

Ogata has revealed herself to be strictly an agent of British intelligence—the primary sponsoring agency for the Tutsis in East Africa. As a condition for relief, she is demanding that a “neutral force” sent by the international community be sent into eastern Zaire to disarm and arrest Rwandan Hutu militias! “I would like to see them empowered to do just that, that should be one of their functions if such a force goes in,” she said from Brussels on Nov. 7.

According to diplomatic sources at the United Nations, a plan put forward by France and supported by Spain and Italy, for a multilateral UN military force to go in to provide relief to the refugees, has been stalled at the UN by Britain and the United States.

On Nov. 7, State Department spokesman Nicholas Burns said that the Clinton administration is reviewing proposals, some of which would “require logistical support by the United States Armed Forces.” The United States will not contribute any ground forces, he emphasized.

If the United States appears to be willing to play a stalling game on behalf of the Tutsi invasion of Zaire, it is dancing to a British melody. Ugandan President Museveni is the chieftain of the Tutsi war machine, but he himself, as *EIR* has thoroughly documented, is directly under the thumb of Baroness Lynda Chalker, British Minister of Overseas Development.

And Britain’s partner in the Entente Cordiale, France, is dancing to the same tune—albeit with different rhetoric. Despite the fact that French troops are stationed close by in the Central African Republic, France says it cannot possibly provide relief to the refugees, except under American command. In a diatribe directed at Washington, the Paris daily *Le Figaro* cites an expert to charge: “The Americans are letting the situation rot, because that serves the interests of the Tutsis. The Americans will end up getting involved, but only when 300,000 to 500,000 refugees will have died. Rwanda will open its doors to the remnants, making an effective decision of triage, between the ‘good’ and ‘bad’ ones.”

This is mere intramural bickering. It is likely that covert agreements exist among London, Paris, Brussels, and at least the U.S. State Department, that Zaire is to be dismembered. As the London *Times*, mouthpiece of the British Foreign Office, said it plainly in an editorial Nov. 1: The “salvation” for Zaire may “eventually lie in the autonomy which Shaba (ex-Katanga), and diamond-rich Kasai already exercise de facto, and which the Tutsi rebels [sic] in the east are grabbing by armed force.”

This is the next stage in the cataclysmic disintegration of eastern Africa. To accomplish the full exploitation of this region, the people living there—the Hutus—must be cleared away. Unity on this point was signaled by the Sept. 1 lifting of the arms embargo on the Rwandan Patriotic Army by the UN Security Council, while maintaining the arms embargo on all other Rwandans—a vote for the Tutsi invasion of Zaire and the murder of hundreds of thousands of refugees now taking place.

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## Interview: Burundi Parliamentarian

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# Britain pushes plan for ‘Greater Rwanda’

*The following is an interview with a Member of the Parliament of Burundi. The interview was conducted by L. Chamberlain on Oct. 22, 1996.*

**Q:** Your part of the world seems to be coming apart, country by country. How do you explain this?

**A:** We know, for example, that the British Empire is also behind the Burundi coup, because we know that there is a plan for a Hima Empire, which is led by Ugandan President [Yoweri] Museveni.

They want to make a kind of empire from Uganda, across Rwanda, across Burundi and eastern Zaire. They want to make such a Tutsi Empire. Hima is a clan from the Tutsi ethnic group. Museveni is a Hima; [Rwandan President] Kagame is a Hima, and [Burundi coup leader] Buyoya is a Hima. Now we learned that in Zaire, Himas are beginning to fight in eastern Zaire.

We had already said it before; we know this is a plan which was put together in Britain. We know that there is a kind of international conspiracy against Hutus, which is led by Britain. Now it is clear; we’ve been asking for the UN Intervention Force to solve this; and the UN did not react; did not respond, because there is this conspiracy.

**Q:** When did you start asking for intervention from the United Nations?

**A:** On Oct. 25, 1993. We asked for a United Nations foreign intervention to come to restore democracy. We have always asked for it; but there is no reaction, because no one cares about it.

Sometimes we think that attacking Rwanda or attacking Burundi—these are two small, poor countries—maybe they are targetting Zaire, which is a very rich and powerful country. . . . We share the same border. They took first Rwanda and Burundi, so they could easily attack Zaire.

**Q:** What is the composition of Zaire with respect to this Hima group? How is Zaire composed ethnically?

**A:** The vast majority of the Zairean people are from Bantu people, but there are some Tutsis who fled from Rwanda, and went to live in Zaire. This latter grouping is estimated to be from 300,000 to 500,000 people. They predominantly came from Rwanda. They are called Banyamulenge—they

are Hima people, Tutsi people. Now, after RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] took power in Rwanda, many of these Banyamulenge went back to Rwanda, where they were trained by the Rwandan military forces. Of course, everything in Rwanda is backed by Uganda, so you had Ugandan assistance.

Now, these militarily trained Banyamulenge are invading eastern Zaire.

**Q:** Zaire has quite a few problems anyway.

**A:** Zaire is a dead country. But from eastern Zaire to Kinshasa is 2,000 kilometers, and there are no roads, and there is no communication. So eastern Zaire is left by itself.

**Q:** While we are talking about Zaire, do you see a plan, then, to break up Zaire?

**A:** There are indications of this. There is no question but that Britain now wants Zaire to belong to its influence. Britain targets Zaire's mines—gold, diamonds, copper. We think there is a geopolitical war going on also among Britain and the traditional colonial masters of some of the African countries.

**Q:** Let's back up to the coup in Burundi: You were there at the time?

**A:** Yes. On July 25, 1996, Major Buyoya of the Burundian Army took power, after he had been defeated in the June 1993 elections. His line is that he is going to lead Burundi to "democracy," but what this means to him, and also, unfortunately, a lot of other Tutsi people, is that they want "democracy and continuity." This means they want democracy under Tutsi rule.

To back up further, on June 5, 1993, Buyoya was defeated in democratic elections. There was not complete agreement among the Tutsis; but many said they had to put stumbling blocks to hamper the democratic processes. In a radio broadcast at the time, they noted that they had the army; they had the civil service; they even had the private sector. They said that they had to gain back power by violence. On July 5, they made a coup which aborted. On Oct. 5, they killed the President—the democratically elected President, His Excellency Ndadaye Melchior.

And from that time on, there has been a slow-motion coup. . . . There were various parties that had won the June 1993 elections—they were unanimous, and had an agreement that they could not tolerate any undemocratic governments in Burundi. The people who worked for democratic changes, they were Hutu and Tutsi both, and they have all refused to accept dictatorship from the Army or anyone else. . . .

But, every day we saw that there was a move toward a coup, because the police and army began killing people, and no one, including the judiciary, seemed to care. The coalition Frodebu party was governing the country, without the sup-

port of the army, support from the police, or support from the judiciary. It was a catastrophe.

**Q:** When did the international community begin to get involved in this?

**A:** Neighboring countries took only five days to impose economic sanctions on Burundi—that was July 21, 1996, that the sanctions were taken at the Arusha Summit. The neighboring countries knew the situation that prevailed *before* the coup. The Frodebu government—we had made a coalition government to make sure that there was equal sharing. Frodebu had given the opposition parties 40% of ministries and in the administration.

Then, the Frodebu and the other parties—after Ndadaye Melchior had been murdered—they couldn't organize an election, because there was such trouble in the country.

So, what was tried next, was a convening of a kind of convention of governments. This didn't end up working either, because the opposition wanted to take back *complete power*. But there was an attempt to ask heads of states of the neighboring countries, to assist Burundi to gain back peace and stability. Thus, the Presidents of Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Zaire, and Rwanda, had then decided to constitute a kind of intervention force to come to assist Burundians, because the high leader of the country expressed such a need at the Arusha I summit. The head of state of Burundi, Sylvester Ntindanganya, had explained that the army is not able to protect all Burundians because they want an ethnic army, which was protecting only Tutsi; and there was much killing in the Hutu areas.

This was in April 1996, and Major Buyoya then immediately made a coup to prevent such a force from coming. This coup, I guess you would say, was the last drop in that which makes the water fall down.

**Q:** Can you give some kind of a biographical profile of Major Buyoya?

**A:** Major Buyoya is an officer from Bururi Province. He comes from the same district as did three other military Presidents from 1966 to 1993. They all came from the same village. Buyoya is a cousin to Bagaza (who had power during 1976-87); he is a cousin to the former President, Micombero (who had power during 1966-76). They are cousins and all officers. They share the same views. Bagaza overthrew Micombero. So Buyoya took power on Sept. 3, 1987, from the Army, and he overthrew Bagaza. Buyoya took power from 1987 to 1993; he was defeated during the first democratically organized elections. Thus, all of this threesome are Tutsis and from the same village. They are all extremists because they rule by killing.

There's a lot of difference between South Africa and Burundi, because in South Africa people can be put in jail for political reasons; but, in Burundi, there are no jails, so they are killed.

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Major Buyoya can promise you anything; and do just the opposite. This is why he has so far managed to fool the international community, especially the Americans. We know that the Americans are fond of Buyoya; they claim that he is the "father of democracy," but he doesn't mean that. He wanted democracy *and continuity*. American leaders are claiming that he is a moderate. He is the most extremist man that I have personally ever known.

**Q:** You speak about Britain. Do you see any independent action from the U.S. side toward East Africa?

**A:** I think that the U.S. is helping Britain to realize such a plan.

As you know, Rwanda and Burundi have not always been under British control; but they are under British control now. With respect to Zaire, I don't know if they are going to intervene or not. But they see that this is the way to widen the British Empire.

**Q:** What's going to happen to the Hutus?

**A:** What is going to happen to the Hutus is something that I suspect will be very serious. We say, in English, that "every cloud has a silver lining." I'm sure that the Hutu are going to organize themselves, from Burundi, Rwanda, and Zaire, and thus the war is not going to be ended. No one can agree to be exploited by a minority of the country. We want a democracy; the minority says that they don't want democracy. It will take time. I think that Britain, or even the U.S., are making some mistakes. In Burundi, Tutsi are almost 15% of the people; in Rwanda, they are less than 15%; in Zaire, they are insignificant—perhaps not even 1%. In Zaire, we are talking about 300,000 to 500,000 people. Thus, if the Hutu organize themselves, they are going to fight back. Of course, I do not pretend that there will not be more killings; there will. But I have no question but that eventually the Hutus will take power and those countries will be stabilized.

**Q:** The various kinds of African regional military forces being extensively discussed: Do you think they are for the purpose of stopping what you just proposed?

**A:** Before I left Burundi, I used to receive the European Union envoy, and the U.S. envoy, and even others who

came to see the situation in Burundi. We knew that this intervention force, which, it was said in Arusha, was coming to stop the chances of guerrillas—freedom fighters—of taking over Burundi. Because if they were able to take over in Burundi, they would be able to help to take Rwanda back, and they wanted to stop the possibility of this.

This African force that is going to be financed by the U.S. and the European Union have the same objective. They want to make sure that this Tutsi minority is going to remain in power.

**Q:** At the time that these countries were under colonial rule, did the colonialists set up the situation such that the Tutsis were in power?

**A:** Before the colonial power in Burundi and Rwanda, Tutsis were in power. Burundi was a kingdom that was led by Tutsis. The Hutus were treated as servants. The colonialization favored only Tutsis because they practiced what they called "indirect rule"; they used the princes to rule under the colonialization. During colonial times, only the Tutsis were put into school. They were assimilated as "black" white people. They called them Europeans who had been blackened by the sun because we are below the Equator. It was because they said they found the Kingdom organized and it could not have been done by Negroes. Thus, it must have been done by people from Europe.

During the Independence period, there were very few who studied at the universities.

There were some differences in Rwanda and Burundi toward independence. In Rwanda, the Tutsis, though they got all favors from the Europeans, the colonizers wanted to send them back home quickly. And the Belgians decided to give independence to Hutus in Rwanda. In Burundi, it was different—Hutu and Tutsi finally fought together to gain independence. Burundi was given "independence," but Tutsis immediately took over, and excluded the Hutus. In Rwanda, Hutus were in power; in Burundi, the Tutsis were in power.

The Belgians even taught in the classroom that the Tutsi were born to rule, and Hutus were mere servants. This was the educational system in Burundi.

**Q:** What is happening when refugees return to Burundi or

Rwanda and they try to get their land or houses back?

**A:** In Rwanda, after July 1994, Hutu people went to Zaire; others went to Tanzania; others went to Burundi. And Tutsis were repatriated, they came back from exile; they went back to Rwanda, and they took everything that formerly belonged to the Hutus—houses, even the land—they took them for their own. And, now, if a Hutu comes back, if he claims his belongings, he is killed, after first being accused of participating in the genocide.

Even some Burundians who used to be refugees in Rwanda, who went back to Burundi, and now, since they had houses in the capital city [of Rwanda], they went to go and see if they might be able to rent the houses. Either they were killed or they were put in jail; it was said that they had participated in the genocide—even though the genocide had taken place *when they were away in Burundi*. I have the names of people who have the houses and they know that they are occupied by Rwandan Patriotic Force members; they can't do anything.

*The interview continued on Nov. 4, after much of the Burundi parliamentarian's predictions about Zaire being the next country to go, had become front-page headlines around the world.*

**Q:** You were certainly prophetic about the next target being Zaire.

**A:** Yes, but I personally think this is the beginning of the end for the Banyamulenge and their Rwandan military trainers and accomplices. Though they say that the Zairean Army has no discipline, has no equipment, it is clear that President Mobutu's army, which is very, very tough and very well trained, is not yet in eastern Zaire. Rwanda and its allies in Zaire have taken eastern Zaire, but the day that Mobutu is going to decide to expel them from Zaire, his special unit will be the one to expel them from Zaire. They have the capability to do that.

**Q:** Do you think anything will come out of the Nov. 5 meeting in Nairobi, Kenya called by President Daniel arap Moi?

**A:** Such a meeting is necessary to at least try; it is necessary for the refugees. Maybe they will come up with something with respect to humanitarian aid. Otherwise, if there is no humanitarian aid, 1 million refugees are going to perish.

Zaire is preparing itself to attack, and I'm sure that they can win; I'm also sure that they are not going to stop at the frontier between Zaire and Rwanda at this point, they are going to go to Kigali [the capital of Rwanda].

The other thing that *EIR* should know is that Zaireans, Burundians, and Rwandans are now coordinating against this conspiracy. Everywhere, there are associations springing up—organizations that have been created to tackle the prob-

lem as a whole. This is going to be the beginning of the end of this Tutsi myth.

Such organizations are springing up in Washington, D.C.; in Belgium; in Zaire, in Tanzania, and elsewhere.

**Q:** The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and Western governments are proposing "safe corridors" be implemented so that the refugees can go back to the "safety" of Rwanda and Burundi?

**A:** That's what the UNHCR is calling for. It's partially because they have been fooled by Kagame, but the UNHCR has been involved in this all along. I recently read a letter from CNDD [National Council for Defense of Democracy in Burundi] that some UNHCR workers backed that coup, and that Banyamulenge troops were transported in a UNHCR truck from Burundi; people saw Banyamulenge transported by this truck which is for the High Commissioner for Refugees. There is one UNHCR person responsible for eastern Zaire. Maybe one of the objectives of the current operation is to use it to push the refugees back to Rwanda and Burundi no matter what.

**Q:** If the refugees go further into Zaire, as it is being reported that they are, what will they do about food?

**A:** There is no food for them there. There are only forests.

**Q:** Can they survive?

**A:** They cannot survive.

You know that Uvira [a town in eastern Zaire] has been taken by the Rwandan troops and the Banyamulenge. I heard in the last couple of days that the Banyamulenge now, if they meet someone from Burundi, they put him in a truck and they send him to the Burundi border; they have even picked up and taken two members of parliament and have sent them back to Burundi. We don't know if they are still alive. One is Hon. Burarame Pontien; the other is Hon. Manirambona Marc.

Around 6,000 people—Burundian refugees that used to be in Uvira—have gone back to Burundi in the last days.

**Q:** Have you been able to determine what is happening to them in Burundi?

**A:** When the Banyamulenge took Uvira and forced the Burundians back, when they arrived at the border (it's not very far, about 10 to 15 kilometers), they were immediately put into a camp near the border but on the Burundi side. And then the Burundi army forbade anyone to go to see them. Soon after, the Burundi army selected the people who were still solid and still strong—I was told that they selected 600 men. We don't know where they have been taken. They may be accused of collaborating with CNDD, and of course we know that in Burundi there are no political refugees; they simply kill them.