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SIDE A

JEAN KAMBANDA, PRIME MINISTER:

...in solitude, he left us without a radio station. He said: "It is thanks to this radio that they tell the truth, that they say what they think. If we disable it, they will listen to our broadcasts only. Those who arrived in Kinyinya know that there a German radio station called "*Deutste Welle*" which had a relay station broadcasting to Africa, and that is what enabled us to receive this short-wave radio station. Some people say that they don't have FM frequency and that it is the channel they tune into. So they cut the electricity cables, which supplied electricity to the station, and destroyed them. Those who listen to the radio know that the *Inkotanyi* launch their attacks from Kagugu, across from Kacyiru, where the electricity cables supplying electricity to Kinyinya pass. You will therefore understand that the first thing they did was to destroy the electricity cables. The technicians know that the channel requires a good supply of electricity in order to operate; hence, this channel cannot operate. Also, the German who were at the Kinyinya facility also became afraid and went home. So as you can see, thing wont happen in a hurry, because we had assistance from the Germans but that's no more and we have not even been able to replace the electricity cables which were destroyed. Moreover, these few paltry *Inkotanyi* who, as you have often heard, are shooting from the city, have not yet been completely flushed out. There is therefore a need for patience, like in the sixties.

Those who not have the FM channel should listen to their neighbours' radio and the neighbours should allow them to listen to the news, because it is not a sin to listen to the news during a period such as this one. Rather than be taken by surprise, you must go to your neighbour's house and listen to a radio with an FM channel. Be patient and do not think that it's due to a lack of goodwill, but rather, due to those thugs. You have heard what they have done to our telephones: they have destroyed them whereas we had repaired them; and yet they also used them. Now they --- Now they spend entire days looking for ways to destroy our telephones again to prevent us from communicating with the international community. But we have let them know that they are mistaken, as I indicated, it is during difficult times that you know your true friend. Our friends have helped us, even if they destroy the telephone system, we will always find a way to talk - - communicate with the outside world. As concerns the radio, people should be patient and wait for the return of our benefactors who help, or they should wait until we can stand on our own feet; but in the meantime, they should accept going to listen to the news on neighbour's radios that have FM capability. I have heard that you now appreciate the radio programming. It's no longer like before.

There is another small query raised by the *bourgmestre* of Bwakira *commune*, it is a query regarding Birambo centre. He said, "There are very strong bandits, and they are armed. We request the gendarmerie to assist us. I also request the *préfet* to urgently find a solution to this thorny security problem, given that they are here, a squadron of gendarmes. Should they decide that the gendarmerie is not capable of resolving this problem, they should contact the Ministry of Defence prevent those thugs from continuing to disturb the peace. I therefore believe that we should ask the *préfet* to at once talk to the commander of this military region in order to prevent these thugs from causing insecurity at a time when we all want peace to return."

Based on what he had heard me saying regarding the zones that were captured by the RPF, the MDR representative for Kibuye *préfecture*, Jean Rwabukwisi, is asking us to take UNAMIR to court for engaging in combat against us. In effect, it is not easy to say that we can accuse UNAMIR for engaging in combat against us, because UNAMIR will

argue that they did not instruct the RPF to take a position next to the UNAMIR headquarters. I asked him whether it would be wrong to conclude that there was no relationship between UNAMIR and the RPF. I asked him that question and he answered that all countries at war apply whatever means guarantees them victory. He said: "This place was yours. The RPF got ahead of you and captured it; you must therefore have been distracted. You must guard this place to prevent them from reaching it; that means this place belongs to them. We are unable to drive them back, we have asked them not shoot from our headquarters. We told them that the rule is for them to go 500 metres farther away, and that the rest is not our business."

You have thus asked the following question: "Why not ask them to leave this place and go elsewhere, that would allow you to drive out the enemy?" I think that's a good suggestion, and in fact, we also were thinking about that, we will continue to seek ways to resolve the problem, because we too, we do not accept the *Inkotanyi*'s presence in our country; we shall fight.

I think we will discuss that point with UNAMIR, especially given that there are now fewer of them, we will ask them to occupy a single position outside the combat zone, so that they leave the combat zone and allow the fighting to continue. So taking them to court would serve no purpose. Rather, we should be on good terms with them - - er - - and we should and discuss with them how they can leave the combat zone and go to a location where there is no fighting.

He also asked a question about the distribution of weapons to adults, saying: "We have heard that you have thought about the young people, but we, older folks, we have problems; you have not thought about us. Some people have managed to secure weapons for themselves. Could you authorise us to carry weapons? You could also give them to us on credit and we will pay you in instalments." I believe those questions relate to security and should be examined. In other *préfectures*, those who possess weapons illegally have been asked to surrender them to the competent authorities, who can re-distribute them legally. You should not keep grenades or Kalachnikovs without everyone's knowledge, because if things take a turn for the worse in the next few days, people will say that they

suspect you of belonging to the enemy army. It is better for you to surrender your weapons to the *commune* or the *gendarmerie*, because, they will distribute them legally, as they are in charge of security in the country and the entire formation. As regards weapons possession, the above authorities can find ways to distribute them legally in accordance with the existing laws. For our part, we will assist the authorities by ensuring overall security. However, as regards security for individuals, we are not saying that we will neglect it, I believe that is - - those are questions that depend on the existing laws. We have a limited number of weapons. Therefore, we are not in a position to distribute them to individuals on credit; rather we will entrust them with the administrative authorities to enable them to handle the overall security situation. If you wish to acquire a weapon, I think that it - - you must obtain a document authorising you to possess a weapon, but you must do so legally.

You have indicated that this is a serious problem. In the past, some people collaborated with the enemy. How will they continue to lead the people given that they collaborated with the enemy openly? Will the people they lead listen to them? How is that possible?

At the beginning I told you that we must not be mistaken about the enemy, we have signs to help us identify him. Moreover, since they are fighting us, we shall fight back. Anyone who collaborated with the enemy and has not cleaned their act is mistaken. Such a person must know that that time is a bygone period. The truth is that some people consider it a great honour to be called *Inkotanyi*; in the past, people did not pay a great deal of attention to such things: they would simply listen and laugh. Today, if you that your are an *Inkotanyi*, you must understand that you are considered an enemy of this country and of the Rwandan people. You must know that we will fight you. You must take precautions. You should pack up and join the other *Inkotanyi* while there is still time. Otherwise, you must mend your ways. That should be clear. Let be known that, unless the RPF joins the government, we cannot work for them in the administration, or at the *cellule* or the *secteur* level. We shall not work for them at the lowest or the highest levels of government. For instance, we refuse to work like the Prime Minister, who is working for the RPF whereas they have not yet joined the government; in fact, they have not even

recognised the government. Those of you who are members of the RPF must make your choice early, you must know that you will not join the government until they join it. As long as the RPF has not joined the government, stay away. I believe that point is clear. I don't want to be off target. If you know authorities who are still alive, and are working for the RPF, we shall decide to suspend them until the RPF join the government, and we sign the Accords providing for the putting in place of a broad-based transitional government that will include the RPF. People must not work the RPF on the sly. They should either serve it officially or quit. That's the way to look at it; those currently working for them or who are thinking about doing so should wait until it joins the government, otherwise they should switch sides. They must know that the government and the other authorities, including myself, have said so. The *préfets*, *bourgmestres*, *conseillers* and *cellule* chiefs who have resolved to work for the RPF must wait for us to share power and before they join their ranks. The RPF will assign them posts, but they must not take the government's posts and hand them over to the RPF. We don't want to see any problems arising from that, such as the ones that have already occurred. Because that's it, that's the problem that has arisen. The RPF will have their posts, and will seek to take other posts away from the government and add them to those they have already acquired. The RPF will thus have people working for them within the government whereas they haven't yet joined it. That could cause the kind of problems that led to the war; we do not wish to see the war resume. There are people hiding among us, who are deceiving us. If you work for the RPF, you must do so openly so we know what is happening; we urge you to wait until it joins the government. If you do not work for the RPF, say so, but do not say that you are waiting to see who wins the war. We don't know either. We no longer want people who are waiting to see who wins the war; we no longer admit that, because such people are enemies. I have said that those who work for the RPF whereas we haven't reached an agreement with them are enemies, and enemies of the country. In fact, I don't understand your question regarding the person you suspect, if you think that a person is an RPF member, you must show proof so that the people charged with taking measures may do so.

The *bourgmestre* of Gisovu *commune* asked the following: "There are people who work for the *Inkotanyi*, they are gathered in the high mountains, they are flying their flag there, we ask for your support in annihilating them. My answer to him is the same as the one I gave a few moments ago. If you have proof that there are RPF combatants somewhere, assuming such people are not your enemies and that you are not acting based on ethnic motives, or on regional motives, you must show proof that there are enemy combatants in such and such region so that soldiers may be deployed there to drive them out. That way the problem will be resolved once and for all. [Applause]. Because if the enemy has - - has an army, if it is resolved to bring in guns, if it has positions somewhere and has decided to fight, if it has decided to attack the country, the country will fight back. Otherwise the people who are playing hide-and-seek, claiming that they have killed 200 people, one wonders whether those victims are really *Inkotanyi* or Tutsis. We want such things to stop in order to put in place a system based on transparency. Things must be told as they are. If Tutsis flee because they are afraid,, it must be said that Tutsis are afraid and have fled to such and such a location; that way it will be known that it's Tutsis who have fled, so that we know what to do. That way we'll know that people have fled, and we will provide them security, in the same way we provide security to a refugee. If those people are indeed soldiers, if they are armed, they must be treated as enemy soldiers; we must say that the war - - that there is a combat zone, that the war is not yet over in the region under your leadership. That's how it should be understood, to avoid any misunderstanding, so you don't consider anyone you meet as an enemy without any proof. Or the enemy will capture an area claiming that they are being pursued due to their ethnic origin. You need proof. Currently we have the means to have the evidence. If anyone possesses military-type weapons, that must be proved. If such a person belongs to one of the brigades I have mentioned, that should be obvious. If the person has undergone military training at Mulindi, and taken refuge there, such a person is a soldier. But if a Tutsi, your neighbour, takes refuge somewhere with his cattle and children, if he is - - if he is hiding, then he is a regular refugee. We must treat him as an ordinary refugee and we must protect him, because we must protect refugees. And it is possible, he can return to his property. Before he is able to return to his property, he must be under the protection of the authorities. The administration is not there to kill people; it is there to protect the

entire population regardless of ethnicity, religion or regional background. But enemies must be treated as such, and must be fought like enemies. That must be clear, people must stop playing hide-and-seek; they must stop deceiving one another. That reminds me of the question that was asked by the *bourgmestre* of Gishyita, because I find - - I - - I find that question disturbing. We must find evidence to show that those people, what they are doing in the forest, so that measures can be taken in a timely fashion, instead of saying every so often that 300 persons or 200 persons have been killed (among the people who are in the forest). That would tarnish our image in the eyes of the international community. We must avoid doing anything that requires us to justify ourselves vis-à-vis those foreigners by asking them to come and monitor how we protect the population, rather they - - they will see for themselves - - we will know for sure whether it is the ordinary members of the general public who are taking refuge there. In which case, the country will take - - will do everything possible to ensure that the people taking refuge - - who fled either leave their place of refuge or are taken elsewhere. If it is *Inkotanyi* who are taking refuge there, they too have weapons; that must also be verified. But the authorities must look into that issue, they must provide proof thereof. It is crucial to resolve that problem; it must not be left pending, without knowing its consequences.

The *bourgmestre* of Gishyita has asked a small question, saying that all the *Banques Populaires* (people's banks) authorities are pro-RPF. I laughed a lot, because I was among those authorities. But if he has observed me well, he must have realised that I do not support them. The issue at hand is a thorny one, the issue of opening the banks er - - it is tricky, I cannot say that I will get involved, I am no longer director of the *Banques Populaires*. But having worked there, I am aware of the problem, er - - I urge the authorities for the Gitarama and Kibuye region to keep a close eye in order to make sure - - to ensure that the people cooperate with their banks. As concerns Gishyita, in particular, I have learned that thugs from the *commune* took all the Mubuga bank keys with the intention of taking out all the money there. However, the administration and the bank authorities intervened, thus averting any problem. Indeed, as we speak, the keys are in the hands of the coordinator for the Gitarama/Kibuye region. He should be asked to come and open the bank. He is the one who informed me about it. I recognise that fact that it is

an issue, but it you must not be concerned, but he is doing everything possible to ensure that the banks re-open, especially as I have heard that the one in Gitarama, the bank in Nyamabuye was the first to re-open. I therefore believe that the others will re-open one after the other, gradually; given the period we are going through, you must be patient; moreover, considering all the services have been re-established in Kibuye *préfecture*, as they have resumed their activities, I believe he too will come very soon. That way, you can discuss with him how the banks can gradually resume their activities. As you can see, it is not true that the bank management and employees are all accomplices. I believe it would be slanderous to say so.

I would like to briefly respond to Doctor Hitimana's questions regarding the many orphans in this region, refugees in need of assistance at this time. He even suggested that the hospital must not be considered as a place to commit atrocities. In truth, all these questions are interconnected and will be resolved once security is restored. We are here to see how security can be restored, because it is the only way to resolve all these problems.

As concerns aid, it true that some countries are prepared to assist us; I already said that. However, they demand that security be restored first among the population. I would therefore like to request that the doctor do his part to assist us in restoring security, so that we can obtain aid, and that way, we will be able to assist the orphans he mentioned and care for all those destitute people. I would therefore like to assure him that once aid is available, Kibuye will not be forgotten – er - - he must work, especially given that he is a doctor. He must work for us, in collaboration with the prefectural administration. Also, I would also like to come back to the current problems. We need to know the number of people for whom assistance is to be sought, and the beneficiaries thereof. I don't think we should simply say that there are orphans or people in need of assistance; rather, we must say that in such and such a location, so many people, hundreds or thousands, require assistance. So many refugees require assistance; that will help secure the assistance and possibly to figure out how provide security to those people about whom he is so concerned.

He asked the chairman of the MDR party a question. I think it is up to them to answer that question. I will let them do so once I finish answering the questions. They will explain how the other members in Kibuye should conduct themselves at this time. For my part, I am here to represent the government. I do not represent the party. Therefore, I cannot answer such a question.

As concerns the question asked by I.G. - - I.G.Z., er - - I will come to that. François Nsengamungu underscored the concern due to imminent they face from the people in Nyungwe forest, but I realise that he understood our explanations. They must try and ensure civilian defence. They must ensure security in the area where they live. I think therefore that he should consult his *bourgmestre* in order for both of them to figure out how to ensure security, and should they require anything in that regard, we will provide it in due course.

As concerns the UN forces, I believe we have answered that question, because er - - he wanted to know whether the UN forces should not asked to move elsewhere to enable to confront the enemy that is hiding behind them. I told him that it was a good idea and that I would bring to the attention of the security officials, because that could help us resolve the problem.

Other questions have been asked by the MRND chairman for Gitesi *commune*, Cyriaque Bisengimana. He has one question regarding Uganda and others regarding the complaint lodged by Belgium. Indeed, if he had been listening to the news lately, he must have heard the message of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is abroad, he must have realised that we are not afraid to say that Uganda is the cause of the problems we are experiencing currently. According to *Maître* Edouard Karemera, prosecution does not consist in merely bringing a person before a court, but it also requires gathering evidence. What we are saying at this time is that Uganda is the cause of our problems; the evidence we have includes the vehicles and soldiers that have been captured at the front. We are in the process of gathering further evidence.

As concerns the issue of Belgium er - - people are fond of engaging in underhand diplomacy in order to remain on good terms with everyone, whereas they are of no use to us. You hear people claiming to be working in the interest of good neighbourliness whereas they are attacking us. We want the Belgians to treat us with respect, and we, in turn, will respect them. They must know that they cannot us treat us with contempt. The people who think that politics is static and who continue to apply outdated policies based on fear are mistaken. Indeed, even countries like Belgium, we want them to treat us with respect. We are right when we say that are the Belgians are implicated in the President's assassination. They have their share of responsibility in that regard. They were charged with the security of the airport. Therefore, this was utter negligence. Even assuming that they are not the perpetrators of his murder, they clearly did nothing to prevent it. Why? Because they were supposed to keep an eye on those who wanted to kill him. They were responsible guarding the airport. They must show us what they did to prevent those thugs -whose names and origin we are yet to find out- from killing him. Those people should try and understand our current complaint vis-à-vis Belgium: we are asking the Belgians to let us know what they did to prevent the crash from occurring. We reject what they have referred to as an "incident", because we are convinced that the President's plane was shot down. But who shot it down? Where were they when the plane was shot down? What have they done so far? We demand that this matter be clarified. Why are they preventing us from lodging a complaint? Why do they want us to drop the case? They should give us a chance to lodge a complaint and then counter it - - tell us what they did. Otherwise, we cannot allow them to muzzle us. They must explain what they did. They must say where they were. This airport has been in place for many years. For the first time, a plane has been downed, and it happened after they started guarding the airport. How do they explain that? Before that, it was guarded by just a few gendarmes, no one was ever shot down. Many heads of state have landed there. What has happened of late? What was their intent when they said that they wanted to guard the airport, that they wanted to guard Kigali city. What was their plan? Why did they hasten to go home immediately following the plane crash? Why? Why were they the first to say: "We are leaving; we are leaving, we are leaving?"

Did they mean that they had accomplished their mission? They must explain all that, instead of terrorising us by asking us to drop the case, or else they will stop providing us assistance. Let them go ahead and do it. Others will assist us. They should resolve the issues between us.

Clearly, we are not afraid. We are not afraid to say that Belgium has used us. We demand an explanation. As for them, they are saying that if you - - that you must write a letter - - that the government must issue a communiqué saying that Belgium did nothing wrong, that it did not kill your President. For our part, we tell them that whatever the case, we will persist in saying that they are implicated in the assassination of our President. Belgium continues to demand that we withdraw the accusation in order to improve relations with them; or else, it says, we will be trying to pick a quarrel. We have let them know that we are not trying to pick a quarrel, but rather, we are trying to obtain an answer to our letter to them. They are asking us to withdraw the accusation, and we are saying that we are accusing them and that we cannot withdraw the accusation, and that the accusation will stand until they furnish us with an explanation. Otherwise, they cannot force us to do something if we do not want to do.

The same applies to Dallaire and Booh Booh. I believe it's the same issue. We accept the idea that we need this army, but the fact that we need it does not mean that we cannot criticise them if we think that they are not acting in our interests, and we have told them so. We have written what is known in diplomatic parlance as a "note verbale" to the UN force that is deployed in Rwanda. We have provided them with evidence to the effect that they lean towards the RPF. In short, I wish to talk to you about two points, because I realise that we are running out of time. We have told them that their vehicle, which the logo of their organisation, shot at our Rwandan armed forces. How do you explain such things? Their answer was: "We know the vehicle in question, but it was stolen by unknown thugs; therefore, we don't know who shot at you." That's the answer they gave us. Everyone can see that it is not a convincing answer. If you are a victim of theft, you shout for help and when people realise that you have been the victim of a theft, they proceed to hunt for the thief. If it is not enough for them to simply say that they don't know

the thugs who stole it, and that they don't know who shot at us? Why didn't they report that the vehicle had been stolen?

We have told them: "We have evidence that your troops were present when the RPF combatants were killing our people in Remera. Indeed, that's where the *préfet* of Ruhengeri, Bariyanga, met his death." We have evidence that when the RPF murdered those people, you were present and that you did nothing whereas part of your mission is to assist victims of injustice, and to provide security. They told us that that's not what happened, saying that they did not have the forces to fight those people, the *Inkotanyi* who killed members of the public. They told us that they placed the bodies in a heap; yes, they said that. I am giving you those examples to show that we are following everything. Despite the fact that their answers do not add up, we note that they too are embarrassed. Recently, they wrote to us, informing us that the Rwandan who were on mission accused them of leaning in favour of the RPF, because they said that we had forgotten that their people had died in Rwandan while on a mission to assist us in restoring peace. We have not yet replied to the letter, but we have it. They said that they were informing us because government delegates on mission abroad were telling everyone they met that Belgian UNAMIR troops were biased in favour of the RPF. They said that we had forgotten the few peacekeepers who died here while on a mission to assist us as regards security. One wonders what kind of security they have brought us.

We must respect the period of mourning, because our President has died. The government wants the period of mourning observed. The government's wish is for the Father of the Nation to be buried with full honours, but we don't want the RPF to take advantage of that to start shelling, because currently it's shelling the city, the city of Kigali these days. So we have taken measures enabling us, if necessary, to wait up to two years to bury the Father of our nation with full honours. That is something we have done in recent days. We are waiting for peace to be restored to enable the people to attend the ceremony. Other heads of state will come as always, but the ceremony must take place peacefully, with no muddle, no shooting or *Kayitusha* raining on us. That's to be borne in mind.

K0235250

Moreover, I wish to thank the Minister of Information. I believe he is the one who will give the address. The - - the Minister of Information, who is also the *préfecture*'s MDR party chairman will now address the first question, but perhaps he will ask the MDR party national secretary to speak instead and make a few remarks regarding the recognition he has just received and regarding the question he has been asked on the need for a discussion on the attitude of the international community vis-à-vis the problem Rwanda is experiencing.

DONAT MUREGO, NATIONAL SECRETARY OF THE MDR PARTY:

Thank you. Doctor Hitimana has asked a two-part question.

End of Side A

SIDE B

K0235251

Donat Murego:

... seeking members. Secondly, he is asking the MDR to give instructions - - a clear message to its members. Let me remind him of what he said and I also him bear it in mind:

As concerns parties, now is not the time to recruit members. The country is plunged into disaster. We must work together. No one party should think it is fighting more than another party. I should add that we shall now select the young men who will join the national army. We should not take their party affiliations into account. The only thing that matters is the national interest. Now is really not the time to look for members. I think it is not the moment to hold rallies either. If such were the case, people would continue speculating. The people who are not members of any party would end up in no man's land, and yet we know that they are Rwandans who must serve and defend their country collectively. The time for recruiting members will come. In my view, any member who reasons that way is lagging behind.

The same message goes to the MDR. The message in this period of war is not aimed only at the MDR. It concerns all Rwandans, even though it came from a member of a given political party, this Rwandan who believes that the politics of today is not high politics. You know the whereabouts of the persons who played it [*Laughter and applause*]. We are aiming to bring politics to the people, politics that is grounded in the people, and is aimed at alleviating the people's suffering. Whether the message is conveyed by the MRND, the PSD, the MDR, the PL, the PDC or other parties, which recognise the fundamental republican and democratic principles, it must be accepted within the MDR, because it a message aimed at the Rwandan people who love their country. Hence, do not wait for other people who think like you to say that the MDR will issue a particular message; we speak publicly. We convey an idea in the name of the party. Those who

accept it will accept it. Those who do not are still engaging in high politics. We urge them to take a rest.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER:

Oh! Oh! Oh!

DONAT MUREGO:

I now ask the local MDR chairman here in Kibuye to make further remarks.

Eliezer NIYITEGEKA, MDR party chairman for Kibuye:

Thank you, Dr. Murego. I would like to say to the people here present: Dr. Murego is a man who usually writes down what he says. Often, he prepares his remarks in writing. In fact, he had written down the remarks he just made. I think er - - if Dr. Hitimana asked him, Dr. Murego would give him the paper bearing his remarks in order for him (Murego) to make a photocopy thereof. That way, the instructions he needs - - in fact, it is not necessary for the instructions to be in writing. If they simply listen to them, if you they are given orally, haven't you understood the instructions the Prime Minister gave a few moments ago despite the fact that he did not give them to you in writing? That would be a pity.

This is what Dr. Murego said a few moments ago when asked to speak as chairman of the MDR party. He said: "The RPF will no longer have a spokesperson within the Rwandan government based on republican and democratic principles, as he said. He went on to say: "The inactive politicians still have time to show that they have made a choice. No one will be allowed to enjoy privileges for which he has not worked." I believe Dr. Hitimana understands that. No one will not allowed to reap what he did not sow. *[Laughter]* There are two parties. As Dr. Hitimana himself has said here, it is indeed true that there are two parties involved in politics. There are those who are convinced, and who represent the

people. That's the first party. There is the RPF and its supporters. One must choose. Those who chose to become MDR members and to be its militants chose to abide by its principles obstinately. They accepted its principles and not to serve two masters at once. The MDR dislikes hypocrisy. They believe the members of the MDR and those of the other parties will relay the message they have heard here. The MDR members will convey the message to other MDR members. If an MDR member sees a member of the PSD or the PDC deviating, he must tell him that that was not the message that was given here. That way, things will be clear. To be candid with you, certain MDR members deviated. That's what Dr. Murego meant. Indeed, there are even members who serve two masters at once. His message was also addressed to them. The good thing is that those who deviated - - who deviated - - deviated gravely. You should listen for the location from which Twagiramungu speaks. There is someone who had gone astray. We are no longer with him. He has become a real *Inkotanyi*. There are others like him. Measures have been taken. Some people have been excluded from the party, and the party has taken disciplinary measures against others. You are aware of the measures taken against the members who have deviated. Here is what he had to say to members who had one foot in the party and the other outside the party: "There are two things. They two parties. You must choose. A wise to the wise is enough." [Laughter]

As regards the point Bisengimana raised, er - - he commends Radio Rwanda for the way it operates these days. I thank him too, because he has really gotten the message. He has realised that a change has occurred. We will continue doing whatever it takes to ensure that Radio Rwanda better responds to its listeners' expectations instead of being the voice of the supporters of the - - er - - RPF, as was the case before. I believe will work hand in hand with the management of ORINFOR - - er - - regarding the issue of people whose radios do not have the FM capability. We will seek the assistance of the authorities, the assistance of the government, and when the war ends, we will replace the FM channel so that the people who listen to short wave may be able to listen to FM. Once again, thank you for having noticed the difference. I promise that will continue with our efforts to improve the programming for the benefit of the Radio Rwanda listeners, the Rwandan people and Rwanda as a whole.

As regard [Applause] as regards the war, as regards news from outside, I will be candid with you. Radio Rwanda currently has only half as many staff members as before. That is due to the fact that some of them live in areas where the war is still raging, and therefore, they cannot move about, because when some of them hear gunshots, they flee; perhaps others flee for other reasons. Nonetheless, you have heard the ORINFOR communiqué, in which it called upon all the Radio staff to return to work immediately. As I mentioned before, we must resume our work, so that we know which staff members are missing. We must find out which staff members are missing in order to replace them. It is not easy to replace a Radio staff member who has been on the staff for four or five years, because it takes as many years to train his replacement. But we will give it a try. We will not be discouraged. Also, the news, there is very limited staff. We urge them to improve on the international news bulletins and the news regarding the fighting and communicate it to the Rwandan people in an appropriate fashion. Thank you. [Applause]

Hyacinthe, Radio Rwanda presenter:

Following those remarks, the *bourgmestre* of Bwakira, representing all the other *bourgmestres*, spoke, addressing his remarks to the Prime Minister and the people of Kibuye.

BOURGMESTRE OF BWAKIRA COMMUNE:

Honourable Prime Minister, Honourable Ministers, *Secrétaire Député*, representatives of the political parties in the government, on behalf of the people Kibuye, my brothers, once again, I would like to thank the Honourable Prime Minister for the very inspiring meeting you have led. We thank you for the explanations and the constructive ideas you have given. We all support them. Thank you very much, Honourable Prime Minister, for taking the bold decision when the parties in the government asked you to lead the government. It is indeed an important decision, a bold decision, which is keeping with the difficult period we are experiencing. We, the people of Kibuye here present, as well as

others that we represent at this meeting wish to assure you of our unwavering support, and I ask my brothers here present to show their support. [Applause] Honourable Prime Minister, Sir, we also support the government you lead. We support the government's complex objectives. We are aware of the problem our country is experiencing. They are thorny problems. You have resolved to assist Rwanda to overcome the stalemate; the people of Kibuye are behind you. We are determined to assist you, to ensure that this government attains its objectives. We give you our hearts, we give you our hands. Use them to build Rwanda so that it gets through this war. Such is our wish and we support the government. [Applause]

The war we are engaged in will not end unless we are united. The examples you have given prove that you want to see this war end. We will not win this war unless we are united. We also wish to thank you, Honourable Prime Minister, Sir, you and your government, because you have stated that, wherever necessary, Rwanda must become a defender (*umutabazi*) order for us to win this war. This government is known as "*le gouvernement abatabazi*" [the *Abatabazi* government] In order to become a real "*umutabazi*", it must defend its country in earnest. It is an idea we associate ourselves with and support. And as you have resolved to disseminate it [the idea] throughout Rwanda, we urge you to do so quickly, because it is a marvellous idea, which can help us win the war. It is your own idea. We therefore request you to give the people the means to defend themselves. We request you help the people as soon as possible who wish, and those who have this idea at heart. By coming here, you have seen how the people of Kibuye are dedicated to the ensuring their security. However, in doing so, we encounter certain problems; we thank you for having thought of raising our awareness and enabling us to look for solutions to some of the problems we have encountered as regards security. As for the rest, we will convey it to the people we lead so that they may prepare to ensure security in Kibuye to prevent the enemy from infiltrating it.

Another thing, Honourable Prime Minister. We request you and your government - - we hope that we will be victorious. We shall win this war, because we are united. Despite the fact that the RPF's cunning, it [interruption]. As some have said before, if he had been

united before, this war would never have crossed the Uganda border. However, we hope the unity you have inculcated in us will lead us to victory. Please be assured that we will follow you, and we hope that even after the war, you will still be entrusted with the reigns of the government. As someone mentioned, Kibuye had many projects but they were halted by the war. Honourable Prime Minister, we urge you to remember Kibuye *préfecture* after the war and assist it revive its projects. *[Applause]*

Once again, thank you; and we are by your side; we are behind you. Use our hearts and hands to help Rwanda overcome the war. Thank you.

Hyancinthe BICAMUMPAKA:

Dear friends, those are the fine ideas contained in the peace message, which is meant to encourage us to continue ensuring peace in Kibuye *préfecture* and throughout Rwanda. When possible, we will continue to pass on to you the other ideas as regards security; those ideas come from the people of other *préfectures*. Thank you for your kind attention and good night.

[Music]

[End of Recording]