

that the RPF is seizing the land of those who have fled the country, with many Hutus fearing that going home will return them to the status of "serf," which the Hutus held under the Tutsi overlords throughout the colonial period, when Belgium raised the Tutsi to the status of colonial enforcers.

Of prime concern is the fact that leaders of the RPF government in Kigali have stated categorically that unless there are tribunals for the crime of genocide held in Kigali, where the death penalty prevails, then RPF troops will take revenge on their own. "People who have lost their wives, their children, will resort to other means of revenge," said Maj. Wilson Rutayisire, head of the RPF information office. The U.N. Commission on Refugees, in a report not released to the public, charged in December that the RPF was engaged in revenge killings throughout Rwanda.

Within the country, the RPF is now holding 7,000 people in prison on charges of genocide, and RPF Defense Minister Paul Kagame, who led the invasion of Rwanda from Uganda, has stated that the new Kigali government wants to try up to 30,000 people.

The U.N. has already dispatched its prosecutor to Kigali to gather evidence. Richard Goldstone, a judge known to have worked closely with the British mining corporation Anglo-American in South Africa, is heading the team. There has been no word on how a defense of the Hutus might be organized; sources report that while the U.N. will pay for the prosecution, the defense will have to be *pro bono*.

The underlying assumption of the current siege against Rwandan refugees is that the massacres that occurred in Rwanda in spring 1994 were exclusively carried out by Hutus against Tutsis. This is not the case. The Rwandan catastrophe

was sparked by the RPF invasion of Rwanda in October 1990. Despite the fact that the Tutsi-dominated RPF government represents only 15% of the population, the Arusha accords orchestrated by the U.N., Uganda, and Tanzania gave the RPF a 40% share in power in the government of the elected President Juvenal Habyarimana. When Habyarimana was killed, when his plane was shot down in Kigali Airport, the RPF moved quickly from the north of Rwanda, where it controlled a chunk of territory. According to numerous sources, including François Nsengiyumva, press secretary of the democratic opposition to Habyarimana, the murdered Prime Minister Agathe Uwilingiyamina, the thousands of corpses floating down Kagere River into Lake Victoria, were victims of RPF massacres, as they killed their way into the country.

All efforts by the Rwandan Democratic Movement to work with the RPF have been spurned by the RPF, according to Dr. Dismas Nsengiyaremye, former prime minister of Rwanda and first vice president of the Democratic Movement. In a declaration published in December, the social democratic wing of the movement denounced the "assassinations, the massive slaughters, the disappearances, and arbitrary imprisonments of which the RPF army continues to be guilty. In view of the scale of these sad deeds, we cannot put them down to isolated elements of this army giving ways to feelings of vengeance. This argument has proved to be a false alibi."

Until this reality is dealt with, the people of Rwanda will continue to be hideously victimized by the franchise given to the Tutsis by British intelligence, specifically Minister of Overseas Development Lady Lynda Chalker and her "blue-eyed darling Yoweri Museveni," to rule by force and murder with impunity.

EIR warned of Rwanda genocide in 1990

In its Nov. 16, 1990, issue, *EIR* featured an article written by Africa Desk officer Michael Gelber with the headline, "Rwanda Targeted for World Bank Genocide." Reporting on the invasion of Rwanda on Sept. 30, 1990 by 10,000 troops from Uganda, Gelber noted that Rwanda, "with the highest population density in Africa, has long been a target of malthusian population reductionists." The RPF-Tutsi invasion, Gelber reported, came right at the point that the Rwandan government of Juvenal Habyarimana had been forced to go to the International Monetary Fund after years of resisting the Fund's deadly conditionalities. In addition, the invasion followed by three weeks the visit to Rwanda of Pope John Paul II, who had called for regional

cooperation on economic development as the key to the solving the tribal tensions in the area. "The concrete implementation of projects conceived in common will support everybody's activity, whether in technical fields of transportation, the commercialization of basic commodities, credit or scientific research programs, to the struggle against diseases and their prevention."

Gelber further warned that although "Uganda has been one of the parties engaged in cease-fire talks, its attitude in the conflict is highly suspect. As recently as the second week of September, Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni met with the leadership of Rwanda and Zaire, assuring them that no invasion would occur from Uganda. . . . But the soldiers who invaded were led by a member of the Ugandan Armed Forces who was originally a Rwandan Tutsi. Museveni, from a Rwandan Tutsi family himself, was put into power with the backing of Tutsi guerrillas."

And Museveni has remained in power, with the role of East Africa's marcher lord, thanks to British intelligence.