

Notes

Note 1: The Rwandan Patriotic Front in Kivu

A number of my sources note that the Rwandan Patriotic Front trained in the Masisi and in Uvira during the Civil war, so they know the landscape very well.

Note 2: Bangyalima

The Ngylima are not an ethnic group but appear to be a cult which is built around a spirit who manifests itself as a water serpent. They meet the enemy naked or with bare torsos and or dressed in raffia cloth that the bullets will turn to water. It is not clear who they have targeted as their enemy, or how organized this movement is.

Note 3: The Tutsi and Kivu

Various observers of the area are concerned that the local hostilities will increase, because the actions of the Mulenge and the fears of Rwandan involvement feed into local fears that this action is part of a larger "Tutsi-Hima" plot to dominate the region. This was also a major plank of the extremist propaganda campaign by the extremists between 1990-1994 and is still voiced by various leaders so there is a danger that the current crisis is being interpreted in this way by Zairian and by leaders in the refugee population.

Note 4: Ethnic Clusters in Kivu

If we look at South Kivu, we can see that the **Shi, Havu, Bifulero** and **Bavira** closely related groups which formed a group of small kingdoms on the western and southern shores of Lake Kivu and the Northwestern shores of Lake Tanganika. Belgian colonial rule created new kingdoms and new groups in this area, but they have intertwined and interrelated histories. The **Babware, Babembe, Bakano**(who numbered 3,000 in 1971, so probably do not exceed 10,000 now) and the **Barega** are similarly related. The **Hunde** seem to be **Nyanga** who have gained an independent identity under the Belgians, who appointed a "King of all the **Bahunde**" implying that until that time there was no single king (or no king at all?).