

bour” party of Blair, by having “slashed welfare benefits as finance minister in the early 1990s.”

The two Labour leaders are already collaborating closely on European policy, in anticipation of the June 16-17 European Union summit in Amsterdam, the paper noted. Indeed, on May 9, Kok and his foreign minister, Hans van Mierlo, flew to London to meet Blair and his foreign secretary, Robin Cook, to coordinate strategies in Europe.

The Blair-Kok relationship, and Blair’s admiration for the “Dutch model,” should set off alarm bells in all Western capitals, including Washington. For one, this is a reinvigoration of the “Anglo-Dutch” axis, the most important combination of oligarchical power and influence in the world. Second, this “Dutch model,” currently being widely touted in the international media, is one of “austerity by consensus,” with a “Socialist” prime minister “managing” the social-political arrangements, and “taming” the trade unions, i.e., doing the dirty work that would be politically unpalatable for a conservative or Christian Democratic government to implement.

Key features of it include legalized euthanasia, often carried out against patients without their consent; legalization of “soft” drugs, such as marijuana and hashish; and a legal, free trade in male and female prostitutes from the age of 16 (“the age of consent”).

### European leaders walk into the trap

Unfortunately, a lemming-like mentality is now prevailing among European leaders, particularly in the core states of France and Germany, on the Blair question. Whether it be German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and French President Jacques Chirac, neither of them Socialists, or the opposition German Social Democrats and French Socialists, European political leaders have been tripping over each other with gushing praise for Blair. They are exulting that he offers a “positive alternative” to the former “Euro-skeptic”-dominated Conservative Party, and that it is wonderful that the new British government has a “pro-European” attitude.

By so thinking, Kohl, Chirac, and others are making a suicidal miscalculation. The British oligarchy, with Blair in power, now believes it can more successfully subvert continental Europe “from within,” and accelerate the process of self-destruction brought about by the European nations’ adherence to the so-called “convergence criteria” mandated by the Maastricht Treaty that was signed in 1992-93.

The British strategy was enunciated hours after the May 1 polls closed by new Foreign Secretary Robin Cook, who said that European policy would be highest on the government’s agenda and that, in respect to Europe, the Blair team wanted to be “in the driver’s seat,” in contrast to Major’s government, which “acted like a back-seat driver.” Cook’s first diplomatic trip, is to Paris and Bonn, during the week of May 5, before he confers with his Dutch counterparts, to work out joint strategy for further destroying Europe, under the Maastricht Treaty.

## London’s Kabila gang closes in on Zaire

by Linda de Hoyos

After ten days of intense diplomacy taking him from Kinshasa, Zaire, to Pretoria, South Africa, to Paris, France, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Bill Richardson announced on May 8 that the United States hopes that a “dialogue for a peaceful resolution” to the conflict in Zaire has been established.

Speaking from Paris, where he has sought to coordinate closely with Zaire’s former major sponsor, Richardson reiterated the mission given him by President Clinton: “We believe that there must be no military solution to the political and economic crisis in Zaire. Our long-standing goal has been a negotiated settlement. This should lead to an inclusive transitional government and fair and free elections. We pressed hard in all our meetings for a soft landing to the crisis, that is, a peaceful transition of power avoiding further bloodshed in the country and chaos and violence in the capital.”

South African Vice President Thabo Mbeki, who has been working in tandem with Richardson, announced from Lumbumbashi, Zaire, where he was meeting with representatives of Laurent Kabila, that Kabila had promised to halt the advance of his troops toward Kinshasa—after successfully defending their capture of the town of Kamenge—and that Kabila had agreed to meet Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko in a second face-to-face meeting, on board a South African Navy ship, as they had met on May 4.

The dispatching of Richardson to Zaire reportedly followed a National Security Council meeting which determined that the United States must play an active role in assuring that Kabila and his foreign troops do not seize total control of Zaire, but are forced into a powersharing agreement with leaders of the longstanding democratic opposition to Mobutu.

Richardson stated from Paris that “the other reason I went to Zaire was to assess the dire humanitarian situation in eastern Zaire. In Kisangani, I saw first-hand the suffering of children—many of them orphans—and adults as they struggled to return to their homes in Zaire and Rwanda. I pressed Mr. Kabila to permit full access for international aid organizations and the United Nations and condemned the abuses, deaths, and murders of innocent civilians.” The situation for many of the 1 million displaced people in eastern Zaire remains dire, as the United Nations Human Rights Commission, the government of Rwanda, and Kabila’s forces hurl accusations at one another for the herding of starving people into boxcars, where many died of suffocation or were trampled to death.

It remains an urgent necessity of the United States to ensure the safety of refugees, including once they are within the borders of Rwanda and Burundi.

Harsher words for Kabila came from State Department spokesman Nicholas Burns, who stated on May 8: "Mr. Kabila understands what's at stake for him and his reputation in the way he handles the transfer of power. Rather than a continued military march on the capital city, with attendant loss of life and bloodshed, we would like to see a transition period worked out by meetings between either President Mobutu and Mr. Kabila, or their advisers. . . . Our view is that [Kabila] and others need to be mindful of their own actions, which are a test of their credibility."

The Belgian, U.S., and French forces deployed to Brazzaville, Congo, last month for possible evacuation of nationals, will also reportedly be used to directly avert any bloodbath in Kinshasa itself, if necessary.

### Meeting the Kabila combine

Richardson's deployment has diplomatically exploded the myth that Kabila is a "Zairean rebel" leading a domestic and unstoppable insurgency against Mobutu. To even begin to bring the cutthroat Kabila to heel, Richardson was forced to meet with both Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni and Rwandan Defense Minister Paul Kagame—whose combined forces are the backbone of Kabila's "Zairean rebels." "President Museveni and General Kagame are key players on the scene here," Richardson told the press. What is not yet being publicly said, is that confrontation, even if only diplomatic, with Museveni and Kagame, is in reality confrontation with their backers—the Privy Council of the British monarchy, operating in Africa as the British Commonwealth and its mining conglomerates, such as Anglo American Corp.

According to authoritative sources, Museveni has been urging Kabila to resist all attempts to negotiate, and to continue his drive westward to Kinshasa, since the military correlation of forces is completely in his favor. Ugandan sponsorship of Kabila is unabashed. Ugandan Foreign Minister Eriya Kategaya defended Kabila's use of the Ugandan Presidential jet for the Zairean's diplomatic meanderings. "We were asked to fly Kabila and saw no problem," Kategaya told the Ugandan Parliament. "Uganda, after all, stands to gain a lot in the future from a single flight the jet made. The developments in Zaire are positive. Our people are already active in these areas, they are already *okulembeka* [tapping wealth]. We need to have leaders who are concerned with development."

The ultimate beneficiary of such "development," of course, will not be either the Ugandan or Zairean people. Reports are floating around Washington, that Kabila recently held another meeting with representatives of the DeBeers diamond firm, and that he is receiving new and ever larger injections of cash for his military operations from the British Commonwealth's mining companies, which are slaving over Zaire's mineral wealth. As one African opponent of Mu-

seveni put it, "The mining companies are going to take the minerals over the dead bodies of millions of people in Africa." DeBeers is itself a wholly owned subsidiary of the conglomerate Anglo American Corp. of South Africa, the jewel firm in the British monarchy's vast financial crown. London's aim has always been that the vast mineral wealth of eastern and central Zaire would be administered, not through Kinshasa, but through Rwanda and Uganda—fully recolonized under the rule of former socialist guerrilla Museveni.

The taking of Zaire, this news service has confirmed, was the *real goal* behind the first invasion from Uganda of Rwanda in 1990, against the government of Rwandan President Habyarimana. It is believed that Rwandan Patriotic Front leader and Ugandan Maj. Gen. Fred Rwigyema, who was killed at the front, was in fact murdered because of his refusal to extend his territorial horizons to Zaire. Kagame, then number three in the hierarchy, was willing. Similarly, in 1994, after that wing of the Ugandan army organized under the name of the Rwandan Patriotic Front blitzkrieged its way across Rwanda in the aftermath of Habyarimana's murder, the Ugandan Ministry of Foreign Affairs was forced to publicly deny charges from Zaire that Uganda was training Zairean "rebels," as Kampala Radio Uganda Network reported on Sept. 2, 1994.

Museveni and Kagame have clearly been promised a slice of Zairean "mineral cake." The takeover of Zaire by Kabila is "best thing that has happened to Uganda [!] in a long time," Mike Mukula, chairman of the Uganda Exporters and Importers Association, said in late April. "This is going to be a great opportunity for Ugandan goods and business in the region. I foresee the Ugandan economy booming in the near future."

The same view is voiced in Rwanda. "I am very optimistic that as Rwanda *integrates* further with eastern Zaire, it will bring great benefits for both countries" (emphasis added), Prosper Musafiri of the Rwandan Planning Ministry told the press. "Kivu can become a breadbasket for this country," Omar Bakhet, a representative of the United Nations Development Program, told a British outlet. "With Kivu now not having the possibility to export to the other parts of Zaire, it will naturally drift toward Rwanda. It is agriculturally very rich, minerally very rich, and can have a big impact for this country, even in the short term."

Aside from the mineral wealth, there are believed to be rich deposits of natural gas under Lake Kivu, which the Kabila combine is eager to develop.

In an interview with the Brussels *Le Soir* newspaper, Rwandan Defense Minister Kagame also hailed the takeover of Zaire by Kabila et al., with backing from Rwandan troops. "It has been said that Zaire is disintegrating," said Kagame. "Personally, I see it more as the country consolidating. It was a question of chaos which risked spreading to the whole region; now the contrary has happened." Kabila's takeover of Zaire is a "good thing for Zaire, . . . for Rwanda, for the whole region, if not the continent. The people of Zaire needed a change, and the region did, too."

## Kabila's slaughterhouse

The 1 million displaced people in eastern Zaire—which includes 170,000 Burundians and 500,000 Zaireans—would not agree with Kagame's assessment. The world has been forced to recognize the truth of *EIR's* charges over the last six months: Kabila is the front end for a planned campaign of mass murder particularly against Hutu refugees, or anyone suspected of aiding them.

European Union Commissioner for Humanitarian Relief Emma Bonino, in a press conference on May 7, accused Kabila of turning Zaire into "one big slaughterhouse." "A man with this kind of a past ought not to have anything to do with leading a country. Anyone who is behind such massacres should not be bestowed with any responsibility, if we want peace in Zaire," she said. She reminded the press of Kabila's blocking of relief to the refugees and displaced people in Zaire, saying: "He does it with one aim: He does not want such agencies to be witness of massacres and violations of human rights. Last January, after the wave of refugees back to Rwanda, there were more than 500,000 people in the Rwandan camps in Zaire. Last February, they became 200,000, and now we can say that we count only between 30-40,000. That means that 460,000 Rwandan refugees are missing, and I am afraid most of them are already dead."

Among Kabila's victims, Unicef found 80 children in a forest south of Kisangani, with machete and bullet wounds on their bodies. Kabila's Rwandan and Ugandan forces are now, predictably and understandably, denying access to relevant areas to the UN forensic investigation team which was dispatched to Zaire, to determine the extent of the mass murder in the eastern part of the country since London's war against Zaire began in October 1996.

## Rwandan group condemns inaction on refugees

The following press release, issued on May 1 by the Rally (or Movement) for the Return of Refugees and Democracy in Rwanda (RDR), is a shattering resumé of what has happened to the Hutu refugees of Rwanda and Burundi in Zaire during the last six months. It is an indictment of, especially, those such as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Sadako Ogata, who at the end of last year praised the "solution" of the refugee crisis. It is also an indictment of those in the Western governments who prevented a military intervention in defense of the refugees, when there was still time to do so.

As far as the United States is concerned, reliable information indicates that while the genocide perpetrated against the refugees in eastern Zaire is *not* the policy of the United States, there are elements in the U.S. government complicit with it.

For the most part, these elements are circles in the orbit of the person and capabilities of Sir George Bush.

## The RDR's statement

*The text of the RDR's press release, entitled "Too Little, Too Late for Rwandan Refugees in Eastern Zaire," reads as follows:*

The last broken pieces of the latest episode in the implementation of the plan to break any political, economic, intellectual, or military threat to the RPF (Rwandan Patriotic Front) regime in Kigali are being swept, picked up, and dumped in Rwanda, under the United Nations exercise of repatriating the surviving Rwandan refugees.

The latest episode, rightly called the Final Solution, started with the attack on Rwandan refugee camps, under the protection of the United Nations, at the end of October 1996. This attack on refugee camps by a combined force of Rwandan, Burundian, and Ugandan forces, as pointed out in earlier statements, had been initially planned for June 1996, but was rescheduled after the plan was leaked. Some reshuffling was undertaken, to bring in the Zairean "rebellion" of Laurent Désiré Kabila, so as to give the operation a Zairean face.

According to very reliable information, the plan was seen and approved by the Pentagon and British intelligence services. This is why all attempts to bring in an international intervention force were foiled by the American and British governments.

Out of the 1,200,000 refugees who were in eastern Zaire, the most optimistic public relations figures, and the figures used by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, put the number of those who returned to Rwanda at 500,000. The world was forced to accept that the majority of refugees had returned home. The notion was forced down the throat of the world, that fewer than 200,000 refugees were staying in Zaire, too few to warrant wasting resources on saving them, according to those who were opposing the idea of an international intervention force.

As it was impossible to believe that such simple arithmetic could elude anybody (1,200,000–500,000=700,000, not 200,000), the only logical explanation was either that the proponents of such assertions were sure that the 500,000 refugees unaccounted for, had already been killed by the combined Rwandan, Burundian, and Ugandan forces, or that intervention was being forestalled until the rising death toll had reduced the number of survivors in fact to that number.

Indeed, it now seems that the surviving refugees, who are little more than ghosts, are less than that number—before intervening in another way, like the present one of airlifting the remaining ghosts. The world is now busy looking for funds to deliver them to the RPF. It is highly probable that many will die in Rwandan jails, while others will be left to die licking their wounds.

According to theorists of the "Final Solution," to end any threat to RPF power, it was deemed necessary to eliminate

the Hutu intelligentsia, professionals, former politicians, prominent businessmen in Zaire, and break the backbone of the former Armed Forces. This seems to have been accomplished. This is calculated to give the RPF military oligarchy an upper hand on the military, economic, and intellectual levels.

In Tingi-Tingi, many refugees had asked the UNHCR to arrange their repatriation, but this had been purely and simply ignored. *The hidden agenda is alleged to have been that it was felt that the number of refugees was still too high for the RPF regime and its backers.* It was also believed that they had not been weakened enough, and could still have constituted a threat to the Kigali regime and to the pilot transporting them.

Those who escaped from the net in Tingi-Tingi, Zaire, and landed in Nairobi, have so far not been acknowledged by the UNHCR office in Nairobi. The mopping-up exercise is said to be in the offing. It will consist of assassinating those who escaped through the net, and were outside the camps in Tanzania or Zaire. Kenya is likely to be the next point of attention for the RPF death squads. It is important to recall that one Ntare Peter, RPF agent, was caught up in one of the Estates in Nairobi in possession of Kenyan police uniforms, handcuffs, and 91 rounds of ammunition of various calibers.

What is happening now is another test of political will of the international community to play a fair and equitable game.

*As was done both in Rwanda and in Bosnia-Herzegovina, an international commission of inquiry should be put in place, and a tribunal set up, to try those who are responsible for crimes of genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity committed against Rwandan refugees in eastern Zaire.* The international community, particularly the United Nations, has to dispel serious allegations that what is happening in eastern Zaire was an internationally planned genocide against the Hutu population.

The surviving refugees who are being served up to the RPF authorities in Rwanda should be followed up, to make sure that their rights are respected, and a special program should be set up to assist the traumatized and helpless children.

What is being tried now is just too little, too late, because these people would have been saved if the backers of the RPF government had accepted the idea of an international humanitarian intervention force to create safe corridors for the safe return of refugees back to Rwanda.

The Rwandan people may not have the resources or the might to fight the injustice meted out to them, but *sooner or later history will judge those who were behind, or condoned, the horrendous crimes committed against the Hutu population.*

For the RDR, Chris Nzabandora, spokesman

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