

the peasant sees guerrillas holding the head of the former master, the white man's head cold in death, the white skin, flowing hair, pointed nose and blue eyes notwithstanding, he will know, or at least begin to suspect, that the picture traditionally presented to him of the white man's invincibility is nothing but a scarecrow. . . .

"Without a revolution, a revolutionary social convulsion, one cannot get the necessary discipline to mobilize the population. . . . It is necessary to create social convulsions so that the social institutions, the custodians of the status quo, which in a colonial situation mean slavery, are not only brought into question but are actually shaken and made malleable,

a pre-condition for successful recasting. To say that one can introduce fundamental changes without a violent shake-up is to say that one can turn ore into iron without melting it. Not only must you melt ore first, but the first must be of a very high temperature to enable you to melt it. . . .

"Let me end by quoting the great Fanon. He says:

"Violence alone, violence committed by the people, violence organized and educated by its leaders, makes it possible for the masses to understand social truths.'"— Thesis paper at Dar Es Salaam University, 1969, titled "Fanon's Theory on Violence: Its Verification in Liberated Mozambique."

Who made it?

"Museveni is the blue-eyed darling of the British in Africa," as one high-level official of a major opposition party in Uganda explained it: "I have met with three successive British High Commissioners [ambassadors] in Kampala. They do not support Museveni; they *run* him; they tell him what to do every step of the way."

In 1981, Museveni travelled to Britain, reporting that "I also made some contacts in London with British politicians such as Lord [Peter] Carrington," of Kissinger Associates. Museveni also claims that "other British politicians" were quite willing to listen "to our side of the argument" against the Ugandan government of Milton Obote.

Since the time he came to power in 1986, up through the recent British elections at least, Museveni's primary mentor has been Baroness Lynda Chalker, Minister of Overseas Development and member of the Privy Council to the British monarchy. According to British sources, Chalker was the first foreigner to meet with Museveni after he took Kampala. One British East Africa expert further complained that Lady Chalker "spends a lot of time, a disproportionate amount of time in the Horn of Africa and Uganda."

The tale told in Uganda is that Chalker and Museveni have joint business ventures in the Karamoja gold mines of northern Uganda.

Ugandans have vivid memories of Chalker's presence in Uganda. As related by opposition leader Mrs. Cecilia Ogwal: "Her presence in Kumi district of eastern Uganda during her visit to Uganda in March 1990 will never be forgotten by many Ugandans. Together with Mr. Yoweri Museveni, Lynda Chalker was televised in Uganda behind

a barricade of sandbags as shooting was in progress in Kumi; and while hundreds of people of Kumi were dying daily in the squalid concentration camps into which they had been herded. . . ."

Under Chalker's direction, a steady stream of British expatriates has moved into Uganda—formerly known as the jewel of the British Empire in Africa—to take the "deputy" positions in the Ugandan government. As an official at Barclays Bank in London described it: "The economy is virtually run on expatriates, as they are called. They virtually run the ministries. That is how you get things done. . . . The tax collection is run by a company which is expatriate, the Ugandan Revenue Authority. . . . You have the Ugandan Investment Authority, which is also run by expatriates. That's in charge of all investment policy. . . . The [British] Overseas Development Institute has been seconding people out there."

British companies have also returned to Uganda in full force, including the British tea firm James Finlay and Sons, the Commonwealth Development Corp., Mitchell Cotts, British American Tobacco, International Distillers, Barclays Metals, Guinness, and, under London's auspices, the Madhvani conglomerate,

His services to the British Commonwealth, for example, earned Museveni a prize place at the Jan. 17-19 conference of the British Ditchley Foundation, a confab of British bankers and noble elite. At this illustrious gathering, called to discuss "Nations in Transformation to Democracy," Museveni was the only African present.

Additionally, Mrs. Ogwal has noted that "the BBC appears to be the main mouthpiece of the NRM-A government. This has made many Ugandans believe that this is a deliberate British policy to support any one person, group, or government, that will use terror to suppress the people of Uganda. Certainly, the image of the British people and their government, in the eyes and minds of Ugandans is very negative indeed."