



HISTORY

Meaning of Kakwa

The name '**Kakwa**' comes after Yeki's third son, **Koza ku kala** literally meaning 'bites with teeth', a phrase consisting of the verb transitive **koza** 'to bite', the conjunction **ku** 'with' and the noun **kala** 'teeth' (*singular keleyi*). Later, the entire Kakwa nation, including all the 12 children of Yeki's sixth and last son, **Zaki**, also adopted the plural form of the agentive **ka-kakwa** 'the biters' or 'those that bite.' The Kakwa also refer to thorns as **kakuwa** (*singular kokoti*). In the other aspects of the Kakwa expressions, semantic idioms or proverbs, the word 'Kakwa' translates into 'rebels', 'fulminating', 'harsh' or 'inimical'. From **Mount Liru**, **Yeki** had sent **Koza ku kala** to the present area of **Yei County** to found the Kakwa people there and those in other Kakwa areas, such as the **Kakwa County** and also **Ko'buko District**.

Kakwa Mythology of Creation

This is how we were created on this earth. Our great, great grandfather was **Mungura**. Mungura's wife was called **Muri**. Together, they produced the first living things on this planet: wild animals plus domestic animals. Next, **Mungura** and **Muri** produced twins: these were considered a bad omen at that time, and they were handed over to a certain **Jongbo** to throw them away into the bush. However, **Jongbo** remarked that these twins who would one day be our fathers. So, she hid them at her home and nurtured them there until they grew.

Muri again became pregnant, and this time, she delivered a baby who was cerebral palsy-like: without ears, without a neck, without a head, without hands, without legs. Cried **Muri**, "I have produced another bad omen. **Maa**, come and carry this thing into the bush. Take it into the swamp. It is bad. Leave it in the swamp." **Maa** agreed but then abandoned the baby on a **purugi**, a termite-created bare patch of soil usually found in the bushes. This 'baby' turned out to be really bad—an epidemic that gave rise to all the diseases and illnesses. As it lay on the **prurugi**, it one day burst in the sun's heat, with a very loud noise! This bursting caused **Mungura** to become ill. Then **Jongbo** instructed **Maa** to see **Ka'bili**, the doctor, to find out what was wrong with **Mungura**. **Maa**, in his usual stubborn mood, was reluctant. **Jongbo** tried again but all in vain: **Maa** refused to listen. Then **Jongbo**, herself, ran to **Ka'bili** for help. She said to **Ka'bili**, "I had earlier sent **Maa** to consult with you in order to diagnose our father, Mungura's illness since he is dying. Please find a cure for him."

Ka'bili examined the situation and then declared that "Our father is dying. If he dies, **Maa** will chase him (the spirit of **Mungura**) into the bush. The best thing is to prepare **kilikize**, fill it up with fresh milk, get **meze** or 'ferric oxide solution', and place this inside the milk. When our father dies, **Maa** will run from the bush on hearing the wailing or crying of the mourners. So, be brave, gather enough strength and aim the **kilikize** at the middle of

Maa's head. When the **kilikize** breaks, boast that you have smashed him (**Maa**) in the brains. Say that you have pierced him so deeply that blood is now gushing out of his head. He will wipe his head and the coagulated milk will be like his brains. He will wipe his head and the **meze** will be like his blood. So, then it will be him who will run away instead of **Mungura**." **Jongbo** did as instructed and **Maa** ran away into the bush admitting that he was spoilt.

This was what then took place: **Meko** (Buffalo) said that he would follow **Maa**; **Lo'ba** (Jackson's Hartebeest) said that he would follow **Maa**; the Branded Bushbuck said that he would follow **Maa**; **'Bo'bu**, 'the Waterbuck, said that he would follow **Maa**. Mungura's home was left for **Yurukuti** who said that she would remain with **Jongbo**. **Kine** (Goat) said that he would be with **Jongbo**. **Kebilito** (Sheep) said that he would be with **Jongbo**. **Ka'bili**, in person, said that she would remain with **Jongbo**.

After being for sometime with **Jongbo**, the children (twins) whom she had adopted, became seriously ill. **Jongbo** then ran to **Ka'bili** saying, 'I have my things here and that **Ka'bili** should find out what was wrong with them. After diagnosing, **Ka'bili** suggested that **Jongbo** sacrifice Yurukuti's only child as a cure.

The ritual of sacrificing started from there. Shortly afterwards, and quickly, **Jongbo** carried out the sacrifice and then she hid the bones of the sacrificed child in the backyard garden. When **Yurukuti** arrived, she did not find her child. "Where is my child?" **Jongbo** replied that she had no idea. **Yurukuti** then called and called. She threw herself. She threw herself all over the compound. Then, she ran to the backyard and scooped the ashes onto her body. She scooped and scooped. She soon scooped out her son's bones.

"Why, **Jongbo**? I did not know what happened to my child. Now, I know that you are in fact, my enemy. **Jongbo**, if you are my enemy like this, for you, never talk again. You should sound as *'biyu-biyu*, at night. Things should be thrown to you. And, for you **Ka'bili**, who calls herself as the expert. Now, tell things using your neck. Let pieces of stones be collected, and these will be named so and so, so and so. But, now, your neck will be cut and your head thrown there. When it is now struggling, it will reveal things using the severed neck." However, **Jongbo** shot back saying, "You, **Yurukuti**! You, **Yurukuti**! I thought that these things (meaning the twins) would in the future be our great parents. But since you are now cursing like this, for you—never talk again. You should sound like this 'alaallaaalaaaaalaaa!' The cursing of each other originated from there and it affected those twin children **Jongbo** was raising.

Kakwa Mythology of Genealogy

The fraternal twin children **Jongbo** raised was called **Biyu** (the boy) and **Iba** (the girl). The two got together as husband and wife and gave rise to our grandfather, **Nyingbo**. **Loteleme** followed **Nyingbo** as the second child. When these children became of age, **Biyu** decided to give them a 'test.' He made a bow out of the **pala** plant for **Loteleme** and a spear for **Nyingbo**. He instructed the children to shoot at a large target using their respective weapons. It was **Nyingbo** who was the first to start. But he failed to operate the spear. Next, **Loteleme** tried to operate the bow but he too, failed to operate it. Wondered **Biyu**, 'What can I do now? Okay, Here is the solution.' He switched the spear to **Loteleme** and the bow to **Nyingbo**. Now, **Nyingbo** was able to successfully operate the bow and shoot at the target, as did **Loteleme** with the spear. Then **Biyu** allocated identical numbers of cattle each to **Nyingbo** and to **Loteleme**. He allocated identical numbers of goats for **Nyingbo** and for **Loteleme**. He allocated an identical number of chickens for **Nyingbo** and for **Loteleme**.

Now, during their hunting expeditions, **Nyingbo** would come home with a pheasant while **Loteleme** came without anything and instead, would pick a chicken at home for food. When **Nyingbo** returned home with a **muri** or Dik-dik, **Loteleme** would come home without anything and instead he would pick a goat at home to eat. When **Nyingbo** came home with a **'bo'bu** or Waterbuck, **Loteleme** would come empty-handed and, instead, he would pick a cow from home for consumption. This practice of **Loteleme** went on and on until he eventually finished all the animals his father had given him. Meanwhile, **Nyingbo** continued to take good care of his share of the animals and they continued to multiply. **Loteleme** continued to finish his until only one cow was left.

Then, he thought of a brilliant idea—to demand his brother’s cattle.

This action resulted in enmity between the two brothers and they fought. **Nyingbo** ran with his children and cattle—away from **Loteleme**, to a far away place called **Goroo**, which was on the other side of a large river. On reaching that river, **Nyingbo** found that it was flooded to the brim. He then dropped his walking stick and suddenly the river opened up in the middle. **Nyingbo** and his entourage rushed across the river, which quickly closed up—shutting off **Loteleme** and his children at the other shore of the **Goroo**. On settling down, **Nyingbo** started to produce more children.

We, human beings, are the children of **Nyingbo**. The father of **Nyingbo** was called **Biyu**. This is how our birth has been. Nyingbo’s son who singled himself out as Kakwa’s grandfather was called **Guki**.

Hero Ancestor—Yeki

The Kakwa founder, **Guki**, is believed to have produced three sons: **Yeki** was the first-born, followed by **Okube (Wokube)** and **Jamo**. Only one daughter, called **Lindo** [song: *Lindo na baazi da ya, Likiso na woro kuwaze, na lo yiki mugu, Iya diyo, Sase, Lindo na baazi da...!*]. In certain sections of Kakwa, **Lindo** is known by the name of **Apele**. **Guki** and **Yeki** looked after their cattle *a kiyuka* i.e. in turns or on alternative days. However, whenever **Guki** was in the bush with the cattle, he was beaten by the rain. On the days that he was at home, **Guki** was also beaten by the rain even at home. One day **Guki** asked himself, **Lo njiro de kokondra na de gbanda?** (“Why is this boy mistreating me like that?”). He then sought and got the services of a native doctor to punish **Yeki**. The native doctor suggested a snake, scabies, smallpox, lightning, lions etc. But **Guki** refused all these forms of punishment against his eldest son. He insisted that the native doctor look for something else. Sure enough, the native doctor said that he had come up with something ‘small’ *nye lo i riyozu bo na lepe na* “Something small that would get him (**Yeki**).” Indeed, one day when it was **Yeki**’s turn to look after the cattle, he was pierced in the foot by the dry stump of the Elephant grass species known as **galaka** (*feminine*). When **Yeki** staggered home with his foot bleeding, **Guki** remarked: **Waje ki’do!** or ‘You [**Yeki**] taste it!’ Eventually it was **Dikilinya**, the largest bull in the kraal that drove the cattle home. In those days, bulls were trained to, in the absence of the cattle-keeper, look after the entire herd and even to corral and lead the cattle home when the sun set.

Still bleeding profusely, **Yeki** decided to leave his father’s home. His sister, **Lindo**, joined him and together, they wandered south and southeast following the sources of the rivers and avoiding crossing them. Eventually, he discovered **Mt. Liru** upon which he settled. **Yeki** called **Mount Liru**, *Wo’dogo liyo* meaning or “My Anti-hill”. **Yeki** had bled throughout the journey and he only found the cure for his wound after dipping his foot in a special ‘medicinal’ and ‘magical’ river nicknamed ‘Kakwa Iodine’ near **Mount Liru**. During his absence, a funeral rite was organized as it was thought that **Yeki** had died. Later, however, **Yeki** returned to his father to report his discovery of **Mount Liru**. “I have discovered an anthill over there, which is beautiful. In fact, while our mother was pouring the ashes under the banana plant, I was able to see that from the mountain. When she was giving you the porridge, I was able to see that. Our white rooster (cock) over here, I was able to see it. I did get this “anthill” which is very beautiful but there are certain “things” on it that speak a confused language and this has disturbed me.’ **Yeki** sought help from **Guki** in order to drive away those “things” that had settled on the mountain and that were chatting like **Iriyaka** or ‘Weaver birds.’ These *iriyaka* were actually people of a clan known as **Kuludi**. **Guki** sought a native doctor’s help who instructed him to give **Yeki** the plants of **pala**, **uka**, and **iodore**. **Yeki** was to take these plants and shake them on the **parine**—the communal place which these strangers used for their recreational purposes. **Yeki** did as instructed and the **Kuludi** were driven away from **Mount Liru**. In those days, people walked completely naked from the head to the toe and from the front to the back. So, whenever they sat, the irritants touched their skins instantly. This chased the **Kuludi** away from the mountain. However, one woman who had newly delivered a baby, remained. **Yeki** later adopted this woman’s

son, and named him **Koyitagele**.

After this event, **Yeki**—again—returned to his father's home to report on the results of his experiment on **Mount Liru**. Soon after words, he requested to be given **kapa** or 'things.' These 'things' meant cattle, goats sheep, chicken, etc. Then he requested that four bachelors be given to him to drive these animals to his new place at **Mount Liru**. These bachelors were drawn from the clans of **Bonyo, Pere, Kaliwara, Patulu** and **Dimu**— five of them.

Before he left, **Guki** pleaded that **Yeki** first enjoy the feast on the bull **Dikilinya**, but **Yeki** insisted that he would rather take his wealth to **Liru** before he could come back for the feast. His departure and the journey took four days to reach **Mount Liru** and another four days to return for the feast—8 days total! Everyday that he was travelling, the brothers back home, would cut a piece of tree to count and mark the passage of that day. After four days and four trees were cut, they reasoned that **Yeki** had reached his destination. Then on the fifth day, they began to count his return journey—also by cutting down a tree on each day. On the eighth day, they prepared to kill **Dikilinya**. However, Yeki's followers discovered that the liver had disappeared. When **Yeki** returned home, he placed his stick of honour and wisdom into the dissected meat and its liver suddenly reappeared. This action has now prompted a very popular Kakwa and strong swearing saying: ***Ki do lilinjikindro na kuliya kine, likini a munye na Dikilinya ...*** "If you lie to me, disappear like the liver of **Dikilinya!**"

Yeki's Progeny

According to the Kakwa, **Yeki** married **Gbele**—and together, they produced **five** sons whose names were as follows:

- **Rigbo** (the first-born) gave rise to the **Rigbo** people found near the River Nile in the West Nile District;
- **Gimara** (the second born) founded the **Gimara** people found near the River Nile in the West Nile District;
- **Koza-ku-Kala** (the third born) gave rise to some of the **Kakwa of the Sudan** and parts of the Uganda Kakwa and of the Kakwa of the Congo;
- **Lugbare** (the fourth born) gave rise to certain sections of the **Lugbara** people in the West Nile and the eastern Congo;
- **Biyo** (the fifth born) gave rise to the **Ole'ba** people of the present **Maracha County** in the West Nile Province.

Zaki (variant **Jaki**), was the sixth child from a different mother called **Da'da** of the **Kupera** clan. **Yeki** named him **Zaki** because the child was literally ***zazaki nye*** i.e.'brought to him' from **Kupera** after the mother had delivered and raised him for a while within her **Kupera** clan. **Zaki** gave rise to most of the **Kakwa of Uganda** and to certain clans among the **Lugbara** tribes of Uganda and of parts of the northeast Congo.

Koyitagele, the adopted son of **Yeki** from the **Kuludi** woman abandoned on **Mount Liru**, founded the clans of **Nyanji, Tara, Robu, Lurujo** etc. He remained with **Zaki** near **Mount Liru** and acted as the older brother to **Zaki**.

Wokube, the follower brother of **Yeki**, founded such clans as the rain-predicting **Bura**—now found around the source of the **Keri River** and **Keri** town, and others found all over the Kakwa territories.

Zakis' Progeny

Zaki gave rise to **12** children, all males, as follows:

- **So'dogele** — remained at **Mount Liru** and gave rise to the **Yoŋosu** clan
- **Morobu** — founded the **Yumele** clan
- **Kembe** — founded the clan of **'Dukuliya**
- **Abe** — founded the clans of **Matu** and **Lobule**
- **Jamo** — went to the **Anzinzini Hill** and founded the clan of **Nyanjiliya**

- **Jambe** — founded the clan of **Kuriyo**
- **Soki** — reached the River Nile and founded the clan of **Bura** in the **Rigbo** area.
- **A'dule** —gave rise to the **Lugbara** clans of **Paranga, Otoko, Bura** and **Uka**
- **Dombu** — gave rise to the **Lugbara** clans of **Paranga, Otoko, Bura** and **Uka**
- **Gbenyika** — went to **Lugeperi** and founded sections of the clan of **Midiya**
- **Weri** — went to **Lugeperi** and founded sections of the clan **Midiya**
- **Temeresu** — founded the clan of **Adibu**, after being banished to the **Ito Hill** and eventually reaching the **Keri River**.

All the progenies of **Yeki, Zaki, Kozakukala, Wokube, Koyitagele** and **Zaki** have multiplied to give rise to **200** or so **Kakwa Clans** that now make up the **Kakwa Society, Kakwa Nation** or **Kakwa Tribe**.

Meaning of 'Dolowe (variant Lolowe)

What the Kakwa call '**dolowe** means 'the starting point' or 'the origin' or 'the source.' This point is variously believed to be around the present Ethiopia-Sudan border, around the Red Sea, or at **Kapoeta** (at the eastern shore of Lake Turkana). Here, the **Nilotic Luo** had arrived in sufficient numbers dispersing the ancestors of the Kakwa and other Nilo-Hamitics. These **Luo** movements were spread over time—perhaps over three centuries pushing the entire Kakwa westwards, across the River Nile, around the 16th century, and eventually they settled at **Koro'be [Koru'be]** Hill in the **Yei County**. From **Koro'be**, the Kakwa then spread over all the areas which they now occupy in **Ko'buko District**, in the **Kakwa County** and in the **Yei County**.

Kakwa Contact with Foreigners

Virtually, nothing was known or written about the **Kakwa** before the advent of Europeans in the 19th century. The first foreigners the **Kakwa** encountered were the slavers, explorers, hunters, missionaries, soldiers, administrators, and social anthropologists. The **Arab** slavers came from the north while the **Europeans** and **North Americans** came through the **Sudan** (from the north), and from the southeast—through **Uganda**. Some Europeans (Belgians and French) came from the Congo (to the west). These people had multitudes of roles in the Kakwa territories: the occupier of one role frequently turned into another. For much of the period between the 1800s and the 1900s, there had been everlasting successions of destruction from slave raids, droughts, locust outbreaks, famines, population movements, rinderpest, meningitis, human and livestock epidemics that afflicted the Kakwa people. This was also the period of the Kakwa contact with peoples of radically different social, economic and technological systems. The following is a brief historical presentation of some of the origins of the contacts with these foreigners

525 BC. The Persians under Cambyses invade Egypt; during the reign of Justinian, many Sudanese kingdoms are converted to Christianity and churches dot the sweep of the Nile.

571-632 Prophet Mohammed (Peace Be Upon Him] rises in Saudi Arabia.

622 The Moslem Era (Hegira) begins.

632-661 The beginning of Orthodox Caliphate or Arab Empire.

635 Damascus is captured by the invading Arabs.

635-641 Persia is conquered by the invading Arabs.

646 Egypt is conquered by the invading Arabs.

661-750 Umayyad dynasty is setup by the invading Arabs.

709 North Africa is conquered by the invading Arabs.

713 Spain is conquered by the invading the Arabs.

732 Charles Martel defeats Moslems at Tours, France.

750-1258 The Abbasid dynasty (Golden Age of Arab Empire) is established.

786-809 Harun al-Rashid rises to power.

900-1000 Arab rule in Spain is at its highest; Cordova is the greatest intellectual centre in Europe.

15thC Islam begins to spread, displacing the Christian kingdoms dotted along the Nile.

- 16thC Arabs establish themselves in Dongola, Kordofan and Darfur---located in the present Western Sudan.
- 17thC Arabs make up even part of the Royal Fur Dynasty in the Darfur Region.
- 1797 Napoleon is victorious at the Battle of the Pyramids which shakes the power of the Mamelukes, the Caucasian ruling class of Egypt, and paves the way for the rise to power of the Albanian soldier of fortune, Muhammad Mi.
- 1819 There is little or no contact with the southern areas of the Sudan, the northern parts of Uganda and the northeast of the Congo until the 19th century. The Arab interest in the south receives its first real impetus in when Mohammad Ali, Khedhive of Egypt, decides to invade the Sudan.
- 1821 Muhammad Mi sends his third son, Ismail, at the head of 10,000 men across the desert and claims central Sudan is his. For the first time, the name *Sudan* meaning *Land of Blacks* begins to take shape as a political entity.
- 1841 One of the Khedhive's expeditionists reaches Gondokoro, followed shortly by the European explorers Petherick and Miani, who reach Nimule by 1860.
- 1850 The first Austrian missionaries reach Rejaff, just east of the present City of Juba.
- 1850s Egypt controls the Sudan as far as Fazogoli, 120 miles south of Khartoum. Meanwhile, merchants, especially of Dongola stock, acquire arms and penetrate southwards opening up stations for the trade in ivory and slaves. These trading stations become *razzias* (slave camps) in all directions with Khartoum itself the centre of colossal slave trade.
- 1857 The contemporary Khedhive, Said Pasha, visits the Sudan in person and officially abolishes the slave trade but his return to Egypt is merely regarded as the signal for intensified slaving activity. Meanwhile, the slave traders and ivory merchants penetrate the northeast of the Congo through the Bahr el Ghazal.
- 1860 The Italian ivory trader, **Giovanni Miani** reaches the Unyama, on the Sudan side of the present Uganda-Sudan border. Meanwhile, the Maltese trader, **Andrea de Bono** (Amabile), sets foot on the Ugandan territories and establishes an ivory camp on the east side of the Nile at Faloro, opposite the present town of Rhino Camp.
- 1863 Ismail Pasha becomes Khedive of Egypt and finds himself confronted by a growing European public opinion in Europe over the slaving horrors of the Sudan.
- 1864 Sir Samuel Baker, travels up the Nile to Lake Albert.
- 1867 The Vatican founds the *Instituto Veronese dei Figli dei S.Cuore di Gesu per Le Nissioni Africane*. The Comboni Mission works in Egypt, the Sudan and Uganda, and it decides to establish itself first in the Northern Sudan.
- 1868 The German explorer, Schweinfirth, visits the Bahr el Ghazal and Wele when the slave trade is at its height.
- 1869 Ismail Pasha appoints the British, Sir Samuel Baker, Governor of the area south of Gondokoro.
- 1871 Sir Samuel Baker officially proclaims the annexation of Equatoria and the abolition of the slave trade—and even proclaims the annexation of Bunyoro but owing to financial difficulties Egypt cannot ratify.
- 1874 Charles Gordon becomes Governor General of the Equatoria Province succeeding Baker as Governor of Equatoria province of the Egyptian Sudan and annexes the area of Lado District.

- 1874 In the Bahr el Ghazal, the greatest slaver, Zubeir, raises a private army, and proclaims himself an independent ruler, defeating a governmental force that is sent to quell him. Ironically, Ismail Pasha later appoints Zubeir Governor of the Bahr el Ghazal.
- 1876 Egypt is bankrupt.
- 1877 Khedive Ismail appoints Charles Gordon Governor General of the whole Sudan; Gordon soon faces revolt, invasion and disintegration and even death.
- 1877 The explorers: **Scweinfurth, Junker Wilhem, Charles Long, Emin Pasha, Cassati, Stanley** and others travel west of the River Nile even though, except for **Junker**, few of them actually do more than skirt the boundaries of **Kakwa**. However, the day break of **November 20, 1877**, ultimately establishes the first recorded incursion into the Kakwa territories by foreigners. By December 21, 1877, Junker's raiding expedition has encamped along the boundary between the **Kakwa** and the **Pojulu**. Because of the profitable nature of the raids in the Kakwa area, more and more others are organized with disastrous results against those who resist the intrusion. Junker confesses: "These raids were continued during the whole month of December [1877]; as soon as the territories of one chief was completely plundered we marched to the next hamlets [small villages]."
- Then, choosing a spot on the **Gulumbi Hill** (near **Morobu** in the present **Yei County**), and looking toward the south, the German scientist claims to have *discovered* mountains in the distance: "The three peaks I named *Jebel Gessi* (**Mount Liru** sic), *Jebel Gordon* [**Mount Wati** sic] and *Jebel Baker* [it is difficult to discern what exact present mountain or hill in **Terego, Maracha** or **Ko'buko** *Jebel Baker* stands for]. The most distinct was *Jebel Gordon*; the ground gradually ascends to the lower hills before it. Other ranges lie to the south of the two highest peaks of *Jebel Gordon*, beyond which is the group *Jebel Baker*. To the north of *Jebel Gordon*, the *Jebel Gessi*, a high conical rock on the mountain ridge, can easily be seen.' What a confused description by a scientist!
- 1870s The missionaries C.T. Wilson and R.W. Felkin visit the West Nile emphasizing the potential commercial importance of the slave trade.
- 1878 The commercial potential of the Congo-basin and outlining regions is supported by elaborate quotations from the early European explorers, such as Schweithfurth, Junker, Stanley, Emin, Patherick, Cassati and Gessi. This prompts King Leopold II of Belgium to mobilize a group of financial interests in studying trading prospects in Africa. The King creates the *Comite d'Etudes du Haut Congo* in 1878.
- 1879 King Leopold II pays all non-Belgian capital and he consolidates his hold on the Congo.
- 1879 Khedive Ismail is deposed and his successor in Khartoum, Rauf Pasha, makes no attempt to put down the slavery in the Sudan.
- 1880 Gessi resigns as Governor of the Bahr el Ghazal and Lipton Bey is appointed Governor to replace him.
- 1880 Emin Pasha is made Governor of the Equatoria and Slatin Governor of Darfur.
- 1881 Salvation comes to the Sudan from the desert in the name of **Muhammad Ahmad**, the son of a Dongola boat-builder. He grows into a soft-spoken mystic and soon retires to Aba Island, 150 miles south of Khartoum, to live the life of a religious recluse, proclaiming himself to be the *Mahdi*, the second great prophet. As the Mahdi rises, Egypt is in the throes of a financial crisis, bewildered by the nationalistic uprising under Arabi Pasha on the one hand, and by the English and French on the other. Both events culminate in the bombardment of Alexandria in 1852.

- 1882 The venture *Comite d'Etudes du Haut Congo* is re-named *Association Internationale du Congo*. Despite its international title, the enterprise is neither international nor national. In fact, it is a springboard for advancing the King Leopold II's personal interests and not even the interests of Belgium. In effect then, Leopold II is the Association and the Association is Leopold II who alone, nurtures it financially.
- 1883 Emin Pasha concentrates his forces around Lado (Juba) after abandoning one post after another. He is joined by Junker and later by Cassati, who have been exploring the country to the west of the Nile, including the Kakwa territories.
- 1884 The tribes of the Western Sudan rally to the Mahdi's call for a war against the infidels and despots and, early in 1884, the Mahdi is master of all Sudan save Khartoum. Britain, who meanwhile has moved into Egypt, resolves that the Sudan cannot be held, and sends General Charles Gordon to evacuate Khartoum. No man could have been more ill-fitted for the job, and after 317 days, the Mahdi's dervish hordes overrun the city's defences and raze Khartoum. Egypt leaves the Sudan to her fate, after appointing Gordon in 1884 to superintend the evacuation of the military and civil personnel in the Sudan. Five months after the fall of Khartoum, the Mahdi dies of typhus; he is succeeded by **Khalifa Abdallah**. Hardly has he come to power than the Sudan is plunged in a series of civil wars.
- 1884 The Gedaref and Bahr el Ghazal garrisons fall to the Mahdists and the Emir Karamalla sends Lipton to join Slatin in captivity. Karamalla now decides to capture Equatoria, and marches southwards from the Bahr el Ghazal.
- 1884-1885
The Berlin Conference is held. The scramble for Africa following this conference intensifies. Henceforth, rival European powers, coming inland from east and west, begin to converge on the Congo-Nile watershed's portion of which is the frontier now dividing the Kakwa into the Congo, the Sudan and Uganda.
- 1885 Khartoum falls and the Mahdists who have occupied Amadi, force Emin Pasha to retreat to Wadelayi fort on the western side of the Nile.
- 1888 Emin Pasha is visited by Sir Morton Stanley at Wadelayi and the ex-Governor is *rescued* from the Mahdists and taken to the coast of the Indian Ocean.
- 1890 The Mahdist expedition, under Omar Saleh, ultimately reaches Rejaff. The western outposts which also include the Kakwa territories, are by now also under Dervish (Mahdist) control.
- 1892 The Belgians are the first colonizing Europeans to arrive to the Congo-Nile watershed, after the inauguration of the Congo Free State (CFS) in 1885. A Belgian expedition, under Van Kerckhoven, then establishes itself on the Congo-Nile watershed. Van Kerckhoven dies here but the rest of the expedition under his deputy, Miltz, advances to Wadelai where they persuade the remnants of Emin Pasha's garrison to join the Belgian Headquarters at Wandu in the present Terego County of the West Nile. From there, they are sent on a disastrous expedition against the Mahdists at Rejaff, and after left to their fate as the Nubians!
- 1892 The Belgians advance from the Congo and capture western Equatoria up to Mongalla. They establish the Lado Enclave as part of the Belgian Congo.
- 1892 The French, led by Marchand, occupy large parts of south Sudan (Bahr el Ghazal, western Upper Nile up to Fashoda) and by 1896, they have established a firm administration in these areas.
- 1894 Britain proclaims a protectorate over Buganda.

1894 (August 14), the Lado Enclave is created by the Agreement between France and King Leopold II. This is to result in the leasing of the West Nile to Leopold for his life time. It is designed on paper for reasons of European and not African interests. The Enclave is demarcated by 5 degrees 30' North latitude (to the north) 30 degrees West of the Greenwich (to the west), Congo-Nile watershed (to the south), and on the east by the River Nile. King Leopold II, with pressure from the French and lacking sufficient resources, takes effective control of the Enclave in 1897. In February 1897, Commander, Captain Chatlin of Belgian Forces defeats the Mahdists at Rejaf and Lado (Juba). Meanwhile, the French feel free to establish a foothold on the Upper Nile as far as Fashoda. But when both France and Britain fail to agree on their respective spheres of influence, France despatches a military expedition in 1896 to gain control of the Upper Nile. The conflict reach a crisis level in 1898 in what has now been dubbed the Fashoda Incident, when the French commander, Marchand, was confronted by an equally determined General Kitchener, leading a contingent of British forces to Fashoda. General Kitchener, fresh from defeating the Khalifates (as the followers of the Mahdists are then called after his death) in the Battle of Omundurman of September 2, 1898.

1885 The African Inland Mission (A.I.M) is founded in the USA by Arthur Pierson, Charles Hurlburt, Peter Cameron Scott and others.

1895-1896

The appearance of the Belgians in the Equatoria sets a stage to the eventual ending of the Mahdist rule. The Belgians consolidate their position in the Uwelle area of northeast Congo and in the present West Nile and Congo and the Sudan Kakwa areas. King Leopold II then accelerates his anxiety to annex the territory west of the Nile which coincided with a similar treaty he has signed with the Zande chief, Zamoyi, through whose territory the Belgian columns would march to meet the Mahdi's followers at Rejaf. Armed with one Kurps cannon, the Belgians leave Dungu for the Nile on December 13 1886, under the commands of Kops, Gehot, Debacker, Sarolea, Cajot, Dupont, Lulplume, Gobel and Dr. Rossington. The Belgians who have now aligned themselves with the Nubian Fadhil's forces soon cut off most supplies to the Mahdist rebels. Then they launch their final assault against the Khalifa's General Arabi in the famous *Battle of Rejaf* in **1897**. This paves way for the King to administer as part of the Congo, a section of the Southern Sudan known as the **Lado Enclave**.

1891 The British, Captain Lugard, recruits nearly **2,085** of Selim Bey's forces (and **6,000** dependents) to join the Imperial British East African Company (IBEAC) cause. These were the remnants who had served the British-Turkish Administration in the Sudan under Emin Pasha These new *Sudanese or Nubian* army is deployed to man a string of forts throughout the western and southern Uganda and to defend Buganda against its chief rival, Bunyoro.

1896 Britain proclaims a protectorate over Bunyoro through fear of French encroachment from the west.

1896 From the Pennsylvania Bible Institute, and the Central American Industrial Mission, the first eight AIM missionaries, led by Peter Cameron Scott arrive in Mombasa, British East Africa. By the first Annual General Meeting, missionaries had been placed among the Wakamba in Nzawi, Sakai, Kilungu, and Kangundu in Kenya. Peter Cameron Scott dies of black water fever on 8 December.

1896 Liotard, a French Commander overthrows the Dervish (Mahdist) rule in a large part of the Bahr el Ghazal.

1897 Another French expedition starts from Djibouti and moves along the Baro and Sobat Rivers in Ethiopia but fails to link up with the Fashoda Expedition. The French had wanted to annex the South Sudan. However, an international conflict develops between the British and the French over South Sudan commonly own as the Fashoda Incident.

1897 Rejaff falls as it is ultimately stormed by the Belgian Commander Chaltin, who thereupon occupies what is later known as the Lado Enclave. The limits of the Belgian expansion eastward are settled by international agreement roughly the Congo-Nile watershed and a strip of land to Lake Albert in the Mahagi region. Later, the Lado Enclave is leased to King Leopold II of Belgium for life!

- 1897 The French Commander, Marchand, leaves Congo Brazzaville to complete the subjugation of the Bahr el Ghazal and extend French authority as far as the Nile. An attempt by the British to rush Sudanese troops from Uganda to the Juba River, through Somalia and intercept a threatened meeting between Marchand and another French Commander, de Bonchamps (operating from Abyssinia), leads to a revolt that has its repercussions throughout Uganda, lasting till 1901!
- 1898 The last of the first sixteen AIM missionaries leaves Africa. Of the original sixteen three had died, five had left due to illness and four had resigned.
- 1898 September, the Anglo-Egyptian force led by General Herbert Kitchener meet the Khalifa's 60,000 warriors on an open plain outside Omdurman, the new Sudanese city built across the Nile. Khalifa's casualties comprise 10,800 killed and 16,000 wounded, and Kitchener enters Omdurman as a conqueror.
- 1899 (January 19), Britain and Egypt *sign* a condominium agreement under which the Sudan is to be administered jointly. In the twelve ensuing years, the Sudan's revenue has increased seventeen fold, its expenditure tripled, and its budget reaches a balanced state which is to be maintained until 1960.
- 1899 (In March), final settlement of the Fashoda Incident is reached by the Anglo-French Agreement when the spheres of influence of both countries north of the Congo Free State boundary are delimited as lying respectively east and west of Congo-Nile divide. This limits any further French claims to the Nile. For its part, King Leopold II continues to actively encourage Belgian explorers to open up ever more and more river systems and routes along Congo-Nile divide. His attention also turns for the possibility of commercial and political ambitions in the Bahr el-Ghazal Province. Iron, ostrich feathers, ebony, timber, fibres, tamarind, gum, honey wax and rubber, are rumoured to abound in that region. Initially, the Belgians erect administrative posts throughout the Lado Enclave, but they soon face numerous obstacles, the most important of which are:
- 1899 Marchand, after an epoch-making march through a hostile country of the Upper Nile, reaches Fashoda, at the same time that an Anglo-Egyptian force under Lord Kitchener has overthrown the Mahdists at Khartoum killing the Mahdi himself. The meeting of these two European Commanders in the Shiluk country is to result in very strained relations between England and France to this period.
- 1899 France withdraws her claims on Fashoda and an Anglo-Egyptian regime or Condominium in the Sudan was proclaimed. Since 1899, there have been minor boundary adjustments between Uganda and the Sudan on the one hand, and Uganda and Congo on the other. The most important boundary being the ceding of the Lado Enclave by Belgium in 1908 following the death of King Leopold II, and of the Opari District by Uganda in 1913 in return for the present **West Nile District**.
- 1899 The Anglo-Egyptian Condominium is *established* in the Sudan; in reality it is the British who rule the Sudan until 1956 when the Sudan becomes independent.
- 1899 At the beginning of Condominium rule in that year, the Verona Fathers Mission starts work in the Southern Sudan: Upper Nile Province (in 1901), Bahr el-Ghazal (in 1905) and Equatorial Province (in 1913). Meanwhile, three Church Missionary Society (C.M.S.) members go to the Mongalla Province "following on the lines of the American and Australian missionaries who are already in the Sobat Valley, the Shiluk country and the Bahr el-Ghazal."
- 1901 *Bimbashi* or Major **Chauncy Hugh Stigand**, a young British officer, handles the problem of the **Lado Enclave** created by the Condominium authorities. He introduces arbitrary boundaries to divide the different tribes in the Sudan and later in the West Nile. Stigand is Weatherhead's mentor. He hunts widely in the Enclave. He specializes in native administration. He dies in 1919, at the hands of the **Aliab** section of the Dinka. His unfinished book on the **Lado** (published posthumously as Stigand, 1923), provides an unparalleled picture of the Lado Enclave at the time. He describes many of the tribes in Northern Uganda and in the Southern Sudan and even draws the tribal boundaries which

- exist to this day. He also spends much of his time hunting game. Theodore Roosevelt (who later becomes America's President after World War II) and Carl Gustav-Jung visit the West Nile area and are influential contributors to the ivory trade
- 1902 (January 2), King Leopold II organizes his *Compagnie des Fer du Congo Supérieur aux Grands Lacs*. The prescribed capital of the company is 25 million francs, designated to build two railway lines: one from Stanleyville (now Kisangani) to Mahagi on Lake Albert; and the other, from Mahagi to the navigable Nile at Rejaf or Lado.
- 1902 February, King Leopold II insists that the Lado Enclave will only be forfeited after his death and that any Congo-Nile railway through the Enclave be owned and operated by Belgians alone. To live true to his threats, he dispatches three large consignments of munitions, guns, and equipment for a six month siege.
- 1902 The largest concentration of troops anywhere in Africa, except for the war in South Africa, is put in place. Collins (1968) reports that: "There were nearly 2,400 Native Congolese troops under 60 European officers ready to defend the Enclave against Britain. The present Southern Sudanese Headquarters of Juba itself was defended with three Krupp cannon, five Nordenfelt guns, and a machine gun. In the interior, the Yei post was fortified with two Nordenfelts and a machine gun." Thus, both the Fashoda Incident of 1898 and Leopold's ambitious defence of the Lado Enclave in the middle of 1902, would have sparked World War I in Africa!
- 1906 The Church Missionary Society (C.M.S.) starts work at Malek in 1906, and opens a *Bush School* in Yei (in 1917), Juba (in 1920), Maridi and Yambiyo (in 1921), and in Lui (in 1924). The Rev. L. H. Gwynne supervises the C.M.S. work in the Southern Sudan and at Khartoum. The girls' school which opens at Maridi (a town in the present Muru area), meets with more success than at Yambiyo (in the Zande area). In fact, Maridi has been intended at an early date to become the largest educational centre in the South.
- 1907 The Belgian Administration now abandons many of its key posts in favour of those closest to the accessible roads. The Congolese hold only five stations scattered along the road from Congo-Nile watershed (which runs from **Keri Town, Baaze to Lasu**) through the centre of the Enclave to the Nile at Juba. That road roughly corresponds to the present **Aba-Lasu-Yei-Lainya-Juba** road. Although the Lado Enclave is denied of rubber, its wooded rolling hills separated by well-watered streams flowing amidst lush vegetation, is ideally suited for elephants. As Collins (1960:218) reports: "nowhere in Africa were elephants in greater concentration than in Lado." Consequently, the expenses of the Belgian administration had to be offset by Lado Enclave's only major product--- ivory. Ivory continues to be collected by the Belgians as government monopolies as is done under the Mudirs of the Equatoria Province, such as Sir Samuel Baker, Gordon and Emin Pasha. In fact, labour services were committed to payment in the elephant tusks. Promotion is given to those Belgian officers who are assiduous in its collection. Sometimes, only those hunters who first secure the proper elephant hunting licences at Boma or Brussels are permitted to shoot legally in the Enclave. When the British attempt to persuade Leopold to abandon the Upper Nile and the Lado Enclave sooner rather than later, His Majesty is visibly upset. He tells his baron (the Belgian Foreign Minister), that the Enclave "is my glory, [panache]; its occupation has been my objective for years; I have dedicated my energies to it; rather than renounce it, I will resort to violence."
- 1910**
- (June 16), at precisely 9:45 A.M., the former Lado Enclave ceases to exist. The ceremony declaring the end of the enclave was held in Yei Town.
- 1912 Led by John Stauffacher, the first A.I.M. missionaries settle in Kasengu, Belgian Congo, (now Democratic Republic of Congo).

The British Governor General of the Sudan at the time, **Lord Cromer**, assures the Arab North that no proselytism or conversions into other faiths would take place in the Muslim areas. He, therefore, considers that missionary societies would fulfil a more useful role in the Southern Sudan than in the Northern Sudan as follows:

- 1914 The British establish Uganda Protectorate in West Nile. The first District Commissioner (DC) of West Nile, is **Alfred Evelyn Weatherhead** (1914 to 1922). Before that, he was in South Africa. **Jack H. Driberg**, is the Assistant District Commissioner (ADC), as well as academic analyst and anthropologist. Driberg dies in 1947 and a friend describes him as 'a romantic figure, gay, versatile, and adventurous—an Elizabethan.'
- 1918 First A.I.M. missionaries reach to Mvara, Uganda, and begin preaching among four unnamed *unreached* tribes.
- 1919 Kakwa's, Rembi, leads the *Allah Water* or *Yakanye* uprising in the West Nile. The water is described by the White-men as a hallucinogen, an aphrodisiac, a drug which raises previously teemed men to warfare, violent opposition to British imperial rule in West Nile. Ole'ba is the centre of Rembi's activities. Anne King (1970) gives the most extensive published historical account of the **yakanye**. Several West Nile puppet Chiefs are believed associated with the **yakanye**, and these are exiled to Ankole and Masindi. Louise Piroet, in his *Historical Dictionary of Uganda*, 1925) writes: '... the British officials were supposed to be faced with possible widespread rebellion. Many chiefs were found to be implicated in **yakanye** and were believed to be involved in plotting against the government... At this stage, the cult appeared to pose a real danger and measures were taken against it. Several chiefs were exiled to Ankole until 1925, and **Rembi** himself was caught and hanged' (Piruet, 1995, p.3678).
- 1924 Mounting Egyptian nationalism in the period after World War I culminates in the assassination, in the streets of Cairo, of Sir Lee Stack, Governor-General of the Sudan; British reaction results in the expulsion of all Egyptian officials from the Sudan.
- 1925 The first professional labour recruiters (British and Indians) arrive in Arua, and the first labour system becomes established in West Nile.
- 1925 McConell does the first full length ethnographic essay on a West Nile tribe, the Lugbara. There are also articles on *la Nigrizia*, the internal journal of the Catholic missionaries—the Comboni (Verona) Fathers on the Lugbara.
- 1930 The following parts of the Bible are first published in the Kakwa language: *Kuu na'bo Naga Mako* [The Gospel According to Mark in Kakwa of Congo] (Tentative Edition), London, British and Foreign Bible Society, 1930, p. 63p; and *Jamet Lo'but/Gbeti Lo Luka* [St. Luke in Bari (Kakwa)] (Tentative Edition), London, British and Foreign Bible Society, 1930, p. 96p.
- 1936 After the Anglo-Egyptian entente of this year, a few Egyptians are allowed to return to the Sudan in minor posts. But the signing of the 1936 agreement stimulates Sudanese nationalists who object both to the return of the Egyptians and to the fact that other nations are deciding their destiny. Expression of this feeling is seen in the formation of the Graduates' Congress, under the leadership of Ismail al-Azhari.
- 1942 First Ugandan ordinations by the A.I.M. go to Reverends **John Donyi** and **Silvanus Wani**—all of them Kakwas!
- 1945 Two political parties emerge in the Sudan: the National Unionist Party (NUP) led by Ismail al-Azhari, who demands union of the Sudan and Egypt. It has the support of Sayed Sir Ali al-Mirghani, head of a powerful religious sect. The Umma Party, backed by Sayed Sir Abdur-Rahman al-Mahdi, demands unqualified independence and no links with Egypt.

- 1949 Church Missionary Society (CMS) invites AIM to take over Opari and Torit in Sudan. Paul Buyse leads the first team into southern Sudan.
- 1950s The social anthropologist John Middleton *studies* the Lugbara in Uganda.
- 1953 (February 12), Britain and Egypt sign an accord ending the Condominium Arrangement and agreeing to grant the Sudan self government within three years. The agreement also provides for a Senate for the Sudan, a Council of Ministers, and a House of Representatives, elections to which are to be supervised by an international commission.
- 1953 Elections are held during November and December, resulting in victory for the National Unionist Party NUP, and its leader, Ismail al-Aihari, becoming the Sudan's first Prime Minister in January 1954. The replacement of British and Egyptian officers in the Sudanese civil service by Sudanese nationals, follow rapidly.
- 1955 (December 19), the British Parliament votes unanimously that the Sudan should become "a fully independent sovereign state". British and Egyptian troops leave the country on January 1, 1956; the same day a five-man Council of State is appointed to take over the powers of the Governor General until a new constitution is agreed. It is interesting to note that all the Colonial Governors of the Sudan have been British Army Officers, and they include:
- Lt. Colonel Sir Stewart Symas (January 10, 1934 - October 14, 1940)
 - Major General Sir Hubert J. Huddleston (October 15, 1940- April 7, 1947)
 - Sir Robert G. Howe (April 8, 1947 - March 10, 1955)
 - Sir A. Knox Helm (March 11, 1955 - January 1, 1956)
- 1956 Civil War breaks out in Sudan, forcing the missionaries to leave. The Sudanese Government takes over the mission schools.
- 1960s The anthropologist Aidan Southall *studies* the Alur in West Nile.
- 1960 (June 30), the Belgian Congo achieves independence under the name of "Republic of Congo" or "Republic of the Congo" (Republic du Congo). The name "Congo" meaning "hunter" is coined after the Bakongo ethnic group, living in the Congo River basin.
- 1960 (January 17), Patrice Lumumba, the Prime Minister of the Congo, is assassinated and the country is thrown into political and social chaos.
- 1962 Sudan Government enacts Missionary Society Act which restricts activities of missionaries. And expulsions commence.
- 1964 The *Simba Rebellion* in the Congo results in many Congo Kakwa fleeing into Ko'buko and Yei areas.
- 1966 Joseph Mobutu changes his country's official name to "Democratic of the Congo".
- 1971 President Mobutu renames his country the *Republic of Zaire*.
- 1971 President Joseph names his country "Zaire", from the Portuguese mispronunciation of the Kikongo word *nzere* or *nzadi*, which translates to "the river which swallows all rivers."
- 1972 Joseph Mobutu renames himself **Mobutu Sese Seko Nkuku Ngbendu wa Za Banga**.
- 1972 A.I.M's International Council meets for the first time. Temporary cessation of war in Sudan permits AIM pastors to re-establish work to East of Nile. AIM and other missions set up ACROSS to work West of the Nile.

1972 (March 14, 10 A.M.) The first Cabinet of Amin's Military Regime in Uganda, looks as follows:

Awojo (H.E. Idi Amin Dada), *President and Head of the Military Council*.

1. **Hon. J.M. Byagaire**, *Minister of Public Services and Local Administration*.
2. **Hon. Y.A. Ejur**, *Minister of Culture and Community Development*.
3. **Hon. Dr. J.H. Gesa**, *Minister of Health*.
4. **Hon. A.K. Kironde**, *Minister of Planning and Economic Development*.
5. **Hon. W.O. Lutara**, *Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism*.
6. **Hon. W.L. Naburi**, *Minister of Information and Broadcasting*.
7. **Hon. P.J. Nkambo Mugerwa**, *Attorney General*.
8. **Hon. Lt. Colonel O'bitre-Gama**, *Minister of Internal Affairs*.
9. **Hon. F.L. Okware**, *Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Co-operation*.
10. **Hon. E.W. Oryema**, *Minister of Mineral and Water Resources*.
11. **Hon. E.B. Rugumayo**, *Minister of Education (he defected in 1973)*.
12. **Hon. E.B. Wakhweya**, *Minister of Finance*.
13. **Hon. Wanume Kibedi**, *Minister of Foreign Affairs. Kibedi defected to London in 1973, and Colonel Michael Ondoga, formerly ambassador to Moscow in 1971, took over the post of the Foreign Minister*.
14. **Hon. Engineer J.M.N. Zikusoka**, *Minister of Works, Communications and Housing*.

The **Military Police (MP)** is headed by the Baka man, **Major Hussein Marella**.

The **Public Safety Unit (PSU)** is headed by **Ali Toweli**.

Mohammed Hussein is head of the **Criminal Investigations Unit (CID)**.

The State Research Bureau (centre) is headed by **Lt. Colonel Francis Itabuka** assisted by **Major Farouk Minawa**.

1977 Ugandan bishops elect the Kakwa, **Silvanus Wani**, as the new Archbishop replacing the Acholi-born, Janun Luwum.

1979 (May) *Wakombozi* or so-called liberation forces from Tanzania, accompanied by Ugandan exiles, enter West Nile in May 1979.

1979 (June 3, at about 4pm), the *Wakombozi* accompanied by Ugandan exiles, officially enter Ko'buko, by which time nearly the whole of Ko'buko has emptied into Zaire (now Congo) and into the Sudan, joined by thousands of other tribes-people as --- as Refugees.

1980s Harrel-Bond, a British sociologist, comes to the Yei River District to *study* 'the West Nile Refugees'

1983 The Southern Sudan Liberation Army (SPLA) plunges into the Kakwa area of Yei, following a period of tremendous agony, suffering, loss of lives and destruction of properties.

1990s Tim Allen comes to West Nile to study West Nile's 'Returnees'.

1997 (May 17), Laurent-Desire Kabila overthrows President Mobutu. He changes the name of his country back to Democratic Republic of The Congo-Kinshasa (the capital of Congo/Zaire). His former allies soon turn against him, however, and his regime is challenged by a Rwandan and Ugandan-backed rebellion in August of 1988. Troops from Zimbabwe, Angola, Namibia, Chad and the Sudan intervene to support the new regime in Kinshasa. From this date until 2006, much of the country's eastern portion remains insecure. In the ensuing confusion, the Kakwa territories are rendered a killing ground.

- 2001 (January 16) President Laurent Kabila is shot and killed at his desk in the presidential palace. Later twenty-six men re sentenced to death for their part in the killing, 64 receive jail terms ranging from six months to life, and 45 are exonerated.
- 2006 Elections are held in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Joseph Kabila takes 45% of the votes and his main opponent Jean-Pierre Bemba takes 20%. A two-day fight between the two camps ensues and in August in the streets of the capital, Kinshasa: 16 people die before police and the UN mission, MONUC, takes control of the city.
- 2006 (October 29), a second round of elections between Kabila and Bemba is held and Kabila triumphs receiving 58% of the vote to Bemba's 42% . Tensions still remain very high in this volatile, vast and mineral-rich country.