

K0362104

IDENTIFICATION: MAY/990 17/05/94
DURATION: 60 MIN.
QUALITY: GOOD
TRANSMISSION: RADIO RWANDA
TRANSCRIBER'S NAME: DROCELLA ICYITEGETSE
DATE OF TRANSCRIPTION: 25/6/2002
FILE NAME: 990.doc
DICTAPHONE: SANYO BO-760/34, Serial No. P9407754F

SIDE A

Hyacinthe Bicamumpaka, a Radio Rwanda journalist:

... Kibuye *préfecture*. We are going to start with the speech of the *préfet* of Kibuye *préfecture*, Mr. Clément Kayishema.

Clément Kayishema, *préfet* of Kibuye *préfecture*

His Excellency, President of the Republic,

Before giving you the floor so that you can lead this meeting that you have convened yourself, I would like to introduce some persons to you here. But I would like first of all to introduce to the participants in the meeting special guests who accompany His Excellency President of the Republic, namely: the Minister of Justice Mrs. Agnès Ntamabyariro, here present, you can see her... [Applause] and *Secrétaire-député* Mr. Cyprien Munyampundu... [Applause]

His Excellency President of the Republic,

I will not name participants in the meeting, I will only indicate the categories in which they belong. Among them are civil servants, representatives of religious denominations and the private *secteur*. I have already introduced most of them to you, including *bourgmestres* of *communes*, *sous-préfets*, representatives of political parties, departmental heads in the *préfecture*, representatives of religious denominations and the private sector as well as all categories of civil servants who have been able to turn up.

His Excellency President of the Republic,

This is the first time you are visiting this *préfecture*, especially at a time when the entire country and the *préfecture* are experiencing difficulties. You have given us several messages to transmit. That has been done in the *cellules*, *secteurs*, *communes*, *sous-préfectures* and *préfectures*. As I speak, the security situation is good in Kibuye *préfecture*. Activities have resumed in the offices. People are moving around normally and going about their business.

We have understood what you and your collaborators have often been telling us. We know very well who Rwanda's enemy is. We have no more doubt about his identity. We are using all means, all our strength, all our know-how and the little remaining resources to dislodge him and stop his advance. That is what we are doing for now.

I would not like to dwell on this, but I would have liked to raise some issues of national interest with you and the resources we have in order to resolve them. Thank you for your support. I would like now to give you the floor so you can convey your message. Thank you [applause].

Théodore Sindikubwabo, President of the Republic:

Honourable *Préfet* of Kibuye,
Honourable Minister of Justice,

Honourable *Secrétaire-député* of CND [National Assembly],
Dear brothers,

We see here members of religious denominations, *bourgmestres*, representatives of political parties, civil servants, members of the population, including youths and even women who have come to take part in this meeting. We thank you all and, in particular, the *préfet* of Kibuye *préfecture* who represents you all, who represents the President of the Republic in this *préfecture*. Thank you very much. We thank you from the bottom of our heart for the good will you have demonstrated by coming here to give us your support.

We thank the Rwandan Armed Forces who are here in Kibuye and have just welcomed us. You noticed that we have spent some time with the *préfet* in his office. I would now like to convey to you the message whose broad outlines we have presented to him, so that you can, together with him, carry out the instructions in the message. The *préfet* is indeed the Government's representative here in Kibuye.

Dear brothers in Kibuye *préfecture*,

As part of the tours we have fielded, we have already just visited four *préfectures* and yours is the fifth. The purpose of this visit is to show you the *préfet* who is representing you all officially before the government.

The Office of the President and the Rwandan Government support you and wish to give you their support in whatever post you occupy. After the speech just made by the *préfet* in which he briefly described the situation in Kibuye, we would be tempted to stop there and say nothing more, except that it would not be correct on our part since we have brought you a long message. You have just said that the "security situation in Kibuye is good" and that greatly delights me, for that exactly is the purpose of our visit. We have come here because of that problem, to ask you if a climate of security reigns here, and if that is not the case, to ask you what the reasons are and what measures you have taken to bring back security. He (the *préfet*) has just stated that the security situation is good. Our visit is therefore useful, for we have achieved what we were looking for.

But we need to consider together why security reigns in Kibuye *préfecture* while that is not the case in some parts of Rwanda. That would be very useful for us. It would be useful for all Rwandans listening to the radio, especially those who have not been lucky like you, those whose security situation remains precarious.

Yes, that will make us very happy because you would be a good example for the other Rwandans who have not yet well understood our objective, who have heard but who said no, who said they were not concerned. That would be very useful because you would then serve as an example and the fact that you enjoying good security would be a lesson for the others who are not in the same situation.

You will recall that this government, your government that you all support, was put in place during difficult times. As you have been told, this government was put in place because the enemy and his accomplices had just killed the President of the Republic, His Excellency Juvénal Habyarimana. I would request, though this has been done several times, that we observe again one minute of silence in his memory in order to entrust him to God. *They stand up.*

You will recall that after killing him, the enemies of the country had only one objective: to create an institutional vacuum, to leave the country without authority or leaders, in a situation of anarchy. We have refused that state of affairs. We believed that Rwandans cannot live in that situation, without law or leaders, for they are used to living under the rule of law, in a country where everyone is subject to law and order.

The leaders of the five political parties that form the government, in collaboration with the military authorities, have decided to put in place a transitional government.

They consulted each other and decided that putting that government in place quickly was the most appropriate step to thwart the enemy's plan.

If we had not acted this way, the country would have remained in a constitutional vacuum as we have just stressed; (the enemies) indeed intended to put in place the institutions that they had planned and if they had done so we would not be meeting here to share ideas. They would have put in place institutions with other objectives; that situation would not have made our meeting today possible.

By God's grace, we have been able to thwart their plan by putting in place a government that immediately set itself three objectives that you already know. The most important of these objectives is to put a stable government in place in the country, restore security of persons and property and restore law and order throughout the country. This is the most important objective on which all the others depend. Five weeks after this government has put in place, we wonder if these objectives have been accepted, understood and implemented in the same manner in the country.

According to reports reaching us, and from what we observe ourselves, in some regions of Rwanda, this objective has not yet been achieved. We came, worried, thinking that some people in Kibuye might be indifferent or recalcitrant. We are happy to learn from the *préfet* that there are no such people here.

That is why we would like to tell you that we commend you, for you have just scored a point compared to the others who have not yet understood what the government wants. Congratulations [applause].

In the instructions, whether from the President, from the Prime Minister or the Ministers, as the *préfet* said, we have asked Rwandans to apply common sense and try to control their human nature, their anger and sadness, by forgiving one another. We have even

said that everyone should be his brother's keeper and avoid doing to others what they would not want others to do to them.

This is difficult for a human being but it is not impossible. Who then can accomplish such a difficult task? It is men who accomplish such difficult tasks. Here, I am not talking only about the male sex. The men I am talking about are all the Rwandan men and women of good morals and sound mind. Those are the ones I call men. And it is true there are some in this country. We are here and you are there. We can therefore overcome all the difficulties as long as there are men. That is why we are repeating it again and we would like those who are listening to us to understand it in this manner; it is not good to say that we have suffered, that we are angry and that we are going to have our revenge and do silly things. We must rather resolve to rise about all those weaknesses, control and contain our human nature, pardon one another and choose what is useful for the country and its inhabitants: peace. We should therefore promote all that can restore peace, security, and rise above human weaknesses. As our ancestors have said in a proverb: "He who is always angry ends up paying for it". There should be no anger that does not end. Anger is not a good thing; on the contrary, it is a vice. Today's Rwandan should not be characterized by vices, but rather by virtues.

We are pleased to note that the inhabitants of Kibuye have been cooperating with their leaders, especially with the *préfet* who represents the President of the Republic in Kibuye *préfecture*. We are pleased to note that you have risen above the vice called anger. That is why I told you that you should be commended and serve as a good example to the other Rwandans who still drag their feet, who continue to misbehave, who are hungry for revenge, who want to continue to do evil and appropriate other people's property. In my message on the 14th of last month, I said that those people were also enemies of the country, for by continuing to commit crimes, to be tempted by theft, greed and looting, they do not want peace to reign in the country. If they are real men, let them prove it and show their bravery by fighting the enemy on the front! The enemy is not your neighbour, it is not that poor man living next door, it is not that old lady, your neighbour, and it is not that innocent child. That is not the enemy.

It is not you the inhabitants of Kibuye that I am speaking to; you have already scored a good grade. I am speaking rather to those who are listening to us on the radio. Let those who have not given up their bad habits of committing criminal acts, stealing, show their bravery by going to fight at the front and let them come back after their victory so that we can congratulate them. Otherwise, what they are demonstrating is not bravery. I said that those people should be considered as criminals, enemies of the country, and enemies of peace. Then, the situation should not remain that way. They should be prosecuted and that is the second objective of our visit. I am lucky because I have come with the Minister of Justice. Let those who are sabotaging our action and preventing us from adopting other strategies be caught, prosecuted and punished; then we will be able to devote our time to other things.

I am pleased to note that among the civil servants whom you introduced to me, are magistrates, officials of the Prosecutor's Office, political parties' representatives in the

préfecture, leaders of all categories and many religious leaders (I have seen some of them). All these people are peace-loving. The enemies of peace should not have an upper hand over us the peace-loving people who are numerous. All of you should track down those people with bad habits, thirsty for evil. All of you, starting with the *responsable de cellule* who is the closest to the local population, up to the *conseiller de secteur* and the *bourgmestre* who has been charged by the Government to lead the *commune*, you have, in particular, a big role to play.

You have two missions: not only are you responsible for leading the population but you also have authority over them. It is pleasant to be a leader when the person you are leading lets himself to be led and walks the right path but when he rebels, the law authorizes you to direct him appropriately, that is, impose penalties on him so that he can correct himself and realize that he has misbehaved.

I repeat: those few criminals and those people with bad habits should not prevent us peace-loving citizens who are many, from going about our business. That is why I am going to give the floor to the Minister of Justice so that she can tell you steps already taken by the Government in respect of those individuals. We need to warn them. A leader or an authority also plays the role of father for the people under him. A good father must always seek what is good for his children and warn against impending danger. We should forewarn them. We have already done so but we are repeating it so that they will not be like that clay pot that collided with a metal drum. You know what followed: the pot broke. If they want to rebel, I think the word “*gupinga*” (to oppose) is of Swahili origin, if they want to defy the Government, we think that will be difficult for them, for the Government has taken some firm steps to ensure the protection of the country, the protection of all peace-loving Rwandans. We will not let those few criminals have their way.

To conclude my message, I would like to recall something that you already know and which summarises what I have already said. Most of you are adults; the older ones have followed politics for a long time. The enemy that attacked our country had a well-prepared programme. He did not come unprepared; he had been preparing for a long time. He came with a lot of weapons, those that we see and others that we have not been able to see until late. The most obvious weapons are firearms, ammunition and other war gear. But he came with another more formidable weapon that can cause a great deal of damage if not discovered on time. And that is what happened. He came armed with ruse, ruse mixed with lies and wickedness. In fact, in 1990, he hoped to grab our country in three or five days. He had thought that with its war gear, including that other formidable weapon which is ruse, the conquest of our country would only be a child’s play. But things did not happen the way he had planned, you will recall. Why? Because Rwandans, in October 1990, were united, spoke the same language and had the same aspirations. They embraced good and scorned evil with equal vigour. The enemy was frustrated and he resorted to the second weapon. He was lucky to have the support of political parties, which enabled his second weapon to function very well. He divided the Rwandans and they started speaking different languages as in the days of the Tower of Babel. One said: “I am Parmehutu” and the other: “PSD”, “RADER”, “PL”, “MRND”, “MDR Power”, as

in the days of the Tower of Babel. But according to a Rwandan saying “the stone you can see does not break your hoe” (a danger seen is a danger half-averted). We have noted that that second weapon is more formidable than the first one which was war gear. I think that even the blind was able to see and the deaf finally heard. We were lucky because some of them started saying it loud. They started saying publicly that they now knew who the enemy was. Some people were still being naïve and did not realize that things have changed. But we were lucky because they confessed that they knew who the enemy was. We think therefore that there is no other solution. You have been lucky to find the solution, your problem has been resolved.

All we have to do now is to resolve the second problem and it will be resolved soon. We have asked for negotiations. We have done all within our power. Minister Agnès has just spent three weeks abroad taking part in the ongoing negotiations.

The third objective of this Government is to seek the best conditions for those people who are in distress, who are hungry, who are sick and who die everyday. We must achieve this objective at all cost. But we cannot achieve the last two objectives if the first is not achieved. That is why we congratulated you for achieving the first objective. You must now move on to the second and third objectives. But we told you that we will never allow those who say no or who say they are not concerned to waste our time. We must all stand together as one. That is why we have taken steps. The Government has taken steps so that peace-loving people can come together and build our country in peace. May God be with you [applause].

Clément Kayishema, *préfet* of Kibuye:

Thank you, His Excellency, President of the Republic. As you have wished, I would now like to give the floor to the Honourable Minister of Justice.

Agnès Ntamabyariro, Minister of Justice:

My speech will be brief. I would first of all like to convey the Government’s message. The Government thanks you for being able to restore security quickly in this *préfecture*...

END OF SIDE A

SIDE B

[Applause]

Agnès Ntamabyariro, Minister of Justice:

I would like to say that the Government has been distressed by the events that have plunged our country into mourning since the 6th of last month. I say the 6th, for those who make our lives impossible started from the 7th, as the events that took place on the 6th triggered what followed. You know that on the 6th, His Excellency the President of the Republic was killed by some criminals. He was with his colleague, His Excellency President of Burundi and other top personalities of the two countries. The plane was downed by missiles.

Immediately after the plane crash, RPF took positions in various locations in Kigali and resumed hostilities while they were supposed to be confined to the CND [National Assembly] premises. They then resumed hostilities, left the CND, took up weapons and occupied various positions inside the town.

RPF did not stop there; it also resumed hostilities in the northern *préfectures* of Byumba and Ruhengeri. Unfortunately, in several regions of the country, people rose against one another as they became angry. I will not dwell on that matter.

I would simply that the painful events have already ended in this *préfecture*.

During those events, some officials and several members of the population lost their lives. The President of the Republic told us that there had been an institutional vacuum that needed to be filled. Politicians could not fold their arms in the face of that situation. They immediately looked into ways and means of filling the vacuum by putting in place institutions that will prevent our country from slipping into chaos. You know that after the government was put in place... rather the day it was formed, it set itself three objectives. The first was to restore peace; the second was to continue negotiations with the *Inkotanyi* as part of the Arusha Peace Accords so that the institutions provided for by the accords could be put in place. Since this government has been put in place, we have done our best so that security can be restored. But the evil has already been done. The two or three days that we spent in an institutional vacuum caused all the unfortunate events that you have yourselves witnessed. That has saddened the government very much and the international community has mobilized to condemn those events and asked that security be restored and that an end be put to the unrest.

That has already been said but I do not have any choice but to repeat it. The government strove to convey to Rwandans messages to put an end to the unrest. Ministers have gone to various parts of the country in a bid to restore security.

In that regard, they met with members of the population and officials in each *préfecture* in order to explore together how security could be restored. Several ministers would have come with us here, but that has been impossible because they have gone to other regions of the country. Some have gone abroad to explain the true nature of our

problems, for some people had misunderstood the situation. We have come here as part of these tours. We, the President of the Republic and members of Government, are pleased to note that on the whole, the unrest had come to an end. It is good news, but I should add that since we live under the rule of law, those who do not want to listen, those who harm others or those who have done so in the past should be prosecuted. But the most important thing is to restore and improve security. Taking advantage of this lull, those who are responsible for conducting investigations, that is, the criminal investigations officers, the *bourgmestres*, members of the armed forces, in short, all law enforcement officers in general, together with officials of the Prosecutor's office, the judiciary, should work together, mobilize and obtain the assistance of other administrative authorities, with a view to bringing the criminals to justice. These are the people the President of the Republic referred to a while ago, who, instead of promoting peace and security, turn a deaf ear and commit criminal acts against their neighbours. We ask the Prosecutor's office to redouble efforts, but it should have the support of other administrative authorities as part of the cooperation that should exist between the officials, especially those responsible for security. Soldiers should abide by the measures taken and assist the authorities in restoring security, so that these tasks can be accomplished.

Within the Government, we are aware that substantial material resources are required to accomplish these tasks. You know that the country is poor and its resources are meager, but we have asked the *préfecture* officials together with the military authorities to look for those resources. They should requisition available vehicles in the *préfecture*, for investigations cannot be carried out without vehicles. With regard to fuel, I think instructions have been given since the beginning of the events. Indeed, fuel has been put at the disposal of the Rwandan Armed Forces, which should use it mainly to provide security for goods and persons. Departments in the Prosecutor's Office are also entitled to receive fuel so that they can work together with the other departments responsible for security, in their pursuit of the criminals.

I also think there is the problem of insufficient staff. Last week, we asked officials from the courts and the Prosecutor's office to send us the list of workers who are no longer working, who have disserted, who are missing and the unfortunate ones who lost their lives during the unrest. All these workers must be replaced without delay so that activities can effectively resume. Some of those officials have already sent me letters to that effect, I hope that the others will promptly follow suit so that we can lend the judiciary authorities a hand in Kibuye *préfecture*. I think there is nothing else to add to the second point the President of the Republic asked me to develop.

The third point I would like to address is the peace negotiations in which I participated abroad in the past few days. In fact, I will be very brief about this matter, for there were no real negotiations. Three weeks ago, the government took a decision to dispatch missions abroad, to neighbouring countries and across the world in order to explain the nature of the Rwandan problem and to request their assistance. The members of my delegation and I were given an additional assignment of looking for ways and means of

restoring peace and getting a ceasefire agreement signed between the Government and RPF.

When we left the country, we were meant to go to Arusha, Tanzania. But due to the communication problems that we are currently experiencing, we arrived in Arusha late. However, on our stopover, we were able to meet with other authorities willing to help us resolve our problem. We had a stopover in Zaire and noted that the Zairian President was willing to help us. He had already met with the *Inkotanyi* and they had agreed on a draft agreement. When we arrived in Kinshasa, the draft was presented to us and we were asked whether we could accept it and sign it the same day, that is, on the 23rd. We reviewed it and observed that its content was acceptable. But there was a minor detail on which we did not agree, where it was stated that it is military officers who should sign the said agreement, whereas right from the beginning, in Zaire and in Arusha, negotiations had taken place between the Government and RPF. Our Government and some foreign countries believe that it is a ruse, an attempt to create misunderstanding between the military and the Government. That was impossible, for the military had been of great help to the political parties leaders in putting in place the current government, by openly showing their support for the Government. It is not the enemy's manoeuvres that were going to sow discord between the Government and the Rwandan Armed Forces.

We explained that that was impossible, that the military could not sign on their own behalf, that we could agree that they sign, but on behalf of the Government. The Zairian Head of State understood that and it was added to the agreement that the military should sign on behalf of the Government. We waited in vain for RPF to come and sign, for when the RPF members learnt that we had arrived there, they refused to come even though the Zairian President sent them a plane so that they could come and sign the document. They did not turn up and we, on the Government's side, affixed our signature to the ceasefire agreement. He (the Zairian President) assured us that he would continue doing his best so that RPF could also come and sign the agreement.

We then continued our journey to Arusha. We first went to Dar-Es-Salaam, where we were received by the Tanzanian Head of State. We explained to him why we had not been able to turn up on 23rd. I am telling you this because you must have heard on foreign radio stations that we had not turned up on the 23rd whereas that was solely due to the fact that there was no flight. We explained that to him and he understood very well and was fully satisfied with our explanation. He told us he was going to contact RPF once again in order to resume negotiations. They agreed to come. The meeting was fixed for Tuesday the 3rd of this month. On the day of appointment, we went to Arusha, where we met with representatives of Rwanda's neighbouring countries; friendly European countries with which we cooperate, international organizations, in particular, UN and OAU, were all present.

As negotiations were about to start, RPF said it was not going to negotiate with the government delegation because it did not recognize it as if the latter had to be first recognized by RPF, as if RPF had the choice of whom to negotiate with.

We did our best, and we requested the facilitator and the participating foreign delegations to do their best so that the negotiations could continue and to convince RPF to agree to meet us so that we could find peaceful solutions to the problems denounced by all Rwandans... most Rwandans and the international community. RPF refused what the facilitator and the foreign countries' representatives who came to participate in the negotiations asked of it, but on the other hand, it finally agreed that the facilitator could meet with each delegation separately; we also agree to that, because for us, the essential thing was to arrive at signing an agreement. The facilitator gave us a draft agreement that we, from the government's side, reviewed. We made some amendments to it, but RPF simply rejected it. Although they had earlier agreed to sign the agreement without our presence, at the last minute, the RPF delegation said they could not sign the document, thus making further negotiations impossible. It was a complete deadlock. For our part, before returning home, and in the presence of the Tanzanian Prime Minister, we signed the document containing the points on which we had agreed.

We had interviews with foreign countries' representatives and explained to them the real nature of the problem. We asked them to support us, and we realized that they are starting to come here to see the prevailing situation, without relying only on the news from foreign radio stations, which often only say bad things about the country. Although we have not yet signed the Peace Accords, we hope that those countries will help us do so. I am talking rather about a ceasefire agreement because the peace accords have already been signed, though they stayed a dead letter. That is the situation in a few words. We realize that RPF does not want to sit at the same table with the government and negotiate. We think that in a way, these are delaying tactics to enable them continue fighting in the hope of securing a final victory, and to avoid sharing power with the other Rwandans. In fact, that is the only reason. We believe that that will not take us anywhere. The problems we are facing will not be resolved by arms. What we need to do is walk the path of negotiations and stop hostilities so that Rwandans could live in peace and put in place the institutions provided for in the Arusha peace accords. Thank you for your attention [applause].

Théodore Sindikubwabo, President of the Republic

Before going on, and before the *préfet* gives the floor to other speakers, I would like to complement what the Minister of Justice has just said and give you a few examples. I have before me a letter that I should have read out to you at the beginning. I will summarize its content for you. It is basically about RPF's delaying tactics in a bid to secure military victory with the support of Uganda and its other accomplices. The international community is starting to see things clearly. With regard to their allegation that they do not recognize the Rwandan Government, it is a subterfuge, as we have often stated, and as the Prime Minister and the lawyers have often stated; whether or not they recognize us does not bother us. As for them, who recognized them? We are a government, but they say they are a family. Moreover, organizations approved by the Rwandan Government are known. Whether or not they recognize us should not impress anyone, it is only a subterfuge. United States of America, a world power, recognizes us and addresses correspondence to the Rwandan Government; France recognizes us and sends delegations to discuss with the Rwandan Government; it receives our Foreign

Affairs Minister and deals with a minister representing the Rwandan Government; the leading facilitator, Field Marshal Mobutu has talks with the Rwandan Government; OAU and UN deal with the Rwandan Government. Those who say they do not recognize us, what are their grounds?

I would like to read out to you a letter that we received today, a letter written on the 15th. The representative of the United States in France sent to our embassy in Paris and all our accredited embassies in Europe the following message:

The Government of United States of America hereby requests the Rwandan Government the following:

- to stop the killings throughout the territory controlled by the Rwandan Armed Forces;
- to check the behaviour of soldiers and parties' youths suspected of committing acts of violence;
- to release people who took refuge in Cyangugu stadium, Amahoro stadium, and Hotel des Milles Collines so that they can seek refuge wherever they want in country of their choice.

The representative of the United States of America maintains that if these three conditions are met, the Rwandan Government has every chance of being recognized by the Americans and even by the entire international community.

As regards RPF, the United States' representative informed our embassy in Paris that he had asked RPF to stop killing innocent people, to stop hostilities and other criminal acts. He stated that the United States was aware of the killings and criminal acts committed by RPF and that it had asked it to stop them. The United States' representative said that the United States Government could resort to the use of force if necessary and that it had asked President Museveni to stop interfering in the affairs of RPF and the Rwandans [applause].

The United States Government requests the Rwandan Government to give it a response within three days about the measures taken with regard to these three conditions. The response to that request is simple. The first has just been given to me here in Kibuye. Security has been restored [applause], and that is what they demand of us.

You have heard about the measures that we took against people who still want to commit criminal acts. With regard to people who have taken refuge in hotels in Kigali, whom they want us to release so that they can go wherever they like, you have heard on the radio that a programme has been put in place for them. Today, they have started being released so that they can go wherever they like.

Yesterday, we were with a French minister and we allowed him to come and see for himself that those people are free to go. We have therefore met the three conditions. All

that remains is for the Americans and the international community to put pressure on RPF [applause].

Clément Kayishema, préfet of Kibuye:

I would want us to continue the meeting. Among the personalities accompanying His Excellency President of the Republic is *Secrétaire-député* Mr. Cyprien Munyampundu. I would like to give him the floor so that he can deliver his message.

Cyprien Munyampundu, Secrétaire-député:

Thank you, Honourable *Préfet*.

His Excellency President of the Republic,

Honourable Minister of Justice,

Honourable *Préfet*,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Dear brothers from Kibuye,

I too extend my warm greetings to you. I would request you to show the President of the Republic once more that we welcome him to our *préfecture* in Kibuye [applause].

On behalf of the National Assembly and the parliamentarians, I would like to thank all the inhabitants of Kibuye, for, united, you have been able to work together and restore peace and security in your *préfecture*, to the extent that, as you have heard, the President of the Republic has awarded us full marks. We are very proud of it [applause].

Through this message, I would like to inform you that the National Assembly has also, in the past few days, conveyed to all Rwandans, a message urging them to demonstrate unity and solidarity so that we could defend our country.

The National Assembly has also sent messages to foreign parliaments. You perhaps have heard it over the radio. In that message, we explained the nature of the war that we are fighting and who our adversaries are. We asked parliaments across the world to convey the message to their respective governments so that they could intervene and help Rwanda restore the peace and security that it had before the RPF attack.

You may perhaps be wondering what the National Assembly intends to do now. We are looking for ways and means of working on the basis of the Constitution of 10 August 1991 pending the application of the Arusha peace accords. You know that the accords were never implemented even whereas they defined our work programme. It is not our country that violated the accords. In that regard, we are convening shortly a meeting of parliamentarians in order to discuss this issue and consult the government about the activities to undertake as a matter of priority.

As His Excellency President of the Republic said, we should remain united in order to win this war. If we are not united, the enemy will seize the opportunity to subdue us. The parliamentarians congratulate you, they have also sent messages abroad, and they support the government, especially His Excellency President of the Republic, given that

we are lucky, for before he became the President of the Republic, he was the President [Speaker] of National Assembly. On behalf of the parliamentarians, I have told him that we supported him but I would like to reiterate our support for him and the Government headed by Jean Kambanda. We support them in all their actions and in all the objectives they have set themselves so that peace can return to this country, so that the country can operate on good terms with the other nations as before.

Now, as a native of Kibuye, I would like to ask the inhabitants of Kigali to remain vigilant. As you know, this war is of a different nature. We should not say that it is taking place only in Byumba, that is taking place only in Kibungo, only in Kigali, and that we should fold therefore our arms. Those manning roadblocks should be told to carry out checks without attacking anyone, for we should not think that the enemy that attacked us will leave Kibuye intact. However, if we take preventive measures, we can push back their advance.

We must avoid at all cost setting people against one another and engaging in looting. Why? Have those who looted other people's belongings in Kigali not abandoned them? Instead of looting whatsoever and tearing one another apart, you should first protect your country and then share its wealth. As long as your country is not secure, it will serve no purpose trying to get rich. Wealth can always be amassed later. Kigali people were very rich, but they have abandoned everything and some of them now barely have a piece of cloth on their back. Seeking wealth before the country's security is a waste of time.

END OF SIDE B
