

save the morality lessons for later. . . . It seems likely that Kabila will rely more on direct military support from Uganda, Rwanda, and Angola to consolidate his rule than on the allegiance of his countrymen. . . . First the United States should abandon its calls for early elections. These will have to wait.”

Sachs then hails Museveni’s Uganda—the country whose life expectancy is falling faster than any other country in the world—as the model for Congo. “The experience of neighboring Uganda is instructive. Since President Museveni came to power in 1986, Uganda has recovered from the most harrowing depths of violence and economic collapse to become one of Africa’s fastest-growing countries, while improving its human rights record.”

- President Nelson Mandela of South Africa, wearing the mantle of the symbol of the fight against apartheid, is either not briefed or is forced to play the game as it is called by the Privy Council’s Anglo-American conglomerate that owns most of his country.

In a speech on May 28 after meeting with Ugandan President Museveni in Johannesburg, Mandela, who has complained of U.S. distrust of Kabila, declared: “You must judge what President Kabila is doing against the specific conditions that exist there. It would be suicidal for him to allow the operation of parties before he has a firm grip on the government of the country. I think that we can trust him, on the basis of his record, to keep his word.”

Mandela conferred on Museveni South Africa’s highest honor, the Order of Good Hope Grand Cross, during the Ugandan’s two-day visit.

- Tanzanian former President Julius Nyerere: “Please give Mr. Kabila a chance to organize himself,” he told the International Peace Academy in New York. In the same speech, he defended the actions of the Tutsi Rwandan government, claiming that the refugees were armed, implying thusly that the Rwandan Army was justified in its mass murder of civilians.

Despite the pressure coming from various private entities and reportedly from U.S. Ambassador Daniel Simpson himself, that Kabila be given a *carte blanche*, it does not appear that the Clinton Presidency agrees.

U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Bill Richardson is to return to the Congo, Secretary of State Madeleine Albright announced from Paris on May 26. On orders from President Clinton, Richardson had travelled to Zaire at the end of April, in a mission to ensure that the taking of Kinshasa would not result in a general bloodbath, and to press upon Kabila the conditions for U.S. support. Richardson’s trip also began to bring to the U.S. media the plight of the hundreds of thousands killed or starved under Kabila’s watch in eastern Zaire since October 1996.

But Kabila’s record on adhering to U.S. demands is as poor as his human rights record. He dances to the tune of a different master—London. It will take confrontation with this reality to bring to account those responsible for the mass murder in eastern Zaire.

Documentation

Genocide in Africa: Some of the truth comes out

The following are excerpts from articles appearing in the world’s press on the genocide of the Rwandan and Hutu refugees and also displaced Zaireans in eastern Zaire since Nov. 4, 1996. The articles are listed in reverse chronological order. This chronology does not include reports from aid agencies, some of which, like Amnesty International, Refugees International, and Doctors Without Borders, have consistently reported on atrocities carried out by the combined “Tutsi legions” organized by Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni from Rwanda, Uganda, Burundi, and Zaire.

May 22, 1997, Donald G. McNeil, Jr., “Reports Point to Mass Killing of Refugees in Congo,” *New York Times*.

“Since the middle of last month, no outsider has been allowed down the six miles of jungle road that begin at a roadblock manned by soldiers at Kilometer 42 south of here. But a growing number of accounts emerging from that zone suggest some form of systematic killing of refugees and disposal of the evidence has been taking place there. . . .

“The accounts come from refugees who have emerged from the jungle, from aid workers who deal with the victims, from Congolese who live nearby, from a disaffected Congolese soldier who says he worked in the zone, and from aid workers who saw a military unit move into the area. All of the more than 25 people interviewed refused to be identified or to have their aid agencies identified for fear of retribution. . . .

“‘They march them down the road—yes, children and mothers, too,’ said a terrified 34-year-old man in the Biaro camp, just south of here. He said he had heard from other refugees what had happened. ‘They kill them, and then at Kilometer 52 they mix corpses together and make fire with them. . . .’

“One reason the accounts are now emerging is that the soldiers operating in the zone have needed the help of local people to carry out their work. Local people say they have been dragooned to work south of Kilometer 42, carrying bodies, driving trucks or digging graves.

“Witnesses have reported the arrival of a well-drilled and heavily armed military unit in the days before the jungle area was sealed off. Second-hand accounts report killings and funeral pyres deep in the rain forest, and soldiers carrying off bags of human ashes. . . .

“At least one former Zairean soldier who worked in the zone said about 30 refugees are still being killed each day as

EIR called the shots

At an April 26-27 conference in Germany on “Peace Through Development in Africa’s Great Lakes Region,” co-sponsored by *EIR*, a participant from Burundi, Jerome Ndiho of the National Council for the Defense of Democracy (CNDD), remarked upon the accuracy of this magazine’s coverage of developments in that part of the world. “I remember when I was in Zaire in 1994,” he said. “I was invited by the governor of Kivu, and I took the opportunity to offer him a feature written by Mme. Linda de Hoyos. I told him, ‘Mr. Governor, this is a very important feature. Here is a scheduled mass killing, and Zaire will be attacked, in British Empire framework, a Great British Empire. That is reality! You have to read details.’

“The governor told me, ‘Oh, you know, Zaire is so big; small Rwanda is not able to attack the Zaireans!’

“But, Mme. Linda de Hoyos was right!”

An example of what Mr. Ndiho was talking about, is the article by Mrs. de Hoyos in *EIR*, Sept. 9, 1994, titled “Is Zaire Britain’s Next African Target?”

“For the second time in the six weeks since the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) swept the Rwandan government army out of Rwanda,” she wrote, “Lady Lynda Chalker, British Minister of Overseas Development, has been touring the East Africa region. During her first trip, Chalker, whose ministry is the former Colonial Office for the British Empire, spent five days in Uganda hosted by her friend President Yoweri Museveni, logistical and ideological sponsor of the RPF, and briefly visited the refugee camp in Goma, Zaire. This time, Chalker, reported the British Broadcasting Co., is visiting Burundi, with a different message: All governments of the region must ensure that the former Rwandan government army, now holed up in Zaire, must not be permitted to rearm or regroup. . . .

“The conditions are thus being put in place for additional military action in the region, either from the UN or between the warring groups, this time bringing Zaire into the fray.

“Zaire, now primarily an asset of the French government, as was the former Rwandan regime, is one of the major targets in the British grand strategy for East Africa, launched with the October 1990 invasion of Rwanda. Reportedly, Rwanda is the paradigm for the new British Foreign Office agenda in Africa.”

they emerge from hiding places in the forest.

“According to refugees and aid workers who have talked to survivors and to local Congolese soldiers who say they have helped bury the bodies, groups of refugees are being waylaid as they stumble up the road toward a United Nations airlift that would be their salvation. The men are tied up, made to kneel, and then strangled or hacked to death as others watch, they say. Sometimes women and children are killed too, and sometimes the children are released to go up the road—this time alone, they say.

“Beyond Kilometer 42, there are reports of burial pits from which the bodies from earlier killings are being dug up and burned. Soldiers and local Congolese civilians who have trucked in wood and gasoline say there is an open-air crematorium beside a quarry at Kilometer 52.

“According to the Associated Press, a disaffected soldier from Mr. Kabila’s forces who said he killed no one but helped remove bodies described how the ashes of the burned bodies are shoveled into white bags and stored to be dumped into rivers later. The soldiers operating south of Kilometer 42 are under great pressure to hurry before outsiders gain access to the area, said the soldier, who said he had volunteered the information because he had grown disgusted with the killings.

“‘When the UN eventually comes to investigate, there will be no evidence left,’ the AP quoted him as saying.

“The soldier told the AP that he had seen killings him-

self, including 43 refugees who were hacked to death one by one. . . .

“The soldier also provided the AP with a detailed map of the 10-kilometer stretch, purporting to show where mass graves are, a cremation area where bodies are piled on gasoline-soaked wood and burned on pyres, and houses where the ashes are stored.

“The soldier told AP that between 200 and 600 people slain by Mr. Kabila’s troops were buried there.

“A *New York Times* and an AP reporter and a diplomat who entered an area to which the United Nations has access found one set of what appeared to be graves—seven earth-covered pits about 10 feet by 10 feet each with clothes and identity cards scattered nearby and a cross made of sticks wired together. The reporters and several diplomats also tried to reach a house where the map said bags of crematorium ashes were stored, but were stopped by the village chief, who said it was a military base and off limits.

“There is no way to know how many people may have been killed. The United Nations estimates that 40,000 refugees are still missing in the area. They are part of an estimated 80,000 refugees who scattered into the forest from two camps, Biaro and Kasese, south of here, after being attacked by local villagers and rebel soldiers on April 22.

“Some are presumably still hiding in the jungle. About 6,000 who had been lying on the ground, too sick from cholera

and diarrhea to walk, had simply vanished, relief workers said, after the workers were allowed back into the camps later in April.

“Local Red Cross workers who said they had witnessed killings at Kasese on April 22 told a diplomat that Tutsi soldiers had buried bodies behind the abandoned camp with the help of a bulldozer that had been rented by the United Nations to smooth roads and dig latrines. But journalists and relief workers who tried to find that grave were stopped by the sound of gunshots. . . .

“Hutu survivors and local people say the soldiers operating south of Kilometer 42 are from a unit of 200 to 400 soldiers who landed at Kisangani Airport on April 17 and moved through the city, across the river, and down the road to the south. . . .

“Among the refugees, there are armed former Hutu guerrillas who could be considered a legitimate military target. But a refugee from Burundi, which also has several thousand refugees in Congo, said the unit did not limit itself to that mission. It drove through the refugee camps, taunting the crowds that they were going to kill them. ‘They were Tutsi,’ he said. ‘Some from Rwanda, some from Uganda, some from Burundi that we recognized.’

“On April 22, the whole road south of Kisangani was closed. When it reopened two days later, the two huge refugee camps were empty. Slowly, wounded refugees emerged from the forests, telling stories of being machine-gunned by uniformed soldiers and hacked at by local villagers. . . .

“Here in Kisangani, a remnant of the unit is said to have remained behind to waylay remaining refugees who might straggle up the road. The refugees said they did not feel safe even when they were inside Kisangani itself at the camp near the airport. ‘The soldiers at the gate whisper, ‘You think you got away, but we’ll get you in Rwanda,’” one refugee said. . . .

“Not all of the villagers in the area have been hostile to the refugees. . . .

“‘I was crying because of some dead babies on the ground—that these little ones should die,’ said There Mbuyaya, a worker at the transit camp in the city, ‘and the soldiers said to me, ‘Mama, why do you cry? Don’t you know they are snakes? Maybe they will kill you tonight.’ . . .”

May 14, 1997, by Axel Buyse, “Diplomats Claim Kigali Incites Rebels to Kill Hutu Refugees,” *Groot Bijgaarden De Standaard*.

“Under the supervision of the Rwandan Government the rebels of Kabila’s Alliance are causing a large-scale massacre among Rwandan refugees in East Zaire. Aid workers are used as a bait to lure the refugees out of their hiding places. This was reported by reliable Western diplomats in Kinshasa. The news is confirmed by other reports. The situation keeps deteriorating for the Rwandan Hutu refugees staying behind in Eastern Zaire. Unanimous sources report that they are being

chased mercilessly under the supervision of representatives from the Rwandan Government in Kisangani, in the conviction that all those who stayed behind, are accessory to the 1994 genocide. They have no mercy for women nor children. The local Zairean population is being heavily intimidated not to protect any Hutus. Sometimes, Zaireans are put under heavy pressure to take part in the killings. All traces of the massacres are being erased.

“The accusation that the rebels use aid workers as a ‘bait’ to lure the refugees out of their hiding places is particularly serious. Officials within the ‘Alliance’ inform them about the presumable presence of refugees in an area. As soon as the aid workers descend on the area, the refugees turn up. Shortly after that, the aid workers are refused access to the area, after which the refugees vanish ‘into thin air.’

“In at least one case, a battalion of the Angolan Government Army was ordered to ‘eliminate’ such a concentration of Hutu refugees in the vicinity of Kisangani.

“Last week, a UN commission of inquiry did not get permission from Alliance leader Laurent Kabila to verify the reports about massacres in Eastern Zaire. Yesterday, Paris sounded the alarm about mass murders the Alliance was committing in the city of Mbandaka.”

May 5, 1997, Jon Swain, “Killing Fields of Kisangani: Rwandan Troops Join Kabila’s Rebels in Massacre of Hutus,” London *Sunday Times*.

The article says that the road out of the rain forest via which Rwandan refugees, “with skeleton-like bodies,” were emerging, should be named “the Road to Hell.” Refugees “have lived through a nightmare, survivors of a series of massacres perpetrated by soldiers loyal to Laurent Kabila . . . with the participation of Rwandan regular forces. . . . Kabila’s soldiers encouraged or intimidated local Zairean villagers along the road, to join in the orgy of killing. . . . Some degree of Rwandan army participation in these killings seems certain. . . . Last week, as the full scale of the horror emerged, there were credible reports in Kisangani, that Rwandan units had arrived in force, the night before the massacres. People spoke of well-disciplined soldiers wearing the same clean uniforms as the Rwandan army, crossing the Congo River and heading for the camps. By contrast, Kabila’s rebels wear an assortment of tattered uniforms.

“United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan’s accusation that a policy of ‘slow extermination’ is being carried out accurately conveys the cruelty inflicted on thousands of weak and defenseless human beings.”

April 30, 1997, David Orr, “Aid Staff Catalogue ‘Barbarities’ of Zaire Rebel Forces,” London *Times*.

“Confidential reports [from various aid agencies] allege that crimes against both Rwandan refugees and Zairean civilians started long before concerns arose over the fate of tens of thousands of refugees still missing in the forests near Ki-

sangani. The information, gathered on aid agency missions, points to a systematic campaign of extermination of refugees and of intimidation of Zaireans in rebel territory.

“One aid agency document obtained by the *Times* refers to indications that ‘serious violations’ of international humanitarian and human rights laws have taken place and are continuing, in areas controlled by the rebels.

“Testimony, says one of the reports, was gathered from expatriates working in Zaire and from Zairean villagers. . . . These sources gave evidence to the mission that the military are killing refugees. They report that it has been rebel practice to exterminate refugees in recent months and that the practice goes on.

“The rebels are said to have originally targeted male refugees, but recently have included women and children.”

Feb. 26, 1997, “Rwandese Hutu Refugees Were Massacred in Eastern Zaire,” *Le Monde*.

“Contradicting HCR [the UN High Commission on Refugees] statements and those repeatedly made by the Kigali government, a document transmitted to the UN Security Council members, to Amnesty International and to the Belgian government says most of the Rwandese refugees in Zaire have not gone back to Rwanda. This document, written by a Western witness just returned from Kivu, where he lived for

four years, points out the ‘systemic will of the Tutsi rebels to finish off Hutu refugees.’ This witness, who must remain anonymous for security reasons, says that ‘several hundred thousand refugees are already dead, most were massacred or were victims of hunger, exhaustion, or disease.’ He went back to some camps that he already knew well, after the refugees had fled and, guided by escapees, visited places where he ascertained the existence of mass graves. He also reports the stories of a great many refugees denouncing massacres committed by the ‘rebels.’ . . .

“ ‘Calling every Hutu refugee a “genocidalist” is tantamount to legitimizing, in the eyes of international opinion and also the rebels, the use of force, or worse, the elimination of these refugees,’ says the author of the document, who then explains that ‘the number of mass graves betrays a systemic will to finish off the refugees.’ ‘These mass graves are everywhere, always hidden and very difficult to reach. It is dangerous to be surprised by the rebels in these zones; it means immediate execution.’ He lists up his findings:

“ ‘Above Mugunga, at one and a half hour’s walking distance, I saw three graves with 10, 12, and 30 bodies. They were men, women, some with a baby on their back, old people. They all had been shot in the head, including the infants.’ . . .

“ ‘On the lava plain, behind the Ktali and Kahindo camps, towards the West, one can see thousands of skeletons.’ ”

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Nov. 21, 1996, “Zaire Rebels Detain Hutu, Refugees Say,” *New York Times*.

“Zairean rebels are separating young Rwandan Hutu men from crowds of returning refugees, other refugees said today as they arrived in Goma by the busload. Nothing was known about the fate of the young men.

“Only women, children, and old people climbed off the rickety buses and trucks arrived here after a six-mile ride from Sake and the sprawling refugee camp at Mugunga. The rebels, who control a swath of eastern Zaire, refused to let journalists and aid workers out of Goma to look into what was happening to the men. . . .

“Some refugees said the rebels were segregating young men whom they suspected of being part of the Rwandan Hutu militia. United Nations workers said they had also received reports that young men are being detained by the rebels. . . .

“Rwanda says virtually all Rwandan refugees have returned home but aid agencies insist that hundreds of thousands are dispersed in eastern Zaire, particularly at the south end of Lake Kivu.”

Nov. 12, 1996, commentary by Scott Campbell, “Mustn’t Turn Our Backs on Genocide in Africa,” *Houston Chronicle*.

“Hope for a solution involving the long-awaited repatriation of refugees to Rwanda seems even more absurd now than when such appeals were first made two years ago. Refugees who had fled the camp in Kibumba told me last week that Rwandan soldiers had attacked them with mortar and machine guns. How can we expect refugees to flee into the hands of the army that is shooting at them?”

Nov. 11, 1996, Scott Strauss, “Rwandans Invade Zaire in Reprisal for Shelling of Town,” *Houston Chronicle*.

“Troops in Rwandan army uniforms were seen in the center of Goma. . . . Rwandan officials publicly assert that they want the refugees to return home, but only after the genocidal killers are separated and detained. But experienced observers in Rwanda wonder if the government indeed wants a huge influx of people in its already densely populated land.

“Now the refugee camps are broken. They were deliberately targeted during the fighting over the last two weeks.”

Nov. 11, 1996, Anne McIlroy, “Forest Full of Dying, Refugees Say,” *Toronto Globe and Mail*.

“Exhausted refugees who have made it across the border from Zaire hold little hope anyone can save thousands now dying in the forest, including the wives, husbands, and children they lost track of when their camps were attacked.

“‘If you go into the forest, you would see many cadavers and many people who have only two or three hours to live,’ said François Mubinyuza, a 31-year-old former electrician who walked across the Rwandan border today. ‘They can’t even walk five meters. They are too weak to make it to the border.’”

The Hannibal Principle

Superior strategy can defeat the British

by Lyndon H. LaRouche

At a conference in Walluf, Germany on April 26-27, sponsored by EIR, the Schiller Institute, and the Forum for Peace and Democracy, Mr. LaRouche addressed an audience of some 40 exiled leaders from Africa’s Great Lakes Region. See EIR, May 23, for a full report. During the discussion period, Mr. LaRouche gave this presentation on “The Hannibal Principle,” explaining how a small force, of superior intellect and moral qualities, can defeat an enemy which is stronger in sheer military power. Subheads have been added to the transcript which follows.

The point to be made is elementary and crucial.

Outside Arbela, on the Plains of Gaugamela, a relatively small force, commanded by Alexander the Great, advised by his friends and counselors from the deceased Plato’s School of Athens, destroyed the Persian forces and the Persian Empire, destroyed the power of Babylon, essentially forever, as an empire. A student of this event, Hannibal, was outside Rome, faced by superior Roman forces. In his forces, which included a lot of what are called auxiliaries, which are about the fighting quality of diplomats, he had a Carthaginian infantry, heavy infantry, which was capable; he had a Carthaginian cavalry, which was capable; he had a secondary cavalry, which was not perfect but was capable; and, a number of auxiliaries.

But, he was near the lake. He was outnumbered, and we say, for the weapons of the time, outgunned by the Roman forces. Under these conditions, he placed his heavy infantry in the front lines to hold the assault of the Roman forces. And he launched a double enveloping attack by cavalry forces, including his heavy cavalry and light cavalry, against the flanks of the Roman forces. The light cavalry served as a diversionary force, while the heavy cavalry did the job. The Roman forces, which were too closely packed together, stumbled over each other’s feet, and the entire Roman force was slaughtered, eliminated, annihilated.

We have similar cases of that. There was a case in the Civil War in the United States, in which General Grant acted in the place of the Carthaginian infantry, marching down to