

K0273592

No. of Tape : AV/924 (0077)
Broadcast date : 19/04/94
Identity of Tape : Radio Rwanda transmission

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

(REVISED VERSION OF K014-5946)

SIDE A

Speaker: Aimable Sibomana

...Concerning the situation at the front, according to the information given by the Ministry of Defense, in general, there was no major fighting yesterday, Monday. In the of Rulindo war zone, the Rwandan Armed Forces again saw some white mercenaries on the side of the RPF-Inkotanyi, no major fighting took place there. According to the Ministry of Defence, the Rwandan Armed Forces at the front in Ruhengeri war zone saw a Ugandan army helicopter of (inaudible) type. Yesterday, in the area of Gasanze near Nyacyonga in Kigali, a group of RPF-Inkotanyi soldiers killed 12 innocent civilians. No major fighting was reported in the Byumba and Kayanza war zones. In Kigali calm is being restored to the extent that people can go shopping and visiting friends and relatives from time to time. We should keep on praying to God, and commit ourselves into his hands; he will deliver us from the hard times we are experiencing now. War, killings and turning against one another, none of these is beneficial to anybody. Only God is great.

The Government of Tanzania proposed that a meeting between the delegations of the Rwandan Army and the RPA-Inkotanyi be convened during this week in Arusha, Tanzania, to look into the possibility of a cease-fire in Rwanda and to see how peace can be restored in our country. The proposal was announced by the Tanzanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. That ministry did not, however, indicate the two warring parties' reaction to that proposal. If this Arusha meeting bringing together the delegations of our Army and that of the RPF-Inkotanyi takes place at the end of this week, as announced by Tanzanian authorities, it will also be attended by representatives of Belgium, USA,

France, Uganda, Zaire and Zambia. We remind you that Tanzania is the mediator in the negotiations held between the Rwandan Government and the RPF-Inkotanyi, which led to the signing of the Arusha Accords by the two parties on 4 August 1993. You remember that those Accords provide for the setting up the broad-based transitional institutions, namely the Transitional National Assembly and the Broad-Based Transitional Government. But so far, it has not been possible to set up those institutions. On the contrary war has resumed and there has been fighting for two weeks. The two warring parties should take into account the tears Rwandans are shedding and should do their best to put an end to the war.

(French news signature tune)

Speaker: A Radio Rwanda journalist

Good morning! Almost two weeks after the tragic disappearance of the President of the Republic of Rwanda, His Excellency Juvenal Habyarimana, we are still fighting a war the RPF has once again imposed on us. What is the situation at the frontline today? Abdallah Nzabonimpa, this morning you went to the daily press briefing held by the Information Department in the Ministry of Defense, what is the situation?

Speaker: Abdallah Nzabonimpa

Indeed, today, the Information Department of the Ministry of Defense told us that nothing had changed since yesterday in all the war zones, except some skirmishes between soldiers of the two sides. Skirmishes are particularly reported at the Rulindo frontline where the Rwandan Armed Forces saw again white mercenaries on the RPF

side.

Speaker: A Radio Rwanda journalist

Abdallah, we should remind our listeners that it is not the first time that our Armed Forces see white faces on RPF side. Please continue...

Speaker: Abdallah Nzabonimpa

Indeed! The Information Department of the Ministry of Defence today told us that the soldiers at the Ruhengeri war front once again saw behind RPF lines, a helicopter of (inaudible) type, normally used by the NRA, the Ugandan Army. The Armed Forces believe that this type of aircraft is being used by the RPF side for transporting supplies or evacuating the wounded... [inaudible] the mission of these Ugandan Army planes seen behind the RPF lines remains unclear.

Speaker: A Radio Rwanda journalist

So, Uganda is getting more and more involved in this conflict. How is the situation in Byumba and Kigali?

Speaker: Abdallah Nzabonimpa

In Byumba and Kigali, the Information Department told us that nothing happened yesterday. The Information Department is also wondering what is really happening there. But they categorically told us... They were positive as far as the situation in Byumba and Kigali is concerned, saying that nothing, nothing happened yesterday.

Speaker: A Radio Rwanda journalist

Thank you. Abdallah Nzabonimpa, to sum it up in one sentence, the Rwandan Armed Forces are in total control of the situation along the whole frontline.

Speaker: An unidentified Radio Rwanda journalist

The authorities of our country continue to address messages to Rwandans urging them to stop the unrest and to live in harmony with each other. They also comfort those who have been displaced following the unrest. Thus, the President of the Republic, His Excellency Dr Sindikubwabo Theodore, yesterday visited Butare and Gikongoro *prefectures*.

According to reports from the Ministry of Defense, no major fighting took place in the war zones yesterday, Monday.

The Government of Tanzania proposed that the delegations of our Army and those of the RPF-Inkotanyi meet at the end of this week in Arusha to examine how to end war in Rwanda. You are with...(interruption).

The Government of Tanzania proposed that a meeting between the delegations of the Rwandan Army and the RPA-Inkotanyi be convened during this week in Arusha, Tanzania, to look into the possibility of a cease-fire in Rwanda and to see how peace can be restored in our country. The proposal was announced by the Tanzanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. That ministry did not, however, indicate the two warring parties' reaction to that proposal. If this Arusha meeting bringing together the delegations of our

Army and that of the RPF-Inkotanyi takes place at the end of this week, as announced by Tanzanian authorities, it will also be attended by representatives of Belgium, USA, France, Uganda, Zaire and Zambia. We remind you that Tanzania is the mediator in the negotiations held between the Rwandan Government and the RPF-Inkotanyi, which led to the signing of the Arusha Accords by the two parties on 4 August 1993. You remember that those Accords provide for the setting up the broad-based transitional institutions, namely the Transitional National Assembly and the Broad-Based Transitional Government. But so far, it has not been possible to set up those institutions. On the contrary war has resumed and there has been fighting for two weeks. The two warring parties should take into account the tears Rwandans are shedding and should do their best to put an end to the war.

Still on the subject of peace in Rwanda, the Special Representative of the UN Secretary General, Doctor Jacques Roger Boh-Boh announced yesterday that the UN will always assist Rwanda in trying to resolve its problems.

...OXFAM, whose headquarters are in Oxford, UK, will send ...(interruption).

Speaker: A Radio Rwanda Journalist

...attended that ceremony. Mr. Jean Kambanda delivered a long speech, explaining the war situation in detail to the *bourgmestres* in charge of the *communes* of Butare *prefecture*. Let us listen to the speech:

Speaker: Jean Kambanda

"Your Excellency the President of the Republic, Honourable Ministers, *Prefets* and *Burgmestres*, and residents of Butare attending this meeting, first of all, I would like to greet you (applause). This is a hard time of war, as Radio Rwanda has been telling you over the last days. That is why today the Government and the Prime Minister decided to come here to Butare to introduce the new *prefet* to you and to reassure you and give you some explanations concerning this war. Before proceeding, I would like to introduce to you some of the members of the Government formed on the 9th of this month, those who are present. Not all of them are here because some are on mission. As I have told you at the beginning, because of the current difficult times, many ministers are on mission either abroad or within the country in order to seek peace and calm for this country.

Starting from the right, I would like to introduce to you the Minister of Justice Mrs. Agnes Ntamabyaliro (applause). She is followed by the Minister of Primary and Secondary Education, who is followed by the Minister of Information. On the left side, I see the Minister of Labour. He is followed by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, the Minister of Family Welfare, followed by the Minister of Transport and Communications. Then there is the Minister of Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry. As you see, only some members of the Cabinet are here. Those are the ones who have been able to come with us to attend this ceremony during which your new *prefet* will be introduced to you and the background to this war explained to you.

As you are aware, the unrest started on the 7th of this month, following the death of the President of the Republic of Rwanda, His Excellency Major General Juvenal

Habyarimana. I would like to take this opportunity to ask you to stand up and observe one minute's silence in memory of this hero who gave his life for our country.

Thank you. The President of the Republic was killed by criminals who have not yet been identified, who are still unknown, as he was coming back from a meeting in Dar-Es Salaam. His Excellency the President of the Republic of Burundi was in the same airplane as well as members of their delegations. Nobody from that airplane survived. As soon as Rwandans heard that news on the 7th in the morning, many of them took to the streets and started committing acts of violence to express their sorrow. Property and human lives were lost in that unrest. The Right Honourable Prime Minister Ms. Agathe Uwiringiyimana is one of those who died in that unrest.

As you remember, in accordance with the Arusha Accords, the Inkotanyi were accommodated in the CND building. They left that building and attacked the Rwandan Army, the Presidential Guards' camp in Kimihurura. That is how the war started in Kigali town against a background of unrest.

On that date of the 7th in the morning, the Armed Forces set up a committee that they named "Crisis Committee". Its objective was to try to restore security and set up the governing institutions because as I said, the President of the Republic had died in that airplane, and Ms. Agathe Uwiringiyimana, the Prime Minister, had died in the unrest.

It was necessary that some people took the power to try to restore calm in the country. The Crisis Committee was appointed on the 7th, and on the 8th they invited party leaders to examine together how they could set up the institutions. The question many people

were asking themselves was: "Why did they not immediately implement the Arusha Accords? Which meant that the MRND party, of which the President of the Republic was a member, would have given another candidate to replace him and then, since the Prime Minister designated by the Arusha Accords, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu, was alive, they would have set up a Broad-Based Transitional Government that includes the RPF." Here, I would like to inform all the *bourgmestres* here present, that those who say so did not closely analyze or did not read the Arusha Accords. The Arusha Accords did not provide for a scenario whereby the President of the Republic might die before their implementation. It was never envisaged that the President of the Republic might die before the implementation of the Arusha Accords. What was provided for was the replacement of the President of the Republic after the implementation of the Accords. That means that the Arusha Accords could not be used as a pretext because that unexpected reason had never been provided for. The second reason, according to what the leaders of the MRND party told us, was that according to the statutes of their party, in order to nominate a candidate for the office of the President of the Republic, they would have to convene the Party Congress. As you heard, the unrest was raging in Kigali and fighting had resumed between the RPF-Inkotanyi and the Rwandan Armed Forces. So, it was difficult to convene the Congress of that party in order for the members to nominate a candidate. You will recall, as I said earlier, that this situation had not been provided for. The third reason that made it impossible to implement the Arusha Accords is that it was urgent to set up the institutions in order to reassure the population because there was intense fighting, unrest was raging and many people were dying. So, the Crisis Committee, the top Army Officers invited the leaders of the parties that made up the

Government that was led by Ms. Agathe Uwiringiyimana and asked them to form another government as soon as possible. They first appointed the President of the Republic in accordance with the 1991 Constitution, which provides that in case the President of the Republic cannot perform his duties for any reason, he is to be replaced by the Speaker of the National Council for Development. That is what is provided for in the Constitution that is still in force, rather than the Arusha Accords. It was in conformity with this article therefore, that the Speaker of the CND, Dr. Sindikubwabo, was appointed as the President of the Republic. Let us congratulate him (applause).

After he was appointed, in accordance with the Constitution, the President of the Republic asked the MDR, the Prime Minister's party to propose a candidate. So the MDR proposed me, Kambanda, as a candidate. The President of the Republic accepted the nomination and asked me to set up a government immediately.

In agreement with the political parties, we set up a government of which I introduced some members to you. That government was set up during difficult times, because as we were being sworn in, gunshots could be heard in Kigali. It was on the 9th. As you can see, the parties met on the 8th through the night. The following morning, we invited the Bureau of the National Council of Development (CND) so that we could be sworn-in before them and the President of the Republic. That ceremony took place in *Hotel Des Diplomates* in Kigali on the 9th and we immediately started with our work.

That government assigned to itself... The leaders of the political parties assigned it three tasks:

The first task is to restore security in the whole country, to stop the killings in the capital Kigali and in the other *prefectures*.

The second task is to do everything in its power to ensure that the Arusha Accords are implemented within six weeks, as recommended by the United Nations.

The third task...given the serious famine reported in the whole country, in almost all the *prefectures* of Rwanda and because of the displaced people fleeing the fighting in Byumba *prefecture* or Kigali town... So, the third assignment was that the Government should do its best to find food for the population, seek food aid to assist them during these difficult times we are going through.

After the Government was set up on the 9th, the Cabinet immediately met in order to take some urgent measures with a view to restoring security.

One of these measures requested the Armed Forces to do their best to thwart acts of insecurity, be they by undisciplined soldiers or by ordinary citizens. We are happy to report that the security situation is slowly improving in Kigali *prefecture*. However, it is unfortunate that the RPF-Inkotanyi are still fighting in that town. In a moment I will be talking to you about the war and how the Rwandan Armed Forces are doing. Security is gradually being restored but we are sure that it cannot be totally restored as long as the RPF are still fighting. We explained to them that they should stop the fighting because obviously war will never solve Rwanda's problem. Moreover, the RPF should not think that they are strong enough to seize power by force, as some believe. The RPF are not strong enough to seize power by force in Rwanda as long as the Rwandans, the Government and the Armed forces are not on their side.

That is why one of the objectives of this Government is to make sure that negotiations are resumed, the war stopped and then the Broad-Based Transitional Institutions that include

the RPF are set up. The RPF will not therefore succeed in taking over power and excluding us from it, because we are also firmly attached to it; we also want it. This is what we told the RPF: "Lay down your weapons, let us negotiate and share power. Do not try to take it all for yourselves."

As far as those negotiations are concerned, let me tell you that the Rwandan Armed Forces held meetings with the RPA, under the auspices of UNAMIR Officers, i.e. the United Nations Force that was sent to Rwanda. But visibly, they are setting difficult conditions. For example, they argue that this Government is a government of killers, that it should first be dissolved because it is a government of killers. We think that the appropriate name that it should be given is "the government of *Abatabazi*". Why? Because it was set up on the 9th, after almost three days of killings: on the 7th, the 8th and the 9th. After having been set up, it endeavoured to reduce the scale of the killings, which it has achieved.

If the RPF were reasonable, they would understand that the Government that was set up is rather a government of "*Abatabazi*" because those people came to rescue the population. The population highly appreciates this Government, judging from the support that they have expressed to us. The Rwandan Armed Forces are still negotiating with the RPF in order to stop the hostilities so that innocent people and members of the population may not continue being killed for no reason.

We sent another message to political party leaders. With the unrest and the violence prevailing in Kigali town, we believed that they could play an important role in stopping the killings. That is why we asked them to contribute to our efforts in order to reduce the scale of the killings, by asking the members of their parties to stop killing people and

looting in order to put an end to the violence. I am able to tell you that the political party leaders responded as soon as they were able to, because they met I think on the 11th and took some measures in order to restore security. They called on the members of their political parties to ensure their own security, without bothering their neighbours and their brothers and to avoid anything that may divide Rwandans such as ethnicity, regionalism, jealousy or any other cause. We also gave a message to the expatriates who are in our country. As you heard, most of them rushed back to their countries when fighting resumed. That led even to some kind of disorder, because some countries were bringing in weapons and soldiers, saying that they were coming to rescue their citizens who were being killed in Rwanda. On this particular point, we told the expatriates that as they had helped us during peaceful times, they should also help us during these critical moments. We said: "If you accepted to live in this country during times of peace, we need you now more than we did then. Help us, advise us, tell us all that should be done for peace to be restored in this country." It is not... We told them that it was not the time for fleeing, for going away, that it was rather the time for them to help us to restore peace. We told them that the Government of Rwanda would readily work with their countries to facilitate their repatriation. Rumours are still being circulated abroad that we are making it difficult for some countries trying to repatriate their nationals. For us, those are exaggerations and lies because the Government has decided, in agreement with the Armed Forces, to help all the foreigners who wish to leave the country. However, we told them: "This is not the moment to tell you to go back, it is rather a time during which you should be helping us." We sent another message to the leaders of the *prefectures*, asking them to forward it to the *bourgmestres*, the *conseillers*, and even to the *cellule* leaders. We held a meeting on

Monday the 11th with all the *prefets* of Rwanda. Unfortunately, some of them did not attend that meeting. Your *prefet* is one of those who did not show up and we did not know why, but we gave out the message all the same. In that message we asked the population to avoid turning against one another and starting violence on ethnic or regional grounds,-as I said earlier – or any other factors that usually bring division among Rwandans. We want the *bourgmestres*, the *conseillers* and even the *cellule* leaders to be informed of the content of that message.

The issue of the *cellule* leaders was a thorny one for the previous governments, since some people believed that they belonged to the MRND party, and should not be given the allowance they are entitled to. We said that the *cellule* leaders belong to all parties since they serve the whole population. You are *bourgmestres*, and I believe you know better than I do that the *cellule* leaders are the first authority closest to the population, to which they turn to first for assistance. So, to deny them the allowance they are legally entitled to amounts to ignoring the importance of their job. That is why the Government decided, in spite of its meagre resources for the time being, that the *cellule* leaders' allowances should be considered as one of the debts the Government will have to pay very soon. That will ensure that the *cellule* leaders dedicate themselves to their work, feeling that the Government supports them. This decision was taken by the Government since it was aware that they have an important role to play in restoring calm and security in the country.

The message we gave to the *prefets* is the same as the one I am addressing you today. We have initiated meetings with some *bourgmestres* in some *prefectures*. We started yesterday with Gitarama. Today we have come to Butare. The programme will be

extended to other *prefectures*. We will be asking *bourgmestres* to do what they can in order to:

First, ensure the security of the population.

Secondly, defend the country's sovereignty.

That means that they have to prevent the members of the population from turning against one another, bearing in mind that we are fighting against the RPF.

They should remember that each *commune*'s sovereignty is the basis for this country's sovereignty. They should remember no *commune* should be infiltrated by the enemy, by the RPF. We trust the population, we have confidence that they will help you because they are willing and able; they do not want us to be taken back to the 1959 yoke.

Another message was delivered at the Government's swearing-in ceremony. It was addressed to the ministers, those in charge of security and humanitarian aid. For the ministers in charge of security, i.e. those in charge of the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Internal Affairs: the Ministry of Defence was asked to do its level best to safeguard national sovereignty. This entails fighting against the RPF-Inkotanyi in order to prevent them from capturing the country as if it did not belong to anybody. We also asked that ministry to do all it can, in conjunction with its Gendarmerie units, to restore calm among the population, starting with Kigali town. As I said earlier, that is being done because security is being gradually restored among the population. Similarly, members of the population are ensuring their own security. Residents have organized themselves in each *secteur* and each neighborhood. You cannot walk more than 500 meters in Kigali town without seeing a roadblock manned by residents who are ensuring their security, who are protecting the sovereignty of their

country and their property they acquire through hard toil. Whoever believes that he can capture Kigali is wrong; he can only do so if he manages to overcome all those residents, which is no easy matter.

We asked the Ministry of Justice, even though this is a difficult task, to do whatever they can in order to start investigations pertaining to the unrest and to the assassination of the President of the Republic and the President of Burundi and their entourage. The culprits should be prosecuted. We are against acts of revenge. Investigations should be carried out so that those who participated in those criminal acts could be brought to justice.

One of the RPF's arguments is that the presidential guards are the ones who started the troubles we spoke about earlier. We do not agree with this allegation ...(interruption)

End of Side A.

SIDE B:

Speaker: Jean Kambanda

Some of them may have misbehaved, which led the population to have a negative impression of all of them, but in general that unit and the Armed Forces have actually continued to be well-behaved. That is why in the message we addressed to them, we commended them for the courage they displayed defending their country's sovereignty and ensuring the security of the population. We simply asked them to do their best in order to restore security and to defend the country. We can say that they achieved that, or that they have almost achieved it because, as the war evolves today, you can see that our Army will definitely defeat the RPF-Inkotanyi. This is not an exaggeration as some may think; anybody who has followed the progress of this war for some time and the media campaign can notice that even the foreign journalists, whose reports were critical of us, have started backpedalling, because they have understood the truth. Lies can never win over the truth.

In Ruhengeri now, our Army ...as you heard it from your radios ...holds all its positions and only one *commune*, Butaro, has not yet been liberated. We are confident that it will be soon. Some people say that fighting is still being reported in Cyeru and Nkumba. That is true, owing to a few Inkotanyi who have been cut off behind our lines, a few of them cut off behind our lines ...but there is no real attack in Nkumba or Cyeru *communes*.

In the Byumba area, Byumba town, our Army has not yet started fighting. They are still ensuring the security of the population of that town, especially the security of more than one thousand students who are still there. So, they are ensuring security, waiting for

instructions so that they can perform their duty.

In the Mutara area, the Inkotanyi had managed to occupy some *communes*, but according to the information we received before coming, the Rwandan Armed Forces are already in their positions, *determined to drive them back up to where they came from.*

In the Kigali area, which I think should be of more of interest to you ... when we left Kigali, the situation was quite good. The Inkotanyi had captured Rebero hill, from which they had been heavily bombing several parts of the town. However last night, the Rwanda Army dislodged the RPF forces from Rebero. The Inkotanyi are still occupying some *secteurs*, but they are dispersed. They are said to be in Remera and Kacyiru *secteurs*. Concerning Remera, for those of you who know Kigali or even for those who do not, let me explain to you so that you may understand better. They were accommodated at Kimihurura in the CND building, while the UNAMIR forces, the UN forces were stationed at *Amahoro Stadium*, at the *Meridien Hotel* and at *King Fayçal Hospital*. Immediately after leaving the CND, the Inkotanyi occupied all those places. This is why people actually started questioning the UN Forces' impartiality. How else can one explain that the RPF captured the very positions that the UN forces had occupied? I will let you know that this has been discussed, to the extent that we raised this issue with the Belgians. We raised the issue with the UNAMIR I believe on the 11th, in a meeting we had with Khan, who I think comes from Mauritania. He is the Deputy Representative of the United Nations Secretary General, as well as with General Dallaire. We gave them what we call a "verbal note" in diplomacy to let them know that we were unhappy with the conduct of the UN forces, particularly some of them. We told them that we could not understand why they did not address any message to Rwandans when the Head of our

State was killed, while they were in charge of security for the airport where he was assassinated. They replied evasively and showed us some documents they had written and said they had not been able to find someone to hand them to. Those documents supposedly contained information related to the situation and their views about it....expressing their sadness about the death of the Head of the State, and so on and so forth...They showed us those documents on the spot because we asked for them. In our view, such behavior is improper.

After having dealt with that matter, we raised three other issues. We asked them this question: "According to the information in our possession, some of your soldiers found the National Army, the RPF soldiers rather, killing people, and just looked on instead of rescuing them." They agreed that this had indeed happened, but they said that they did not have any power to save those people who were being killed. They added: "We however went and removed their bodies after they had been killed.". We put another question to them: "We have been informed that unknown soldiers who were in your United Nations' vehicle fired at the Rwandan Army." They also admitted to that fact, but said that that vehicle had been stolen by unknown people. We also told them that according to some information we had received, they had allegedly helped the RPF-Inkotanyi to capture some parts of Kigali town such as the SONATUBES area. They said that these were rumours spread by people who wanted to discredit them, that no irrefutable evidence had been presented in support of those allegations. All the same, we told them all of this openly and then, we gave them a "verbal note".

When we realized that nothing had changed in respect to the matters we had discussed with them, we wrote to the Belgian State, asking some explanations relating to their

soldiers' conduct. We had two problems with the Belgians. Some of their soldiers came to evacuate their nationals from Rwanda. The Rwandan Government authorised this mission after some hesitation. We told them that they should come strictly for that evacuation operation and not get involved in the fighting. We did not appreciate the fact that they came with tanks, big combat vehicles, which they positioned all over Kigali town. This increased insecurity. We did not know what they were up to because it had not been agreed that they should bring tanks. We requested some explanations on that issue and on their soldiers' conduct in general. We had indeed heard that they were fighting on the Inkotanyi's side. That made them very angry, I think you heard that. The Belgians were really angry and said that we hated them, that we were inciting the Rwandan population to hate them. We replied that we did not hate them, but that we did not want any more arrogance, that we should respect one another. They should restrict their activities to the terms of their mission. If UNAMIR Forces are not supposed to get involved in the fighting, they also should not. If they came to evacuate people in danger, they should do so. If they came to evacuate their nationals, they should only do that. We think that getting involved in the combats is interfering in matters that are none of their business. When we say that, some may think that we are exaggerating. Our position is this: "The Rwandans must understand the situation. They must understand that the Government they set up, the current Government, cannot tolerate any threat to their country's sovereignty."

Now, I wish to go back to what I said earlier concerning the fighting in Kigali. As you heard on the radio yesterday, the Rwandan Army rescued some people who had been taken hostages in the Psychiatric Hospital of Ndera. This morning, I was also informed

that the weapon that was used to shell the RTLM Radio station and the town centre has been put out of action.

Speaker: Unidentified

After that speech, the *bourgmestres* of Butare were given the opportunity to ask questions about the war situation our country is going through now. Participants at the meeting voiced their concern in relation to some armed people who were seeking refuge in churches, thus causing insecurity.

The new *prefet* of Butare expressed his commitment to fulfil his responsibilities well, but requested their assistance in performing his duties.

The President of the Republic reminded the audience that each member of the population must be mindful of his neighbour's security. He said once again that the time of those who say "I know everything" and "It is none of my business" was over.

Speaking on behalf of the people of Butare, the *bourgmestre* of Ngoma commune, Kanyabashi, once more reiterated the support of the Butare population to the Government. They also thanked the out-going *prefet*. Those who attended the ceremony said that it was necessary to fight all those who provide assistance to the enemy and treat them as enemies. More details about that ceremony in our later programmes.

Speaker: Ephrem Rugiriza (or Gilbert Rwamatwara)

The Rwandan Armed Forces easily dislodged the enemy from Rebero Hill, in Kigali. The area is now under the Rwandan Armed Forces' control. In all the other combat areas, the Rwandan Armed Forces are doing very well in their positions.

On the Ruhengeri frontline, the Rwandan Forces saw helicopters of (inaudible) type, normally used by the Ugandan Army. In the Gasanze region, toward Nyacyonga, some infiltrated Inkotanyi killed 12 civilians yesterday.

The Tanzanian Government invites the military representatives of the two warring parties in Rwanda to meet at the end of this week in Arusha, Tanzania, to discuss the question of a cease-fire and the restoration of peace in the country. This was announced by the Tanzanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. According to the Tanzanian authorities, that meeting would also be attended by representatives of Belgium, USA, France, Uganda, Zaïre and Zambia. As you recall, the Tanzanian Government was the mediator in the Arusha negotiations, which led to the signature of an accord on 4th of August last year. That Accord provided for a cease-fire and even the formation of the transitional institutions, namely, the Transitional Government and National Assembly. But these expectations did not materialize. Hostilities resumed two weeks ago in all the combat areas, including Kigali.

The new *prefet* of Butare, Mr. Sylvain Nsabimana, was sworn-in today. The ceremony was chaired by the Prime Minister, Jean Kambanda. We have a report by Cyprien Musabirema.

Speaker: Cyprien Musabirema

The Prime Minister, Mr. Jean Kambanda, was in Butare today where he presided over the swearing-in ceremony of the new *prefet* of that *prefecture*, Sylvain Nsabimana. He met with the *bourgmestres*, *sous-prefets*, and the members of the *prefecture* security council.

The President of the Republic, Doctor Theodore Sindikubwabo was the Guest of Honour at the ceremony. Several members of the Government were also in attendance.

The President of the Republic spoke to the *bourgmestres* of Butare and reminded them that we are at war and that we should behave accordingly. They should not take messages from the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister or any member of the Cabinet as empty words. The administrative authorities at all levels must analyse those messages and act upon them. The President of the Republic assured the *bourgmestres* that the current Government will not issue instructions from the offices or rule through radio *communiqués*, but rather it will keep in touch with them and with the whole population. The President of the Republic, who knows very well that region since he is a native of that *prefecture*, warned the new *prefet* against a certain myth and rumours that are entertained in Butare, all of which create an attitude of irresponsibility among the people. In his speech, the Prime Minister, Mr. Jean Kambanda, reminded the audience that the country is currently going through hard times, which is why he had come to deliver a message of support and peace to the population. The Prime Minister talked about the events which followed the assassination of President Habyarimana, particularly the formation of the crisis committee, the formation of the government and its objectives, the emergency measures taken by the government and the various messages addressed to the Army, to the leaders of political parties, the expatriates, the *prefets* of *prefectures* and the ministers in charge of security and social affairs. The Prime Minister made it clear that his government is a government of “*Abatabazi*” which rescued the country from the chaos in which it was nearly plunged in by the enemy. Talking about the situation at the war front, he particularly emphasized the fact that all strategic zones of Kigali town,

including *Rebero L'Horizon Hotel*, were under the control of the Rwandan Armed Forces. The Prime Minister appreciated the fact the population was determined to win the war and asked them to continue to support the Government and the Rwandan Armed Forces.

In their exchanges of views, the Prime Minister and the *bourgmestres* talked about the sensitization of the population on safeguarding the security and the sovereignty of the country, the logistics which the *communes* need to that effect, the gradual normalization of daily life, continued containment of RPF infiltrations, and the RPF campaign of inciting interethnic confrontations, which would allow them to seize power.

Finally, let us come back to the introduction of the new *prefet* of Butare, Mr. Sylvain Nsabimana. He is 41 years old and is a native of Mbazi *commune*. He is an agricultural engineer. He was a lecturer at the National University of Rwanda, then a researcher at ISAR and later chief of the operational unity of Busoro *sous-prefecture* and finally Director of the Coffee Pilot Project. He is married and has four children.

Speaker: Ephrem Rugiririza (or Gilbert Rwamatwara)

International news.

Confrontations continued today between the Burundian Armed Forces and armed civilians in many Bujumbura neighbourhoods. The country had, however, remained calm after the death of the Burundian President Cyprien Ntaryamira on the 6th of this month in Kigali.

Yesterday, the Burundian Cabinet meeting, chaired by the Prime Minister Anatole Kanyankiko, took some measures to ensure that armed members of the population lay

down their weapons as announced in an official *communiqué*. The government also appealed to the members of the OAU observation mission in Bujumbura to visit those neighborhoods to assist the Burundian civilian and military authorities in order to rebuild trust among the different ethnic groups.

(Music)

Speaker: Jules Maurice Kagina

The leaders of our country continue to meet with the population, exchanging ideas about the measures that should be taken to restore peace in Rwanda. It is in that context that the President of the Republic and the members of the Rwandan Government visited Butare *prefecture* yesterday and introduced the new *prefet*, Mr Sylvain Nsabimana, to the population of Butare.

Pharmacies in Kigali will open from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. as decided in a meeting held yesterday between the *prefet* of Kigali City *Prefecture*, Colonel Tharcisse Renzaho and pharmacy owners. (Inaudible.)

Yesterday the *prefet* of Kigali City *Prefecture*, Colonel Tharcisse Renzaho, chaired a meeting of pharmacists operating in Kigali City. They discussed measures that could enable the residents of Kigali to continue procuring drugs. Not all the pharmacists attended the meeting, but it was agreed that pharmacies will be open from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.. Security agents will be present. *Prefet* Renzaho asked the pharmacists not to get discouraged but to continue importing essential drugs as usual. Concerning the war our country is experiencing now, *Prefet* Renzaho called once again on the residents of Kigali town to step up their efforts in order to ensure their security, manning roadblocks and

conducting night patrols to prevent the enemy infiltrations. *Prefet* Renzaho took the opportunity to ask those who fled their homes to come back and assist the others in fighting the enemy. Thus the enemy will no longer hide or shelter in their [abandoned] houses. *Prefet* Renzaho asked the residents of Kigali not to be frightened by exploding bombs, but instead to dig trenches in which they could hide from them instead of fleeing, because that would put them into the risk of being hit and being killed.

Concerning the issue of food shortage in Kigali, *Prefet* Renzaho reassured the residents that food supply is getting better and better. Potatoes are being gradually supplied, and beans are available. Other food products are also becoming available progressively.

As for the situation at the war front, the *prefet* of Kigali *prefecture* announced that the Rwandan Armed Forces continued to drive the enemy out. He asked the population to continue to support the Army, and to avoid anything that would allow the enemy to destabilize the country.

The scheduled meetings between the *prefet* of Kigali City and bank managers and the directors of ELECTROGAZ sub-stations did not take place. This information is from Jean Pierre Nshimyumuremyi, in charge of the regional office of ORINFOR in Kigali City *prefecture*.

You are still tuned to Radio Rwanda, broadcasting from Kigali. It is now 6 hours and 11 minutes. Some items of international news ... (interruption)

Speaker: Hyacinthe Bicamumpaka, Radio Rwanda

...Radio Rwanda. Redouble your efforts and ensure security in your area. Also be vigilant and make sure nobody infiltrates your neighbourhood, especially at the

roadblocks. We are saying this because there are strong indications that the enemy continues to disguise himself in order to infiltrate or hide in some parts of the country. You must be vigilant and ask [identity] papers from all those who pass your way, even those who are dressed in suits and ties, but do not brutalize anybody. Can you imagine that five Inkotanyi were caught in the very centre of Gitarama town today? They had disguised themselves by putting on police uniforms. However, when questioned as to where they were going, they said: "We are escorts." Still on this subject of disguise, today Tuesday, some Inkotanyi were caught also in Ngororero, Gisenyi.

These wandering Inkotanyi are often characterized by the fact that they put on several layers of clothes. That is why you have to check all unknown people who pass by you. Since they use many tricks, you should redouble your efforts and defend the sovereignty of your country.

Speaker: Gilbert Rwamatwara

The new *prefet* of Butare, Mr. Sylvain Nsabimana, was officially sworn-in yesterday. The Prime Minister, Mr. Jean Kambanda, chaired the swearing-in ceremony. Cyprien Musabirema filed in this report in regard to the ceremony yesterday. Let us listen to the report again.

The situation was calm last night and life is gradually returning to normal in most of the town. Yesterday the *prefet* of Kigali town, Colonel Tharcisse Renzaho, met with the pharmacists operating in Kigali town in order to encourage them to resume selling drugs to the population of Kigali. Although only few pharmacists responded to the invitation, the participants at the meeting agreed that pharmacies should resume selling drugs. The

opening hours are from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.. Security agents must be present to ensure the security of the vendors and the customers.

On the subject of food availability in Kigali town, *Prefet Renzaho* was optimistic. He announced that food is already being supplied: beans and other basic food commodities are available at the market and progressively potatoes are amply available in some parts of the capital.

Talking about the war that currently is currently bleeding Rwanda white, *Prefet Renzaho* urged the population to be very vigilant in order to unmask and track down the enemy in his various forms. He commended the courage of the Rwandan Armed Forces who still have the upper hand on the enemy...(inaudible part). He also called on the town residents who fled their homes to come back and participate in the war effort by organizing night patrols and setting up roadblocks in their neighbourhoods.

Speaker: Jean Baptiste Bamwanga, Radio Rwanda journalist

(inaudible) ... Major General Habyarimana died in a plane crash. For two weeks now, the population of Rwanda has been going through difficult times. In your party, the MDR, how do you expect the population to behave during these difficult times?

Speaker: Froduald Karamira

Before talking about the conduct they should adopt, I will first talk about how they have been conducting themselves so far. They have really behaved well. Had they not fought this war as they did, people would have been exterminated. People would have been exterminated, because it is the members of the population who discovered the lists of

Inkotanyi in some villages, some *secteurs*, and some *cellules*. On those lists, each group of Inkotanyi and each member would add an Inkotanyi pseudonym to his own name. Those people and those lists were discovered. Pictures of people who went to Murindi were discovered and all those who went there and underwent some training there, who were hiding among the population. They were found out by the members of the population themselves. As you can see, what they did was important in the sense that they helped the Army to unmask those people who are not part of the regular troops who were hiding among the population. It is the members of the population who searched for and found them. Some were even discovered in some people's homes hiding in the ceilings. This was done by the population.

Speaker: Jean Baptiste Bamwanga.

How should they behave now?

Speaker: Froduald Karamira

Our party is of the opinion that an innocent person should be treated with respect. An innocent person cannot be said to belong to any given ethnic group. It is bad for such a person, who has done nothing wrong, to be harmed because of his ethnic group. That is what we teach [people]. In general, we believe the members of the population have followed our advice. It is true that in some places excesses have been committed, which is normal in unusual circumstances. That is why we are asking all the authorities, especially the government, to do all they can to assist the population, to visit them in their *sectors* and to give them instructions on how they should behave, so that they do not misbehave,... (inaudible)...which instead of contributing to the protection of the country

and the population, would cause unrest among the population. That is what political parties, our party, the political parties request from the authorities. It is for the authorities to do that. This should be the duty of the authorities and not the political parties. We, political parties will act as the eyes and the ears of the authorities. We will inform the authorities of the prevailing situation. They will give their views and we will give them those emanating from the population. That is how political parties should function.

The population is generally behaving well as expected, but nevertheless, they have a request they really wish to make: The authorities should provide them with ways and means for organizing themselves, especially the youth. They would like to be trained for at least three months and even if guns are not available, they could go behind the Army lines and help them fight this war and end it. It is possible to have one hundred thousand people, - somebody actually told me that it is possible to get even one million. What is important is to put an end to this interminable war. Now, this war has become a war of the people. It is not a war in which the people just help the Army, it is not a war just for the Army. This is one important desire expressed by the population.

Furthermore, members of the population commend the Rwandan Army's behaviour, how it discovered this plan and responded rapidly in collaboration with them, making it impossible for those who had infiltrated the town to capture it. This is a message we would like to address to the Rwandan Army and their new command.

Speaker: Jean Baptiste Bamwanga

(Inaudible)...let us for instance take the situation in Kigali this morning. It is of great significance although there is fighting in different parts of the country, people are mostly

talking about the city, the capital Kigali, where fighting should cease. The population has spent two weeks in difficult conditions. People cannot buy what they want probably because they have no money as you said earlier. The sick cannot procure medicines. What does your party, the MDR, say about these difficult conditions which the population of Kigali has been experiencing for two weeks now?

Speaker: Froduald Karamira

Concerning the living conditions in Kigali town ... we think that some of the reasons that led the population to flee are related to this food shortage, because many residents of Kigali live on daily wages. So, if you usually earn your wage daily and you can no longer get the money because of the war, it is understandable that you will move to an area where you can survive. That is understandable. Those who had money in the banks were not able to withdraw it because all these events took us by surprise. Those people also have problems.

But we think that there is a priority.

The Nyabarongo road and the road which leads to Ruhengeri should be made practicable. We are urging the Army and the population to do all they can for those two roads to be reopened. The second priority is the Bugesera road which should also be reopened. That is currently being taken care of. If those roads are practicable, they can be used to supply reachable parts of the town. Thirdly, after those roads are again passable, the members of the population should come back to their homes, so that they can buy whatever they need. The banks and the market will reopen, and normal life will resume, but only if security is restored. You cannot ask only the pharmacies to open, because only those who have

money will get medical care. We wish the life in town to resume, starting with public services. Because public services...We noticed that government vehicles have been authorized to move around. So, the resumption of public services cannot be a precondition; in the same way, the Kigali City *Prefecture* is functioning, the other services should also start functioning progressively wherever it is possible, and life....

End of side B