

The British royal family's policy at work: mass death in Rwanda

by Linda de Hoyos

Before April, Rwanda had an approximate population of 7.2 million. As of September, up to 1 million people have been killed inside Rwanda. According to estimates supplied by the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), 2,576,000 people are displaced inside Rwanda, including 1.3 million in the former French Safe Zone in the southwest corner of the country. Another 2,223,000 people are refugees outside of Rwanda—1,542,000 in Zaire, 210,000 in Burundi, 460,500 in Tanzania, and 10,500 in Uganda. That is, 5,799,000 people, or 80.6% of the population, have been killed or uprooted.

The RPF is ruling from the capital city of Kigali over an emptied country. Water and electricity systems are destroyed. Up to 50% of health employees and teachers have been killed. The Ugandan shilling is now the currency of choice. Food production is at 66% of the normal, with the country receiving less than 75% of its aid requirement.

Rwanda has been obliterated, torn to pieces, its traumatized and emaciated population scattered to the winds. As *EIR* has documented (Aug. 19, 1994), the destruction of Rwanda is the handiwork of Ugandan dictator Yoweri Museveni and Lady Lynda Chalker. The destruction of Rwanda begins not with the April 6, 1994 murder of President Juvenal Habyarimana, but with the British-backed invasion of Rwanda by the top echelons of the Uganda Army in October 1990.

According to one source in Kampala, 95% of the RPF was in the Uganda Army. And Museveni's National Resistance Army (NRA), itself trained by the British, Americans, and North Koreans since Museveni took power in 1986, is the source of supplies and money for the RPF. The leaders of the RPF are identical to the top echelons of the Ugandan Army: Ugandan minister of state for defense was the RPF's David Tinyefuza; Paul Kagame, current defense minister of Rwanda under the RPF, was head of intelligence and counterintelligence in the Ugandan Army; the RPF's Chris Bunyenyezi was the former commanding officer of the NRA's 306th Brigade, notorious for the atrocities committed against Uganda's Teso.

Museveni also had a hand in the Oct. 23, 1993 coup against Burundi President Melchior Ndadaye, whose election had ended 31 years of Tutsi military rule in Burundi. According to some sources, Museveni planned the coup in a meeting in Entebbe which included the RPF's Paul Kagame. Two coup ringleaders, Major Bucokoza and Lt. Paul Kama-

na, were in Kampala, openly carousing with Ugandan officers, from late October 1993 to February 1994, and, according to Burundi sources, they are both now with the RPF. The attempted coup in Burundi resulted in the murder of President Ndadaye, and the mass slaughter of up to 100,000 Hutus and Tutsis in fratricidal warfare.

Museveni is not acting on his own. His links to the British royal family run through two interlinked personages: Lady Lynda Chalker, Minister of Overseas Development and a favorite of Lady Margaret Thatcher, and Tiny Rowland, chairman of Lonrho, who reportedly introduced Chalker to the higher echelons of London society. The on-the-ground British case officer for Museveni is reportedly one William (Mike) Pike, editor of *New Vision*, a daily financed by Rowland. Pike is believed to report directly to Chalker.

Chalker was the first foreigner to meet Museveni once he took power in Kampala. Museveni and Chalker have been "very luvvie-duvvie," as one British 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, "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 affect my judgment."

Museveni, the marcher lord

On Dec. 11, 1992, *Africa Analysis* reported that the minutes of a meeting which took place in late 1992 at the State House in Entebbe had reached Kenyan intelligence. The minutes showed that Ugandan President Museveni was prepared to give full logistical and political support to insurgencies aimed at the governments in Rwanda, Kenya, and Sudan. Attending the meeting were Museveni, Col. John Garang of the Sudan People's Liberation Army, unidentified commanders of the Rwandan Patriotic Front (Ugandan Army), and representatives of the armed wing of the Kenya Democratic Party opposition to Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi.

The meeting points to Museveni's role as the British marcher lord in East and Central Africa. The immediate goal for the British royal family 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 recolonization of the region. The gameplan is: Destroy Rwanda and Burundi, turning the remains into satellites of Ugandan (British) domination; destroy Kenya by overthrowing President Moi and instigating tribal warfare; and seize mineral-rich eastern Zaire.

According to *Africa Analysis*, "Museveni told the RPF commanders at the Entebbe meeting that he would do his utmost to stall the Arusha peace talks in order to buy time for them to build sufficient firepower to storm Kigali." That mission has now been accomplished.

On Kenya, Lady Chalker has worked to create a tribally based opposition to Moi, with the armed wings of these operations supplied by Museveni. Chalker has repeatedly cut British aid to Kenya, and informed Moi in February 1992, in what she called "very frank, straight talks," that "the only way to come to grips with the security problem in northern Kenya is to deploy troops under U.N. coordination."

Uganda is arming the rebels in Zaire. The British are now demanding that the troops of the former Rwandan government move deeper into the interior of Zaire, away from the mass of Rwandan refugees. According to an Oct. 2 report of U.N. Special Representative to Rwanda Shahryar Khan, this may require "an international operation under Chapter 7 of

the U.N. Charter—which allows for use of force"—on Zairian soil.

Strongman behind the SPLA

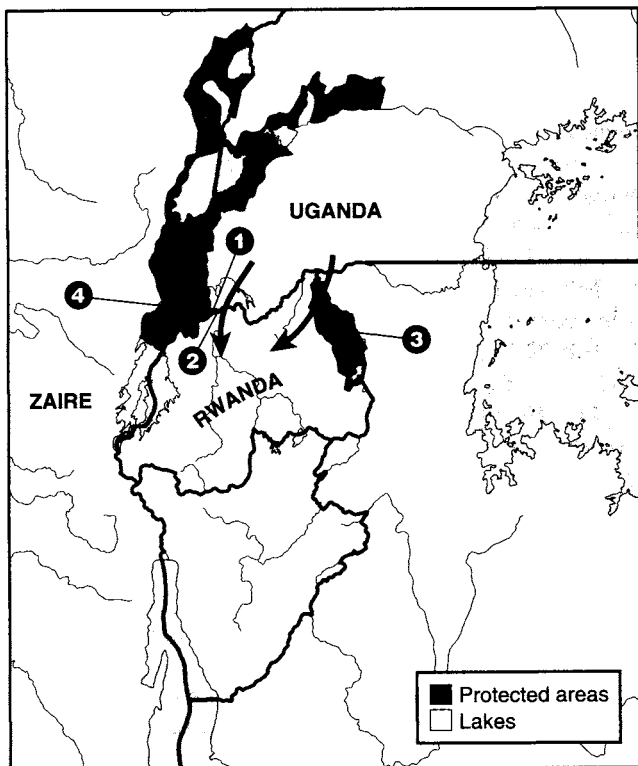
Uganda is the major source of supply for John Garang's SPLA. The remaining SPLA stronghold in Sudan is Nimuli, near the Ugandan border, which is supplied from the Nimuli park on the border with Sudan and Kidepo Valley park in northern Uganda. Kidepo is also the site for SPLA training and the SPLA headquarters. According to Ugandan sources, food, gasoline, and supplies are stored for Garang at the Mbuya military barracks, and the supplies are delivered by the NRA 4th Division.

Museveni has attempted to procure sophisticated weapons for Garang. In August 1992, Museveni's private secretary, Innocent Bisangwa-Mbuguje, and Ugandan Ambassador to the United States Stephen Kapimpina Katenta-Apuuli were arrested in Orlando, Florida, for illegally attempting to buy 400 TOW anti-tank missiles and 34 TOW launchers for \$18 million. The weapons were bound for the SPLA, through the border towns of Nimule or Kaya in northern Uganda. In spring 1994, a Nigerian commercial plane developed engine trouble at Lanark, Cyprus, while carrying missiles reportedly from Israel to Uganda.

Museveni and Garang are old school buddies, both trained

MAP 6

Rwanda invasion routes



KEY TO MAP 6

The 1990 RPF/Ugandan army invasion of Rwanda was staged in the Gorilla park of Uganda on the border of Rwanda and Zaire 1. It proceeded through the Volcans park in Rwanda 2, directly opposite the Gorilla park in Uganda.

The Akagera park in Rwanda 3, bordering Kenya and within a few miles of the Ugandan border, was the other invasion route.

Although the 1990 invasion failed, the Uganda military and RPF continued to control large areas of the Volcans park of Rwanda, and used that park as a base for raids farther into Rwanda.

The RPF also held parts of the Virunga park in Zaire 4, which borders both the Volcans park of Rwanda and the Gorilla park of Uganda. Periodic efforts by the Rwandan military to flush out the Uganda guerrillas through shelling both parks were unsuccessful, and vehemently condemned by international conservation agencies including the World Wildlife Fund. The WWF manages the "Gorilla protection program" within the tri-border Virunga, Gorilla, and Volcans parks. The WWF program was initiated just months before the 1990 Ugandan invasion.

The Uganda/RPF invasion of April 1994 came largely through the Akagera park.

at Dar Es Salaam University in Tanzania, where the curriculum had a definite Maoist bent. Tiny Rowland is a mutual friend. Speaking on a British Broadcasting Corp. newscast in Nairobi, Kenya in March 1993, Rowland declared that he is a member of Garang's SPLA and had been since 1984, reported the South African *Weekly Mail*. As the *Weekly Mail* explained, "Southern Sudan has an undeveloped oil industry and Lonrho is interested in a project to bring oil out in a pipeline leading through Kenya—where Rowland has important interests—to Mombasa, instead of through the Red Sea port of Port Sudan as the Kharthoum government has planned."

The SPLA is advised by Dr. Mansur Khalid, a former foreign minister of Sudan, who is now employed by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in Nairobi, Kenya. The UNDP officer in Uganda, who is also reportedly involved in support operations for Garang, is one Hans Farelus, a former Protestant missionary. Farelus is reported to have moved to Kampala in 1989 from Uppsala, Sweden. In Uppsala, he aided Museveni, who came to Sweden for retooling in 1985-86, before taking power in Entebbe.

Unlike the rest of Africa's leaders, Museveni has not come under pressure to democratize. Says one London source: "The British are very much behind this government. You know there is no condition at all on democratization. The President doesn't even pretend [to be] for this, and he is still a darling of the West."

Chronology

Rwanda-Uganda genocide

1986: Yoweri Museveni comes to power in Uganda, after a five-year guerrilla war. Museveni's benefactors during the guerrilla war included Tiny Rowland, chairman of the London-Rhodesia Corp. (Lonrho), and Moshood Abiola, the Nigeria magnate operating on behalf of ITT.

1989: Leaders of the Ugandan Army, including the current vice president of Rwanda, Paul Kagame, are sent to Fort Leavenworth U.S. Army Command and Staff College.

August-September 1990: Rwandans of Uganda Army group in southwestern Uganda are led by Ugandan Maj.-Gen. Fred Rwigyema in preparation for invasion of Uganda.

Oct. 1, 1990: Rwandan Patriotic Front section of Ugandan Army invades Rwanda through Akagera Park.

Oct. 27, 1990: Cease-fire, as RPF is repelled by French paratrooper force from the outskirts of Kigali.

1991: RPF invades again, coming through Virunga Park, seizing the town of Ruhengeri, causing mass exodus of over 200,000 refugees. RPF then pulls back, occupying the entire eastern portion of the Virunga Park, from where it sends continual artillery barrages onto the Rwandan plain.

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

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, grant RPF 50% of commander and officer posts in Army and 40% of the troops, and seven cabinet posts.

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

Oct. 23, 1993: Attempted coup in Burundi by Tutsi-dominated military. Ndadaye is murdered, with up to 100,000 Hutus. 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 invasion from Virunga and Akegera Parks.

April 19, 1994: U.N. peacekeeping troops (2,500 Belgian forces) withdraw.

May 1994: U.N. imposes arms embargo on Rwandan government, as mass slaughter continues throughout the country.

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, 1994: 1 million Rwandans flee to Zaire.

July 15, 1994: RPF is in effective control of Rwanda, with exception of French Safe Zones.

July 22-27, 1994: Lady Lynda Chalker, British Minister of Overseas Development, visits Uganda.

July 29, 1994: President Clinton pledges 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—8% of those in camps.

Aug. 22, 1994: French troops leave protected zone.

Sept. 29, 1994: Relief workers from U.N. High Commission on Refugees, Doctors without Borders, the German Red Cross, Oxfam, Concern, Assist, and Care Australia, and from Sweden and South Korea begin to pull out of the Rwandan refugee camps in Zaire.