

international law. But it says that mercenaries provided by Executive Outcomes have been concealed on the staffs of private industrial security firms operating in Angola. "Recognizing that the Lomé Protocol, if fully implemented, could speedily end Executive Outcomes' operations in Angola, a number of employees have attempted to establish their own businesses," the report says.

These conclusions were submitted to representatives of MI6, MI5, Defense Intelligence, and the Joint Intelligence Organization. The report, if deemed important by the permanent cabinet secretary, would be sent to the attention of the Prime Minister or Foreign Minister. As a work of the British intelligence service, it would be brought to the attention of the Queen, who is briefed once a week on intelligence affairs.

Nonetheless, despite the fears which seem to be expressed in the report, Colonel Spicer provided detailed tactical plans of the proposed counter-coup to an officer named Major Norman, of the very same Defense Intelligence staff which prepared this memorandum.

*EIR* asserted that these paramilitary operations, as a rule, enjoy very high-level political patronage. For instance, Defence Systems Ltd., based at Buckingham Gate, a few meters from Buckingham Palace, was at one time partly owned by the now-defunct Aitken Hume Bank. This bank was partly owned by Jonathan Aitken, nephew of the late Lord Beaverbrook, and had been a leading member of the Conservative Party. In the case of Sandline and Executive Outcomes, this patronage is provided by Life Peer David Steel. Lord Steel, founder of the Liberal Party and an old Africa hand, was also a director of Heritage Oil and Gas, which forms part of the Branch Energy corporate complex. Although his office says that he is no longer a director of the company, he has not cut off contact. In a letter appearing on May 18 in the *London Times*, he references a discussion of the coup with representatives of Sandline on March 3, 1998, a week before Kabbah was brought back to power.

Also sitting on the board of Heritage Oil and Gas is Andrew Gifford of GJW Government Relations, a political lobbying firm with excellent connections in the Foreign Office and the Parliament.

Lastly, *EIR* has documented that the International Institute for Strategic Studies is one of the principal authors of the policy of promoting "commercially viable" mercenary operations. In a commentary in the *Financial Times* on May 19, David Shearer, a research associate of IISS, takes the opportunity of this scandal to argue for the "need to control and regulate private military companies." Shear writes that in a world where the institutions of entire states are disintegrating, "private military companies . . . offer one of the few alternatives for a besieged government like that of Sierra Leone." He concludes by saying that the "decision by the Foreign Office to enter into discussion with Sandline was the most intelligent option."

## Rwanda mourns death of Seth Sendashonga

Seth Sendashonga, leader of the Resistance Forces for Democracy, was murdered in Nairobi, Kenya, on May 16. The Kenyan authorities have arrested a Rwandan businessman, who allegedly confessed to arranging the murder, which was reported to have been carried out by two hit men, one from Rwanda and the other from Uganda. In February 1996, Sendashonga and his nephew were wounded in an assassination attempt by two Rwandans in Nairobi; the attempt resulted in the expulsion of Rwandan diplomats from Nairobi. On May 16, Sendashonga was killed, along with another Rwandan Hutu and the driver of the vehicle taking them from a United Nations building to downtown Nairobi, when the car was sprayed with bullets.

Sendashonga was the Interior Minister in the new government of the Rwandan Patriotic Front, when it came to power in July 1994, but broke with the government in August 1995, accusing the RPF of carrying out the systematic murder of 312,000 Rwandans inside the country since it had come to power. He went into exile in Nairobi, and founded the Resistance Forces for Democracy, with Faustin Twagamirungu, the former Prime Minister of Rwanda, who had broken with Paul Kagame's government in Kigali at the same time.

From Brussels, Twagamirungu charged that Sendashonga had been killed on orders of the Rwandan government: "I am pointing to the RPF and its government. Professionals were sent to carry out this piece of dirty work."

At the point that he was murdered, Sendashonga had agreed to testify before the International Tribunal on Rwanda in Arusha, and was to be called as a witness for the Parliamentary Commission investigation on Rwanda now proceeding in France.

## Eulogy: Rwanda is in a state of shock

by Jean N. Gahururu

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A friend of Rwanda and of Africa, a world citizen (but no supporter of globalization), asked me to speak of the deep sorrow unanimously felt by the entire community of Rwan-

dans in exile on the death of Seth Sendashonga. Public opinion only knows this community from the way a perfidious media campaign describes them, as extremist Hutus, Interahamwe, evil criminals, dangerous scoundrels, and each and every one a genocidalist, unable to weep over death. And so, it is already being said that the exiles probably assassinated Sendashonga, and now, with crocodile tears, cynically blame it on the regime in Kigali! This is a challenge for the government of Kenya, which, as a state under the rule of law, will certainly guarantee an international investigation in order to clear this cynical charge.

Seth Sendashonga, born in 1951, belongs to what we call the *JFK generation*, in memory of the young Sen. John F. Kennedy's commitment to African independence and then his support, as President, for an education program in our countries, especially by sending American volunteers from the Peace Corps as teachers. Like the majority of Rwandans of his generation, Sendashonga grew up in the American tradition of *government of the people, by the people, and for the people*. I know that he regretted, as do all children of African independence, that the Americans do not always live up to this tradition, a historical reminder of African friendship favorable to the United States.

But what importance does this have for Muriel, Marlène, and Maxime, the three orphans Seth Sendashonga leaves behind? As a father, he willingly fulfilled his role of an understanding and affable partner by replacing his wife, Cyriaque, in the home. Holding a doctorate in natural science, she works all day at a United Nations organization in Nairobi. Cyriaque was a true companion in struggle with Seth ever since they were both exiled from Rwanda in 1976 for political reasons. Few people will remember that this orphan family has lost a very open husband and father, who had no complex about helping the children with their schoolwork, doing the cooking, the ironing, and so forth. For his family members and for many Rwandans, this is not an insignificant detail, given that Seth Sendashonga was a former Interior Minister and might have become, at the very least, minister again.

Rwanda has just lost a *statesman*, to the great sorrow of all his fellow countrymen, unanimously. A statesman, unlike the president of an association, is one who takes into account the aspirations and demands, not only of his friends, but also his political rivals, in order to protect the nation's higher interests. Sendashonga developed such qualities when he was still very young. A brilliant economist, he decided to struggle for *the founding of a state under the rule of law and for the respect of freedom and human rights* in Rwanda (cf. the platform of his political organization, the Resistance Forces for Democracy, FRD).

I would like to console Sendashonga's friends by reminding them that, from an historical standpoint, it is fortunate that good luck (Rwandans, all believers, will of course invoke God, Imana) saved him from an assassination attempt on Feb. 26, 1996. This was an attempt organized by the Rwandan

government and executed by Rwandan diplomats in Nairobi, including Mr. Francis Mugabo, who was caught with the weapon in his hand. Having survived, Sendashonga had time to become reconciled with a good number of his fellow countrymen, including those in the exile community. Indeed, many Rwandans begrudged him several mistakes, some serious, others less so.

For example, I personally did not understand why he organized, in April 1995, the blockade of PAM vehicles carrying supplies to Rwandan refugees living in camps in Zaire. He was Interior Minister of the Rwandan Patriotic Front government at the time, and he stated that it was *immoral to feed people among whom known criminals are hiding*. After resigning from the government in August 1995, he explained to us in detail that he and several other members of government had been more or less taken hostage, and forced to be token Hutus in the government in order to reassure international opinion. I forgave him, and sincerely so. On this same basis of sincerity, the many discussions between Sendashonga and a large number of Rwandan democrats had just led to some interesting proposals for building a Rwanda of reconciliation, which would respect the lives and rights of the human individual, and whose ultimate objective is not revenge, but reconciliation of the Rwandan people.

It was against this backdrop that Sendashonga had agreed to testify before the International Court on Rwanda, and that his name was among the list of witnesses to be heard by the fact-finding Parliamentary Commission in France. This former dignitary of the Rwandan Patriotic Front, who had documented the genocide and massacres of Hutus and democratic Tutsis committed by the Rwandan Patriotic Front from 1990 to today, was determined to dismantle the myth of the good liberator FPR, who went to war to stop the genocide of April 1994. Might that not be the reason he was assassinated?

It is an ontological paradox that Sendashonga, who was so concerned with protecting lives, including those of his adversaries and enemies, lost his own life as a victim of state terrorism. He was killed by the Jacobin terrorists of Rwanda, supported by a certain international community which tends to stand aside when faced with forces subverting the great values and causes of humanity, such as democracy! But we do have the consolation of knowing that he certainly passed away with a smile on his face. His life was both necessary and useful. Just as the Good Samaritan, a firm Christian and believer in the idea that man is created in the image and likeness of God, Seth rendered great services to humanity. And then, other Sendashongas will be born in Rwanda, and will not all die (*ntabapfira gushira*). To that extent, Seth is not completely dead. In Rwanda, everyone knows that *udapfuye, gatindi irapfa*, that is, for someone who is not yet dead, the curse disappears! That is the essential thing to say as a personal tribute to Sendashonga, a statesman respected even by his adversaries.