

[Apango] The agreement is marked particularly by the rerunning of the second round of the parliamentary elections which the opposition boycotted. Does the formula prepared by the mediators satisfy you?

[Moukeke] Surely, the formula satisfies us. In any case, it is the outcome of discussions we held together. So we fully share the points contained in the communique.

[Announcer] Here now is Bernard Kolelas, principal leader of the Congolese opposition.

[Kolelas] I am delighted. I am very happy with this acceptable agreement. It is a compromise seen from the perspective of African tradition. It is a solution secured according to the method of settlement by African palaver. There has been no victor, no vanquished. A large measure of credit goes to all those who contributed to bring about this solution, particularly to President Omar Bongo.

[Apango] So, Mr. Kolelas, we all know that these matters are not always easy to concretize on the ground. Signing the agreement is quite a good thing. But do you have any guarantees from your opponents of the presidential coalition to ensure that this agreement is implemented on the ground?

[Kolelas] The first guarantee is the international community. We are no longer alone. There is the arbitration college; there is the organizing committee, and we have President Bongo, the EEC, the French Government, the OAU—which, in themselves, constitute the guarantee. I think it is in the interest of all Congolese leaders to do all in their power in order that peace may return to our country.

[Announcer] Still on the guarantees for the Libreville Accord, let us listen to Omar Bongo, president of Gabon and mediator in the Congolese crisis.

[Bongo] I think that everyone was sincere, and in fact concerning this agreement, do you think it fell just like that, like a bolt from the blue? I did not have it just drawn up like that. Of course, there were modifications here and there. There were discussions. There were proposals, but they finally agreed on those that were contained in the agreement. And, I think they are responsible leaders, and when a leader speaks on behalf of his party, I think we should have reason to hope that the terms of this agreement will be respected.

[Apango] Mr. President, evil tongues are wagging that you are a bit too interested in the Congolese question. For instance, the Congolese national radio said two days ago that by offering his mediation to Congolese, President Bongo is busy launching his own presidential election campaign ahead of time. What is your answer to these accusations?

[Bongo] I do not meddle in problems, but when I am invited, I think I must answer the call. Recently, I was invited. I obliged, and this time I could say... [pauses] No, I cannot refuse because I have affiliations or blood

connections with a few Congolese. A man who does not recognize what he is is a wretched chap. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Rwanda

Peace Agreement Signed; New Premier Appointed

EA0508092593 *Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania External Service in English 1600 GMT 4 Aug 93*

[Text] [In] Arusha, a peace agreement has been formally signed between the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] ending two years of war as well as paving the way for multiparty general elections. The signing of the peace agreement is a culmination of six protocols signed on different dates recently between the warring parties.

Under the peace agreement signed between President Juvenal Habyarimana and the RPF leader, Colonel Alex Kanyarengwe, the present government will remain in office until a transitional government is set up after 37 days from today. Similarly, under the agreement, multiparty general elections will take place in 22 months' time.

The Rwandan Government and the RPF have agreed on the appointment of Mr Faustin Twagiramungu [Republican Democratic Movement chairman] as a new prime minister of the broad-based interim government as agreed in power-sharing.

The historical event was witnessed by the facilitator of the peace talks, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, [President] Melchior Ndadaye of Burundi, [President] Yoweri Museveni of Uganda, Prime Minister Faustin Birindwa of Zaire, and the OAU secretary general, Salim Ahmed Salim, together with the [Tanzanian] prime minister and first vice president, Honorable John Malecela.

[Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French at 1615 GMT on 4 August adds: "Also present was the outgoing Rwandan prime minister, Agathe Uwilingiyimana."]

President Habyarimana Hails Accord

EA0508103593 *Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1255 GMT 4 Aug 93*

[Speech by Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana in Arusha, Tanzania immediately after the signing of the Rwandan peace accord—live]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, the Arusha negotiations are hereby crowned with the signing of the peace agreement. This is a key and decisive step.

But we are still left with the most important thing. Total commitment is required from each one of us. It will be necessary to ensure that the peace agreement is respected. It will be necessary to change our behavior. It

will be necessary for all of us as Rwandans, wherever we are, to shed feelings of revenge and antagonism. It will be necessary to heal our wounds, especially those in our hearts, in order to look to the future with confidence in the prosperity of our country.

We have just signed the peace agreement. Each Rwandan will find in it their deepest aspirations: Real peace, the tranquillity which is their legitimate right, and their security which can no longer be alienated. The agreement is the result of a compromise. Everyone has something to lose in it. However, and this is most important, beyond individual and partisan interests, each Rwandan must believe that they have won something in the agreement. This is because the agreement must banish for ever the sufferings experienced by Rwanda, particularly since 1 October 1990. [passage omitted]

I take this opportunity to launch an urgent and solemn appeal to the international community for help to our country in the form of a special assistance program for the reconstruction of Rwanda. We thank in advance all donors who will provide generous assistance for national reconstruction. [passage omitted]

RPF Chairman Comments

AB0408192093 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1318 GMT 4 Aug 93

[Speech by Rwandan Patriotic Front, RPF, Chairman Alex Kanyarengwe in Arusha, Tanzania—live]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] The negotiations have culminated in today's ceremony. In the peace agreement, the two parties enter into a commitment to end the war once and for all, as opposed to the cease-fire, which was a provisional end to hostilities. Peace means above everything else the definitive end to fighting.

Second, peace assumes respect for the content of the peace agreement. Peace only becomes an irreversible reality if the causes of the war disappear or are disappearing. In particular, the negotiations were specifically designed to halt and banish forever the causes of the war. Today's signing only marks a very important step in the process towards peace. [passage omitted]

We call for the participation of all in order to help us implement what we have already accomplished. Each step in the implementation of the peace agreement is dependent upon the presence of the international neutral force. In particular, the disengagement of forces will only come about after the determination and organization of zones and gathering points by the international neutral force. It is only after the disengagement of the two forces that the displaced people can be resettled in their homes. The urgent need to deploy the international neutral force by the United Nations or the broadened Military Observer Group is important to us. [passage omitted]