

826 of 997 DOCUMENTS

BBC Summary of World Broadcasts

October 24, 1992, Saturday

## RWANDA PRESIDENT **HABYARIMANA** HOLDS MEETING WITH 11 POLITICAL PARTIES

**SOURCE:** Text of report

Radio Rwanda, Kigali, in French 1800 gmt 22 Oct 92

**SECTION:** Part 4 The Middle East, Africa and Latin America; EAST AFRICA; ME/1520/B/ 1;

**LENGTH:** 728 words

Gen Juvenal **Habyarimana**, the President of the Republic, met 11 political parties today. The 11 political parties are the MRND [i.e. the MRNDD, the Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development - **Habyarimana's** party], PSR [Rwandan Socialist Party], [word indistinct], Peco [Ecologists' Party], PDI Islamic Democratic Party, [words indistinct], UDPR [Rwandan People's Democratic Union], [words indistinct]. The meeting took place between 1200 and 1500 hours [local time] at Urugwiro Village [the State Lodge, 5 km from Kigali]. The meeting ended with the 11 following conclusions

- (1) The 11 political parties expressed satisfaction at the fact that they had had the opportunity to meet and hold consultations together on the political situation prevailing in our country and the negotiations between the government and the RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] currently taking place in Arusha [in Tanzania].
- (2) The 11 parties expressed regret at the fact that certain political parties could not attend the present debate.
- (3) They stressed that a framework for consultations like these was needed a framework which allowed all the political forces to air their views on major national issues.
- (4) The 11 political parties present at the meeting with the head of state called on all the political officials to show tolerance and to be (?persuaded) that the multi-party system, the end of war and return to peace were issues [word indistinct] all the political forces and cannot thus be limited to the sole competence of a few political parties.
- (5) The 11 political parties hoped that the four political parties which had been unable to accept the invitation would be contacted to ask them to attend a similar meeting in the future. The four parties which did not attend were not mentioned in the present communique - a communique drawn up by the principal private secretary (French directeur de cabinet) of the President of the Republic, Enoch Ruhigira.
- (6) The 11 political parties present at the meeting with the President of the Republic expressed support for the current negotiations in Arusha. They stressed, however, that there was a need for more consultations between all the political parties. To that end, they drew the government's attention on the fact that it was extremely dangerous to exclude political parties [words indistinct] from the current negotiations. They consider that such an exclusion risks [word indistinct] confrontation and [word indistinct] from the border to the internal part of the country.
- (7) The 11 political parties asked the government to define clearly the procedure and mechanisms for approval and implementation of the agreements resulting from the Arusha negotiations in such a manner that these agreements reflected the maximum national consensus possible and in a manner ensuring that they could be implemented and respected.
- (8) The 11 political parties stress the principle [words indistinct] democracy, the [word indistinct] are appointed by the people through elections. They asked the government [words indistinct] feasibility of the elections. However, in case it was impossible to hold these elections, the 11 political parties suggested that each legally-recognised party should be represented within the Transitional National Assembly.

RWANDA PRESIDENT HABYARIMANA HOLDS MEETING WITH 11 POLITICAL PARTIES BBC Summary of  
World Broadcasts October 24, 1992, Saturday

(9) The 11 political parties moreover argued [word or words indistinct] that the government to be formed [words indistinct] reflects all the political trends of the country. In other words, the government to be formed should be a broad-based transitional government.

(10) The 11 parties expressed the desire for a framework for consultations between all the legally- recognised parties to be set up so as to allow the holding of consultations on the problems faced by the country and ways of strengthening the multi-party system in Rwanda.

(11) The political parties finally expressed satisfaction at the fact that they had been received [by the President of the Republic] and the fact that the meeting had taken place. They decided that another meeting should take place soon.

I have just read out the communique which the principal private secretary of the President of the Republic sent us [words indistinct] with 11 political parties this afternoon.

**LANGUAGE:** ENGLISH

**COPYRIGHT:** Copyright 1992 The British Broadcasting Corporation

827 of 997 DOCUMENTS

BBC Summary of World Broadcasts

September 14, 1992, Monday

## REPORT ON INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT RPF AND ARMY, POLITICAL REFORMS

**SOURCE:** Excerpts from report  
Radio Rwanda, Kigali, in French 0430 gmt 12 Sep 92

**SECTION:** Part 4 The Middle East, Africa and Latin America; RWANDAN PEACE TALKS; ME/1485/B/ 1;

**LENGTH:** 447 words

President [Juvenal] **Habyarimana** gave a telephone interview to a Radio Canada journalist yesterday. During the interview Karinda [phonetic], the journalist, who is of Rwandan origin but is a Canadian citizen, asked President **Habyarimana** questions on the Arusha talks, internal insecurity and other social problems linked to the situation arising from the war. Here are the main points of the telephone interview, presented by Ildefonce Swahiza [phonetic].

[Swahiza] . . . [Passage omitted **Habyarimana** said it was impossible to forecast outcome of current Arusha talks; Rwanda hoped international community would help with repatriation of refugees]

Asked about the ethnic conflicts, the President of the Republic said that before the current war Rwanda only had one ethnic group the Rwandan ethnic group. But, unfortunately, the war came and everything was challenged our peace, our national unity and our economy. The result was that we had to rebuild.

On the integration of RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] elements into the Rwandan army, the President of the Republic recalled that this issue was on the agenda of the Arusha-4 negotiations [to follow the current round of talks]; they [the RPF] must first lay down their arms and after that the modalities for integrating them into the Rwandan armed forces would be examined. But one thing had to be made clear first, he said it was not a question of a merger between the two armies. It was a question of integrating the Inkotanyi [the RPF] into the national army which had already existed for years. This integration should also be conducted while respecting the laws governing our national army and it should take into account the country's capacity.

Certain African countries had opted for either elections or national conferences in order to embark upon democratisation. What was Rwanda's choice on this issue? The President of the Republic, Gen Juvenal **Habyarimana**, said that each country was organised in accordance with its own context. Rwanda had already initiated its democratic process [words indistinct] made by the President of the Republic in contacts with employees and all the strata of the population. It was at that time that political renewal started. Today, we had a transitional government formed by five political parties this resulted from the adoption of a new constitution establishing a multi-party system in Rwanda. So, only the elections remained to be held, he said.

On the holding of a national conference if desired by the Rwandan people, the President of the Republic described himself as being ready to bow to the will of the Rwandan people. . .

**LANGUAGE:** ENGLISH

**COPYRIGHT:** Copyright 1992 The British Broadcasting Corporation

828 of 997 DOCUMENTS

BBC Summary of World Broadcasts

August 29, 1992, Saturday

## RWANDA GOVERNMENT AND REBEL RADIOS DIFFER ABOUT ORIGIN OF CLASHES IN KIBUYE

**SOURCE:** (b) Radio Muhabura in English 1715 gmt 27 Aug 92

**SECTION:** Part 4 The Middle East, Africa and Latin America; EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA; ME/1472/B/ 1;

**LENGTH:** 312 words

Text of report by Rwandan Patriotic Front, RPF, radio

State-inspired violence in Rwanda still continues. News reaching Radio Muhabura say that [word indistinct] acts of vandalism reported earlier in Kibuye prefecture continue and escalate even beyonder [as heard] . More houses are burnt, coffee and banana plantations razed to the ground and innocent people forced to flee for their lives.

President **Habyarimana's** MRNDD [Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development] party is behind this violence, which is aimed at discrediting the interim government, (?and then) to establish elections which would be eventually rigged in favour of the MRND [as heard] and **Habyarimana** in particular.

Spearheading this violence are none other than President **Habyarimana's** [word indistinct] brothers- in-law [name indistinct] , Protais [phonetic] , assisted by Col Bagosora and Nsengiyumva Anatole [phonetic] , as well as Bagaragaza Richard [phonetic] and Gatwa Musabe [phonetic] . Ironically none of these hails nor resides in Kibuye prefecture. The gang of state-backed terrorists move in groups of 50 to 100 people [passage indistinct] .

Radio Rwanda's allegation say that it is the (?inter-ethnic) [word indistinct] strife at the base of this violence, is purely unfounded [as heard] . Just as Honourable Felicien Gatabazi, the Minister of Transport and Public Works, said on Radio France International on 23rd August 1992, it is the elements closely associated with President **Habyarimana** and his MRND [as heard] party who are working to undermine the process of peace negotiations between the government and the RPF. The RPF would like to remind the Kigali regime that the Arusha accord does not only advocate for the cessation of hostilities on the front, but also insists on the respect of human rights.

**LANGUAGE:** ENGLISH

**COPYRIGHT:** Copyright 1992 The British Broadcasting Corporation

829 of 997 DOCUMENTS

BBC Summary of World Broadcasts

August 21, 1992, Friday

## **RWANDA PRESIDENT **HABYARIMANA** ON POLITICAL SITUATION, NEGOTIATIONS WITH RPF**

**SOURCE:** Radio Rwanda, Kigali, in French 1800 gmt 17 Aug 92

**SECTION:** Part 4 The Middle East, Africa and Latin America; EAST AFRICA; ME/1465/B/ 1;

**LENGTH:** 722 words

Second part of excerpts from address by Rwandan President Juvenal **Habyarimana** on 17th August at the Rwandan parliament following the swearing in of seven deputies (ME/1464 B/1)

Ladies and gentlemen, deputies, Rwandan men and women The government's responsibility is also engaged, and in the most serious manner, in reaching a good conclusion to the political negotiations with the organisation [RPF - Rwandan Patriotic Front] which has attacked our country. . .

Thanks to the pressure exerted by a number of countries friendly to Rwanda, another cease-fire agreement was finally signed in Arusha on 12th July. This cease-fire, which was to come into effect on 31st July, is today being more or less respected by our aggressors. I [word indistinct] in the border region, infiltration and shelling continue sporadically, while the truce which was to have preceded it was violated from the very first hour.

The neutral Military Observer Group [MOG] which is to supervise the cease-fire implementation is being put in place. The special commission charged with coordinating their activities has started its work.

As for the negotiations themselves, I would like to set the record straight on the misunderstandings which have been created and reassure the Rwandan people of the position of the Rwandan government.

The Rwandan position will remain - unless the Rwandan people choose otherwise when they are consulted - based on the defence of the respect of the constitution and laws, and the defence of the respect of state institutions, whether executive, legislative or judicial. There must be a relentless continuation of the democratic process in progress in our country and the defence of and respect for the transitional period. These principles were unanimously endorsed by the government and followed broad-based consultations with the political and social tendencies in our country.

The team of negotiators the government sent to Arusha was fully instructed in this respect. Precise instructions were also given to them so that now, more than ever before, they might adopt a language of national consensus, so that the positions they adopt are no longer improvised and so that cohesion can be achieved.

This is why I think that the Rwandan people can rest assured that all the precautions have been taken to ensure that individual actions do not lead our country into an adventure it would not like.

Ladies and gentlemen, Rwandan men and women a few days ago I addressed the nation following a campaign of lies launched by some political parties who sought to discredit the commitment of the Rwandan government and the President of the Republic and their resolve in the negotiations regarding their major mission of safeguarding internal peace and security and promoting and strengthening national unity. On the same occasion, I requested of the Prime Minister, and I reiterate the same today, that he clarify the confusion existing between the roles of the Ministry of Information and of the Rwandan Information Office which should be, as we have always wanted, an organ [as heard] for the objective and non-partisan dissemination of information at the service of collective interests. This confusion was highly prejudicial and was even about to poison the atmosphere of internal peace. Some of the decisions [of the Ministry of Information] were also taken without any consultation and contrary to any rule of politeness and dignity.

RWANDA PRESIDENT HABYARIMANA ON POLITICAL SITUATION, NEGOTIATIONS WITH RPF BBC  
Summary of World Broadcasts August 21, 1992, Friday

I then had to calm down passions and I announced that with regard, for instance, to the presidential commentaries [reference to earlier broadcasts of excerpts from presidential speeches] , I would personally take a decision in the near future about the pattern of the messages the president of the republic addresses to the nation, in accordance with Article 44 of the constitution.

I have thus decided to allow the press and information services of the presidency of the Republic henceforth to use the presidential speeches, which are an obvious constitutional prerogative and are supposed to meet [word indistinct] expectations in accordance with the president's responsibilities, (?in order to) reinforce - more than in the past - professional relations with the national press, both the official and the private press. . .

**LANGUAGE:** ENGLISH

**COPYRIGHT:** Copyright 1992 The British Broadcasting Corporation

830 of 997 DOCUMENTS

BBC Summary of World Broadcasts

August 20, 1992, Thursday

## **PRESIDENT **HABYARIMANA** ON CURRENT POLITICAL SITUATION, NEGOTIATIONS WITH RPF**

**SOURCE:** Radio Rwanda, Kigali, in French 1800 gmt 17 Aug 92

**SECTION:** Part 4 The Middle East, Africa and Latin America; RWANDA; ME/1464/B/ 1;

**LENGTH:** 1413 words

First part of excerpts from address by Rwandan President Juvenal **Habyarimana** following the swearing in of seven deputies at the Rwandan parliament on 17th August

Mr President of the CND [National Development Council - Rwandan parliament] , Mr Prime Minister, deputies, ministers, members of the diplomatic and consular corps, honourable guests, Rwandans

The solemn ceremony at the CND to mark the swearing in of the new deputies provides me with an opportunity to talk to you about two themes which are the main preoccupations of our country, these being the internal political situation and the negotiations with the organisation which attacked Rwanda. . .

The current government, as of today, has been in existence for about 100 days - the period which is generally allowed to a government before it is criticised. This is because it is believed that such a period is needed for a government to build the basis for the realisation of its programme called for by the new society. This period having expired, what actions by the government are now worthy of criticism?

Deputies For my part, I have no doubt that the government has done many things to commend itself. I congratulate it on this. Its achievements include the fact that it still exists, tries to function and solves daily problems. This has not been obvious, but it gave us boundless hope. Problems exist, but we all try to do everything we can to encourage the government in its endeavours to restore peace and understanding in our country. Let the government be assured of the support of all Rwandans and persevere in providing evidence to prove itself worthy of the trust vested in it.

As I said on 2nd April 1992 when the new Prime Minister was appointed, in forming a government of openness to exemplify the transitional period, I responded to the conclusion our people collectively arrived at namely, that unity and understanding always win over disunity and misunderstanding. However, in the face of the threat to the very existence of Rwandan society, national cohesion has acquired a new meaning, because the collective interest has become the supreme motivation.

During its lifespan of nearly four months, the transitional government has done its best to strengthen our country's credibility by seeking to normalise relations between Rwanda and its neighbours. . .

If we accept pluralism and what is to be expected of it, which is what the Rwandan people want, the game must be properly played. We must be farsighted and keep the ship on course while it is battered by unavoidable waves, winds and storms, to ensure it does not sink. Honourable deputies The ship has not yet sunk, but the dangers threatening to overwhelm it are not absent. Today, unfortunately, the risks are as great as ever. It is my duty to alert you to the dangers our country's management faces today so that steps are taken to ensure that our ship - that is to say, our country, that of our children, our motherland - does not founder in the turmoil of a wrongly understood pluralism. The dangers in effect are clear today. I can see them as existing at three levels. Firstly within the government I deplore this. The discipline and discretion which should characterise the work of the Council of Ministers, the government's solidarity on decisions to be taken and those already taken, on consultation, on the consensus which should characterise the decisions already taken, are breaking to pieces. This is due to intrigue and scheming, lack of respect for the rules of the game as defined in

PRESIDENT HABYARIMANA ON CURRENT POLITICAL SITUATION, NEGOTIATIONS WITH RPF BBC  
Summary of World Broadcasts August 20, 1992, Thursday

the agreement signed between the parties making up the government and disregard for the constraints, requirements and dispositions of the constitution. . .

A government which has lost or is in the process of losing its credibility is in a dilemma, because this is the sign of a great trouble to come. I would therefore like to recall that there are rules stipulating that the administration be as independent as possible from the political power. . .

By taking more inspiration from the spirit of the government programme and with greater respect for the constitutional provisions it will be possible to avert the first type of danger I can see and thus we shall be able to maintain a steady course in guiding our country towards a sure future. In effect, this will make pluralism a success. Thus, by exercising our common will to work together, we shall proudly make a real success of the pluralist experience, for which Rwandan future generations will be grateful.

Honourable deputies, the second danger posing a threat to our achievements and to our ship - and this has happened repeatedly - arises from the tendency by members of some political parties to take over the role of the public authority and that of the state and its institutions by elevating themselves above the law and the wishes of the people in disregard of the rules democracy. The worst of such transgressions are terrorising the countryside to persecute the peasant, who is our main producer, providing us with our livelihood and daily bread, unleashing panic in communes by stirring up racial hatred; and [word indistinct] with the local authorities by putting pressure on them with physical threats to make them abandon their functions. What is particularly grave, unacceptable and totally incomprehensible is that a number of senior officials seem to enjoy doing such things. They do everything possible to inflame minds and incite their members to commit violence so as to trouble people's minds in the hope that disorder will ensue. This ought to be condemned, I believe. But they hope to profit from their destructive acts.

Honourable deputies, Rwandans At this grave moment, I call on all Rwandans to keep the peace and not to allow themselves to be misled by troublemakers from any party. I call on all Rwandan citizens to remind the political authorities [as heard] about the rules of ethics and reason with those who like being misled and acting excessively so that collectively we shall be able to halt all the wrongdoings as the result of misinterpreting the rules of the democracy game. . .

This is why I renewed my call on the government to finalise the quintessential instrument of democracy - the electoral bill - so that the population can be reassured that our country finally has a valid electoral law to enable the various political parties to prepare with full awareness for the elections due before the end of April 1993 in accordance with the agreement signed by all the parties participating in the current government. Any delay in this respect must be regarded as a delaying tactic. . .

Ladies and gentlemen, deputies, Rwandans The third danger that may cause this ship, namely our country, to sink is a totally incomprehensible phenomenon it is the destruction, blockade and boycott of our country's economic activities in the name of political freedom. Here again, and very often, there are excesses by the members and recruits of some parties - excesses to be blamed [words indistinct] - a disgrace committed in the name of the struggle to bring their parties to victory, in the name of the political competition, in the name of I do not know what.

How can one reasonably consider and conclude that by stopping a farmer from selling his produce, by blocking roads or barricading routes leading to trading centres, that one is working towards the victory of one's political cause? [Passage omitted need for the opposition parties to behave responsibly]

For as long as the language used by politicians remains unclear and ambiguous it will be a double-talk used to excuse their anarchic behaviour. The existence of political parties would be a smokescreen for this.

As long as there is this ambiguity, as long as efforts are made by members of the government - and other civil servants or those posing as such - to have members of their respective political parties, who have been found guilty, released (?just because) they are members of their parties, as long as the action of the government risks being jeopardised for lack of credibility, and as long as security and tranquillity in the country are not restored, then, ladies and gentlemen, we will have - all of us together - strongly to denounce such excesses and oblige the political parties to respect unfailingly the democratic ideals as they are perceived by the Rwandan people. . . [To be continued]

**LANGUAGE:** ENGLISH

**COPYRIGHT:** Copyright 1992 The British Broadcasting Corporation



831 of 997 DOCUMENTS

BBC Summary of World Broadcasts

August 20, 1992, Thursday

## **RPF RADIO SAYS PRESIDENT **HABYARIMANA** DOES NOT SUPPORT ARUSHA AGREEMENTS**

**SOURCE:** Text of report by radio of the Rwandan Patriotic Front (ME/1463 ii)  
Radio Muhabura in French 1715 gmt 18 Aug 92

**SECTION:** Part 4 The Middle East, Africa and Latin America; RWANDA; ME/1464/B/ 1;

**LENGTH:** 570 words

Although they seemed (?difficult), the talks between the RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] and the Rwandan government in Arusha seem to have returned to the good path they were on at the beginning. As Pasteur Bizimungu, the head of the RPF delegation, said on Voice of America, both sides agreed on the ways in which Rwanda should become a law-governed state.

In summary, both sides discussed - and reached agreement on - the question of democracy and what form it should take, and the question of respect for human rights. They studied the issue of multi- partyism in Rwanda and that of unity among Rwandans. They agreed on all these questions. Both sides also agreed that the constitution should be changed and studied again and that there should be another transitional government.

The Voice of America's journalist asked Pasteur Bizimungu whether there was hope that this would be implemented. He [Bizimungu] said that there were some questions which they discussed at length for example, the question of refugees. The government delegation said that the refugees should not all return at the same time and that a few of them should return at a time. The RPF requested that the question be resolved once and for all.

The other question which was discussed at length was the question of the transitional government which should be in place before the elections. The duration of the tenure of the transitional government would be set by the delegations of the RPF and the Rwandan government at a future meeting in Arusha, Tanzania.

Pasteur Bizimungu went on to say that the implementation of the agreements will meet various obstacles but if those who want peace are determined they will win through in the end.

At a time when the second phase of the Arusha talks between the RPF and the Rwandan government seem to be ending with hope regarding the problems which must be solved in order for peace to return, some people in Rwanda are keen to air views which are geared towards torpedoing the talks.

In a very long speech that President **Habyarimana** made on Kigali radio yesterday, he showed Rwandans that he did not at all support the agreements reached between the Rwandan government delegation and that of the RPF in Arusha.

Maj-Gen **Habyarimana** said that those who represented the Rwandan government at the Arusha talks had precise instructions they had to stress that Rwanda was a republic guided by the rule of law and democracy. The major-general also reminded the government that it must respect the constitution that he put into place himself on 10th June 1991.

If one studies in detail the speech of President **Habyarimana**, one can see that he wanted to warn the government of Dismas Nsengiyaremye about the talks. It was like telling them you people, you are not doing what I told you to do. If you do not stop there, I will use my constitution to take measures against you. You should also remember that before you joined the government, you agreed to respect it.

RPF RADIO SAYS PRESIDENT HABYARIMANA DOES NOT SUPPORT ARUSHA AGREEMENTS BBC

Summary of World Broadcasts August 20, 1992, Thursday

The way things currently stand as regards the Arusha talks on the one hand there is hope resulting from the way in which the government of Dr Nsengiyaremye reached an agreement with the RPF in the second phase of the talks. On the other hand, there is a bad atmosphere being created among Rwandans by some government officials who do not want peace. Let us hope that those who support peace will win.

**LANGUAGE:** ENGLISH

**COPYRIGHT:** Copyright 1992 The British Broadcasting Corporation

833 of 997 DOCUMENTS

July 21, 1992, Tuesday

## RWANDAN PRESIDENT DISCUSSES CEASEFIRE AGREEMENT AND NEGOTIATIONS WITH REBELS

**SOURCE:** Radio France Internationale, Paris, in French 1230 gmt 19 Jul 92

**SECTION:** Part 4 The Middle East, Africa and Latin America; EAST AFRICA; ME/1438/B/ 1;

**LENGTH:** 656 words

Text, with introduction, of recording of interview with Rwandan President Juvenal **Habyarimana** by RFI journalist Monique Maas; date not given (ME/1437 B/11)

Today's guest of Afrique Midi is the President of the Rwandan Republic, Juvenal **Habyarimana**, who is currently visiting Europe. The RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] rebels and the Rwandan government signed a cease-fire agreement on 13th July in Arusha, Tanzania. This is the first topic in the interview given by Mr **Habyarimana** to Monique Maas.

[**Habyarimana**] In concrete terms that agreement concerns only the conclusion of a truce and the agreement on the ceasefire came into force on 31st July. Obviously this ceasefire requires the setting up of a neutral group of these military factions. This is the concrete aspect of this agreement. Other details were raised but they will be discussed after this cease-fire comes into force the future of the members of the Patriotic Front, the participation of the Patriotic Front in the running of the country, the problem of national unity will be considered in talks which are to start on 10th August.

[Maas] Does this mean that you only agree on the principle, that it will be discussed, or do you agree on the root of the principle, namely the integration of the two armies to create a national army and the participation of the Rwandan Patriotic Front in a possible transitional government resting, so to speak, on enlarged foundations?

[A] You cannot open the door of a room which is barely lit and pretend to know what is in the room. You have hardly reached the door you have to enter and explore all corners to know what is in there.

[Q] So this seems to indicate that deep down you do not fully accept what those who signed the Arusha agreement had in mind?

[A] I believe that since talks haven't started yet, one cannot venture to pretend to know what every notion involves. So I believe that talks should be left to unfold to decide the terms more precisely and also to see the implementation of all these notions. What I can say is that we have a coalition government with five parties which is working so, it can be enlarged to any other political current.

[Q] To go back for a moment to the military aspect of the matter recently a certain number of problems arose in certain regions of the north of the country, with in particular looting and revolts taking place within the government army. What happened exactly?

[A] The investigations are still under way, but unfortunately there were certain elements, there was a certain amount of infiltration perhaps, perhaps also a certain amount of disinformation, and certain elements, because these are really very few, as all this looting was stopped by the other soldiers who felt that this was an infringement of discipline and that it was also an infringement of the understanding between the army and the population. So, I can not but regret it, I asked that the inquiries be carried out so that the guilty elements can be punished and we can really learn the true causes of this state of affairs.

[Q] At about the same time a meeting was held in Brussels between representatives of the Rwandan Patriotic Front and representatives of the opposition parties as such. At the time you denounced this meeting as a form of treachery - why ?

[A] The principle itself of talks with the RPF is acceptable but we can say at the same time that it is the Rwandan government which leads the negotiations, and which commits the Rwandan people. It is not the parties which govern, it is

RWANDAN PRESIDENT DISCUSSES CEASEFIRE AGREEMENT AND NEGOTIATIONS WITH REBELS July  
21, 1992, Tuesday

the government which governs. Secondly, all these parties which came to Brussels had previously publicly denied having any contact with the RPF, but by coming to Brussels they showed that their previous statements - that they did not know the RPF and that they were not in contact - were not entirely truthful. Thirdly, I believe that when there are five of you, you sign a joint government programme, and after signing this government programme which reasserts the intention of seeking peace and negotiations with the RPF, three of you slip away leaving two parties and you do not even inform them that the three of you are going to negotiate, then I believe that there is no longer any base for a coalition.

[Q] Do you envisage taking any part in the negotiations yourself, as President, at one time or another?

[A] I do not know about that, because the negotiations have not yet begun, I do not know what conditions they are going to take place under or what the outcome will be. There are the different authorities, there are the technical teams which are going to negotiate, there is the government, there is the parliament, and there is also the party, and so I do not see at what level I could come into it, but perhaps I should intervene at some points. [End of recording]

[Journalist] Juvenal **Habyarimana**, the President of the Rwandan Republic, was the guest of Afrique Midi and was answering questions from Monique Maas.

**LANGUAGE:** ENGLISH

**COPYRIGHT:** Copyright 1992 The British Broadcasting Corporation  
Summary of World Broadcasts