

FIGURE 1 (continued)

Sub-division	County	Number of Persons
<i>Gulu District</i>		
1. Amaru*	Kilak	32,000
2. Awe	Kilak	11,000
3. Pabo*	Kilak	20,000
4. Atiak	Kilak	14,000
5. Awac	Aswa	8,000
6. Onyama	Aswa	6,000
7. Coo-pee	Aswa	9,000
Palaro	Aswa	
8. Made-ade township		4,000
9. Labwonyaro-moo township		5,000
10. Patiko	Aswa	7,000
11. Gwenya-deyo	Aswa	6,500
12. Cwero	Aswa	3,700
13. Paicho	Aswa	5,200
14. Alero*	Nwoya	28,000
15. Anaka (Payira)*	Nwoya	36,000
16. Koc-Goma	Nwoya	5,000
17. Koc-Ongako	Nwoya	7,000
18. Acet	Omoror	16,000
19. Odek	Omoror	11,000
20. Bobi*	Omoror	7,000
21. Lakwaramer	Omoror	6,000
22. Gulu City		50,000
<i>Gulu District Total</i>		<i>297,400</i>
<i>Kitgum District</i>		
23. Lacek-ocot*	Aruu	7,500
24. Acholibur	Aruu	5,000
25. Pajule	Aruu	22,000
26. Kalongo*	Agago	6,000
27. Patongo	Agago	21,000
28. Adilang*	Agago	approx. 5,000
29. Lira Palwo*	Agago	approx. 5,000
30. Palabek-Kal*	Lamwo	9,000
31. Padibe*	Lamwo	7,000
32. Lokung*	Lamwo	approx. 3,000
33. Naam-okora	Chua	20,000
34. Kitgum City		50,000
<i>Kitgum District Total</i>		<i>160,500</i>
<i>Masindi District</i>		
35. Kiryadongo		
36. Karuma		combined 26,000
<i>Moyo District</i>		
37. Moyo		
38. Adjumani		camps under construction
Grand Total		483,900

* "Protected villages" that have come under military attack by the Lord's Resistance Army.

defraud investors of £2.5 million, a fraud for which he has not been prosecuted, but for which he is reportedly under investigation in the United States. Onen, who reportedly keeps some funds flowing to the LRA, is as adamantly opposed to a peace process as his erstwhile opponent Museveni.

Thus the people of northern Uganda are being put through unending suffering and death, by a criminal symbiosis among Museveni, the LRA leaders, and the British/Israeli and U.S.-allied networks who keep Museveni in power for their geopolitical designs in all East Africa—designs that are costing millions of African lives.

Interview

Protected villages: no food, no security

This interview with a teacher from Agago County, Kitgum District, Uganda, was conducted by telephone on May 17 by Linda de Hoyos. The teacher's town and home were attacked by the Lord's Resistance Army earlier in May. The name is withheld for reasons of security.

EIR: How would you describe the situation in northern Uganda now?

A: The situation is not good as regards to the feeding. People are starving.

EIR: Are they starving in the protected villages, or in the entire area?

A: It is just the general area itself.

EIR: Why is that?

A: I think there have been long periods of no rain, and then, because the people are displaced and their food and everything have been looted, it is nearly impossible for them to have enough food.

EIR: How big is the camp in Agago?

A: It is big, but I cannot be specific about the number. But, the influx is great.

EIR: And people come into the camp every night, or are they there all the time?

A: They come when the situation is [one of] fear; they go back and then come into the camp. They go back and dig a piece, and then come back in the morning to the camp and sleep in the camp. The people who come from far away, they just stay there in place.

EIR: Do these camps have buildings? Do people live inside, or outside?

A: They just get settled and they build a small hut where they live. They call them protected camps, whereby they move where the army personnel, the barracks, are—that's where they usually stay, near the barracks. But, there are times the protection itself is not possible, because just last week, some few were abducted from within a few feet in the camp in Gulu.

EIR: There is a fence around the camps?

A: Yes.

People are starving. Most of them die from malaria, because of the lack of food, especially when people flee into the bush and spend their life there. We started sleeping in the grass in February. People just stay in the bush at night, and then there is terrible malaria sickness.

EIR: The army constructed the fences?

A: Right.

EIR: And the army patrols the camp?

A: They do at times, but, you know, the camp is so big that, in some parts of it, the rebels can come in without the army knowing, so they just slip in in small numbers. Second, there are several ambushes where the vehicles are always being attacked. People always travel in convoys to the main town.

EIR: Is the problem that there is no food in the camps now?

A: Actually, in most places they have opened up these feeding centers for the kids, but this is not regular. In the place I come from, they have not started any yet. I remember the German organization came there once and distributed seeds, and then food—only once for this year. But, I think because of the communications and the ambushes, they cannot continue. That happened in March, and up to now, nothing has been distributed.

EIR: Is there still drought?

A: So far, the rain started late, and it is not regular. So, at the moment, we do not expect any fresh food yet.

EIR: And there is no consistent relief coming in at all?

A: No.

EIR: When you say people are starving, do you mean that there have been deaths by starvation?

A: Because there is no food, they eat by collecting some roots. Because, when these people come around, their houses are burnt down, their goats, chickens are taken away, and then there is terrible hardship in getting anything to eat. If they get anything, it is very little.

EIR: Would you say that people are dying of this now?

A: Not quite yet, but the condition is threatening.

EIR: You yourself are sleeping in the bush every night?

A: In my case, since that month, we have been sleeping in the grass, and then we moved into the church nearby where we live. The doors of the church are strong; we went there especially on the day of the attack, when there was a cross-

fire. Many people ran into the church, because it was in broad daylight when the fight took place, so we managed to run into the church, in fear that they might get us in the daytime in the grass. So, this is how we managed. The army personnel had to drive the rebels away, and we were saved. So many people died on that day, in that attack. About 15 people within the home died, and about 45 rebels died that day, just in the cross-fire.

EIR: The rebels that were killed, were they adults or children?

A: Most of them are people who have been abducted. Because the rebels abduct the young ones and then they don't give them time to train for fighting; they just put them in the uniform and force them to go to the front line to fight. That is the way most of the rebels who are killed are—the abductees. They abduct from age 14 upwards. On that day we managed to get two captured by the army, but they are in terrible fear, and they had just been forced to go to the rebel camp to fight the government troops. One was 14; another one was a mature woman, who was also abducted.

EIR: Is the military able to protect people?

A: Yes, but at times it is difficult to deal with these people. Sometimes they dodge their way, and then they come through, so it is fairly difficult in that way. I remember when my son's wife was abducted. She had to stay with the rebels for about two days. After discovering that she was pregnant, they released her. This is common with many ladies. There are mature ladies who are abducted, and then they force them to be their wives.

EIR: They also have children at the camps?

A: The very young ones the rebels leave. It is unfortunate when they burn the houses, and they disfigure people, because they always complain that the people or the citizens are the ones reporting them to the government troops. So, when they come to the village, they burn houses. Those who they arrest, they sometimes break their legs, cut their nose, cut their breast, and so on. It is nasty to look at this. For example, just recently, several persons were burned, and an older man was burned in the house, too.

EIR: Is it difficult for the military to deal with this?

A: They are trying to monitor [the situation] anyway, but they are trying their best in a way that they attract the rebels. These rebels follow them. But since there are many [rebels], they attack here and there, and sometimes split into groups, whereby the army is not able to approach them very easily. But they [the army] are trying their best.

EIR: Does the army come and take people to the protected villages?

A: They ask them to move into the protected camps. At times, people find it difficult to stay in the camp, because there is nothing to eat. At times, they flee back to their homes to look for cassava, and at times you find them abducted from there. The situation in the camp is not so fine. So, you find that there is scarcity of food. Sometimes the water problem is also there.

EIR: There is no water?

A: Water is very scarce. There are only a few water holes in my area—maybe three. The number of people is so great; some people decide to look for the water in the ponds and streams when there is rain, but it is not so safe.

EIR: The water is not safe?

A: No.

EIR: Are there sanitation facilities in the camps?

A: That is another nasty part of it. There is no proper sanitation in that area. Some latrine pits are put in, but since the camps are so squeezed together, the holes are just together. Because when you are pushed into the camp, you make your own small huts, and if you have a family which is large in small huts, you park all your children.

EIR: Is there some schooling going on?

A: Not in the resident areas. Most of the schools are closed now. Only a few are open, which are moved into the protected center. Most of the students cannot go there, because the accommodations and the feeding are difficult. Most of our primary schools are day schools, where children come from their home and then go back in the evening. Since they have been away from their homes, it makes it difficult for them.

EIR: So the attack this month was on your home?

A: It was just within the trading center, but my home is near the center. My home has been attacked three times now; this is not the first time. It seems that it is a route by which rebels always pass to the barracks.

EIR: The rebels come in, and the first thing they do is attack civilians?

A: That time when they came, they came in three groups. Another one went to the barracks. Another group laid an ambush outside the barracks. Another group went into the shops

and trading center, to loot things for their own use, that is, including my home. My home has been looted three times now. They came at night and just came into the houses. We had learned about them being around, so we had gone to the bush. But when they came at night, they broke open the doors and looted many things. This month, they came at dawn. When they started firing, we managed to run into the church, and locked ourselves up in there, giving them the advantage of taking anything from our homes.

EIR: There were still 15 people killed?

A: Yes, 15.

EIR: Has the government been asked to provide food?

A: There is no food provided yet. No food. There are some NGOs [non-governmental organizations], like World Vision, which are trying to feed the displaced children, and introduce what they call the feeding centers. But the entire community is unable to get what they need to eat. I think that in my place, there is nothing that the government has provided. The Red Cross also is trying.

EIR: What does the government say when you ask about food?

A: I think the parliamentary representative was there last week in our area, and all these things are being forwarded to him. He was also there to witness some of this, but so far, no action has been taken.

EIR: People are not yet dying of starvation, but that condition is now threatening.

A: Starvation is there. Because of malnutrition, people are weak. Very weak, indeed.

EIR: Have children started dying from this yet?

A: Children are dying from measles and malaria, which is probably because of the lack of a balanced diet. There are cases of death there, but I do not know exactly how many have died. But people die from time to time. What I am saying, is what is there.

EIR: How far are you from the border with Sudan?

A: It is a bit far where I come from.

EIR: Are there more troops now than before?

A: They are there. They are mobile troops. They are trying to monitor—they follow the rebels. Wherever they go, they are there.

EIR: People in the United States do not know about this war.

A: They know. The President of the United States was here; I think he is aware of this. He knows. Just last week, we had the Archbishop of Canterbury here; he went to the camps. So I think that this is known to many countries.