

The British hand behind the horror in Rwanda

by David Hammer and Linda de Hoyos

The annihilation of the country of Rwanda—the mass slaughter of hundreds of thousands of its people, the dislocation of 5 million of its 7 million people in disease-ravaged refugee camps both inside and out the country—is the direct result of operations put into place by British intelligence, an *EIR* investigation has determined.

The key regional linchpin in the operation is Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni, who for his own delusionary motivations, has been recruited to carry out British geopolitical ambitions in the region. The policy is being case-officered by Lynda Chalker, Minister of Overseas Development, formerly the British Colonial Office.

The British operation was launched with the October 1990 invasion of Rwanda by the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) from Uganda, with the full knowledge and approval of British intelligence. That invasion, in turn, set into motion the series of events, reviewed below, which have led inexorably to the incomprehensible levels of human mental and physical suffering seen in Rwandans today.

Military interventions from France since 1990, in an attempt to defend Rwanda and the government of Juvenal Habyarimana against the RPF, only worsened the crisis. Based on the same geopolitical “sphere of influence” assumptions as the British gameplan, French policy, reportedly in the hands of President François Mitterrand’s son, Jean Christophe Mitterrand, never openly challenged or exposed the British gameplan, but did succeed in encouraging Rwandan weapons procurement. France stood by and watched as the Rwandan presidential guard organized the Hutu militias, the Frankenstein monster that then carried out the systematic murder of hundreds of thousands of Tutsi men, women, and children, in the path of the RPF blitzkrieg into the country this spring.

Without *effective* intervention to bring a halt to British geopolitical designs for the destruction of the African nation-states and depopulation of the African continent, the horrific events that have taken place in Rwanda since early April 1994, will be repeated, on a far greater scale, in country after country.



Rwandan refugees seek water and food on the road near Goma, Zaire, where refugee camps are located. The crisis was manufactured by British intelligence, using Uganda as its tool.

In East Africa, the immediate goal for British intelligence is to use Uganda, which was first leveled by the British-sponsored barbarian Idi Amin (1972-79) and has now become the major British financial and political outpost in the region, as the springboard for the destabilization of the region. This involves: the destruction of both Rwanda and Burundi, turning the remains into functional satellites of Ugandan (British) domination; the destabilization of Kenya, including the elimination of Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi and instigation of tribal warfare; and possible seizure of mineral-rich eastern Zaire. In addition, British intelligence, with aid of Project Democracy outlets in the United States, is creating the conditions for tribal warfare in the keystone nation of West Africa, Nigeria, where 3 million people died during the Biafran war of 1967; and in South Africa, whose fragile stability rests on President Nelson Mandela.

As of this writing, the potential for British aims to be fulfilled is very high. Already, U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) director Brian Atwood told the U.S. Congress on July 26, that the Rwanda debacle has the "potential to destabilize the entire region. The massive movement of refugees and the continuing threat of renewed civil strife could trigger similar situations in Burundi, Zaire, Uganda, Tanzania, and Kenya, and could spill quickly across borders throughout the Horn [of Africa] and Central Africa." And as *U.S. News and World Report* prepares its readers: "Zaire has been tottering on the brink of collapse since rioting and Army-led looting swept the country in 1991. . . . A frustrated opposition may be spurred into using more radical measures against

[President] Mobutu [Sese Seko]. . . 'If Zaire goes,' says one analyst, 'it will make Somalia look like a Sunday picnic.' "

Globally, the Rwanda crisis, since it erupted in full force with the April 6 double assassinations of Rwanda's President Habyarimana and Burundi's President Cyprien Ntaryamira, has served as "justification" for British intelligence to press for depopulation and one-world U.N.-administered government. Despite her intimate knowledge of the precise causes for Rwanda's disintegration, Britain's Lady Chalker has used the Rwandan "example" to motivate the protocols of the September U.N. International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, telling the London Royal Society on July 11, "The density of population in Rwanda is one reason why the scale of that tragedy is so enormous." Her remarks were published in the *Daily Telegraph* the next day under the headline "Chalker's Rwanda Warning to Church," on the necessity to legislate procreation limits, especially in the developing countries.

The annihilation of Rwanda is also being used to suggest that African governments must be replaced with rule by colonial powers, either through the U.N. or directly. As the *New York Times* noted on April 14, "The United States and its allies have decided it would be difficult to maintain it [Rwanda] without transforming the country into a United Nations trusteeship or a colonial-style administration."

An intelligence source in South Africa bitterly summarized British aims in the Rwanda operation: "There is a Machiavellian plan to show that the world population is out of control, that this manifests itself in Africa in inter-tribal war-

fare, that there is no way these people can feed themselves, that all this aid is not enough, and that these areas will require massive aid for years to come, which means big tax rises in the advanced sector to pay for it. So there will be tremendous psychological warfare, behind which is the thinking that Africa should be depopulated and just used as a raw materials base, then recolonized. . . . These are the thoughts of the big megacorporations, indistinguishable from the intelligence services, who want the resources as cheaply as possible, and do not like being hampered by military governments, or any governments for that matter. What is really on the go is a secret recolonization plan.”

Events in Rwanda show this plan is now in the implementation phase.

The dismemberment of Rwanda

Before April, Rwanda had an approximate population of 7.2 million. As of July 26, at least 500,000 people had been killed inside Rwanda. According to estimates supplied by the U.S. AID, 2,576,000 people are displaced inside Rwanda, including 1.3 million in the French Safe Zone in the southwest corner of the country. Another 2,223,000 people are refugees outside of Rwanda, including 1,542,000 in Zaire, 210,000 in Burundi, 460,500 in Tanzania, and 10,500 in Uganda. That is, 5,299,000 people, or 73.5% of the population, have been killed or are uprooted. It is feared that if French troops leave the Safe Zone on Aug. 22, at the end of their U.N. mandate, the 1.3 million people there will flood across the borders into neighboring Zaire and Burundi. The RPF is ruling from the capital city of Kigali over a depopulated country.

How did this happen?

Although there is a longstanding history of caste warfare in both Burundi and Rwanda, which was exacerbated when Belgium took over both colonies in 1921 and made the Tutsi its comprador ruling class, Rwanda's devastation could never have occurred without outside intervention. The immediate source of that intervention was Uganda.

In 1986, Yoweri Museveni took power in Uganda, after fighting a five-year guerrilla war, first against President Milton Obote and then against President Tito Okello. Museveni's first recruits to his National Resistance Army (NRA) were sons of the Tutsi refugees from Rwanda who had come in the wake of the Hutu revolution in Rwanda in 1959. Some sources claim Museveni, himself a member of the Hima tribe or Ugandan Tutsis, made a pact with the Rwandan Tutsis that he would put them back in power in Kigali. What is definite is that the leaders of what emerged as the RPF in October 1990 were identical to the top echelons of the Ugandan Army:

- Ugandan minister of state for defense was the RPF's David Tinyefuza;
- Paul Kagame, current vice president and defense minister of Rwanda under the RPF, was head of intelligence and counterintelligence in the Ugandan Army;
- RPF commander Fred Rwigyema, killed in 1990, was a major general of the Ugandan Army;

● The RPF's Peter Baingaina was the head of the NRA Medical Services;

● The RPF's Chris Bunyenyezi was the former commanding officer of the NRA's 306th Brigade, which was notorious for the atrocities committed against Uganda's Teso.

In 1989, many of these officers of the Ugandan Army, including Kagame, were sent to the United States for training at the U.S. Army Command and Staff College, under Ugandan auspices.

On Oct. 1, 1990, ten thousand troops under this RPF leadership invaded Rwanda, and were turned back at the edge of Kigali only because of the dispatch of 1,000 French paratroopers to defend the capital. According to some sources, the Ugandan troops invaded right along with the RPF, including Museveni's cousin, Ugandan Army commander Salim Saleh. According to one source in Kampala, 95% of the RPF was in the Uganda Army. And the NRA, itself trained by the British, Americans, and North Koreans since Museveni took power in 1986, has been the consistent source of supplies and financing for the RPF force.

According to some Ugandan sources, behind the RPF drive is Museveni's dream to establish a Greater Tutsi empire. The Ugandan security intelligence remains disproportionately in the hands of Museveni's ethnic brothers of Banyarwanda, Rukungiri, and Ankoole of southern Uganda. The name given the RPF strike corps is Inkontanyi, in reference to the leading warriors around the old Tutsi court. Reportedly, Kagame is cousin of the wife of the last Rwandan king, Mutara III, who died in 1959. The Tutsi also completely dominate the military of Burundi.

Behind every man . . .

Behind Museveni is Lady Lynda Chalker. According to British sources, Chalker was the first foreigner to meet with Museveni once he took power in Kampala, descending on him only 10 days after he had secured the country. Since then, Museveni and Chalker have been "very luvvie-duvvie," as one source put it. A British East Africa expert further complained that Lady Chalker "spends a lot of time, a disproportionate amount of time, in the Horn of Africa and Uganda." Soon after the RPF victory in Rwanda, Chalker visited Uganda for a four-day tour hosted by Museveni, before tripping over to Goma, Zaire, to view the refugees. On the latter experience, Chalker told the press, that "Of course, when one comes face to face with death . . . in their hundreds, or as in Goma, in their thousands, I feel it. But I don't allow it to cloud my judgment."

Museveni has been guided by Chalker and personnel from the Overseas Development Administration in Kampala to turn Uganda into the "showcase" for the International Monetary Fund in Africa. Uganda was touted in the September issue of *Atlantic Monthly* as an "African success story." Even though international prices for Uganda's primary export commodity, coffee, have plummeted since 1986, Museveni—who has earned a reputation as a "true IMF disci-

ple”—managed to pay requisite debt service on the country’s \$2.5 billion debt. Over 35% of government expenditure has been diverted to maintaining Museveni’s 120,000-man military. The balance has been gouged out of the impoverished living standards of the Ugandan people—a job Museveni, with no actual political base other than his Armed Forces, has not hesitated to do.

Simultaneously, British personnel have returned to run Uganda (see interview with Barclays Bank official), and British capital is buying those viable enterprises put up for sale at rock-bottom prices through IMF-imposed privatization schemes. Coming back into Uganda in full force have been British tea firms James Finlay and Sons, Commonwealth Development Corp., and Mitchell Cotts; along with British American Tobacco, International Distillers and Vintners, and Guinness. In addition, under London’s auspices, the big Asian investment firm Madhvani, which had been thrown out by Idi Amin, has returned as the biggest single investor in the country. Museveni is also getting a hefty \$825 million a year from his donors.

For the reasons of Museveni’s service to the British—economically and geopolitically—he stands alone among African strongmen in *not* coming under pressure to democratize. Money has been handed over, as multiple sources confirm, with no strings attached. As Museveni told the press, “My version of democracy has the full backing of the British and U.S. governments.” Relates one well-informed source in Kampala: “The British are very much behind this government. You know there is no condition at all on democratization, no multi-party democracy. The President doesn’t even pretend [to be] for this, and he is still a darling of the West.”

Museveni’s Uganda is the reality behind the RPF government now in Kigali, Rwanda.

The march to death

The RPF invasion of Rwanda, as the following chronology shows, put both Rwanda and Burundi on a hairtrigger for mass violence, especially given the RPF’s total domination by one grouping, the Tutsi.

Oct. 1, 1990: Rwandan Patriotic Front invades Rwanda.

Oct. 27, 1990: Cease-fire, as RPF is repelled by French paratrooper force.

1992: As RPF incursions continue along the Ugandan border, Habyarimana government begins organizing militias in the countryside; begins to raise military from 5,000 troops to 40,000.

Dec. 11, 1992: Museveni, reports *Africa Analysis*, holds meeting with leaders of RPF, Sudan Liberation Army of John Garang, and the Kenyan Democratic Party, assuring them of Ugandan backing for operations in their respective countries.

February 1993: RPF invades Rwanda, taking control of a chunk of territory in the north, killing 40,000 Hutus. Mass exodus of refugees from the area.

June 1, 1993: Melchior Ndadaye is elected first Hutu President in Burundi, in first national elections.

August 1993: Arusha Accords negotiated between Habyarimana government and RPF, under U.S. and British auspices. Accords grant RPF 50% of commander and officer posts in Rwandan Army and 40% of the troops, and seven cabinet posts. Also to be included in government are opposition democratic Hutu leaders, organized under Project Democracy operation Human Rights Watch/Africa.

September 1993: U.N. sends peacekeeping force to Rwanda to oversee implementation of Arusha Accords.

Oct. 23, 1993: Attempted military coup in Burundi organized with approval of Belgian intelligence and oversight of Mathias Hitimana, a Burundi Tutsi turned Belgian citizen and arms dealer. President Ndadaye is murdered, along with up to 100,000 Hutus, by Tutsi-dominated military. More than 700,000 Hutus flee Burundi. International press gives no notice.

December 1993: RPF moves 600 troops into Kigali under Arusha Accords.

January 1994: British Defense Department African strategists are reportedly moved off their concentration on Angola and put on Rwanda.

March 1994: Another slaughter of Hutus in Burundi, up to 40,000 killed.

April 6, 1994: Plane carrying Rwandan President Habyarimana and Burundi President Ntaryamira is brought down by three rockets, killing all on board. Mass killings by Rwandan government troops erupt in Kigali; RPF begins its blitzkrieg invasion.

April 19, 1994: U.N. peacekeeping troops (2,500 Belgian forces) withdraw in disgust at lack of mandate to protect civilians. Belgian forces had watched as presidential guard killed Rwandan Prime Minister Agathe Uwilingiyamina.

May 1994: U.N. imposes arms embargo on Rwandan government, as mass slaughter continues throughout the country, mostly of Tutsis, including 25% of Roman Catholic priests.

June 21, 1994: France gains U.N. approval to send troops to Rwanda. French troops set up Safe Zones, nearly clashing with RPF forces.

July 12: Mass exodus of more than 1 million Rwandans into Zaire.

July 15: RPF is in effective control of Rwanda, with exception of French Safe Zones.

July 29, 1994: President Clinton pledges massive U.S. humanitarian aid operation to Rwandan refugees, to be carried out by U.S. military. A survey taken by the group Doctors Without Borders in the first week of August shows that 80,000 people, at least, had died in the Zaire camps since mid-July—more than triple the aid agencies’ original estimate and a total of 8% of those believed to have arrived at the camps.

How many more will die or suffer unspeakable horror in Rwanda and other targeted African countries, before policy toward Africa coming from the United States and its allies is drastically changed?