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## TUTSI EMPIRE IN THE MAKING.....

Posted by Balyokwabwe - 2008/01/25 15:01

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President M7 is behind his Tutsi brethren Laurent NKUNDA insurgency in Eastern CONGO !

Read on:-

D.R. Congo: Arrest Laurent Nkunda For War Crimes

Military and U.N. Should Act to Protect Civilians

(New York, February 1, 2006) - The transitional government of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and U.N. peacekeeping troops must immediately arrest Laurent Nkunda, a former officer in the Congolese army who has been charged with war crimes and whose rebel forces have renewed military operations in eastern DRC, Human Rights Watch said today. Nkunda's whereabouts have been well-known to the Congolese authorities and U.N. peacekeepers since the warrant for his arrest was issued in September 2005.

An arrest warrant was issued against Nkunda for war crimes, crimes against humanity and insurrection months ago but the police and army have done nothing about arresting him. So long as Nkunda is at large, the civilian population remains at grave risk.

"An arrest warrant was issued against Nkunda for war crimes, crimes against humanity and insurrection months ago but the police and army have done nothing about arresting him," said Alison Des Forges, senior advisor to the Africa Division of Human Rights Watch. "So long as Nkunda is at large, the civilian population remains at grave risk."

On January 18, rebel forces attacked and occupied several towns in Rutshuru territory, North Kivu province, after routing Congolese government soldiers stationed in the area. After a brief period of calm, combat resumed during the past weekend. The rebels were said to be under the orders of Nkunda, an allegation confirmed by the provincial governor in a communiqué issued January 26. Local sources report that both rebel forces and Congolese army troops have raped and otherwise attacked civilians and looted their property. Tens of thousands of Congolese have fled to neighboring areas or across the border to Uganda.

In September 2005 the government issued an international arrest warrant for Nkunda, who had been implicated in numerous war crimes and other serious human rights abuses during the past three years. In past investigations, Human Rights Watch has documented summary executions, torture, and rape committed by soldiers under Nkunda's command, in Bukavu in 2004 and in Kisangani in 2002.

Nkunda was a senior officer in the Rwandan-backed Rally for Congolese Democracy-Goma (RCD-Goma), one of the main rebel groups fighting in DRC from 1998 to 2003. In 2004 he was named general in a new national Congolese army created from troops of the dissident forces at the end of the war. He refused the post and withdrew with hundreds of his troops to the forests of Masisi in North Kivu. In August 2005 he announced a new rebellion but launched no military operations at that time.

Nkunda has remained at large even though provincial government authorities, the Congolese army and U.N. peacekeeping forces knew of his whereabouts. Local journalists and civil society sources reported his frequent visits to Goma, seat of the North Kivu provincial government, and a major operations center for Congolese soldiers and U.N. peacekeepers.

In October General Gabriel Amisi, a former colleague of Nkunda from the RCD-Goma and commander of the 8th military region of North Kivu, told Human Rights Watch researchers that he knew where Nkunda was but gave no explanation why he did not arrest him.

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On October 21, 2004 the Security Council in resolution 1565 directed the U.N. troops to cooperate with Congolese authorities "to ensure that those responsible for serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law are brought to justice," a directive it repeated with added emphasis on December 21, 2005 (resolution 1649). Asked by Human Rights Watch researchers why U.N. peacekeepers had not assisted in arresting Nkunda, one senior U.N. official mentioned possible repercussions from Rwanda as one reason.

"The U.N. and the Congolese government need to muster the political will to take action. Every civilian who was the victim of war crimes during the recent fighting paid the price of continuing impunity in the DRC," said Des Forges. "It's long past time to arrest Nkunda."

### Background on Laurent Nkunda

Laurent Nkunda (known also as Nkundabatware), born in North Kivu, joined the RCD-Goma rebel forces in 1998. He received military training in Rwanda, including at Gabiro military camp, and became the commander of the Seventh Brigade of RCD-Goma forces.

Laurent Nkunda: wanted for war crimes and crimes against humanity

by the Congolese government. © 2004 Reuters

In May 2002 Nkunda, together with General Amisi, was among the RCD-Goma officers responsible for the brutal repression of an attempted mutiny in Kisangani where more than 160 persons were summarily executed. In one incident, forces under Nkunda's command bound, gagged, and executed twenty-eight persons and then put their bodies in bags weighted with stones and threw them off a Kisangani bridge. After the U.N. began investigating these crimes, Nkunda and several armed guards entered the U.N. premises and abducted and beat two guards.

At a Security Council briefing on July 16, 2002, U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights Mary Robinson called on Congolese authorities to arrest those who ordered or were involved in the massacre, and warned of further bloodshed if they were not brought to justice.

Despite the supposed end to the war and the establishment of a transitional government in 2003, dissident soldiers loyal to RCD-Goma clashed with other Congolese army forces in South Kivu in May 2004. Nkunda and troops loyal to him took control of the South Kivu town of Bukavu on June 2, claiming his action was necessary to stop a genocide of Congolese Tutsi, known locally as Banyamulenge. During the fighting, Nkunda's troops carried out war crimes, killing and raping civilians and looting their property. In one case on June 3, 2004 Nkunda's soldiers gang-raped a mother in front of her husband and children while another soldier raped her three-year-old daughter.

After U.N. peacekeepers negotiated Nkunda's withdrawal from Bukavu, he and some of his forces headed into the forests of North Kivu while others, commanded by Col. Jules Mutebusi, found safety in Rwanda. The Congolese government has issued an international warrant for the arrest of Mutebutsi, charged like Nkunda with insurrection, war crimes and crimes

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against humanity. The Congolese Foreign Minister also wrote to Rwanda, requesting Mutebusi's return to Congo, but Rwandan authorities have not handed him over.

In August 2005 Nkunda declared the current government corrupt and incompetent and said it must be overthrown. In September 2005 a large number of Rwandaphone soldiers belonging to the former RCD-Goma deserted the national army in North Kivu and some of them went to join Nkunda in the forests of Masisi.

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## Re:TUTSI EMPIRE IN THE MAKING

Posted by Ancient - 2008/01/25 15:04

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WHATS YOUR POINT DEAR AND WHERE ARE WE NOW IN THIS PICTURE.....UPDATE ME!

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## Re:TUTSI EMPIRE IN THE MAKING.....

Posted by Balyokwabwe - 2008/01/25 15:18

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Tutsi Empire or the Balaalo empire is basically the TUTSI master plan enacted in Rwakitura in 1992.

It will cover the area from the Indian Ocean in the East to the Atlantic Ocean in CONGO.

The land wrangles and evictions coupled by the looming land law in BUGANDA is part and parcel of this hidden Agenda to

impose a TUTSI domination in the great lakes Region headed by the TUTSI master planer M7, Paul Kagame in RWANDA and Pierre NKURUNZIZA in BURUNDI.If M7 gets his way and manages to curve KAMPALA from BUGANDA. This will ultimately become the CAPITAL of the TUTSI or BALAALO EMPIRE.

From KENYA, UGANDA,RWANDA,BURUNDI to CONGO are the AREAS that are currently being targeted by the TUTSI masters.

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## Re:TUTSI EMPIRE IN THE MAKING.....

Posted by Ancient - 2008/01/25 15:45

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BINO NGA TEBINYUMA....TUGEDDA KOLA TUTYA OKWETAASA AMAZIKE AMANGI BWEGATI?

TOLERANCE LEVELS ZAFFE ABOUT IDIOCRACY BWEZINAKKA TONAKOLAKI OBA...HMMM NDI MUKWEWUNYA!

THE BELIEVERS CALL THIS SIGNS OF THE END TIMES. YESU OBA ADDADI?

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## Re:TUTSI EMPIRE IN THE MAKING.....

Posted by kingo - 2008/01/25 17:04

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The Ttusi plan need to be thwarted not only with constant pressure democratically but also thru 'blood and iron'. These guys are too determined to be removed by ballots.

WABULA ANCIENT EKYAMAZIKE SIKIMATIDDE, YOU ARE STIGMATISING ME, FFE TETULINA MUTAWAANA WE JUST LIVE IN THE JUNGLE AND WE BRING DOLLARS FROM TOURISTS WHO COME TO SEE US.

KINGO.

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## Re:TUTSI EMPIRE IN THE MAKING.....

Posted by Balyokwabwe - 2008/01/26 20:02

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The TUTSI led foot soldiers of M7 started the occupation war in Luwero in the 1980's. The same foot soldiers continued to RWANDA and BURUNDI, today they are fighting a bitter war in CONGO led by TUTSI Nkunda backed by M7 and KAGAME in RWANDA.

What the unsuspecting BAGANDA didn't know was that this war had a hidden Agenda of destroying BUGANDA and ultimately occupy BUGANDA and replace it and make (central region) BUGANDA a seat of the Tutsi empire or Balaalo empire led by TUTSI M7 from RWANDA.

At the end of the war over 300,000 BAGANDA had been killed by NRM and all properties and Luwero infrastructure destroyed to make it easy for the TUTSI occupation of BUGANDA. Over twenty five years down the road

nothing has been rebuilt in Luwero despite a presence of over 500 NGO's coupled with the current illegal occupation of vast tracts of land by TUTSIS or Balaalo overtly and covertly financed and supported by M7!

The looming land law is intended to make Balaalo secure and keep this land free of charge !

Moreover Baganda who were killed by M7 in Luwero their skulls are being exported to HongKong and other asian countries where these skulls are crushed into powder form and mixed with chemicals to make china ware products like plates, cups, dentures and dishes!!

Even in death BAGANDA are still exploited by Nyarwandas in present day Uganda.

As if that is not enough next week they are tabling the new land law destined to make BAGANDA landless!

Say NO to Balaalo empire !!

Read on :-

Luwero war skulls stolen

Friday, 25th January, 2008 [E-mail article](#) [Print article](#)

Nakaseke residents, holding skulls, demonstrate outside the council hall, demanding a district status

By Frederick Kiwanuka, Lydia Namubiru and Joshua Kato

EVEN in death they cannot rest in peace. The remains of those who lost their lives during the NRA liberation struggle are slowly but surely disappearing.

Local people believe witchdoctors use them to cast spells on their clients' enemies.

Though exact figures are impossible to get, the local people say the heaps are reducing by the day.

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At Katikamu in Luwero district, where 2,000 skulls were buried in 1995, residents report that more than half have gone missing.

“We used to have a full grave but now the remains are just covering the bottom,” says Hajji Umar Kyagulanyi, the LC3 chairperson of Katikamu sub-county.

Several cases of trespassing on the graves have been reported to the Police in recent years.

Five people were arrested by the Nakaseke authorities in 2000 after they were found sneaking into the mass grave at the Kikamulo sub-county headquarters.

When questioned, they claimed they had been looking for the remains of a dead relative.

“We let them go although we believed they had other motives,” says James Senteza, the Kikamulo LC3 chairman.

In 2001, a man was arrested and charged with stealing two skulls from the Wakyato mass grave, again in Nakaseke district.

Four years later, Nakaseke residents were seen brandishing human skulls during a demonstration demanding that their area be given district status.

And last year, several people were arrested with human skulls in Kayunga, a district that neighbours Luwero.

The disappearing of skulls is not new to the Luwero assistant CAO in charge of Katikamu County, Fred Kyeyune. “I have not personally gone to the mass graves but I have received those reports from people,” he told Saturday Vision. He said the Police was investigating the matter.

Over 70,000 skulls

According to official estimates, over 300,000 civilians were killed during the NRA guerrilla war against the regimes of Milton Obote and Tito Okello Lutwa. Of these, over 70,000 skulls were collected and buried in mass graves scattered across the vast Luwero Triangle at the end of the war.

While touring the Nakaseke mass graves with foreign diplomats in May, 2006, President Museveni noted that all the victims were civilians, and many of them children.

Edward Mwanje, a resident of Nakaseke, recalls that displaced people who were lining up for relief would be pulled out of the queues by then UNLA government soldiers and killed on suspicion of being guerrillas.

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In another incident, he says, hundreds who had fled the war were duped into returning to their homes during a lull in the fighting.

They were welcomed by UNLA soldiers, commanded by Brig. Binaisa and Capt. Brown, who killed them.

Moses Senfuma of Kapeeka recalls the notorious attack on a church at Kasiga, Kapeeka sub-county. A total of 27 people who had taken refuge inside the church were killed, he says.

In Katikamu sub-county, there was a special operations commander, George Wilson Ogole, of Obote's army. The site had a notorious road block where people were arrested and killed in the nearby bushes on the slightest suspicion of being collaborators or guerrillas.

According to Hajj Kyagulanyi, there was also a major detention camp where hundreds of people were detained, tortured and killed. "They would be shot, beheaded or beaten to death," he says.

The skulls were voluntarily collected by residents in the late 1980s. "After the war, we picked the skulls from the bushes," says Maimuna Nakibuka, a resident of Katikamu.

"We used to collect them from swamps and gardens. Sometimes we would find them along the way. They were everywhere," says Makanga, an LCV councillor in Nakaseke sub-county where the remains of 1,405 victims were buried.

Initially, the skulls were stored at different locations, such as stores and verandahs at the various county and sub-county headquarters.

Between 1992 and 1995, mass graves were commissioned and built through a sh20m government project. At ceremonies funded by State House, the remains were finally laid to rest in mass graves that would each hold thousands of skulls.

Besides the Katikamu and Nakaseke mass graves, thousands more were buried in graves in Sambwe, Kikyusa, Butuntumula, Makulubita and Ziroobwe, all in Luwero.

In Nakaseke district, mass graves were erected in Wakyato, Kikandwa, Kikamulo and Semuto, while another burial site is at the Nakasongola district headquarters.

The mass graves were constructed in the form of big cubical pits with detachable concrete lids. Some have holes in the lids.

The windows were left unsealed to allow visitors view the skulls, according to the Luwero women MP, Rebecca Nalwanga.

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Where have the skulls gone?

The Luwero Movement boss, Al hajj Abdul Nadduli believes the skulls are being stolen. He blames the theft on the lack of locks to secure the graves. "There have been fewer cases of theft at some of the sites where local authorities have put improvised locks," Nadduli says.

The Nakaseke deputy RDC, Lt. John Kaddu, points at the poor state of some of the burial sites. "Some of the sites have deteriorated so much that they are easy for one to break into," Kaddu says, citing Kikandwa and Semuto burial sites.

"The problem is that the burial sites were not fenced off. It is easy for wrongdoers to steal them for all kinds of reasons," says Hajj Umar Kyagulanyi LC3 chairperson of Katikamu.

Asked why people would steal human skulls, the Luwero assistant CAO says: "We are wondering, too. These skulls are not food that people should steal and eat. There is no known museum where they could be taken to. It is hard to draw a conclusion. But Police is investigating the issue."

Many locals believe the skulls are used for witchcraft. The communities around Luwero believe they can be used to cast a spell on one's enemy.

According to the Ugandan Penal Code, a person caught exhuming the remains of a dead person without a court order, can be charged with disturbing the peace of the dead and may be sentenced to up to three years in jail.

Some efforts are being made to secure the after-life peace of the people with whose blood Uganda's peace was bought.

The UPDF has recently embarked on a campaign to fence off the grave sites. The project, which started at Gombe in Wakiso district, is to cover all the 13 grave sites, according to officials of the UPDF construction unit.

The grave sites are also undergoing some renovation, according to Luwero RDC Geoffrey Kyomukama. "We are in the process of renovating the graveyards to make them safer," he says.

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**Re:TUTSI EMPIRE IN THE MAKING.....**

Posted by Balyokwabwe - 2008/01/30 10:38

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More behind the scenes on M7 role in Kenya chaos

This week, you may have noticed that President Museveni was at his usual games of hoodwinking the international community in general, and East Africans especially Ugandans in particular, that he still has "solutions" to the worlds problems.

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As always he wanted to reap success and recognition as a peace maker when he learnt that former UN chief Kofi Anan was also visiting Kenya and had a fair chance to succeed in the mission to knock sense into some peoples heads.

As is the norm, a thief is always on the lookout and suspicious of even his own shadow. The "son of Amos Kaguta" (by the way the old man Amos is sick and keeps mentioning that as a herdsman, he was free to roam and talk to different people in Kinoni township. But now he is being held hostage and forced to stay in State House where he is not allowed to talk to any one apart from the immediate guards and not even to his "grand kids". Those who are aware of this old man's misery find his virtual house arrest strange and sympathize but what can you do when the president is the prison chief?). Let us return to our story, the ever nervous thief rushed to Dar es Salaam to borrow the presidential Jet of Tanzania with the excuse that he could not travel by "his jet" because Kenya was not safe and someone could target him there!

We shall return to the visit later.

During and after the election around the 29th to 30th December 2007, our sources who monitor the airwaves (you know how everything which goes in the air is free for whoever wants to pick up even if it is 'presidential' material), say Raila tried a number of times to talk directly with Yoweri Museveni requesting him to prevail on Kibaki to accept and concede defeat for the sake of the region and Kenya.

Raila managed to get the elusive revolutionary around the 29th or 30th December and pleaded with him to offer support to him and the Kenyan people since he had rightly won the elections.

According to our sources here is what Museveni said and I quote;

"Raila (cynical laugh), this is Africa, elections are not won through the people and what makes you think Kenya is any different from the rest of Africa?"

"How do you expect me to support you when you are associated with UPC? Politics is about interests and to be fair with you, let me deal with my fellow Mzee. I cannot afford to fight five young leaders ( he meant Tanzanian, Congo, Burundi, Rwandese and now Kenya), please leave me alone! Really.

"Well wish you luck, but what you Luos did in Uganda for the last 20 years, Kenyans would be foolish to accept you"

He hung up the phone without saying good bye and immediately called Kibaki, offering advice that he should find a way to be quickly sworn in as president to gain the upper hand in any negotiations, and that should the matter go to court, he can always bribe the judges.

Ugandans should note that, had the elections gone according to the law (and will of the people), the swearing in ceremonies were scheduled to take place on the 30th of December 2007.

Most of the neighbouring states (Tanzania, Southern Sudan, Rwanda, Burundi, and Ethiopia) were busy sending advance security teams to Nairobi and booking hotels for their Presidents and other dignitaries.

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But in Kampala, the Presidential Guard Brigade (PGB) which is in charge of presidential security arrangements were asking Museveni and Amelia his private secretary (PPS) on what arrangements should be made but both did not care to give any response. Time was running out and people in the advance security team were getting desperate but despite many reminders and requests for guidance on this critical issue, all efforts came to nothing. These two key people were just not bothered. Well, we all now know what they already knew at that time.

This episode was most surprising on two accounts. One is that Museveni is the most security conscious (read coward if you like) person you have ever seen. That is why these days he moves with a whole army brigade in his own country. How come he was not moving even a finger to give his security arrangements the go ahead if he was planning to visit a foreign country? Secondly, he spent a lot of time during those election days on the phone making calls to persons in Kenya. This was especially true on and throughout the night of 30th December 2007. Yet he was not showing any concern that he was due to travel for the swearing in ceremonies.

The advance teams in Nairobi were stranded, not receiving any information from their boss, the PGB commander. Instead orders were coming from the dreaded Chieftaincy of Military Intelligence (CMI) and General David Tinyefuza, prompting the PGB commanders to ask the presidents secretary Amelia, what the hell was going on?!

On another note, we can now reveal to you that people in and close to State House like like Fox Odoi, Moses Byaruhanga, David Tinyefuza, Amama Mbabazi, Nyombi Thembo, have earned "consultancy" fees from the Kibaki presidential campaign as senior advisers on this rigged election. Given the way the whole affair went, you can judge what kind of advise they gave.

Meanwhile, it is true over 5,000 UPDF soldiers have been stationed on both sides of the Kenya and Uganda boarder with Museveni advising Kibaki that he is doing it because "Acholi" and or LRA my cross over to help Raila, or the other way round, that Raila may send his people to LRA to set up rear bases in Uganda. (For our foreign readers who may not understand the significance, the people of northern Uganda, Acholi included, are of the same ethnic group as the Luo in Kenya, where Raila Odinga comes from. Museveni, as his deeds bear out, is a hard core racist and it seems he can only see and understand something after he puts on the sectarian spectacles of tribe and race)

Kenyans, the earlier you realise you are dealing with a fully grown wolf in a sheep's skin (which is no longer fitting) the better for both Kenya and Uganda.

Museveni will do whatever is possible to deny Raila his true place because he has calculated very well that with Raila as president, his own days will be further reduced and his desire to be president of the united East Africa will be derailed. On the other hand, Kibaki will be too glad to support this megalomaniac pursuit, in return for the support he is getting from Museveni at this time.

Raila is a good match for Museveni and the people of both Kenya AND Uganda will benefit if he puts his foot down.

God Bless our Kenyan brothers and sisters. Now you can see what is in store for all of us should - GOD FORBID, Yoweri Museveni ever become the East African President.

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**Re:TUTSI EMPIRE IN THE MAKING.....**

Posted by rambuka - 2008/01/31 11:16

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maybe there is some truth in this story.

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## Re:TUTSI EMPIRE IN THE MAKING.....

Posted by Balyokwabwe - 2008/01/31 22:59

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Rwanda News Agency/Agence Rwandaise d'Information (Kigali)

31 January 2008

Posted to the web 31 January 2008

Kigali

DR Congo government forces and rebels loyal to dissident Gen Laurent Nkunda are heavily recruiting and using children trafficked from Rwanda and Uganda to fight their wars, the latest UN report on the issue has indicated.

The movement of armed groups across borders to recruit children from refugee camps continues to be alarming, the report released yesterday by the UN said.

Since January 2007, the report says, there has been a surge in the recruitment and use of Congolese and Rwandan children in North Kivu from refugee camps and communities in Rwanda by forces loyal to Laurent Nkunda. Ugandan children living in the DR Congo-Uganda border areas have also been targeted.

As for how the DRC army (FARDC) comes into the equation is in a way that in November 2006, government and Gen. Nkunda agreed to mix their forces in a process known as 'mixage'. This would later create mixed brigades. This process has since fallen apart.

The mixage, according to the report resulted in the de facto presence of many children among the ranks of the new FARDC mixed brigades and their use for active combat against the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda (FDLR).

Reports also indicate that increased recruitment activities were carried out in North Kivu, as well as in Rwanda and Uganda, prior to and throughout the mixage process.

The UN says this surge appears to have been linked to the strategy of commanders loyal to Gen Nkunda to increase the number of troops to be mixed and the strength of forces prior to engaging in combat operations against FDLR and the Mai-Mai in North Kivu.

The transportation of vulnerable children by both the Government and rebel groups across borders during armed conflict constitutes one of the worst forms of child trafficking, the report by the UN Secretary General's envoy on children in

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armed conflict, Radhika Coomaraswamy.

Following the resumption of fighting in late last year between the army and Gen. Nkunda, the UN says there have been increasing numbers of children forcefully rounded up in schools. These children are apparently given guns to fight and the girls are used for sex.

Children who escaped or were separated indicated that recruitment was ongoing in the returnee settlements of Buhambwe, Masisi territory in North Kivu. There are also the Kiziba and Byumba refugee camps in North western Rwanda, in the towns of Byumba and Mutura in Rwanda. The town of Bunagana on the border between DR Congo and Uganda is among the targeted areas.

Illegal association?

In DRC, as with Burundi and other countries, governments there are rounding up children and detaining them in large numbers for alleged association with armed groups. The Congolese government is said to be holding these children in 'detention centres, local prisons, interrogation centres and holding camps'.

In certain situations, some of these children have been used as guides and informers for Government military operations, usually under coercion.

Many of the detained children are subjected to ill treatment, torture, forceful interrogation and deprivation of food and education, the UN says.

A total of 4,182 children, including 629 girls, were separated from armed forces and groups in the eastern region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo last year.

In Ituri - North eastern DRC, 2,472 children, including 564 girls, were separated from MRC, FRPI and FNI militia forces and 10 boys were separated from Mai-Mai forces in the remote area of Opienga in Oriental Province.

In North Kivu, 1,374 children, including 52 girls, were separated primarily from mixed brigades loyal to Laurent Nkunda and government forces and Mai-Mai militia forces. The North and South Kivu are bearing the brunt of the brutal conflict that has ravaged the eastern DRC leaving thousands displaced.

As for South Kivu province, some 336 children including 13 girls, were separated from the Mai-Mai militias and troops associated with Laurent Nkunda.

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**Re:TUTSI EMPIRE IN THE MAKING.....**

Posted by Balyokwabwe - 2008/01/31 23:29

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Weekly Observer (Kampala)

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31 January 2008

Posted to the web 31 January 2008

Luwero

The people of Luwero have explained why they have been stealing skulls of the victims of the 1981 - 1986 armed conflict between President Yoweri Museveni's guerrillas and government forces.

The clarification follows a New Vision report that skulls have been disappearing fast from Luwero's mass graves. Quoting official estimates, the New Vision reported that about 300,000 people were killed during the conflict, about 70,000 of whom were buried in mass graves in Luwero.

In a statement issued by their self-styled spokesman, Hajji Nah Doom, the people of Luwero said that in stealing the skulls, they were only following "government policy of grabbing anything in sight."

The Luwero people said that they have been hearing stories that government officials are grabbing everything they can lay their hands on, including public funds, lands, and even schools.

"Our understanding is that it is the policy of the government to grab, grab and grab. As people who have always supported the government, to the extent of sacrificing lives during the bush war, we consider it our duty to support it in this policy of grabbing things," Hajji Doom said.

He added that since there wasn't really much to grab in Luwero, they had resorted to grabbing skulls to express their support.

"Of course, we would have preferred to grab government land, forests or schools, but we don't have much of that here. In any case, those are reserved for the big men and women in government. The only thing we seem to have in reasonable numbers here are the skulls. That's why it is the skulls we are going for," the Luwero spokesman said.

He explained to The Analyst that initially, the people of Luwero were "stupid enough" to go demanding from government what they considered to be due to them instead of just grabbing things.

"If you remember, many of us here marched to Kampala to demand compensation for our cows and other property that were grabbed during the bush war. We were chased away like common criminals, which gave us the idea that government hates people who ask. It would rather that we just stole, which is why the skulls are disappearing," he said.

Asked what the people of Luwero would do with the skulls, Hajji Doom said that he didn't know. "The point is not what we shall do with the skulls but rather, the act of stealing them. At least now the government knows that we support its policy of grabbing public and sometimes even private property," he said.

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## Re:TUTSI EMPIRE IN THE MAKING.....

Posted by Balyokwabwe - 2008/07/07 15:37

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Dear Readers check this out:-

Hoping for relief from M7's reign of destruction

Last updated : 07 Jul 2008, Kampala

By a Reader

I am really impressed with the revelations coming from Sudan. It is now very clear that NRA(UPDF) are the ones who killed the people in Acholi, Lango and Teso lands. Museveni has done serious evil to Uganda than any of the leaders Uganda has ever had. Look at these facts:

When he took over power, he roasted people at Mukura in Teso. The army (NRA) came disguised as rustlers and stole their cows. He destroyed their culture, education and everything.

In the North, he killed, looted their cattle and destroyed their culture. All the good schools in the north are destroyed. People who were lured to return home eg. Opon Acak, Museni killed them all. Omaria and Ejalu became just vegetables.

Busoga region, he used Kazibwe and now he is causing confusion in that Kingdom and again claims to help in solving the problem.

Central, he used the Baganda and now wants to take over their land. Look at the street of Kampala, the dominant language is Runyankole (Bahima language).

The Army for the past 23 years is mono-ethnic. No full General from anywhere except from the West. J.J. Odongo was used by Museveni to steal Congo minerals and later dumped. Foolish man!

Uganda Parliament is a place for very few mindful people, the rest are goofs. In the early part of 1990s, when the RPF/A left Uganda, no member of parliament has asked the NRM government to explain why the so called "refugees" would be in Uganda's Army and why when leaving left with vast numbers of weapons and ammunitions bought by our tax payers money? We demand for an explanation. Has there been compensation?

Who killed Dennis Ekwou, MP for the then Soroti West constituency? Museveni knows about this. In 1979/80 he was at Ekwou's village of Kalaki and knows that Ekwou was smarter than him. Will he escape?

How did he get the money to build his home at Rwakitura? Those ranches he is owning today, how did he acquire them?

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Since Museveni came to power and has worked and reworked the roads in the West, the roads in the East and North are just as they were in 1986. Look at the Great North Road connecting Soroti to Lira, it is still murrum and full of drum holes.

There used to be electricity connecting Soroti to Kaberamaido and the entire region but since the NRA cut and took away the wires in 1986, Kaberamaido and its neighbors have remained without electricity till now. Museveni is out to destroy his "biological substances".

Where is our hope? Very soon it will come. Sure, Museveni will be tried like Charles Taylor is facing the music now. He will not escape the war crimes tribunal. We are watching very closely.

He destroyed the Ugandan Airlines, our national pride and now he flies a presidential Jet with national colors. Is he the only one to wear the colors? He should remember that we are Ugandans by descent; but he is by crook means. He is a Rwandese. How can he destroy the entire North and East for 25 years or more? Children could not go to school. At 23 years, can anyone start primary one?

Museveni, your children and children's children will be hated like what Idi Amin's are today. The blood of the innocent is speaking. Those properties you are acquiring everywhere in and outside Uganda will be nationalized. We are keeping records and also now have our ESOs.

The game is becoming very interesting. All your cronies must watch. You killed Mayombo, and you think you will always remain smart? No way! You too in any case, may die in exile; if you escape. But I do not see you escaping because we are monitoring land, air, water and even the 'spiritual lenses' you are using.

from: A UGANDAN by descent.

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**Re:TUTSI EMPIRE IN THE MAKING.....**

Posted by rambuka - 2008/07/07 16:07

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time will tell-----uganda the motherland-----God bless Uganda

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**Re:TUTSI EMPIRE IN THE MAKING.....**

Posted by rambuka - 2008/07/07 16:20

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kili mutu-----oba kili-----múbanga

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**Re:TUTSI EMPIRE IN THE MAKING.....**

Posted by Balyokwabwe - 2008/08/03 13:38

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Flashback: Mzee Byanyima on Museveni 'a tribalist, treacherous and not a person to trust'

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It is good to look back from time to time and learn from history by remembering the words of our elders. we bring you this interview done two years ago with a person who knows Museveni like a parent knows their child. Mzee Byanyima traces the trajectory of Museveni from childhood to the present.

Ugandans also get to recall that the so-called "balaalo" phenomenon of unknown gunmen invading and occupying peoples land started many years ago, but we were asleep.

Read, and see how much we have been deceived!

Long before Winnie Byanyima, wife to Forum for Democratic Change (FDC) leader Col. Kizza Besigye, threatened to reveal President Museveni's secrets, her father had already exposed many of the "secrets" to The Weekly Observer.

On December 23, 2005, the Democratic Party (DP) veteran leader, MZEE BONIFACE BYANYIMA, bared all to journalist BENON HERBERT OLUKA in a special interview for the series 'The Museveni I know'. Museveni spent a good part of his early life at Mzee Byanyima's home and the two remained close until mid-1990 when they fell out:

#### First meeting

I don't remember the year but he came to Mbarara High School when I was teaching. It was in 1950s I think. He came in One. That is when I first met him. It took me time to understand him because Museveni is secretive. You cannot understand him at once. There is one side, which he shows you, and another side he keeps to himself. So it took me time to understand him.

At first, he appeared to be friendly to me and my family. He visited us frequently. He liked me and my family, my children. We treated him as our child. Those were the first impressions we got; he was a friendly person, a friendly young man.

Even when he went to Ntare School, he used to come to my home. When he was staying in my home, he didn't appear to be political. But he was interested in learning like other students, like the Kategayas. He was an ordinary student. He was not actually one of the bright students, but he was trying to learn.

When he was staying at my home, I would give him little pocket money like all the students. We stayed with him but it was on and off. He used to come for holidays. Even when he went to Dar es Salaam, he used to come here to our home and we stayed with him.

#### First impressions

He was a young man of ambition, always trying to show that he was better than other students. And he appeared to be ambitious in small things. Whenever he got a chance, he wanted to show that he was an important person. He wanted to be respected.

For example, at one time when I was MP staying at Uganda Club, he came to see me. I had my nephew there and I wanted to give them lunch at Uganda Club where I was staying. I wanted to take them to the dining room, but he said; "No. Me I can't go there. I can't dine with this young man who is a son of Kanyamunyu." Kanyamunyu was the treasurer of Ankole Kingdom. He said, "Me Museveni, you give me my small money, I will go and eat in Shauri Yako. I can't eat with big people." Small things like that. He wanted to show that he was different from others, to be recognised.

#### Signs of a politician

When he was in Dar es Salaam, he started coming to my home with communism literature. He was talking of Russian-type communism. He was praising Lenin and other communist leaders. He was talking about communist slogans and phrases like proletariat, common man...

He never told me of his political ambitions. He only told me that he was fighting for the common man. He was praising people like Che Guevara, a South American revolutionary. He was praising the Nyerere leadership and talking of crushing capitalists. That kind of language.

One day he came to my home and said he had been to Mozambique. He came towards the end of his holidays, and I asked him why he was late. He told me he was in Mozambique fighting the Europeans who were grabbing African land. And he was boasting that he killed a white man there. I said I don't want that sort of language here. He kept quiet but whenever he got a chance, he would boast of his activities against capitalists.

#### First shot at politics

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When he came back from Dar es Salaam, he joined Obote's government. He was in the intelligence section, and I interacted with him at that time very often.

He was talking of overthrowing the Obote regime because Obote was a capitalist. Before Amin overthrew Obote, there was talk of elections which Obote was proposing in 1970. They wanted a type of election where a candidate would have four constituencies, it was called three plus one.

He would have to stand in all regions of Uganda; his home constituency then plus three others in other regions. And Museveni took the opportunity to become a candidate, to stand against Vice President Babiha. He was trying to stand in North East Ankole against Babiha because he was opposing Babiha for establishing ranches in Ankole. Museveni said he did not want ranches because ranches were capitalist institutions. He was trying to show me that he was fighting for the common man. But I didn't believe him because I could see that he also wanted an opportunity to show that he was important. I thought that even if he took power, he wouldn't put into practice what he was talking about. I looked at him as the kind of person who wanted to promote himself rather than working for a principle because he would say one thing now, then another time a different thing. He didn't show me consistency.

Then one day he came to me to help him, to give him DP young men to campaign for him in my constituency because DP had been banned. I told him I could not because my party is banned and I am not practising politics at the moment, and in any case I don't want your party, UPC. It was 1970.

So he tried to campaign for himself against Babiha. When they were campaigning, Amin overthrew their government. Obote ran to Tanzania and Museveni and others followed him there.

After Amin

I did not meet him throughout the time Amin was in power. I met him after they returned from Tanzania when Amin had been overthrown. Then he came here and deceived me. He told me that Obote was not coming to Uganda. Nyerere would not allow him because he knew that Obote had committed mistakes in Uganda.

He never revealed what kind of government Nyerere was intending to establish in Uganda. He only kept on saying that Obote would never come back here but Nyerere would restore democracy. At that time I had no other information...so I believed Museveni.

Lule was appointed president, in two months he was overthrown. Binaisa came. But Museveni kept on telling me that "Nyerere is going to bring democracy back in Uganda." How, I didn't know, but one day... one night, it was 9 O'clock, I saw a Tanzanian Land Rover coming into my compound here. Then Rwakasisi (former Obote minister now on death row in Luzira) jumped out. He told me he was going to Bushenyi to prepare the way for Obote's return.

I said, "What? Obote is returning?" He said, "Yes. That is why I have come to tell you as Chairman of DP to start reviving DP so that we can compete." I told him what Museveni had been telling me. Rwakasisi told me it was a lie. "We know that Museveni has been lying to the people of Uganda, telling them a lot of lies. Museveni is trying to find his own political line in Uganda. We know him," Rwakasisi said.

The next morning Museveni came here. I told him Rwakasisi had been here at night and had told me Obote is coming. Museveni appeared shocked. He said, "What? Has Rwakasisi told you that? You see, these people are bad. He is revealing Mwalimu's secret." So I said, "Museveni, that means that you have been deceiving all this time. You knew that Obote was coming back. So you have been working for Obote. You always come to my house while you are working for Obote and you tell me Obote is not coming back?"

That is Museveni. He is secretive. He has got his own line of thinking and he can't reveal it to you. But he appears friendly, talks to one person one language, then talks to a different person another language. So from that time, I trusted Rwakasisi more than I trusted Museveni.

Obote is back!

After a few months, Obote arrived. He started campaigning. But all along, Museveni had been pursuing his own political line; he had been recruiting his own soldiers and calling them FRONASA, giving them guns... I was seeing that.

I think the money was coming from Tanzania. They were bringing money to recruit soldiers to replace Amin's soldiers.

Obote came like a president. He was accompanied by Tanzanian soldiers, he was treated like the president of Uganda, and Museveni was lying low. He was not meeting him. I could see that because he had been undermining Obote's plans of returning to power, and Mwalimu Nyerere's policy of returning Obote.

When the 1980 elections came, the elections were rigged in favour of Obote and Museveni went to the bush. He was

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already well-equipped. He had soldiers, he had guns. He was prepared.

I don't think . When you go to the bush, you go for a purpose and for a good purpose. Museveni said he went to the bush because elections were rigged. But do you think it is true? Then why does he rig elections himself?

#### Museveni in the bush

When Museveni was in the bush, I never saw him. He sent me his men, and he wrote to me a letter. This was about 1983-84. They continued to come here. For example, this Muhwezi came here. In the letter, he was sending a message of co-operation. He was asking DP to co-operate with his soldiers.

I never believed in him but of course when his people came here, I wouldn't hand them over to Obote to be killed. For humanitarian reasons, I sent them away, but I avoided direct co-operation with Museveni because I knew that Museveni was a liar and a troublemaker. But whenever his men came here, I treated them nicely. I gave them food and transport to go back. These Muhwezis, until Lutwa overthrew the Obote government.

Then Lutwa asked Museveni and Kayiira to come from the bush and work with him to form a government. But when he came from the bush, he again undermined Okello's government. He overthrew Okello and took over power himself. I knew that was typical Museveni because by that time I had understood him. I wouldn't work with him.

#### Museveni and Winnie

Karagwa joined Museveni in the bush she did not tell me she was going to join them. She was at school. She had gone to Europe as a refugee. She was at Makerere University first. When her cousin, a young man called James Kanyamunyu, was killed by the Amin regime, Karagwa got frightened. She ran out of university and went to Europe. She joined Manchester University. She stayed there and took a course in engineering, and when she was finishing, she found Museveni.

I can't remember when or how she joined them, but she became one of the guerrillas, and then she was in their government.

When they came from the bush, she came here and I warned her. I told her not to join the Museveni government. I told her that Museveni was not a reliable character. But she wouldn't listen to me. Then Museveni came here proposing marriage. He wanted to marry her, which I opposed. I told my daughter Museveni was not a reliable character. I think it was in 1987. By then he was married to Janet . I knew that.

First, there came his father Kaguta to propose. I said no. Then Museveni came here when he was president. I said I can't agree. I said if you are marrying her, if she wants, it will be her responsibility. Me I don't want that.

They stayed together for a while. When people are staying together, you can't know for how long they were staying together at Entebbe. Then Karagwa realised that Museveni was not a good person to stay with. I think she discovered what I had told her about the character of Museveni, so she left Museveni and his government.

When Museveni became president, after a month or two, he started coming here. He was always coming here every week or every month to see me.

First, he came to ask me to marry my daughter, which I refused. He was not annoyed because he knew that I would not allow it. He took it lightly. That didn't prevent him from coming here often just to say hello. He continued to appear friendly.

#### Joining his regime

No. He knew I wouldn't because I was even trying to block DP from joining his government. I told Ssemogerere never to join his government. When I heard that Ssemogerere had joined his government with some senior DP members, I went there and told them that they had made a mistake.

The Museveni government was not a proper government to join. They would be disappointed. I told Ssemogerere, Kitariko, Nyanzi and Mulenga that they had made a mistake because that was not a broad-based government.

He was deceiving them. He was only employing them as individuals. So I proposed approaching Museveni to make agreement with him about a broad-based government so that all parties might work together with a purpose of having direct elections at a later stage.

Museveni kept on dodging us without agreeing to form an agreement as a basis of co-operation. I told Ssemogerere and others to quit but they didn't quit. They stayed until 10 years later when they were disappointed, and some of them were

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imprisoned like Nyanzi, some dismissed; Ssemogerere got out. He tried to stand against him, he was defeated and Museveni went on strengthening his regime and killing parties until now.

### Falling out

At a personal level, when he attacked my ranch. It was in July 1990 when soldiers and many squatters entered my ranch with guns. They beat up my people, heaped everywhere. When I went there, I could see that they were government because soldiers were driving the cattle of squatters which were entering the ranch.

Museveni had given me his telephone, the direct line, so I rang him and said I am being attacked. Museveni pretended not to know. He said "Who are they? I am sending my bodyguard, Kavuma, to check so that we can deal with them."

Kavuma came to my ranch. He found many people. He was surprised and went back. I waited for two weeks, nothing happened. Then I rang Museveni again. Museveni pretended again not to know. He said, "Nothing has been done?". Even Police has done nothing? I am now sending another guard called Kabwisa." Kabwisa came here; I took him to the ranch. He saw people were still camping there, causing damage on the farm.

He went back to report.

I waited and another month passed, nothing happened. I telephoned him again. He said "Now I am sending a high-ranking soldier who will do something." But by that time, I had noticed squatters were not invading my ranch only, they were invading other ranches in central Uganda. The high-ranking soldier came, a man called Mugume Chagga. He found my cattle had started to die because of ticks, he was surprised. Then he went back.

I waited and nothing happened. So I knew that Museveni, well, it was not the first time of course to know that Museveni was treacherous. I had already formed an opinion that Museveni was not a man to trust.

So I went to Entebbe. I asked for audience. I went to his office. I told him, face-to-face, a piece of my mind. I told him I had now confirmed that he was not a leader. He couldn't lead Uganda because he was a tribalist, treacherous and not a person to trust.

And now I had ceased my co-operation with him altogether, and I would join forces to overthrow his regime.

Then he said, "How can you fight me? How can you fight my regime?" I said "I have no guns but I will join people who want to fight your regime because your regime is a bad regime." I said "I kept your mother when you went to the bush; you left your mother in Mbarara township, she was stranded. She was attacked by hooligans. I took her to my house, I kept her, looked after her while you were in the bush, until you came to government. And when you come to government; that is how you have paid me! You have been treacherous to me!" He kept quiet. I went out.

I went home, waited for him to remove the people he had put on my land. After two or three years, when he didn't, I took the matter to court. I won the case and the government appealed, I also won it. The court awarded me compensation of about 100 million. But for the damages and animals which had died and the pasture destroyed, it was not enough. And these people are still there. Government has refused to remove them up to today. And it is not only my ranch. It occurred on all ranches, from Mbarara to Buruuli in central Uganda, which the government grabbed to settle in Bahima.

### Not a nationalist

When he was young, he appeared to be friendly, but when you closely observe all his actions and moves, he is a selfish person. He works alone, is secretive and his politics is like that.

I wouldn't describe him as a nationalist because a nationalist works for the benefit of a nation as a whole but Museveni is selfish person...he is looking for the promotion of his own clan, his own family. He is not a straight kind of person.

### Museveni vs past leaders

Past leaders were not selfish. Obote was a nationalist. Although I opposed him for 10 years, I can describe him as a nationalist. He was trying to work for a nation but he made blunders. Amin was a nationalist. People hated Amin but I thought Amin was more nationalist than Museveni. He was trying to work for Uganda, but they never gave him chance.

He made mistakes because he was not educated. All the mistakes Amin made were not intentional. He failed as a person who was not educated. But I would say the people he killed, he killed them in self-defence. They wanted to kill him too.

But in my view, he was genuine. He was not working for self-interest. He was not working for his family, for example.

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I would say Museveni is like Amin in one respect. That he is using militarism to keep himself in power. But unlike Amin, he is promoting his family against the wishes of Ugandans.

He is too selfish, and I wouldn't say that Amin was selfish. And I wouldn't say that Amin, for example, was taking money from this country, or was looting Uganda, or was looting other countries around.

His contribution

Has Museveni done anything good of lasting importance? I don't see it. For example, he hasn't built hospitals like Obote.

Whatever Museveni does is of temporary value and it is to promote his interests. He does it for politics. This UPE is nothing to boast of because the schools have deteriorated. The quality of teaching has deteriorated because imagine one class containing 100 children! How does one teacher teach 100 children? He simply ordered that tomorrow, all schools are free. There were no preparations for it. So as a result, the quality of education in primary is poor.

If they say the army is disciplined, why are they slapping people? Is that discipline? No, his army is not disciplined. His army is politicised. I think it is even worse than Obote's because if you study the causes of the northern war, I think it is indiscipline in the army, which caused that...

I was told by my friends from the North that they had to take up arms again because they were being killed for tribal reasons. So the Konyas and others went to the bush again. When Lutwa collapsed, Museveni's soldiers went up to the North and continued to hit these people, to kill them.

Even now, you hear Kony is killing. Do you think this killing is done by one side? I don't think so. So I don't see any good things he has done. If anything, he has caused tribalism because an MP of UPC was recognised anywhere in Uganda. If he was a Langi, Ankole or easterner, he was accepted by Ugandans wherever he went.

But these Movementists in Parliament, they don't appear to be nationalists to me. An MP from Mbarara, for example, I don't think he is accepted in Acholi, or even in the East. He is being looked at as a Munyankole looter.

Whereas Obote was trying to unite the people of Uganda, I think Museveni has divided them. I think people of Uganda now are more tribalistic than they were during the Obote regime.

Museveni's strong points

When they went to the bush, they looted banks. When they came here, they changed the money and for a man who had one million shillings, he came out with seven thousand shillings. I think this was looting. Where did this money go?

Now, neighbouring countries are not free from Museveni. I hear Congo has been looted. They are being accused.

They looted properties of Uganda that were set up by previous governments. is no more. Government houses are no more. Government institutions are no more. They sold them up cheaply. That is the strong point of Museveni. It is the only one.

His weak points

His greatest weakness is lying. When this man took over, he said he had come to bring democracy back, which we had been denied by Obote. And he set up a system which he called the all embracing Movement government.

But it was so funny that those people from other parties who went there found that it was not all embracing. They were elbowed outside. Only the hardcore Museveni men were inside.

Then in Parliament, he told Parliament that they were one family. There was no division, no debate. It was called a democracy of they were to discuss things as one family. But behind Parliament, he had what he called a caucus which he told his secret policies. And the caucus consisted of members of one tribe, who steered government policies. The rest of the MPs knew nothing.

Museveni's vision

First of all in Parliament, he said MPs were being elected on individual merit. Then he deceived them on that and they went to Parliament on individual merit so that they may not unite and discuss a point there. No, everybody should be for himself. He divided them like that so that he could push his .

Now, when these people found that Museveni had divided them like that after 20 years in power, he brought this other element of one person with a vision. Now these people of individual merit are nothing. They are not being encouraged

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now. He is encouraging himself as a man of vision, and a man of vision is himself. That is why he says a man like Kizza cannot rule because he has no vision. Nobody has a vision.

But who appoints this man of vision? He appoints himself. It is him who appoints a man of vision. And who is the man of vision? It is himself. No. Museveni has spoiled this country

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## Re:TUTSI EMPIRE IN THE MAKING.....

Posted by Balyokwabwe - 2008/11/03 13:18

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On Sun, Nov 2, 2008 at 6:06 AM, Michael Senyonjo wrote:

When he talked about the Tutsi zone being created in Africa, former Congolese President Laurent Kabila lost his life. Then, Africans listened and sent in armies to protect his country from a tutsi army onslaught.

Today, the Tutsi's have picked the right moment to wage war against the people of Congo. Their timing is perfect. The Americans are busy with who will lead them. So they cannot be bothered about how to lead others, at least not in the Congo. The rest of the world is busy trying to get out of what is threatening to be a long and devastating economic depression. People are poor and governments are in deep economic crisis.

Unfortunately for General Nkunda and his Tutsi army, these are best times to wage war against an elected government of the Congo. Dont forget the control Rwanda, Burundi Uganda and have soldiers in Somalia. We may have a tutsi zone stretching from Mogadishu to Kinshasa unless we do something about it.

Nkunda's rebels are well armed, fed and protected by Rwanda and Uganda. Their mission is to place another african country under Tutsi control. This is not about exclusion, the Tutsi's are well represented in the Kinshasa government. It is about total control of all African resources by the Tutsis.

We all have problems with our governments and are indeed scrambling for resources. But picking up guns and start wars is not among our strategies to fight for justice because that causes more misery as demonstrated in the Congo

The only way to end this war is to assemble an african army of 150,000 troops and defeat rebel Ankunda and restore dignity among the people of the Congo, demonstrating that violance and war are not ways of fighting for justice and equality in the modern world.

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## Re:TUTSI EMPIRE IN THE MAKING.....

Posted by Balyokwabwe - 2008/11/03 13:37

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Laurent Nkunda, Congo's Genocidal War Criminal

Last updated : 2 Nov 2008, Kampala

Source:Black Star News

Once again thousands of Congolese civilians are subjected to horrifying tyranny and displacement by armed terrorists under the command of Laurent Nkunda, a Rwanda-backed mass killer. Nkunda is being investigated by the International Criminal Court (ICC) in the Hague on alleged war crimes, the Black Star News has learned.

Nkunda wants to create mass chaos in order to raise the value of the cards that he now holds and negotiate a settlement, rather than eventually being delivered to the ICC. The Hague court has not indicted Nkunda purely for political reasons, just as it's also not yet indicted another mass killer, Uganda's Lt. Gen Yoweri Museveni.

On the other hand, the Sudan's President al Bashir, a sitting president has been indicted because he was not favored by Washington, since his crimes pale in comparison to Nkunda's and Museveni's.

The equation may change dramatically next week, should Senator Barack Obama win the US Presidential election. The Republican Administration has tuned Congo into a killing field so that Western corporations can rape the country of its immense wealth; Obama has already indicated that such corruption would end immediately. That's one of the reasons why Nkunda wants to dramatically change the landscape in Congo; rather than being the obstacle to peace that he now poses, Nkunda wants to become indispensable for any agreement to take place.

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There are discussions in the United States to designate Nkunda's group as a terrorist organization when Bush is out of office. The sooner Nkunda is indicted by the ICC and shipped to face trial, the better for Congo and neighboring countries. Any crimes his terrorists now commit will only be tacked on to the charges he will face.

Nkunda's is a well-armed and well-dressed terrorist organization. He does not produce the weapons for his army. Those supplying his forces must also bear direct responsibility for crimes against Congolese civilians.

Already 200,000 Congolese have been displaced from their homes as the Congo's rag-tag national army has failed to protect civilians and the United Nations peace keeping force has stood by as genocide begins to take shape; there are already reports of mass rapes. No wonder Congolese civilians have hurled stones at these well-armed peacekeepers.

The UN's inaction is reminiscent of the Rwanda genocide when peacekeepers stood by amidst human suffering.

Nkunda claims his objective is to protect Tutsis in Congo. It's a big lie that the whole world knows. No one is killing in Tutsis in Congo; it's Nkunda's belligerence that's actually creating animosities against Tutsis in Congo.

But in reality Nkunda thrives on mayhem, chaos and even genocide. He would like to spark mass killings against Tutsis in Congo to give him the excuse to launch an attack towards the capital of Kinshasa, to fulfill his wild fantasy of creating a Pan-Tutsi empire in Congo.

Nkunda is a danger to the peace in Central Africa and certainly to all Congolese. Nkunda is directly responsible for the deaths of thousands of Congolese and belongs in the Hague.

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