

Rwanda

President, Opposition on Cease-Fire Violations

LD2304222691 Paris International Service
in French 1830 GMT 23 Apr 91

[Italicized passages are recorded]

[Text] Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana is on an official visit to Paris. He was received by Francois Mitterrand this morning, and on leaving the Elysee Palace, he said that a multiparty political system would be installed in his country within a month. Farida Moha asked him about the cease-fire agreement signed with the Patriotic Front rebels last month. She asked him who he thought was responsible for the violation of the agreement:

[Habyarimana] *The truth is that since October 1980 they have invaded Rwanda, starting from Uganda, because they were part of the Uganda Army. We managed to repel them, and we carried out a diplomatic action, first of all with our neighbors, a diplomatic action which led us to a cease-fire. We have done this: The cease-fire was signed in Kinshasa on 29 March thanks to President Mobutu's mediation. Since then, a group of military observers has been set up, consisting of 15 officers from Burundi, 15 from Uganda, 15 from Zaire, joined by five officers from Rwanda and five officers of the Patriotic Front. It is they who monitor the faithful implementation of the cease-fire.*

To prevent the observation groups from being installed, the Patriotic Front has tried to attack us in order to conquer a section of the territory. That is why they violated the cease-fire: To obtain a part of the territory, because they realize that the signing of the cease-fire does not suit them in the least.

The Rwandan Patriotic Front's view is naturally very different. You can hear one of its leaders, (Jean Bosco Rouiaillira):

[(Rouiaillira)] *We accuse the Rwandan Government of violating the cease-fire. It is not in our interest to violate this cease-fire, given the fact that the agreement signed on 29 March covers the withdrawal of foreign troops and the release of prisoners. These few points were always desired by the Front. Consequently, it is not in the interest of the Patriotic Front to violate the cease-fire. We would have nearly reached the stage of negotiations had the Rwandan Government not violated the cease-fire.*

[Moha] The ink on the agreement signed on 29 March has not yet dried. What is happening? What is blocking the process of political negotiations?

[(Rouiaillira)] *The process of political negotiations is blocked by Habyarimana's manipulations—that is, the whole team, with the exception of three persons: the leaders of the Zairian, Burundian, and Ugandan teams, who have departed to Rwanda. The rest of the team is stuck in Goma, in particular, the observers—the five members of the Patriotic Front, who never received permission to go and present the position of the Patriotic*

Front. The negotiations are blocked by Mr. Habyarimana's bad faith. He does not want to allow the team of observers to do its work.

Radio Carries 18 Apr Presidential Pardon

EA2404104991 Kigali Domestic Service in French
115 GMT 23 Apr 91

[Presidential pardon issued in Kigali 18 April]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] In a bid to further strengthen national unity and concord, based on a proposal from our justice minister, we rule that:

Article 1: Those who have been sentenced by Rwandan courts to one or more prison terms which, either together or separately for a period less than or equal to a maximum of 10 years, whose sentences have been upheld at the latest on this date have their sentences remitted completely.

Article 2: Prison sentences of more than 10 years, issued by Rwandan courts and which were upheld at the latest on this date, are commuted to five-year prison sentences.

Article 3: Life imprisonment sentences, issued by Rwandan courts and which were upheld at the latest on this date, are commuted to 20-year prison sentences.

Article 4: Death sentences, issued by Rwandan courts and which were upheld at the latest on this date, are commuted to life imprisonment sentences.

Article 5: Any new prison sentence will rightfully remove any measure of pardon which the convict has been granted and leads to his reimprisonment to serve his penalty. Those affected by the aforementioned articles 1 and 2, however, will have a period of parole [delai d'épreuve] equal to the remainder of their terms of sentence.

Article 6: The present order does not apply to the following convicts:

- 1.) Recidivists.
- 2.) Those sentenced for armed robbery, assassination or murder, criminal conspiracy.
- 3.) Convicts who have already been granted a reprieve.
- 4.) Convicts who are fugitive on the day of the signing of the present order, escaped prisoners.

Article 7: Our justice minister is in charge of the implementation of the present order.

Article 8: The present order takes effect on the day of its signing, Kigali, 18 April, 1991.

Habyarimana at MRND Congress Closing Session

EA2904111591 Kigali Domestic Service in French
1540 GMT 28 Apr 91

[President Juvenal Habyarimana's closing speech at the first National Revolutionary Development Movement, MRND, extraordinary congress in Kigali—live]

[Excerpts] Ladies and Gentlemen, members of the diplomatic and consular corps, dear friends of Rwanda: at

this closing moment of the MRND extraordinary congress, I find it very important to tell you how much we have appreciated your presence among us. [passage omitted]

Dear friends of Rwanda, our country, Rwanda, is facing tragic circumstances. There is not only the sad war, but all the crises which are befalling us and which mean that Rwanda is facing, today, what is certainly the most critical phase of its existence. I would say, however, that the resources of the Rwandan people are astonishing. Their capacity to resist is impressive; their faith in a better future remains strong. Proof of this is the MRND extraordinary congress, which has legitimized political pluralism in Rwanda. Despite the extraordinarily difficult times Rwanda is going through, nothing has stopped it from moving further ahead, either at the level of economic recovery or in regard to the political reforms which have been planned for over two years, or the initiatives it continues to take in so many areas.

The fact that you have been witnesses to the dynamism of the Rwandan people, whose representatives at the extraordinary congress have adopted important initiatives that will shape the political scenery of our country for future generations, thereby proving their determination to do everything possible to succeed in their development, gives us cause for rejoicing and pride. We thank you for this.

On behalf of the congress delegates gathered here, who represent the entire Rwandan people, and on my own behalf, I request you to convey to your respective people and governments your testimony of the courage and determination of the Rwandan people, who have taken a further step on the path of development and democracy, and who will continue to be worthy of your cooperation. I, therefore, declare finished the work of the MRND extraordinary congress. [passage omitted]

Reportage on President's Visit to Belgium

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For reportage on the visit by President Juvenal Habyarimana to Belgium, including reports on his talks with King Baudouin and Prime Minister Wilfried Martens, please see the Benelux Countries section of the 29 April West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Sao Tome & Principe

Prime Minister Reinstates Resigned Government

AB2504124191 Paris AFP in French 1506 GMT
23 Apr 91

[Text] Sao Tome, 23 Apr (AFP)—The Sao Tome and Principe Government, which resigned last Thursday, 18 April, was yesterday reinstated by the prime minister, an

official source in Sao Tome disclosed today. At his swearing-in ceremony yesterday before President Trovada, Prime Minister Daniel Lima dos Santos Daio announced that his program was being prepared and that he would endeavor to reverse the deterioration of the economy by giving priority attention to private foreign investment.

The cabinet list is as follows:

Minister of Defense and Internal Order:	Albertino Bragana
Minister of Economy and Finance:	Noberto Costa Allegre
Minister of Foreign Affairs:	Mrs. Alda Bandeira (wife of the finance minister)
Minister of Social Amenities and Environment:	Oscar Sacramento de Souza
Minister of Justice, Labor, and Public Administration:	Olegario Pires Tiny
Minister of Principe Region:	Sylvestre Umbelina
Minister of Social Affairs:	Joao Bonfim
Director general of Information and Government Spokesman:	Armindo Aguiar

Zaire

Opposition Minister Sacked From Own Party

AB2304100691 Dakar PANA in French 1656 GMT
19 Apr 91

[Text] Kinshasa, 19 Apr (PANA)—In an interview with the press, a member of the new Zairian Government, Yezu Kitenge, minister of posts, telephones, and telecommunications, rejected the decision made by the Common Front of Nationalists, FCN, excluding him from this party.

Yezu Kitenge, a former member of the national FCN steering committee who claims to be a cofounder of this party, is of the view that only the congress [words indistinct] in case it considers that he has violated the party's line of conduct and the statutes governing it.

The FCN, which is chaired by Mandungu Bula Nyati, had at the recent meeting of the national steering committee decided to exclude Mr. Kitenge, whose appointment to the government of Prime Minister Lukoji Mulumba is said to have not been backed by his party.

Three ministers, including one vice prime minister, have resigned from this government for the same reasons, preferring to remain within their parties. The government of Lukoji Mulumba was formed on 30 March 1991.

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BBC Summary of World Broadcasts

April 30, 1991, Tuesday

RWANDA **HABYARIMANA ADDRESSES EXTRAORDINARY PARTY CONGRESS**

SOURCE: Excerpts from report
Radio Rwanda, Kigali, in French 1115 gmt 28 Apr 91

SECTION: Part 4 The Middle East, Africa and Latin America; B. AFRICA ; ME/1059/B/ 1;

LENGTH: 819 words

The first extraordinary congress of the MRND opened this morning at the National Development Council HQ at Kimihurura [phonetic] , in Kigali. . .

Opening the congress proceedings, the MRND Founder President and President of the Republic, General **Habyarimana**, made a speech lasting for more than an hour and a half. Thomas Kamilindi, who is with us in the studio, followed the speech of the President and is going to brief us on its main points

[Kamilindi] President **Habyarimana** started by requesting a one-minute silence in the memory of all those who have died due to the bullets of the enemy, both soldiers and civilians. He then reiterated his congratulations for the courage and determination of our armed forces who have saved us from falling back into the slavery of before 1959. [Passage omitted previous steps to find a solution to the refugee problem] Therefore, Rwanda was getting ready to welcome the refugees.

Concerning the idea of the war, we were completely asleep. But what is important is that we won the war. For President **Habyarimana**, we could not have won the war and later refused peace, since the Inyenzi [rebels] continued to shell Rwandan territory from Uganda to make the Rwandan armed forces attack and pursue them there, thus giving a pretext to those who shelter our aggressors to launch officially (?an offensive) against our country. We therefore agreed to sign a cease-fire agreement to stop the unnecessary shedding of blood of innocent Rwandans and because it was necessary to provide a further proof to the world that Rwanda was really a peace-loving nation.

Therefore, at a time when Rwanda was struggling for the survival and security of its people it was not going to organise the seventh regular national congress of the MRND, which had been planned for last December. However, there was a need for a meeting which would legitimise future political paths. That is why the MRND extraordinary congress, the congress of the movement being the supreme organ of political decisions, is meeting today. Today's session will confirm the orientation of the country towards political pluralism and also ratify the restructuring of the MRND in view of multi- partyism. . .

The management of her [Rwanda's] resources has always been to our honour, the salaries of civil servants continue to be paid every month; and since the beginning of the October war, we have not received any foreign financial aid. However, everything - water, electricity, posts and telecommunications - is still functioning and our soldiers are still getting food. All this is a sign of the good management of public property. Those who have misappropriated public property must appear before courts, President **Habyarimana** said.

The MRND has led Rwandans to make greater steps on the path of democracy. Newspapers express themselves freely. However, the Founder President called for lies and clientship to be avoided and for exemplary ethical behaviour to be adopted. . .

RWANDA HABYARIMANA ADDRESSES EXTRAORDINARY PARTY CONGRESS BBC Summary of World
Broadcasts April 30, 1991, Tuesday

In conclusion, President **Habyarimana** said that those who [word indistinct] to see can see the MRND's achievements are real, convincing and substantial, thanks to our good reputation in the management of public property and respect for human rights, to which we are literally attached. However, not everything planned has been completely achieved. Among the major obstacles which have hindered the realisation of the mission of the MRND, the Founder President named the lack of separation of powers, demographic pressure, the unfavourable weather conditions, and the fall in the prices of our export commodities.

In order to allow it to face up to the new changes, the MRND has been restructured and its statutes have been renovated according to the political pluralism which Rwanda has decided to adopt and in order to separate the state bodies from political bodies. Henceforth, the representatives of the new-formula MRND will be elected and given a limited term of office. The MRND will strive for greater transparency; it will work in favour of greater autonomy of communes; it will be the torch of peace and unity of all Rwandans; it will have Rwanda rely upon its own efforts and will continue to promote an economy based on rural development.

The MRND Founder President submitted to the extraordinary congress meeting today a new name for the political movement the National Republican Movement for Democracy and Development (see ME/1046 B/11). Its flag [will be] red, black and green. The black colour has a hoe and a pruning knife.

President **Habyarimana** ended his speech by asking members of the congress to take appropriate decisions concerning the adoption of a new MRND policy and its future functions during the transitional period, that is to say after the recognition of pluralism by the constitution and until the holding of the first regular congress of the new MRND.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

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