

## Burundi

### Interior Minister Details Passage of Referendum

*EA1103070092 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 10 Mar 92*

[Excerpts] The referendum on the Constitution of the Republic of Burundi was held yesterday. More than 90 percent voted for the Constitution. The following is a statement by Interior Minister Libere Bararunyeretse:

[Begin Bararunyeretse recording] In conformity with Article 71 of Decree 1-25 of 1 September 1982 related to the electoral code which states that a day after the vote, before the official announcement of the results, the minister in charge of the interior can broadcast a communique to detail the way the voting was conducted, I take great pleasure in announcing that at the end of the referendum, the Burundian people have overwhelmingly adopted the Constitution of the Republic of Burundi.

Meanwhile, I would like to point out that the referendum on adopting the draft of the Constitution was conducted with order, peace, and tranquility, and in strict respect for the law in the whole national territory and our diplomatic and consular representations.

However, we deplore the few people with ill intentions who carried out fraudulent maneuvers aimed at altering the final results. [passage omitted]

Such maneuvers fall under the law and will be studied on a case by case basis by the appropriate authorities. Despite the fraudulent actions, Burundians have just indicated through the ballot that they support the draft of the Constitution in a way which does not leave any doubt.

Before the definitive announcement of the ballot results by the president of the constitutional chamber of the supreme court, I would like to announce the provisional results of the referendum on the draft of the Constitution as gathered by the electoral national commission.

On the national level, the draft of the Constitution was adopted by a comfortable majority of 90.23 percent of voters. Statistically, the provisional data is as follows:

Citizens registered to vote on the draft on the Constitution numbered 2,287,285 voters. The number of voters who took part in the ballot was 2,220,103 voters, or a participation rate of 97.06 percent.

The results of the country's provinces are listed in descending order:

Cibitoke Province had the highest participation rate, with 98.11 percent of the voters in favor of the draft of the Constitution of the Republic of Burundi.

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|--------------------|----------------|
| 2. Bujumbura ..... | 96.60 percent. |
| 3. Bubanza .....   | 96.59 percent. |
| 4. Rutana .....    | 95.84 percent. |
| 5. Makamba .....   | 94.38 percent. |

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|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| 6. Bururi .....                   | 94.14 percent. |
| 8. [number as heard] Gitega ..... | 91.46 percent. |
| 9. Bujumbura town .....           | 90.16 percent. |
| 10. Ngozi .....                   | 90.08 percent. |
| 11. Muramvya .....                | 88.79 percent. |
| 12. Muyinga .....                 | 88.02 percent. |
| 13. Kayanza .....                 | 87.33 percent. |
| 14. Kirundo .....                 | 87.31 percent. |
| 15. Karuzi .....                  | 79.26 percent. |
| 16. Ruyigi .....                  | 78.2 percent.  |

The results allow us to deduce a number of important lessons which will certainly dominate tomorrow's political scene. First, by massively adopting the draft of the Constitution, the Burundian people have registered their unwavering commitment to the political ideals which constitute the fundamental pillars of the Constitution. These are national unity, respect for human rights, justice and development. [passage omitted] [end recording]

## Rwanda

### Prime Minister Briefs Diplomats on Disturbances

*EA1003204092 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 9 Mar 92*

[Text] Prime Minister Dr. Sylvestre Nsanzimana met today the diplomatic and consular corps accredited to Kigali and representatives of international organizations represented in the capital to inform them of the Rwandan Government's concern following the troubles which took place in Kanzenze commune.

The prime minister took the opportunity to strongly condemn the instigators of the trouble, saying that measures to restore calm had just been taken including appointing a deputy prefect in each commune and deploying security forces in each sector. The prime minister also regretted that some political parties [words indistinct].

### Prime Minister Appeals for National Calm, Unity

*EA1003213092 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 0430 GMT 10 Mar 92*

["Excerpt" of speech by Rwandan Prime Minister Sylvestre Nsanzimana on 9 March; place not given—recorded]

[Text] Calm is returning to the Bugesera [southern Rwanda] region. The death toll stands at 35 dead. In his message to the nation yesterday, Prime Minister Dr. Sylvestre Nsanzimana appealed to the population to remain calm and unreservedly condemned the events in Bugesera. Several units of the gendarmerie are on site to help in the total restoration of order.

In his message, the prime minister highlighted a certain number of points in order to avoid the recurrence of

what took place in Kanzenze and Gashora communes. Let us listen to an excerpt from the prime minister's speech yesterday.

[Begin Nsanzimana recording] Rwandan ladies and gentlemen: In these difficult times our country is going through, we have to pay special attention to some unfortunate events in order to prevent their recurrence. I can cite as an example of such regrettable events the ongoing war at the northern border of our country and the troubles in the commune of Kanzenze.

In order to fight against all these evils, appropriate measures must be taken, notably the following:

1. Authorities, especially those closest to the people, must remain vigilant and make the latter sensitive to the maintenance of peace and security.
2. Everyone must refrain from any act which might violate human rights, and those guilty of such acts must be severely punished.
3. Among the human rights, the first and the most important one which stands as a condition to [word indistinct] is the right to life. That is why those found guilty of murder and assassination must serve without any mercy all the sentences provided in the law as punishment for their offenses.
4. Those who organize meetings of a political nature or otherwise, must consider the words they use in their

written or verbal speeches so as to avoid any remark likely to incite tension among the population and inhabitants of this country.

5. The National Information Office must bear in mind that it is operating under the umbrella of the Ministry of Information and that its primary function is to educate and unite the entire Rwandan people. Also, it must refrain from broadcasting any information from any source that is likely to cause misunderstanding and disunity within the population.

6. Any legal entity wanting to report messages or reports broadcast by Radio Rwanda and which is not on the list of those officially authorized to do so and which does not justify its legal existence, must obtain prior authorization from the Ministry of Information before going ahead with any broadcast.

7. Journalists, for their part, must bear in mind that even if the [word indistinct] and the law governing the press recognizes its freedom, there is no law authorizing them to use their publication to sow dissension among Rwandans and jeopardies relations between Rwanda and other countries.

Rwandan ladies and gentlemen, for our country to have lasting security, we all have to condemn this endless war in the north of our country as well as the troubles in the commune of Kanzenze and other similar acts. Peace be upon the sons and daughters of Rwanda. [end recording]