

London's Museveni launches new holocaust

by Linda de Hoyos

The British Privy Council's crusade to destroy the nation of Sudan is entering a new and escalated phase, according to numerous reports. An invasion of southern Sudan is reportedly soon to be launched from Uganda, where dictator Yoweri Museveni, a deployable asset of the Privy Council's Commonwealth apparatus since he came into power in 1986, is emerging as the commander-in-chief of a regional force combining troops of eight African countries. This will be the backup to the forces of Sudanese secessionist John Garang, head of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army, who launched major attacks on the southern city of Wau during the first week of February. There were also attacks at that time from Eritrea, against the garrison town of Kassala.

The escalation against Sudan had reportedly been slated for the end of December, but was delayed due to problems in the command structure of the regional force. Now it can proceed, as the rest of the world's eyes are glued on London's orchestrated crisis between Iraq and Great Britain and the United States.

London's demand for a full-scale assault on the government of Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir has been heard for months, coming primarily from the mouth of Baroness Caroline Cox, a deputy speaker of the House of Lords. It received a boost with the September 1997 conference of the misnamed U.S. Institute for Peace, where Roger Winter, executive director of the U.S. Committee on Refugees; Ted Dagne of the Congressional Research Service; and John Prendergast, currently of the U.S. National Security Council, attacked any commitment to diplomacy, demanding that war become the policy of the U.S. government.

Under the advice of Prendergast, a quest for allies for war against Sudan was a key feature of the December trip of Secretary of State Madeleine Albright to Africa, including Uganda. Public balking at her pressure did come from South Africa, where Vice President Thabo Mbeki declared that South Africa had been approached to mediate between the Sudan government and the SPLA. Instead of war, he stated, "We want to encourage them to find a resolution to that particular question, to end that conflict."

At the current time, according to Ugandan and Sudanese sources, there are U.S. and Israeli military advisers and trainers in Uganda, and British reports indicate that these are pri-

vately contracted. The forces being assembled for the onslaught are gathered from Museveni's Uganda, and the military regimes of Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Eritrea, along with Zimbabwe and Angola, which are believed to be supplying token forces.

There are also reports that a side operation of this force will be an onslaught against forces rebelling against Tutsi caste rule in the Kivu provinces of Congo-Zaire, in Rwanda, and Burundi. Aid agencies are now preparing a contingency plan for a possible influx of refugees from Rwanda and Congo.

A column of the Rwandan Army is reportedly moving toward Goma, in Kivu, Congo. Another contingent of Congolese forces is reportedly being moved up from Lubumbashi in Katanga to Uvira in Kivu. Burundian troops are reportedly amassing at a border region between Congo-Zaire, Rwanda, and Burundi, for a quick crossing into South Kivu. Ugandan and Kabila Congolese troops have created a joint headquarters in the Ugandan Wild Reserve Park overlooking the Rwenzori Mountains, for a combined assault against the insurgent Alliance of Democratic Forces of Uganda.

The combined operations against Sudan and the escalation of the war against the populations of Rwanda, Burundi, eastern Zaire, and Uganda now threaten to bring about a bloodletting far exceeding the horrors of 1994 in Rwanda and 1996-97 in eastern Zaire.

Museveni's bloodthirst

The kingpin of London's operation on the ground is dictator Yoweri Museveni. At Uganda's 17th Army Day anniversary celebrations at Bombo barracks on Feb. 7, Museveni proclaimed that he has "five drugs," which he will soon employ to end what he calls Sudanese-backed terrorism in northern Uganda. He accused Sudan of sending armed groups to Uganda to kill, kidnap, and rape, as part of their Islamic mission. "I have the medicine in the house, but I lack the people to mix it well. I hope the new army leadership will help me to mix the drugs," he said, referring to the early January installation of his half-brother Salim Saleh as de facto defense minister, and his nephew James Kazini as Army commander.

Listening to Museveni from the podium were the Eritrean Minister of Defense, Gen. Sebhat Ephrem; Kenya's Deputy Army Commander, Gen. Aden Abdullahi; and the Army Chiefs-of-Staff of Ethiopia and Rwanda, Maj. Gen. Tsadkan Gebretensae and Col. Kayumba Nyamwasa, respectively. This is the second meeting of East African defense chiefs organized by Museveni this year, to rally unified support against Sudan.

In his self-appointed role as the Hitler of East Africa, Museveni is creating his own personality cult. In January, he pushed his guerrilla manual, *Sowing the Mustard Seed*, in public appearances in Rwanda, and he ended his Army Day speech by launching a new paean to himself, *Museveni's Long March: From Guerrilla to Statesman*.