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SIDE A:

...come and work with RTLM . . . That one cannot work there. It is understandable. If you tell him that since he cannot work with RTLM, that he should go away, it is not wickedness or badness. The same thing for a soldier who is not sharp, who does not see that this war we are waging is the final one . . . The one who is negligent . . . That one also should be kept away and be appointed for checking the vehicles that have broken down, to handle non confidential and unimportant cases . . . (interruption)

One resident is talking: . . . There we fought many Inyenzi who had come to look for some beans and rice to eat. However, I think that most of them died there. That is I want to tell the Rwandans that are listening to us.

Kantano: How many do you think that you have killed? When did that attack occur? For many people were not aware of that. Tell us more about that.

Resident 1: We first went there in the evening to examine the situation because they had come and were firing at that place but three Inyenzi died there. In the morning, when we went back to see, we fired at two of them who were carrying two sacks of rice and had given sacks of rice to three residents to carry. They were also carrying many sacks of sugar, but many of them immediately left. It is five of them who fell there this morning.

Kantano: So, you killed five of them.

Keep it up! So, dear friends who are listening to us, you hear that people in town are still doing well, in Kimicanga, they are doing well. Caporal, what would you add concerning that action you carried out at MAGERWA?

Resident 1: What I would add are my greetings to all the soldiers who are in Kicukiro. They should keep it up. They should not leave their positions. They should keep it up and fire at those who might come. I greet the soldiers of the 74th battalion wherever they are. They should keep it up. That is the message I wanted to transmit to them.

Kantano: What I heard you saying is that you are greeting the soldiers of Kicukiro. So, you certify that our soldiers are even in Kicukiro.

Resident 1: Our soldiers are really there, at Majyambere's place and even upwards at Sakirwa. We went there this morning. We went round high up Shell.

Kantano: And at MAGERWA, when killing those Inyenzi, there were some of our soldiers.

Resident 1: Our soldiers were really there and even at the entrance they were there, armed. The guards of that place are there.

Kantano: So, what will you tell the Inyenzi who are saying that they had already taken the town while you say that you are there at Kimicanga, Kacyiru, MAGERWA, Kicukiro . . . What will you tell them?

Resident 1: What I would tell them is to stop lying. The one who is sure that he is telling the truth should come with me together with UNAMIR, and we would go together to MAGERWA, to Kacyiru, to Kicukiro at SAKIRWA as they are saying.

Kantano: Thank you. Let us close here at Kimicanga but I see that one resident wants to say something. Let me hand over to him and he should tell us the final word.

Resident 2: The final word . . . The first thing is that I thank the RTLM's journalists. I also thank all the Rwandans who listen to it and like it, who follow its truth. As it said several times, it is not a radio of a party, of a particular person. It is our radio, all the Rwandans. We like that radio, the 106 radio. All of us like it and believe in it. And I thank all the RTLM journalists . . .

Kantano: Let me tell you. When testing if people like a radio station, you ask the following question: who are the speakers of that radio whom you know? Who are the RTLM speakers that you know?

Resident 2: The RTLM speakers whom I know are: our dear sick fellow Hitimana Noel, Kantano, Gahigi Gaspard, Bemeriki Valérie and others . . .

Kantano: Who are the others? Who knows the others? If you do not know them that means that you do not like this radio . . .

Resident 2: All of us really like this radio.

Resident 3: The others are Mbirizi who is a Zairian, who is from Zaire.

Kantano: Another one?

Resident 4: Another one is Gahigi Nkomati.

Kantano: No problem, we will greet them.

People: (many people talk at the same time. Inaudible.)

Kantano: laughs . . .

Resident 5: Another journalist that we like very much, whose name is Jimmy . . .

Kantano: inaudible

Resident 6: Thank you very much, you journalists of Radio RTL. I am a "Mpuzamugambi" (*member of CDR*) of Kimicanga and I am a member of the security committee of Kimicanga. My name is Sezibera Sévérin. I really thank you very much because you came to greet us at Kimicanga. We stayed and suffered, but for those who say that there is nobody in Kimicanga or in Kajevuba or in Rwintare, we are still alive and we keep it up. What I would ask the people who often listen to RTL, especially the "mass" who is at the barriers, the sons of "Sebahinzi," is that when we who are at the front go for some shopping, they do not believe that we are really coming for shopping. You come and on seeing that the person is a son of "Sebahinzi," that there is no any enemy, any criminal among them, he tells you to put down those things while you are bringing some potatoes or something else. Whereas you are not taking them to any enemy or any Inkotanyi. I would also like to ask those people who do not allow us to come back home, who want us to fight while dying of hunger, that they should make it easy for us at the barriers because the ones who remain are the sons of "Sebahinzi." I think that there is no any enemy, any Inkotanyi, any criminal among them. They should try to make it easy for us at the barriers, and say that if somebody is coming from Gitarama or Runda, bringing potatoes or cabbages, for . . . Nobody can fight if he did not eat, especially a soldier who has spent the night in a trench.

Kantano: I agree with what you say but that the check should not be canceled because an Inkotanyi can hide among you.

Resident 6: In reality, that check is appropriate. The one who does not have papers should remain there or even leave his (her) head there. However, in reality, I think that the check should be necessary because everybody should have his (her) papers with him (her) certifying that he (she) is really Rwandan and is really a son of "Sebahinzi," that he is not an enemy, or an accomplice or an Inkotanyi. I think that all those who remain in this country, we know each other, we are the sons of the "same man."

Kantano: I see that here, the residents are mixed with soldiers. Does this soldier want to say something?

Soldier: What I want to say is . . . My name is Bazarerwanande Daniel of Ramba commune, Kavumu sector. I want to say that we will beat the Inkotanyi, whatever their illusions are. We will beat them! We will beat them in such a way that they cannot even remain in our town Kigali for more than fifteen days. I was in Kanombe and I tried to reach Kimicanga. We have been beating them and they were running along the way. They fled from us and we arrived here at Kimicanga and now, we are waiting for them. If any of them make a mistake and come here, he

will see how the Rwandan Army will beat him for long time.

Kantano: Keep it up!

Bikindi's song praising the bravery of the Rwandan Army.

Ananie: Dear friends of RTL, as we earlier told you, where we had gone with the chief editor Gahigi Gaspard, we found that there was security in all the quarters. Some people gave us messages by where we have passed. Even it is not I who usually deliver those messages, since they have sent me I do not want to disappoint them. Soldier Bahizi of the PM battalion asks his parents who lived in Kanzenze, in Busenyi, to let him know their whereabouts. Caporal Ndayambaje (inaudible) also would like to know the whereabouts of his fiancé Uwamahoro Jacqueline who lived in Giticyinyoni. He would like her to let him know where she is. Also a Zairian whose name is Mutete and who was a professor at Cyibihekane college, is asking the Director of that school, Nubaha Faustin, to send him any possible means to allow him to come back to the school. Those means are maybe some money . . . He can give the money to Rugema Vincent, who is a caporal, who lives in a camp nearby. Among those to whom Gahigi was talking to, there is one Zairian whose last name is Bayizire Musoke or Musole and whose first name is Guillaume. He is also announcing to the people of Essence, in Bukavu, particularly to the one whose name is Katumbi Kacunga who lives near in Regideso camp, the death of his young brother Mudelwa Bahati Venant who died on the 24th. So, we transmit the messages of those people, as always, your radio cannot fail to transmit your messages. I am still with Gahigi, let me hand over to him.

Gahigi: Thank you Ananie. What I would like to say is to remind the government about a problem of which I told the listeners of radio RTL yesterday, a problem that is also worrying people now. So I would like to recall that it is yesterday that people who had sought refuge in Mille Collines Hotel, and those whom Inkotanyi had encircled in Amahoro Stadium, that it is yesterday that they chose to go to where they wish, to where it was planned for them to go. I would like to tell you that some of those people chose to go to the Rwandan government's side and the others went to Inkotanyi's side. Then, those who have chosen to join the Rwandan government's side had to be taken to Remera Rukoma at Gitarama and those who have chosen to go to Inkotanyi's side were to be taken to Kimihurura, where from the RPF would take them to wherever it wants. The new problem that came up yesterday . . . I had told the government to examine it, because we think that it is for it to examine it, with the help of UNAMIR. It is that when making their choice, some people had a problem and said: "for us, even if we chose to go to the government's side, we do not want to be taken to Remera Rukoma and it is our right. We are Rwandans, we want to stay here at Mille Collines Hotel or even go to any place we wish but for taking us to Remera, it is not the unique option." So, I was telling the government, we were telling the government that it should look at that question carefully. Because it is really a right of anybody, if he chose to go to

the government's side, he has the right to live at any place under the control of the government and it is for the government to ensure his security. So, if those people say that they want to stay in Mille Collines Hotel or to stay in any other hotel of Kigali, since the government is controlling that area, it must allow them to go there and ensure their security because that is the first duty of the government, it is to ensure the security of the residents. So we remind you about that problem of those people which came up yesterday, that the government with the assistance of UNAMIR should examine the situation of those people because it is their right since they have chosen the government's side. The government has then the duty of ensuring their security, it has to ensure their security, wherever they would be, even if they chose to stay in Mille Collines, since the Rwandan Army . . . since it is the Rwandan government that is controlling the Mille Collines Hotel. Those people have the right to live there and the government has the duty to ensure their security. So, I would like to remind our authorities that this problem concerns them and that they should solve it as soon as possible, for those people not remaining in impasse. Some music now.

Music.

. . . this morning the town was taken. We really wonder where are the RFI's correspondents who announce that the town of Kigali is taken. We are really here, we did not see anybody from RFI. If we had met them, we would have driven them round the town, for them to assess for themselves as we do, that the town is not at all in the hands of RPF but that the town really remains to the governmental side, that the town is still really strong and is facing up, presenting a united front to the RPF.

Here is the today news, and particularly the comments:

The current operation that is going on, the operation of evacuating people who were in Mille Collines Hotel and those who were in Amahoro Stadium is going on. It seems that now, they are evacuating people who want to go to the governmental side who are leaving Kigali for Rukoma if I remember well. I read in the AFP's news items: "that operation that is currently going on would also allow some 500 Tutsis who had taken refuge since one month at the Mille Collines Hotel to leave the capital." Of course, again, I protest against that piece of information that says that in Mille Collines Hotel, there were 500 Tutsis refugees. That is a mistake. Again, where are the AFP's correspondents? Did they dream that there were 500 Tutsis at Mille Collines Hotel? There were not only Tutsis at Mille Collines Hotel. There were both Tutsis and Hutus. They were 500 in total. Evidently, they were not 500 Tutsis who decided to join the RPF. Anyway, they were definitely less than that. Once again, the international press, very badly informed, and unilaterally informed, writes nonsense.

South Africa will comply with any decision from OAU about Rwanda. There is another piece of information concerning Rwanda. Mister (inaudible) who is the minister of foreign affairs stated that yesterday on the 26th of May 94. (Inaudible) also affirmed that if the Organization of African Unity, OAU, decided to create a regional peace keeping force, South Africa would be ready to participate. So, we thank Mister (inaudible) for the solicitude that he has for Rwanda. It is really remarkable that countries that have just come out of so important difficulties like South Africa decide to help Rwanda, while some other countries have decided to help RPF especially

and also decided to help RPF to seize power without asking themselves the question of "who is massacring who" and about the humanitarian part. (Inaudible) will help Rwanda, whichever it is, but he will help it. He will especially help the population and he will help in the formation of a regional peace keeping force. So, there is the lesson that must be learnt from that.

Concerning the embargo on arms published by the United Nations for Rwanda, thank God, that embargo, even if it is efficient, does not prevent us from resisting. Moreover, (inaudible) do you know any embargo that works when it applies to one belligerent and not to the other one? We vigorously denounce that embargo because it is disproportionate, it only allows the RPF to be able to go on massacring innocent civilian populations and it only serves to that purpose because it is leveled at the governmental forces that rather want to defend the population. So, those who voted this embargo should bear all the responsibility.

On the other hand in France, yesterday, Mister (inaudible), the French minister of cooperation described the situation in Rwanda as "the most great humanitarian catastrophe." He does not hesitate to affirm that the French position face to Rwanda is delicate because of the rebels' victory, the massacres committed by militias and elements of the regular Army and the presidential guard. Well, France should not worry. Neither the militias nor the elements of the regular armed forces or the presidential guard massacred anybody. Massacres have really stopped and at the time of massacres, there was no government. France should not feel bothered by anything but should not cover the massacres. In any case, the massacres are not the government's responsibility, our government that we support and that decided to fight against any kind of massacre, which the RPF does not do. Quite the reverse, it is helping the continuation of massacres, helping anybody who massacre the Hutus. Uganda also does not hesitate to help RPF and it seems that some Belgian mercenaries are fighting on the RPF's side. Who should have sent them? In any case, one should think that Belgium also helps RPF and it bears a responsibility for the massacres committed against the Hutus. Moreover, the RPF seems to be against any participation of French soldiers in a United Nations mission in Rwanda. I think that the RPF is interfering. I think that RPF is interfering. When RPF brings Ugandan soldiers to Rwanda, we strongly condemn it but we do not have the nerve to impose to the United Nations who can come and how. The French minister of cooperation goes on, saying: "we had respectable relations with a legitimately elected president, and we recovered his family that asked for our help, within the context of the tradition of the French Republic." So, that is what Mister (inaudible) declared. We recall to Mister (inaudible) that the late president of the Republic, Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, did not die of an accident, that he did not die of old age or of a long and hard sickness. He died in an assassination attempt that cost him his life, and this assassination attempt had been settled by RPF. We had the opportunity of . . . , we are even now examining it, we had the opportunity to know the code name of the operation that served the purpose of liquidating (inaudible) the president of the Republic. That operation that in RPF bore the code name "operation article à radier." That is how was actually called the operation that had as an encoded name "opération article à radier" and that contemplated the physical elimination of the president of the Republic. Well, the "operation article à radier" actually succeeded. Unfortunately, it rather succeeded better than expected by RPF that instead of killing one president killed two of them. Let us even recall that RPF killed not only two presidents but killed also many other people including Major General Déogratias Nsabimana who was then the chief of staff and Colonel Elie

Sagatwa who was a counselor. They killed also other close persons to the Rwandan president and to the Burundian president. Well, Mister (inaudible) who is talking about the tradition of the French Republic and who seems to be (inaudible) by the fact that it seems that massacres allegedly took place, we wait for Mister (inaudible) to condemn the first massacre that RPF committed and that launched everything, namely the assassination of the president of the Republic. We also expecting Mister (inaudible), in the good tradition of the French Republic as he likes to mention it, not to forget to condemn the resumption of the war by RPF that happened on the 7th. We would recall that massacres started after the RPF's announcement to resume the war. In any case, here are the things that it was proper to say.

On the other hand, Washington does not hesitate . . . They are really talking nonsense. Actually, after the talks that Mister Bill Clinton held with the Secretary General of the United Nations, Mister Boutros Boutros Ghali, Mister Bill Clinton has allegedly assured Mister Boutros Boutros Ghali of a more important support to establish the United Nations of 5500 men that the Security Council recently decided to send to Rwanda. The United Nations also decided that they were going to repeat their commitment to help that mission in Rwanda. Logistically, they are going to ensure the transportation and provide 550 transport of armoured troops to that mission. Contrary to the information given this morning, talking about armoured troops, it is not the armour properly, it is the transport of armoured troops. Which means that they are not tanks that would go to fight in combat areas but the transport of armour that is certainly armed but with definitely less important arms with rather a developed transport function. We point out, and we ask the question to know why the United States of America are going to place the transport of armoured troops at the disposal of the United Nations mission, why the United States of America want absolutely to participate or to exercise in whichever way a control on that mission in which anyway, Ethiopia, Ghana, Senegal, Zimbabwe offered to place one bartalion each at the disposal of the United Nations that would come here to Rwanda. In fact, the United States of America that furthermore totally support the RPF . . . The United States of America that support . . .

End of side A.

Side B: blank.