Editorial

Irregular warfare: the name of the game

On April 23, within the same timeframe as the Oklahoma bombing and the second poison gas attack in Japan, perhaps as many as 8,000 Rwandan refugees were either gunned down by government troops, or were trampled as panicked inmates of the camp tried to escape. The confluence of these events cannot be regarded as merely coincidental; they are all part of British global destabilization operations intended to strengthen the imperial aspirations of the House of Windsor and the international oligarchy.

The bloody hand of British irregular warfare is recognizable worldwide, whether in outright terrorism or the imposition of terror by a fascist state apparatus, such as that run by the Rwandan government or the Serbian government and its Bosnian Serb offshoot. That is the truth behind the most recent atrocity in Rwanda.

Some accounts have lowered the death toll to 2,000, but in any event, the 80,000 people who had been living in the Kibeho refugee camp have now been driven out to face certain death. The policy of the ruling Tutsi-led Rwandan Patriotic Front is to shut down all of the refugee camps to which Hutus had fled at the time of the Tutsi coup. The government has shown no sign of remorse for the action of the army; indeed, only one day after the massacre, they announced their readiness to flush out the last 1,000 Hutus holed up in the Kibeho camp.

"We are getting impatient with these people," said one soldier of the government's Rwanda Patriotic Army, as hundreds of troops massed at the camp. "Either they surrender and we take them to jail, or we go in and take them out. We are ready for them but we are just waiting for orders from Kigali."

While the refugee centers are being forcibly closed down, an even more brutal situation exists in Auschwitz-like death camps which are being operated to house imprisoned Hutus who have been identified as political leaders. Over 1,000 people are being sent from jails to these camps each week.

In contrast to other major governments, including the Clinton administration, which swiftly condemned

the atrocities, British Overseas Development Minister Lynda Chalker actually supported the actions of the Rwandan government. In a BBC interview on April 24, this apologist for genocide said: "These camps are full of Hutu extremists with weaponry who were breaking out at night, terrorizing the villages where people have [resettled]. It was in trying to empty these camps that some break-outs took place organized by Hutu extremists, and that's what started the stampede. The government troops panicked, undoubtedly, over the weekend, which added to the deaths and the injuries."

Chalker said that it was vital for the Rwandan government to restore order around the camps, where weapons and "extremists" were still to be found. "It must be for the government of Rwanda to restore order in the area and let the non-governmental organizations get through with food and medicine and water, otherwise more will die. I'm afraid we have a long way to go and probably some more tragedies on the way, but we'll try and prevent them," she added.

The British policy of giving full support to Tutsi genocide is identical to their policy regarding Serbian atrocities against the Bosnians and Croatians. As with their early support of Adolf Hitler's rise to power, they are again attempting to bring the world's population under their boot, by bringing fascist governments to power. It is in this context that the role of Lord Rees-Mogg's newsletter in attempting to foment violence in the United States must be seen.

Since the publication of EIR's Special Report on "The Coming Fall of the House of Windsor" on Oct. 28, 1994, events are confirming LaRouche's ringing condemnation of the crimes of Britain's Prince Philip and his coterie. To quote from LaRouche's introduction to the report: "The world has tolerated for more than three decades a criminal conspiracy of an enormity already vastly exceeding in its toll upon humanity to date, the memorable atrocities of Hitler's crew."

The recent atrocities are beginning to take on the dimensions of actual warfare. As much as the war against Hitler, this is a war which we cannot afford to lose.

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