

Chronology of War, Genocide

August 1988: U.S. government-funded Committee for Refugees helps organize Rwandan Patriotic Front (RFP) Congress in Washington, where strategy to bring RFP to power by war is adopted.

October 1990: RPF, headed by Paul Kagame (a Tutsi), invades Rwanda from Uganda with Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni's backing. RFP is largely the Ugandan army.

August 1993: Arusha Accords negotiated between the Rwandan government of President Juvenal Habyarimana (a Hutu) and the RPF under U.S.-British auspices. Accords grant RFP 50% of command and officer posts in the army, 40% of troops, seven Cabinet posts.

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

October 1993: Attempted coup in Burundi with approval of Belgian intelligence and oversight of a Burundi Tutsi. President Melchior Ndadaye (a Hutu) and 100,000

Hutus are murdered by Tutsi-dominated military. More than 700,000 Hutus flee Burundi. World press ignores it.

December 1993: RPF moves 600 troops into Kigali, the Rwandan capital, under Arusha Accords.

January 1994: African strategists of British Ministry of Defence reportedly shift from Angola focus to Rwanda focus.

April 6, 1994: Plane carrying Habyarimana and Burundi President Cyprien Ntaryamira is shot down by rockets. Mass killing of Tutsis and moderate Hutus by Rwandan government troops erupts in Kigali, spreads throughout country. RFP begins blitzkrieg.

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

July 15, 1994: RPF takes effective control of Rwanda.

October 1996: Ugandan-Rwandan-run rebellion in Zaire, with U.S. backing, to topple President Mobutu Sese Seko and bring Laurent Kabila to power.

June 1997: Kabila in power.

August 1998: Kabila breaks with Uganda and Rwanda. They launch a new war in eastern Congo to topple him. He is assassinated in January 2001, but his son Joseph succeeds him. Rwanda still working for his overthrow.