

MDD had made this one of the conditions of its participation in the national conference, which opened on 15 January and to which it was not invited, in the end. The MDD vice chairman also "called to witness" the delegates of the national conference, asking them to understand that "the MDD cannot fold its arms when attacked."

(Official sources in Ndjamena announced this morning that a coup attempt had been foiled over the weekend in Chad. This coup attempt is believed to have been the work of the Movement for the Defense of Democracy (MDD) based in Nigeria and a branch of which is led by Mr. Koiri Guini, former President Habre's nephew.)

Since the former president fled to Senegal, the MDD has maintained an atmosphere of insecurity in the Lake Chad area, where clashes have taken place regularly since the beginning of this year.

Rwanda

Prime Minister on Arusha Talks, Security Problems

*EA2601174493 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in Kinyarwanda 1045 GMT
26 Jan 93*

[Text] The prime minister, Dr. Dismas Nsengiyaremye, held a news conference today aimed at explaining the problem of the Arusha talks and the lack of security in our country. Gaspard Rwakana was among the reporters present:

The prime minister began by informing the reporters about the situation regarding both issues: The Arusha talks and the deterioration of security in most parts of the country, especially in Gisenyi Prefecture [northern Rwanda]. The prime minister said that the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Boniface Ngulinzira, was heading the government delegation to the Arusha talks.

The prime minister explained that Ngulinzira was the one who had been given the government's directives. He said the defense minister [who was chosen by Habyarimana to head the government delegation] should be in the country to supervise the return of peace at a time when security in the country is worsening. Prime Minister Nsengiyaremye said that Minister Ngulinzira was the one with the government mandate and that the government had never disowned or replaced him.

[Begin Nsengiyaremye recording] The talks should have started on 25 January. Up to today, 26 January, the Rwandan delegation has not yet gone to Arusha. Last night, you heard the cause of this: It is because the president of the Republic made the decision to replace the head of the Rwandan delegation. Such a thing, however, is unacceptable and even impossible, since those who go officially to the talks are those with the government directives. The directives were given to the

foreign minister at a government meeting. In order to alter this, it is necessary for the government to meet again to see if there is any justification in changing its decision, before proceeding with the change.

This change, therefore, was not made at a government meeting. In addition, no clear and understandable reasons were given for the change. [Words indistinct] if the defense minister goes to the Arusha talks, he will not be carrying government directives; he will have been sent there with a personal message, therefore he cannot conduct the talks in such a way as to reach a result which is acceptable to the government and internationally.

I therefore hope, as I explained to the president of the Republic, that he will correct these things quickly so that the government delegates take part in the Arusha talks, that they take the government's message with them and reach acceptable results. This is not the only issue. To send the defense minister at a time when there is little security, and when he is the one who should supervise the gendarmes and soldiers to ensure security and the restoration of peace in trouble spots, would enable criminals who are currently killing and looting, to act unhindered. [end recording]

Concerning the question of security, the prime minister explained that peace had been disturbed in several areas especially in Ruhengeri and Gisenyi Prefectures. That is why on Monday, 25 January, the prime minister met ministers charged with the country's security: The minister of interior, the minister of defense, and the minister of information. At the meeting, which will be held every Monday or whenever necessary, the head of the Gendarmerie and the head of investigations in the country were also present. They made decisions related to keeping the peace. Many gendarmes have been sent to Gisenyi, where the authorities have been asked to hold meetings with citizens. The prime minister and the president should also hold talks to discuss how peace can return. The prime minister is ready to meet the president of the Republic.

Concerning the question of disturbances in Gisenyi, according to news from the prime minister's office, 53 people had died by 25 January. Those targeted are the Bagogwe people, Tutsi, and other members of parties other than the Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development and the Coalition for the Defense of the Republic.

Habyarimana Urges Understanding Within Government

*EA2601182893 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in Kinyarwanda 1700 GMT
25 Jan 93*

[Speech by Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana; place and date not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] Rwandans, last week there were demonstrations and even fighting in some parts of the country. If

one gets to the bottom of things, one finds that the cause is just misunderstanding and lack of tolerance among the members of the parties. However, the real cause of such behavior is mainly found to be the way the last Arusha talks were carried out and the results. However, all Rwandans still continue to hope that the Arusha talks will help us to end the war. [passage omitted]

As I had earlier requested, I had hoped that the fourth round of talks would correct some of the earlier agreements. That is not the way it happened. The talks did not take into account the proposals of the majority of Rwandans, although this had been my wish. This is the cause of last week's disturbances. [passage omitted]

I would like to ask the parties to continue consultations so that some of the content of the agreements reached on 9 January may be corrected to the satisfaction of all, otherwise, we will have struggled for nothing, as some people would not respect the agreements. It would be sad to find such agreements, which did not come out of a consensus, become a source of fighting and misunderstanding.

Once again we request the mediation committee to continue to help us so that the talks produce leadership that would be advantageous to Rwanda and the times we are in. [passage omitted]

Once again, I ask the Rwandan Government to forge an understanding. Its members should understand each other. They should be dedicated to the interests of the country and not put their personal interests or those of their parties first. It is sad to note that on a question as important as that of Arusha, the Government of Rwanda cannot reach an understanding on ideas.

Instead of its directives being taken into account by the Rwandan delegation, the delegation gets directives from some institutions which sometimes have no authority to give them. Members of the government should represent all Rwandans. They should not mix their official duties with those of their parties. All Rwandans are watching them in their duties. Parties should understand each

other; they should avoid any source of misunderstanding and anything which could cause friction among Rwandans.

They should do everything possible so that the differences which are brought about by multipartyism are on the level of ideas aimed at policies meant to build the country. Rwandans, the next round of talks will center on the question of making the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] soldiers part of the Rwandan Army. This is a technical question. I found that it is necessary for departments related to the Armed Forces to have an important role to play in the talks. That is why I appointed the minister of defense to head the Rwandan delegation. I request all Rwandans to support the Rwandan delegates to help them hold talks with the RPF and bring about peace to all Rwandans. I also ask countries which assist us in the talks to assist the Rwandan delegates to carry out the instructions given to them.

Rwandans, I decided to address you because it looks as if Rwanda is at the crossroads. It is therefore important that what happened last week, especially the disturbances which occurred in some corners of the country, end once and for all in our country. It is good that Rwandans chose the multiparty system. They should use it to bring together different ideas and forge an understanding. They should not however, listen to those who mislead them to fight each other under the pretext that they belong to different parties, tribes or regions.

The multiparty system, I remind you, does not teach Rwandans to confront each other. You should struggle for peace in our Rwanda so that all of us find a remedy to the problems facing our country. You should adopt the common objective of ending the war so that, as I requested at the beginning of this year, Rwandans unite further.

We should all fight for the unity of all Rwandans. This is the objective which the delegates at the Arusha talks should keep in their hearts. That way the results of the talks would be a source of hope for Rwandans in the future. We should keep in our hearts the sovereignty of our Rwanda, hoping that it continues to progress further. Thank you.