
Trails of killings by the TUTSI JUNTA in Uganda.

Posted by Balyokwabwe - 2008/10/12 22:19

Museveni if Idi Amin Dada was bad and very ignorant man. President Museveni, i am giving you the list of people you killed in cold blood. They as follows:

Uganda, Jan 5: Victims of Yoweri Museveni's reign of terror - (May they RIP)

1. Brig. Perino Okoya, commander of Second Infantry Brigade, 1970. Personally shot dead by GSU intelligence officer Yoweri Museveni.
2. Nicholas Stroh, American journalist, 1971. Murdered by Lt. Silver Tibahika on orders of Museveni, for investigating FRONASA's murder of Acholi and Langi army officers.
3. Robert Siedle, Makerere University lecturer, 1971. Murdered by Lt. Silver Tibahika on orders of Museveni, for investigating FRONASA's murder of Acholi and Langi army officers.
4. James Bwogi, director of Uganda Television, 1971. Murdered by FRONASA agents to tarnish image of President Idi Amin.
5. Michael Kabali Kaggwa, president of Uganda Industrial Court, 1971. Murdered by FRONASA agents and burnt in his car, to turn Baganda against Amin.
6. Father Clement Kiggundu, Roman Catholic priest and former editor of Muuno newspaper, 1971. Dragged from altar during Mass to turn Baganda and Catholics against Amin.
7. Raiti Omongin, first leader of FRONASA, 1972. Personally shot in the mouth by Museveni during a morning parade in Tabora, after Museveni's claim to FRONASA leadership was challenged.
8. Ali Picho Owiny, former GSU intelligence officer and colleague of Museveni, 1972. Murdered during the attack on Mbarara by Museveni because of his habit of humiliating Museveni in the office. The murder was blamed on Amin's soldiers.
9. Valerino Rwaheru, comrade in arms of Museveni, 1972. Killed by Museveni to eliminate challenge to his leadership of FRONASA.
10. William a.k.a "Black" Mwesigwa, comrade in arms of Museveni, 1972. Murdered during invasion of Mbarara, to be blamed on Amin's troops.
11. Basil Kiiza Bataringaya, former minister of Internal Affairs, 1972. Murdered by FRONASA agents and thrown into Rwizi river in Mbarara.
12. Erifazi Laki, county chief of Rwampara, 1972. Killed by FRONASA agents on orders of Museveni, because as a former GSU intelligence officer Laki possibly knew of Museveni's hand in murdering Brig. Okoya or was a threat to Museveni's ambitions. The private detective who in 2001 undertook to investigate Laki's murder was poisoned on orders of Museveni.
13. Patrick Ruhinda, lawyer, 1972. Murdered by FRONASA to turn Ankole against Amin.
14. Benedicto Kiwanuka, president general of DP and Chief Justice, 1972. Abducted from the High Court buildings and shot dead by FRONASA agents near Bombo Road, Wandegaya, to tarnish Amin's image. The abduction car was driven by a Musoga FRONASA man, Capt. Kaganda.
15. Frank Kalimuzo, vice chancellor of Makerere University, 1972. Murdered by FRONASA agents, to cause fear in Uganda's civil service and academic circles. The story of Kalimuzo's death given by Kintu Musoke had many inconsistencies.
16. John Kakonge, secretary general of Uganda People's Congress, 1972. Murdered to tarnish Amin's image.
17. James Karuhanga, comrade in arms of Museveni, 1973. Shot dead by Museveni and blamed on Amin's troops.
18. Hope Rwaheru, wife of Museveni and sister of Valeriano Rwaheru, 1973. Mother of Museveni's son, Muhoozi Kainerugaba, reportedly strangled by Museveni in Dar es Salaam.
19. Lt. Col. Michael Ondoga, minister of Foreign Affairs, 1974. Kidnapped and murdered by FRONASA agents led by

Kahinda Otafiire and body thrown into River Nile.

20. Martin Mwesiga, comrade in arms of Museveni, 1974. Shot dead by Museveni after he witnessed shooting of Omongin.

21. Edith Bataringaya, wife of Basil Bataringaya, 1975. Burnt alive by FRONASA agents in order to discredit Amin.

22. Theresa Nanziri Bukenya, warden of Africa girls' Hall at Makerere University, 1976. Killed personally by Museveni, by slitting open her stomach when she was eight months pregnant, in order to create more hatred for Amin among Ugandans.

23. Jimmy Parma, photographer, Voice of Uganda, 1976. Murdered by FRONASA for taking photographs of body of Israeli hostage Dora Bloch after Entebbe raid.

24. Esther Chesire, Kenyan student at Makerere University, 1976. Kidnapped by State Research agents working for Museveni's FRONASA at Entebbe International Airport, in order to stir up hostility between Uganda and Kenya following Israeli attack on Entebbe.

25. Sally Githere, Kenyan student at Makerere University, 1976. Kidnapped by State Research agents working for Museveni's FRONASA at Entebbe International Airport, in order to stir up hostility between Uganda and Kenya following Israeli attack on Entebbe.

26. Lt. Col. Sarapio Kakuhikire, army officer, 1977. Abducted and killed by FRONASA agents outside main Kampala Post Office in order to discredit Amin.

27. Dr. Jack Barlow, dentist opponents at Mulago Hospital, 1979. Shot dead in Kampala. Barlow was one of several doctors and senior civil servants murdered on orders of Defence Minister Yoweri Museveni to create an atmosphere of lawlessness in Uganda and show that President Godfrey Binaisa had failed to govern Uganda. Killers said they had been sent for his life, not his money or property.

28. Dr. Stephen Obache, doctor at Mulago hospital, 1979. Shot dead in Kampala. He was one of several doctors and senior civil servants murdered on orders of Defence Minister Yoweri Museveni to create an atmosphere of lawlessness in Uganda and show that President Godfrey Binaisa had failed to govern Uganda.

29. Dr. Joseph Kamulegeya, doctor for Kampala City Council, 1979. Shot dead in Kampala. He was one of several doctors and senior civil servants murdered on orders of Defence Minister Yoweri Museveni to create an atmosphere of lawlessness in Uganda and show that President Godfrey Binaisa had failed to govern Uganda.

30. Dr. Mitchell Bagenda, doctor at Mulago Hospital, 1979. Shot dead in his home at his home in Kampala. He was one of several doctors and senior civil servants murdered on orders of Defence Minister Yoweri Museveni to create an atmosphere of lawlessness in Uganda and show that President Godfrey Binaisa had failed to govern Uganda.

31. Lt. Colonel John Ruhinda, UNLA officer, 1979. Shot dead on orders of Museveni, seen as a threat to Museveni's ambitions. Museveni came to the home of George and Joyce Kihuguru at Makerere University a few minutes after Ruhinda's shooting there, pretending to be a concerned mourner. Ruhinda had gone to the Kihuguru's home to eat millet.

32. Boniface Kaija Katuramu, Kampala quantity surveyor, 1979. Shot dead at his Malcolm X Avenue home in Kampala as part of Museveni's reign of terror to create image of unstable Uganda after Amin.

33. James Matovu, cousin of Kabaka Ronald Mwenda Mutebi of Buganda, 1979. Shot dead at his home in Kampala. The Buganda prince was one of several prominent Ugandans murdered on orders of Defence Minister Yoweri Museveni to create an atmosphere of lawlessness in Uganda and show that President Godfrey Binaisa had failed to govern Uganda.

34. Bob Naenda Odong, news reader, Uganda Television, 1980. Shot dead on orders of Museveni as part of efforts to create image of chaos in Kampala.

35. Edidian Luttaguzi, peasant leader in Semuto, 1981. NRA legend has it that Luttaguzi was hiding Museveni in his house and government troops came to surround the place and kill Museveni. Museveni hid up in a tree and as the UNLA troops killed Luttaguzi, Museveni perched in the tree watched helplessly. That was on June 9, 1981 and that is why the NRM marks that day as Hero's Day because Luttaguzi saved Museveni's life by refusing to tell the UNLA where Museveni was. It is the NRA which killed Luttaguzi in order to stiffen the hearts for Obote among the Luwero peasants. Museveni created this story of his narrow escape as one of the NRA legends. That day in 1981, Museveni was not in Uganda but in Nairobi signing a merger agreement between his Popular Resistance Army and Yusufu Lule's Uganda Freedom Fighters.

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36. Ahmed Seguya, first commander of the NRA, 1981. Poisoned on orders of Museveni.
37. Beatrice Kemigisha, Makerere University lecturer and NRM supporter, 1981. NRM officials used to visit Kemigisha at her flat at the university. Museveni passed on information to the UNLA that she was an NRA supporter and she was arrested. NRA men in the UNLA army raped and tortured her to death as part of Museveni's plan to have Obote's image tarnished.
38. Lt. Col. William Ndahendekire, army officer, 1982. Killed on orders of Museveni after Ndahendekire refused to join Museveni's NRA war.
39. Lt. Mule Muwanga, original NRA officer, 1982. Murdered during guerrilla war. Reasons unknown.
40. George Bamaturaki, UPC Member of Parliament, 1983. Shot dead at Kisimenti in Kampala because during 1980 election campaigns Bamaturaki had argued that Museveni, a Rwandese, should not be president of Uganda.
41. Gideon Akankwasa, lawyer with Hunter & Grieg law firm, 1983. Shot dead outside the gate of his home on Kyadondo Road in Nakasero, Kampala, to blame it on Chief of Staff David Oyite Ojok and tarnish Obote's image. After the 1980 election, one of Akankwasa's partners in Hunter & Grieg, Jonathan Kateera, handled Museveni's petition.
42. Lt. Sam Magara, second commander of the NRA, 1983. Betrayed to the UNLA by Museveni in order to eliminate threat in the bush. One of the people captured during the siege on Katenta Apuuli's house said Magara was sent to Kampala by Museveni and only Museveni could have known where Magara was staying while in Kampala.
43. Thompson Sabiti, civil servant and son of late Anglican Archbishop Eric Sabiiti, 1983. Clubbed to death near the Lake Victoria Hotel and the Ministry of Planning in Entebbe by Museveni's NRA men and Museveni blamed his death on the bodyguards of the vice president Paulo Muwanga. Museveni wanted the Protestant Bahima community to turn in large numbers from Obote and become more loyal to the NRA. Sabiti was a good target.
44. Prof. Yusufu Kironde Lule, former head of state and chairman of National Resistance Movement, 1985. Murdered by slow-acting poison in London because of his popularity and threat to Museveni's ambitions.
45. Enoch Kabundu, Entebbe civil servant and Museveni supporter, 1985. Kabundu was one of Museveni's staunchest supporters and Museveni used this against him. During the time of the Nairobi peace talks in December 1985, Museveni ordered two sisters working as prostitutes and informers for the NRA, Margaret and Anne Katanywa, to help get rid of Kabundu. Margaret and Anne Katanywa convinced a UNLA officer they were dating, Lt. Col. Obonyo that Kabundu was an NRA rebel. Obonyo had Kabundu taken to the Lutembe beach off the Kampala-Entebbe road where he was killed, his buttocks cut off in order to show that the Tito Okello regime was not sincere about peace talks through this action of murdering a Museveni supporter. Two years before this, Museveni had used the same tactic in killing a prominent Muhima in Entebbe, Thompson Sabiti.
46. Lt. Sam Katarwa, NRA commander, 1986. Sent to mediate peace with UPC government, was arrested, but was alive after Museveni took power in 1986 and killed on orders of Museveni. He was a popular officer seen as a threat to Museveni's power.
47. Capt. Robert Kagata Namiti, UNLA army officer, 1986. Murdered by a slow-acting poison injection by the NRA medical services on Museveni's orders because he knew details of who killed Sam Katarwa.
48. Capt. Abbey Kalega Sserwada, former Uganda Freedom Movement commandeer, 1986. He was arrested and detained at Lubiri barracks, tortured, his ears were cut off and he was killed by senior NRA officers with Museveni's approval.
49. Francis Gureme, NRA officer, son of retired civil servant and writer F.D.R. Gureme, 1986. Killed in northern Uganda allegedly by rebels during a mission. Real reason was a set up, on orders of Museveni, after Gureme began asking too many questions about NRA atrocities in the north.
50. Major Peter Musana, former head of School of Logistics and Engineering, Jinja, 1987. Reasons unclear. He was killed by a slow-acting poison a few months after being released from prison. He might have know Capt. Namiti and how he died.
51. Andrew Lutakome Kayiira, cabinet minister and former leader of the Uganda Freedom Movement, 1987. Shot dead in Konde, Makindye, Kampala by a hit squad comprising Major Paul Kagame, James Kazini, Lt. Col. Kasirye Gwanga, Lt. Col. Moses Nyanzi (a.k.a "Drago") and ESO assassin Humphrey Babukika. In the 1980s bush wars, Kayiira's UFM was always the better equipped force than Museveni's NRA and Museveni felt Kayiira was his main rival for power. The Scotland Yard report on Kayiira's death is reported to have mentioned Major Paul Kagame or Brig. Jim Muhwezi as the architect of the assassination.

52. Lance Sera Muwanga, housed Museveni's family in exile in Sweden and human rights activist, 1988. Killed by slow-acting poison for his vocal views on Museveni's atrocities in northern Uganda and his elimination of his political. Muwanga and the BBC correspondent Henry Gombya in a joint 1986 work wrote that the "Black Bombers" hit squad of the NRA led by Patrick Lumumba, Paul Kagame, Matayo Kyaligonza, Pecos Kutesa, Hannington Mugabi, Jero Bwende, and others were the ones carrying out the massacres of civilians in the Luwero Triangle in order to blame them on the Obote regime.

53. Robert Ekinu, deputy secretary of the Treasury, 1988. He was shot on orders of Museveni on a peace mission with other Teso ministers like Stanislus Okurut, the killing blamed on the Teso rebels, so as to paint the Teso rebels in a bad light and justify Museveni's aggressive military offensive there. Museveni pretended to be hurt by Ekinu's death by giving Ekinu's widow a job in Bank of Uganda and giving the bereaved family the government house they occupied in Entebbe.

54. Henry Mugisa, DP stalwart, member of National Resistance Council and Managing Director of Consolidated Properties, the government parastatal, 1989. Shot dead at his Kololo, Kampala home on orders of Museveni because he knew about Museveni's hand in stealing government companies under the guise of privatisation. Museveni gave away his guilt by having Mugisa's body flown to his burial in Bunyoro and a high powered government delegation attending the funeral.

55. Major General Fred Rwigyema, first commander of Rwandan Patriotic Army and former minister of state for defence, 1990. Shot by Major Peter Baingana and Major Chris Bunyenyezi on orders of Museveni. Rwigyema had been telling his wife Jeanette that his life was in danger in Uganda, that's why he decided to defect to Rwanda before Museveni could assassinate him.

56. Major Peter Baingana, Rwandan Patriotic Army commander, 1990. Shot dead at a farm inside Uganda by Major General Salim Saleh on orders of Museveni, to cover up Museveni's assassination of Fred Rwigyema.

57. Major Chris Bunyenyezi, Rwandan Patriotic Army commander, 1990. Shot dead at a farm inside Uganda by Major General Salim Saleh on orders of Museveni, to cover up Museveni's assassination of Fred Rwigyema.

58. Chris Mboijana, General Manager of Uganda Airlines, 1990. Poisoned in London after Museveni stole money intended by management to buy four new Airbus planes for Uganda Airlines. Museveni knew that the trail of the theft would lead to him and he had to get rid of Mboijana who was once one of his staunchest supporters.

59. Emmanuel Cardinal Nsubuga, Catholic Church's influential leader in Uganda, 1991. Murdered by contagious radioactive poison put under his plate on orders of Museveni, because of his growing criticism of Museveni's murder of high-profile Ugandans and because he knew of Museveni's atrocities against Ugandans in Luwero.

60. Lt. Col. Julius Aine, NRA army officer, 1991. Murdered in fake car accident. Aine and Jack Muchunguzi were some of the NRA officers Museveni charged with killing Ahmed Seguya and this killing of Aine could have been to prevent him from spilling the secret.

61. Paulo Muwanga, former vice president and chairman of the Military Commission, 1991. Injected with slow-acting poison in Luzira prison because he knew details of Museveni's orchestrated genocide in Luwero Triangle.

62. John Begumisa, Commercial manager of Uganda Airlines, 1992. Shot dead at his home in Entebbe, after Museveni stole the money intended to buy four new Airbus planes for Uganda Airlines. NRA killers dressed up as doctors were brought to Grade A Hospital in Entebbe to make sure the wounded Begumisa did not survive the gunshot wounds.

63. Edward Mugalu, Kampala businessman and Democratic Party supporter, 1992. Shot dead near Lugogo, Kampala, on orders of Museveni, as part of his plan to eliminate DP figures close to Andrew Kayiira. Mugalu was also a strong Buganda monarchist and influential businessman.

64. Prof. Dan Mudoola, Makerere University lecturer and vice chairman of the Constitutional Review Commission., 1993. He was killed in a grenade attack in Wandegaya in order to frustrate the progress of the constitution-making process.

65. Dr Francis Kidubuka, Makerere University lecturer, 1993. Killed by grenade while having a drink outside the Paris Hotel in Wandegaya with Mudoola.

66. Amon Bazira, former UPC deputy minister, 1993. Bazira was shot dead in Nakuru, Kenya by ESO assassin Humphrey Babukika, in a plot hatched by Museveni.

67. President Melchior Ndadaye, head of state of Burundi, 1993. Assassins of Ndadaye were given shelter in Uganda and after mission was accomplished, were housed at state expense in the Kampala Sheraton Hotel.

68. President Juvenal Habyarimana, head of state of Rwanda, 1994. Killed in missile attack on his plane, ordered by

Museveni. Habyarimana had approached ISO director general Brig. Jim Muhwezi with money and surface-to-air missiles to shoot down Museveni's plane. Museveni gave Muhwezi the money and decided to hit Habyarimana with his won medicine. The assassins were trained near Lake Nabugabo in Masaka and the missiles were driven into Rwanda by RFA officer James Kabareebe.

69. President Cyprien Ntaryamira, head of state of Burundi, 1994. Killed in Habyarimana's plane.

70. Benjamin Matogo, Uganda's High Commissioner to Tanzania, 1994. Matogo had gained sensitive information that Museveni masterminded the genocide against the Tutsi of Rwanda even before Habyarimana was assassinated. Ugandan intelligence intercepted his communication in which they knew he knew of Museveni's role in both the assassination of Habyarimana and Ntarymira and the Ugandan death squads Museveni got to dress up as Hutu extremists that would kill Tutsis at random as he had done in Luwero Triangle. Matogo was killed using a slow-acting poison.

71. Hussein Musa Njuki, journalist and editor of Assalaam and former editor of Shariat newsletters, 1995. Killed by agents of Military Intelligence using a poison that induces sudden heart attacks and he was taken to a Kampala police station to die. Njuki had become a strong critic of Museveni and his regime. Museveni used Njuki and Ahmed Seguya as FRONASA men to distribute disinformation in Uganda in the Amin era.

72. Lt. Col. Ladislaw Serwanga Lwanga, former NRA chief political commissar, 1996. Killed by slow-acting poison although he was also HIV-positive, because he was seen as a threat poised by vocal Baganda officers.

73. Lt. Michael Shalita, Intelligence officer with the Internal Security Organisation, 1997. Shot in Kamwokya on orders of Museveni. Shalita was investigating cases of massive corruption involving top government parastatals like the Uganda Revenue Authority and the Uganda Posts & Telecommunications Corporation in which the Museveni family had an interest.

74. Brig. Fred Kamwesiga, 1997? Invited to State House dinner with Museveni and contagious poison put in his plate, for opposing parliamentary candidature of Augustine Ruzindana and calling Ruzindana a Rwandese unfit to run for MP in Uganda.

75. Lt. Col. Reuben Ikondere, UPDF officer, 1998. Murdered in eastern Congo on orders of Museveni for questioning why the First Family was plundering the wealth of Congo yet they claimed to be there to secure Uganda's borders. His murder was covered up as a stabbing by the Mai Mai warriors.

76. Dr. Akiiki Mujaju, a lecturer in Political Science at Makerere University and dean of the Social Sciences faculty, 1998?. Mujaju was murdered in a faked car accident along the Kampala-Fort Portal road because he had got sensitive information on the NRM government's record and was about to publish it.

77. Joanne Cotton, One of eight western tourists, killed in Bwindi national park, 1999. The murders were planned personally by Museveni in order to scare the West and justify Uganda's invasion of Congo on the excuse of pursuing the ADF rebels and Rwandan Interahamwe who were accused of committing the crime. At a press conference in Kampala after the killings, Museveni pretended to be very hurt by the tourists' deaths and took charge of the hunt for the killers.

78. Steve Roberts, One of eight western tourists, killed in Bwindi national park, 1999.

79. Mark Lindgren, One of eight western tourists, killed in Bwindi national park, 1999.

80. Martin Friend, One of eight western tourists, killed in Bwindi national park, 1999.

81. Gary Tappenden, One of eight western tourists, killed in Bwindi national park, 1999.

82. Rob Haubner, One of eight western tourists, killed in Bwindi national park, 1999.

83. Susan Miller, One of eight western tourists, killed in Bwindi national park, 1999.

84. Lt. Col. Jet Mwebaze, UPDF officer, 1999. Shot in the forehead in Congo on orders of Salim Saleh with Museveni's approval, for questioning why Saleh and Museveni's son Muhoozi Kainerugaba were exporting beef to Congo and looting minerals, instead of looking out for Uganda's security interests. The government claimed it was an accident but there was an unexplained gunshot wound on his forehead. His body was returned in a sealed coffin and his family was not allowed to view his body. His brother, General James Kazini, is still convinced that there was foul play in Mwebaze's death.

85. Anthony Ssekweyama, DP stalwart and human rights activist, 1999. Murdered and a fake car accident staged to cover up, on orders of Museveni after he catalogued Museveni's murder of high profile Ugandans and the NRA's atrocities in northern Uganda. Fortunately, forensic evidence of Ssekweyama's murder was smuggled out of Uganda and to the

United States.

86. Charles Owor, national electoral commissioner, 2000. He was shot dead in Kenya by ESO agents and an accident faked after he protested vigorously at the massive rigging that robbed DP presidential candidate the 1996 election. Owor had sensitive and damning evidence of how Museveni rigged the 1996 election.

87. Henry Kayondo, lawyer and DP direhard, 2000. He was poisoned by the same East Bloc KGB poison used to kill Brig. Kamwesiga, which induces sudden heart failure and makes people believe it was a genuine heart attack. Kayondo was a consistent critic of the NRM's anti-democratic tendencies and Museveni ordered him silenced.

88. Mukono, Uganda Posts & Telecommunications employee, 2000. Mr. Mukono was gunned down at his home in Namungoona the day before he was supposed to testify at a commission probe into shady activities in the company. The killers, sent by Museveni, left with Mukono's briefcase where he had put files and official documents of evidence.

89. President Laurent Desire Kabila, head of state of the Democratic Republic of Congo, 2001. Shot dead by bodyguard of Col. Kahinda Otafiire. An ESO intelligence officer confirmed to Reuters agency that Kabila was dead when the rest of the world was still guessing.

90. Spencer Turomwe, opposition mobiliser and husband to Betty Olive Kamya, 2001. Although he was HIV-positive and was killed by Military Intelligence agents dressed up as doctors using a slow-acting poison injection because of his influence as a mobiliser and vocal NRM government critic. The government said they hoped his widow Betty Kamya would be intimidated by their murder of Turomwe but instead she became bolder as an FDC envoy.

91. Agnes Katama, managing director of SWIPCO procurement company, 2002. She was murdered and her death was blamed on a staged car accident on the Kampala-Fort Portal road because she was beginning to question too much the huge corrupt deals involving the First Family in government procurements.

92. Brig. Gad Wilson Toko, former minister of defence, 2002 Murdered in fake accident. Toko during a session of the peace talks in Nairobi had walked across the table and slapped Museveni, shouting angrily why Museveni a Rwandese was determined to fight "your wars in our country." Museveni never forgave him for that public slap.

93. Christine Kania, a member of the Constitutional Review Commission, 2002. She was killed on the same day as Brig. Toko

94. Deus Mugizi, former Uganda Airlines manager, 2002. Gunmen came to his home in Bunga outside Kampala and as his mother pleaded for her son's life, they said they had not come for property but for his life. Mugizi had protested many times at the sale of Uganda Airlines' routes to the new East African Airlines which is owned in part by the Museveni family. He also knew about the four Airbus planes that Uganda Airlines was supposed to have bought and Museveni siphoned off the money.

95. Jonah Mulindwa, camera man with Presidential Press Unit, 2003. He was an eye witness to some dirty dealings that Museveni was conducting in State House. Museveni has a secret room in State House which only he opens, where he keeps a statue of himself surrounded by bones, skulls, and witchcraft items. One day Mrs. Janet Museveni opened the room, saw the skulls and bones and almost fainted.

96. Francis Ayume, Solicitor General and attorney General, 2004. Shot dead by Anthony Butele and them accident faked. Family was discouraged from viewing Ayume's body. Ayume had been a strong critic of the Third Term project and was viewed as presidential material.

97. Robinah Kiyingi, Kampala lawyer and country director of Transparency International, 2005. Shot dead outside her home just outside Kampala. She had gathered damning data on her laptop computer on the massive corruption personally sanctioned by Museveni for his family. Transparency International had estimated Museveni's worth was at \$4billion. Museveni gave away his hand in Kiyingi's murder by saying he had a great interest in following how the case and trial were going.

98. John Garang Demabior, First Vice President of Sudan and chairman of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement, 2005. Killed aboard Museveni's helicopter. Garang had come to Uganda to demand back a huge cache of arms belonging to the SPLA which Museveni had stolen and could not account for. The altimeter on the helicopter was tampered with in order to endanger the craft and the SPLA using global positioning systems established that the helicopter came down inside Uganda and not Sudan as Kampala claimed.

99. Sgt. John Atwine, alleged killer of Robinah Kiyingi, 2005. Poisoned in Luzira prison to cover up evidence of his framing and Museveni's role in murder of Robinah Kiyingi.

100. Kevin Aliro, Managing Editor, Weekly Observer, 2005. One of Museveni's main methods of dealing with his

opponents since the 1990s has been to hit them when they are HIV-positive and in that way few people see the cause of death as foul play. He did this with Spencer Turomwe and Kevin Aliro, one of the courageous critics of the government. Patriotic sources in intelligence who are disgusted with Museveni's handling of the country passed this information on to the Opposition that Aliro was actually killed using the poison spray that Winnie Byanyima had feared the government would use on Colonel Besigye while in Luzira

ojuka said at 12 Oct 2008, 03:59

UPDATE ON THE DAILY MONITOR IN MY MAIL

Kim said at 11 Oct 2008, 18:00

Alright, "Amin was bad and very ignorant". But these men are very smart and extremely dangerous. They have, very carefully and systematically, set up the infrastructure to cause the disintegration of the country called Uganda.

These men are extremely Narcissistic.

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Re: Trails of killings of the TUTSI JUNTA in Uganda.

Posted by rambuka - 2008/10/13 00:07

If the information delivered is true-----then its terrible-

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