

at Dar Es Salaam University in Tanzania, where the curriculum had a definite Maoist bent. Tiny Rowland is a mutual friend. Speaking on a British Broadcasting Corp. newscast in Nairobi, Kenya in March 1993, Rowland declared that he is a member of Garang's SPLA and had been since 1984, reported the South African *Weekly Mail*. As the *Weekly Mail* explained, "Southern Sudan has an undeveloped oil industry and Lonrho is interested in a project to bring oil out in a pipeline leading through Kenya—where Rowland has important interests—to Mombasa, instead of through the Red Sea port of Port Sudan as the Khartoum government has planned."

The SPLA is advised by Dr. Mansur Khalid, a former foreign minister of Sudan, who is now employed by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in Nairobi, Kenya. The UNDP officer in Uganda, who is also reportedly involved in support operations for Garang, is one Hans Farelus, a former Protestant missionary. Farelus is reported to have moved to Kampala in 1989 from Uppsala, Sweden. In Uppsala, he aided Museveni, who came to Sweden for retooling in 1985-86, before taking power in Entebbe.

Unlike the rest of Africa's leaders, Museveni has not come under pressure to democratize. Says one London source: "The British are very much behind this government. You know there is no condition at all on democratization. The President doesn't even pretend [to be] for this, and he is still a darling of the West."

Chronology

Rwanda-Uganda genocide

1986: Yoweri Museveni comes to power in Uganda, after a five-year guerrilla war. Museveni's benefactors during the guerrilla war included Tiny Rowland, chairman of the London-Rhodesia Corp. (Lonrho), and Moshood Abiola, the Nigeria magnate operating on behalf of ITT.

1989: Leaders of the Ugandan Army, including the current vice president of Rwanda, Paul Kagame, are sent to Fort Leavenworth U.S. Army Command and Staff College.

August-September 1990: Rwandans of Uganda Army group in southwestern Uganda are led by Ugandan Maj.-Gen. Fred Rwigyema in preparation for invasion of Uganda.

Oct. 1, 1990: Rwandan Patriotic Front section of Ugandan Army invades Rwanda through Akagera Park.

Oct. 27, 1990: Cease-fire, as RPF is repelled by French paratrooper force from the outskirts of Kigali.

1991: RPF invades again, coming through Virunga Park, seizing the town of Ruhengeri, causing mass exodus of over 200,000 refugees. RPF then pulls back, occupying the entire eastern portion of the Virunga Park, from where it sends continual artillery barrages onto the Rwandan plain.

1992: As RPF incursions continue, Habyarimana government begins organizing militias in the countryside; begins to raise military from 5,000 troops to 40,000.

February 1993: RPF invades Rwanda, taking control of a chunk of territory in the north, killing 40,000 Hutus. Mass exodus of refugees from the area.

June 1, 1993: Melchior Ndadaye is elected first Hutu President in Burundi, in first national elections.

August 1993: Arusha Accords, negotiated between Habyarimana government and RPF, under U.S. and British auspices, grant RPF 50% of commander and officer posts in Army and 40% of the troops, and seven cabinet posts.

September 1993: U.N. sends peacekeeping force to Rwanda to oversee implementation of Arusha Accords.

Oct. 23, 1993: Attempted coup in Burundi by Tutsi-dominated military. Ndadaye is murdered, with up to 100,000 Hutus. More than 700,000 Hutus flee Burundi. International press gives no notice.

December 1993: RPF moves 600 troops into Kigali under Arusha Accords.

January 1994: British Defense Department African strategists are reportedly moved off their concentration on Angola and put on Rwanda.

March 1994: Another slaughter of Hutus in Burundi, up to 40,000 killed.

April 6, 1994: Plane carrying Rwandan President Habyarimana and Burundi President Ntaryamira is brought down by three rockets, killing all on board. Mass killings by Rwandan government troops erupt in Kigali; RPF begins invasion from Virunga and Akegera Parks.

April 19, 1994: U.N. peacekeeping troops (2,500 Belgian forces) withdraw.

May 1994: U.N. imposes arms embargo on Rwandan government, as mass slaughter continues throughout the country.

June 21, 1994: France gains U.N. approval to send troops to Rwanda. French troops set up Safe Zones, nearly clashing with RPF forces.

July 12, 1994: 1 million Rwandans flee to Zaire.

July 15, 1994: RPF is in effective control of Rwanda, with exception of French Safe Zones.

July 22-27, 1994: Lady Lynda Chalker, British Minister of Overseas Development, visits Uganda.

July 29, 1994: President Clinton pledges U.S. humanitarian aid operation to Rwandan refugees, to be carried out by U.S. military. A survey taken by the group Doctors without Borders in the first week of August shows that 80,000 people, at least, had died in the Zaire camps since mid-July—8% of those in camps.

Aug. 22, 1994: French troops leave protected zone.

Sept. 29, 1994: Relief workers from U.N. High Commission on Refugees, Doctors without Borders, the German Red Cross, Oxfam, Concern, Assist, and Care Australia, and from Sweden and South Korea begin to pull out of the Rwandan refugee camps in Zaire.