron

K0263553

Let us give assistance to Rwanda

Threatened with collapse

Show your skill and restore it

You inherited it from your ancestors

Make your contribution

To the success of this task.

You will then defend the cause of your country

Calmly without dissipation

And without rage

I pray that you encounter no hazard

Or anxiety, soldier adviser

That you be a source of joy

That you do not walk out on those who are helpless and confused

Rather, you must be a giver of counsel

A symbol of confidence and happiness

You, soldier of peace

Give to others what has been given to you

Never give up

Providence gave you all you need

You too must give readily

As they have placed their hope in you

To bring them peace

Kindly without fear

Bring them tranquillity

As the two naturally go together, dear soldier.

To whoever does not share in your combat

K0263554

Learn to do likewise

To make sure he never enjoys peace

For refusing to give you assistance

In restoring it without delay.

I condemn him for being a traitor

Do the same concerning any rivalry

So that tomorrow the concert of nations

Does not cover us with blame

And drive us also into exile too.

Rwanda is your native country

You must not cause it grief

It was your cradle

Treat it with tender care

Help it back on its feet.

Since you owe it your name

Help make it strong

Protect it from all weakness

Protect it from total destruction

Make it prosperous.

I invite you to defend it

And I shall accompany you

WS02-642
K014-2158-K014-2190

I shall bring you your ration

K0263555

That of the fraternity that sustains our union

As we were all borne of the same seed

Let us bear the same fruits

That is the unremitting quest for peace

Whether we are from the Army

Or the Rwandan gendarmerie

In the face of tornados

Torrential rain

War

Or the dark night

We are determined to defend Rwanda.

Come out of your torpor

You must dread losing your ensigns

Complete the task you have started

By restoring peace

Oh soldier of Rwanda.

Poem by Antoine Nkuranga, Reconnaissance Battalion

You are still listening to Radio Rwanda, broadcasting from Kigali, it is now 12.46 p.m.

[Tune announcing news broadcast]

Listeners of Radio Rwanda, good day.

WS02-642
K014-2158-K014-2190

It is now time for our Kinyarwanda news bulletin. Today is Saturday, 11 June. First the headlines:

K0263556

- The *Conseil des Ministres* met yesterday and examined the prevailing situation in our country. It condemned the excessive killings that continue to characterize the *Inyenzi-Inkotanyi*.
- It appointed Major Damascène Ukurikiyeyezu *préfet* Gitarama *préfecture*, and Innocent Bakundukize *bourgmestre* Mubuga *commune*, Gikongoro *préfecture*.
- The fighting is still continuing on all fronts. The *Forces Armées Rwandaises*, in collaboration with the members of the public, are still fighting the enemy.
- The *Inyenzi* are retreating and being killed on the battlefield.
- President Omar Bongo of Gabon, who is visiting Paris, France, has condemned the killings and attacks carried out by *RPF-Inkotanyi*, supported by Uganda. Omar Bongo is of the view that the African heads of state should settle the problem of Rwanda at the OAU Summit due to be held in Tunis, Tunisia, beginning on Monday, i.e., the day after tomorrow.

This news is brought to you by Jules Maurice Kagina.

The Government of Rwanda has challenged the competence of the UNAMIR commander, who does not expect to resolve Rwanda's current problems until an international UN force is dispatched. We should mention that the contingent that has been approved by the United Nations comprises 5,500 men.

The meeting between the *Forces Armées Rwandaises* and the RPF, on UNAMIR's invitation, took place today for the fourth time in order to examine ways to end the fighting provoked by the RPF.

We are awaiting a report on the outcome of this meeting.

Fighting is still continuing on all fronts. According to our Ministry of Defence, yesterday, in Kigali, the *Inyenzi-Inkotanyi* continued to shell the zone between Mount Kigali and Rebero. The *Forces Armées Rwandaises*, in collaboration with members of the public, are continuing to drive out the *Inyenzi-Inkotanyi* that are trying to force their way into the Kivugiza zone, but the intrepid have been driven back. In the Gitarama combat zone, the

Forces Armées Rwandaises, in collaboration with members of the public, are now flushing out the *Inyenzi-Inkotanyi* infiltrators. In the Ruhengeri combat zone, the *Forces Armées Rwandaises*, in collaboration with members of the public, are driving out the *Inyenzi-Inkotanyi* that have failed to penetrate the area.

K0263557

In Ruhengeri, in the Kivuruga area, the situation was relatively calm all day yesterday, the *Forces Armées Rwandaises* held off the *Inkotanyi* attack. The Ministry of Defence commends the population for its unwavering collaboration with our country's armed forces while they fight the enemy. It urges them to redouble their efforts as regards the patrols and the screening of those who move about either on foot or in vehicles, because the *Inyenzi-Inkotanyi* have not yet given up their trickery.

The Ministry of Defence wishes to remind members of the public that they must not abandon their property, as they have their armed forces; rather, they should help the armed forces in fighting the enemy.

The President of Gabon, Omar Bongo, accuses and condemns Uganda and foreign countries for their continued support to the *Inyenzi-Inkotanyi*, who are exterminating innocent people in Rwanda.

President Bongo, currently visiting Europe, including France, gave his views on the lack of interest on the part of the international community in resolving Rwanda's problems. He expressed hope that at the Tunis Pan-African Summit of the Organisation of African Unity member countries' heads of state, which is due to start the day after tomorrow, the awareness of the African continent will be raised as regards the suffering currently being experienced by Rwanda and that they will examine ways to end it.

He believes that no one has taken any interest in Rwanda's current situation, because the Africans are divided and each government has its own problems. The Gabonese President hopes that at the OAU Summit, due to be held in Tunis, Tunisia, from 13 to 15 this month, the heads of state will air their views on how to resolve Rwanda's current problems. Peacekeepers must be sent to Rwanda immediately. Certain countries have decided to provide troops to the United Nations Force in order to restore peace in Rwanda. Others have indicated the role they intend to play to help Rwanda out of the

stalemate. Moreover, some developed countries have indicated that they intend to assist Rwanda.

K0263558

President Omar Bongo of Gabon stated much as his country will not send troops to Rwanda, he will assist us by providing equipment to the United Nations contingent. The Gabonese head of state is currently on a visit to Paris, France. He accuses Uganda of supporting the *Inyenzi* rebels. Uganda provides the *RPF-Inkotanyi* with military personnel and weapons. According to President Bongo, such actions must stop; that way, those who are now assisting the rebels will help the cause of peace in Africa.

He is of the view that warring parties in Africa must resolve their problems among themselves without interference from foreign countries. He indicated that he is not ashamed to state that Uganda is supporting the *Inyenzi*. It has provided them refuge for a long time and is determined to ensure that they take over power using force. President Bongo condemned the attitude of Uganda's President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni with regard to the killing of innocent civilians.

Yesterday, the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Alfred Nzo, confirmed that his country is prepared to assist Rwanda. He stated that South Africa will send assistance, but no troops, to Rwanda, because their troops are still dealing with problems in Southern Africa.

The representatives of the people displaced in Kigali *préfecture* by the war, the war provoked by the *Inyenzi-Inkotanyi*, and who are living in camps in Gacurabwenge, Taba *commune*, Gitarama *préfecture*, met on 10 June with the Kigali *préfecture* authorities and civilian defence officials. At the meeting, held at Gacurabwenge, the Taba communal authorities were represented by the *conseiller du secteur* of Kamonyi. The following was decided:

- 1. The communal policemen, the authorities of the *communes* and *secteurs* whose population sought refuge at Gacurabwenge, were to come join them in the camps in order to resolve their problems.
- 2. There was to be a recognised camp for the war displaced in Kigali *préfecture* and who were to be resettled in their own *préfecture*.

- 3. The youths who have made up their minds to liberate their *communes* were to register with the leaders by noon, on 13 June. They were to indicate their names, their parents' names, their education, and sign.
- 4. Those requiring identity documents were to register by Monday, 13 June this year. The lists were to be submitted to the *bourgmestre* of Gikomero *commune* who, in turn, was to transmit them to the *préfecture* authorities on 14 June.
- 5. The war displaced in Kigali *préfecture* asked the *préfecture* authorities to do everything in their power to effect their return. In the meantime, they request the humanitarian organisations to provide them with food and medicine as soon as possible.

K0263559

This communiqué is signed on behalf of the *préfet* of Kigali-Rural *préfecture* by *Sous-Préfet* Melchior Iribanje, the *bourgmestre* of Kanombe *commune*, Jean Paul Ntiyamira, the *bourgmestre* of Bicumbi *commune*, Juvénal Rugambarara, and the *bourgmestre* of Gikomero, Téléspore Rutaganira.

The refugees who were lucky to escape being killed by the *Inyenzi* killings and sought refuge in the northern part of Kigali-Rural are now despondent. Hunger, disease, fatigue, lack of shelter...[*interruption*]

Speaker: unidentified

.....are abandoned to their fate, the administrative authorities spared no effort, but had insufficient means. As you know, the humanitarian organisations left the countries as soon as the hostilities started. Therefore, the refugees spend their time roaming about and begging all day long. What is worrying is that in this region, all the families took in their relatives who had emigrated to Bugesera, Kibungo, Mutara and Bicumbi. In the trading centres, such as Gitega, Rushashi, Rutabo and Muhango, you find people crammed in front of small shops and children on the floor dying of hunger and thirst. Yet, that does affect the moral of the young people. Many of them are determined to undergo military training and they say that, soon, they will go and liberate their areas by force. For example, in Musasa alone, over 500 young people are undergoing training; such is also the case in Rushashi, Tare, Shyorongi, even Mbogo.

Therefore, the *Inyenzi* should be humble and level-headed, and should flee while there is still time, because they will soon be punished for killing the children of Kanyarwanda. That was a report by our colleague Jean Baptiste Nubahumpatse, head of the news centre for Kigali-Rural.

[Tune announcing the news broadcast]

You are listening to Radio Rwanda broadcasting from Kigali. It is now 1.15 p.m in the studios. The lunchtime news bulletin is brought to you by Théophile Rudahangarwa.

...as in the course of the evening, the Conference Centre completely deserted. The committee, chaired by Tunisia, comprises six of Rwanda's neighbours. It listened carefully to the views of the two parties in the conflict, but as of now, there is no solution in view. While the Rwandan Government delegation has called for dialogue here in Tunis, the RPF have dug in their heels. They categorically refuse any dialogue or contact with the Government of Rwanda, describing it as a government of murderers, even going to great lengths to avoid the delegation in the Congress Centre hallways. Therefore, it is

not yet possible to bring them into the same room. The consultations are done separately with each party; while one party is consulted, the other one [unintelligible segment]. Pasteur Bizimungu, the RPF representative, maintains that it is pointless to negotiate with the Government of Rwanda, since talks are underway in Kigali between the *Forces Armées Rwandaises* and the RPF and are precisely aimed at a cease-fire and end to the massacres. A last-ditch meeting will perhaps be held on Saturday morning, barely a few hours before the committee submits its findings. Dominique Docoferé, RFI, Tuni

K0263561

. .or currently visiting Paris before the Monday opening of the Pan-African Summit in Tunis. The causes of what is happening in Rwanda are found outside the country. Omar Bongo is quite amazed at the apathy of international community vis-à-vis the Rwandan crisis. According to him, at the upcoming Pan-African Summit due to be held in Tunis, from 13-15 this month, Africa must awaken to this problem, as it concerns both Rwanda and Africa. Here is what Omar Bongo said to Christophe Babouvie. [Babouvier?]

President Omar Bongo of Gabon

But I think Africa might wake up at the Tunis Summit. Indeed, one has the impression that no one cares about what is happening in Rwanda. We, as Africans, I believe that we will be too fragmented; moreover, every Government has its own problems. However, I believe that we shall be given an opportunity in Tunis. There is talk of an intervention force. In fact, some African countries have already indicated their intention to send troops and, of course, they count on the rich countries to assist them and us as Africans.

As far as Gabon is concerned, perhaps we may or may not send troops, but in any event, we will assist as regards logistics so as to show our solidarity.

Unidentified Journalist

Omar [unintelligible segment]. He holds Uganda responsible for the crisis in Rwanda. Bongo wonders where Africa is headed, if countries interfere by supporting outlandish movements against other neighbouring countries. Bongo does not mince his words. He put Uganda on the hot seat.

Let us listen to Bongo once again.

As to the real causes of what happening there, we cannot know the details. Moreover, many talk of forces, rebels coming from neighbouring countries, where they trained and provided with weapons and support. So all that must be looked into and dealt with urgently, because if we continue to engage in subversion in other countries, if we continue to assist certain outlandish movements, I believe that Africa will cease to exist or will not survive. We must allow each country the time to deal with its problems without interference. And I believe there is interference in this case.

By which country in particular?

K0263562

Ah. My God, I should ask you the journalist! You know what is reported. Where do the rebels come from? Personally, I am ashamed to say what I think. In my view, those rebels come from a specific country. And that country, which has provided them with a sanctuary and is now putting them on a dangerous course, namely taking power using force. I believe such countries should be severely punished.

Unidentified journalist

That was President Omar Bongo talking to Christophe Babouvier regarding Rwanda. Bongo, astounded by Uganda's attitude, as no doubt is the entire international community, will impeach Uganda at the Pan-African Summit in Tunis.

According to observers, the Rwandan issue may take on a much more international character. Although the finger is pointed at Uganda, it must not be the only one to stand accused. Bongo's remarks are therefore a subtle hint. It certainly brings to mind, for example, one or more European countries, which clearly support the rebels.

Still with regard to Rwanda, the UN is still pessimistic about prospects for a cease-fire in Rwanda. That was indicated yesterday in Nairobi by the UNAMIR commander, whose departure the Government of Rwanda has officially demanded. According to him, UNAMIR cannot succeed unless it is expanded by sending 55,000 peacekeepers to Rwanda. As a matter of fact, with regard to the 55,000 peacekeepers, the cease-fire was one of the main conditions for the extension of UNAMIR; well, the cease-fire still simply

a pipe dream. It is a pipe dream for the Rwanda government considering that the Rwandan Patriotic Front in its discussions is deliberately delaying the cease-fire issue.

For the fourth time in recent days, the *Forces Armées Rwandaises* and the Rwandan Patriotic Front military delegates are due to meet today to discuss the cease-fire issue. Today's will be the fourth such meeting. During the three previous meetings, no progress was made due to the attitude of Rwandan Patriotic Front, and the two parties spent all their time accusing each other, with each putting the responsibility on the other party.

K0263563

Fighting is still continuing on all the fronts, on the Kigali-west front, fighting continued yesterday between Mount Kigali and Mount Rebera. The *Forces Armées Rwandaises* withstood a Rwandan Patriotic Front attack on the road to Kivuguzi. We have been informed by the Ministry of Defence that on the Gitarama front, the *Forces Armées Rwandaises* continue to pursue the enemy. On the Ruhengeri and Rudondo front, all attempts by the Rwandan Patriotic Front to penetrate the area have ended in failure. Yesterday, the enemy attempted to attack Kivuruga, on the Ruhengeri front, but they were countered by the *Forces Armées Rwandaises*. The Ministry of Defence wishes to take this opportunity to thank the population for its unwavering support, but it urges them to remain vigilant, because the enemy is using all manner of tricks and strategies in the war it resumed on 4 April this year.

Also, Jean Baptiste Nubahumpaka - - Nubahumpatse, our correspondent for the Kigali region, has prepared a report on the situation of the war displaced in Rushashi.

They came from Bugesera, Kibungo, Byumba and Bicumbi, under the bullets and the shelling of the *Inyenzi*, and sought refuge in very large numbers in Rushasi *sous-préfecture*, in the northern part of Kigali-Rural *préfecture*. It took most of them (men, women, children and elderly persons) two agonising weeks to reach the place, and their suffering is still continuing. Indeed, gnawed by hunger, weakened by fatigue and disease, virtually all of them sleep outside in the cold and are at the mercy of the elements. These poor war survivors find themselves in a state of utter desolation. The efforts of the local authorities are a drop of water in the desert now that, as you know, the humanitarian organisations already packed their bags and left as soon as the Rwandan Patriotic Front resumed the hostilities. Whatever happens, the barbaric acts of the *Inyenzi* have already

caused untold suffering, it will be very difficult for the RPF, who claim to advocate democratic ideals, to be forgiven for their criminal acts. In fact, virtually every able-bodied person in Rushashi *sous-préfecture* is now determined to throw those enemies out of Rwanda, as they have caused unspeakable suffering and grief. In view of that, thousands of young people are undergoing intensive military training in Rushashi *sous-préfecture* in to quickly assist the Rwandan army in its noble task of defending the homeland.

K0263564

According to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, an estimated 700,000 Rwandans will have left the country by the end of the summer. That was stated by the UNHCR spokeswoman, Christiane Berthium. She added that, currently, there are 400,000 Rwandan refugees in Tanzania, 85,000 in Burundi, 11,000 in Zaire and 8,000 in Uganda. They fled when the Rwandan Patriotic Front resumed the hostilities. The ones who are in Tanzania are encountering with serious problems. The camp they occupy is meant for 70,000 people, but currently, it houses over 300,000 people. Moreover, new people arrive everyday, numbering anywhere between 1,000 and 1,500.

The High Commission for Refugees has appealed twice for 56 million dollars to enable it to carry on until 15 July. Moreover, some countries have pledged to send humanitarian aid to Rwanda. Sweden has pledged a little more than 7,5000,000 dollars while Japan has pledged to release 9,000,000 dollars today.

[Tune]

Dani Prosper Kananiza

The civilian programme for defence against the *Inyenzi* has now been set up in the northern part of Kigali-Rural *préfecture*; therefore, criminals will not be able to infiltrate the area and disturb the peace of the people there. That was demonstrated by the commendable action of the people of the three *communes* of Bumbogo, yesterday, Thursday, during the night, when people everywhere were informed that that the *Inyenzi* had attacked Rushashi. It was around 2 o'clock in the morning; the local people who were manning the roadblock at Rushashi called for help following the *Inkotanyi* attack. The news spread quickly, the local people who were on patrol spread the news so quickly that within 15 minutes, the population of all three *communes*, namely Musasa, Rushashi and Tare, had woken up. They took arms and proceeded to the place where the call for

help had originated in order to fight the *Inyenzi*. Our colleague, Jean Baptiste Nubahumpatse, who was spending the night there to fight along with the others, noted that in less than 30 minutes, at a location called Nkato, which borders the *communes* of Musasa and Rushashi, an estimated 500 had already arrived, ready to fight. In the middle of the night, the population of Tare *commune*, at Muhondo and Muyongwe, run towards Rushashi in order to fight the enemy.

K0263565

At Rushashi, the people reacted in an exceptional manner. Immediately after hearing the call for help, over 3000 people flew to the rescue, especially after hearing shooting and grenades explosions.

Therefore, in the Bumbogo area, the *Inyenzi* no longer scare anyone. The people there are determined to fight them, instead of running away from them. This is mainly due to the serious manifesto issued by the authorities to raise their awareness as to the issue of self-defence. Young people have been trained and continue to be trained. Even men of respectable age no longer hesitate to rise up against the enemy. Traditional [?]. As soon as they hear the call for help, they grab their traditional weapons. Modern weapons are also available, but in small quantities. It is also interesting to note the way in which the people of this region pass the information to one another and how quickly they come to one another's rescue. The local people who man the roadblocks pass the information to one another, call the people in various locations and, within no time, the news is spread to all three *communes*.

In such rescue operations, they form groups to make sure that any *Inyenzi* escaping one group is immediately captured by another. It was realised that the call for help made yesterday, Thursday, had nothing to do with the *Inyenzi*. It was a group of military thugs who had deserted their positions and were looting beer from a lorry, which had broken down in the area. They were surrounded by the local people on patrol, who mistook them for *Inyenzi* operating under cover of night. The intense shooting by the soldiers did not prevent inhabitants from arresting and handing them over to the authorities, who, also intervened very quickly.

Report by our colleague, Jean Baptiste Nubahumpatse, in charge of the information for Kigali-Rural.

K0263566

Dani Prosper Kananiza

... you are chairman of the commission in on propaganda and programmes and also a member of the *Parti démocrate* political bureau. If I recall correctly, before this war, your party was a strong critic of the Arusha Peace Agreement. You used to say that, due to its tenor, the Agreement could not restore peace the way the people of Rwanda wanted. Even now, we have been fighting a war provoked by the RPF-*Inkotanyi* after they assassinated the head of state. Therefore, it is safe to say that you predicted the war by denouncing the Arusha Agreement.

What are your impressions regarding the war?

- I wish to thank the journalists. It is true that from the outset, we said that the Agreement contained traps that were detrimental to the interests of the people of Rwanda.
- Another question that we ask, that the government must ask itself, that all the people of Rwanda must ask themselves is why was Gitarama and Kabgayi, in particular, chosen as the battle ground? We know the services rendered by murdered Bishop Thaddée Nsengiyumva, and so many others, to the warring parties, *the RPF the Government of Rwanda*.
- We know that he travelled to Bujumbura and perhaps also to Dar es Salaam. He did wonders. We know Bishop Ruzindana in connection with the Byumba cases and the circumstances in which the people were killed. It is said that they were perhaps preparing the meeting of the warring parties. Some people have accepted to move to the side of the Government of Rwanda.

Kananiza

Before talking about the exchange of refugees between the Government of Rwanda and the RPF, I would like to ask a question regarding the people who were murdered. You say that an investigation must be conducted into the circumstances surrounding the people who were killed in Byumba and the bishops. The investigations must not be limited to Byumba. We know that every place in the country where the RPF passed, they killed people, and the majority of the victims are Hutus.

In fact, we should not even speak of a large number, because we have received various reports that wherever the RPF troops, not a single Hutu was spared, except those who managed to escape. Accordingly, a proper investigation must be conducted, it must be conducted in every place where the RPF set foot. Since the war broke out, and even up until recently, the RPF has succeeded in deceiving the international community by putting out, either on their radio station or on foreign radio stations, reports that Rwandans were killing people, that people were being killed by the *Forces Armées Rwandaises*. They even went as far as saying that it was the government of criminals which was behind the killings. You will also recall that the RPR claimed that it was the Rwanda army which killed the people whose bodies were floating on Lake Victoria. In the meantime, now that it is known that it was the RPF which exterminated those people, what can your party do to denounce those lies, so that everyone in Rwanda and abroad, knows that the RPF is violating human rights, whereas, before, it claimed its main mission was defend them.

- Thank you, Mr Kananiza for giving me the opportunity to elaborate on this question. I did not only speak of Byumba; it is simply that I started with that *préfecture*. Even now, I wish to come back to the situation in Byumba. People died, namely, the representative of the *bourgmestre* of Rutare, or rather his deputy; no one knows the current whereabouts of the *bourgmestre* of Rutare. He described atrocities committed in the *communes* of Rutare and Giti. We have just learned of the atrocities committed in the *commune* of Kinyami, and in Kibungo. The *bourgmestre* of Muhazi described how the people were killed. It is the reality. We also spoke about Kigali, if we didn't, I will do so presently. All those people were killed. That is talked about even now. At Gitarama also, people were killed while defending themselves. There were other incidents. Investigations were undertaken earlier. There were fatalities in Byumba, Ruhengeri and Gisenyi, in the Mutura region. The results of those investigations have never been made public. Those cases, and others that are now emerging must be investigated fully. In a word, what is the contribution of the *Parti démocrate*? Its primary contribution is to assist the Government in conducting proper investigations whose results will be published, because we have people among us who know how to conduct investigations. That way, a case-file will be constituted.

Once the case-file is constituted, we will once again seize the United Nations, which has already received other complaints, and the guilty party will be known.

K0263569

- You have touched on the question I was about to ask: you have mentioned investigations. We know that people were killed in Kirambo, Kinihira, Mutara, in the Nkumba area. In fact, if we had said that the *RPF-Inkotanyi* were responsible for their death, given that those people lived in what was known as the *buffer zone*, I think would wouldn't have been far off the truth. The contingent of the United Nations Assistance Mission to Rwanda (UNAMIR) was supposed to undertake investigations, but we waited in vain. You say that your party, and if necessary, the people of Rwanda as a whole can now assist the investigators; that is all right, but what type of investigators does your party envisage? The ones in whom we had confidence to successfully carry out the investigations have produced no results.

- Thank you, Kananiza, you are forcing me to talk about a man named Dallaire. Dallaire was supposed to undertake those investigations. He proved that the aim of his mission was to divide the people of Rwanda and not to unite them. In reality, he did not conduct the investigations properly, as he never published the results so as to allow for comments. He carried out those investigations in utmost secrecy. You have asked me what we, the *Parti démocrate*, think, what we plan to do and how the investigations should be conducted. This man failed to fulfill his mission. The Government of Rwanda has proved to the United Nations that the man conducted himself badly, that he was always biased, and the government requested that he be replaced. If his successor performs his duties properly, the first thing he should do is to start the investigations afresh and publish the results, because the United Nations (UNAMIR) undertook to conduct them and that pledge is still in place. Secondly, it can conduct them in collaboration with Rwanda. We have concrete evidence. The Government and people of Rwanda have offered their contribution. The *Parti démocrate* can also assist the investigators to gather irrefutable evidence and thus the truth will be brought to light. If all the UNAMIR missions end up in failure, Rwanda will know how to go about filing its complaints. Why would these investigations not

be conducted? The absence of such investigations proves that the bias I mentioned still exists, and that is not justice.

K0263570

Dan Prosper Kananiza

You had started to talk of the exchange of persons who had taken refuge in hotels, stadiums, and the *Sainte Famille* church.... We know that, in the intervening period, people came in from the RPF side to the Rwandan Government side whilst others joined the *RPF-Inkotanyi* side. However, the exchange has been suspended in recent days. What does your party think about that?

- Thank you, Mr Kananiza. Our party talks about the following obvious things: We, the *Parti démocrate*, think that it is Dallaire who is behind the delay in the exchange of persons. I must mention that he is involved in this matter. He collaborates with the *Inkotanyi*. You are perhaps wondering why I say that? Why is it that no incident occurs when people wishing to move to the *RPF-Inkotanyi* side are moved, whereas shots are fired at those who are moved the Rwandan Government side?

Why are they the only ones fired at that day whereas on the other days, the UNAMIR vehicles do not face such incidents? Why? It is a crucial question. It is crucial, but we think that the Government of Rwanda must use its prerogatives notably to bring pressure to bear on UNAMIR so as to remind it of its obligations. The people who decide to move to the government side should be left alone because they are starving on the other side. Another thing is that we fear that after rescuing all those who are useful to him, for example among the people staying at the Mille Collines hotel, notably the former ministers who have inside information, the RPF may delay the exchange of people, particularly those who want to join the government side. They may even suspend the process. This question must be taken seriously and should, in fact, be submitted to the United Nations so as to ensure that light is shed on the deadlock. That another shortcoming we blame on UNAMIR. The people of Rwanda can tolerate this state of affairs any longer. Otherwise, it would prove our legendary fear of anything and everything, our subordinate complex, whereas this is not a time for us to mince our words. We must file a complaint before the United Nations.

Why don't they allow those who have chosen to move to the government side to do so? I believe that's all I have to say about that, but, if I may, I would like to carry on with my idea, still in the same vein. It is with regard to the talks between the Government of Rwanda and the *RPF-Inkotanyi*. We have heard of the decision that representatives of the *Forces Armées Rwandaises* will hold talks with the *RPF-Inkotanyi*. We are not opposed to the Government's collaboration with the armed forces. They have no doubt agreed on the *modus operandi*. But, let's talk about that, and I will start with the speech the Minister of Defence made recently. I will begin with the unexpected. "The Government of Rwanda must try and hold talks with the Government of Belgium, because it may be that the Government of Belgium has provided support to the *Inkotanyi*. Indeed, Belgians have been captured on the battlefield while fighting against Rwanda." What we are saying here is that we must exercise caution in initiating talks with the Belgians. We know them through the history of Rwanda. The Belgians played a role in the installation of the First Republic, and now they are fighting against us. We have no reason to oppose this initiative, but we don't want to be humiliated either

We filed our complaint while in Belgium; therefore, we cannot suddenly turn around and seek favours from the Belgians. What I am saying is that the Government of Rwanda must be cautious with regard to any initiative it may undertake, because, we, the people Rwanda, have spoken. We have filed our complaint and it is irreversible. Granted, we may, for one reason or another, change our mind, but we cannot change our mind for the sake of changing our mind. I also wanted to say that the UN should organise the talks. We note that they have been delayed by the RPF. The people of Rwanda may be led to wonder what has been achieved thus far. Our party has been present, since its formation, we set out to tell the truth. We are afraid that that may be perceived as asking for favours. We know the Belgians, and they too know us. They know that we have filed our complaint, therefore, we do not agree with the idea of the Government of Rwanda appearing as though it is caving in to them.

- According to you, how can talks be undertaken between the *RPF-Inkotanyi* the Government? What do you think of the *RPF-Inkotanyi*'s instance that that it cannot hold talks with the Government, but that it will do so with the *Forces Armées Rwandaises*? In fact, that is being realised!

- We do not approve of that. We support the idea of dialogue between the *RPF-Inkotanyi* and the Government of Rwanda. One cannot dissociate the Government of Rwanda from its armed forces or, indeed, from the people of Rwanda as a whole. The Government of Rwanda is recognised by all states. It was put in place in accordance with the constitution. I should add that the Government of Rwanda must take a tougher stand.

- At any rate, the Government of Rwanda belongs to Rwanda. It has an address. In other words, it is analogous to a legitimate parent, who has a family and friends in various places.

- Those are our impressions.

- I can say that the RPF does not have an address. We don't know where it is based.

Whereas the Government has declared that for peace to be restored, it must undertake negotiations aimed ending the hostilities so as to allow the people of Rwanda to return to their homes and lead a normal life, the RPF is making demands as to those with whom it wants to hold talks. I believe that is why the Government indicated that, in any event, it should not stick to its idea given that, in the end, it is the military who will represent it at the talks in order to restore peace in the country. In the meantime, I don't know whether your party thinks that the initiative of sending the military to represent it is not commendable.

-Thank you, Mr Kananiza. As far as we are concerned, we support the Government of Rwanda, in other words, we espouse its ideas. Therefore, we cannot misjudge this initiative, because, as I said a moment ago, the Government of Rwanda is with its armed forces. Therefore, it has chosen to go down this path in order to restore peace, I have no objection to that, given that, in any case, the military will prepare a report on the talks and present it to the Government of Rwanda. In any event, at the end of the day, it is the Government of Rwanda which speaks for the people of Rwanda. Earlier, you asked me a question on the delay in the talks. It is a fact. They met four days ago, even today, they are due to meet to ensure that the talks bear fruit.

- What advice would you have for the Government or its representatives at these talks?

- Thank you, Mr Kananiza.

K0263573

First, I would have some advice for the RPF, because they claim that the talks and the cease-fire do not help matters, that they are not critical. We advise the RPF to undertake the talks in order to produce results that may save this country, if, indeed, their representatives consider themselves as true Rwandans.
Otherwise....[*Interruption*]

End of tape