

tion of the NDA's infamous "Asmara Declaration," the document voted up at the NDA meeting held in the Eritrean capital, under the auspices of Caroline Cox in June 1996. That document called for the violent overthrow of the Khartoum government, through military pressure from the outside, and a military insurrection in the capital. Winter continued: "I've said a lot of things which go beyond an NGO mandate. If what I have suggested is *militarily viable*, it will be a humanitarian disaster." Therefore, he urged action now: "I do believe the U.S. government should be encouraging—not militarily—the demise of this government. Meanwhile it must prepare for the humanitarian catastrophe which will ensue, if the opposition forces take a shot at bringing it down." He spoke of millions of new refugees and displaced persons, as a result of the success of his "viable military option." After proposing that the United States "provide development assistance to those areas outside the control of the government of Sudan" (which Prendergast had already announced), Winter went on: "The nice thing about the way I'm suggesting the U.S. be involved, is it is indirect. It is not our fight, it is a Sudanese fight, in which we and the regional powers have an interest."

Finally, on the civilian level, Peter Nyot Kok briefed the gathering on the ongoing work to draft a constitution "for the post-NIF era, as soon as Dr. Turabi is either negotiated out or forced out."

Not peace, but war

The entire seminar was organized in such a way as to prevent any debate involving the "other side." Outrageous though it may sound, no representative of the government of Sudan, the victim being set up for the kill, was invited to speak. Sudanese Ambassador Dr. Mahdi Ibrahim Mohamed was not allowed to address the open conference. On the second day, following well-deserved protests, the sponsors agreed to let him speak, but only to a closed session of seminar speakers.

Dr. Mahdi introduced his documented presentation on the situation in Sudan, by thanking the institute for organizing the symposium, "in the best tradition of free speech enshrined in the customs and Constitution of the United States." He quipped, "As Winston Churchill taught, it is better to jaw-jaw than to war-war, a lesson he had yet to learn when he crusaded with Lord Kitchener down the Nile to avenge the death of 'Chinese' George Gordon, who earned his first military fame in China."

Dr. Mahdi reviewed the basic economic and political developments in his country, particularly under the current government. Then, he focussed on the issue which should have been at the center of the proceedings, but which had been carefully left out: the peace process in Sudan. As he detailed, and *EIR* has documented (in the issue of May 9, 1997), the Khartoum government has signed a wide-ranging peace treaty with the military and political leaders of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army/Movement (SPLA/M) and the South Sudanese Independence Movement (SSIM), which outlines power

and wealth-sharing, within Sudan, a "multi-racial, multi-cultural, and multi-religious state." The treaty guarantees "all individual and constitutional rights based on citizenship alone irrespective of race, religion, gender or otherwise; complete freedom of religion, including a right to proselytize and preach without regulation," and so forth. The treaty specifies that a referendum will be held, under international monitoring, at the end of an interim period, in which the southern Sudanese population may vote for unity or secession.

The 'Adolf Hitlers' of east Africa

Yoweri Museveni

President of Uganda since his taking of Kampala by force of arms in January 1986, Museveni is the linchpin of the current genocidal wars in east and central Africa. Museveni matriculated at Dar Es Salaam University, where he wrote his thesis on "Fanon's Theory on Violence: Its Verification in Liberated Mozambique." The very first line of the thesis is a quotation from Frantz Fanon, stating: "At the level of the individual, violence is a cleansing force."

During his time at Dar Es Salaam in the early 1970s, Museveni founded the Revolutionary Students Front, which became the home for John Garang, among others. It was out of this cell, Museveni proudly stated in a recent press conference, that he formed the nucleus of his National Revolutionary Movement/Army, which took power in 1986, with hefty aid from the British Privy Council's London-Rhodesia Company (Lonrho) of Tiny Rowland, Nigeria's British-agent moneybags Mashood Abiola, and various refugee aid operations, including Roger Winter's U.S. Committee on Refugees. Propaganda and publicity was supplied free of charge by the British Broadcasting Corporation, whose "correspondent" William Pike, now editor of the Uganda government newspaper *New Vision*, accompanied Museveni in the bush through most of his 1981-86 campaign of violence to seize power.

Museveni's statement is blood-curdling in its celebration of nihilistic violence as the "highest form of political struggle." He quotes Fanon: "Violence alone, violence committed by the people, violence organised and educated by its leaders, makes it possible for the masses to understand social truths and gives the key to them." Museveni himself claims: "Not only is violence the only effective instrument of bringing about the overthrow of colonial rule, it is also a laxative, a purgative, an agent for creating new men."

In June, Museveni founded a cell of his Revolutionary

As demonstrated by the care taken in the seminar to ignore the peace treaty, this political achievement is indeed one of the leading factors behind the decision, on the part of the British intelligence Sudan sector led by Baroness Cox, to accelerate operations aimed to overthrow the government.

Breaking the controlled environment

Several voices were raised at the seminar, on the peace process, despite the gag rule.

Former U.S. Rep. Mervyn Dymally (D-Calif.) rose to ask why the Sudanese peace process was not being given the same attention and support given the Dayton or Oslo accords. Indeed, said Dymally, the chairman of the seminar had referred to the Sudanese treaty as a “so-called peace.” This, he was told by David Smock of the U.S. Institute for Peace, was justified, because the “SPLA was not part of the April 1997 peace treaty.”

This writer then pointed out that although the large major-

Students Front at Makerere University in Kampala—indicating his adherence to the nihilistic ideas of Dar Es Salaam. The victims of this violence, as the world has witnessed over the last seven years, have not been “white colonial rulers,” but hundreds of thousands of black Africans, at least half of them children.

Paul Kagame

Vice president and defense minister of the Rwanda ruled by the Rwandan Patriotic Front, Kagame is the strongman of the RPF regime, which, it is estimated by reliable Rwandan and American sources, has killed more than 1 million Rwandans inside Rwanda since it came to power in July 1994. In the *Washington Post* of July 9, Kagame in an interview states that the first purpose of the Rwandan invasion of Zaire in late 1996 was to “dismantle the [refugee] camps”—a process which led to the deaths of upwards of 500,000 people. Before leading the RPF, Kagame was the director of intelligence for Museveni’s National Resistance Army of Uganda. Kagame is widely credited with the murder in 1990 of RPF founder Fred Rwigyema, who matriculated with Museveni at Dar Es Salaam.

John Garang

Since 1983, John Garang has been leading a rebellion in southern Sudan, which has led to an estimated 1 million deaths. A former Marxist sidekick of Yoweri Museveni at the University of Dar es Salaam, Garang’s rebellion had been raised by the British to stop the construction of the Jonglei Canal, which would have increased Nile River throughput by 7%, vastly increasing food production in both Sudan and Egypt. In 1997, most of Garang’s southern allies and followers abandoned their revolt, and signed a peace treaty with Khartoum. But Garang’s forces, which are supplied, led, and staffed, by the Ugandan Army, and Israel, continue to wage their genocidal war, which is intended to fragment Sudan.

Meles Zenawi

Dictator of Ethiopia since 1991, Zenawi is committed to fragment that ancient nation into a half dozen ethnically defined states, as dictated by his British masters, who see

even the continuing existence of Ethiopia as a threat to their policy of recolonizing Africa. Like his close associate, Eritrean dictator Isaias Afwerki, Zenawi has publicly ditched his Marxist-Leninist-Mao Zedong rhetoric, and has embraced free enterprise, while continuing to promulgate revolutionary violence. The constitution he rammed through Ethiopia in 1991, formally allows for the secession of the 14 ethnically defined regions that remain in Ethiopia following Eritrean independence. Ethiopia is a base for military operations against Sudan, and Somalia, which is now also targeted for a renewed Ethiopian/Eritrean invasion.

Isaias Afwerki

Dictator and founder of Eritrea since it was carved out of Ethiopia in 1991, Afwerki has transformed this former Ethiopian coastal strip into an Israeli naval base targeting the Arab countries bordering the Red Sea, while also making it into a base to launch war against Sudan. Afwerki’s Eritrean Peoples Liberation Front emerged hegemonic over the Egyptian-allied Eritrean Liberation Front after a bloody 1970s Eritrean civil war. Afwerki and Zenawi came to power through the aid of the British, and the Bush administration. In 1997, SPLA and allied Sudanese forces invaded Sudan from Eritrea. Also in 1997, Eritrea went to war with Yemen, with Israeli backing, over disputed islands which control the mouth of the Red Sea.

Laurent Désiré Kabila

Dictator of the “Democratic Republic of Congo,” formerly Zaire, Kabila was installed in power in the spring of 1997 by the legions of Rwanda’s Kagame and Uganda’s Museveni, following their murder of 2 million Rwandan Hutu refugees there. A longtime diamond smuggler, who even Castro’s Che Guevara considered too degenerate to associate with, Kabila had been trained as a Marxist revolutionary in Albania. He was later recruited into Museveni’s orbit while at Dar Es Salaam, when Museveni was a revolutionary student there. Under Museveni’s direction, Kabila’s forces are now targeting the Central African Republic, Chad, and Sudan.

—Linda de Hoyos and Joseph Brewda